



House Group Hears Pleas for Judd Measure

Witnesses Urge Congress Pass Bill to Give Naturalization Privilege to Japanese Aliens

Joseph Grew, Rep. Gearhart, Delegate Farrington, Mike Masaoka Among Those Urging Passage of Bill; Opposition Expressed by American Legion Official

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time since the passage of the historic Exclusion Act of 1924; a Congressional committee this week initiated public hearings on a bill designated principally to enable Japanese aliens in this country to become citizens and extend the immigration quota law to Japan.

On Monday, April 19, the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization began formal consideration of H.R. 5004, a measure introduced by Representative Walter H.

Wadd, Republican of Minnesota, and intended to wipe out the last discriminatory vestiges from U.S. exclusion statutes. The hearings were wound up on April 21 during which time the committee heard the testimony of nearly a dozen witnesses, and the statements and resolutions of a score more, expressing unqualified support of the legislation.

Although the Congress during the past five years has by special legislation lifted the Chinese, Filipinos and natives of India from the stigma of racial exclusion, not since 1931 has there been a serious attempt to remove the citizenship and immigration restrictions on the Japanese. And just as war-time necessity dictated the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the arguments of the leading witnesses, including policy makers and prominent voices in the Lower House, indicated that foreign policy considerations could become an important factor in any further Congressional action.

Some opposition to the Judd bill was registered as the hearings neared the closing when a representative of the American Legion urged the committee to defeat the bill. A resolution by the American Coalition comprised of 100 national patriotic and political groups opposing the Judd measure was also submitted, but this opposition was not unexpected. And there appeared little doubt as the hearings ended on Wednesday afternoon that the subcommittee would make a favorable report without emasculating amendments.

Many of those who testified, including the former Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, and undoubtedly the leading witness, based their support of the legislation on consideration of the beneficial effects passage of the Judd bill would have on U.S. relations with countries in the Far East, particularly, Japan. While there was overwhelming support of the naturalization features of H.R. 5004, which most felt would be an act of recognition to the outstanding loyalty of the Japanese Americans to this country during the war, a number of the witnesses believed the dispensation of justice on this point alone was not of sufficient merit.

State Department experts as well as others who have seriously studied the bill voiced the opinion that an equitable solution could not be made without considering both the naturalization and immigration features of the measure. Spokesmen for the Department of State emphasize that if the United States is to develop sound and friendly ties with Siam, Japan, Korea, Indonesia and Burma, it must remove at the earliest possible moment those provisions which attach a stigma of inferiority to these nations.

Some committee members, however, appeared to feel that there should be no further extension of the quotas to these countries as Dr. Judd has vigorously advocated. These same members nevertheless admitted that there was a question as to the merit of enacting legislation to give citizenship to Japanese aliens, especially to parents of

Nisei who so brilliantly served the war effort both at home and overseas.

Testifying on the first day were former Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew, the Honorable Dr. Judd, author of H.R. 5004; W. Walton Butterworth, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, and the Honorable Joseph R. Farrington, Congressional delegate from Hawaii. Mr. Butterworth voiced the State Department's "heartily endorsement" of the Judd bill. The committee was also informed that the Justice Department goes along with the Department of State in advocating Congressional passage of this legislation.

Six witnesses appeared before the committee on the second and final day; the first to testify was Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican of California, who said the fathers and mothers of "our loyal Nisei" should be given the privilege of naturalization. He said there is a tremendous amount of evidence of the loyalty of the Nisei to this country during the war and that the parents of these young men are as worthy—if not more so—of U.S. citizenship as any other race.

As for extending immigration privileges to the Japanese, the California Congressman recalled that since the Chinese, Filipinos and Hindus have been given such rights "there is no color line in citizenship," and that in the interest of national defense Congress should enact the Judd bill so that "we can swing the Japanese on our side."

At this point, Dr. Judd obtained permission to read into the record several statements and resolutions, which supported his measure. Encouraging statements from John J. McCloy, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; General Mark Clark, of 5th Army fame, now commander of the Sixth Army with headquarters at San Francisco; Dr. Walter Van Kirk, secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dillon Myer, wartime director of the War Relocation Authority; General Bonner Fellers, former psychological warfare officer to General MacArthur and now assistant on veterans affairs to Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Richard Walsh, head of John Day Pub. company, were submitted for the record.

Mr. McCloy and both Generals Clark and Fellers gave wholehearted endorsement of the Judd bill. Said General Clark: "The parents of these heroic Nisei should have the privileges of the democracy their sons helped to preserve." General Fellers warned that the "day will come when we shall need the friendship of the Japanese," and that passage of H.R. 5004 would "not only correct an injustice but it would further our own national interest."

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, gave a moving and eloquent testimony. While the others had

Aged Issei Dies While Waiting for Freedom Train

SEATTLE — A 70-year old Japanese, who died of heart failure while waiting in line to visit the Freedom Train on April 9, was identified as Yosaku Tamane, Coroner John P. Brill reported last week. Tamane was the operator of a second hand store in Seattle.

San Francisco Board Urges Judd Measure

SAN FRANCISCO—Passage of pending Federal legislation which would make resident aliens of Japanese ancestry eligible for naturalization was urged by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on April 19.

In asking passage of the Judd "equality in naturalization" bill, HR 5004, the San Francisco group declared that "San Franciscans of Japanese ancestry, for many decades an important and respected group among our people, proved during World War II beyond all question their abiding loyalty to the United States."

The Board of Supervisors noted that recent amendments to the United States immigration laws permit entry and citizenship of Chinese, Filipinos and East Indians and leave "as the only groups still barred on a racial basis by such laws, Japanese, Koreans, Guamanians, Javanese and certain other Asiatic peoples, most of whom are represented in San Francisco's population."

"It is today recognized," the resolution declared, "that non-discrimination is essential to America's prestige in the Far East."

Takeno Attends UNESCO Meeting

DENVER—Roy M. Takeno of the Tri-State JACL ADC, attended the first annual state conference for UNESCO at Colorado Springs April 9 and 10.

While in Colorado Springs Takeno met with Bernard Valdes, field representative of the Spanish American Service clubs, who agreed to urge service clubs in Pueblo, Alamosa, San Luis, Monte Vista, Walsenburg and Taos, N. M., to support the ADC program and HR 5004, Judd naturalization bill.

brought in the foreign policy considerations and the need for justice to a deserving peoples as a basis for their support he brought the discussion to a "personal level." As a member of the famed 442nd regimental combat team, and as one of five sons of a mother who is ineligible to become a citizen because she is of the Japanese race, Mr. Masaoka spoke for the thousands of Nisei veterans and GI's and their alien parents.

Both the audience and members of the subcommittee were visibly moved by his appeal as he told of the Nisei's faith in America. He said that neither he nor any of the people he represented believe that they would have any cause to lose faith in American democracy and he urged the committee to enact legislation extending equal privileges to the Issei parents.

Representative Frank L. Chelf, Democrat of Kentucky, moved by Mr. Masaoka's testimony, asserted that as far as that provision giving citizenship to the alien Japanese residents of this country was concerned he was "all for it."

Appeals for passage of this bill were also made by Edward J. Ennis, former director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit, and now engaged in a private law practice. As chairman of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, he

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California Anti-Alien Fishing Code Challenged in Takahashi Case Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arguments challenging the legality of the California Fish and Game code which denies commercial fishing licenses to Japanese and other "aliens ineligible to citizenship" were heard by the Supreme Court on April 21 in the Takahashi case.

Appealing the 4 to 3 split decision of the California Supreme Court which upheld the restrictive law, former Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson and A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, legal counselors for the National JACL, told the court that the California law, passed by the 1945 legislature, was in conflict with Federal policy and in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1870.

Acheson and Wirin, who argued the Oyama Alien Land law case before the Supreme Court, declared that the California statute meant a denial of the means of livelihood to several hundred Japanese aliens who had been licensed as commercial fishermen in California until World War II.

The JACL counselors stressed that the California law was directed solely against the alien Japanese and cited the history of restrictive legislation against the Japanese group in the state.

"All anti-Japanese legislation of California have been intended to deprive the opportunities to earn a livelihood for those alien Japanese already residing within the state and to discourage others from coming within the state," the JACL counsel declared.

Deputy Attorney General Ralph W. Scott of California appeared on behalf of the state and defended the restriction against "ineligible aliens" as within the legislative power of the state.

ACLU Attacks California Law Barring Japanese Fishermen

Civil Liberties Union Files Brief in U.S. Supreme Court

NEW YORK—Charging that the California law denying commercial fishing licenses to "aliens ineligible to citizenship" is racial discrimination aimed at Japanese, the American Civil Liberties Union on April 21 filed a brief in the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Torao Takahashi which Attorney General Tom Clark has declared "raises civil liberties issues of national importance." A. L. Wirin, counsel of the ACLU Southern California Branch, represented Takahashi in attacking the constitutionality of the California statute.

The Union asked a reversal of the California Supreme Court decision which last fall overruled a Superior Court in favor of Takahashi, a Japanese fisherman, and upheld the law on the ground that it was a "valid conservation measure." Disputing the California high court majority opinion that a classification excluding from fishing privileges aliens ineligible to citizenship is a conservation measure, the brief argues that the classification is based "not on the kinds of fish to be taken, or the season, or the method or the quantity, but solely on the ancestry of the fisherman."

Because he is ineligible to citizenship solely by reason of his race, the Union charges that Takahashi "has now been denied the opportunity to earn a livelihood."

"To permit enforcement of such a discrimination in state law," the brief also declares, "is not only a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment but would conflict with treaty obligations undertaken by the United States under the United Nations Charter, 'to promote * * * universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.'"

Signing the ACLU brief were Charles de Y. Elkus of San Francisco and Loren Miller of Los Angeles, both of the California Bar; Robert M. Benjamin of New York City, former chairman of the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans; Edward J. Ennis of New York City, former chief of the Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice, and Frederick B. Sussman of New York City.

The Union first argued the case last fall before the California Su-

preme Court, in cooperation with the Japanese American Citizens League. Supporting the petitions to review by the U.S. Supreme Court were the Department of Justice, the NAACP and several Protestant religious organizations.

SERISAWA'S ART EXHIBITED BY L. A. GALLERY

LOS ANGELES—A one man show of paintings by Sueso Serisawa, rising young artist, is now on exhibition by Dalzell Hatfield Galleries at the Ambassador hotel.

The exhibit will be held till May 8.

Serisawa, who was born in Japan, came to the United States as a young child. He lived in California until the evacuation, just as he was achieving his first personal success.

He moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., and then to Chicago and New York. He returned to California recently and has since been an instructor at the Kann Institute of Art, Beverly Hills, and in the graduate school of Claremont college.

He has won a number of art prizes, including the Carol H. Beck Gold Medal at the Pennsylvania academy, 1947, purchase prize at the Beverly-Fairfax Jewish community center, 1947, and the Meyer Flax purchase award, 1939.

Nisei Council Votes Unanimous Support For Judd Bill

LOS ANGELES—Unanimous endorsement of the Judd naturalization bill (HR 5004) was voted by the Nisei Inter-Club Council on April 13.

The council declared that the existence of discriminatory practices in present naturalization and immigration laws was "contrary to the fundamental principles of American democracy and human decency" and urged that both houses of Congress take immediate action toward the enactment of remedial legislation.

The council also endorsed a registration drive held in this area.

Committee chairmen for the council were named as follows: Nancy Young and Yo Tatsukawa, social committee; Kiyo Fukuta, public affairs committee; and John Agawa, community service.

Noted Witnesses Urge House To Grant Issei Citizenship

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drew from his wartime experiences with both the alien and citizen of Japanese ancestry to support his contention that the Issei deserve ample consideration.

Both he and Mr. Masaoka vigorously refuted an inference made earlier by Harry V. Hayden, American Legion representative, that the actions of the Nisei as a group were not of any special significance. Mr. Ennis, in advocating citizenship for the Japanese, said their conduct during the war was extraordinary and that the Government has some obligations owing to them for their outstanding cooperation with the evacuation. He said he favored the Judd measure for it would "do a clean-up job of erasing all the vestiges of discrimination in our immigration policy."

Watson B. Miller, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, voiced his support of the bill and announced that "I agree with Dr. Judd and Ambassador Grew that we can remove the stigma from our immigration laws by enacting legislation along the principles of this bill." He said passage of the measure "will have a heartening effect upon the Oriental friends."

Sanford H. Bolz, Washington representative of the American Jewish Congress, endorsed the bill on behalf of the AJC. He declared citizenship carries obligations and that it might be better to have Japanese with citizens' obligations than leave them without obligations.

The American Legion representative, Mr. Hayden, opposed the Judd bill, stating that the Legion feels it is "unwise" to relax immigration and naturalization restrictions at this time. When reminded by Congressman Gossett, a committee member, that the Legion had some time back reversed its position and came out in support of a bill to admit some 150,000 displaced persons for permanent residence in this country, and asked whether the Legion's position wasn't somewhat inconsistent, the Legion man was at a loss for an adequate reply.

Meanwhile, the Washington Post on Wednesday morning editorially stated approval of the Judd bill, declaring that "acceptance of the bill would serve invaluably to erase among Asiatics a hostility toward the United States born of our invidious discriminations against them." The journal urged that American citizenship be an ideal to which all men are entitled at least to aspire. The Post editorial and a similar one by St. Paul Dispatch were inserted in the Record.

Rep. Judd the first to testify on Monday explained his bill would, first of all, grant naturalization privileges to approximately 85,000 Japanese and a few thousand other aliens ineligible to citizenship who are legal residents of this country. He declared it "is only simple justice to the people who are legally here and intend to stay here the rest of their lives that they be given the privilege of becoming citizens."

Japanese residents of this country have proved themselves during the war to be cooperative and law-abiding. The conduct of the alien parents and their citizen children, many of whom served in the armed forces, show that they deserve the privilege of naturalization, the Minnesota congressman asserted, adding: "It would certainly be better to have them a part of our government than of a foreign body."

In pressing for passage of the quota provisions of his bill, Mr. Judd emphasized that his measure does not change the quota law but merely extends it. He said it was designed to set up formulas and procedures by which the U.S. can eliminate all discrimination in its immigration laws and still maintain the basic principles. He added the bill sets down precise formulas by which the ancestry of each immigrant can be determined and that his measure would make certain that there would be no great influx of immigrants.

He went on to develop his thesis that the United States needs the friendship of Japan in the widening global "cold war" to restore the "balance between freedom and tyranny throughout the world."

Mr. Judd, who played a major role in obtaining Congressional sanction to include China in the interim foreign aid bill, said passage of his legislation on furthering American foreign relations in the Orient could not be over-estimated. He made this observation when Representative Ed Gossett, Democrat of Texas, a committee member, objected that the possible effect of the bill on foreign relations should not be over-emphasized.

Congressman Gossett significantly remarked during the course of the hearings that while Congress would not have "too much to question about the naturalization feature of the bill, I feel rather 'skittish' about the immigration feature."

The impact on good foreign relations which would result from the Judd bill was also emphasized by Joseph R. Farrington, delegate from Hawaii, who urged early committee action on the measure. He expressed support of the naturalization provisions of H.R. 5004, pointing out that the war had demonstrated to the peoples of America that "race is not a factor in the character of a man or his contribution to the general welfare of a community."

Mr. Farrington hailed the contributions which Americans of Japanese ancestry had made to the war effort as well as the other racial groups who are handicapped by the exclusion provisions. In concluding, he dwelt on the practical effect of the Judd legislation, pointing out, among other things, that it would further Christian missionary work in Japan and the far East.

The State Department's interest in the legislation was laid before the subcommittee by W. Walton Butterworth, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. He appeared at the hearings accompanied by a group of experts who are thoroughly familiar with all the details of the bill. They included Conrad E. Snow and Richard W. Flournoy, assistant legal advisers for special problems on naturalization and immigration; Robert Alexander, assistant chief of the Visa Division, and Dr. Samuel Boggs, geographer.

At the outset, Director Butterworth revealed that the Judd measure has the "heartiest endorsement" of the Department of State, adding: "It very much hopes that Congress may act promptly so that it may be passed this session." He declared that the legislation under consideration "is of big importance to our international relations with the great peoples of the Orient."

"Its importance is illustrated by the fact that two countries, Ceylon and Pakistan have become self-governing dominions, and a third country, Burma, has become a sovereign republic, and Indonesia is in the process of negotiating a peaceful settlement of its sovereign status. This sovereign dignity of independence is not consistent with the practice of racial discrimination as embodied in our existing immigration and naturalization legislation."

The head of the Far Eastern Affairs Office admitted that "for many years the maintenance of normal and friendly relations between the United States and Oriental countries has been impeded by the racial discrimination present in our immigration and naturalization laws." He said that "many of such excluded persons are the possessors of an advanced civilization much more ancient than our own and deserving of our full respect; most of them come from proud, sensitive races; and all of them are peoples whose friendship, particularly at the present juncture of international affairs, is of great importance to the United States."

The importance of the problem has been appreciated, and also the difficulty of its solution. But in 1943 Congress found a key to the solution, he went on, when it determined a quota of 105 Chinese with the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He said this solution was acceptable to the peoples of China and the diplomatic problem in China incident to the former racial exclusion has vanished.

The Judd bill will increase the number of Orientals admissible by not more than 1,000 annually. "It is believed that the solution will be as satisfactory to the other Asiatic

ST. PAUL NISEI WINS CONTEST ON MODEL PLANES



St. Paul Pioneer Press photo
NORMAN MAYEDA Wins Model Plane Contest

A St. Paul Nisei was among the top winners at a recent 11-state regional miniature airplane contest in Kansas City.

Norman Mayeda, 19, was named senior grand champion and awarded a \$300 engineering college scholarship. The former Vacaville, Calif., youth was high point winner for the day against 179 other entries. He placed second in the jet plane competition, and second in the class D sleeve bearing speed contest.

Mayeda, only recently, won the Governor's trophy in a St. Paul model aviation tournament.

peoples as has been the Chinese and Indian solutions to the peoples of China and India," he asserted.

Joseph Clark Grew, former envoy to Japan, wound up the hearings on Monday with a 45-minute appearance before the subcommittee. Speaking as a private citizen, the respected retired diplomat dealt at length on the effect passage of legislation would have on American foreign diplomacy, especially with Japan.

Apparently referring to the failure of moves both here and in Japan in the late '20's and in 1930-31 in Congress to give Japan a quota, Mr. Grew announced his whole-hearted support of the present undertaking to win Japanese friendship. He declared:

"When Japanese military might was at its zenith, it was unable to induce the United States to amend its immigration law. Now it is possible to accomplish as a matter of principle, what then would have been considered appeasement."

Meanwhile, Representative George P. Miller, California Democrat, submitted a statement expressing his complete support of the Judd measure. He asserted that he wanted to be on record as "endorsing not only the principles expressed but also the language of the bill" sponsored by Dr. Judd.

He explained there was every reason for giving naturalization to Japanese aliens whom "I have come to know for the fine, thrifty people they are." He said they were law-abiding, believe in higher education for their children, and during the war had contributed heavily to the war effort, while their sons proved by their heroic actions on the battlefield their real loyalties were with the United States.

As for the problem of immigration, Congressman Miller stated: "We in California who look to the new Pacific era realize that the goodwill of the Asiatic and Pacific peoples is essential to our welfare and development. By eliminating the patent discrimination against these peoples, we would gain their goodwill and friendship at a time we need real friends all over the world."

"At the same time, because of the very limited numbers that would be allowed to enter the United States under the annual quotas set out for these people, we would not, in any way whatsoever, endanger California or any other state in the Union or jeopardize existing conditions."

Other members of the Judiciary Committee which sat in on the hearings besides chairman Fellows and Congressman Gossett were Representatives Frank L. Chelf, Democrat of Kentucky and Caleb Boggs, Delaware Republican.

Leading Protestant Church Groups Back Takahashi Case

Supreme Court Brief Upholds Right of Issei In California Case

WASHINGTON—Four agencies, representing the major Protestant organizations in America, this week filed a consolidated amicus curiae brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in support of the petitioner in the Takahashi fishing litigation, the Washington office of the JACL Anti Discrimination Committee reported today.

With the action of these four agencies, eleven national organizations and the United States Government have submitted briefs challenging California's Fish and Game Code which prohibits persons ineligible to citizenship from engaging in commercial fishing. The Protestant groups represented on the brief are: Home Missions Council of North America, Council for Social Action and Committee on Church and Race of the Congregational Christian Churches, Council on Christian Social Progress of the Northern Baptists Convention, and the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

The others which have filed are: American Jewish Congress, Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Veterans Committee, National Lawyers Guild, American Civil Liberties Union, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Japanese American Citizens League. The Attorney General's Office submitted the U.S. Government brief to the court last week.

Agencies signing yesterday's appeal claim to represent the "major Protestant denominations in the United States and leading Protestant agencies dealing with Christian responsibility toward social, economic, and race relations." The Washington JACL ADC office that this is the first time that the Home Missions Council has filed a brief in the high court while the action by the Human Relations Commission of the New York Protestant Council represents the first time it has submitted a document on an issue not directly involving its constituents in New York.

The consolidated brief upholds an individual's right to earn a living, pointing out that the "right to work is important not only to the individual but to the family, and is basic to society as a whole." Although various religious groups have consistently fought for equal justice for the Japanese minority from the days before the evacuation, this is the first time the Protestant organizations have filed an appeal with the nation's highest tribunal on an issue affecting them. The brief was written and signed by Edward J. Ennis, former director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice, who acted as counsel for the church groups.

Nisei Girl Wins Cocker Spaniel in Magazine Contest

CUPERTINO, Calif.—Judy Ishimatsu, eighth grade student at Cupertino school, was the envy of all her schoolmates this week. The pup which she won in a national contest arrived from New York by air.

The little dog, a lively cocker spaniel, was promptly named Inky because of his color. The contest in which he was a prize was sponsored by Young America, national youth magazine.

Mrs. Dolores Balan, Judy's teacher, said it was the first contest anyone from the school had entered, although they have subscribed to the magazine for some time.

Contestants guessed the names of four persons described in rhyme and then wrote a brief statement about one of the four. There were ten prizes in all, nine being cocker spaniel pups.

Judy's entry was on Hideki Tojo. She wrote: "Hideki Tojo, ex-Japanese dictator and brilliant military man, could have made Japan great with his natural leadership and organizing instinct but this greed was their downfall."

An honor student at school, Judy is president of the Junior Red Cross and at present is running for class president. She is 14 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ishimatsu.

JACL COUNCIL ASKS ACTION ON ISSEI CITIZENSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO—The Northern California JACL district council, representing 20 chapters and 2,000 members, wired Rep. Paul Fellows, R., Me., chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, asking for favorable consideration of H.R. 5004, the Judd bill to remove racial discrimination from the naturalization law on April 19.

The JACL group informed Fellows that the present law regarding Japanese aliens discriminating against American citizen children "who were deprived of the most favorable circumstances which would result" if their parents were able to become citizens.

The wire to Rep. Fellows, signed by Tad Hirota, newly-elected chairman of the NCDC, concluded:

"We urge the adoption of H.R. 5004 as a fitting climax to the pioneering spirit of our fathers and the faith which sent their sons to the United States army to fight notably for our country."

In addition to Hirota, other council members chosen were: Bill Enomoto, San Mateo, vice chairman; Henry Tanada, Salinas, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Tsukamoto, Florin, secretary.

The delegates sent a message of sympathy to the family of the late Chester H. Rowell, noted editor who died last week.

A committee was appointed to study the question of establishing a permanent site for National JACL headquarters, formerly located in San Francisco but transferred to Salt Lake City in 1942. Members of the committee are Yasuo Abiko, chairman, Masao Fujii, William Enomoto and Tad Domoto.

Gen. Fellers Hails Wartime Role of Nisei

Part in Pacific War Told During Testimony On Judd Proposal

WASHINGTON — Gen. Bonner Fellers, psychological warfare officer and military secretary to Gen. Douglas MacArthur during World War II, told a congressional subcommittee on April 21 that the United States owes the Nisei a debt of gratitude for the magnificent service which they rendered in the Pacific during the war.

"I have first hand, intimate knowledge of the service rendered by the Nisei in Gen. MacArthur's headquarters during operations against the Japanese. The loyalty of the Nisei was absolute, and they were willing to go to the front where capture, even their presence, meant risk of their lives."

"I have the highest regard for the Nisei," he said. Gen. Bonners, now retired from the army after 28 years as a commissioned officer, is assistant to Carroll Reece, GOP national committee chairman, on veterans affairs.

He testified before the House group to urge the passage of the Judd bill which would open citizenship to Japanese aliens, and others now excluded.

"I am convinced that the Exclusion Act of 1924 was a mistake which should be corrected," he said.

"The passage of H.R. 5004," he added, "would have a most beneficial effect among all Japanese people. The passage of this bill will materially assist the objectives of our present military occupation. Passage of H.R. 5004, therefore, would not only correct an injustice, but it would further our own national interest."

Cleveland JACL To Hold Meeting

CLEVELAND, O. — The Cleveland chapter will vote upon adoption of its revised constitution at a meeting April 30 at 8 p. m. in the YWCA Strawberry Room.

The constitution committee is headed by Harold Higashi, chairman. Members are George Chida, Kay Hirai, Bob Itanaga and Frank Shiba.

Movies will be shown after the business meeting.

Dillon Myer Urges Adoption of Judd Bill

Unqualified Support Of Legislation Told To House Committee

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority which was the Government's custodian of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific in 1942, gave unqualified support on Wednesday to the Judd bill on naturalization and immigration.

Myer, now president of the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, urged early repeal by Congress of the remaining U.S. barriers to naturalization and immigration. "I feel very strongly that the legislation under consideration is badly needed, both from the standpoint of principle and practice," he asserted, adding "the legislation under consideration should, in my opinion, be passed."

Myer served as head of the War Relocation Authority for four years, during which he was responsible for the maintenance and operation of relocation centers for 100,000 evacuees and for providing assistance in their ultimate relocation. Mr. Myer said he felt he was qualified to speak on the "great complex of problems which result from the exclusion policy which was adopted in 1924."

He said the exclusion policy had laid the basis for a series of discriminatory laws in the Western States, including the so-called "alien land laws," which barred Japanese Americans with their burdens. Many of these Japanese Americans who suffered from these discriminatory statutes had fought as Americans in World War II, while others served in Army intelligence.

Japanese aliens, many of whom had lived in the country for 40 years, also rendered outstanding and essential war services, and when doing so they recognized the possibility that they might be returned to Japan after the war because they could not obtain American citizenship. These people should be given consideration for services rendered, he declared.

Expressing support of both the naturalization and immigration features of the Judd bill, the former WRA director stated: "A great democracy such as ours should not continue to deny minimum quotas for immigration to any nation or area, based upon consideration of race. I further believe that anyone who is allowed to live permanently in the United States should be allowed the opportunity to qualify as a United States citizen in order to avoid the many complex problems which the present policy has made evident throughout the years."

These problems," he emphasized, "are not only problems of the individual affected, but they are problems which affect the country as a whole."

Mr. Myer said that although wartime evacuation came to the Japanese as a "sudden and terrible blow," the more than 100,000 Nisei and Issei responded to the U.S. Government's plea for cooperation "significantly." He frankly admitted that the WRA owed much of its success to the "patient and cooperation of the evacuees and their Government."

He was impressed, as almost all other observers have been, with the thorough-going Americanism of the majority of the Nisei, who were born in the United States. They very fully demonstrated their loyalty in their exploits in this country's fighting forces.

Attend Milwaukee JACL Dance



The Milwaukee, Wis., JACL chapter held its Spring Nocturne, a semi-formal dance, on April 10 at Hubbard Lodge to the music of Don Holmes and his orchestra. Among the many who enjoyed the event were (left to right) Harry Shinozaki, Mabel Sato and Dr. Tokuso Tanaguchi.—Milwaukee Journal photo.

Restrictive Covenant Suit Seeks Nisei Ouster from Fresno Home

Superior Court Judge Grants 15 Day Stay To Nisei Defendant

FRESNO, Calif.—A fifteen day stay of grace was granted by Superior Court Judge Ernest Klette on April 21 when he gave a stay of execution to Jack Ikawa, 2627 Lily Street, in a restrictive housing covenant case against the Nisei.

Judgment in the Ikawa case was handed down on April 6. He now has until May 6 to vacate the premises unless the United States Supreme Court hands down a decision declaring restrictive covenant unlawful in the cases now before the high tribunal.

A former resident of Stockton, Jack Ikawa is a lapidarist who, before acquiring his home in West Fresno, canvassed the neighbors to determine if there were any objections to his purchase and occupancy. Since feeling apparently was favorable, Ikawa bought the house two years ago.

The property is one of the few in the area which is reportedly covered by a restrictive covenant which bars occupancy by Armenians and by non-Caucasians. The suit to oust Ikawa was instituted by a property owner last year.

Members of other minority groups have contributed to the costs of the court fight. Donations of \$100 each from the Armenian and Negro communities have been received, as well as from the Congregational church and from an inter-racial group.

It was feared that if the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the restrictive covenant, these clauses might be invoked against Americans of Armenian ancestry to whom it also applies and who have been living in restricted areas in Fresno without challenge. In addition, persons of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Mexican ancestry reportedly are involved.

On April 19 the cabinet of the Fresno American Loyalty League (JACL) and the Nisei Veterans met to discuss means of enlisting further support for the Ikawa case.

Japan Program

DENVER — Nisei students at West high school participated in a program on Japan on April 7.

Yoshiye Yamaga, dressed in a kimono, played a koto and sang songs. Nellie Yamanishi and Henry Yamanishi wore kimonos brought from Tokyo by Lt. Kenneth Kirkling, who has been serving as a public relations officer in Japan.

There are a "great many reasons why purely racial restrictions should be removed from our naturalization laws."

He urged the subcommittee to take note of the fact that the WRA in 1946 had recommended the passage of legislation which would extend the privilege of naturalization equally to members of all races of the world. The situation created by U.S. exclusion laws was described by the WRA as "wholly indefensible."

Prepare Convention Souvenir Program

A 90-page souvenir booklet is now being planned by the JACL national convention program souvenir committee under Bill Mizuno, chairman.

The booklet, which will be made available at the September national convention, is being prepared by Sachi Wada and Ernie Seko, makeup; Ben Terashima and Shig Hoki, photography; and Kay Terashima, business.

Japanese Labor Official Plans Tour of U.S.

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Iwao F. Ayusawa, executive director of the Central Labor Relations board of Japan and member of the central committee of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia), arrived at LaGuardia airport April 18.

Dr. Ayusawa will remain in this country for three months on a tour sponsored by the American Friends Service committee. During his stay he will attend social work, church and labor conferences. His first stop will be the annual national Conference of Social Work, being held in Atlantic City April 17-23.

Dr. Ayusawa has long been active in the field of economics and labor, having served as Japan's secretary for the International Labor Organization in Geneva.

He is a member of the Society of Friends. As a pacifist in the recent war, he was subjected to censure and criticism. He went into seclusion during the war, giving up many public responsibilities, among them his position as director of the International Economic Research Council of the League of Nations.

Dr. Ayusawa studied in the United States. He is a graduate of Haverford college and has a degree from the New York School of Social Work.

Reno JACL Names First Cabinet

RENO, Nev. — Mas Baba was elected president of the new Reno JACL at a meeting held Saturday evening, April 17, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aoyama. Other officers installed were George Oshima, vice president; Ida Fukui, secretary; Ken Date, treasurer; Bessie Nishiguchi, correspondent and historian; Fred Aoyama, official delegate; and Ida Nishiguchi, alternate delegate.

Mas Baba, who had been temporary president since the club's organization a month ago, conducted the business meeting during which Janet Sunada, chairman of the committee on legislative matters, gave a report on the work of her committee.

After the business meeting refreshments and dancing were enjoyed by the members present.

British Columbia Proposes Lifting of Employment Bans On Japanese Canadian Group

Deadline for Queen Contest Pictures Is Extended

Deadline for entering contest pictures for the JACL national convention queen competition has been extended to May 15, according to George Mochizuki, chairman.

Mochizuki noted that interest in the contest has been exceptionally high. About 25 Nisei girls are entered in the Denver competition, he added.

Charge Illegal Wire-Tapping of Home of Nisei

HONOLULU — A complaint of illegal wire tapping of the home of a Japanese American couple was filed on April 12 against the Mutual Telephone Co. of Hawaii by the law firm of Bouslog and Symonds.

The attorneys declared that on or about Feb. 10 an additional line was installed by the phone company in the telephone of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fujimoto. They charged that this line was independent of the regular line so that all conversations in the home could be picked up by the receiver.

Fujimoto is a chemist at the University of Hawaii, while Mrs. Fujimoto is a stenographer in the office of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Both are natives of Hawaii and graduates of the University of Hawaii.

The complaint, which was scheduled to be heard by the public utilities commission, charged that such wire-tapping made it possible to pick up conversations regardless of whether or not the switch was depressed.

New York Nisei Will Head New Asiatic Publications Firm

NEW YORK — Asiatic Publications of New York City, a newly-formed Nisei firm, has been named as agents and distributors for the JAPAN YEARBOOK and the CONTEMPORARY JAPAN magazine, published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. Their territory covers the United States, South America and Hawaii and these two highly regarded publications are making their reappearance in this country after a seven-year wartime absence.

This Nisei publishing company will serve as representatives for this large Tokyo publisher and for other Japanese publishing houses, including Sanseido Press. Asiatic Publications is one of the first American representatives of a Japanese company in this country. They will sell and distribute nationally other books and magazines from Japan printed in English, including a business guide, art books, cultural studies, as well as translations of best sellers from the Orient.

The "Japan Yearbook" and "Contemporary Japan" magazine have long served as authentic reference books on Japan, being used by all leading libraries, universities, research groups, and governmental agencies in this country. The latest postwar issues include 1948 statistics and figures and an analysis of present day conditions in Japan and the Orient.

Named as manager of this New York company is Roku Sugahara, formerly of Los Angeles and a graduate of UCLA, and who recently completed graduate work in publishing and editing at Columbia university.

With a revival of interest in Japan and the Orient by American readers, Asiatic Publications foresees a wide demand for books about Japan, Sugahara said. By the same token Japan's interest in the United States has created a heavy demand for American works. This firm will seek to obtain distribution and translation rights of American books for Japan.

Due to the present critical scarcity of paper in Japan, only limited numbers of books and magazines are now available from Japan.

Asiatic Publications is located at 44 West 54th street, in the Radio City section of Manhattan.

Provincial Government Opposes Extension of Right of Franchise

VICTORIA, B. C.—It was reported last week that the British Columbia government proposes to lift employment restrictions on Japanese Canadians outside the coastal area from which the evacuees still are excluded but does not intend to give them the right to vote, at least until the federal government lifts its movement controls on persons of Japanese ancestry.

It was understood that several hundred Japanese Canadians, now employed in the lumber industry on crown timber lands, would benefit directly from the removal of the employment ban. These persons faced the loss of their jobs with the expiration of the war-imposed order-in-council which bypassed the British Columbia ban on the employment of persons of Japanese ancestry on crown timber lands.

Attorney General Gordon S. Wismer spoke for the British Columbia government on April 8 when he moved an amendment to the resolution, sponsored by the socialist CCF party, which sought the complete removal of race discrimination in British Columbia.

Mr. Wismer declared he objected to the CCF resolution because it involved giving Japanese Canadians the right of franchise and he argued that the provincial legislature should not consider the problem of franchise for citizens of Japanese descent at this time because members of the group were still restricted by federal regulations from moving into the coastal areas.

The Japanese Canadians are the only racial group barred from voting in British Columbia at the present time, following the recent passage of legislation enfranchising citizens of Chinese and East Indian ancestry.

Attorney General Wismer argued that the Japanese Canadians were not properly domiciled in the British Columbia interior area where they would have to vote because of the restrictions placed on their movement by Ottawa.

NICC Meet Attracts 100 Nisei Students

DENVER—Under leadership of Mami Katagiri, president, more than 100 Nisei students in the Rocky Mountain region convened in Denver on April 16, 17 and 18 for the 3rd annual Nisei Intermountain Collegiate conference.

One of the highlights of the student conference was the first all-Nisei college basketball tournament, which was won by Colorado university.

The strong University of Utah team, managed by George Mochizuki, was runner-up in the tourney.

Conference speakers Dean Paul Roberts of St. John's Cathedral in Denver and Fred Chambers of CU were introduced by Pat Hiram of CU. Discussion chairmen for the afternoon sessions were Willie Iritani of Colorado A & M, Rose Hanawa of DU, and Sam Terasaki, Pat Hiram and Ted Inouye, all of CU.

The evening banquet attracted more than 150 guests at the Olin hotel, where Ted Inouye of CU officiated as toastmaster. Prof. Elmer R. Smith of the University of Utah was the principal speaker. Rev. Tom Fukuyama of Brotherhood House offered invocation. Florence Yamada led group singing and Helen Nakamura, accompanied by her sister Marjorie, offered a violin solo. Tom Masamori, accompanied by Mary Jane Yamato, sang vocal numbers.

The new officers of the NICC were installed on Sunday afternoon at Ebert school with Mami Katagiri acting as chairman. The new officers are Douglas Taguchi, president; Bob Okamoto, vice president; Ruby Kitsutaka, secretary; and Hash Togashi, treasurer.

Honolulu Students Win Mainland Tour

HONOLULU — Two home economics students at the University of Hawaii, Bessie Shimanuki of Hilo and Mary Inouye of Honolulu, were named here recently as the winners of the annual travel award established by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

Nisei USA: Racists Repudiated

There is historic significance in the actions within the last two weeks of the boards of supervisors of Los Angeles and San Francisco counties in petitioning Congress for the passage of legislation which will make possible the naturalization of legally resident Japanese aliens in the United States.

The actions prove that most Californians now have turned their backs on the state's 80-years of anti-Oriental racism, first against the Chinese and later against those of Japanese ancestry. The "Japanese question" has been removed from the arena of politics.

It is equally significant that, in passing their resolutions, the San Francisco and Los Angeles supervisors, the legislative agencies at the county level for 5,000,000 Californians, have singled out the contributions, cultural and social, of their residents of Japanese ancestry.

This action from California, heretofore regarded as the fountainhead of anti-Orientalism and exclusionism, cannot help but have a profound effect in Washington where a congressional subcommittee now is considering legislation which will eliminate race as a consideration for citizenship.

Persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States long were the unwitting pawns in a trans-Pacific cold war between Japanese jingoists and American chauvinists. This "cold war" was waged most furiously in the years after World War I when the Japanese in America became the butt of a series of restrictive laws, like the Alien Land law, which were fostered by anti-Japanese groups. These acts of race discrimination were exploited by Japanese militarists, as Carey McWilliams has observed. The passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act by Congress in 1924 struck a death blow to the proponents of a democratic Japan. The Japanese militarists had their issue and they made the most of it.

From the vantage of historical perspective it is now possible to conclude that California's racists, in propounding the menace of Imperial Japan, made inevitable the very war of which they had warned America when they pushed through the Exclusion Act of 1924. The passage of this legislation, despite the opposition of Secretary of State Hughes and the reluctance of Calvin Coolidge, had immediate and lasting reverberations in Japan and profoundly affected the course of Japanese history. It is quite possible that the military fascists would have come to power in Japan without the impetus of the Exclusion Act, as Hitler rose to power in Germany and Mussolini marched on Rome, but this action by Congress, with its obvious inferences of racial inferiority, killed the chances, for liberal opposition to the demands of the militarists.

Senator Samuel Shortridge, now long retired and living quietly in his eighth decade of life in the quiet California countryside, still upholds his action in 1924 when he proposed an amendment to the quota immigration bill in 1924 to exclude "all aliens ineligible to citizenship" from the United States. Senator Shortridge's amendment was aimed at the Japanese and was the latest in a series of legislative actions passed and proposed against that race group, although the amendment itself affected Chinese, East Indians, Filipinos and other Asiatics as well as the Indians of Latin and South America. The bill was adopt-

ed in March, 1924, and was signed by President Coolidge.

Today Sen. Shortridge's views no longer are in the majority. Exclusionism, with its obvious core of white supremacy, has lost its political magic. His contemporaries of the Yellow Peril campaigns are gone or have revised their thinking with the passing times. V. S. McClatchy, the brain of the exclusionist movement, is dead and the race myths he propagated about the Japanese in America have been proved to be counterfeit.

Mr. McClatchy warned a congressional committee in 1920 that the Japanese would overrun the country unless they were excluded. He was particularly concerned with what he called the high Japanese birth rate in California. The population myth long has been exploded. There were 111,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States in 1920, the year in which V. S. McClatchy made his predictions of doom. Twenty years later there were only 15,000 more or 126,000. In fact, the population of persons of Japanese ancestry had dropped from a high of 138,000 in 1930 to the figure of 126,000 ten years later. As for the birthrate, in every Pacific Coast state in 1940, the year of the last census, the birthrate among persons of Japanese ancestry was lower than that of the total population. In California the rate was 15.8 per thousand to 16.1 for the whole population. In Oregon it was 15.5 to 16.4. In Washington it was a low 11.7 to 16.2. Another myth was exploded.

There were other charges made by the racists against persons of Japanese ancestry which proved effective in the anti-Japanese campaigns of the 1920s. The charge of dual citizenship was put to the test of war and the loyalty of the Japanese American group, well-publicized by the War Department and other agencies, has been a major factor in effecting the change in public opinion in California toward the Japanese American population. The war also exploded the charge that the Japanese Americans were potential spies and saboteurs. There is no record of any act of sabotage or espionage committed by a Japanese American against the United States during World War II. (This does not mean that Nisei did not engage in espionage and possibly sabotage on behalf of the United States. Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army, OSS and other agencies did effective intelligence work in the Pacific and on the Asiatic continent.)

The Yellow Peril slogans are proved counterfeit and the myths have evaporated. Whatever remnants remain in California of the old exclusionist movement today find it impossible to mount any restrictive movement against the Japanese American group without betraying themselves as hate-filled men and bigots. The residue of the Yellow Peril group has lost the support which it once enjoyed from the organized veterans in the Legion and VFW, from the State Federation of Labor and from the organized farmers. Whatever remains of the anti-Japanese movement in California today is concentrated in a few unreconstructed racists in the Native Sons, in H. J. McClatchy's Joint Immigration Committee, now the hollow skeleton of the once-lusty group which dominated California thinking on the Oriental situation, and in a few assorted crackpots of the lunatic fringe of racism.

The many witnesses before the House Judiciary subcommittee in Washington this week were articulate in their support of the Judd naturalization proposal. To their voices now can be added those of two legislative bodies in California, the boards of supervisors of Los Angeles and San Francisco counties. It is possible that parallel action will be taken by other local groups in California.

Although advocacy of citizenship for Issei may have been considered politically inexpedient in years past, it is interesting to note that two California congressmen, George Miller, a New Deal Democrat, and B. W. Gearheart, a Republican, espoused the Judd bill this week. Both praised the Issei, Mr. Gearheart calling them "fine fellows."

The people of the Golden State have demonstrated that they are turning their back on three generations of agitation which has given California an unholy reputation for racist intimidation of its Oriental minorities. The Los Angeles and San Francisco boards of supervisors are to be congratulated for leading the way and Californians everywhere can be prouder of their native state.

—Larry Tajiri.

Ex-Ambassador Grew Favors Repeal of Ban on Japanese Immigration, Naturalization

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Removal of the last discriminatory traces from our exclusion laws as a step toward regaining the friendship of Japan and strengthening the confidence of other Far Eastern countries in America's democratic aims was advocated on April 19 by the Honorable Joseph Clark Grew, the United States' last prewar ambassador to Japan.

Testifying before the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, which began hearings on the bill, Mr. Grew said he believed

"the present to be an exceptionally favorable time to take a step of this nature." In urging favorable committee action on the immigration and naturalization measure, he emphasized that American relationships in the Far East "can never be expected to become entirely sound until this country eliminates the humiliation inflicted by our exclusion laws.

"There is a quality of loyalty about the Japanese which lies very deep. We have found the Japanese to be a desperate and implacable foe. Japan can be an equally valuable friend if mutual confidence can be built between us. There are realities in the world situation today which should impel us to strengthen by all means our bonds with nations whose friendship can be ours."

Drawing from his experiences as an envoy to Japan for ten years prior to and during World War II, the veteran former diplomat gave unqualified support to the comprehensive measure introduced by the Minnesota Republican. He thought there was "little room for disagreement" with the first major provision of the Judd bill which would give citizenship to qualified Japanese and other aliens at present ineligible to naturalization. He said any immigrant who is allowed to remain permanently in the United States should not only be permitted to seek citizenship, but should be encouraged to do so.

"If, before the war," he added, "there were doubts concerning the deportment in time of crisis of the Japanese, Koreans and other Far Eastern peoples living in America, we have now had a conclusive answer." It is a source of hardship and humiliation to both alien parents and their citizen children that the former may not gain citizenship, he declared and pointed out that passage of the bill will, without granting any special privileges whatsoever, provide immediate relief.

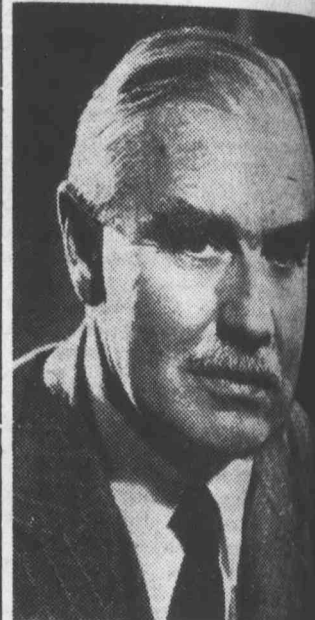
"It is wholly in keeping with American tradition that in so deeply important a matter as citizenship, admission or denial be made only on grounds of individual behavior and qualification," he asserted.

On the second major provision of the bill, which would allow the extension of immigration quotas to the Japanese, Koreans, and to a number of other peoples in the Far East, Mr. Grew pointed out that the number allotted to a given quota was not of primary importance as far as its effect on U.S. relations in the Far East was concerned. "The question is one of principle," he emphasized, "of recognition of the innate equality of peoples, of giving force to our own democratic beliefs."

He reminded the committee that the United States no longer has a general policy of Far Eastern exclusion; that the peoples of China, India and the Philippines have all been made eligible to citizenship. "The stigma placed upon those who remain ineligible is accentuated," he said.

The former ambassador seemed to feel that there is no more opportune time than now to press for passage of the Judd measure. "The present is a time of great movement among these peoples, of realignment and choosing of friends. Burma is newly independent, Indonesia is seeking a new status—everywhere there is receptivity to new ideas. Nowhere is this more evident than in Japan, where a new leadership is emerging under our tutelage.

"It seems to me to be the height of folly to ask the support of democratic elements in these countries, yet at the very point where our democracy comes to test, to back away. If we want to hold our friends, we must support them. The ending of exclusion now would provide concrete proof of American good faith at a time when it is most important that new leadership be oriented in our direction." The matter of Japan warrants



Washington Post Photo
JOSEPH CLARK GREW
Favors Quota for Japan

particular attention, said the veteran foreign officer who went to recount how the Immigration Act of 1924 had undercut the position of liberal Japanese statesmen whose policy was based on friendship. The policy of exclusion, he said, had contributed largely to the crisis leading to war.

With the defeat of the militarists in Japan, liberal elements can more emerge, he asserted, adding "Many observers have likened the reception accorded our initial occupation of Japan to the liberation of a friendly territory. How this spirit may be expected to continue can hardly be forecast. In the meantime, we have an opportunity to assist in the development of leadership which will solidify the present trend of friendship toward this country."

Mr. Grew spoke as a private citizen, but he gave convincing testimony. He gave a brief history of the Exclusion Laws, counting that their passage was based on two premises which have proved to be in error. That the Japanese are not assimilable and therefore would not be loyal to the U.S. in the event of war with Japan, and (b) the peoples of the Far East maintain a lower living standard than their ethnic groups and therefore created economic problems.

"The war effectively disposed of the first contention," he declared, asserting that the Japanese in this country had proved themselves law-abiding and cooperative during the entire war period. A considerable number, in fact, served the United States during the military effort against Japan. He paid great tribute to the Nisei, especially the Japanese American in uniform, recalling that General Marshall's report as Chief of Staff had singled out the 442nd combat team for special citation for bravery.

As for the second contention, "time is disposing of that," he asserted, and added that today the Nisei, together with their parents, are living in all sections of the country, and "it is entirely reasonable to say that their standard of living are those of the communities in which they live." He thought it pertinent to point out that the measure of fitness of any migrant group is the conduct of their children. As a matter of fact, much that is said of the Nisei may also be said now of the generation.

In conclusion, the veteran diplomat told the committee that the United States offers the Japanese its friendship and if they know it is genuine and sincere, "they will come to us now. I know the Japanese pretty well. I can't know them, having lived with them for ten years." Mr. Grew, the dean of the State Department career men at the time of his retirement, is the author of "Years in Japan."

MINORITY WEEK

Art and the Color Line

"If there is any error in this show or in other shows by groups of Negro artists, it is a racial self-consciousness resulting from our cultural isolation in the American social and cultural pattern, and is significant of our intense concern with democratic social justice and the subtle but very effective cultural snobbism practiced everywhere in America against the black minority."—James A. Porte, member of the Howard university art department, on the opening of Atlanta's university's 7th annual exhibition of contemporary Negro art.

You Can't Eat Scenery

The average tourist in the southwest revels in the glorious red-rock buttes and plains, thrills over turquoise and silver Indian jewelry and marvels at the picturesque American Indians.

So picturesque. And now, so destitute.

The "picturesque" Indian reservation today is set against a background of poverty, ignorance and broken promises.

This week Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug asked Congress for \$90,000,000 to finance a ten year rehabilitation program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians. The average family income of the Navajos, Krug said, is \$400. Of 24,000 Navajo children, only 7500 can attend school. Public services, such as public health, education and welfare are insufficient for the great need.

The \$90,000,000 Krug wants would develop reservation resources of range and soil improvement, irrigation, coal mining, timber, production and marketing of Navajo crafts, community businesses, education.

Wait For the Freedom Train

"The line was long and moved snail-pace, but this little man in the tattered, crudely patched suit, waited patiently. Then about noontime, the wait being exhausting, the man felt a little faint, a pain in the heart area. He lurched forward and fell—and before the ambulance had taken him to the hospital, he had died.

"Anonymous, unimportant — a little man, with only a short pencil and a pipe in his pocket, had died waiting . . . waiting to see America in documentary retrospective . . . waiting . . .

"The Seattle dailies mentioned the story—in one line: 'An unidentified man, an Oriental, died today while waiting for the Freedom Train.'

"Yes, a Japanese alien died last week as death intercepted a freedom's wait. A wait to see documents which he could not read—documents which had little meaning for him, for under present laws, he could never have become a citizen."—The North American Post, Seattle, April 13.

Encampment

There's still a little time left to apply for the Encampment for Citizenship, summer training camp in citizenship for persons between the ages of 17 and 23.

The encampment is held at Fieldston school, Riverdale, N. Y., June 28 through August 7. It's a six-week project in democracy. Americans in every racial group, every religious group and from every walk of life live, study and work together to solve the problems of democratic living.

Scholarships are available, both from the encampment itself and from organizations, among which is the JAACL. Make application now, if you qualify in the age group, by writing to the encampment at 2 West 64th street, New York 23, or to the JAACL regional office nearest you.

History

For the first time in the history of the south a Negro has been elected to a post on the board of trustees of a school district.

Last week G. J. Sutton was named to the board of the San Antonio Union junior college district. In the same election Gus C. Garcia, Latin American, was voted into the San Antonio independent school district board of trustees.

COLLEGE CONFERENCE

The Nisei Student Looks Forward to the Future

By ELMER R. SMITH

Someone has said: "The destiny of mankind rests in the minds and hearts of today's youth." I was very much aware of this truth as I realized the significance of the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Conference meeting concluded in Denver during the week-end of April 17th and 18th. These young men and women coming from the colleges and universities of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah were the examples of what the Nisei leaders of tomorrow would be like. They were worth considering for what they said, did and thought. The impressive things that struck me about this group were their sincerity, their straight-forwardness, and their spirit of fellowship and fair play. All of these are the symbols of the moral integrity to which we must trust the fate of our hopes and faiths. Not only these, but they also showed a keen interest and understanding in the many basic sides of our social, economic and political life. The discussion groups held during the conference brought out this fact very forceably.

The Nisei college student realizes the fundamental conflicts of cultural values taking place throughout the world at the present time. He is able to perhaps better understand these things because of his own immediate experiences involving basic principles of democracy. He can understand that the restrictions of one part of a people brings comparable restrictions upon others as well. Economic competition and survival are filled with dangers

and losses of liberty to all due to the discriminations against the few. Recognizing these things the majority of the Nisei voiced an interest in working with and through various groups in their communities and regions. Contrary to the impression most often given by writers on the Nisei, the young Americans of college caliber meeting at Denver did not show a fear of becoming participants in other group activities outside their own ethnic membership. They rather seemed to be dedicated to the task of cooperating with all persons of good will and integrity for the promotion of a much more just and efficient society for all.

The NICC meeting in Denver set a pattern for other groups of Nisei. The meeting was conducive to the establishment of new friendships, the exchange of ideas and experiences gathered from university and college life from a number of campuses, the development of a free and open forum for the discussion of common problems and solutions, and the promotion of sportsmanship and tolerance for the other fellow who happened to have a different kind of outlook on life. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Nisei students and their leaders and officers for the conducting and organizing of a very stimulating and worthwhile NICC meeting. As long as we have such young people as I found at the Denver conference, I am sure we have no worry about the destiny of mankind resting in the hands of such Nisei youths, or youths of any other race, creed or color!

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Advice from Professor Smith

Denver, Colo. When they penetrated Dr. Elmer Smith's clowning, students at the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate conference here last weekend could sink their mental teeth into two significant quotes. Said Dr. Smith, a University of Utah anthropology professor who perhaps is as close to the Nisei as any non-Nisei can be:

"Most of you Nisei have the asinine idea that you're so different as a group that you cannot be yourselves as individuals."

Near the end of his address, after he declared himself opposed to assimilation and integration in the common sense, Smith told the Nisei: "Act yourselves—don't try to be what you're not."

This sort of advice makes good sense not only to Nisei, but to anyone who is a bit overwhelmed (and therefore all tensed up) over the necessity of making good in a bewildering environment. And no doubt a good many Nisei have a feeling of being thus overwhelmed. That sensation of inadequacy and being lost certainly cannot be overcome by a pose.

Yet we are not entirely convinced that it would be a mistake for Nisei to abandon efforts toward assimilation and integration, whatever those terms may mean. The fat, dumb and happy outlook of Nisei in their prewar communities, which delayed their breaking out into the opportunities of the greater world, led to troubles too familiar to be recounted here.

It took effort as well as "acting ourselves" to break away from the old and stifling pattern, and to forge new ones. All this has been reiterated so often in the last few years there's the danger of building up what the psychologists call a complex. And maybe that's what Anthropologist Smith had in mind.

Among those participating in the student conference was George Mochizuki of Salt Lake City, chairman of the committee responsible for the JAACL convention queen contest. George, who looks like a man who appreciates pulchritude, is full of enthusiasm about the contest and he's likely to make that enthusiasm contagious.

According to George's present plans, all contestants will be judged by their photographs. The finalists will then be invited to Salt Lake City, and what a show that's going to be!

The delicate matter of appearing in bathing suits, George says, hasn't been so much of a problem as he first anticipated. No one, he asserts, least of all the men, has put up a really loud squawk about that part of the contest.

Bias at Atlantic City

On the subject of beauty contests, a minor war is going on in South Dakota. The "Miss America" contest now under way there, first limited entrants to girls "in good health and of the white race," a qualification that drew determined protests from backers of Indian beauties.

The contest's sponsors in Rapid City now have reversed their stand and opened the sweepstakes to all girls, regardless of race. But at this writing it is indicated that if South Dakota's beauty queen is an Indian lass, she won't be able to enter the Atlantic City national contest.

The Atlantic City ruling is based, no doubt, on the idea that this is an Anglo-Saxon nation and Nordic standards of beauty shall prevail. Beauty, however, as servicemen discovered, flourishes in all parts of the world and in a variety of hair and skin shades. Let there be no ugly racism, even in this somewhat garish display of the form feminine.

ON THE GENERAL MEIGS

A Nisei Comes Home from A War-Shattered Japan

By HIDEO KUWAHARA

For the first three or four days, I'm sure none of us were very certain of how to feel. Just the thought of actually being able to get back to the land we were born in was pleasant a shock enough not to be bothered by other cares.

There were well over a thousand passengers in all, the bulk of which was divided between Chinese immigrants and students, and German Jewish refugees from China. Only about 80 Nisei got on board at Yokohama.

It was like a vast pig-pen in the third-class hole. The chow line extended for almost the full length of the boat every time, the front half being formed by women and girls and the back end by the men. The tin plates with which we lined up for our food were dirty. The latrines were doorless . . . (Those on first class, of course, didn't have to have nearly so bad a first impression as all this).

Above all, the sea was rough. We preferred lying down on our bunks and keeping our minds as blank as possible. This was the best way to keep whatever little we ate where it belonged. Only when the riding became smoother did our heads, too, grow steadier.

Frankly, there were very few among us who were really Nisei in the accepted sense of the term. The other were so-called "kibei," boys and girls who had received part or all of their elementary and secondary school education in Japan. They were still in their teens or just a little ways out of them. They remembered little if anything of their native country; they spoke little or no English at all; and more, their manners and mental make-up were purely Japanese. They ran back and forth between the canteen and their bunks as long as the canteen remained open. Meantime, they managed to make themselves no less restless than the Chinese children on board.

The Meigs was making a direct, non-stop trip to San Francisco from Yokohama in ten days, not taking into account the international date. Everyone was quite bored by the time we crossed the line.

But it was from about this time that we began thinking in earnest of what actual changes might have come over our parents, our friends, and general living conditions at home during our long absence overseas. For one thing, would we be able to fit in, fit in comfortably, with the society we knew had altered considerably?

The grownup Nisei who were stranded in Japan were not very changed in the way they went about, except that they were obviously hardened to a certain extent to adverse wartime conditions in that country. We weren't taken in by the war hysteria of the Japanese. We were doubtless more aloof for the time that hostilities endured than any other people on earth, as far as taking sides with one

country or another was concerned. Some Nisei were weak and may have acted as the Japanese did, but these were isolated exceptions to the rule.

On the whole, we realized more deeply perhaps than anyone else how mad the world was and how ugly the idea and business of killing one another in an otherwise sane stage of human development.

I was a glum fellow with sober thoughts, going back with a wife and kid to my old friends and all the rest. Would I be able to even support a family in a decent way? I didn't want to be dependent on my folks forever. In Japan there was black-marketing and all sorts of other crooked business one could deal in, to live as others did. It would no doubt be different in the States. I wouldn't be able to sell an old sport-shirt or a worn-out shoe, for instance, to make ends meet.

Also, would I be physically sturdy enough, after eleven years of sedentary life abroad, to work out in the field under the hot California sun? Or would I be able to find a job more up my line? I even wondered if one had to be a war veteran to get any kind of decent job.

As for the "kibei" boys, some spoke of how silly it must feel to have to go to school with little kids in order to learn English. How about the girls who were of a marriageable age or near it but who couldn't speak the English language? How would they go about? Work as a housegirl in a good, orthodox American family perhaps, or go to a special language school for grownups . . . They didn't know exactly what they would do; they could only guess.

Two British Nisei, a sister and her brother, were to enter religious colleges. The brother was headed for Idaho, to the Nazarene Brotherhod College, and his sister to some institution in a New England state.

One youth who had tagged along with his family to Japan during the early part of the war was going to a college in Kentucky where he was to stay with an American friend. Still another fellow, a Waseda grad, who had traveled to Japan just before the war, was proceeding to New York to complete further studies.

One Argentine Nisei was re-

Vagaries

Full Confession . . .

According to Drew Pearson, U.S. authorities in Japan now have a "full confession" from Iva Toguri D'Aquino, identified as "Tokyo Rose." It's probable Mrs. D'Aquino will not be prosecuted unless she returns to the United States. Her application for return, filed in 1947, has been denied by the State Department.

Attorney . . .

Bert T. Kobayashi, Honolulu attorney, will defend James Majors, 21-year old escaped convict, who is charged with the second degree murder of Mrs. Therese Wilder in Hawaii's most sensational murder case in two decades . . . Although Nisei have been invited to enter the Miss America contest in Hawaii and one Nisei girl already is entered, a Nisei or any other non-Caucasian girl still is not eligible to enter the Miss America finals at Atlantic City, according to present rules . . . Mrs. Jack Hall, Nisei wife of the CIO's top labor leader in Hawaii, was discharged from her position as clerk for the territorial senate on March 31. Reason for the action was stated to be "inefficiency and suspected affiliation with the Communist party." Mrs. Hall countercharged that her discharge was "a smokescreen to hide a vindictive flank attack upon my husband."

Delegate . . .

Probably the first delegate of Japanese ancestry to attend the national convention of a major U.S. political party was the late Andy Yamashiro, Honolulu hotelman, who was a democratic delegate from Hawaii to the 1932 convention which nominated FDR . . . Claude Lapham, who composed the music for the Japanese opera, "Sakura," which had its world premiere in Hollywood Bowl in the early 1930s, is now auditioning talented Nisei for the forthcoming Rogers and Hammerstein musical, "Tales of the South Pacific."

turning to his family in Argentina. The trip across the Pacific on the Meigs, therefore, was only the initial stage of his long journey. He had a long way ahead of him, by air this time, and he was worried.

When at last we passed under the Golden Gate Bridge at two o'clock in the morning, all the bunks were empty. There was a general confusion, everyone emotional. We watched the Jewish people toss dimes into the water. As we stood on the wet deck, peering through the thick fog at the brightly-lit cars go to and fro like ants over the Bridge and other roads, I thought to myself that those long years in Japan had only helped to make me love America more and "I'm coming home to go wandering no more."

American Bowling Congress Charged with Intimidation of Bowlers Opposing Racial Bias

ABC Delegates Vote Down Repeal of Ban Against Non-Caucasians; ABC Officials Fight All-American Tourneys in Buffalo, Cleveland

The American Bowling Congress, which last week refused to abandon its ban against persons not of Caucasian ancestry in its leagues and tournaments, was charged this week with "high pressure intimidation of bowling alley proprietors and individual bowlers" to prevent their participation in the local and international All-American tournaments sponsored by the CIO's United Auto Workers and the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling.

The 500 delegates to the executive meeting of the ABC in Detroit on April 15 ignored an impassioned plea by the Rev. Charles Carow of the Brooklyn Catholic Youth Organization against racial discrimination.

The ABC delegates also vetoed a somewhat similar non-discrimination resolution introduced by the Honolulu delegation which would have permitted all members of the Honolulu Bowling Association, regardless of race, to participate in the ABC tournament. It was noted that ABC membership is granted to non-Caucasians outside the continental United States but these non-Caucasian ABC members are not permitted to enter the annual tournament.

A team of the leading non-Caucasian bowlers in Hawaii, consisting of three Americans of Japanese ancestry, one Japanese-Chinese and one of Chinese ancestry, was in Detroit last week but was not permitted to compete in the ABC tournament although all are dues-paying members of

the ABC in Hawaii. The Hawaiian "ineligibles" are now touring the United States in the interests of racial harmony in bowling.

The rejection of the move to open ABC membership to Negroes, Orientals and other non-Caucasians who are now barred by the racial clause marked the third straight time that the resolution was voted down.

It was noted that Walter Ruether, president of the CIO's United Auto Workers, previously had informed the ABC executive committee that if the amendment were defeated again his union would found an international bowling congress open to all races, in opposition to the ABC.

This week the Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination department of the CIO-UAW charged that intimidation on the part of local ABC officials in Buffalo and Cleveland had failed to stop All-American bowling tournaments which the CIO union declared were open to bowlers of all races.

The CIO charged that Max Dozoretz, chairman of the Buffalo Committee for Fair Play in Bowling and B'nai B'rith sports leader, had been banned from ABC competition by Buffalo officials of the ABC. Dozoretz bowls in two ABC-sanctioned leagues. One, the Jewish Community Center league, refused to recognize the ABC ban and welcomed Dozoretz back but the Automotive League declined to permit him to continue.

Although the Buffalo ABC has disqualified Dozoretz for his part in leading the move against discrimination in bowling, it has failed to take similar action against several other ABC bowlers on sanctioned teams who participated in the CIO-sponsored tournament.

The UAW-CIO reported that the Buffalo Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, under the leadership of Mr. Dozoretz and Edward Gray of the CIO, was pressing for a city ordinance prohibiting bowling alleys from discriminating against non-Caucasians for either open line or league bowling.

Meanwhile, Olga Madar, UAW-CIO recreation director in Cleveland, reported that the ABC in Cleveland had sought to prevent the All-American tournament in Cleveland from being held on the Franklin alleys. Miss Madar said that the ABC had threatened the Franklin bowling alleys, site of the tournament, with removal of their ABC certification and notified all ABC bowlers in Cleveland not to enter the tournament.

Several Nisei bowling teams reportedly participated in the Cleveland tournament.

The UAW-CIO employed legal counsel and instituted a suit, according to Miss Madar, against the bowling alley, the Cleveland Bowling Association and the American Bowling Congress for violation of the civil rights law of Ohio and restraint of trade.

"The action resulted in a complete retreat by the Cleveland Association when it agreed that the tournament would be held as originally contracted and that no action would be taken against the proprietors or bowlers," Miss Madar said.

Delegates from B'nai B'rith, CYO, the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, of which Hito Okada, national president of the JACL is a member, and the UAW-CIO brought the non-discrimination resolution to the ABC convention last week.

Meanwhile, the UAW-CIO and the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling are co-sponsoring an international bowling tournament which is now being held at the Dexter Recreation alleys, Dexter at Boston, in Detroit. Nisei teams were invited to participate in the tournament.

JACL President Hito Okada de-

Open Chicago All-American Tournament



CHICAGO—Member of the Chicago Committee for Fair Play in Bowling attended the opening night of the first Chicago All-American Bowling Tournament held at Bensinger's Bowling center, 29 W. Randolph, on April 17. Tats Kushida, JACL Midwest regional representative is second from left. Kneeling in front is James Kozuma, chair-

man of the Chicago Nisei Bowling League, from which more than thirty Nisei keglers are participating in this tournament. Both the Anti-Discrimination League of B'nai B'rith and the UAW-CIO were prominent in making possible this tournament which is open to all bowlers regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

Picture by Loop Photo.

Hawaii Bowlers Score Clean Sweep Over Detroit Nisei

DETROIT, Mich.—The Hawaiian Bowling Ambassadors climaxed a successful five-day visit to Detroit by defeating the Detroit Nisei All-Stars in three team match games last week.

The Ambassadors bowled a team total of 2708 in the first match, Detroit 2406. Scores were Taro Miyasato 512, Roy AhNee 587, Tad Nagasawa 562, Eddie Matsueda 525, Stanley Lai, 522. The Nisei All Stars scored as follows: Jim Kuroda 476, Eiji Shibuta 491, Tom Fukuda 484, Tom Yasuhiro 459, Jim Matsui, 496. The highest single game was Roy Ah Nee's 215.

The second match resulted in a team total of 2683 for the Hawaiian Ambassadors, and 2473 for the Nisei All-Stars. Scores for the series were:

Hawaiians	
Eddie Matsueda	520
Roy Ah Nee	548
Tad Nagasawa	531
Taro Miyasato	531
Stanley Lai	553

Detroit All-Stars	
Jim Kuroda	502
Tom Yasuhiro	533
Eiji Shibuta	483
Tom Fukuda	474
Jim Matsui	481
Highest single score: Jim Kuroda	209.

The third match resulted in a team total of 2813 for the Hawaiians, 2330, for the All-Stars. Scores for series were:

Hawaiians	
Eddie Matsueda	555
Roy Ah Nee	629
Tad Nagasawa	548
Taro Miyasato	589
Stanley Lai	492

Detroit All-Stars	
Tets Tsuda	473
Kay Takahashi	364
Kay Mio	487
Friday Yoshida	441
Louis Furukawa	465
Highest single scores: Taro Miyasato 225, Roy Ah Nee 224.	

During their stay in Detroit, the Hawaiian Ambassadors had the opportunity of participating in the Classic Sweepstakes, making a

declared recently that the National JACL was interested in sending the champions of the next national Nisei tournament to the 1949 All-American bowling tournament.

An All-American tournament also was held in Chicago last week with many Nisei bowlers taking part.

Loses Bankroll

SPOKANE, Wash.—S. Ogura, a farmer from Laura, Montana, on April 14 reported to police that \$3,000 in \$50 and \$100 denominations had been stolen from the glove compartment of his car.

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creditable showing. Also, they were spectators at the ABC Tournament, while their Caucasian team mates bowled in the meet. The team received and accepted an invitation to bowl in Atlantic City and plan to go there after a brief stay in New York.

Inouye Appointed To Maui Commission

HONOLULU—Harry K. Inouye, Wailuku businessman, was appointed as a member of the Maui county police commission by Governor Stainback recently. He will serve until June 30, 1949.

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Pitchers

Two of the best college baseball pitchers on the West Coast this year are Fresno State's veteran George Abo and Sacramento college's Jim Tsukamoto. Abo, who starred on the mound for the Bulldogs last year, pitched a four-hit shutout last week against Fullerton JC. Tsukamoto, also hurling a shutout, gave Placer JC only one hit and fanned 21 batters. He faced only seven men during the game.

Moriguchi

Speaking of pitchers, one Nisei pitcher who is highly regarded by ball scouts is Goro Moriguchi, Honolulu veteran of the 442nd Central Postal Directory. Moriguchi was the only Hawaiian hurler who stopped the San Francisco Seals during the 1947 training season. Earlier this month Moriguchi managed and pitched the Japanese American All-Stars to the championship of the Hawaiian Baseball Congress in Honolulu. Moriguchi pitched the 10 to 3 tournament finale over the Rural All-Stars, also a Nisei team.

Versatile Wally

Wally Yonamine, who played on the championship Japanese American All-Stars in the Hawaiian Baseball Congress, qualifies as one of the country's most versatile athletes. Yonamine, one of the best football players to be developed in Hawaii, is a member of the San Francisco 49ers of the All-American Conference. He led the AJA senior league in Hawaii in batting with an average of .467 while playing first base for Wai'aleae. The week he played in the Hawaiian Baseball Congress, Yonamine also was a regular on the Police AC basketball team against the famous Harlem Globetrotters.

Portraits by . . .

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THIRTY-SIX NISEI COME HOME IN GENERAL MEIGS

SAN FRANCISCO—Forty-seven persons of Japanese ancestry, including 36 American Nisei, arrived in San Francisco on April 20 on the General Meigs from Yokohama after a long voyage of three weeks, including stops in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila.

On board the Meigs were 36 Nisei, two Issei, one Canadian Japanese and five Japanese Mexicans, two Japanese Argentines and one Japanese en route to Switzerland.

The following passengers were aboard:

Sayeko Iketani, 20, Lodi; Florence Nobuko Ikegami, 20, Loomis; Yutaka Matsuda, 24, Delano; Mariko, 23, and Aiko Dendo, 20, Guadalupe; Reiji Norihiro, 19, Glendale; Kumaichi Hanabusa, 45, Takaaki Endo, 18, Shigeru Mitsuhashi, 22, Katsumi Nagaoaka, 21, Kozunori Takagi, 22, Los Angeles.

Senshi Toba, 19, Spokane; Shizuo Watanabe, 24, Portland; Mrs. Masuko Matsubara, 43, Salt Lake City; Shoharu Matsumi, 20, Rexburg, Idaho.

Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara, 58, Toronto, Canada.

Shigenari Kimura, 20, Mathilde Matsumoto, 21, Tetsuya, 19, Yoshida, 21, and Reiko Nishimura, 17, Mexico.

Mario Eiji, 16, and Luis Shiro Yamada, 19, Argentina.

Kaneke Kroepfl, 24, Switzerland.

Fumiko Imai, 18, Kiyoshi Inouye, 24, Tadao Inouye, 27, Kazuo Ishiwata, 21, Michiko Florence Kiyota, 25, Kiyoye, 26, and Yoshino Matsumoto, 19, Shigeru Miyamoto, 20, Akira Mizuhata, 20, Aiko Nakamura, 27, Herbert Nishimoto, 19.

Nobuko, 24, and Toshiye Okumura, 23, Kenji Oiwa, 21, Yasuo Shiba, 19, Takeru Shibata, 21, Isamu Sugiyama, 16, Yoko Tsubaki, 17, Alice Tsuru, 24, Fusako Uchiyama, 20, Reiko Uyeshima, 23, Namiharu Yamaura, 19, and Kaduma Yanaga, 27.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yoshiaki Mayeda a boy, Michael David, on April 8 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mrs. and Mrs. Shiro Aoki a boy in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Shigemoto a girl in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Larry Katayama, Gilroy, Calif., a girl, Janis Gayle, on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanachi Iwami a boy on April 13 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Imaoto a boy on April 11 in Auburn, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miyoshi Nakao a boy on April 1 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Marubayashi a girl on March 30 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Sakahara, Madera, Calif., a boy on April 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Okamura, Yuba City, Calif., a boy on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Takeuchi, Rio Oso, Calif., a girl on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dix K. Koga, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick S. Fujii a girl on April 1 in Stockton, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Takeshi Wakimoto a boy on April 5 in Stockton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masazo Kariya, San Mateo, a girl on April 6 in Hayward, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenny K. Yamamoto a girl on April 8 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Okada a girl in Oakland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Mochizuki a girl on March 25 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masajiro Tomita a boy on March 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Fujio Aiso a girl on April 3 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ginyomo Kubota a girl on April 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Atsushi Katayama a boy on April 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo K. Yamamoto, Lomita, Calif., a girl on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Shimizu a girl on April 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akio Yokomizo, San Fernando, Calif., a boy on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Giichi Shiba, Long Beach, Calif., a boy on April 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadamasu Michael Okubo a girl, Margery Hisaye, on April 18 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Konishi, Fort Lupton, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Horikoshi a boy on April 12 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Mrs. Tetsu Hinaga, 68, on April 17 in San Jose, Calif.

Mrs. Kichi Ataka on April 14 in Escalon, Calif.

Mitsugu Kimura, 21, on April 14 in Los Angeles.

Frank Ishiguro on April 14 in Boulder, Colo.

Masunosuke Kusumoto, 65, on April 17 in Sacramento.

Takeo Ishimatsu, 58, on April 6 in Cleveland.

Yosaku Tamane, 70, on April 9 in Seattle.

MARRIAGES

Shizuka Naganuma to Hideo Kikuchi on April 11 in Los Angeles.

Kinuyo Sumida to Don Graham Stuart on March 25 in New York City.

Lillian Y. Yamashita, Sacramento, to Second Lieut. Hideya

Col. Rockwell will Speak at Nisei Veterans Meeting

Lt. Col. Lloyd H. Rockwell, formerly of the 34th (Red Bull) division, who was closely associated with members of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd RCT in Italy, will welcome Nisei veterans to Spaulding hall April 30 at a special meeting sponsored by the Intermountain district recruiting service. Col. Rockwell is commanding officer of the Intermountain recruiting district.

The meeting is being held to issue medals to all qualified Nisei veterans. Selected movies will be shown and a question-answer period will be held to answer questions on individual military problems.

All veterans are asked to bring their original discharge papers.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served. Nisei veterans and their friends and families are invited to attend.

Nisei Participates In Costume Fete

CHICAGO—Suzanne Tory Narahara, popular Nisei singer-dancer, was among the 17 usherettes garbed in the native costumes of as many nations of the world at the annual luncheon of the Immigrants Protective League held on April 15 at the Standard club, Chicago.

Miss Tory, who was dressed in a beautiful Japanese Kimono, appeared on behalf of the JAACL and the Chicago Oriental council. Principal speaker at the program was Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois.

Takushi Places 20th In Cross-City Run

SAN FRANCISCO—Tako Takushi, running for the Spartans, finished 20th in the 38th annual cross-city run on April 18, negotiating the distance in 56m 10s.

Kumata, Rock Island, Ill., on March 20 in Osaka, Japan.

Mae Kawamoto to Masanobu Noro on March 20 in Chicago.

Merrienne F. Fujii to Yuzo Sakurada on April 11 in Chicago.

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Legion Post Gives Endorsement of Naturalization Bill

DENVER—Official endorsement of HR 5004, naturalization bill, has been voted by the Joe Quesenberry Post No. 10, American Legion, of Las Cruces, N. M.

Seaborn P. Collins, post commander, told of the post's action in a letter to Roy M. Takeno, Tri-State director of the JACL ADC.

Collins stated that two of the post's members are Nisei, adding that "there are no better Americans than these two boys."

"We feel that it would be discriminatory if the parents of these boys were not allowed to obtain United States citizenship," Collins said.

Queen Contestants In Fashion Show

DENVER—Contestants for the "Miss Denver JACL" title will be starred in a fashion show to be sponsored by the local JACL queen contest committee Wednesday, April 28, from 8 p. m. at the YWCA.

Garments are being provided by Joslin's, through Iris Rowbuck and Niva Angle. Staff-members from the store will be on hand to dress the contestants, who will model millinery, sports clothes, cottons, dresses, suits and evening gowns.

The show marks the first all Nisei fashion show to be arranged by a local store.

Tickets are being sold at 75 cents. Men are invited to attend the show. A reception with tea and dancing will follow the fashion parade.

Sakamoto May Help Train Olympic Team

Noted Hawaii Coach May Assist Kiphuth In Swimming Events

HONOLULU—Soichi Sakamoto, who has developed some of Hawaii's best swimmers, said on April 21 he had been invited to become associate coach of the United States Olympic team.

The invitation was extended to the Japanese American by Yale's Bob Kiphuth, Olympic swimming coach. Sakamoto, now coach of the University of Hawaii team, will go to London this summer if he can raise funds.

Bill Smith Jr., one of Sakamoto's pupils, dropped out of Ohio State and returned to Hawaii last week to train for the Olympics under Sakamoto.

Smith holds a number of world free-style records, including the 200 meter, 220 yard, 44 meter, 440 yard, 800 meter and 880 yard marks.

Sakamoto, as coach of the Alexander House, Maui team, national AAU champions in 1941, developed such star swimmers as Kiyoshi Nakama, Bunmei Nakama and Takashi (Halo) Hirose.

JACL Member Wins Prizes in Radio Brotherhood Contest

CHICAGO—A \$500 diamond ring and an electric washing machine were the prizes awarded to Harold R. Gordon, attorney and co-chairman of the legislative information committee of the Chicago JACL, who won second place in an American Brotherhood contest sponsored by Dave Garoway of station WMAQ in March.

Selected by the judges from among thousands of entries who were required to complete in not more than 25 words the sentence "I pledge unto my fellow men the rights and dignities I want for myself, because:" Gordon's prize-winning entry was "— when their rights are abridged, so are mine; when their dignities are violated, so are mine; my fellow men and I are one."

One of the five judges of this contest was Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted author of the best-seller text on semantics, "Language in Action." Dr. Hayakawa, whose avocation is jazz music, is president of the Chicago Consumers Cooperative. He will be the guest speaker of the Chicago JACL at its membership meeting on May 6 at the International Relations Center, 81 E. Randolph St.

Stockton Church Sponsors Programs On Racial Groups

STOCKTON, Calif. — Cultural contributions of six of the ethnic groups represented in Stockton will be presented in a six week series at the inter-racial Clay Street Methodist church, beginning Sunday, April 25, at 7:45 p.m. Elinor Umezawa, Clay Street parish worker, is the director of the programs which will include speakers, music, ceremonial dancing and art.

Wilbur Choy, associate pastor of Stockton's Chinese Christian Center, will speak on "The Chinese" the opening night, April 25th. On May 2 James Stratton, director of the Booker T. Washington Community Center in San Francisco, will speak on "The Negro." "The Japanese Contribution" will be presented by Jun Agari, president of the Stockton Japanese American Citizens League.

John Fernandez, representative of the local Latin-American Club, will speak on "The Mexican Contribution." The Rev. Doo Wha Lim, pastor of the Korean Methodist church of San Francisco, will speak on the Koreans. The Filipino culture will be presented by Felipe Galicia, writer and editor, and former representative on the California Race Relations Society.

Following the cultural feature at 8:45 p.m. each evening there will be a reception in the social hall with hostesses of the various ethnic groups presiding.

The Rev. Andrew Juvinal is pastor of the church.

Address Wanted

The address of a Nisei veteran with whom he served in New Caledonia is sought by Leon Edelstein, 73 W. 83th st., Bayonne, N. J. The Nisei is Joe Mizutani, believed to be a former resident of California. Mizutani served with the Foreign Language Section, HQ, SOPAC BACOM, HQ SOSSPA.

Information should be sent to Edelstein at the above address or to Harry M. Iwata, Ind. YMCA, 323, 259 Ave. E., Bayonne, N. J.

Showers

ONTARIO, Ore. — Mrs. Thomas Hashitani was the inspiration for two pink and blue showers last month. On March 21 she was feted by co-hostesses Mary T. Wakasugi and Mrs. Harumi Yano at the home of Mrs. George Hashitani in Ontario. The following week Mrs. Ted Pomeroy and Mrs. Grover Cooper were hostesses at another shower.

WANT ADS

WANTED — Japanese family to work on farm. New four room house ready to be occupied. For details write to Mr. C. B. Lingerman, Baker Dock Co. Tacoma, Washington.

PERSONAL — Whereabouts of Rinsei Kawai formerly of San Francisco and Los Angeles is sought by his uncle, Sanji Kawai at 238 South Beaudry Ave., L. A., Calif. c/o Mrs. T. Nagai.

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JACL Activity Promoted in Inland States

Takeno Announces Formation of 37 New Committees

DENVER — Thirty-seven JACL chapters, JACL committees and Kika Kisei Domei branches have been established in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico and Texas, according to Roy M. Takeno, Tri-state representative for JACL-ADC.

Newest local chapter of the JACL is being established in Houston, Texas, Takeno said.

He expressed the possibility that other chapters will be formed in the Crowley and La Jara-Mesa areas in Colorado and in the Rio Grande valley in Texas.

The new JACL chapters and Domei branches were organized as a result of almost continuous trips since last autumn by Takeno, Z. Kanegaye and T. Kako of Denver.

A partial list of chapter presidents and committee chairmen was released as follows: Bessie Matsumoto, president, Denver JACL; Takashi Okamoto, president, Fort Lupton JACL; Pat Okura, president, Omaha JACL.

Colorado committees: Kat Akita, Crowley; Ugi Harada and George Yoshiyama, cochairmen, Rocky Ford; Roy Inouye, La Jara-Mesa; Sanzo Shigeta, Pueblo; Kiyoshi Otsuka, Sedgwick.

Wyoming: Frank Ikuno, Casper.

New Mexico: Frank Matsumoto, Albuquerque; Ann Shibata, Gallegos.

Texas: George Kurita, El Paso; Henry Kawahata, Hidalgo; Genji Matsuoka, San Antonio; and Warren Saibara, Houston.

"Cotton Hop"

FRESNO, Calif.—"Cotton Hop Dance," sponsored annually by the girls club "Elle" will be held this year on May 14 at the Marjorie ballroom, according to Etsu Mizutani, president.

The dance will be highlighted by coronation of a "Cotton Belle" selected on the basis of dress, talent and personality.

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