



## California Commission Moves to Issue Commercial Fishing Licenses to Japanese Aliens

LOS ANGELES—Immediate issuance of commercial fishing licenses to resident Japanese aliens, in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in the Takahashi case, was virtually agreed on June 25 following a meeting of the California Fish and Game Commission at the State building.

Before the commission's action in unanimously passing a resolution offered by Harvey E. Hastain, Brawley, chairman, to issue the licenses to Japanese aliens, the possibility had existed that the issuance of licenses might be delayed indefinitely in the event the State of California entered a petition for rehearing in the Takahashi case.

Grant Masaoka, JACL ADC representative who has been in conference with Deputy Attorney General Ralph Scott in an effort to expedite the issuance of the licenses, noted that the 15-day period during which petitions for hearing may be requested before the Supreme Court had expired.

Masaoka also had conferred with Attorney General Fred N. Sizer who noted that the Supreme Court's decisions in the Takahashi and Takahashi cases had "aided" the State of California in its racist legislation.

Masaoka believed that it was extremely unlikely that the State of California would take any action to reopen the Takahashi case in which the section of the California Fish and Game code which bars the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to "aliens ineligible to citizenship" was ruled unconstitutional. The State of

California had defended its restrictive policy as a "fish conservation" measure.

Meeting with Mr. Hastain as members of the Fish and Game Commission were William J. Silva of Modesto and Paul Denny of Etna. Two members were absent.

The commission waived a rule providing for 10 days notice in the consideration of controversial matters when it considered the resolution to issue the fishing licenses to Japanese aliens in compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling.

Among those attending the commission's meeting were Mr. Masaoka, Eiji Tanabe of JACL ADC, A. L. Wirin and Isohei Hatashita, president of the Southern California Japanese Fisherman's Association.

More than 500 alien Japanese fishermen in California, who have been awaiting the issuance of fishing licenses following the Takahashi case ruling, will be affected by the decision.

## Edward Ennis Retained to Aid JACL ADC in Matters Arising from Passage of Claims Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Retention of Edward J. Ennis, war-time head of the Justice Department's Enemy Alien Control Unit, as special counsel on evacuation claims matters was announced June 25 by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington.

Mr. Ennis was described as thoroughly familiar with all phases of the evacuation question, including legal developments, and is expected to assist in the JACL's discussions with the At-

torney general's office with a view toward obtaining liberal interpretations of the provisions of the Evacuation Claims measure which was passed by Congress on June 19.

Mr. Ennis will help work out means whereby evacuees who file small claims can obtain payment without recourse to extensive and expensive legal procedures.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, conferred with Undersecretary Oscar Chapman on June 25 and discussed problems concerning evacuees of Japanese ancestry and thanked Chapman for the Interior Department's support throughout the entire fight for evacuee claims indemnification. Masaoka noted that the first evacuee claims bill was introduced in the 79th Congress at Mr. Chapman's request. Despite the fact that HR 3999 shifted the jurisdiction of claims adjudication from the Interior Department to the Justice Department, Secretary of Interior Krug, Chapman and their aides threw their full weight behind the JACL ADC's struggle to obtain passage of the bill in the 80th Congress.

President Truman is expected to sign the evacuee claims bill early next week.

Following the signing of the bill, Masaoka and Ennis will begin preliminary conferences with Attorney General Tom Clark and other Justice Department authorities regarding procedural problems.

## Sacramento JACL Aids Nisei VFW Fund

SACRAMENTO—The local JACL chapter last week voted \$100 to the Sacramento Nisei post of the VFW in order to enable the post to send delegates to the California VFW encampment next month.

## Congress Sends Evacuation Claims Bill to President

### JACL ADC Will Move Office In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will move on July 1 to larger quarters at 300 Fifth Street, N.E. it was announced this week.

## U. S. Buddhist Head Dies in Los Angeles

### Bishop Matsukage Succumbs Following Lingering Illness

LOS ANGELES—Bishop Ryotai Matsukage, titular head of the Buddhist Churches of America, passed away on June 21 after a long illness. He was 58 years of age and a native of Hiroshima, Japan.

Bishop Matsukage had headed the Buddhist movement in the United States since February, 1938 when he arrived from Japan.

He became ill in February of this year during the conference of priests and laymen at the Buddhist national headquarters in San Francisco. He left for Los Angeles in March to undergo treatment. He underwent a serious operation and his condition was believed to be improving until May 20 when it took a turn for the worse.

After a wake service this week in Los Angeles, the body is being escorted by Buddhist priests to San Francisco where funeral and wake services will be held. The wake will be conducted on June 28 at 8 p.m. and the funeral on June 29 at 1 p.m. Funeral arrangements will be made by Martin & Brown, San Francisco.

## Reveal Lettuce Grown in Colorado's Arkansas River Area

ROCKY FORD, Colo. — I. C. Iwata of the Rocky Ford Vegetable Growers Association said on June 15 that about 47 acres of lettuce will be ready for harvest in the Rocky Ford area this week.

Iwata pointed out that for many years it was thought to be impossible to grow lettuce in the Arkansas River valley near Rocky Ford because of a hot early spring and late fall days and too much rain.

He added that a method of avoiding chip burn to lettuce has been found and he expects Rocky Ford lettuce to bring high prices.

## NISEI ELECTED HEAD OF NEVADA BOYS STATE

RENO, Nev. — George Enomoto of Las Vegas was elected governor of the Nevada boys' state on June 17 as youths from all parts of Nevada attended the American Legion-sponsored annual affair.

Enomoto, running on the Nationalist ticket, defeated George Williams of Winnemucca, the Federalist candidate.

The boys' state was highlighted on June 17 by an inspection of the state capitol in Carson City and a day of legislative sessions by the youths.

## Transient Found Dead in City Jail

Tom K. Shiratori, 55, described as a transient, was found dead in Salt Lake City jail on June 24 by the jailer.

Clarence R. Openshaw, examining physician, declared that death was due to natural causes.

## Proposal to Repay Evacuee Losses Approved in House on Final Day of Present Session

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Less than 15 hours before adjournment, the 80th Congress on June 19 completed legislative action on H.R. 3999, a bill authorizing the Attorney General to settle damage claims of persons of Japanese ancestry for the recovery of a part of their losses incurred in their forced removal from the West Coast more than six years ago.

At 4:15 p. m. Saturday, the JACL-sponsored evacuation claims bill was rushed through a heavily-jammed docket in the

Lower House and sent on to the White House for the President's signature. Only the day before the House measure had been unanimously approved by the Senate but with amendments which necessitated urgent House concurrence if it were to become law. When the bill was passed the President's signature was a foregone conclusion since the Chief Executive on two occasions had publicly urged the Congress to sanction this remedial legislation.

The stamp of approval by both Houses in the waning hours of a hectic session climaxed a long and difficult uphill struggle by the Japanese American Citizens League and its legislative arm, the Anti-Discrimination Committee, to secure token compensation from Congress for the severe losses suffered by more than 110,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Alaska. Once before in the 79th session in 1946, the JACL's attempts to obtain legislation were defeated when the House failed to act on a Senate-approved measure in time before adjournment.

Passage of H.R. 3999 came swiftly on the heels of another legislative victory. On Friday afternoon, June 18, the House approved a compromise report on H.R. 3566, the alien deportation suspension bill, and sped the measure to the executive mansion for Mr. Truman's signature. These two legislative victories were major organizational triumphs for the JACL ADC. But more than that they were tributes to Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, for his unflagging efforts to sell the Congress on the merits and justice of legislation of vital concern to the Japanese residents of this country.

The question of how many claims would be filed and how much money would be involved are matters of speculation, but estimates range from a conservative figure of \$10,000,000 to a sum of \$100,000,000. According to Government estimates, when the Japanese were forcibly moved out from the West Coast, they left behind an estimated \$200,000,000 worth of property. A great deal of that property has been lost forever. The intangible losses, such as the disruption of lives, can never be compensated nor does H.R. 3999 provide for such indemnification.

Under the provisions of this bill, the Attorney General is empowered to pay claims not exceeding \$2,500 for damage or loss to property resulting from the evacuation orders of February 19, 1942 and October 18, 1944. These losses to property and businesses must be substantiated. Any awards above \$2,500 are subject to the approval of Congress. Voluntary evacuees are entitled to file claims under the bill. Applications for claims must be submitted within 18 months from the date of enactment of the bill.

Claims filed by or on behalf of any person who was repatriated or was deported from the United States or claims submitted on behalf of any alien who was not actually residing in the United States on Dec. 7, 1941 will not be recognized. Nor will any claims be considered regarding property

or businesses vested by the United States under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Awards for damage or loss on account of death, personal injury, physical hardships and loss of anticipated profits or earnings are also ruled out under the provisions of the bill.

While the President has not yet signed the bill, Mike Masaoka has already begun contacts with a number of interested parties regarding what procedural steps must be worked out before the actual processing of claims begin. It may take weeks before the procedures are sufficiently worked out to permit the filing of claims, and it may take months or a year before the first claims are paid.

The JACL ADC, through Mr. Masaoka, is seeking from the Attorney General's office a simplified form in which those evacuees who claim damages for losses up to \$2,500 can be readily accommodated. It is pointed out that nearly every one who was evacuated, as well as those who moved out before the military orders became effective, suffered considerable loss. Particularly was this true of the small claimant who lost almost everything he had.

In this connection, it is recalled that the JACL ADC in filing a statement with the Cooper-Magnuson subcommittee on evacuation claims when the Senate held public hearings last April had offered some "suggestions" to the Attorney General on the implementation of this legislation. Unless a simple procedure is established, it was emphasized, those with small claims would be saddled with unrealistic burdens of proof. For case histories have shown that the ones who lost the most were the housewives and ordinary workers who lost everything they had in sacrifice sales and through inadequate storage and who have no losses.

The satisfaction of larger claims, however, would depend on documentary evidence which usually are more easily available since most owners of business and large properties can furnish proof in the form of inventories, accounts and similar statements. But even for these people, considerable expense and effort will be required to substantiate their claims.

However, until the Attorney General has established procedures and determined the terms under which cases will be considered, the number of claims and the appropriations necessary to dispose of these cases will not be known. H.R. 3999 carries no specified sum as appropriations but contains a proviso that Congress may from time to time appropriate such sums as may be necessary to fulfill the demand for payments.

The Washington office of the JACL ADC warned evacuees not to expect speedy processing of the claims for a great many problems must be ironed out before the Attorney General's office actually begins receiving claims. This will entail a number of conferences among Government departments concerned, and will necessarily take some time.

Regardless of the period involved before eventual payment, the JACL ADC must be given due

(Continued on page 2).

## Mrs. Oyama's Body Found in Flooded City

### Husband Identifies Remains of Victim Of Vanport Disaster

PORTLAND, Ore.—The body of Mrs. Izumi Oyama, 48, one of the two persons of Japanese ancestry who died in the May 30 Vanport flood disaster was recovered from the debris of the sunken city on June 22.

The remains were identified by Mrs. Oyama's husband, Iwao Oyama, publisher-editor of the Oregon Weekly.

The body of Sadao Mizuno, 77, believed to have drowned in the Vanport disaster, has not yet been found.

More than 100 families of Japanese ancestry lost their homes in the disaster.

Mrs. Oyama is survived by her husband, daughter, Mineko, and a son, Albert.

Final rites will be conducted on June 29 at the Nichiren church.

## Wins California Engineering Honor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Richard Tanaka of Richmond has been awarded the \$500 David L. Lawrence scholarship for the second straight year, the University of California announced last week. Tanaka also was presented an award by Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, for being the outstanding student in the engineering class.



## Seattle Pays Tribute to Nisei GIs at Services

SEATTLE—The people of Seattle on June 19 paid solemn tribute to the record of the Japanese American GIs in World War II as memorial rites were held for eight Nisei soldier dead, the first of 55 Nisei from the Seattle-Tacoma area to die in the war, at the First Methodist church.

More than 750 persons filled the church to participate in the rites for Pfc. Yoshio Kato, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zenzo Kato, 1431 14th Avenue South; Pfc. Yoshito Noritake, son of Teiichiro Noritake, 2116 27th Ave. South; Pfc. Masato F. Shigemura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Takejuro Shigemura, 311 Sixth Ave. South; Pvt. Jero Kanetomi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuchiichi Kanetomi, formerly of Seattle and now of Rt. 2, Payette, Idaho; Sgt. Ned T. Nakamura, son of Mrs. Kimi Nakamura, Seattle; T/5 Eugene T. Amabe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tokushige Amabe, 1233 Yesler Way; Pvt. Eugene Hayashi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Takamune Hayashi, 4158 38th Ave. South; and Pfc. Tetsuo Shigaya, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasukichi Shigaya, 105 1/2 1st Ave. South.

All of the deceased were members of the 442nd Combat Team and were killed in action with the unit in France and Italy.

Speakers at the memorial rites retold the story of the 442nd Combat Team and recalled the rescue of the Lost Battalion in France in Oct., 1944, the engagement in which several of the soldiers who were honored gave their lives.

Theme for the services was set by William Y. Mambu, Nisei attorney, who bowed slightly to the five coffins and three urns and declared:

"They were the proof the Nisei were loyal. By their deeds they showed that loyalty comes from the heart and is not a matter of race, creed or color."

Speakers included Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle attorney and past national commander of the American Legion; Maj. Steven F. Capasso, representing Gen. Mark W. Clark, wartime commander of the Fifth Army, in which these men served; City Councilman David Levine, speaking for Mayor William F. Devin; and Yoshito Fujii, president of the Nisei Veterans Committee.

Scriptures and prayers were read by Protestant and Buddhist ministers in the joint service.

A procession 20 blocks long trailed the hearses to the memorial cemetery at Washelli.

The graveside ceremonies were simple. Christian and Buddhist prayers were given. Three volleys were fired and a bugler sounded taps. The flags which had covered the coffins were handed tenderly to the mothers of the men.

## 442 Vets Plan Chicago Reunion

CHICAGO — Veterans of the 442nd combat team in the Chicago area will hold a reunion this summer.

Lt. Col. Sherwood Dixon, former commander of the 3rd battalion, will be among the veterans.

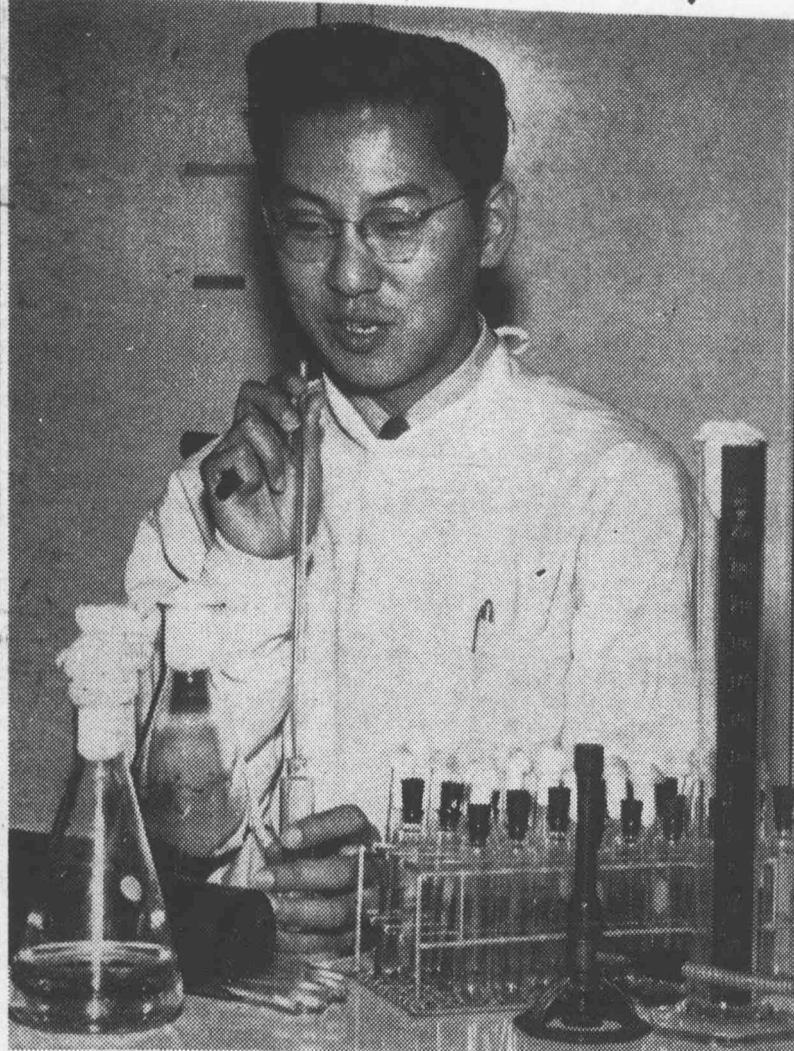
All persons in the area who served with the 442nd Combat team, the 232nd engineers or the 522nd F. A. are asked to send their names, addresses and companies or batteries to Herbert M. Sasaki, 5418 S. Lake Park, Chicago 15, or to Thomas T. Crowley, 841 Rolling Pass, Glenview, Illinois.

## National Legion Censures Nisei Post Over Judd Bill Support

SAN FRANCISCO—The national American Legion leadership has censured the Townsend Harris post of the American Legion, composed of Japanese American veterans, for their support of legislation favoring the naturalization of resident Japanese aliens.

The Nisei Legion post recently was advised that Henry H. Dudley, national Legion adjutant, had written to Donald L. Clark, California Legion adjutant, that the action of the Townsend Harris post in distributing copies of the San Francisco Chronicle's article, "What Made Kato Fight?" which sup-

## Gets Fund for Atom Study



Dr. Jerry K. Aikawa, 27, (above) research fellow in medicine at the University of California School of Medicine, recently was awarded an Atomic Energy fellowship at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, North Carolina.

## California VFW Unanimously Approves Resolution Asking Citizenship for Issei Group

### Nakamura Elected Student Body Head At California School

LINDSAY, Calif.—James Nakamura was elected president of the student body at Strathmore high school recently. He is the first Nisei student to hold the honor at the school.

Chiyeko Shimizu will edit the school paper, Spartan News, next term.

Mariko Sekiguchi was elected school treasurer at Lindsay high school.

### Church to Honor Rev. Yamazaki

LOS ANGELES—The Rev. John M. Yamazaki, S.T.D., will be honored upon the 35th anniversary of his ordination to the ministry at the 11 o'clock morning service of St. Mary's Episcopal church Sunday, June 27.

The Rt. Rev. Robert B. Gooden, D. D., close friend of Dr. Yamazaki, will be the preacher. The Rt. Rev. Charles S. Reifsnider, D. D., also a longtime friend, will read the prayers.

Dr. Yamazaki was born in Matsumoto City, Japan, on July 23, 1884, and came to the United States on May 12, 1904. He received his degree from the Berkeley divinity school in Connecticut in 1913. He was ordained a deacon on June 23, 1913, and priest in May, 1914, by the Reverend H. Johnson, first bishop of Los Angeles.

Since 1913 Dr. Yamazaki has served continuously at St. Mary's as its priest and missionary. He is president of the Japanese Church Federation of Southern California.

ported the drive to amend the prenest naturalization law was in opposition to the national policy of the American Legion.

The Dudley letter noted that the Legion opposed the admittance of "non-assimilable" aliens from the Far East into the United States and declared that the San Francisco post's action "is not in line with Legion policy."

A letter stating the Townsend Harris post's stand on the Judd naturalization bill has been sent to Dudley over the signature of Toshio Yoshida, vice-commander of the Nisei post.

LOS ANGELES—The California State encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on June 25 unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Judd naturalization bill, HR 6809, which will open the road to American citizenship for resident aliens of Japanese ancestry "who proved their loyalty to the United States in World War II."

The resolution, which originally was passed by the Sacramento Nisei Post No. 8985 of the VFW on May 28 and affirmed by the Golden Poppy Council of the VFW on May 30, was presented to the encampment by the resolutions committee, of which J. Rufus Klawans is chairman.

The VFW resolution, which will be taken to the national encampment by the California delegation, noted that California aliens of Japanese ancestry had demonstrated their loyalty "beyond question" during the war and noted that many of these aliens were parents of Japanese American soldiers.

"They have earned the right to citizenship by every standard," the resolution declared.

Among the 30,000 VFW members registered at the encampment were two Nisei delegates, Fred Imai and Kiyoshi Mori of the Sacramento Nisei post. Joe Grant Masaoka, Pacific coast regional director of JACL-ADC, attended the encampment as a guest of the Nisei VFW members.

### San Mateo Groups Aid Flood Relief

SAN MATEO—Issei and Nisei residents of San Mateo county this week sent the sum of \$205.50 to Portland, Ore., for relief of victims of the Vanport flood.

An overnight house to house campaign was conducted by the San Mateo County JACL, together with the San Mateo YBA and the Sturge Fellowship. Howard Imada headed the drive.

The donations were sent to the Portland chapter of the JACL through the San Mateo County JACL. The San Mateo chapter also sent its own contribution of \$25.

### Denver Office Moves Quarters

DENVER—Headquarters of the Denver JACL ADC will move to new offices on July 1, according to Roy M. Takeno, regional representative.

New quarters will be in the Waxman building, 1834 Curtis street. Old offices were at 615 E & C building.

## Government Witness Testifies Regarding Alleged Brutalities As Kawakita Trial Opens

LOS ANGELES—The trial of Tomoya Kawakita, 27-year old former native of Caléxico, Calif., on the charge of treason for the alleged brutal mistreatment of American prisoners of war at the Oeyama prison camp in Japan got under way this week before a jury of three men and nine women, one of whom is a Nisei, in the Federal district court of Judge William C. Mathes.

U. S. Attorney James Carter, who has announced that he has 45 witnesses, mostly American POWs who were held at Oeyama, who will testify regarding the alleged brutalities which have been charged against Kawakita, opened the government's case by calling former Sgt. Ralph W. Montgomery, one of the Americans who were imprisoned at Oeyama.

As Montgomery, now a civilian employee at Fort MacArthur, testified regarding acts of brutality committed against American war prisoners at the camp, Defense Attorney Morris Lavine indicated that the defense for Tomoya Kawakita will attempt to prove that the brutal acts against the American prisoners were the responsibility of military authorities and not the defendant.

Lavine revealed that Kawakita not only will deny committing the acts of brutality charged but will attempt to prove that he did all he could to help American prisoners to obtain needed food and medical attention.

The opening days of the trial this week indicated that one of the major issues at the trial will be that of Kawakita's nationality. Although born in California, Kawakita already has indicated that he will contend that he is a national of Japan, having renounced his American citizenship in 1943.

In his opening remarks to the jury on June 22, Lavine declared: "Our position is that none of the acts charged by the government constitute treason to the United States of America and that none of them were done with the intent to betray the United States of America. We take the position that the defendant made an election in March of 1943 and that made him a Japanese national and that thereafter he owed his allegiance to Japan."

Lavine also challenged the prosecution's claim of brutalities allegedly committed by Kawakita.

"There is considerable fabrication connected with these so-called overt acts," Lavine charged. "The evidence will show that the prisoners wanted revenge."

Carter, however, scouted the defense claim that the defendant had renounced his American nationality.

He noted that Kawakita affirmed his American citizenship in applying for a passport to go to Japan as a student in 1939 and that, again in Sept., 1945, the defendant represented himself as an American national when he sought a passport from the U.S. Consul at Yokohama to return to California. Carter declared that Kawakita also obtained a passport to return to the United States in April, 1941, which he never used.

In his opening remarks to the jury Carter promised that the government would "prove that, instead of sticking to his job as an interpreter, as Fujisawa (another American-born Japanese at the camp) did, Kawakita undertook to act as foreman, supervisor of the prisoners' work, dealer-out of punishment and general cock-of-the-walk in Japan."

In his statement Carter accused Kawakita of 15 overt acts of treason charged in the Federal grand jury indictment and described the defendant as a swaggering sadist who brandished a wooden sword and abused the American survivors of Bataan who were confined as a labor battalion at the Oeyama camp.

Carter's description was contested by the defense attorney who pictured Kawakita as "just a young boy" who had been active in Boy Scout work and in Red Cross solicitations in Caléxico before his departure for Japan in 1939.

Although treason is punishable by death, Carter made no mention of the penalty the government will ask. Carter did not refer to Kawakita as "The Meatball," the nickname by which he was reportedly known at Oeyama.

Carter did say that the defendant was dubbed "The Efficiency Expert" and "The Empire Builder" by the American prisoners.

Lavine countered that Japanese overseers "got a lot of uncomplimentary nicknames."

"The prisoners naturally had no love for their keepers," he said. "They didn't want to do any more work than necessary and disobeyed orders whenever they could."

Lavine said that Kawakita "was just a small, unimportant little employee" of the civilian firm, Nippon Metallurgical Industries Co., which operated the nickel mine and smelter at which American prisoners worked. He denied Carter's contention that the products of the company were munitions of war and declared that "the government of Japan didn't know Tomoya Kawakita existed."

The defense counsel said the camp first was used for British and Canadian prisoners and, by the time the American prisoners arrived, Kawakita had been drafted under a wartime Japanese statute to work there in lieu of military service.

At the outset of the session Judge Mathes denied three defense motions objecting to the proceedings on constitutional grounds. Lavine challenged the presence of two alternate jurors in the case and asserted that Kawakita was denied due process of law in that his trial was convened at so great a distance from Japan where the alleged crime was committed.

Lavine said that the fact that Kawakita's Japanese-born parents are ineligible for American citizenship will be a "very important factor" in the defense case.

Carter's initial witness was Jack E. Candland who briefly testified that Kawakita was the same person with whom he attended Caléxico Union high school from 1935 to 1939.

Montgomery followed Candland to the stand for the prosecution. The key government witness testified that Kawakita had goaded American war prisoners into attempting to increase their output from the nickel mine operated at the camp. When the exhausted Americans lagged behind their quota, Montgomery said, Kawakita yelled "What the hell do you think this is? Hurry up and get to work."

Montgomery was still on the stand when the trial recessed on June 23. On the next day Defense Attorney Lavine questioned Montgomery in detail concerning 20 Americans who had returned to headquarters early after completing their work quota and who were ordered to march doubletime around the compound.

On this occasion, it was alleged that Sgt. George Simpson of Chanute Field, Ill., and Sgt. David Carrier, Corpus Christi, Tex., both lagged behind and were compelled to continue running after the others had been dismissed.

Montgomery said that one Sergeant Ichiba of the Japanese Army issued the orders to run around the compound and that he did not see Kawakita until the party had completed two or three laps. Montgomery testified he then heard Kawakita yell at the two strangers, "Hurry it up."

Questioned by Lavine, Montgomery, who said he had been appointed a "figurehead foreman" of the POW working party, acknowledged he had slapped three Americans who had stolen clothing from fellow prisoners but added "he had never beaten anybody up."

### Annual Picnic

CHICAGO—The Ellis Community Center church will hold an all-day outing July 18 at the Indiana sand dunes. Over 100 persons are expected to board busses at the center that day for the outing, which will combine a worship service and recreation. Ben Toba will be chairman for the day.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Next the Naturalization Bill

The evacuation claims bill has been passed by Congress. The signature of President Truman, assured by his earlier approval of this legislation, is all that remains to make this bill into law.

This significant achievement by the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee is a high point in the two-year history of the organization which in its short lifetime has accomplished so much.

The past months have seen several major achievements that have served to clarify the rights of Japanese Americans and their alien parents. The Takahashi case guaranteed the right of alien fishermen of Japanese descent to pursue their occupation without discrimination because of race. The Oyama land case determined the right of Nisei to own property in California without prejudice or suspicion or possibly of escheatment by the state.

With the passage of evacuation claims legislation, the decks have been cleared for an all-out attack upon the discriminatory features of the country's naturalization and immigration statutes.

This right—the right of Japanese aliens to citizenship in the country of their choice and residence—remains the last major point in the ADC's program.

It is also the most important, being the pivotal point of the rights and welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry.

The right of naturalization would automatically have eliminated many of the injustices to which the Issei have been subjected. Without it the Issei have been subjected to discrimination in occupation, in employment and land ownership. The state of California could not have, as it did for so many years, clothed its discriminatory legislation in such phrases as "aliens ineligible to citizenship," had Japanese aliens had the right to apply for naturalization.

The JACL ADC has already made a strong attack upon this discriminatory citizenship legislation. The Judd bill, eliminating these discriminatory features, has not passed Congress as yet, but it has served to educate the country's legislators in the need for this legislation. It has already laid a foundation for action during the coming year. There is reason now to hope for its passage within the near future.

To reiterate the reasons for granting the Issei citizenship would be redundant. But the country's legislators are now becoming aware of the inequities of the law, which deny the parents of our soldiers and veterans the right of citizenship.

The Issei gave their sons proudly for the armed forces of this country. Today they watch while the bodies of their soldier sons are laid to rest in military cemeteries.

Suffice it to say that in the past decades and throughout the war years these immigrants from Japan have made an enviable record for industry, honesty and loyalty.

Naturalization for them would be recognition of their long-time loyalty to this country.

The record of the Anti-Discrimination Committee in the past two years gives hope to the possibility for Issei citizenship. The ADC's remarkable progress in the past two years is assurance that this legislation can be accomplished.

It is incumbent upon every Japanese American and every other American believing in the democratic tenets of this country to lend every assistance in the final achievement of such legislation.

### Legion and the VFW

In a week which saw the national American Legion reaffirm its opposition to the proposal to amend the naturalization law to eliminate its present racially discriminatory provisions, the California encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars reversed its former policy and voted unanimously in favor of a resolution urging the opening of naturalization privileges for resident Japanese aliens.

The California VFW's action supported a move initiated by its Nisei post in Sacramento to put the state organization on record in favor of the Judd proposal for equality in naturalization. At the same time the American Legion indicated that its "old guard" national leadership is holding fast to its traditional opposition to a relaxation of naturalization and immigration bans for what the Legion has called "non-assimilable" persons. This week the Legion leadership indicated that it censured the action of the Townsend Harris post in San Francisco in distributing copies of reprints of the San Francisco Chronicle's "What Made Kato Fight?" in cooperation with the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Although the national leadership of the Legion has reiterated its opposition to the Judd bill, many local posts of the American Legion have announced themselves in support of citizenship for resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and it is indicated that a campaign will be carried on within the Legion to change the organization's traditional policy.

## Behind the Claims Bill:

# Mike Masaoka and JACL ADC Win Two-Year Fight Against Time, Indifference in Congress

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Please, folks, don't rush Mike just yet about that claim. Your one-man lobbyist in Washington is awfully tired.

For more than two weeks as Congress raced frantically toward adjournment, Mike's been collaring weary and irked Congressmen to ready our bills for action on the floor and then has been sweating it out in the galleries for the final count as both houses labored wildly to clear a jammed docket. The atmosphere in both chambers was tense during those last days and so confused that anything could have happened. It was a gruelling wait and an uphill fight all the way.

The final days of any session of Congress are no tea party. And this one was no exception. The 80th Congress closed its books last Sunday morning in one of the most feverish dashes for adjournment in history. Scores of major and minor bills were jammed through in the waning hours; hundreds had been scuttled with seemingly no mercy during the hours of debate. Others died slowly on the vine.

Bills of national importance are carried or lost, not always by the weight of merit, but by place on the calendar and the force of a single objection. All the tension is not on the floor of the House and Senate. Spotted here and there in the galleries are men and women whose avid attention to the calendar is indication of more than an academic interest.

Among these faithful cohorts of the JACL were Mike Masaoka, our national legislative director, his wife Etsu, and Sam Ishikawa, eastern regional head of the JACL ADC. To these hard working people, especially to Mike, the long and anxious wait in the galleries was to be the pay off. They were to know by adjournment whether two years of efforts would see fruition. While confident of victory, they were not unmindful of the possibilities of a swift, annihilating blow.

When the pay off came on H.R. 3999 at 4:15 p.m. Saturday, June 19, Mike was in the House gallery. As the Speaker banged the gavel and indicated that the House concurred with the Senate amendments and passed the bill on to the White House for the President's signature Mike relaxed with a sigh of relief—elated beyond words.

Only the day before he had seen another victory in Congressional passage of H.R. 3566, the alien deportation stay measure, but the climax that came on Saturday was Congress' endorsement of the evacuation claims principle. For H.R. 3999 was the JACL's and Mike's "baby," nursed through two lean years.

Few outside those who have worked with Congress can appreciate the difficult process in securing legislation. To obtain almost any kind of legislation is a two-year job, which gets tougher as the end is reached. A brief history of the bill in the past few weeks perhaps can best give one an idea of the obstacles which must be hurdled. A bill can be stopped in a hundred ways. Every delay is a threat.

Mike's job has been to keep the ball rolling, to see that nothing would sidetrack consideration of his bills. As soon as Senator John S. Cooper, chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on evacuation claims, had concluded hearings on H.R. 3999 late in May, Mike had already begun to approach members of the Judiciary Committee to obtain immediate consideration of the measure.

It seemed a futile gesture, but Mike is not one to give up easily. The Judiciary Committee indicated that only "must" registration would be considered and that it was already so preoccupied with other business such as the Mundt-Nixon Communist registration, Tidelands, and Anti-Lynching bills, that there would be little time left to consider other legislation. H.R. 3999 was far down on the priority list. One influential West Coast Senator, in fact, warned his constituents not to expect the JACL-sponsored bill out of committee.

Mike, nevertheless, trotted dutifully and faithfully to the Senate each morning. His optimism was subdued but his efforts never

flagged. He nailed each Senator on the committee for a commitment and finally, on June 16, the bill was hauled out of committee with but minor changes and placed on the calendar. Credit must also be given to the able Senator from Kentucky, Senator John Sherman Cooper, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on evacuation claims, for his understanding of the evacuation problem. His report on H.R. 3999 to the full committee indicates deep comprehension of the responsibilities involved and the scars which the evacuation left on the 100,000 Japanese residents of this country.

With the bill before the Senate, there were two choices laid before Mike. First, to call up the measure by unanimous consent, and second, to let it ride on the consent calendar and take the chances that it would be acted upon before adjournment. By adopting the first choice, one ran the risk of irritating some Senator who might block all possibility of its passage by single objection. This had happened in the 79th Congress in 1946.

The second choice appeared the best, but here again Mike was faced with grave risks, for on the calendar were hundreds of bills with prior consideration. Here, too, a single objection or a crippling amendment would have doomed the legislation in view of the alarmingly short time before adjournment. It was all or nothing, but a risk which our legislative director was prepared to take.

Finally, on Friday afternoon, after sitting more than three hours, the Senate clerk called out H.R. 3999. Each of the Senate amendments—there were 13 of them—was read, and quickly approved without objection.

But the JACL on this day came perilously close to losing the fight on the bill. Less than 45 minutes before our calendar number was called, Senator Glen Taylor, vice-presidential candidate on the New Party ticket, who had promised to filibuster the controversial draft bill to "death," obtained the floor and threatened to begin his talk-athon against the draft. Had the Senator of Idaho gotten his way, H.R. 3999 would have been lost in the scuffle.

Despite Senate's approval of the measure, the battle was yet to be won. There was always the chance that some Senator might ask for a reconsideration of the bill and then either defeat it by an objection or an amendment which would necessitate a great deal of time for House concurrence. It must be noted here that a single objection killed legislation which would have given citizenship to Siamese residents of this country. A similar fate also befell the anti-lynching legislation and a number of civil rights measures.

Mike's next assignment was to insure speedy House acceptance of the Senate amendments without asking for a Conference. The first contact was made with Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who has been most friendly to JACL legislation.

A conference would have taken precious hours and any wrangling by the conferees would have certainly signed the death knell. But by nightfall, Mike through his invaluable legislative contacts had persuaded most of the members of the House Judiciary Committee to accept the Senate's amendments without going into conference. He did not accomplish this without opposition, however.

One ranking member of the committee, angered by what he considered Senate "effrontery" since the House Judiciary Committee had been virtually forced to give in to the Senate on just about every bill that required a conference, insisted that the

## Vagaries

### Headline Hero . . .

Lieut. Harry Konishi, the Nisei officer who became a headline hero when he defied a Yugoslavian ultimatum at his road block on the side of Trieste, has received an honorable discharge and will register at Colorado A&M after working on his father's farm this summer . . . As Congress passed the peacetime draft last week, there was news that at least one Nisei, Sgt. Harold Yamamoto of Brigham City, Utah, was serving with other American GIs in the Greek Second Corps. Other Nisei are still in service in the "cold war" as members of the U.S. Army in Trieste. It is believed that hundreds of Nisei will be affected by the peacetime draft.

### Kuniyoshi Show . . .

There's a lot of Kuniyoshi now in the art world these days. The latest is an exhibit of drawings by the noted artist in a show at the Downtown gallery in New York City . . . Kuniyoshi's "Circus Lady," the subject of Senate debate last year, is one of the paintings which have been offered as "war surplus" by the War Assets Administration. The painting was one of a group purchased by the State Department to be exhibited abroad as representative of modern American painting. The Hearst papers violently attacked the State Department exhibit and the collection also was criticized by President Truman and Secretary Marshall, although neither Mr. Truman nor Gen. Marshall had seen the paintings in question. The State Department dropped the show and the paintings were put away in a warehouse. They are now being disposed of as government surplus. . . . Kuniyoshi, long a leader in the fight of American artists for improved economic conditions, helped organize and headed Artists Equity. He often has stated that the one thing he wants most is U. S. citizenship.

House "should put its foot down" and "show those Senators that we aren't a rubber stamp for them."

Here in refusing to accede to the Senate on H.R. 3999, the Congressman insisted, was an opportunity to "show the Senate how the House felt on the matter of giving in." The Congressman admitted that he wasn't personally antagonistic to the legislation, but thought that the committee should object on the grounds of "principle." After several conferences and what seemed hours of persuasion, the recalcitrant member was induced to withhold his objections.

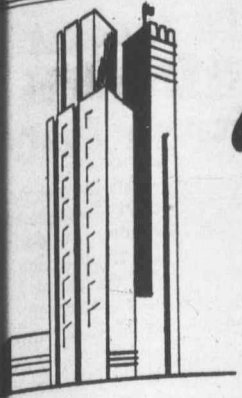
It was already late Friday night. Time was running out. The bill had not yet come over to the House from the Senate. Mike and his cohorts had already spent 16 hours on the Hill and nothing could be done until the next morning.

Early Saturday morning, before the House convened, Mike contacted several key Congressmen to assure smooth sailing once the bill was brought up on the floor. The contacts included Speaker of the House Joseph Martin, GOP floor leader Charles A. Halleck, and minority floor leader Sam Rayburn. With the calling of the Saturday session, the bill was enroute from the Upper House.

Now began the anxious wait. At 4:10 o'clock that afternoon Congressman John W. Gwynne walked before the GOP table, obtained the floor and asked that by unanimous consent H.R. 3999 be taken off the Speaker's desk and given immediate consideration. Mike, Sam and Etsu sat tensely with ears strained as the speaker put the question and Congressman Gwynne moved that the House accept the amendments of the Senate.

No objections were raised, and the clerk was ordered to read the 13 amendments. After the first few had been read, Representative Gwynne asked that since the Judiciary Committee had approved the amendments the rules be suspended and the rest of the amendments, without objection, be accepted.

When Speaker Martin at 4:15 announced that the bill had been unanimously agreed to, Congressman Walter looked up in the gallery and nodded to Mike to say, "Good work, Mike, you did it." Mike and his legislative committee had won a two-year battle against time and indifference.



# A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

## The Way to Wealth

The traditional way to become wealthy is to save your money. Banks use that classic line about "great oaks from little acorns grow." The emphasis is on regular and steady savings. I guess all economists, from Adam Smith to Roger Babson, will agree on this point.

This is the gospel truth by which millions of people in this country, from Sauk Center to Sawtelle, will swear by. It's a long, dreary and cumbersome road, this path to riches.

When I asked a Li'l Tokyo bigwig, in the old days, how he made money, he merely said that he saved, little by little, and before he knew it, he was wealthy. "I never spend money," he confided, "and when you don't spend, you're bound to have something left."

Well, that Issei gent used to walk an extra mile to save a nickle and would think nothing of wearing a suit ten years if it meant avoiding an expenditure for him. In fact, he used to stay abed every evening and Sundays so he wouldn't have to spend anything for entertainment or amusement.

This tight-fisted, parsimonious policy would not be so popular here in Manhattan.

The New Yorkers have come forth with a new type of thinking. It goes something like this: "It takes money to make money." Therefore, wealth is to be realized by greater spending. The emphasis is not so much on saving but rather on the matter of spending; that is, spending in the right places.

The strange part of it all is that it works and has long proven to be a New York truism.

## The Modus Operandi

Here is the way it works.

Say that you are going to open up a store. Instead of beginning in a modest and humble way, which is a traditional pattern, the New York scheme calls for fancy and elaborate plans. The idea is to have a lavish "front." So, when your customers come in, they are impressed with all the swank and splendor and in turn you can charge higher prices.

The local populace are very impressionistic or you might say that the entrepreneurs are great showmen. Though they may have a very lean bankroll, they will think nothing of hiring a Cadillac limousine and ordering \$10 dinners so as to be in the right atmosphere for making a "deal."

I guess it is a carryover of that gambling, speculative fever that always has been a part of New York. Everyone plays for the blue chips and the one big "deal" that will bring in a fortune.

It is this element of showmanship and "front" that determines the success of many professional people, artists, doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, actors, and other sundry groups. That is why this is the city of the overnight phenomenal success or "hit" of a previously unknown.

Most New York Nisei, either by previous training or instinct, do not care to follow this Manhattan pattern. They are abiding by the old rules of the game . . . of a penny saved is a penny earned, and that steady accumulation of pennies will make a fat dollar.

Before the war, there were about fifty Japanese Kaishas that were in the million-dollar bracket.

It wasn't long before most of these firms fell into the New York pattern. They soon realized that the way to do business here was to spend a lot of money on entertainment, tips, presents, and taxi-fare.

It was nothing for many companies to earmark \$100,000 a year for this special fund. It was good business for them to spend a hundred grand to make two hundred thousand and for this reason a system of payoffs, all along the line, came into existence.

Most of the large Kaishas used to hire people merely to help entertain buyers or to accommodate them in some way or another.

Several Nisei used to have full-time jobs just buying theater tickets, baseball tickets, or attending to railway reservations for some of the better customers.

## The Issei Background

This all brings me around to some kind of a thought. I have long been thinking in terms of my dad and other Issei that I have known.

Most of them are splendid businessmen in the matter of squeezing a dollar and making it last to the final penny. They can figure out more ways to cut down on a few cents and stretch out a few dollars than many a Wall Street tycoon.

But when they eventually get to about a \$50,000 capitalization, they taper off and get no further.

For example, back in the old days in Seattle, my dad had a rather cozy little grocery business. Sales were good and things were moving along in fine fettle. When he got a few thousand dollars ahead, he couldn't quite figure out how to reinvest it. The interest rate at the bank was too low he felt and wanted more for his investment.

At any rate, and quite sadly, he came into contact with a fast-talking "Gold Mine" salesman. With promises of a 100 per cent return per annum, the family bankroll went into the Alaska stock and my dad, along with other trusting and hopeful Issei, wound up with only impressive but worthless paper.

I guess millions of dollars have gone down the drain in this way among the Issei of California. For quite some time, during the roaring 1920s, the oil promoters sold huge quantities of shares among the Japanese.

So, deviating from their old, time-proven formula, the speculative fringe of the Japanese population, ended up in the red and had very little to show for their decades of hard work and deliberate saving.

I have been thinking of immigrants of other nationalities who have come to these shores along about the same time as our parents.

The Japanese have been unable to produce a single person of national prominence or financial renown. They seem to hit a peak of about \$100,000 and then are unable to handle anything larger.

For example, I think of Giannini of the Bank of America or Skouras in the field of motion picture theaters. Both of them came to this country penniless three or four decades ago and later pyramided their wealth into the multimillion class. There are dozens of other examples of success stories among other nationalities.

It is quite true that the Japanese comprise only an infinitesimal group in this country, but my guess is that they had only the one formula for making wealth . . . the old, hard, and fast law of saving.

If there is to be a Nisei who rises to financial eminence in this

# Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Claims Bill Triumph for Nisei

Denver, Colo. The objective that many considered impossible was attained last week with passage of the evacuation claims bill. Its passage was a monumental triumph for the Nisei in view of congressional pre-occupation with a host of vital measures—many of which were not passed despite widespread demands.

As Mike Masaoka has pointed out repeatedly, the opposition he faced was apathy and indifference rather than active hostility. Against hostility there is the weapon of reason, argument and persuasion. Against apathy there is the need to arouse interest before the selling campaign can begin.

Before you begin to spend your claims money, be sure you can get it. It may be some time before the machinery for hearing, considering and honoring claims can be set up.

Note, too, that the senate struck out anticipated profits and anticipated earnings as a basis for claims. Just what this means may have to be decided by attorneys, but at any rate it's obvious the claims measure is not going to be a 100-acres-and-a-mule bonus for Taro, Jiro and Saburo who underwent the evacuation.

## How to Get a Bill Passed

To get an idea of what is involved in pushing a bill through Congress, we recommend a look at the printed report of hearings on the Judd bill for equality in naturalization and immigration. The report runs 210 pages, much of it in type too small for easy reading, and parts of it are little short of fascinating.

We refer specifically to the testimony and written statements of Edward J. Ennis, chairman of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, and Mike Masaoka of the JACL.

Masaoka's testimony in cold type loses the oratorical fervor which he, no doubt, employed with his usual skill in the oral delivery, but it makes stirring reading nonetheless. The written statement is an even more eloquent document, and it would do every Nisei's heart good to read it.

But getting back to the report. The 210-pages of printed matter have to do with only two days of hearings before a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee. Since then so many amendments have been tacked on to H.R. 5004, the original Judd bill, that it was junked and another bill incorporating the amendments has been filed. That involves more paperwork.

The new bill still has the house and senate to hurdle and no doubt will be the focus of JACL-ADC efforts in Washington in the next Congress.

## Kawakita Case Juror

Another Nisei milestone was passed in Los Angeles last week when Fresno-born Susan Nagumo, evacuated during the war, was chosen to serve on the jury which is hearing the treason trial of Tomoya Kawakita.

In empaneling Miss Nagumo, all concerned recognized the fact that she is an individual and capable of individual judgment. She was picked for jury duty on her merits as a person and not because she is, or is not, a member of a particular racial group.

This concept is a far cry from the philosophy of one General DeWitt who chose officially to judge a people as a group instead of as individuals. There is no reason to expect Susan Nagumo to be any more biased, one way or the other, in passing judgment on the case of the United States vs. Tomoya Kawakita, than an American of any other racial extraction.

Miss Nagumo is doing her duty as an American by taking her seat on the jury. Her community will be the better for her having participated in one of its functions.

The same could be said of Jerry K. Aikawa, a University of California student who was named one of three U.C. men to be granted research fellowships by the Atomic Energy commission. It is conceivable that under other circumstances Aikawa, because of his ancestry, would have been denied the chance to undertake research. The nation will benefit by making use of his aptitude in the atomic field. It will be the richer because it is using the talents of every citizen regardless of antecedents.

# NISEI IN ARIZONA

## Japanese Americans Farm Salt River Valley Soil

Fourteen years ago—it was in the depression year of 1934—the productive Salt River valley in Arizona flared up in a series of violent demonstrations against its Japanese American residents.

The Nisei and Issei most all of whom were farmers, were the subjects of violent diatribe and bared hate. The most vociferous among the racebaiters cried that the Japanese had to go. The Japanese, they said, were moving in upon the land and usurping it. The demonstrations eventually exploded into action.

Homemade bombs were thrown against farmbuildings owned by the Issei. There were threats of death and nightriders.

The Salt River valley was aflame with the same kind of fear and race tension that was later to grip the west coast and give rise to hundreds of incendiary burnings, attacks and shootings.

The Salt River valley eventually outgrew its fear and suspicion. When the war came, the Japanese Americans living there were evacuated with those Nisei and Issei living further to the west. The Arizonans were among the first to be placed in Poston.

There was tension, naturally, in the valley, but the incidence of violence was never as high as it was in California. With the beginning of the relocation program, the Arizonans returned to their homes and began rebuilding their homes and their fields.

Perhaps because they were fewer in number, perhaps because their return home was accomplished in quieter fashion, there has been little written about the evacuation and resettlement of these Arizonans.

This month, Lawrence Cardwell discusses these Nisei and Issei in an article, "These, Too, Are Our People," in "Arizona Highways," published by the Arizona highway department in Phoenix.

The article, profusely illustrated with photographs by Herb McLaughlin, discusses the present day life of Arizona Nisei and Issei and their contribution to the state and country.

There are today some 1200 Japanese Americans in the Salt River valley farming 2600 acres of land.

They are not big shipper-farmers, Cardwell says, but rather "they are the folks who raise the kitchen truck gardens, the row-

crops that require infinite patience and hand work from the time the seeds are planted until the final harvest of hand picking, washing and bunching."

They have the necessary "patience and industry combined with a gambling instinct" to work all year with little assurance the crop will pay off, he says.

The Issei began arriving in the valley first about 40 years ago.

"Being aliens in a strange land, unable to speak our language, they leased patches of ground wherever they could and settled down in a tight little sphere of their own, raising their families and producing prodigious crops of garden truck in their meticulous plodding fashion," the author says. "Their American born children grew up and went to our schools and high schools; today a majority of the Nisei can't carry a conversation in Japanese."

When the war came, he says, the older folks "were torn between allegiance to their homeland and love for the miraculous soil they had discovered, without too good an understanding of what all the shooting was about. But not the Nisei, the kids who'd gone to school, shot marbles, played baseball, learned slang, and rode their bikes with our kids, and later went out for track and football for them.

"To these there was only one country, they shared our patriotism and idealism. Japan was a foreign land they'd heard the old folks talk about, that had made war on us.

"It was a tougher row to hoe than those interminably long rows of onions and carrots they'd been raised in. The racial stigma was inevitable, they knew no

other allegiance than to the country of their birth."

The author discusses then the war record of the Nisei, the story of the 442nd combat team, the rescue of the lost battalion by units of the 442nd and the story of the Pacific veterans of Japanese descent.

"In the valley," Cardwell says, "there is a local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, a national organization, whose oath of allegiance is one any good American would be proud of. To belong, one must be American born and eighteen years of age. Eighty per cent of the eligible do, and next year it will be a hundred per cent, according to the applications."

Discussing the 1934 anti-Nisei demonstrations, Cardwell says:

"During the depression we almost had a little American Japanese war of our own here in the valley. The general contention of the Caucasian farming element was that the Japanese were moving in and taking over all the productive land of the Salt River valley. Yet they are farming only 2600 acres (a trifle over two acres per person) of this vast valley and actually hold title to a mere 415 acres."

Their primary interest, he says, is not land ownership but land productivity.

"A whole family generation could subsist on one acre of our land with their intensive farming methods," he says, "but there is the car, shelter, clothing. For these extras they woo and coddle the land unremittingly like a passionate lover. Rather than own it, they prefer to lease a patch that has been in pasture, rich in fertilizer (and overgrown with weeds.) In two years you wouldn't know; the weeds have gone, and immaculate rows of tender growing things have appeared. The land has been seduced by supplicating attentiveness. More work but cheaper than commercial fertilizer. Yet one family has rented the same land over ten years."

Speaking of the Nisei, the author writes:

"The Nisei social life is very similar to our own. Sixty per cent of the Salt River valley Nisei belong to the Methodist church which they have built, maintain and is entirely staffed by Christians of Japanese origin."

"They are Americans, were born here, they have no other country," he concludes. "They contribute to our economy and are self-supporting."

"Regardless of the war's justifiable reasons for personal bitterness, these Nisei, too, are our people. They have their war losses and heartbreaks from the same common effort. Their happiness and wellbeing is our business."

country, I am inclined to believe that he will follow the New York formula for success: that you have to spend money to make money.

Then again, Japanese have always been traditionally poor showmen. That may have been the draw-back up to now and may also prove to be the stumbling block in the future.

Well, for me, I just want to make a living. Let the others climb the heights to wealth and splendor. I'll be satisfied just to wave to them as they go passing by.

## Japanese Canadian Citizens Win Franchise as Commons Repeals Discriminatory Law

OTTAWA, Canada—Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, the great majority of whom have been denied the right of franchise in federal elections because of their status as evacuees, won the right to vote last week when the House of Commons repealed a section of the Dominion Elections Act barring persons of Japanese ancestry from the ballot.

The administration-sponsored move superceded a proposed move which would have amended the Dominion Elections Act to make Japanese Canadians eligible to vote after March 31, 1949.

Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, native-born or naturalized, still are barred from voting in British Columbia elections but a move already is under way to obtain the repeal of the provincial restriction.

The move to win the franchise for the Japanese Canadian group also was strongly supported by Angus MacInnis, CCF member from British Columbia, who has been an outstanding exponent of fair play for the Japanese Canadian minority.

The amendment passed by the House proposed that a section of the Dominion Elections Act barring Japanese Canadians from the federal polls be thrown out altogether, thus enfranchising the group immediately instead of waiting until next year.

The amendment passed almost without notice until G. R. Pearkes, Progressive-Conservative, Nanaimo, B.C., asked State Secretary Colin Gibson to explain the purpose of the amendment.

"The purpose is to enable Canadian citizens who are of Japanese race to be eligible to vote," Gibson replied.

There were no outcries of protest from the Progressive-Conservative and Liberal party delegations from British Columbia which heretofore have favored the maintenance of restrictions

### against the Japanese Canadian group.

Originally the Dominion Elections Committee, favoring the enfranchisement of the Japanese Canadians, had prepared a measure which would become effective on March 31, 1949. Mr. MacInnis, a member of the committee, urged immediate enfranchisement and a government-sponsored amendment was introduced which repealed the ban against Japanese Canadian balloting.

Meanwhile, in Vancouver, Harold Winch, provincial leader of the socialist CCF party, declared that the government's action in granting the franchise to Japanese Canadians constituted a "severe censure of British Columbia government" which still bars persons of Japanese ancestry from the polls.

"Only two months ago," Winch recalled, "the Provincial Election Act was amended but the Liberals and Conservatives of the coalition insisted on maintaining the principle of racial discrimination.

"Their position is now rendered even more absurd and glaringly unfair. It is to be hoped that British Columbia can be persuaded now to take its place with the rest of Canada in observing the spirit of the Canadian Citizenship Act."

## San Diego Nisei Win Recognition

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Elaine Hibi, San Diego high school graduate, was awarded the Nelson scholarship for leading her class of 721 students.

An outstanding student at the school, Miss Hibi also won a cash music award and a departmental award for excellence in work in the English department. She will use her music award to help finance further studies at the Julliard school of music.

She was also senior class historian and president of the orchestra.

Elizabeth Kikuchi was one of 13 students given a civic award, highest honor given at the school. The civic awards are based on scholarship, school service and popularity.

Miss Kikuchi also won a \$300 scholarship given by the University of California and was awarded one of two PTA cash scholarships. She was one of three students in a three-way tie for third place for the Nelson scholarship. She also won a department award in science.

The following Nisei were awarded California Scholarship Federation life memberships: Hedy Horiye, Yoshiko Miura and Hideko Tsuida.

## MINORITY WEEK

### The Time Will Come

"I am looking forward to the time when Howard university is turning out graduates who are not Negro doctors, but just doctors, not Negro lawyers, but just lawyers, not Negro teachers and preachers, but just teachers and preachers. I believe there will come a time when a Negro sociologist will not have the duty of devoting his studies to the Negro society but just be a sociologist, when a Negro economist will not be expected to study Negro economic problems but all sorts of economic problems including world problems. There is not basic reason why he should not do that just as well as a white American or any other man."—Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, scientist, author and executive secretary of the United Nations economic commission for Europe, in an address to the Howard university graduating class.

### Protest

The NAACP is protesting the Treasury department's classification of only white Americans as "Americans."

According to the Treasury department's bureau of customs, citizens are classified as "Americans" only when they are of the "Caucasian or white races."

Nisei are designated as Japanese, Chinese Americans as Chinese, and Negro Americans as Negroes.

### Onslaught

The University of Oklahoma, which is now fighting to prevent the admission of Ada Fisher, a Negro, to its law school, faced three new lawsuits this week, all seeking to have Negroes admitted to graduate schools in the university.

The trio are B. W. McLaurin, who wants to take a doctor's degree in school administration; Mrs. Mauredie Hancock-Wilson, who seeks a master's degree in social work; and Helen Maxine Holmes, who desires her master's in commercial education.

### "Recent Immigrants"

"We are a nation of recent immigrants. This fact must be kept in the foreground of any discussion of cultural and spiritual cohesion.

"In terms of world history we are all of us, except the descendants of the Indians, relative newcomers to the area we now designate the United States. We or our immediate ancestors carried across the ocean a variety of cultures, traditions and beliefs. We are all of us the products of a relatively recent process of Americanization. This process, whether conscious or unconscious, was in itself an acknowledgement of the validity of many different faiths; a wide diversity of beliefs and the tolerance of this diversity has been the bedrock to which our national unity was anchored. This fact is often overlooked by the woeful critics of this nation."—President James B. Conant of Harvard.

## To the Editor: LETTER-BOX

### On Mike Masaoka

Editor,

The Pacific Citizen:

A word of comment on your editorial tribute to the work of the JACL-ADC in Washington is clearly in order. I shan't attempt to gild the lily, not because your superlative did more than justice, but because Mike Masaoka is never still long enough to apply the gilt. Mike's command of the facts, his attention to detail, his sense of timing, his ability to reach the right people, and the degree of confidence in his integrity which he has developed among Congressional leaders are of the highest order. Coupled to this is an everlasting perseverance and an astounding capacity for refusing to become discouraged in the face of odds and for turning a temporary set-back into forward motion.

One might add that he has been working for a sound cause, one which lies strongly on the conscience of the American people. He has been backed by a tireless and efficient staff. Yet in this hectic session of Congress, a man of less native ability and disciplined judgment would most certainly have failed of his accomplishment.

No one lacking the specific experience of working on national legislation can visualize the myriad steps necessary to the simplest advance. It is indeed fortunate, not only for Japanese Americans but for all who are jealous of America's reputation for fairness and justice, that a person of his talent and having his grasp of the legislative process, is available at this period of our history.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Cullum  
Committee for Equality in Naturalization,  
Washington, D. C.

### Marriage

POCATELLO, Ida. — The marriage of Miss Sachie Kato to Joe Kumagae, son of Mr. M. Kumagae of Blackfoot, Idaho, has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakashima of Pocatello.

## Hold Inquest Into Death of Chicago Youth

CHICAGO—An inquest into the deaths of Kenji Yanagisawa and John Buehler, 9, whose bodies were found in the Chicago River last week, was continued to 8 by Deputy Coroner L. Nadherny for further investigation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Buehler, mother of John, said she last saw her son about noon June 13 when he was to go to Lincoln Park. In response to a question she said she believed it was "very possible" that the boy might have met with an accident.

Kenji's mother, Mrs. Yanagisawa, said she hadn't seen her son after he went out for ice cream cone with 10 cents she had given him.

Sgt. William Clark of Chicago Ave. police said he believed the deaths were accidental. A road detective had told police he saw the boys playing in the river the afternoon of June 13 on the north bank of the river, near the new State St. bridge.

### Engagement

ONTARIO, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shiraishi of this city announced the engagement of their daughter Grace to Mas M. Jio, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirakawa of Walla Walla, Wash., at a dinner May 22. Members of the families and other friends were present.

The wedding will be held in late fall in Ontario.

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### Hold Memorial Rites for Two Lodi Soldiers

LODI, Calif.—The remains of two Lodi area Nisei GIs were returned from Europe on June 22 when the bodies of Cpl. George Susumu Nakamura of Acampo and Pfc. Ko Tanaka arrived at Lodi station.

Funeral rites for the two soldiers, both of whom were killed in France while serving in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, were held at the Buddhist church on June 23.

Reinterment ceremonies were held on June 25 for Cpl. Nakamura at Golden Gate national cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., while Pfc. Tanaka was reburied at Cherokee Memorial cemetery in Lodi.

### Kadoyama Wins Honors At North Central College in Illinois

NAPERVILLE, Ill.—Graduating with top honors in his class, Mitsuru Kadoyama recently was awarded a special \$700 scholarship from North Central college for continuing his studies at the University of Illinois.

Kadoyama headed his class for the past three years. He also received a special \$25 award and an additional \$200 to cover tuition and books at the university.

The honor student is the son of Kengo Kadoyama, former Seattle grocer. He relocated to Illinois from the Minidoka relocation center.

### Hold Chicago Memorial Rites For Pvt. Masuda of 442nd

CHICAGO, Ill.—Memorial services for Private Eso Masuda were held at the Chicago Buddhist Church on June 20th. He was killed on November 6, 1944, during the rescue of the Lost Battalion in the Vosges Forest.

Private Masuda, whose home was in Artesia, Calif., was evacuated to the Santa Anita Assembly Center and later to Jerome Relocation Center where he was among the first Nisei volunteers for the 442nd. He and four Nisei volunteered on February 22, 1943. One of his four buddies, Susumi Okura of Wilmington, California, was also killed overseas. The surviving three, Sam Ozaki, Ted Yasunaga and Harry Oda are all in Chicago, as are the members of Pvt. Masuda's family, Mr. and Mrs. Eiichi Masuda, his sisters Mrs. Hideko Ogawa and Kay Masuda and his brother Shoji, also a vet.

With Attorney Thomas Masuda serving as chairman, the services began with a color ceremony conducted by the Nisei Boy Scouts Troop No. 515 and the Oakland-Kenwood Post of The American Legion.

Representatives from community organizations participated in the incense offering before the flag draped casket surrounded by many beautiful floral pieces: Taisuke Takahashi, Mutual Aid Society; Koichi Masunaka, Japanese Church of Christ; Wiley Higuchi, Chicago JAFL; Jack Yasutake, Chicago Resettlers Committee; Tsuchizo Yamaguchi, Chicago Buddhist Church; Mrs. Riki Oya, Buddhist Women's Organization; Tad Kimura, Chicago Sanga; Donald Narike, Boy Scout Troop No. 515; Ryoichi Fujii, the congregation.

Sam Ozaki told the life history of the deceased G.I., while Shuichiro Ogawa expressed thanks on behalf of the family. Expressions of tribute were made by Ted Yasunaga on behalf of Pvt. Masuda's comrades-in-arms; Leo Parker of the American Legion; Tats Kushida, regional representative of JAFL; Jack Nakagawa, chairman of the Chicago Japanese American Council; Koichi

Matsumoto, the Chicago Buddhist Church.

Staff Sergeant James Nakagawa, stationed in Denver, Colorado, served as military escort for Pvt. Masuda's body.

Pvt. Masuda's body will be returned for reburial at the Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, California, on June 24th.

### Year Book Begins Fifth Edition

CHICAGO—The Chicago Japanese American Year Book, which began as a 5 by 7 placard listing of business firms five years ago, will go into its fifth edition at the end of this year, according to Joe Komaki, publisher.

All Chicago residents as well as out-of-towners who wish to be listed are asked to contact the publisher at 1833 North Bissell st., Chicago 14, not later than August 31. The listing is free.

Names to be listed in the next issue will consist only of those which have been compiled since the first of the year. The coming edition will also include a larger pictorial section of outstanding Nisei events.

### Dinner Dance

FRESNO, Calif.—Kay Kitahara was installed as president of the 20-40 Fellowship at an installation dinner dance June 12 at the International Institute.

Min Okubo was master of ceremonies for the evening. Velma Yemoto was presented with a fountain pen as a bon voyage gift from the group.

Other officers installed were Koko Yemoto, vice president; Ruth Nagata, corresponding secretary; Misao Uyeoka, recording secretary; Kenji Tashiro, sergeant at arms; and Mary Sato, publicity chairman.

### Joint Meeting

CHICAGO—The Chinese Christian Union church Young People's Society were guests of the Ellis community center Work Campers Friday evening, June 18.

### Select Nisei Girl as Member Of Jury in Kawakita Trial

LOS ANGELES—Believed to be the first Nisei to sit on a federal court jury in Los Angeles, Susan Suzuko Nagumo of 1646 No. Hoover St., a stenographer, is one of the jury of nine women and three men who were selected on June 18 in the Kawakita case.

U. S. Attorney James M. Carter waived the government's peremptory challenge of Miss Nagumo, a stenographer, after she had affirmed under questioning that neither her family's removal to Colorado during the war nor a year's visit in Japan in 1939 and 1940 would prejudice her in returning a fair verdict.

Miss Nagumo, a native of Fresno, was graduated from Los Angeles City College in 1946.

Among the prospective jurors called were two other Japanese Americans.

Defense Attorney Morris Lavine accepted the jury immediately after Carter waived the government's peremptory challenge of Miss Nagumo.

Mrs. Emma Lindberg, housewife, who earlier had been consoling Mrs. Tose Kawakita, the defendant's mother, in the corridor, was excused by stipulation from jury service. Mrs. Lindberg testified she had been a friend of the Kawakitas for many years and knew the defendant as a "little boy."

"They're nice people," she told Lavine. She was excused after she admitted she would be biased in favor of Kawakita.

Twelve other jurors were excused by stipulation after admitting they might be prejudiced in the case. Those sworn in besides Miss Nagumo were Mrs. Gertrude B. Shoemaker, Marie Ziegler, Ottilia M. Younger, William W. Andrews, Mrs. Christine Byrne, Mrs. Vida G. Kunce, Charles J. Clancy, George E. Sidle, Florence C. Babb, Margaret Anna Umbarger and Elsie B. Nickel. The two alternate jurors are Mrs. Evelyn R. Magnin, wife of Rabbi Magnin and Charles M. Butler.

### Chairmen Named For Tahoe Meet

OAKLAND, Calif.—Committee chairmen for the Lake Tahoe JYPC meeting next month were announced here recently by Bill Muramatsu, program chairman.

They will be Elinor Umezawa, Stockton, music and public relations; Rhoda Nishimura, Berkeley, registration; Tom Haratani, Alameda, transportation; Motoko Hirose, San Francisco, housing; Chiaki Renge, Fresno, interest groups; Kunio Ishii, San Francisco, general arrangements; Carrie Koga, Fresno, research; and Lloyd Wake, Reedley, song leader.

### Next Issue of Nisei Picture Magazine to Appear in August

CHICAGO—Next issue of NISEI PICTURE MAGAZINE, new pictorial magazine published in Chicago, will appear in August, it was announced this week.

The coming issue will be enlarged to 48 pages.

As its name indicates, the magazine features pictures and stories of Nisei life and Nisei personalities. Full coverage is given sports, fashions and other phases of Nisei life.

The magazine is represented by sales representatives in California, the intermountain and Rocky mountain areas. Other agencies will be instituted to provide full service in other parts of the country, it was reported.

Subscriptions are \$1 per year for the magazine, which will appear four times a year. Inquiries should be addressed to the magazine at 4901 S. Lake Park ave., Chicago 15.

### 442nd Veteran Wins Seattle DAV Post

SEATTLE—Arthur Susumi, 44, was elected junior vice-commander of West Seattle Post No. 23, Disabled American Veterans, last week.

A veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, Susumi is branch office manager of a funeral home in Seattle.

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