



## Campaign by Buddhists Results In Proposal for Change in Army Designation of Faiths

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A change in the method of designating religious faith on identification "dogs tags" worn by United States soldiers of Buddhist and other faiths not presently recognized by the army was recommended this week by the Army chief of chaplains.

In addition to the present "H" for Hebrew, "C" for Catholic and "P" for Protestant, an "X" would be stamped on the tags of those soldiers whose religious affiliations does not fit any of the three principal denominations.

## Sen. McGrath Backs Bill for Naturalization

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A bill seeking to eliminate racial discrimination in American naturalization laws was introduced in the Senate last week by Senator J. Howard McGrath, (D, R.I.), chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The bill (S136) is identical to a measure he introduced last year. However, Senator McGrath advised the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee he "introduced the bill to show my interest in the legislation."

He said "if and when the House bill for equality in naturalization and immigration passes, I will support it in the Senate."

## Report Suspect Held for Assault

SAN JOSE, Calif.—George M. Conrad, 27, a father of three children, was held here for investigation this week in connection with the assault of two young Cupertino Nisei girls on Jan. 5.

The victims, aged 13 and 15, picked Conrad out of a lineup of eight men as the stranger who entered their home and attacked them at gunpoint, Sheriff Howard Hornbuckle declared.

The officer said Conrad had been picked up by tracing the girls' description of their assailant's getaway car.

Sheriff's deputies have been watching all roads near Cupertino since last Wednesday. On Jan. 10 they spotted the car which was described by the sisters. They stopped the car and questioned the driver who turned out to be the wife of the accused man. They accompanied her to her home and arrested her husband who was reported by authorities to have a police record.

## Aged Issei Honored

PARLIER, Calif. — Fifty-three Issei, all of whom are 70 years of age or more, were honored at a pioneer's day fete at the Parlier Buddhist church recently.

## U. S. Study Notes Nation-wide Prevalence of Racial Prejudice

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Congressional Library publication asserting racial and religious prejudice are nationwide was expected this week to lay the groundwork for the forthcoming civil rights fight in Congress.

Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service as a guide for Congress, the publication sums up arguments for and against civil rights proposals. It was prepared by W. Brooke Graves, senior special public administration.

It noted the existence of regional prejudices.

The publication said that while state anti-discrimination laws "appear to have worked satisfactorily under existing conditions of a tight labor market, there is no assurance they would continue to do so in a period of widespread unemployment."

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the problems of prejudice and discrimination are coun-

try-wide and no state, section or community should feel that it is being singled out for criticism," Graves declared.

"While the Jews and the Negroes are the most numerous, minority groups in wide variety exist in sections, states and cities throughout the country. All are victims of local prejudice, often of actual discrimination."

"In southern New Jersey, it is the Italians; in Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Wisconsin, the Germans; in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the Scandinavians; in the New England mill villages, the French Canadians, in Boston, and the Irish; in Chicago and Detroit, the Poles; in Texas and the Southwest, the Mexicans; and on the Pacific coast, the Orientals."

Graves said that a legislative act or edict cannot eliminate prejudice, but the outward, social manifestation of prejudice can be corrected by legislation and perhaps only by legislation.

## Final Rites Held For One of Oldest Issei in America

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Final rites were held here last week for one of the oldest persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Minokichi Fukui, 96, of Wheatland, Calif., was buried on Jan. 6 following services at the Marysville Buddhist church.

## Dean Acheson Hails Record Of Nisei in War

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of State Dean Acheson termed the war record of Americans of Japanese ancestry a "highly honorable and patriotic one" in a note of thanks for a Christmas gift presented to him by the JACL.

The gift was a pair of cloisonne vases in appreciation of Secretary Acheson's arguments before the Supreme Court in the Takahashi and Oyama cases.

The note, written before his appointment as Secretary of State, said:

"To the Friends and Members of the Japanese American Citizens League.

"My Dear Friends: "Mr. Masaoka (JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director) presented to me the beautiful cloisonne vases which you had made for me and gave to me your message.

"I am deeply touched by your thought of me, by the beautiful form which your remembrance took, and by the fact that you spoke of your gratitude to me for the services which I was able to render in the recent cases. To me, and I know to Mr. Horsky (his associate), it has always seemed a privilege to have been associated with your counsel, Mr. Wirin, (A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles), in the presentation of these cases to our highest Court. The record of American citizens of Japanese descent in the war so recently ended was a highly honorable and patriotic one. To me it was an honor to have taken part in the presentation of cases on their behalf in which I believe, and in which the Supreme Court found, that their constitutional rights had been infringed.

"Your gifts will be a treasured remembrance of this association and a constant source of pleasure to my wife and me.

"With all good wishes to each of you for the coming year and the years that follow.

"Faithfully yours, (Signed) Dean Acheson."

## Japanese Linguists Sought by U. S. Army Interpreter Service

CHICAGO, Ill.—The translator and interpreter service of GHQ, Far East Command, represented by Thomas L. Rowe, is desirous of locating and examining as many Japanese linguists as possible to establish a list of qualified translators to fill vacancies as they occur in the T.I.S., reported the Midwest Regional office recently.

The openings call for translators from Japanese to English and should thus be competent in writing English as well as having a good knowledge of Japanese, the ability to read Japanese newspapers considered sufficient.

The positions available range from CAF-5 to CAF-7 ranks with annual salaries between \$2,900 and \$3,700, plus allowances. Applicants must sign for two-year contracts. When appointed, the translator will be employed in the old NYK Building opposite the Imperial Palace in the Marunouchi district in Tokyo, according to Mr. Rowe. Dependents may not accompany the appointee.

Examinations in Chicago will be administered by Mr. Jack Yasutake of the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

## National JACL Asks Court To Enjoin Enforcement of Hawaii Language School Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese American Citizens League on Jan. 11 filed a friend-of-the-court brief before the Supreme Court in the "Hawaiian Language Case."

The Supreme Court is being asked to enjoin, as unconstitutional, the enforcement of a Hawaiian statute regulating the teaching of languages other than English to children under the age of 15.

Appellants are three Chinese elementary educational corporations, a Chinese teacher, and two individuals who have sought to have their children taught Chinese.

The amicus curiae brief clearly sets forth the interest of JACL in the case when it says:

"(JACL) believes that it is appropriate that it express its views upon the fundamental personal and family rights involved . . . affecting other minorities as well as persons of Japanese ancestry."

The JACL brief takes the position that the Hawaiian statute "unconstitutionally prohibits and restricts the teaching of languages other than English."

It points out that the statute in question was passed in wartime and "is an unfortunate and mistaken expression of racism . . ."

(It) denies to parents who have the grave responsibility for their children's moral development, the use of a language other than English which may be the best, if not the only, means which parents have for communicating with and guiding their children in their most formative years.

"Even though disloyal activities in connection with the operation of private language schools has been disclaimed as the basis for the legislation, it is nevertheless true that this wartime statute probably never would have been enacted in 1943 if the mistaken notion were not then

current that in some vague and undetermined manner the language schools, particularly Japanese, involved disloyal activities . . . Similarly, as a justification for the evacuation of all persons from the West Coast, some reliance was placed upon the supposedly disloyal activities of Japanese Language schools.

"The utter inadequacy of this ground . . . was completely revealed only upon subsequent study prompted by the extreme exercise of the war power involved in this treatment of one minority of our population."

The brief also points to the distinguished war record of Nisei troops in the Pacific where they served as interpreters and translators because of a basic knowledge of Japanese acquired, in many instances, in Japanese language schools as children, thus completely exploding the war myth that these schools taught anti-democratic principles.

In summary, the brief states: "It is submitted that the present statute, actually aimed at the prohibition and restriction of teaching Oriental languages, Japanese and Chinese, is an undemocratic, arbitrary and unconstitutional restriction on personal freedom . . ."

The brief was prepared by Edward J. Ennis, JACL ADC legal counsel, and signed by the following Nisei attorneys: John F. Aiso, Frank F. Chuman, Saburo Kido, John Y. Maeno and Chiyoko Sakamoto, of Los Angeles; Mas Yonemura, of Berkeley, Calif.; Minoru Yasui, of Denver; Franklin Chino, Wiley Higuchi and George Kita, of Chicago, and Thomas T. Hayashi, of New York City. All are members of the JACL.

Supporting briefs also have been filed in the case by the American Veterans Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Congress, CIO, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## Discuss Court Test Of Alien Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO—A new court test of the California Alien Land law will be discussed at the annual general meeting of the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union on Jan. 15.

## Sen. McCarran Asks For Repayment of Contraband Losses

WASHINGTON, D. C. — For the second time, Senator Pat McCarran, (D, Nev.) introduced legislation this week to indemnify owners of contraband articles lost or damaged while held under custody of the Department of Justice or its agents.

He introduced the same bill in the Eightieth Congress. It was approved in the Senate during the final days of the session, but Congress adjourned before the House acted on the measure.

Curiously, the bill was introduced as S29 in the last session, and again has been assigned the same number, S29.

The bill has been sponsored by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee for the past two years.

## Fourth Bill on Naturalization Equality Introduced in House

### Bipartisan Support Of Proposed Bill Noted in Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A fourth member of the House of Representatives has introduced a bill for equality in naturalization and immigration, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported today.

He is Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, (R., Hawaii.)

The bill is identical to ENI measures previously introduced by Congressmen Francis E. Walter, (D., Pa.), George P. Miller, (D., Calif.), and Walter H. Judd, (R., Minn.)

Del. Farrington's bill is known as HR 1214.

In the first few days of the session, Del. Farrington introduced two separate measures calling for limited quota admittance and nat-

uralization rights for Japanese and Koreans.

However, the comprehensive equality in naturalization and immigration bill sponsored by JACL ADC, which Del. Farrington has introduced, covers not only Japanese and Koreans, but all other Asian and Pacific islands peoples now banned from immigration or naturalization in the United States.

During the Seventy-ninth Congress, Del. Farrington first introduced a bill for equality in naturalization and immigration. Subsequently, Rep. Judd introduced the bill in the Eightieth Congress, where it was given unanimous approval by the House Judiciary Committee, although the approval came too late in the session for House action.

Bi-partisan support of the ENI bill is clearly indicated by the fact that two Republicans have joined with two Democrats in offering the measure for Congressional consideration.



## Nisei Girl Wins Singing Role In Bogart's "Tokyo Joe" Film

Many Nisei, Japanese Players Named for Parts in Production

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — With production starting on the Santana production of "Tokyo Joe" at Columbia studios, a number of Japanese and Nisei film players have been named for roles in Hollywood's first film on the U.S. occupation of Japan.

Sessue Hayakawa, who arrived recently from Paris for the part of the Black Dragon society leader in the picture, heads the Japanese actors. Other well-known players in the film include Tetsu Komai who has played important roles in a score of pre-war Hollywood films, including "The Real Glory" and "War Correspondent." Teru Shimada, who was seen in "Oil for the Lamps of China," also has been signed for the picture and will play the part of the partner of Humphrey Bogart, star of the film, in the operation of a cafe in Tokyo's Asakusa district. Shimada recently returned to Hollywood from the east where he appeared in several stage productions.

Co-starred with Bogart are Florence Marly and Alexander Knox. Jerome Courtland will play one of the featured roles.

Karie Shindo, young Nisei singer, will get her big movie break in the film. She plays the role of a torch singer in Bogart's Tokyo cafe and sings two numbers, "These Foolish Things" and "I Never Knew."

Fumiko Kawabata, the Los Angeles Nisei girl who became a stage, screen and radio star in Japan, plays her first Hollywood screen part in the picture.

Among the others who are assigned to roles in the Robert Lord production are Tetsu Bessho, Yoshiko Chung, Frank Kumai,

Renee Yanari, Sutaro Gondo, Kyoko Karno, Yozen Tsuruta and Julia Fukuzaki.

Other Nisei are being tested for roles by Stuart Heisler, director. It was reported that the role of a Nisei GI interpreter was being written into the picture and will show the part that Japanese American soldiers have played in the occupation.

Tak Shindo, Nisei musician, will arrange several Japanese musical numbers for the picture.

"Tokyo Joe" will be a Bogart film which will be somewhat on the order of "Casablanca," one of the star's biggest successes, in which he also played the part of a cafe operator.

Lord, Jason Lindsay, technical adviser, and Cyril Hume, scenarist, recently returned from Tokyo where background shots were taken for the picture.

According to Lord, "Tokyo Joe" is the story of an American (Bogart) who operated a night club in Tokyo before the war. He falls in love with a White Russian (Florence Marly) who is working for him. Forced to separate from her as a result of the war, he comes back to Tokyo after V-J day in search of her, only to find her married to a high American official (Alexander Knox).

"There's the triangle and I hate to tell more about it," Mr. Lord declared.

He added, however, that there were three main Japanese roles in the film. Hayakawa was obtained for one of the main roles but an effort to recruit the services of some of Japan's top film players for other parts developed considerable red tape and the producers decided to find their Japanese talent among Nisei and veteran Japanese actors in Hollywood.

## Gen. Clark's Letter on Nisei GI Burial Sent to Cemeteries

SAN FRANCISCO—"We see no reason why the Japanese Americans should not have the same rights as any other Americans," declared Barbara Ann Shaw of the Merced Evergreen Crematory this week, after reading General Mark Clark's statement lauding a Southern California cemetery's revised stand upholding the right of a Japanese American soldier to be buried in a desirable plot in the cemetery.

Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of JACL ADC, declared:

"This is only one expression of belief in equal treatment regardless of ancestry received in response to letters sent to all California, Oregon and Washington cemeteries, and California newspapers, by the West Coast ADC office, in following up the earlier cemetery refusal of a desirable final resting place for Nisei war hero, Sgt. Kazuo Masuda, whose family resides in Santa Ana."

In the letter received from the Merced cemetery, a further problem was mentioned—difficulty in securing an export permit to send ashes of a family member by a Japanese American family to Japan. Masaoka suggested the cemetery write either to the Department of State in Washington, or to SCAP headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, to request the matter be expedited. If any Nisei or Issei in Northern California is having similar difficulty, he suggested that they contact the JACL regional office in San Francisco.

Masaoka said that copies of Gen. Clark's letter had been sent by the West Coast office of JACL ADC to cemetery associations in the state of California.

In his letter to the director of Midway City, Calif., the commanding general of the Sixth Army declared:

"America's war dead are being returned from overseas for final interment in their native land. Among them are Americans of Japanese ancestry whom I was privileged to command in Africa and in Italy.

"Destined for the last rites in his own home town, the remains of Sgt. Kazuo Masuda arrived from Italy. My concern was aroused by reports that the family was having difficulty in securing a desirable burial plot.

"Sgt. Masuda was a member of the 442nd regimental combat team, composed of Americans of Japa-

nese ancestry. His unit was in my command. For its battle accomplishments, seven distinguished Presidential unit citations have been conferred upon it.

"What Sgt. Masuda died for, as did so many other Japanese Americans, deserves respect and dignity for themselves and their families.

"Former comrades-in-arms of the Nisei, joined by conscientious citizens everywhere, are pleased to know that the Masuda family will secure a resting place in your cemetery for their loved one, such as befits an honored and respected American who gave his life in combat so that our country could survive."

### Take Steps to Form JACL Unit in Dayton

DACTON, Ohio—Meeting at the home of Mrs. Shimoda, whose residence is better known as "the cop" to Japanese Americans in Dayton, a representative group of Nisei met with Tats Kushida, Midwest Regional Representative, to discuss possibilities of organizing a JACL chapter in that city. A minimum of 25 members is required to start a new chapter. Kushida was given assurance that the minimum would easily be met.

When organized, Dayton will be the 8th chapter in the Midwest District Council whose members at present include chapters from Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Twin Cities.

### Kiddies' Special

HAYWARD, Calif. — More than 125 children and parents enjoyed the "Kiddies' Christmas Special" given by the Eden Township JACL Saturday, Dec. 19, at the John Muir grammar school.

Film shorts of Woody Woodpecker, Abbott and Costello and the Night Before Christmas were shown by Min Yonekura.

Candy and a Christmas gift were given to each youngster.

Committees were headed by Mrs. June Yoshioka, general chairman; Mrs. Toichi Domoto, refreshments; Mr. and Mrs. George Minami, gifts; Yonekura, films; Min Shinoda, purchasing agent; and Sanaye Maruyama and Kimi Fujii.

### Nisei GI Gets Big Cash Award In Knifing Case

HONOLULU — Cpl. Robert Higa has been awarded \$11,500 damages in a knifing case, according to a decision by Circuit Judge A. M. Cristy which was filed here recently.

The award is against Juan Bustamente, 37, a flower grower, who stabbed and seriously wounded the GI in an unprovoked attack at a Koko Head tavern on Nov. 27, 1947.

Cpl. Higa, after a jury waived trial of the case, was allowed \$5,000 special damages, \$6,000 general and \$500 punitive damages.

Bustamente is now serving a maximum term of five years in Oahu prison on a criminal charge resulting from the attack on Cpl. Higa.

### Nisei Doctor Appointed for Utah School

Psychiatric Treatment Will Be Given at State Industrial School

OGDEN, Utah—Appointment of Dr. H. H. Kato of Ogden as physician - psychiatrist for the Utah State Industrial school on a part-time basis was announced this week by H. Parley Kilburn, superintendent of the school.

The appointment of a physician-psychiatrist is in line with the 1946 recommendations of the National Probation Assn. and the 1947 report of a special State Welfare Commission committee which studied the operation and needs of the state school.

Since most of the persons in the school are children who are emotionally ill and consequently need medical and psychiatric diagnosis, explained Mr. Kilburn, in order to receive proper treatment, Dr. Kato's appointment will be a "valuable step" in this direction.

Dr. Kato said he would make an effort to give as much time as possible to the children at the school.

### Cleveland JACL Holds Public Meet On Evacuee Claims

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Under the sponsorship of the Cleveland JACL chapter, a public meeting on evacuation claims was held at the International Institute on Dec. 12th.

Approximately 100 Issei and Nisei attended the meeting to receive informational material as well as the claims form and their translations, and to discuss the filing of claims with Tats Kushida, Midwest Regional Representative, who explained the services made available to claimants by the JACL.

While in Cleveland, Kushida met with several organizations and agencies relative to supporting the JACL-ADC legislative program to secure the passage of the naturalization bill.

### Ogden Signs First 1949 JACL Member

OGDEN, Utah.—George Sonoda is the first person to sign up as a 1949 member of the Ogden JACL, according to Ken Uchida, president.

Sonoda, owner-manager of the Modern garage in Salt Lake City, was also the first member to sign up with the chapter in 1948.

During the past year he represented Ogden at the IDC meeting at Mack's Inn, Wyo., and at the Pocatello IDC meeting last November.

The Ogden membership drive is being held under the direction of Mits Endo, vice president.

The committee under Endo is planning to sign up over 200 members for the chapter.

### New Attorney

SAN FRANCISCO — Hugo T. Kazato of Fresno was one of 238 new attorneys admitted to practice in California in ceremonies held on Jan. 11 before the State Supreme Court.

## Washington ADC Answers Evacuee Claims Questions

This is another of a series of questions and answers on the evacuation claims law prepared by Edward J. Ennis, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee special counsel, and released by the Washington Office of the JACL ADC as a public service. This series is based on actual questions asked of this office.

Any reader who has general questions relating to the law itself or to procedural matters is invited to address a letter to the Washington Office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Evacuation Claims Section, 300 Fifth Street Northeast, Washington 2, D.C. Questions of general interest may be reproduced in this series without personal identification.

No questions involving the legality or value of specific claims can be answered.

1. Q. I made a settlement and signed a waiver of further claims. Can I recover from the government for the amount of loss sustained in the settlement as a result of exclusion from my nursery?

A. You may claim the difference between the fair value of your nursery and the amount for which you settled if you were required to settle for the lesser amount because of the depressed prices due to the evacuation.

2. Q. I entered into a nine-year lease on unimproved agricultural land. Do I have a claim for improvement expenses such as fertilizer, eradication of undesirable weeds like nut grass, bermuda grass, leveling, and installing irrigation pipes at own cost? When evacuation came I was in the second year of this program. It would have required several additional years before the land could have been brought into full productive use. Consequently, when I lost the lease the entire value of my labor and the cost of materials was also lost.

A. You lost the reasonable value of the seven remaining years of the lease. In calculating the value of that lease you should include the cost of improvements because they actually did go to make up the value of the lease. In this manner you should be reimbursed for the cost of these improvements as part of the value of the lease which you lost.

3. Q. In several instances, leases were in effect for several years subsequent to the evacuation. If the evacuation had not transpired, it is probable that these farmers would have had their leases renewed at the expiration of their present lease. The evacuation, however, nullified these renewals or deprived the benefit under these leases in most instances. Therefore, is the basis of evaluation to be determined as of the date of the evacuation excluding the value of the remaining life of the lease or should the lease as a whole be taken into account in determining losses incurred at the time of evacuation?

A. The valuation of a lease at the time it was terminated upon evacuation certainly must be based in part upon the remaining life of the lease. Obviously a ten year lease on a profitable farm is worth more than a one year lease. If the lease has a renewal clause, that also has a value which could be estimated. If the lease has no renewal clause but it is argued that the owner would probably give a second similar lease at the expiration of the first lease, a more difficult question is presented and perhaps one of speculative profits forbidden by the statute.

4. Q. I was a farmer and was evacuated after paying one half year rent on a lease and I was unable to find anyone to take over the lettuce crop which was planted, blocked and cultivated. Also had new equipment and new truck purchased and had them in storage when later in the Assembly Center was told through the WCCA representative that I cannot do this but had to keep them in use either through selling or renting them. I sold them at considerable loss. Also had a new cultivating tractor purchased on one-third down payment, but was later repossessed after evacuation. Can I file claim on the loss?

A. You may claim the difference between the value of the lettuce crop at the time you were evacuated and any amount you received for it. You may also claim the difference between the value of your truck and equipment and the amount you received for it. In

respect of the cultivating tractor, you should claim the difference between the value of the tractor at the time it was repossessed or at the time of evacuation and the amount remaining to be paid on it.

5. Q. In the spring of 1941 I lent a friend some money which he needed badly to purchase agricultural implements, although it was very difficult for me to make this loan. About that time evacuation began, and although for a time we were in the same relocation center, we were later separated because of segregation. After that, although I wrote to him many times he never answered, and now his whereabouts is unknown. All this came about as a result of the evacuation. Can I claim from the United States Government the money I lent my friend (both principal and interest)?

A. It does appear that the loss of the debt was due to the evacuation and the only questions are whether the debt was the claimant's personal property within the meaning of the law, and whether the Government will be satisfied that you have made every effort to collect the debt from your debtor. Furthermore, if your debtor makes a claim for his losses which are allowed, the Government might require that your claim be paid out of the award made to your debtor. It is believed that you should file a claim and include the name of your debtor in it.

6. For the sake of my children's education, I borrowed money from a friend and started a business, which failed. Even though I was poor, I let my children receive college education. They were graduated in 1940 and 1941. As I needed no more educational expenditures it was my intention to start work to repay my debt, but just then the war started. My children were drafted into the Army. Because of evacuation, I did not have a chance to pay back my debt. After the war I returned to my old home with the ambition to work very hard, but unfortunately I became ill and physically unable to work, and am even now an invalid. Do I have a claim for the above? (For money to pay off my debt and for medical expenses after the war.)

A. Your only loss due to the evacuation was the loss of the opportunity to work and save money to pay your debt. It does not appear that you can make a claim under the Evacuation Claims Act for this loss of opportunity.

### Officers of Chicago JACL Chapter Attend Rizal Day Program

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three members of the Chicago JACL were guests at the Rizal Day program held by the Filipino National Council of Chicago at the Sherman Hotel on Jan. 2. The program was held in memory of the 52nd anniversary of the martyrdom of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino national hero, and was attended by members of the Filipino community of Chicago.

Among the dignitaries present were Dr. Leopoldo Ruiz, Consul of the Philippine Government in Chicago, and John Haderlein, Postmaster of Chicago, who was the main speaker. Introduced as an honored guest was Shig Wakamatsu, president of the Chicago JACL chapter. The other JACLers attending were Mari Sabusawa, secretary of the National JACL Board, and Tats Kushida, Midwest Regional Representative.

Leaders of the Filipino and Japanese American communities of Chicago have been cooperating with and assisting each other through the Chicago Oriental Council. Kushida pointed out that the Filipino Post No. 509 of the American Legion had last year supported the passage of the Judd Bill for Equality in Naturalization by adopting a resolution.

The dinner program followed by a semi-formal dance was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman Hotel and was attended by more than 500 persons. An unusual feature of the program was the crowning of Mrs. Leopoldo Ruiz as beauty queen. She was the victor in a contest sponsored by the United Filipino Press of Chicago.

### German War Bride

SAN FRANCISCO — Toshiko Moriguchi returned home to San Francisco, accompanied by his German war bride, after four years of service in the U.S. Army.



## Bodies of 122 Nisei Returned Home to Hawaii

Many to Be Buried In New National Cemetery in Hawaii

HONOLULU, T.H.—The largest group of Nisei war dead from U.S. temporary military cemeteries in Italy and France came home to Hawaii on Dec. 24 when the remains of 122 members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, the most decorated combat units of the war, were returned aboard the Army Transport *Sinnett*.

Most of the Japanese American soldier dead in the group came from the Avellino, Vada, Follonica and Castelfiorentino cemeteries in Italy; a few came from Epinal, Draguignan and St. Avold-Metz cemeteries in France.

A brief military ceremony was conducted at the dock following the ship's arrival.

Most of the remains are expected to be held in the U. S. Army mausoleum on Oahu until burial in the new National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at the Punchbowl can take place.

## Nisei Progressives Will Hold Founding Conference in L.A.

LOS ANGELES—Addresses by Carey McWilliams and Judge Stanley Moffatt will highlight the founding conference of the Los Angeles Nisei Progressives on Wednesday, Jan. 26, in the Severance Room of the First Unitarian Church.

Attorney McWilliams, author of numerous books dealing with race relations, will be the main speaker, while Judge Moffatt of the San Antonio Justice Court in Huntington Park will deliver the keynote speech.

The purpose of the conference is three-fold, announced Sakae Ishihara, chairman pro-tem of the organization. The group will endeavor to further the economic, political and social rights of the Nisei; tackle problems relating to the Japanese American community and pursue a program for peace, prosperity and freedom for all.

Adoptions of the constitution, program, resolutions and the election of officers will constitute the main portion of the business session.

The confab, which begins at 7:30 p.m., will open with singing led by Vern Partlow, Los Angeles Daily News writer, and an invocation by Robert C. Friend, director of Education of the First Unitarian Church.

## Itami Re-elected Chapter President

ONTARIO, Ore. — Thomas T. Itami was unanimously re-elected president of the Snake River chapter of the JACL for the 1949 term.

Others elected were Ted Nakamura, vice pres.; Thomas Iseri, treas.; Mrs. Toshiko Ogura, rec. sec'y.; Mrs. Yoneko Kanetomi, corr. sec'y.; Sunshine Takami and Larry Saito, social chairmen; and George Sugai, official delegate.

## Aged Angeleno Dies

LOS ANGELES—Kyujiro Sano, 90, died here on Jan. 9 of injuries sustained in a fire.

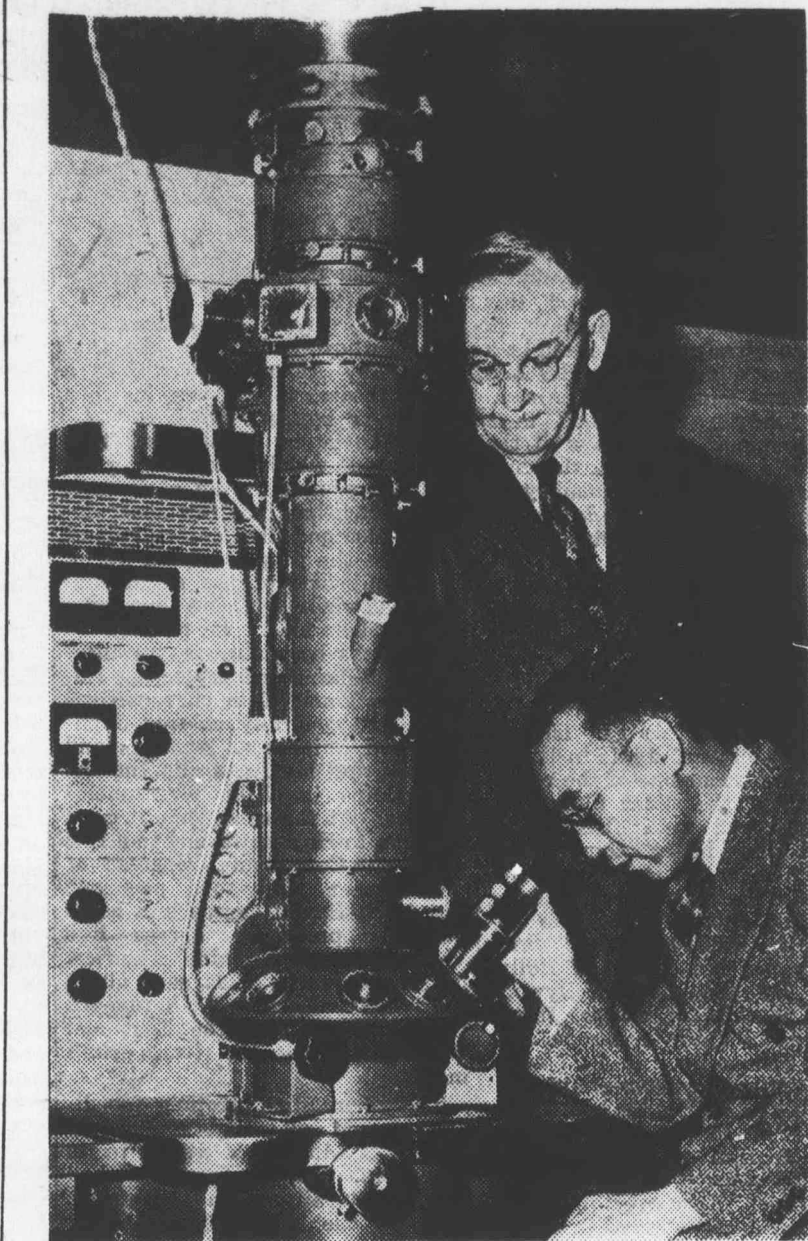
He is survived by his widow, Shizuno, and three sons and two daughters.

## Mother of GI Hero Thanks U. S. for Funeral Given Son

TOKYO—The mother of one of the United States Army's heroes of the war in the Pacific this week sent a letter to Gen. MacArthur thanking the American people for the "unprecedented military burial held in Hood River, Ore." for her son.

She is Mrs. Komano Hachiya of Okayama prefecture, mother of Sgt. Frank Hachiya who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Hachiya was killed while on volunteer patrol during the Battle of Leyte.



BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. William H. Boynton, veterinary science professor at the University of California, and Dr. William H. Takahashi, assistant professor of plant pathology, are shown making a film reproduction, using a specially built electron microscope, of Dr. Boynton's artificially produced hog virus, reported to be one of the smallest living organisms known to science.—Oakland Tribune photo.

## Nisei Scientist Aids in Tests Of Artificially Produced Vaccine

### Two Churches Merge In New York City

NEW YORK — Two Japanese churches in New York City were merged last week under the name of the Japanese American Church of Christ (Reformed) at a special service on Jan. 9 at the Japanese Christian Institute, one of the merging groups.

The merger will have as sponsor the New York Classis of the Reformed Church in America. There will be more than 250 members in the new church.

The other merging group is the Japanese Christian Association, founded in 1909. The institute was founded in 1913.

The present minister of the association is the Rev. Giichi Kawamata, who has had the post for 20 years. The Rev. Sojiro Shimizu was minister of the institute for 35 years until he retired last April.

### Illinois to Show Painting by Serisawa

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Sueo Serisawa of Los Angeles will be one of eight Southern California artists who will be represented in the second invitational exhibit of contemporary American painting in February at the University of Illinois.

BERKELEY, Calif. — A Nisei scientist, Dr. William N. Takahashi, assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of California, is participating in tests of an artificially produced vaccine from a deadly hog cholera virus which has led to the possibility that all vaccines might be made from virus cultures instead of from sick animals.

Cultures of the virus were begun more than two years ago by Dr. William H. Boynton, professor of veterinary science at the University of California, after he extracted the original cholera virus from a sick pig.

Since that time, Dr. Boynton said, the virus has been raised in test tubes, in various stages of virulence, until now it is in the 102nd generation.

Reported to be one of the smallest living organisms known to science, Dr. Boynton revealed that in some stages of virulence only one trillionth of a cubic centimeter of the culture can produce cholera in hogs.

After isolation by Dr. Boynton, Dr. Takahashi photographed the virus with an electron microscope instead of a camera, using electron beams instead of light.

Magnified 100,000 times in the veterinary research laboratory on the Berkeley campus, the virus still appears only a pinpoint speck.

### Dr. Roy Nishikawa Heads Cabinet of Los Angeles Group

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa was re-elected president of the Southwest Los Angeles JACL at the chapter's recent elections, according to Fuji Fujikawa, chairman of the nominations and elections committee.

Other 1949 officers are Mrs. Mabel Ota, 1st v.p.; Sadao Minamide, 2nd v.p.; Peter Yano, 3rd v.p.; Bessie Matsuzawa, corres. sec.; Yoshiko Hosoi, rec. sec.; Akira Minemide, treas.; and Ben Takeda, auditor.

The chapter will hold an inaugural and testimonial dinner in February. The testimonial will be in behalf of the Issei group who are dissolving their own organization and reforming into a JACL supporters group.

## CIO Charges Bowling Group Bars Nisei, Other Non-Whites, Asks Ban on ABC Tourney

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Charging that the American Bowling Congress discriminates against Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Negro and other non-Caucasian ancestry, the New Jersey CIO Council this week appealed directly to the State of New Jersey asking official action to prohibit the ABC's national tournament which is scheduled to start in Atlantic City in February.

Arthur Chapin, civil rights director of the New Jersey CIO, declared that the ABC's "male, white only" clause is a national scandal in sports.

Chapin noted that many trade unions in New Jersey were wiring Governor Driscoll for state action to ban the ABC tourney under the state's anti-discrimination law.

He said the tourney should be prohibited on the same grounds that Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper prohibited the Ku Klux Klan from operating in New Jersey in 1946.

Chapin asked Secretary of State Lloyd Marsh to attack the certificate of incorporation of the ABC on the grounds that it, like the Klan, "arouses racial and religious prejudices in violation of the New Jersey constitution."

Al Stagbar, a delegate from Hawaii to the ABC's national convention at Detroit in 1948, introduced a resolution on behalf of Hawaii's 2000 bowlers of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Hawaiian and other non-Caucasian ancestry to amend the organization's constitution to permit participation of all Americans in the national tournament and in sanctioned leagues regardless of race, color or ancestry. The resolution was voted down. As a result of the ABC's action, the Honolulu Bowling Association, the majority of whose bowlers are not eligible for the national ABC tournament, disaffiliated from the ABC. Under a provision in the ABC constitution, the restriction against non-white bowlers was confined to tournaments and leagues in the continental United States. As a result, non-Caucasians were permitted to join the ABC if they resided outside the mainland United States. However, these non-white ABC bowlers could not take part in league or tournament play on the continent.

The Honolulu Bowling Association, a leading force in the movement to obtain a change in the ABC's racial rules, last year sponsored a good-will tour by five "non-eligible" bowlers, most of whom were of Japanese ancestry.

In his communication to New Jersey's Secretary of State Marsh, the CIO's Chapin declared:

"It seems to me that if the Attorney General denied one organization the right to do business because, (1) they admit membership in that organization on the grounds of one's race and religion, and (2) on the grounds that it would spread hatred among races and arouse racial and religious prejudice, that the Secretary of State has no other alternative than to deny the American Bowling Congress the right to do business in New Jersey because this organization, which is sponsoring a tournament in the Atlantic City Auditorium, bars Negroes and other non-white Americans from sanctioned play.

"I have received anonymous letters from persons in other sections of the country. These letters indicate beyond a doubt that many of the people who are presently associated with ABC are persons who wish to spread racial and religious hatred. It seemed to be proof enough that ABC will accomplish the same objective that the Ku Klux Klan was denied the right to do in New Jersey."

## Campaign Seeks Goats To Aid Okinawans

HONOLULU, T.H.—A territory-wide campaign to raise \$30,000 for the shipment of 500 milk goats to Okinawa, to relieve malnutrition, has reached the half-way mark, according to the sponsors, the Hawaii Christian Society for Okinawa Recovery.

The drive for funds, started November 22, has netted \$15,000 so far. It will be resumed in mid-January after a holiday recess.

The goats for Okinawa will be purchased through Heifers Headquarters of New Windsor, Maryland, and shipped from the mainland to Okinawa.

## Blizzard Photos By Nisei Photographer Featured in Life

Photos by Carl Iwasaki of Denver of the blizzard which tied up transportation and isolated communities in Wyoming and Colorado are featured in the Jan. 17 issue of *Life* magazine.

Iwasaki, who has covered many other stories for *Life*, took the pictures on special assignment from the magazine.

His full-page of a frozen calf is given the lead spot in the magazine's coverage of the blizzard.

## Remains of GI Returned from Pacific Area

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The body of Sgt. George I. Nakamura, whose next of kin is listed as George K. Nakamura, 1401 E. State St., Rockford, Ill., has been returned from the Pacific theater to the United States for reinterment, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised on Jan. 14.

Under the army program for final burial of World War II dead, next of kin may have the remains returned to the United States for burial in a private or naturalization cemetery, or may request interment in a permanent American military cemetery overseas, or in a foreign country which is the homeland of the deceased or next of kin.

## Vegetable, Hay Land Available in California

SAN FRANCISCO — Vegetable and hay acreage amounting to 300 acres near Sunol is available to an experienced farmer with capital and equipment, it was announced by the Northern California JACL regional office.

H. C. Melone, superintendent, agricultural division, San Francisco Water department, informed JACL Director Joe Grant Masaoka that this parcel of property is located approximately twenty miles from Oakland or San Jose, and has ample water.

Under city and county regulations no commissions can be paid so that this offer is being circulated through the JACL as a public service. For further details please inquire at the San Francisco JACL office.

## Final Rites Held For Widow of Noted University Professor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Funeral services were held here on Dec. 28 for Mrs. Ellen Kuno, a resident of the San Francisco Bay area for 67 years, who died on Dec. 25 following a long illness.

A native of Detroit, Mrs. Kuno was the widow of Y. S. Kuno, professor of Oriental languages at the University of California. She is survived by a son, Lawrence, of Berkeley.

## Two Nisei Drowned, One Missing as Skiff Capsizes

KAHULUI, Maui — Two Nisei were drowned and another was missing and believed drowned when a high wave capsized the 14-foot skiff in which they were fishing on Dec. 17.

Takeshi Oyama, 39, of Makawao, the only survivor of the four-man fishing party, succeeded in reaching the rocky shores of Kahoolawe.

The bodies of two brothers, Shizuo Yamazuka, 26, and Saburo Camazuka, 21, were found drifting in the surf. The body of Yasuo Yoshida, 41, was missing.



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## The Return of Hayakawa

The news that Sessue Hayakawa has returned to Hollywood this month to make a comeback in American films probably brought a hint of nostalgia to the older and middle-aged generation of Americans. "Sessue Hayakawa" is a name from out of the days of the first World War when movie-making in Hollywood was a flamboyant young industry. Sessue Hayakawa was a star back in the days when pa was courting ma.

It is something of a tribute to the permanence of Hayakawa's place in Hollywood history that he is remembered after all these years. It is something like 35 years since the Japanese actor played his first role for Thomas Ince in a backyard studio in Hollywood. He became one of the reigning stars of the silent films. He lived high and well. His career touched the bitter tongues of scandal and he left Hollywood. But more than the wagging tongues of scandal, it probably was the advent of the talking pictures which finally ended his career in Hollywood. By the time Hollywood learned to talk, of course, Hayakawa was in Paris—a city he first learned to love back in 1924 when he went there to make a film and where he still makes his home. He was one of the pioneers of the French motion picture industry which has since produced some of the greatest films ever produced. He produced and starred in one of the first French films to achieve international recognition, "The Battle."

When Robert Lord and Humphrey Bogart started looking around for actors for their film story with a Japanese occupation background, "Tokyo Joe," their first thought was Hayakawa. Lord went to Japan with a company to film backgrounds for "Tokyo Joe" in the Japanese capital's Asakusa district which Hollywood probably will label "the Casbah of the Orient." While in Japan he started looking for Hayakawa, making the mistaken assumption of most Hollywood people that the actor, if still alive, would be in Japan. No one in Japan, at least among the people the Hollywood producer met, seemed to know where Hayakawa was. (If Mr. Lord had been a subscriber to the Pacific Citizen he would have read in a 1945 issue the account of an interview with Hayakawa in liberated Paris). Back in Hollywood Louella Parsons surmised that Hayakawa had disappeared but might be found in Mexico. Santana, the Bogart-Lord producing firm which is named for Bogart's yacht, finally learned that Hayakawa was in Paris. A representative called on the Japanese star and offered him a contract. A test in Paris proved satisfactory, particularly regarding Hayakawa's command of the English language. Plane passage was provided and he arrived in Hollywood on Jan. 2.

When Sessue Hayakawa arrived in Hollywood for the first time in some 16 years, he found that the movie capital no longer was the sleepy suburb of Los Angeles he once knew. Back in the days when he was a star, the studios had been located out in Hollywood because it was on the edge of town and the rents were cheap. It was close to Griffith Park and thus convenient for the shooting of outdoor epics ("a tree's a tree, a rock's a rock, shoot it in Griffith Park"). Now most of the studios, except for Paramount, RKO and Columbia, long since have moved out of the Hollywood district.

There wasn't much of a fuss made over Hayakawa in the Los Angeles press when he returned to Hollywood. A whole generation of Americans have grown up who have never seen him in a film. Most Nisei have never seen a Hayakawa film, although they have heard about him from their parents. (The only one we can recall seeing was called "Pride of Race," produced back in 1914, which we saw when it was revived at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1941). Most of Hayakawa's contemporaries long since have died or have been forgotten by Hollywood. Some of the Hollywood figures of his time are still remembered—names like D. W. Griffith, Mack Sennett, Rudolph Valentino, Theda Bara and Fatty Arbuckle. A few are still in Holly-

wood, Cecil B. DeMille, Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Francis X. Bushman. And of course, Al Jolson whose voice was the first that many Americans heard in a movie theater is still very much a Hollywood figure.

Hayakawa is a part of that Hollywood which suddenly grew like Topsy, inspired by a new art form which has in a few short decades changed the entertainment habits of the peoples of the world. The Hollywood of the silent film days had vigor but little time for a social conscience. It propagated race myths by picturing "foreigners" as villains and projecting Negroes in Uncle Tom characterizations. It generally showed Japanese and Chinese as servants and menials and Mexicans and Indians as villains in Wild West melodramas. At the same time it gave stardom to Hayakawa and to a few other non-Caucasians. Instead of the current Hollywood penchant for Anglo-Saxon heroes and heroines, it presented heroes like Valentino and feminine America, back in the early 1920s, sang about the "Sheik of Araby." A favored theme was that of the East and West and ne'er the twain shall meet.

The silent films, groping for direction and meaning, meanwhile brought a windfall of wealth to its producers, many of whom had started literally on a shoestring. Few of the silent films out of Hollywood, with the exception, for example, of pictures made by Murnau and a few others, can be compared to the films of the present day in content or as examples of a developing art form. The pantomimes of Chaplin, of course, are ageless.

Hollywood's first big picture was "The Birth of a Nation," which illustrates the early film industry's lack of a conscience in that it glorified the Ku Klux Klan of the reconstruction days. Probably as an answer to the criticisms directed against "The Birth of a Nation," D. W. Griffiths produced in 1916 what is probably his greatest film, "Intolerance." But "Intolerance" was anti-war and anti-prejudice and it was not as widely shown as "The Birth of a Nation." America was getting ready for war and Hollywood was ready. The movies played an active role in the "hate the Hun" campaigns of the first World War. Such films as "The Beast of Berlin" and "The Heart of the World" depicted the worst of alleged German atrocities.

It was during this period that William Randolph Hearst produced a notorious serial film called, "Patria," which starred Mrs. Vernon Castle, and was designed to stir hatred of persons of Japanese ancestry, although Japan was to become an Allied power in World War I. "Patria" was part of a motion picture campaign against the Japanese residents of the West Coast. President Wilson, after seeing the film, asked that it be withdrawn. Later a Hollywood studio produced another film about Japanese in California which was used by the American Legion in the early 1920s in the agitation for passage of the Alien Land law and of the Japanese Exclusion Act.

During World War II Hollywood was more restrained in its propaganda efforts and generally managed to confine its hatred to ideologies rather than races. One exception, however, were some early Hollywood films of World War II, the most prominent were "Air Force" and "Across the Pacific" which showed Nisei as traitors and helped back up the alleged justification for mass evacuation.

Since V-J day the Johnston office, representing the major producers, has served to restrain the studios from producing films about Japanese villainy in Asia on the grounds that such pictures might boomerang on the American occupation job in Japan. As a result, there has been few films which have even commented on the late unpleasantness in the Pacific. One of the first is the RKO thriller, "Clay Pigeon," which has both an American and a Japanese villain but which also has "good" people of Japanese ancestry and, according to the producers, includes a tribute to the 442nd Com-

## Chop Suey

A sort of "sociological chop suey"—that's what one observer calls the changes now evidenced in the New York City area known as Chinatown.

The changes are geographical as well as social; and they are directly due to the influence of hundreds of Chinese war brides of American veterans.

Chinatown's boundaries are giving way before the influx of these new families, and Chinese names are becoming more and more evident in the areas surrounding Chinatown.

These Chinese brides, it is said, are picking up American customs much faster than the older generation of Chinese women in this country.

bat Team. "Clay Pigeon" was produced before Hollywood apparently was aware that actors of Japanese ancestry were available. As a result, a Filipino actress plays the role of a Nisei girl.

"Tokyo Joe," the picture which brings Sessue Hayakawa back to Hollywood, also will serve to introduce a number of talented Nisei to the films. In addition, it also marks the comeback of such veteran Hollywood actors as Tetsu Koma, Otto Yamaoka and Teru Shimada. The Columbia set for "Tokyo Joe" will probably look like old home week in Little Tokyo. It will be reminiscent of such films as Paramount's "Madame Butterfly" with Cary Grant as Pinkerton and Sylvia Sydney as Cho-Cho-San and "Oil for the Lamps of China" which gave movie employment to scores of actors of Japanese ancestry.

Columbia, incidentally, is the only studio which had a Nisei starlet until MGM signed Sono Osato for "The Kissing Bandit." Back in 1932 Columbia featured Toshia Mori in Frank Capra's first big film, "The Bitter Tea of General Yen," from the Grace Zaring Stone novel. This story about Manchuria starred Barbara Stanwyck and Nils Asther. About this time the Wampus organization, a group of movie publicists, used to conduct an annual competition for new feminine faces in Hollywood. Columbia's nomination as its Wampus star was Toshia Mori. Miss Mori, who had a leading role in "Law of the Jungle" and a number of other films, is no longer in the movies.

A lot of people will go to see "Tokyo Joe" when it is released in a year or so and will feel a pang of nostalgia when the name of Sessue Hayakawa appears on the screen. And just for old times sake, maybe the producers could find a role for another Hollywood star of the silent screen, Anna May Wong. Paramount teamed the two back in 1933 in a Fu Manchu story and the picture was a flop, though mainly because of its preposterous plot. It would probably be luckier this time. "Tokyo Joe," with Bogart and a semi-documentary background, seems to have the makings of a good film.

One of Hayakawa's first interviews upon his return to Hollywood was with a writer for the United Press who found that the actor now speaks English with a French accent. The U.P. correspondent recalled Hayakawa's starring role in "The Great," which was made back in 1916. In this he played a role who branded "IOU" on the shoulder of Fanny Ward. "Strong women swooned and rushed to buy kimonos, painted fans and teapots," the writer added. This was the picture which roused the protests of persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast against Hayakawa.

After that, the reporter recalled, Hayakawa played "Basil Rathbone-type villains, and heroes, with his wife, Tsuru Aoki, his leading lady."

Back in 1916 a fan magazine writer sighed: "There is a magnetic attraction of impenetrable things about him. You can almost smell the incense . . ."

The U.P. writer told of the time the press was startled when Hayakawa worked for three days with a painful appendix and four days afterward it ruptured. His press agent explained at the time that Sessue just didn't want to cost the studio any money by holding up production. At the last hour, he was rushed to the hospital where four doctors managed to pull him through.

Today, Sessue Hayakawa told the U.P. writer, he is happy playing villains and he doesn't mind missing romance.

"I'm too old to say 'I love you.' I like a villain, just so he's a he-man villain, no coward stuff."

## EDITORIALS:

### Saints and Sinners

Reports this week of a Negro Ku Klux Klan, members of which held up and assaulted two persons recently in Georgia, must surely be discouraging to organizations like the NAACP and others which are working to improve the status of Negroes in this country.

One such report often undoes much arduous and painstaking work done over a period of time.

It is unfortunate that one individual's behavior can cause so much unfavorable emotional reaction as to negate positive, constructive work by a hundred or a thousand other individuals. It is part and parcel of this business of "group responsibility," which asks that all members of a minority group so act that their behavior reflects well upon the behavior of the entire group.

Thus the Nisei, too, feel when another Nisei, unknown personally to them, commits a criminal act.

And yet this imposition of a form of behavior upon an individual because he is of minority ancestry is a kind of discrimination. It is, certainly, a positive result of discrimination. It reflects a race-biased attitude against the minority group.

Group responsibility, a result of discrimination, demands that all members of the minority group "behave," in a consistent and conservative manner, lest all members of the group be criticized for the actions of one amongst them.

The group allows for no deviations from the codes of behavior imposed upon them. It cannot be admitted that minority groups, like all human beings, have among them the good and the bad, the strong and the weak, the sane and the lunatic fringe.

Perhaps minority groups should add one more plank to their civil rights platform—the right to have sinners as well as saints.

## JACL Membership Campaign

The Japanese American Citizens League this month begins its annual membership drive.

A goal of 10,000 members has been set by the National JACL as the minimum membership with which it can carry out its program for 1949. That program will continue to emphasize naturalization and immigration rights for persons of Japanese descent as the major goals of the organization.

It is interesting to note at this point that in 1942, immediately prior to the coastwise evacuation of Japanese Americans, the JACL had a membership of 23,000, its highwater point. The great majority of these persons signed up in the anxiety-laden weeks between Pearl Harbor and the evacuation.

It was the sudden emergency which caused these Nisei to take out membership in the JACL.

Today that emergency no longer exists, and the membership of the JACL is well below the 10,000 mark. And yet the need for legislation for protection of minority groups, the need for group activity to combat discrimination and race antagonism and the need for action on measures concerning the civil rights of individuals is no less than it was in 1942.

It is surprising to note, upon reflection, that the work of the JACL has continued since the war without the mass support of Japanese Americans. There are more than 30,000 Nisei within the age requirements for JACL membership. Not one person out of four, then, has participated in the organization's program, though that program has benefitted all.

The JACL has worked and will continue to work as an agency committed to serving the needs of American residents of Japanese ancestry. But its work can be facilitated by mass support from those persons whom it directly serves. Its work can also be substantially delayed by lack of support.

## No Race Barriers in Medicine

When three surgeons of Japanese ancestry, assisted by a haole cardiologist, performed a successful "blue baby" operation on a boy of Chinese ancestry a few days ago in Kuakini General hospital, the newspapers all carried full accounts of the operation and even the mainland news services considered it newsworthy.

All of the attention, however, was directed at the operation itself, still rare enough to make news. Something overlooked was the fact that men of several races cooperated to bring an end of the suffering of a fellow human, and the very fact that this point was overlooked argues well for the Hawaiian spirit of cooperation we all seek so earnestly.—From the Hawaii Times.

(Editorial note: The Times later noted that four surgeons of Japanese ancestry, Drs. Shoyei Yamauchi, Richard Kainuma, Thomas Maeda and Takeshi Theodore Nishijima, cooperated in the operation.)





Nisei delegates were among those who attended the first postwar conference of American and Japanese students in Tokyo recently. The Army Signal Corps photo shows Princess Takamatsu of the Japanese royal family greeting the American and Japanese delegates to the conference in the auditorium of Rikkyo university.

## First Postwar U. S., Japan Student Meet Held in Tokyo

By ESTHER L. ECLUSE

Tokyo, Japan

A bare, outdoor swimming pool, strangely isolated, marked one corner of the parking lot. The rubble on the other side of the lot gave the evidence. It had been an indoor pool in the gymnasium—exposed abruptly when bombs destroyed the building. Across the street the campus was lovely. A crisp November breeze stirred the momiji trees, almost bare now of their flame and gold autumn foliage. It could have been any college campus over in the United States in the fall. But the rubble of buildings

surrounding the campus, the flimsy wooden houses and shacks that have sprung from the devastation like the lotus so frequently depicted in Oriental mythology and religion, and the black uniforms and schoolboy caps of the students gave the clue. It was Japan—and more specifically, it was Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul's University) in Tokyo.

For the second time since the end of the war Americans and Japanese were assembling for the Japanese-American Students Conference. Drawn from all parts of Japan—from the southern university of Kyushu to the already snowbound university on Hokkaido—some 100 Japanese college students journeyed to Tokyo for the five-day conference held in November in Ikebukuro, a northwestern ward in metropolitan Tokyo.

There they met with 65 members of the American delegation, called from civilian and military personnel in the occupation as well as from dependents of military personnel.

It was a varied delegation representing the United States. Open to "all suitable persons of college age and/or interest—prospective or ex-students, or graduates," according to the advance notification letter, the American group included representatives from some 40 universities and colleges in the United States.

The Nisei representatives included Corporal George Oga of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Eunice Noda, who is now working in Yokohama; Miss Florence Shikeno of Chicago, who is working for the Tokyo military government team; and T. K. Shigeno of Chicago, a member of the Labor division staff of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section in Tokyo.

With the purpose of the Conference set as the promotion of "understanding and good will among college students of the United States and Japan," the group first assembled at the Industrial Club in downtown Tokyo for an evening convocation meeting. The next four evening and afternoon meetings were given over to round table discussions on the following topics:

1. International Relations
  - A. Politics: The Way To One World
  - B. Economics: World Interdependence
2. Social Welfare
  - A. Population and Food
  - B. Japanese and American Social Problems
3. Education
  - A. Student Exchange
  - B. Vocational and Academic Education
4. Culture
  - A. Effects of Cultural Exchange
  - B. Trends in Postwar Literature

### 5. Religion

- A. Religion and Science
- B. Postwar Tendencies in Religious Ideas

Despite the occasional minor inconveniences of life in Japan—delegates had to wear overcoats and "longies" all during the sessions since there was no heat in the university buildings and November winds blow cold over the Kanto plain on which Tokyo is located; in addition, there was an occasional "teiden" (a shutoff of electricity) which meant that round table discussions were conducted in flickering candlelight—the conference members were warmly enthusiastic over the meetings.

American Delegation Chairman Dorothy Sterling reported in her summary of the conference that "the objective of promotion of good will and understanding by the exchange of ideas in a friendly and cooperative atmosphere was attained" and that expressions of opinion from both Japanese and American delegates indicated that the conference was a genuine success in that "each individual was able to contribute to and derive benefit from the discussions in a highly satisfying manner."

She added: "I felt that the atmosphere was friendly and charged with the energy of minds reaching out eagerly toward one another. Hostility was not in evidence, even during the times of discussion of completely opposite viewpoints in which there was more than the usual difficulty in getting through or over the so-called language barrier." Katsuyo Nohara of Tokyo university, chairman of the Japanese delegation, concurred with her observations.

Confidence and respect for the other person's views were reflected in the informality and frankness of the round table discussions. During the session which this writer visited (the last meeting of the section discussing Japanese and American social problems), the talk turned to the subject of marriage and the Japanese man's responsibility in the home.

To the surprise of the American delegates—and to many of the Japanese delegates as well—one young Japanese man said he felt that men should help with the housework and that the work of the home should be divided wherever possible between the husband and the wife.

He had served as a private in the Japanese army for 10 months, most of which he worked as a servant to non-commissioned officers. As a result of this experience in cooking, cleaning, and other necessary chores, he had come to realize that women work all day in the home and should therefore expect the man of the

## Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

### Nisei GIs and War Brides

Denver, Colo.

Here is a suggested project for Nisei sociology students, of which there should be many if the trend of my college days has continued. How about some research on why Nisei GIs married Japanese girls instead of the American-born variety?

Was it just the circumstance of bored young men exposed to attractive and purposeful young women? Or did they find some quality among Japanese girls lacking in Nisei women?

Pulchritudiously, women of exceptional beauty must be as rare among the Japanese as in other lands. Their figures, for example, leave much to be desired from a western standpoint. Well, then, what other factors enter into a man's choice of his mate?

Companionship. Ability as a housekeeper. Serenity of temperament. Thoughtfulness, selflessness, cooking skill, or perhaps even something as inconsequential as an intriguing lisp.

Probably the reasons why Nisei GIs chose to bring alien spouses back with them are as varied as the personalities of the men themselves. And yet, to anyone who has known Japanese women, it would seem probable their traditional and complete devotion to the happiness, well-being and comfort of their men must have been no small factor. That, and the fact that they make few demands. Of course there are quarrelsome, nagging wives in Japan, too, but there the fault seems to lie in the husband who doesn't have the gumption to clout his woman over the head with a geta.

Regardless of the practicality of a survey among war brides and their Nisei husbands, the result of such a study no doubt would make fascinating reading.

### The Mexican Americans

Nisei, if you think you've had it tough, read Carey McWilliams' new book, "North From Mexico." It tells about the problems faced by Spanish-speaking Americans in much the same manner that his "Prejudice" related the struggle of Japanese Americans.

McWilliams' chapters on contemporary problems

make pretty grim reading. He tells of the merciless exploitation of Spanish American labor—how they are loaded into trucks like so many beasts of burden, covered with a tarpaulin to avoid questioning by police officers, and hauled thousands of miles without proper food or rest stops. After that, they're exploited in the fields.

His report on the "zoot-suit" riots of 1943 is a brilliant piece of expository writing, and constitutes a terrible indictment of the Los Angeles police, newspaper editors and a large segment of the population.

Perhaps the saddest part of the problem is that the Spanish Americans recently have not had the organization, friends and opportunities to fight effectively against the crushing prejudice that has kept them in a state of virtual peonage. A comparison is inevitable: What would have happened to Japanese Americans after Dec. 7, 1947, if they had been unorganized, economically impotent and friendless? It was bad enough, it could have been much worse.

McWilliams closes on a hopeful note. Committees such as the one he headed in Los Angeles have helped Spanish Americans to get a measure of justice in the courts and elsewhere. This is a far cry from the day when simply being "Mexican" made a person automatically guilty of whatever charge the police chose to file.

### A Note on Semantics

A Salt Lake City reader asks why it's Japanese American and not American Japanese. There was quite a discussion among editors and semantics experts as to how the words should be arranged, but they decided "Japanese" should come first inasmuch as it was used as an adjective. "Japanese" describes the kind of American in the same manner as the words "good," "bad," "tall," "short," "blue-eyed," "bow-legged," "stupid," "handsome," "confused" or "disillusioned."

Thus a Japanese American is an American of Japanese origin, while an American Japanese would be primarily a Japanese, who, incidentally, is in America. Maybe this isn't very clear, but I hope you get the idea.

## Go Away, She Said, I'm Not Interested in These Problems

By TOGO TANAKA

Chicago, Ill.

The sweet young thing came to the door and said, what do you want? Donation, we said, to the ADC.

What's that, she asked. So we handed her the leaflet which the Chicago office of the Anti-Discrimination Committee provides its solicitors.

She read it without comment. We don't know what she thinks about Issei naturalization or evacuation claims. She handed it back to us politely.

Then she said, "I don't have much to do with other Japanese. I don't think I'm interested."

family to help when he is free from his work—a somewhat revolutionary thought even in postwar Japan!

In the summary session that ended the conference some of the conclusions reached by the delegates were these:

World government could be realized in the distant future but is not possible now. World government would not necessarily rid the world of war—there might be civil wars.

The United Nations is the best agency for controlling atomic energy. The U.N. should give more power to the General Assembly. There should be more emphasis on education so that the peoples of the world can know each other better. Internationalism should be established, making all nations equal.

Graduate students can profit most from student exchange and can contribute most on their return. UNESCO should consider the following recommendations in regard to foreign students:

1. The Japanese government should spend dollar credits to finance foreign travel and study.
2. Cooperation should be established between the U.S. and Japanese schools in exchanging students.
3. Fare rates for students should be reduced.
4. Facilities for entering foreign countries should be simplified (passports, visas, etc.).
5. All countries should encourage foreign students.
6. Foreign students should have access to industrial plants, etc., for study.
7. Each university should have a key to its courses.
8. UNESCO should serve as liaison agent for foreign students.
9. National universities should be established.

Thank you, we said, and left.

Don't anybody ever ask us again to solicit ADC funds at that door.

We confess to being sadly deficient in sales I. Q. The lady's aloofness about "other Japanese" put us in our place; it was too formidable a barrier for us to scale.

It must be wonderful to be able to throw off so easily one's ingrained dependence upon "other Japanese" in Chicago. You can then turn a disinterested face on something as close to the hearts of most people of Japanese ancestry as naturalization of the Issei.

Here is a problem (Issei citizenship) as old as the Nisei themselves—as ingrained as our rice and tsukemono.

But this sweet young thing gave us the cold shoulder because she didn't want truck with "other Japanese." She probably abominates tsukemono.

We're not saying she harbors race prejudice against the Japanese, even if she's one herself.

She's not even a native Chicagoan. She's from California, and she went through the whole stinking business of evacuation too, she said.

If she'd explained that her mother-in-law had broken a leg and needed hospital care and therefore she couldn't afford it now, we'd have no gripe to air.

But she admitted to a cold disinterest in the whole business, which knocked us for a loop.

It was like telling us, go away, you other Japanese because I don't want to have anything to do with other Japanese.

We think the lady's building her new world on a false assumption.

That assumption is that by avoiding contact with "other Japanese," by dissociating oneself completely from problems still peculiar to people of Japanese ancestry in this country, she can escape the consequences of what these "other Japanese" do.

She can't, and she's going to find out.

She can't even escape the consequences—however indirect—of four Chicago "Japanese" getting arrested by the Secret Service as counterfeiters.

When she goes shopping next time she'll know that the gimlet-eyed clerk is giving her currency a double once-over especially because she's Japanese-looking. Aren't all the radio broadcasters whooping it up about the "Japanese" counterfeiting ring?

The little lady has a right to be unsympathetic to the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the JAEL or any other organization of the

## Vagaries

### New Star . . .

MGM's ads for "The Kissing Bandit," now being released nationally, carry this line: "Sono Osato is the screen's new sensation." . . . A Hollywood producer is interested in a West Coast production of the anti-militarist play, "Private Tanaka," which was considered for a New York showing before Pearl Harbor. If he decides to try out the play, the producer may use an all-Nisei cast . . . San Francisco newsmen are still burned up about the extensive army security measures which blanketed their coverage of the recent Oakland army base wedding of Captain Joseph Dagnall to Yoshie Uchida of Tokyo. The wedding was the first involving a person of Japanese ancestry and a Caucasian since the California Supreme Court threw out the state's anti-miscegenation law as unconstitutional. Top army officials declare that the boycott of newsmen and photographers was completely unauthorized.

### Dancer . . .

Young Deidre Komuro, 11-year old daughter of David and Eileen McKenna Komuro, is being considered for a dancing role in the new Rogers and Hammerstein musical, "Tales of the South Pacific." . . . David Komuro, formerly an art editor with Dell Publications, is now free lancing.

The Nisei Veterans club of Stockton is discussing the pros and cons of joining the American Legion as a separate post . . . Since the return of evacuees to the Pacific Northwest, Nisei are getting supervisory jobs in the lumber industry. Previously, although many men of Japanese ancestry were employed, none were given supervisory positions. Willie Tahara is chief logging engineer for the J. Neil Lumber company of White Salmon, Wash., while Woody Nishitani is an inspector with the Guss Pole inspection bureau. Both are University of Washington graduates in forestry.

involuntary racial minority of which she is unwillingly a member.

But she makes a futile effort to escape her responsibility to it.

Her reasons for having nothing to do with it are specious and somewhat futile.

She prefers to fight her battles alone, and in Chicago, if you're Japanese, that means you can't even get a decent burial when you're dead.—From the Colorado Times.



# MINORITY WEEK

## The Forgotten Law

Once upon a time—to be more explicit, in 1872—the District of Columbia had a law which banned racial discrimination in public accommodations. In 1869 it had another, which forbade discrimination at licensed concerts, theatrical performances and like entertainments. At this time the district had a territorial government.

Somewhere along the way these laws dropped out of sight. The question has been raised whether, despite the intervening change in the district government, they might not yet be enforceable.

At this time, when the District of Columbia is having such a fuss over the banning of segregation at the Washington national airport, it's interesting to reflect what effect these laws might have upon this and other aspects of segregation in the capital.

## Mess

California recently (through its highest state court) made its antimiscegenation law null and void.

But a majority of our states still have laws which ban intermarriage between persons of different racial groups.

Alfred Steinberg, who recently dissected a few of these laws in an article for the Washington Post, points out some of the bizarre pronouncements in some of these state laws:

In South Carolina, for example, a white male may marry a Chinese woman, but a white woman cannot marry a Chinese male. In North Carolina, a white person may not marry a Negro or an Indian. Negroes, however, may marry North Carolina Indians except the Cherokee Indians of Robeson county.

In Maryland, whites may not marry Negroes or Malaysians, nor may Negroes marry Malaysians. In Wyoming, whites may not marry Negroes, mulattoes, Mon-

gols or Malaysians. Negroes, however, may marry Malaysians.

In Nebraska a white may not marry a person who is one-eighth or more Chinese or Japanese, while in North Dakota he may marry a full-blooded Chinese or Japanese but not a person whose great-grandfather was a Negro.

It's also interesting to note that the United States today is the only major practioner of antimiscegenation.

## Cancelled

The Spring valley (New York) high school senior class had plans for an Easter trip to Washington.

And then it learned that the Negro members of the class would face serious discrimination in the nation's capital.

So, unanimously, the class voted to cancel the trip.

Obviously, Washington could take a few lessons in democracy from this group of students who will preserve the democratic traditions in their high school if they can't find it in the capital.

## Postoffice

One of this country's unique postoffices is a seven-by-eight foot one in New York City run by Postmistress Mrs. May Bue Chang.

She runs the postoffice in New York's Chinatown, and is said to know nearly all her several thousand customers by their first names.

## New U.S. Cemeteries

### Near Epinal, Florence

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nisei war dead interred in new permanent military cemeteries in Europe will be buried near the very areas which their magnificent courage helped liberate from Nazi control.

One of several cemeteries in France will be at Epinal, a small community near the village of Bruyeres, scene of one of the most valiant campaigns of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Smashing through to the rescue of the "Lost Texas Battalion," the 442nd liberated Bruyeres in their bloody but successful fight to free the Texans. This was one of the most costly battles of our war for the 442nd. More than 1000 casualties were suffered by the regiment.

Another cemetery is six miles south of Florence, Italy. It is in the vicinity of the hard-fought campaigns of the Arno river, Po valley and Apennines.

The JAACL Anti-Discrimination Committee office in Washington has been advised that Nisei who died in the extreme south of France will be reinterred at the Florence military cemetery.

## Cabinet

George Kubo was elected president of the Salt Lake City YBA recently, with other cabinet members announced as follows:

Yukio Isaki, men's vice pres.; Emi Tsukamoto, women's vice pres.; Florence Seo, corr. sec'y.; Shigeo Yagi, rec. sec'y.; Rose Yagi, religious chmn; George Sakashita, Frank Harada, Rose Oda, Michi Iwata, social chairman and committee; Dick Matsuda and Fred Seo, men's athletic chairmen; and Fumi Harada, women's athletic chairman.

## Farm Trainees

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Two Nisei are among eleven veterans who were chosen last week for advanced training in farm management and operation under the veterans farm program.

They are Kon Yagi and Sam Kuwata.

# PC SPORTS

## Coach Kajikawa

Bill Kajikawa's debut this year as head coach of the Arizona State college basketball team has been a successful one. Kajikawa took his Tempe Sun Devils to Portales, New Mexico over the New Year's weekend and the Arizona State team won the annual Sunshine basketball tournament, defeating Central Oklahoma, 57 to 40, in the finals. The Sun Devils started off by defeating Highlands University of New Mexico, 93 to 39, and followed by topping Southwestern Tech, 55 to 35. The performance of the Sun Devils makes them one of the contenders for the Border Conference title.

## Bowl Griddler

There was a Nisei griddler in a mainland bowl game on New Year's day in the person of Alfred Miyamoto, guard of Drake University's Bulldogs who defeated the University of Arizona, 14 to 13, in the Salad Bowl at Phoenix. Miyamoto, who played two years at Grace-land Junior college before transferring to Drake this year, is a native of Hawaii. . . . Speaking of bowls, Cpl. Bert Arakawa of Honolulu played on the U.S. Army Ground Forces team in the annual Rice Bowl game at Nile Kinnick stadium in Tokyo on New Year's day. Arakawa has been a backfield star during the past season for the First Cavalry Division.

## The Toe

Everett Fujihara, the 205 pound guard from Analy high school who went to Hawaii last month as a member of the Western high school all-star team, practiced his speciality, place-kicking, in his team's three Hawaiian games. Fujihara's extra point won one 13 to 12 game for the westerners, while the Nisei guard also scored in the other two games. Fujihara's ability to make placekicks in the clutch gave Analy high school of Sebastopol, Calif., three one-point victories during the past season. He also was named to the all-Northern California high school all-star team. . . . Incidentally, one of the best players encountered by the Western All-Stars in Hawaii was Kauai's T-formation quarterback, Richard Hadama, who is regarded by many as the best T quarterback in the islands. Hadama connected with 81 passes out of 134 attempts during the season and also got off for runs of 80 and 95 yards. His ball handling and faking are rated tops among Hawaiian prep grid-ders.

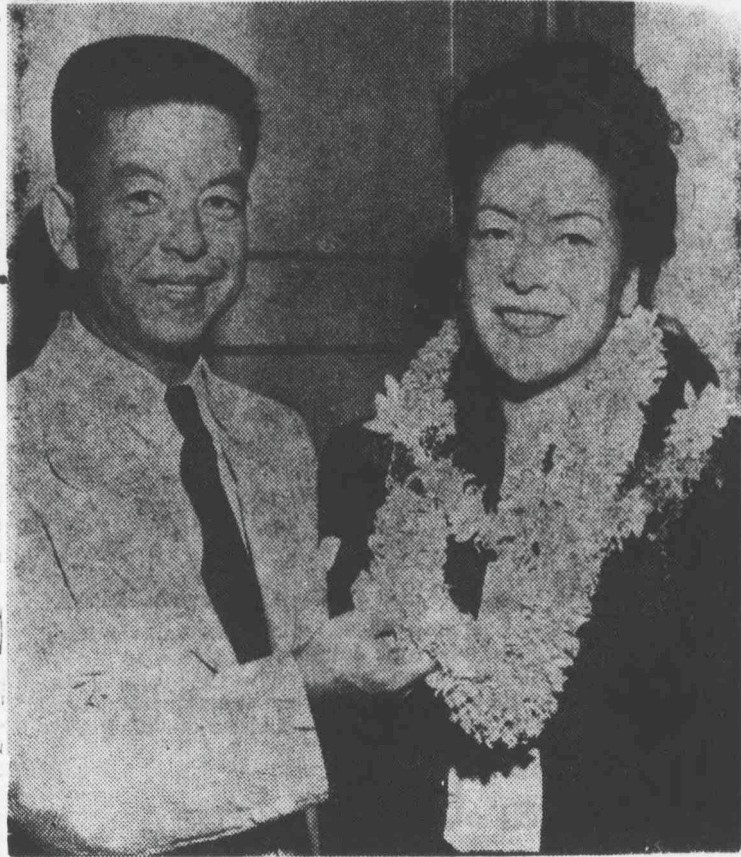
## Leahy's Praise

Coach Allen Nagata who led his St. Louis College (a prep school) to a 25 to 13 victory over the Western high school stars received high praise from one of the nation's top coaches, Frank Leahy of Notre Dame, who saw the game in Honolulu. According to Wallace Hirai of the Honolulu Times, Leahy said this of Nagata: "I bow my head to the St. Louis coach whose team gave a wonderful exhibition." . . . St. Louis College is the alma mater of Herman Wedemeyer, Hawaii's best-known football player.

## Hawaii All-Stars

### Split Utah Games

The Hawaii Nisei All-Stars broke even in their visit to Salt Lake City last week, losing to the Brooklawn Creamery team, 46 to 59, and defeating the Salt Lake Nisei All-Stars, 52 to 40. The games were played at the Pioneer gym.



HONOLULU—Mrs. Takako Shibusawa, one of the feminine leaders of postwar Japan, is shown being welcomed to Honolulu recently by her brother, Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, assistant professor of Japanese at the University of Hawaii. Mrs. Shibusawa, whose husband is the grandson of the late Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, visited in Hawaii en route to the United States where she will be the guest of women's organizations in Texas.—Cut from Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

# Young Leader of Japanese Women Visits in United States

HONOLULU, T.H. — A brief visitor here recently was Mrs. Takako Shibusawa, one of postwar Japan's outstanding young women leaders.

She stopped over en route to the mainland United States for a tour at the invitation of the All Texas Women's league, with headquarters in Houston, Tex., in recognition of her educational and charitable activities.

She was welcomed on her arrival here by her brother, Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, assistant professor of Japanese at the University of Hawaii.

She is the wife of Kozo Shibusawa, grandson of the late Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, who was one of Japan's leading financiers and industrialists.

She is the daughter in law of Dr. Motoji Shibusawa, president of the Imperial University of Nagoya.

Widely known in Japan's social and public welfare life, Mrs. Shibusawa was one of the principal organizers and first president of the Takara club, a philanthropic organization that has cared for hundreds of war orphans and other needy people.

Before the war, she played hostess to many Nisei students in Tokyo. Since the occupation of Japan, she has invited to her home in Hayama, near Tokyo, numerous American visitors, both military and civilian personnel. She is a writer for newspapers and magazines in Japan and is writing a column for Tokyo papers during her American tour.

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### Chicago Chapter To Hold Meeting

CHICAGO—The first 1949 meeting of the Chicago JACL chapter will be held on Jan. 26 at the Woodrow Wilson Room, 116 S. Michigan Ave., from 8 p.m. Shig Wakamatsu, who was re-elected president, will call the meeting to order.

Members of the 1949 cabinet met on Jan. 5 to discuss plans for the year's activities.

The cabinet heard a report on evacuation claims assistance and was told of the progress of plans for the 1950 national convention of the JACL which will be held in Chicago.

The next cabinet meeting will be held on Jan. 19.

Members of the cabinet include Grace Watanabe, Tsugi Ieiri, Mike Hagiwara, Tom Okabe, Masato Tamura and George Taki.

Monthly meetings for the first half of the year will be held by the chapter on Jan. 26, Feb. 23, March 17, April 21, May 19 and June 22 in the Woodrow Wilson Room.

Dr. William Hiura was named chairman of the raffle committee for the dance to be held on April 2 at the Olivet Institute.

### Philadelphia Meeting

PHILADELPHIA — The 1949 cabinet of the Philadelphia JACL chapter will be installed at the monthly meeting on Jan. 21 at the International Institute from 8 p.m.

### Apologies

The Pacific Citizen sends apologies to Frank Tanikuni of Home-dale and Mary Mio of Ontario, Ore., bowling stars in the recent Boise tournament, for errors made in reporting their scores and standings.

Tanikuni was winner of the men's all events trophy, rolling a total series of 1696 for his three events.

Mary Mio was winner in the women's singles with a 480 series.

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### Vital Statistics

#### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Momoichi Nakata, Winslow, Bainbridge Island, Wash., a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Miyao, a boy on Jan. 3 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Oto, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Jan. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Muramoto a girl on Jan. 7 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moriyuki Egu-sa, Tracy, Calif., a boy on Dec. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Tsunena-ga a boy on Jan. 1 in Portland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mac Yamamura a boy on Jan. 5 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masanobu Tachibana, Santa Clara, Calif., a girl, Carol Jeanne, on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Okabe a girl, Sherri Ann, on Dec. 24 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wayne M. Ishihara a girl on Dec. 31 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizama Shikasho a boy on Dec. 30 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Kawakami a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yokoi, Fort Lupton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ibusuki a boy, Gary Norio, on Dec. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Tawa a girl on Dec. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dewey Barnhart (nee Yemiko Kaneoka) a girl, Patricia Caroline, on Dec. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Naoteru Ichino, Pasadena, Calif., a boy, Michael Philip, on Dec. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Mori a boy, Todd Torao, on Dec. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Imamura a boy, Lester Glenn, on Dec. 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Mori, Gardena, Calif., a girl, Doris Yoko, on Dec. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Joseph Martin (nee Mary Moriyama) a girl, Veronica Diane, on Dec. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goro Mochizuki a boy, Brian Haruo, on Dec. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Kazuo Hayashi a boy, Greg, on Dec. 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Higashi a

boy, Glen Isao, on Dec. 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Shigezo Hiroshima, Venice, Calif. a girl, Grace Shigezo, on Dec. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Nishimura, Long Beach, Calif., a boy, Glen Susumu, on Dec. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinichi Oba a boy, Alan Kenji, on Dec. 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiyuki Frank Toga a girl, Marie Stephanie Yukiye, on Dec. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Sakamoto, Riverside, Calif., a girl on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Tsutsumi a girl, Marie, on Jan 4 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kasumi Miyamoto a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goka, West Los Angeles, a boy, Ernest Katsuhiko, on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Hideo Ito a boy, Michael Ryan, on Dec. 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chiyomitsu Maruyama a girl on Dec. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jiichi Soyeshima, Monroyia, Calif., a girl, Nancy Yasue, on Dec. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Tomosato Tataru a boy, Norman Naouchi, on Dec. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Uyenou a girl, Karen Naomi, on Dec. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noriyuki Yonemura, Roscoe, Calif., a girl, Lynn Rekiyo, on Dec. 7.

#### DEATHS

Kusuichi Tsujimoto, 70, on Jan. 8 in Los Angeles.

Ihachi Nakamura, 82, on Dec. 31 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

S. Sasaki, 72, on Jan 9 in Black-foot, Idaho.

Tomijiro Uyematsu, 46, on Jan. 7 in Indio, Calif.

Frank Sakae Horiye, on Dec. 17 in Salt Lake City.

Sataro Oye on Jan. 3 in Portland, Ore.

Eikichi Yoshihara on Jan. 3 in Tacoma, Wash.

Mrs. Kuniye Kino on Jan 6 in Long Beach, Calif.

Mrs. Shika Takeuchi on Jan 6 in Riverside, Calif.

Kansaku Takusagawa in Denver, Colo.

Mohie Nakamura, 76, on Jan. 3 in Seattle.

Shunzo Takemura in Seattle.

Mrs. Utako Komazuka on Dec. 26 in Chicago.

Mrs. Matsuyo Okamoto on Dec. 7 in Modesto, Calif.

Chizuko Kobayashi, 3½ years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Setsuji Kobayashi of Sedgwick, Colo, on Jan 2 in Denver.

Kyujiro Sano, 90, on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

Minekichi Fukui, 96, in Wheatland, Calif.

Mrs. Tsumu Tanouye, 49, on Jan. 11 in Fresno, Calif.

#### MARRIAGES

Yoshiko Shimamoto to Hitoshi Narimatsu on Dec. 12 in Chicago.

Betty Horikiri to Takashi Oka on Dec. 5 in Los Angeles.

Alyce Shizuko Kumada, San Jose, Calif., to Noboru Tashiro on Dec. 21 in Brighton, Colo.

Mary Tamura to Fred Dodobara, Kent, Wash., on Dec. 19 in Seattle.

Charlotte Nakamoto to Ray Ki-

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### IDC Meeting

OGDEN, Utah—Ogden will be the scene of the November IDC convention to be held on the 25, 26 and 27 of that month, according to Ken Uchida, president of the Ogden JACL.

A bowling tournament will be held in conjunction with the convention.

### Detroit JACL Holds Meetings on Evacuation Claims

DETROIT, Mich. — Two public meetings, for Issei on December 13th and for Nisei on December 14th, were called by Peter Fujioka, president of the Detroit JACL chapter, to discuss the filing of evacuation loss claims.

Attending both meetings was the Midwest Regional Representative, Tats Kushida, who explained the JACL position of rendering general informational service as well as limited stenographic service to claimants.

The recently organized state-wide Michigan Committee on Civil Rights gave assurance to the ADC representative of its influential support for the removal of racial restrictions in our immigration and naturalization laws.

kushima on Dec. 24 in Seattle.

Keiko Tanji to Yoshihide Muro on Dec. 26 in Los Angeles.

Shizue Nakagawa to Tadaji Inouye on Dec. 26 in Los Angeles.

Kaoru Tokunaga to George Murakami on Dec. 19 in Seattle.

Kazue Sekya to Masaru Iwatsubo on Dec. 10 in Fresno, Calif.

Kayako Hayashi to Benji Wada on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

Mabel Shibao to Goro Sakaguchi on Jan. 11 in Brighton, Colo.

Jane Maeda to George Mizuno, Oakland, Calif., on Jan 8 in St. Paul, Minn.

Justyn Wada to Kazuo Tada on Dec. 29 in North Platte, Neb.

Take Yakahi to Joseph Matsuo on Jan. 9 in San Francisco.

Kokuye Hashimoto to Yoshitake Okuda on Dec. 28 in Livingston, Calif.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Toshiye J. Yamakawa, 28, and Misao P. Itatani, 29, in San Jose.

Yoshiye A. Tanaka, 25, Fresno, and Yoshio Shibata, 27, Mt. Eden, in Fresno.

Michiko Watanabe, Brigham City, and Kay Nakashima, 28, in Salt Lake City.

Toyoko Makishima and George M. Hayashi in Seattle.

Doris Tomoye, Yuki, 23, and Clarence Takeshi Yamada, 31, Stockton, in Sacramento.

### Japanese Authority On Cancer Leaves U. S. After Visit

HONOLULU, T.H.—An authority on cancer from Japan, who has just ended a three month speaking tour of the mainland, left Honolulu on Jan. 10 to return to his homeland.

In the wake of his coming to America, the scientist, Dr. Ryojun Kinoshita, has stimulated wide interest in his experiments to find the cause of cancer.

Dr. Kinoshita, president of Osaka university and of the Japanese Cancer society, has produced a new type of cancerous growth in rats with an unknown agent he has named "O factor," in honor of Osaka.

He described his discovery in talks before groups of scientists and doctors across the country. His 10,000 mile tour was sponsored by the American Cancer society.

Stopping over in Honolulu, Dr. Kinoshita surveyed the work of the cancer control section of the health department and the tumor clinic at the Queen's hospital.

He displayed interest also in the medical and educational programs of the Hawaii Cancer society. In Japan he is in charge of a similar program.

He said much experimentation on his "O factor" remains before valid conclusions may be drawn as to the actual nature of the discovery.

He cited diet as a major contributing factor to the cause of cancer, pointing to the high incidence of certain types of cancer in Japan and the low frequency of these same types of cancer among the Japanese in Hawaii, where the diet is more occidental in character.

Dr. Kinoshita expects to stop off in Honolulu again next June when he goes to Paris to attend the meeting of the International Cancer commission as delegate from Japan.

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**Dividend Notice No. 33**  
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### Mendelssohn Club Sets Concert at Baptist Church

CHICAGO — The Mendelssohn club, well known male chorus of more than 50 voices, will be presented in a concert by the First Baptist church of Chicago on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at 8:15 p. m. in the church auditorium at 935 East 50th st.

Admission to the concert will be \$1, including tax. The proceeds will be added to the organ rebuilding fund. Tickets may be purchased from the church in advance or at the door.

The Mendelssohn club, one of the outstanding organizations of its kind in the country, is directed by Jacques Homier, who is also director of the First Baptist church choir.

Pastor of the church is Dr. Jitsuo Morikawa.

### New Year's Social

OGDEN, Utah—Approximately 50 members and friends of the Ogden JACL enjoyed a pre-New Year's dinner and dance at the Paramount Bowl on Dec. 30.

Mits Endo was general chairman. Tom Kinomoto was in charge of dinner arrangements.

Toyse Kato was master of ceremonies and Roy Nakatani was in charge of the dance music.

### Wedding

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Kazumae Ichiuji, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kikujiro Ichiuji of Pacific Grove, Calif., became the bride of Masaichi Oishi, son of Mrs. Shizuyo Oishi of Hawaii, on December 23 at the Western Presbyterian church.

The candlelight wedding ceremony was performed by the Reverend O. Stewart McKenzie. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph Ichiuji of Washington. The bridesmaid was Anna Takiguchi of New York City. Betsy Stone was the flower girl.

The best man was Noboru Oishi, brother of the groom, of St. Louis, Mo. Ushers were Paul Asano of San Francisco, Paul Ichiuji of Pacific Grove, and Kaname Takemoto of Hawaii. A reception was held at Fellowship hall immediately following the ceremony.

Now a veteran, the groom is a student at George Washington university. The bride is currently with the State department. The newlyweds will make their home at 1924 H st., NW, Washington, D.C.

### Election

MURRAY, Utah — At the final meeting of the 1948 year, Min Matsumori was elected president of the Mt. Olympus chapter for the coming term.

Other officers elected are Helen Shimizu, 1st vice pres.; Sam Waki, 2nd vice pres.; Lilly Matsumori, corr. sec.; Mamiyo Akimoto, rec. sec'y; George Tamura, treas.; and Tom Akimoto and Kathy Tamura, social chairmen.

Harry Okubo portrayed Santa Claus as the chapter celebrated Christmas and distributed gifts to the members.

A novel lunch box auction was held with Shigeki Ushio as auctioneer.

An informal dance brought 1948 activities to a successful conclusion.

### Iseri Will Lead Sacramento Swimmers

SACRAMENTO—Tak Iseri, 15-year old swimming star and twice Far Western AAU 100 meter breaststroke champion, heads the Sacramento YMCA swimming team for the coming season as captain-elect.

Led by Iseri the Sacramento Y swimmers will compete during the coming season in various Northern California meets.

Another Nisei member of the squad is Ted Miyagawa.

### AMY TODA NAMED AS MEMBER OF UTAH SKI TEAM

Amy Toda of Salt Lake City was named this week as one of four women skiers who will represent Utah in the 1949 western interstate ski meet at Sun Valley, Idaho from Jan. 21 to 23.

The Utah women's team will be led by Suzy Harris and will include Dory-Ann Killian and Michael Ann Healy.

Miss Toda recently won the Snow Cup trials at Alta, Utah.

The three day affair consists of competition in downhill, slalom and jumping.

### Shiro Kashiwa Elected as Leader Of Honolulu Bussei

HONOLULU, T.H. — Shiro Kashiwa, Honolulu attorney under whose leadership the Buddhists here revived their religion with a fresh burst of postwar activities, was reelected on January 6 to serve another term as president of the board of directors of the Young Buddhist Association of Honolulu.

During his term last year, the YBA was incorporated under territorial laws and designated a participating agency of the Honolulu Community Chest starting January 1 this year.

The Buddhists also were rewarded this week with an announcement in Washington by the army chief of chaplains that Buddhists in the U.S. army could henceforth wear special tags designating their religion. Hawaii Buddhists had actively campaigned for this recognition.

Buddhist GIs henceforth would be free to wear "X" military identification tags with a special tag provided by their church, not larger than the official tag, if they wished. It was pointed that there are only about 70,000 Buddhists in the U.S. and it would be impractical to give them special insignation on regular tags now marked "H" for Hebrew, "C" for Catholic and "P" for Protestant.

Besides Kashiwa, other officers who were elected to the board for 1949 were:

Clarence K. Karimoto, first vice president; Kenji Onodera, second vice president; William Tsuji, third vice president; Edward Fujimori treasurer; Roy Uto, recording secretary; Harold Yamada, corresponding secretary; Ernest Furukawa and David Mizuno, auditors.

Installation of officers and directors will be conducted at the annual membership meeting set for February 4 at the Waikiki Lau Yee Chai.

### Charges Against Nisei Union Members Dismissed in Hawaii

#### Honolulu Editor Names Sakata as Year's Nisei Athlete

HONOLULU — Harold Sakata, second place winner in the 181-pound light heavyweight division of the weightlifting competition at the Olympic Games in London last summer, was nominated as Hawaii's "Nisei athlete of 1948" recently by Wallace Hirai, sports editor of the Hawaii Times.

Sakata was one of four members of the Olympic weightlifting team from Hawaii. The others were Emerick Ishikawa, Richard Tom and Richard Tomita.

Hirai also cited Ken Miyaoka, winner of the Hawaiian Open, as the Nisei golfer of the year and also named Bob Takeshita in boxing and Wally Yonamine in football.

#### Nakasako Chosen On All-Loop Eleven

LOS ANGELES — Yuk Nakasako, star guard for L.A. Polytechnic, was chosen recently on the all-Northern league team which is picked annually.

Nakasako, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs 200 pounds.

His teammate, Eddie Ota, was also named on the first team of the all-Northern League team picked by the school sports editors.

Kenji Watanabe, third Nisei on the Poly line, made the second team of the all-league squad.

#### Marriage

FRESNO, Calif. — Koko Yemoto of Fresno and Frank Sakohira of Fowler exchanged marital vows on the evening of Dec. 11 in the First Congregational church of Fresno. The double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Aki in the presence of relatives and close friends.

The bride's father, Toraji Yemoto, gave her in marriage.

The altar was decorated with white chrysanthemums. The tapers in the branched candelabra were lighted by Ernest Shirakawa and Kiyo Yemoto.

Misa Asakawa sang two selections, accompanied by Mrs. O. Randellman, who also played the wedding march.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Kelly Yamada, Mrs. Kiyo Yemoto and Ida Sakohira. Henry Sakohira was best man.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toraji Yemoto of Fresno. The groom is the son of the Mrs. Mitsuyo Sakohira of Fowler.

HONOLULU — A unanimous ruling of a three-judge Federal court on Dec. 27 resulted in the dismissal of charges against 12 members, the majority of whom were Japanese Americans, of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for picketing activity in the 1946 sugar strike and the 1947 pineapple strike.

The court ruled that the law weighted the scales "so heavily in favor of the employer and against the employee as to render fair collective bargaining a virtual impossibility."

The conspiracy statute on which the CIO union members were being tried was declared unconstitutional.

The court also upheld the contention of ILWU attorneys that the 1947 Maui county grand jury which brought indictments against most of the accused ILWU members was unfairly constituted. It pointed out that "84 percent of the persons . . . selected and listed for grand jury service in 1947 came from the ranks of employer groups and their salaried servants."

Although the jury list included persons of Japanese and Chinese ancestry, it consisted of 42 percent whites and no Filipinos, Hawaiians, Koreans or Puerto Ricans.

The 106-page decision filed by Federal Judges Delbert E. Metzger of Honolulu, John Biggs, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., and George E. Harris of San Francisco reversed the Hawaii Supreme Court's interpretation of the territorial Assembly and Riot Act and a conspiracy statute.

The ruling, considered important here by both labor and management, resulted from two ILWU cases in which injunctions were sought to prevent the prosecution of 127 union members on Lanai and Maui. Most of those involved in the Maui case were plantation workers of Japanese ancestry.

In addition to ruling that the Maui County grand jury was illegally constituted, since the jury included 21 Caucasians or 42 percent although the Caucasian population of Maui County is only 3.6 percent of the total, the court also ruled that the ILWU, being an unincorporated association is entitled to maintain the suits, as also are Jack Kawano, a member of the international executive board of CIO-ILWU, and Antonia Ramia, another ILWU official.

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