



First Nisei Qualifies as Pilot On U. S. Scheduled Airline



Roy H. Umaki of Honolulu, pilot for the TPA Aloha Airlines, is the first American of Japanese ancestry to qualify as captain on a scheduled airline in the United States.

HONOLULU—The first Nisei to qualify as a captain on a scheduled airline in the United States was checked out on his first flight last week.

He is Roy H. Umaki, pilot for Trans-Pacific Airlines which operates scheduled passenger and freight airline service between Oahu and other Hawaiian islands.

T-PA, the "Aloha" airline, also has a number of Nisei stewards on its planes and also has several Nisei managing airport and other flight facilities.

Capt. Umaki was born at Olaa, Hawaii and graduated from Hilo High School and New York University.

He served as first lieutenant of infantry in World War II. The Nisei pilot started flying back in 1937 and now has logged 5,446 flying hours.

He is the first Nisei to hold the air transport pilot's rating.

His wife, the former Elsie Sameda, is chief of reservations control for the airline.

Japanese Peruvians Appeal For Right to Stay in U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Board of Immigration Appeals this week took under advisement an appeal from a Peruvian Japanese family that it be permitted to remain permanently in the United States, according to the JACL Anti Discrimination Committee.

The family is one of a group of some 240 Peruvian Japanese now in the United States. They were sent here from Peru during the war for internment on the grounds they were a threat to Peruvian security.

They were released from internment at the end of the war. The Immigration and Naturalization Service proposed to deport them to Japan as illegal entrants into the United States after Peru confiscated their property and refused to allow them to return.

Most of the Peruvian Japanese since have applied for stays of deportation under a 1948 statute permitting aliens who have resided in this country seven or more years and are of good moral character, to remain in the United States.

On July 31, the Board heard arguments presented by Edward J. Ennis, JACL ADC legal counsel, on behalf of the Peruvian Japanese mother and her seven children, two of whom were born in the United States.

Mr. Ennis argued that the Immigration Service has ruled in the past German aliens brought to this country from Peru and other

South American governments during the war for security internment, have been granted suspensions of deportation.

He said, "There is no basis either in fairness or in the terms of the legislative history of the stay of deportation statutes to deny the same privilege of suspension of deportation to Latin-American Japanese as to Latin-American Germans."

Mr. Ennis also pointed out that in the passage of the 1948 Stay of Deportation Act, its provisions were primarily directed towards giving Japanese aliens in the United States the same privilege of deportation stays that already applied to Caucasian immigrants from Europe.

The Stay of Deportation amendment for Japanese was sponsored by the JACL ADC.

A JACL ADC spokesman said the law was passed primarily to cover alien Japanese treaty merchants, students and others in this country under special visas who were caught here by the outbreak of war.

Sculpture Award

SEATTLE — George Tsutakawa of Seattle, an instructor in art at the University of Washington, won the first place award in the sculpture division of the annual arts and crafts fair of the Pacific Northwest Arts and Crafts Association last week at Bellevue's Shopping Center.

Family Learns Son is Prisoner In North Korea

NEW YORK—Almost a year ago the Department of Defense notified Mr. and Mrs. Nisaburo Takahara of New York City that their son, Lieut. Sam Takahara, was missing in action in Korea.

Months passed without additional information. Finally, the family held memorial services for the lieutenant, convinced that he was dead.

Last week the Takaharas were informed by the Defense Department that an enemy broadcast intercepted in Tokyo had reported Lieut. Takahara was a prisoner of war.

The Defense Department cautioned the report had not yet been officially confirmed.

Report Three Nisei Wounded In Korean War

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Defense this week advised the JACL ADC of the following Nisei casualties in Korea:

WOUNDED—
Corporal Mamoru Shishido, son of Mrs. Yoshi Shishido, Pulehu Keahua, Maui.

Private First Class Takashi Shoda, cousin of Ray Nakamura, Lahaina, Maui.

Private First Class Kenny K. Takaki, brother of Mrs. Osame Takaki, 120 West 17th Street, Los Angeles.

Mountain Plains Area Gives \$6000 To JACL-ADC

DENVER, Colo.—The Mountain Plains JACL regional office, after eight months of voluntary operation, has raised a total of \$5,978.50 for the JACL-ADC, Min Yasui, regional representative, said last week.

The area, covering a 19-state region, is now \$2,000 short of the quota assigned by the 1950 JACL convention in Chicago.

A Mountain Plains JACL-ADC benefit raised \$1700 for the drive. Area remittances were as follows:

Denver: \$1,807.50; Texas, \$765; Nebraska, \$505; New Mexico, \$247; Georgia, \$325; Montana, \$150; Alabama, \$150; Colorado (Sedgwick area), \$146; Louisiana, \$88; Oklahoma, \$80; and Wyoming, \$50.

Recent individual donors to the drive include T. Shioji and Tom Shimizu, Ysleta, Tex.; \$25 each; Sam M. Kurita, El Paso, Tex.; \$25; George I. Kurita, El Paso, \$15; Dr. S. Furugochi, El Paso, \$50; Kiyojiro Morihiro, El Paso, \$15; Nao Nishimura, El Paso, \$5; Kuniji Tashiro and Hatsuki Tashiro, Mesilla, N.M., \$50; Masajiro Nakayama and Gunji Tada, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$25 each; and Susumu Chozo and Teizo Yamagishi, Oklahoma City, \$15 each.

Japanese Writer Plans Book About Nisei War Hero

LOS ANGELES — Takashi Kimura, Japanese writer who wrote a book on the 442nd Combat Team, arrived here recently from Japan to do research on the life of Pfc. Sadao Munemori.

Kimura hopes to have his book on Pfc. Munemori, only Nisei to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, ready for publication by the end of this year.

Appoint Tanaka To Planning Post

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Floyd Tanaka recently was appointed city planning engineer for Colorado Springs.

He is a 1951 graduate of the University of Denver's school of architecture.

Senate Judiciary Committee Approves Compromise Plan For Paying Evacuee Claims

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The full Senate Judiciary Committee on July 30 put its stamp of approval on the compromise settlement of certain evacuation claims by favorably reporting the Celler Bill to the Senate for its consideration, according to the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The Celler Bill, already passed by the House, provides that the Attorney General may offer compromise settlements of smaller claims up to three-fourths of the amount or 75 per cent of the compensable items or \$2500, whichever is the lesser sum.

Sponsored by the Department of Justice and supported by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee as a means of expediting the evacuation claims program that has bogged down because of lack of administrative funds and government red tape and legalisms, the measure has been placed on the Senate Calendar where it will be considered on the next call of the docket.

The next calendar call is expected sometime in August, informed Senate sources told the Washington Office of the JACL ADC.

If no senator objects when this bill is called up, it will be sent to the White House for the President's signature before coming law.

Because of its "intrinsic merit," Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, said that he did not anticipate any objections in the Senate.

"After all," he said, "this is one of the few bills that will actually save the government millions in

administrative expenses while authorizing the Attorney General to process and pay thousands of evacuee-claimants awards within their own lifetime. The government saves both administratively and in the total amount of the awards, since the Attorney General cannot pay more than three-fourths of the compensable items in a claim."

"At the same time," Masaoka pointed out, "the smaller claimant will be paid within a reasonable period without subjecting himself to further hearings and investigations."

Members of the Judiciary Committee are Senators Pat McCarran (Nev.), chairman, Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Herbert R. O'Connor (Md.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), and Willis Smith (N.C.), Democrats, and Alexander Wiley (Wis.), William Langer (N.D.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), William E. Jenner (Ind.), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), and Robert C. Hendrickson (N.J.), Republicans.

Committee Report Supports Compromise Settlement Idea

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Judiciary Committee in its report issued on Aug. 1, unanimously approved a measure permitting the compromise settlement of evacuation claims according to the JACL Anti Discrimination Committee.

The bill would permit evacuees to accept up to 75 per cent or \$2,500, whichever is smaller, for the prompt settlement of claims without the necessity for lengthy adjudications.

It was proposed initially by the Attorney General's office and has the support of the JACL Anti Discrimination Committee.

In approving the measure, the Senate Judiciary Committee said: "With the program proving to be of far greater magnitude than was anticipated, it seems imperative that some method be provided for more expeditious processing of the small claims, at least the method suggested ... will permit, at the claimant's option, a speedy method of disposing of most if not all of the 13,915 claims which have been filed in amounts not exceeding \$2,500, and presumably some of the 3,599 claims filed in amounts between \$2,500 and \$5,000."

The JACL ADC said the Senate will act upon the measure which already has House approval on the next call of the Consent Calendar.

"The measure," the JACL ADC official added, "will obviously do a great deal to speed up the whole evacuation claims program which has been dragging along at a pace so slow that it even has aroused the concern of Congress."

The Senate Judiciary Committee report which accompanied its approval also pointed out in part: "At the time the Evacuation Claims Act was reported to the House of Representatives it was estimated that the total amount of the claims to be filed thereunder would approximate \$10,000,000. The aggregate amount of the claims filed totaled over 13 times the amount expected. Although no estimates were made as to the number of claims expected to be filed under the act, it seems plain that the number of claims actually submitted

has vastly exceeded all expectations. It is also obvious that the Congress passed the Evacuation Claims Act with cognizance of the just necessity for making redress in some measure for the losses inflicted upon a racial group, subsequently proved loyal to this Government almost without exception, by a summary evacuation from their homes and places of business. That evacuation was dictated by seeming military necessity, and therefore was effected with great haste which precluded proper safeguarding or reasonable disposition of the property left behind by the persons subject to the evacuation order.

"It is equally apparent from the legislative history of the Evacuation Claims Act that it was the intent of the Congress that the claims authorized to be filed thereunder should be speedily processed, although the act provided that the Attorney General should adjudicate the claims by award or order of dismissal upon written findings of fact and reasons for the decision. This mandate in the act imposes upon the Attorney General the requirement of making a formal, regular, and final judgment of each claim."

Santa Maria JACL Sponsors Booth

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — The local JACL sponsored a display booth at the annual fair which was held in Santa Maria from July 25 to July 29, according to Harry Miyake and Harold Shimizu, officers of the Santa Maria Valley chapter.

The booth displayed various Japanese artwork, curios and other objects. Prominence also was given a life-sized colored portrait of PFC Sadao Munemori who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the battle record of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and a framed hand-inscribed copy of the Japanese American Creed.

A dozen girls in kimono served tea and sembei.

Rep. Judd Inserts Digest's Article on Issei Citizenship Into Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), on July 30 had inserted in the Congressional Record an article from the August issue of Readers Digest urging elimination of immigration and naturalization restrictions against persons of Asian ancestry, according to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

When he asked permission to insert the article entitled "Why Shouldn't They Be Americans," Representative Judd said: "How much longer will the Congress delay action to remove the last remnants of the worst blot on America's record—discrimination against peoples of Asian ancestry just because of their race? How much longer will we jeopardize the lives of Americans by failing to remove the insult which denies us the full trust and good will of a billion people?"

Author of the Digest article is Blake Clark, roving editor for the pocket-size magazine. Mr. Clark's family lived in Japan for a number of years.

Highlights from the article follow:

Mrs. Nawa Munemori is the mother of an American World War II hero. A grateful nation bestowed the Congressional Medal of Honor on her son, Sadao, for wiping out two machine-gun nests and throwing himself on an exploding hand grenade to save his fellow soldiers. The United States Army transport, Pvt. Sadao Munemori, which brought his regiment home from Europe, bears his name today. Yet Mrs. Munemori, his widowed mother is denied citizenship by the country for which her son sacrificed his life.

Mrs. Munemori symbolizes the plight of victims of our outmoded immigration and naturalization laws, which discriminate against worthy people purely on the basis of their race. These antiquated statutes give the Communists in the Far East a powerful anti-American propaganda weapon and damage our relations with the people of Asia.

The situation of some 85,000 aliens in this country demonstrates the unfairness of the position we have taken. About 80,000 are Japanese; 5,000 are Koreans and Polynesians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. These residents legally entered this country before 1924. The Immigration Act of that year permitted them to remain here but continued to deny them the rights of naturalization that were granted to European immigrants. The sole consideration affecting our treatment of these long-time settlers is their race.

The Japanese—the largest group affected—have probably contributed more to America than any other Asiatics. Their sons formed the famous Four Hundred and Forty-second Regimental Combat Team, which probably received more decorations and suffered more casualties than any unit of similar size in the entire United States Army, yet these parents cannot become citizens.

The abuses against those of Japanese origin are compounded in California where many of them live. There State law forbids an alien ineligible for citizenship from owning a farm. Men who have turned acres of desert waste into green, producing fields can cultivate the land only as hired hands.

The California law makes it a crime for a Japanese alien to "enjoy, use, occupy, be, or remain on the land, or have a beneficial interest in the land, its crops, or proceeds." Temporarily in abeyance pending court decision on a case, this prejudiced law has been so strictly enforced in some counties that families cannot live together. California filed a suit to seize the property of Mrs. Roy K. Hirata, born an American citizen and mother of three citizen children, because her alien husband had helped her cultivate her farm and lived on it. Hirata had to leave home and watch hired strangers gather the crops he had planted.

Akira Iwamura was eager to get home after two years with Army Intelligence in the Pacific. His father had bought 60 acres of good Fresno grape land in his citizen son's name in 1938, and had been taking care of it for him. California welcomed Akira home from war service with a demand that he forfeit his land—because his alien parent had a beneficial interest in it. Akira's lawyer advised him to settle out of court. In exchange for the State's quieting the title,

Akira had to pay half the assessed value of the land to buy back his own acres.

California is not alone in making the racial ineligible alien run a stiff obstacle course for his livelihood. Nowhere from the Pacific to the Atlantic can he be a lawyer or certified public accountant. Despite shortages in important professions, 26 States prohibit his making a living as a dentist, 25 as a physician, 18 as a teacher. Some 500 laws passed by various States bar him from such work as a real estate or insurance agent, pharmacist, or civil servant. In some States he cannot even accept an old-age pension, although money toward it may have been withheld from his wages.

The Immigration Act of 1924 was passed to prevent a horde of foreigners from flooding our shores and depressing our wages scales. Legislators worked out an equitable system, as far as the nations of the Old World were concerned. It was agreed that America could readily assimilate 150,000 immigrants a year, about one-sixth of 1 per cent of our population as reported in the 1920 census. A quota was assigned to each nation, based on the number of residents each had contributed to our population.

But, with the exception of Persia and parts of Afghanistan and Russia.

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Nisei Officer Hurt in Attempt To Aid GIs

CAMP COOKE, Calif. — The heroism of a Nisei lieutenant who was seriously wounded when he attempted to obtain aid for wounded men under his command was told here this week by a fellow officer.

Both the Nisei officer, First Lieut. Reginald Hiroyuki Koseki of Los Angeles, and First Lieut. Charles W. Lawrence, also of Los Angeles, are recuperating at the U.S. Army Hospital in Camp Cooke from combat wounds sustained in Korea.

According to Lieut. Lawrence, the Nisei lieutenant was wounded in action on June 6 in Chipori, North Korea, after the platoon he commanded was subjected to a heavy artillery barrage.

"Although he gave first aid and comfort to his men, Lieut. Koseki knew that more aid and litter bearers were imperative. He exposed himself to enemy fire to go to the rear to obtain help and was struck by an artillery shell.

"Evacuation of the wounded was slow. He was moved out of the combat area by stretcher and was flown by helicopter to a mobile surgical hospital. Then he was flown to Seoul, to Taegu and then to the Army Hospital in Osaka, Japan."

Lieut. Koseki was hit in both legs, both arms, across the forehead, the left ear and the back of the head. Both his arms and his right leg were broken and he received approximately 20 shrapnel wounds from shell fragments.

A citation for valor has been submitted to the Eighth Army for Lieut. Koseki.

The Nisei officer served in the Pacific in World War II and attended the University of Pittsburgh upon his return to the United States. Upon graduation he received a Regular Army commission.

His wife, Mrs. Missouri B. Koseki, is at present employed as a registered nurse at the Veterans Hospital in West Los Angeles.

Hurt in Korea

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The Defense Department recently informed relatives of Sgt. Shigeru Miyamoto that the latter was seriously injured in Korea early in June and is at present hospitalized in a military hospital in Kobe, Japan.

Seattle Mayor Renames Jackson St. Area

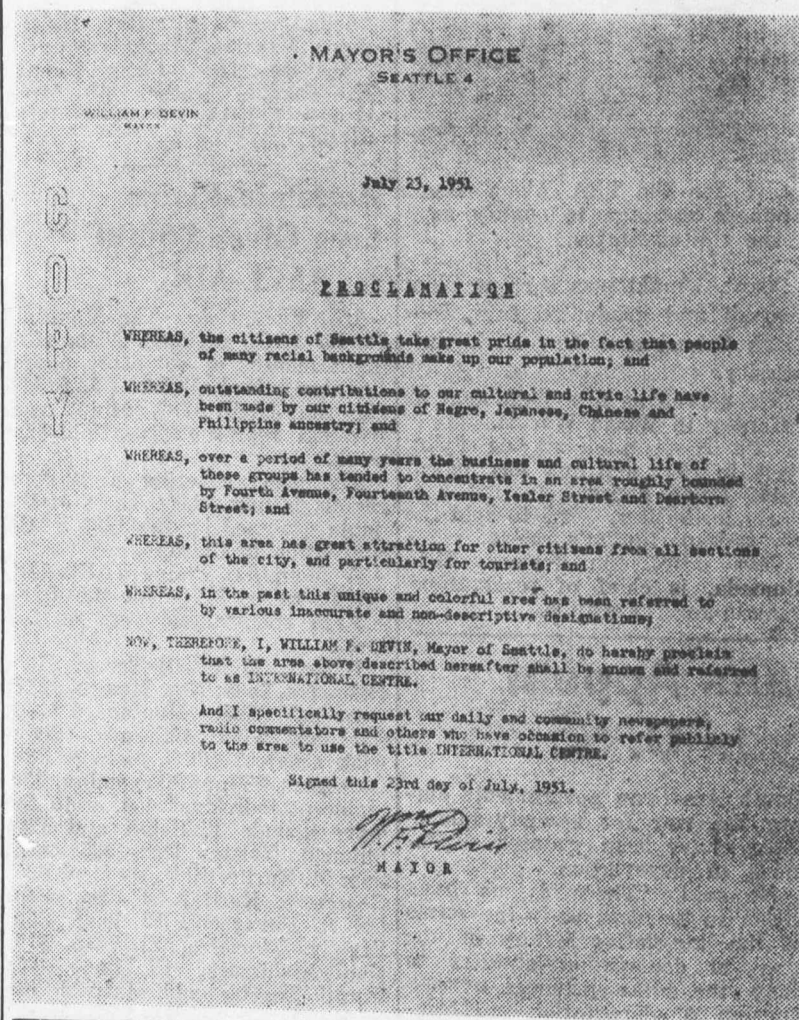


Queen candidates of Seattle's citizens of Japanese, Chinese, Negro and Filipino ancestry competed for the title of "International Queen" last week and Miss Lilyan Mar was crowned by Bandleader Tommy Dorsey at the International Queens Ball in Civic Auditorium on July 21. Miss Mar also will be a princess in Seattle's Seafair celebration which is now underway.

This year's Seafair marks the 100th anniversary of the landing of Seattle's original settlers at Alki Point. Included in the 11-day celebration is the "International Carnival" which will

be held in the newly proclaimed International Center, the former Jackson Street area.

In the above picture Mayor William F. Denny of Seattle is shown presenting his proclamation (photo below) designating the Jackson Street District as the International Center to Miss Mar as Ray Eckmann, prime minister of the Seafair celebration, looks on. In the back row are members of Miss Mar's court: Rosemary Blancas (Filipino), Elaine Sakai (Nisei) and JoAnne Squires (Negro).—Photo by Elmer Ogawa.



Propose Japan Labor to Aid Coast Harvests

Nippon Farm Workers Suggested by Official As Labor Supply

CHICAGO — A proposal under which young farmers from Japan would be sent to the West Coast of the United States each season to assist in harvesting citrus, grape and other major crops has been favorably received by the State Department in Washington and will be discussed next week in conferences with Congressional representatives from that area, it was disclosed here on July 29 by the Chicago Tribune Press Service.

Kiichi Aichi, one of three members of the Japanese House of Councilors and one of seven Japanese legislators who arrived in Chicago last week from Washington, made the disclosure.

He said that the proposal to send Japanese farmers to the Pacific coast of the United States for two to four months each year is only one of a number of suggestions to utilize Japanese labor and Japanese manufacturing potentials.

Aichi said his associates realize that the question of utilization of Japanese farm labor in California, Oregon and Washington "is dynamic," but that they wish to pursue the matter further while in this country. He said the main objection from the Japanese viewpoint is transportation costs.

ADC regional office and the Social Action Committee of the All Peoples Church in Los Angeles, were presented to the conference by Robert Kodama, director of the All Peoples center.

Crediting Kodama for his work in presenting the resolutions to the church convention, Tatsuo Kishida, regional JACL ADC director, said:

"Adoption of these resolutions and similar action taken by other religious, civic, veterans, and labor organizations is a manifestation of the desire of the people of California to rectify the injustices which the Issei and Nisei have endured for many years.

"This sympathetic interest in the welfare and status of persons of Japanese ancestry is a tribute to the American way of life."

Church Group Asks Review Of Issei Treatment in State

LONG BEACH, Calif.—A review of the treatment of California's Asiatic-descent population, particularly of those of Japanese ancestry, was urged on July 27 by Southern California's churchmen of the Disciples of Christ.

Three resolutions passed by the 63rd annual convention of the Southern California Christian Churches in Long Beach focused attention on what the group believes to be a neglected problem.

The ministers and laymen passed a resolution requesting the State Legislature to make resident aliens of Japanese ancestry eligible to State old-age pension payments.

The resolution pointed out that although these people are tax-paying residents and have contributed to the economic life of the State, they are not protected in old age.

The church convention also voted to petition the U.S. Attorney Gen-

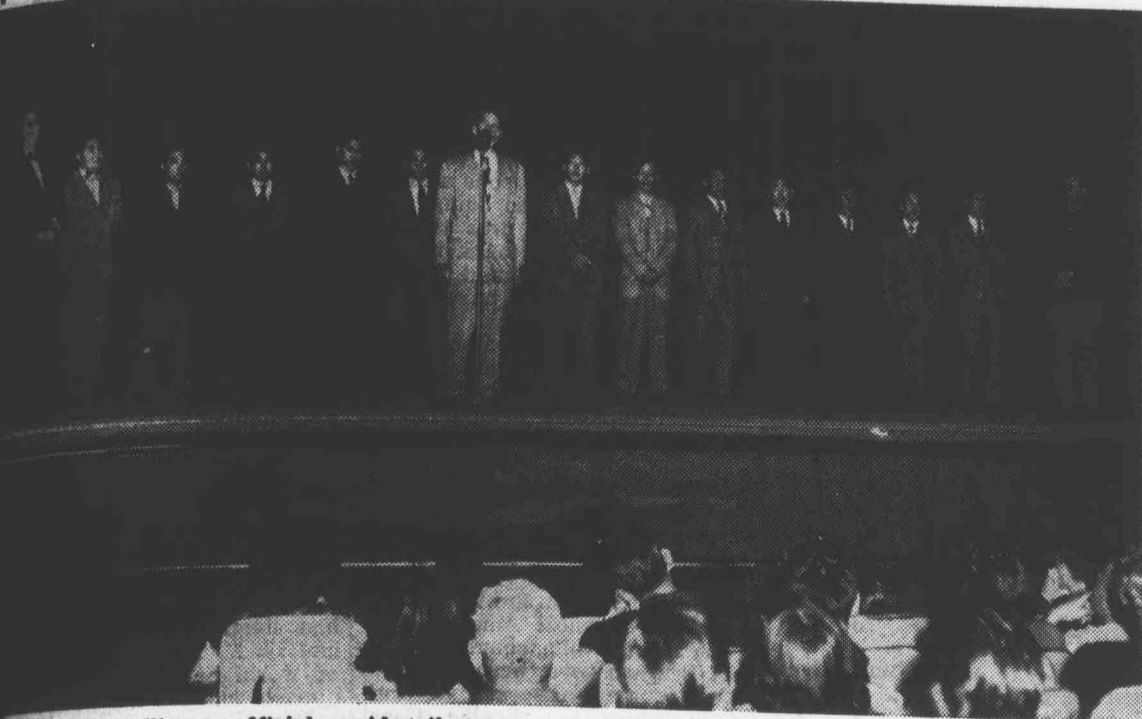
eral to speed up settlements of evacuation loss claims growing out of business and property losses sustained by California's residents of Japanese ancestry as a result of the mass evacuation in 1942.

A third resolution urged that racial discrimination in immigration and naturalization be eliminated and that resident aliens of Japanese and other ancestry now ineligible for naturalization be permitted to file for citizenship. The group denounced the immigration restrictions against the Japanese and several other Asiatic and Polynesian groups as "one of Communism's biggest weapons."

Communism in Asia can point to this nation's immigration laws as evidence that America does not consider Asiatics as equals, the delegates were told.

The resolutions, drafted jointly by the Southern California JACL

Spokane Pays Tribute to Famous 442nd



Civic and military officials paid tribute to Nisei veterans of the famous 442nd Combat Team when the MGM film "Go for Broke!" received its Spokane, Wash., premiere at the Post theatre recently. The Spokane JACL chapter helped in arrangements for the premiere ceremony when local veterans of the 442nd and Gold Star parents were guests of the Post theater. Fred Maruyama was general chairman and Ed Tanakawa was in charge of the lobby display. In the above photo Commissioner Kenneth Lawson, representing the City of Spokane, is shown speaking at the premiere ceremony. Others in the photo are (l. to r.) Ernie Jorgenson, radio commentator and master of ceremonies, and the following 442nd veterans: Bill Terao, Lloyd Yonago, Harry Yamamoto, Tomeo Mukai, Ever-

ett Matsui, Fred Maruyama, Ike Minata, Kay Maruyama, Tom Imai, Roy Funakoshi, William Furumasa, Charles Furumasa and Nobie Bitow. Five veterans of the 442nd, Ben Igashira, Harry Nakata, Fred Shiosaki, Sam Tanaka and Fumio Nishio, were unable to attend.

Fourteen Nisei soldiers from the Spokane area died in World War II, the majority in action with the 442nd Combat Team. Their names were read at the ceremony: Gordon Yamaura, William Mizukami, Setsuro Yamashita, Toll Toru Seiki, Frank M. Shigemura, Mon Takahashi, Tom S. Haji, Eugene Amabe, Theodore Watanabe, Isao Koyama, Jimmy T. Shimizu, Edwin Yoshio Fukui, George K. Sawada and Masaji H. Nakamura.—Photo by Dick Yamamoto.

Seattle JACL Makes Profit On Fair Booth

SEATTLE — The local JACL chapter's souvenir booth at the recent Japanese Trade Fair at the University of Washington pavilion was a financial success, according to Chairman Kengo Nogaki of the souvenir booth committee. The JACL booth had gross sales of approximately \$3,500 with a profit of \$825 for the chapter treasury.

Chairman Nogaki cited the cooperation his committee had received from Betty Noji and her group of decorators; Suds Naia and Moto Naito who made signs; Claire Suguro and Alan Kono, daily supervisors; Sakahara, transportation; Min Kay Yamaguchi who packaged and trucked the merchandise and a crew of volunteer girl workers who worked behind the counter during the Trade Fair's 17-day

Nisei in Georgia Make Additional JACL Contributions

DENVER—Additional contributions to the National JACL ADC program from two Georgia Issei, Butsuyen and Ichiro Omaye, of Maryfield Plantation, White Oak, Ga., were reported this week by Min Yasui, Mountain JACL regional director. Mr. Butsuyen advanced \$110 as a contribution to the travel expenses of Mr. Yasui and Z. Kane of Denver, representative of the Kikaken Kisei Domei (Issei) reporters group for the JACL) who visited Georgia recently. Mr. Butsuyen previously gave \$100 to JACL ADC. Mr. Omaye added \$20 to his JACL ADC contribution.

JACL ADC Donors

DENVER—Recent donors to the JACL ADC financial campaign include three Denver residents, Mary Sullivan, Mary Beatrice Marr and Harold Lindbloom, according to Min Yasui, director of the Mountain Plains JACL ADC. Lindbloom also has written a letter to Rep. Byron Rogers, D., in support of the Issei naturalization bill in Congress.

"Godfather to a Regiment" Story of Earl Finch Told In Article in Monitor

The story of Earl Finch, who played godfather to a whole regiment of American soldiers—the men of the Nisei 442nd combat team, is told in the Christian Science Monitor by Maurice Zolotow.

Finch first met the Nisei soldiers in June, 1943, in Hattiesburg, Miss., near Camp Shelby, where the 100th Battalion (later joined to the 442nd combat team) was in training.

Both inside and outside the training area, the Nisei had met with suspicion and resentment since their arrival in January. They weren't welcome at the USO canteen, at socials or community dances.

Earl Finch, owner of a store selling camping goods, work clothes and Army and Navy goods, was locking up his shop late one afternoon when he saw two soldiers looking into a store window.

"They looked like the loneliest human beings in the world," he said later. He talked with them briefly and then, upon impulse, invited them out to Sunday dinner.

"That Sunday they came," writes Zolotow. "They feasted on fried chicken, mashed potatoes, black-eyed peas, apple pie and coffee. Earl's mother, delighted with the visitors, got the boys talking about Hawaii. In mid-afternoon the young soldiers bowed politely and said goodbye."

"Mr. Finch thought that was the last of it. He had invited GIs to a meal many times before. Afterward they departed and he never heard from them again. But the next day when he returned from his store, he saw the two Nisei sitting on the front porch, talking with his mother. Every vase in the house was filled with the dozens of American beauty roses they had bought her. 'That kind of gratitude sure impressed me,' Earl says."

From that point on Finch went into action for his Nisei friends. He opened a Japanese American USO canteen.

"We got to hold a big dance," he told a group of the men. The men said there were no Nisei girls. The closest were at the Rohwer relocation camp, 320 miles away.

"That's easy," Earl replied. "We'll just hire every Greyhound bus in our county and send over for the girls."

"As the weeks went by," the article continues, "Mr. Finch found himself drawn more and more into the problems of his new friends. He was learning a new language—learning that bla-bla is the name of a music Nisei like for dancing, that a buddahead is a Nisei from Hawaii, as contrast-

ed with one from the American mainland. He started pronouncing exotic names like Yoshinai and Kazamura that twisted his Mississippi tongue around. He learned strange habits of eating—pouring soy sauce on practically everything but ice cream, eating raw fish and pickled abalone and beek suki-yaki.

"Mr. Finch became a sort of godfather to the 100th Battalion, and later to the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team. . . .

"He began to devote practically all his time to his godsons. He gave watermelon feasts and rodeos on his farm. He arranged parties at Christmas and New Year's. From Chinese merchants in New York he imported soy sauce, bamboo shoots, soya flour, exotic vegetables. He organized sight-seeing parties to New Orleans."

The Hattiesburg merchant began corresponding with the men as they were shipped overseas. He handled their personal problems here. He was named executor of about 1500 wills.

He took it upon himself to visit the parents of men killed in action.

"By 1944 Earl was traveling several thousand miles a year, visiting the relatives of soldiers and wounded veterans in hospitals. He became an unofficial consultant of the War Department and the Interior Department on problems of the Japanese Americans."

"Wherever he went, he threw a party for every Nisei soldier within 50 miles. . . .

"Mr. Finch became a legendary figure to Japanese Americans. When the war ended, he continued fighting for Nisei rights, in Washington and elsewhere. He helped veterans recover their farms and small business enterprises. He found jobs for hundreds of Nisei men and women as gardeners and mechanics and stenographers and laborator assistants. He lent money to many of them to go into business for themselves. He expedited releases from internment camps so that a man discharged

(Continued on page 4)

Civil Liberties Union Hails Progress in Restoration of U. S. Rights to Renunciants

Annual Report Credits JACL with Securing More Rapid Settlement of Evacuation Claims; Notes Progress on Civil Rights Questions

NEW YORK—The 30th annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, released this week, hailed the further success scored in the long campaign to restore citizenship to Japanese Americans who renounced it under duress during World War II.

"Chief San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals Judge William Denman's opinion, bitterly assailing conditions in the Tule Lake Relocation Center and the underlying philosophy of the evacuation order contributed largely to this favorable condition," the report said.

"U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced he would not contest the verdict, and by administrative procedure, the way was opened to restore American citizenship to more than 5,000 Nisei."

ACLU credited the Japanese American Citizens League with securing more rapid settlement by the Department of Justice of claims of losses resulting from the wartime evacuation. It noted that 210 claims were processed in 1950, compared with 21 the year before.

"There is still room for improvement, as 24,000 persons have filed claims," the report commented.

The Union's annual review of activities—entitled "Security and Freedom, the Great Challenge"—deplored the infringement of free expression and due process principles "in the name of national security" by public officials, private pressure groups, "and in some cases, the courts."

It called the McCarran Act "the most striking invasion of individual rights since the early days of our national history," and said it was "dedicated to its ultimate repeal." The House Un-American Activities Committee—despite considerable improvements in its methods—continues to "exact a much higher cost than a free people can afford to pay in terms of reduced due process and free speech with insignificant gain" for national security compared with the work of the FBI in "ferreting out present and continuing treason of all sorts," the report asserted. The federal loyalty program was criticized as were loyalty oaths for teachers and other public employees, and passage of McCarran-like acts at local levels. There is developing a "growingly inclusive and pervasive social atmosphere of fear and intolerance, stifling the good old American habits of speaking one's mind, joining the organization one believes in, and observing the principles of fair hearing and of holding a man innocent until he is proved guilty."

The report urged Americans not only to exercise their own civil liberties freely but to demand that government officials observe and enforce civil rights.

In its section on Orientals, the

Senate Committee Approves Stays for Twelve Japanese

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this week reported favorably the suspension of deportation for twelve Japanese, according to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The bill was ordered to be placed on the Senate Calendar.

Those included on the list were: Nakaguchi, Shigeki, or Robert Nakaguchi; Fukushima, Hideo, alias Eddie Fukushima; Ikuta, Yasutaro; Kato, Ikeno (nee Ikeno Oishi); Kato, Kiyoka, or Kazuo Sewaki; Nakamura, Yoshimitsu; Nakanishi, Sadao, alias Shuichi Nakanishi; Nimori, Kaoru, or Richard Kaoru Nimori; Ono, Mokichi, or Frank Ono or Ichizaemon Suwa; Takemura, Nobuto, or Nobuya Takemoto; Tsukimoto, Tadashi; Wakimoto, Matsue Kimura, or Matsue Kimura.

Mrs. Nagai Will Be Church Superintendent

ATWATER, Calif. — Mrs. Ben Nagai was appointed superintendent of the First Methodist Church of Atwater.

The Rev. Roy L. Whitney is pastor of the church.

Mrs. Don Whitney is assistant superintendent.

annual report also noted invalidation by a California court of a state law restricting land ownership by aliens. The court's ruling that the act conflicted with the United Nations Charter and the UN Declaration of Human Rights set off a controversy in legal and congressional circles.

Although Congress passed a bill according naturalization to Japanese, Koreans and other Orientals resident in the U.S. since 1924, the fact that the statute had restrictions purportedly inserted for security reasons caused President Truman to veto it. Efforts to repeal the Oriental Exclusion Act were unsuccessful, and while the Judd bill approving immigration for Asiatics passed the House it was buried in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

House-approved measures granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii likewise failed to pass the Senate, the ACLU asserted.

"Opposition, from the Dixiecrat bloc, was predicted chiefly on extending citizenship to Hawaiians because of the high percentage of non-whites in the area," the ACLU report said.

The Union noted progress, however, in the long campaign to end racial discrimination in America, particularly regarding Negroes.

"The continuing effort to achieve equality for all was marked with notable successes, particularly in the field of higher education," the report declared. "The courts, given leadership by the Supreme Court, were chiefly responsible for these advances. In general, the action of government agencies and private organizations gave encouraging evidence of America's growing determination to break down barriers of prejudice and discrimination."

ACLU attributed these advances in part to "the recognized necessity for unity and high morale at home and of sustained and enthusiastic support abroad."

High among developments listed were Supreme Court decisions, in cases involving Negroes, that truly equal educational facilities must be provided. These rulings opened the way for a flood of suits challenging segregation. ACLU also cited strengthening or passage of FEPC legislation at state and local levels; approval by several states of laws forbidding discrimination in state financed or aided housing projects; elimination of segregation in additional National Guard units; and lessening of voting restrictions in some communities.

On the other hand, the report pointed out, Congress continues to block the President's civil rights program; the President has failed to establish an FEPC by executive order; and the Army lags in ending discrimination.

ACLU was active also in trying to guard the civil rights of American Indians, "the nation's most-forgotten and ill-treated minority."

It vigorously supported the campaign to defeat a proposal which would have destroyed tribal laws of the Navajos and Hopis by placing those Indians under the jurisdiction of state laws and courts. It successfully opposed legislation to confiscate lands of the Piute Indians in Nevada, and fought proposed new Indian Bureau regulations which would increase that government agency's control over Indians generally.

The report, covering activities from mid-1949 through 1950, also detailed ACLU work in the fields of education, labor, censorship, separation of church and state, and international civil liberties. Copies are available at 35 cents each at the ACLU, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, New York.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Japanese Farm Workers

News comes this week that the State Department has under consideration a proposal to import Japanese farm labor for use in West Coast states.

The dangers inherent in such a plan are so many, and surely so obvious, that extreme caution must be exercised by all parties concerned.

The importation of farm labor, historically, has meant the importation of "cheap" labor to be exploited by employer groups. Currently we import Mexican farm workers for use in the Southwest areas. The workers have told of exploitation, of discrimination and subjection to humiliating treatment. They have been given hovels for homes, they have been relegated to unhealthy housing areas. Protests from the Mexican government, which has threatened time and again to cancel all future plans to send more workers, have not been effective in coping with this situation.

Above all, the problem of the Mexican farm worker has led to increased social problems—of more restrictive segregation. Unable to speak for themselves, these workers have been subjected to increasing prejudice and discrimination. They are refused service at hotels, restaurants and other public places.

The situation reacts upon our own citizens of Mexican ancestry, who are already the victims of social and economic discrimination.

The proposal to use Japanese farm labor sounds like an echo from the past, bringing back the days of the late 1800s and the early 1900s, when Oriental farm labor was brought in from China and Japan, solely because it was "cheap" labor.

Much of the history of discrimination in California and other western states is tied directly with the importation of such workers—first from China, then Japan, and finally from the Philippines and India and other areas. Each group was brought in as a threat to each other group and as a weapon against local labor groups. Each group was mercilessly exploited, and helpless to fight the exploitation.

It is to be expected that any new-day workers from Japan would be protected by the U.S. occupation government (if such still exists at that time) or by the Japanese government and our own State Department. Nonetheless the proposition offers so many hazards that it must be considered with the utmost caution.

Strange and Frightening Talk

A book long relegated to well-deserved oblivion was dusted off last week and offered as a guide to Washington "policy makers."

The book was Lothrop Stoddard's "The Rising Tide of Color," a mish-mash of racism, pseudo-scientific theory and White Supremacy. It warned of the rising "Asiatic hordes" and it trumpeted the threat of the "Yellow Peril." It was a guide for the bigoted and the ignorant. Its influence, in the 1920s when anti-Orientalism was at its height, was enormous.

Last week, columnist Bruce Barton resurrected "The Rising Tide of Color" and offered it as a guide to those who would save the world, the world being, in Mr. Barton's Lexicon, the "White" world.

(Barton, incidentally, notes that the book "sold so few copies that the author did not even get his name into Who's Who," an observation that is both puzzling and inaccurate.)

Barton's strong approval of Stoddard's theories can best be shown by a couple of paragraphs from his column:

"...I believe future historians will regard it as one of the important books of our era, for its thesis has already proved to be prophetic. The time has come, it said, when Asia is in revolt against the white man, and may eventually be in a position to dominate the world.

"The whites number only one-fourth of the world's population, said Mr. Stoddard, and they are 'the slowest breeders.' History is the age-long record of their struggle to keep from being overrun by the numerically superior browns and yellows."

This is strange and frightening talk in this day and age, when we believe we are at least approaching the age of respect for all men and all races, when we try through the United Nations to apply the principles of brotherhood.

Barton's thesis mocks the efforts of our men on the Korean front, makes little of their united action with men of numerous other countries and racial ancestries.

Here at home, Bruce Barton comforts the racists who harass and torment the minorities.

But Barton's is a 19th Century mind. We are confident this 20th Century will reject his thesis, just as it rejected Stoddard's book and left it to moulder upon the back shelves of old libraries.

MINORITY WEEK

The New South

Whenever we tend to get angered, outraged or merely irritated by the old race patterns of the South, we might remember the very simple fact that these habits and customs have been ingrained through a number of generations.

In view of this fact, it is probably remarkable that the South has made the progress it has. Actually, a number of observers feel that it is actually in the South that democratic race relations are being established at a faster rate than anywhere else in the country.

The eighth annual race relations institute at Fisk University came to this conclusion last month: that the South is experiencing a new kind of social revolution.

Quick Quote

"The Negro as well as others must learn to serve the purposes of society. Our democratic society has the challenge to be a democracy, and to exercise all of its energies in types of activities that will allow it to be a democracy. The miracle of our day is that we have done as well as we have."—Dr. Joseph Lohman, professor of sociology, the University of Chicago.

Honor

First national park to be named for a Negro will be the George Washington Carver National Monument on a 210-acre farm ten miles southeast of Joplin, Mo.

The park will mark the birthplace and boyhood home of the scientist who developed new uses for Alabama clay, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton and waste materials.

For Rent

Irate Mexican Americans took one look at a For Rent sign posted at 435 South Lorena St. in Los Angeles and then stormed into the Community Service Organizations office, demanding action.

The sign read: "Absolutely NO Spanish or Mexican. NO pets. One or two adults only. Phone—"

Quote

"One hundred years have passed and the small, sleepy Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles has become a fabulous metropolis which doesn't resemble in the least the town occupied in 1846 by General Fremont. There are only a handful of Mexican landmarks to remind us this was their country in the beginning.

"The big difference today is that the Mexicans in Los Angeles are Mexican-Americans. Many of them have shed their cultural vestiges for the 'American way of doing things,' some still cling to the old way, but the majority belong in between.

"Slowly but steadily the arduous task of acculturation goes on. The picture is not overly optimistic, but progress is being made toward the final goal when all Americans regardless of background can live happily and peacefully together in Los Angeles."—From the Weekly Reporter, publication of the Lincoln Heights, Belvedere and Boyle Heights Community Service Organizations.

Q & A

Question: "Do you feel that the real cause of racial discrimination is economic?"

Answer: (as given by Mrs. Edith Sampson, US delegate to the UN and prominent Negro leader): "Oh come now, let's not get so fancy.

"You and I know very well what the real reason is. It's because some of you believe that the black rubs off when I touch you.

"Or else you think somebody wants to marry someone. Believe me, no one wants to marry anybody."

Who, Me?

Charles H. Klein, executive secretary (or Imperial Kligrapp, if you will) of the George Klans, registered only injured innocence when he was indicted last week on charges of dynamiting a Negro home on March 24.

The day before his indictment he had proclaimed a resurgence of the KKK and admitted, also, that he was chairman of a committee of whites who tried to persuade the

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI
Ben Kuroki, Country Editor

The other day someone asked us how Ben Kuroki was doing. The questioner, a Nisei, was thinking back to those days back in 1944 when race prejudice and hysteria were still factors to be reckoned with out in California. It was then that Ben, just returned from 30 heavy bombing missions over North Africa and Europe, made his speech before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, a speech which brought an audience of 800 business and professional men cheering to their feet. Ben's speech, and it was the first he had ever made before any such group, was the turning point in the battle of public opinion on the West Coast regarding Japanese Americans.

The strange thing about it all was that Ben had never been subjected to all of the pressures and prejudices which the Pacific Coast Nisei had endured before the war. Ben was born and was brought up in a small Nebraska farming community. Immediately after Pearl Harbor he had volunteered with his brother and had been inducted into the Army at a time when the induction of Nisei had been stopped on the West Coast. He got into the Air Force when that branch of the service was barred to the Nisei. Later, with the help of such people as Secretary of War Stimson and Provost Monroe Deutsch of the University of California, he got into the Pacific war as a combat gunner on the super-secret B-29s and served on 28 bombing missions against Japan.

When Ben Kuroki came back from the war he found he was more than just a tired GI looking for a shady tree under which to rest. He was something of a symbol. Ben's 59th mission started one day after V-J day at a B-29 base in the Marianas when he received orders to go to New York City.

A few days later he was tired, dusty, hungry and in need of a haircut, registering at the Waldorf-Astoria. The next day he

Negro whose home was dynamited not to move in.

"But I don't know anything about the dynamiting," Klein said. "All I know is what I read in the paper . . ."

Swan Song

It will be "thirty" for one of the great fighting regiments of the U.S. Army soon.

With announcement that its program of racial segregation in the Far East command will come to an end, the Army said this week it will disband the famous Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, an all-Negro outfit which was organized in 1869. The outfit won its first battle honors in the Indian campaigns and made history for its part in the San Juan Hill campaign in the Spanish-American war.

19 Ways

Pronounce it 19 ways, it still comes out "Freedom," according to Meredith Wilson, radio-TV composer-conductor.

Wilson has written a hymn to freedom, using the word in 19 languages.

Earl Finch Story

(Continued from page 3)

from the service could be speedily reunited with his wife. He helped get them a loan to buy a house. Hundreds of the Nisei named their babies "Earl."

In 1946 Finch made his first trip to the islands. He was the guest of honor at civic celebrations, and the day of his arrival was declared a holiday.

The following year Finch revisited the islands and decided to retire there. He moved to Honolulu and now operates with Kenny Okamoto the Asiatic Trading Company, which imports candy from the United States and exports colorful Hawaiian shirts to the mainland.

"Earl Finch has shown how to build a bridge between different nationalities," says the author. "It is a bridge not of steel or ships or Point Fours or speeches. It is built out of the kindness of the heart, out of one man's human respect for another."

gave a speech from the same platform as Generals Marshall and Wainwright and a dogface called Bill Mauldin in which he found a kindred spirit, a kind of smoldering anger against the hate and prejudice which beset the world. Ben's speech was carried on a national network and later was reprinted by Reader's Digest. Later he appeared on other network programs like Town Meeting and We the People. Then he started out in earnest on his 59th mission.

For more than a year Ben spoke to hundreds of school assemblies, luncheon meetings and civic clubs. He spoke of the world for which he and ten million other Americans had fought and for which many had died. He spoke of the kind of world he wanted to build for himself and for his family.

Then Ben got married and, with the encouragement of his wife, Shige, he enrolled in journalism at the University of Nebraska. He had decided what he wanted to do.

Last year, after his graduation from the university, he bought and took over a weekly newspaper, The Republican, in the town of York, Nebraska, a community of 7,000. Then a wonderful thing happened. A number of weekly newspaper editors in Nebraska got together and decided to launch Ben properly on his new venture. They decided to put out the first issue of Ben's paper.

"Operation Democracy" was a huge success. Editors, writers, composers came from all parts of Nebraska to volunteer their help. Publishers of weekly papers took time out to come to York to collect ads for Ben's special edition. Everyone pitched in and the little office of the York Republican probably was knee deep in coffee cups and cigarette butts. The 48-page special edition was a huge success, both financially and as an example of the sort of humanity which gives you a warm feeling.

It's been more than a year since Ben and Shige Kuroki went into the publishing business in York. We haven't seen them for quite a spell but from the looks of their paper the Kurokis are doing fine. The weekly Republican is newsworthy and chock full of ads. Its editorials are pithy and its columns are full of names and activities. On page 2 the editor has his say in a column called "Honorable Sad-Sak." It's a good example of a good personal column with bits of philosophy and a political comment or two mixed in with reflections on the state of things in York County, Nebraska.

Here are some sample paragraphs from Editor Kuroki's column.

"About this time of the year, my memory take me back to the little podunk of Hershey when I was a ten year old kid. It was the Fourth, and amid all the noisy ramblings, there were many contests and prizes including a free greased pig.

"The pig was of the razorback variety, but I remember how I thought he was the best looking animal I ever saw. And, although I was dressed in my best Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes, I was determined to try for him.

"I soon learned that the pig was not only of the razorback clan, but also of the hi-speed variety. It wasn't long before hi-speed disappeared thru an alley with a dozen bigger boys close behind.

"As the criminal returns to the scene of the crime, so did the pig. And he was so exhausted that all I had to do was wrap my arms around his skinny frame.

"When I got home, I was disappointed to learn that Father had sold the pig for five dollars. It would never grow fat, he said, because he was a 'razorback,' stunted in growth.

"About this time of the year, I always wonder what Dad did with the five dollars."

Editor Kuroki's comments on issues of greater import than the memory of an incident at the age of ten are still couched in the same homey style of the paragraphs reprinted above.

It's been a long time since that day in 1944 when Ben, nervous and a little scared, gave his first speech in San Francisco. Since that day the Nisei are doing a lot better and it's nice to know that Ben is doing all right, too.

Box-Score on Race Relations: Background to Racism

By ELMER R. SMITH

Racism, the belief or dogma that one group of people or race is superior to all others, and that the hope of civilization depends upon the keeping of this superior race pure while eliminating others, really developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The racists were moved by social and political struggles between the middle classes and the nobility to find evidences of biological superiority in one or the other of the groups by tracing ancestral relations to a superior peoples.

The rise of intense nationalist and imperialistic feelings stimulated some philosophers and politicians to turn to physical features of the peoples of the world for an explanation of the differences in cultures, and to explain innate superiorities and inferiorities believed to exist within specific groups. This approach led to the belief that some types of people should rule over others. The philosophy of racial unity and solidarity developed from this type of background. The idea of racial unity became a fundamental factor in the development of specific national egotisms. There developed through various sources a consciousness of common group destiny.

One of the logical outgrowths from such a philosophy of superiority was the belief in slavery, the acceptance of an old Greek idea that some men were born to be slaves and others masters. However, now race became the criterion for designating slave and master instead of mere class position and nationality. The forces of economic competition, ignorance, and political juggling for power increased the attitudes for superiority and social discrimination held against non-white peoples.

The development of the racist philosophy as we recognize it in the middle of the 20th century was first specifically stated in a book by a French nobleman by the name of Count Joseph Arthur Gobineau. In 1853-55 he wrote and published his "Inequality of Human Races." The principal thesis was that human groups or races are physically and psychologically unequal, and all civilization derives from the white or "Aryan" race. Civilizations decline because of the degeneration of their innate biological qualities, and this degeneracy was the result of a mixture of racial strains.

Gobineau's thesis was expanded in 1899 by Houston Stewart Chamberlain in a "racist classic" entitled "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century." Chamberlain contributed nothing new to the basic racist philosophy, but he did bring a great amount of learning to support the principle that the white race was the superior race, and that all civilization had its fountain head in Teutonic (white) peoples. Chamberlain maintained that it was impossible for a white person to understand the mind and habits of non-whites very much as it was impossible for a Teuton to understand the mind and behavior of a dog. This was true because the white person was more human, the non-white more animal like.

The racist doctrine developed in Europe soon spread to the United States, especially after the close of World War I when the people in the U.S. became race conscious due to the great influx of southern Europeans and Orientals into this country associated with the economic and political crises of the period. People in the United States were looking for a scapegoat for their troubles. They found one ready made in the racial groups of America.

Madison Grant, a New York lawyer, wrote the first popular racist book in the United States. "The Passing of the Great Race" followed the basic thesis developed by Chamberlain, who borrowed it from Gobineau. Grant maintained that the U.S. was in danger of becoming a "fallen civilization" because of the mixing of the races and the loss of "pure Nordic blood." The great Nordic race was passing because of race mixture. The superstitious beliefs in equality, universal education and democracy "endangered the future of the United States." Grant further stated that "the American Melting Pot was a crime against nature." Grant warned that white Americans (especially the Nordic-

Anglo-Saxon American) must keep their race free of inferior blood.

The basic racist ideas of Grant were developed by another lawyer (Lothrop Stoddard) during the years of 1920-27 through the publication of a series of books on race. The two most well known books by Stoddard were "The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy" (1920), and "The Revolt Against Civilization" (1922). The racists of today are merely the mouthpieces for this earlier school of racism. The Bilbos, Rankins, Lechners, Gerald L. K. Smiths, and M. R. Allens have given us nothing new in the fields of racism. All of their rantings and roarings are mere rehashes of pre-Mendelian, unscientific, and unfounded statements made by Gobineau and Chamberlain at the close of the 19th century!

Digest Article Put In Congress Record

(Continued from page 2)

sia, oriental nations received no quota at all. Instead, they were described as constituting the "Asiatic barred zone," and were told to keep out. According to Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, it was perhaps the worst mistake we ever made in our relations with the Orient. This gross insult placed a potent weapon in the hands of the Japanese militarists. They used it to promote "Asia for the Asiatics" throughout the Far East.

During the war the folly of asking aid from the Chinese while barring them as racially inferior became so obvious that in 1943 we exempted them from the excluded groups. Later the bans against India and the Philippines were lifted. It is time to wipe our record clean of the remaining blots which mar our relations with potential friends and allies.

Correcting these abuses would not result in a large flow of foreigners into the United States. Japan's annual quota would be a mere 185, most of the other Asiatic areas would have 100 each. If every excluded group used a full quota each year, their total would not equal 1 percent of our 150,000 yearly immigrants. In actual practice, the number of arrivals would be even fewer. Qualifications such as literacy, health, and ability to earn a living would keep the number of immigrants from some countries low. In all we could expect each year less than a thousand newcomers, a comparatively infinitesimal number.

Public-opinion polls show that the great majority of Americans, including Californians, do not want any person denied citizenship because of his race. A bill to this effect, supported by church and civic groups and by our Departments of Justice and State has three times passed the House by unanimous vote, only to be stopped in Senate committee. Representative Walter Judd, well-known authority on the Far East, and one of the bill's sponsors, is convinced that if it could be brought to the floor for a vote the majority of Senators would agree with the majority of other Americans.

Before the end of World War II the United States and Nazi Germany were the only two major nations that used race as a test for naturalization. Now we alone maintain this discrimination. In Asia, we face a well-organized minority attempting to unite the east against us. We can show the people of the Orient we stand back of our national pledge of "liberty and justice for all" by welcoming worthy persons and providing them equality under our naturalization and immigration laws. From a purely selfish standpoint, wiping discrimination off the books as well as out of our hearts would be worth more to us in the Orient than a dozen Army divisions.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

The Nisei as Koreans

Denver, Colo.

Last I heard, RKO was going to take some Denver Nisei down to Colorado Springs as extras in a war film called "The Korean Story." The Nisei were to be cast as Koreans, presumably refugees, because that's what most of those unfortunate people are these days.

If Director Tay Garnett was any sort of a stickler for realism, the Nisei extras must have had an eye-opening experience. For the life of a Korean refugee is double-distilled misery concocted of heartbreak, heat, cold, hunger, disease, hopelessness and weariness beyond human endurance.

America's own refugees, the Japanese American evacuees from the west coast, lived a life of gold-plated splendor compared to what the Koreans are going through. Matter of fact, the evacuees had it better in the WRA camps than most Koreans have it in their own homes in peacetime.

One bit of realism that Nisei girls would have objected to is the authentic Korean peasant costume—a voluminous white cotton skirt and above the waist, nothing but a skimpy vest of stuff that looks like refined burlap. The vest doesn't leave much to the imagination, but it has the advantage of being thoroughly air conditioned.

Mike Visits His Grandpa

Our Mike, who is visiting his Grandpa in Seattle, has been gone for almost two weeks and has favored the folks back home with three communiques. These are read with a great deal of interest and frustration, this last because the messages are so terse, incomplete and non-committal. Take his first message, which reads:

"I had a good night's sleep last night and I am all rested up today. You should come to Seattle

because its much cooler than Denver, and you can get up in the morning all refreshed and ready to go. Last night we had the trout we caught yesterday. It is the second day that I've been here but grandpa has taken me about every place in Seattle I hope your all OK"

As fond parents we want the details filled in. Where did he go fishing, and whom did he go with? How many did he catch? What kind of a trip did he have? Did he get air sick on the flight to Seattle? What does he do while Grandpa has to go to the office? And on and on and on.

The other two messages came on postcards, and are even more terse and uninformative. He saw Hopalong Cassidy on television. He went swimming once. He went to Portland to pick up a cousin. That's all.

I suppose we'll have to wait until he gets back to learn all those fascinating details. But of course when he comes home he'll be so busy catching up with everything that he'll be too busy to talk. Perhaps we should feel fortunate that he hasn't discovered those postcards where you check your message with a pencil, like a multiple choice examination.

Among the things I cannot understand: How babies with their ultra-sensitive skins can crawl all over a sun-baked sidewalk on their bare knees. That's what our youngest has been doing . . . It's been drizzling for almost eight hours now, an unheard of occurrence in Denver in August. Must be the doings of Dr. Irving Krick whose men say they can make it rain more than it would if left to nature, convert violent showers into gentler rains, prevent hailstorms or soften up hailstones. Wonderful for the farmers, but the humidity is getting fierce . . . Some 30 Japanese students are now taking "orientation courses" at the University of Denver. How do you orient an oriental?

Smog-Lites:

THE HUMAN VALUES

By MARY OYAMA

Men of Goodwill everywhere will commend Toy Nitake for letting down racial barriers at his Baldwin Park Country club recreation center, and Dr. Roy Nishikawa (leading Southwest JACLer) who publicly stated that he "would rather lose my practise than practise discrimination against colored people."

Certainly now is the hour, if ever, when all pioneers in human relations should take a positive affirmative stand for: democracy, equality, and the basic American principals. There are still too many who seem to think and act implicitly on the following false premise: "I believe that all men are created equal — except the Jews, Japs, N—s, etc." (Just substitute your own word: Dagoes, Catholics, Greasers, furriners.

Whether one discriminates and acts in prejudice from ignorance, for "practical business reasons" or "preservation of property values" and similar circuitous rationalizations, racial prejudice, like BALONEY, is still racial prejudice (BALONEY again) — no matter how thin you slice it.

All we have to remember is that more important than "real estate values" are HUMAN VALUES, and taking precedence over "practical business reasons" are the basic principles of UNIVERSAL HUMAN WELFARE.

Of what use is our fighting abroad for democracy if we prohibit a Nisei, Negro, or Mexican-American vet from owning a home in the district which he desires by the unAmerican ruse of "restrictive covenants?" Of what ultimate value were all our Evacuation experiences if the report is true about Nisei and Japanese barbers, landlords, and some professional men discriminating against Negro patrons, tenants, and clients? Of what profit to our souls, all our weekly church-going, our profession of Christianity, our flag-saluting to American principles, if we indulge in anti-Semitism or snide remarks about any race or nationality.

THE TEST

There is a very practical test by which one can judge prejudice whether in words or deed, by applying the following questions:

1. Is it true?
2. Is it kind?
3. Is it necessary?
4. Is it American?
5. Is it Christian? (Or according to the principles of the religion which you profess).

A MORAL

A well-known L.A. private plunge segregated against "dark-colored" Mexican-Americans, and Negroes, etc., with the lame excuse that "the other white patrons might object." Though picketed by the Committee on Racial Equal-

ity and subjected to considerable pressure of peaceful means, remained adamant in its policy, until one day they unknowingly hired a blue-eyed, blonde girl with a non-"Mexican" name as ticket-seller. At first she gradually admitted the light-colored Mexican Americans, then a while later the darker colored patrons.

When the management finally discovered this fact they discharged her. However, they did some head-scratching when they learned that none of the other swimmers, the non-colored, had expressed any objections to the darker-skinned ones. The public had been a whole step ahead of the management in this matter of human relations.

HERE AND THERE

Mexican-Americans with their JACL counterpart, the Community Service Organization, now have three local chapters all within the short space of its three active years of existence. Besides the local one on the Eastside which meets weekly at the Euclid school, there are the Belvedere and Lincoln Heights CSOs. As soon as the worthy CSO ideas spread, other groups will be organized in such places as San Diego and local suburban communities.

CSO's official publication, the quarterly "ACROSS THE RIVER" which was favorably received earlier this spring was recently expanded into a weekly newspaper, the "C.S.O. REPORTER." Scanning the "Reporter" pages we get the powerful impression that a sleeping giant has awakened, that a down-trodden minority is no longer "beat down" but rather flexing muscles and moving toward a dynamic integration into American life.

Over in Texas a federation of hispanic organizations known as the Hispano American Progressive Association has banded together with purposes and objectives similar to the CSO, with representative organizations from: Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Colorado. At a conference of the HAPA, the local CSO was represented by more than a dozen CSO members which achieved the distinction of being the largest delegation and the only one with women members.

Among the latter were: pretty Carmen Medina, and beautiful Hisako Minobe who has now moved away to San Francisco—much to CSO's and our own personal regret. L.A.'s loss is S.F.'s gain.

Denverites Wed

DENVER, Colo. — Miss Sarah Miyoshi was married to Sam Terasaki in rites held Saturday, June 30.

Vagaries

TV Actors . . .

Kaie Deei, probably television's busiest actor of Oriental ancestry, has a talent agency in New York City supplying "oriental and unusual talent" for TV programs. The agency recently wrote to the New York JACL chapter inviting Nisei performers to register with them . . . Chris Ishii finished another cover for the Reporter magazine before leaving on his recent trip to Paris where he will study for a year . . . The Nisei Experimental Group will put on their series of five Kyogen plays on Aug. 10, 11 and 12 in the Miyako Hotel's conference room in Los Angeles . . . Actress Yoshiko Yamaguchi, soon to be seen in the leading role of 20th Century's "East Is East," is being escorted around Hollywood by Isamu Noguchi and Mas Kojima. "East Is East" is now being scored and Emil Newman recently was signed as music director for the film.

Art Director . . .

Eddie Imazu is the art director of MGM's "The Enemy," starring George Murphy, Nancy Davis and Lewis Stone, on which production was started this week . . . One of the major studios has expressed a definite interest in a picture about a Nisei GI in the Pacific . . . Sessue Hayakawa is still looking for an American outfit to release his Japanese version of "Les Miserables." . . . Would be a nice gesture if NBC would invite Yoichi Hiraoka to play on their network now that he is back in the United States. The famous xylophonist, a staff artist at NBC for ten years, was fired immediately after Pearl Harbor because he was an "enemy alien." He had made more than 2,000 appearances on the NBC network during the decade before Pearl Harbor.

Peking Role . . .

Soo Yung plays the role of the Chinese bandit chieftain's wife in Hal Wallis' new melodrama, "Peking Express." The producer originally sought Sono Osato for the role.

Ruby Yoshino Will Appear on Radio

NEW YORK CITY—Ruby Yoshino, soprano, will be heard Sunday, Aug. 5, over Station WNYC in a program of song classics, starting at 6:30 p.m. She will leave New York shortly thereafter for Alameda, Calif., where she will visit her parents. Miss Yoshino is currently preparing for her 1951 concert season. She made her Chicago and New York debuts last year in concerts which were enthusiastically received by music critics.

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Denver Has Solid Claim on Regional Title

Last year when the Denver Nisei claimed the Rocky Mountain Nisei baseball championship and went forth to do battle in California against the Fresno Nisei All-Stars in a series billed for the national title there were some murmurs of dissent from northern Utah about Denver's right to the Mountain States crown. This year, however, Denver has a more definite hold on the Rocky Mountain title following their victory in the JAAU baseball tournament at John Affleck Park in Ogden, Utah. Denver defeated Bear River Valley of Utah, 8 to 7, in the finals, while the Regular Veterans of Syracuse, Utah, trounced Corinne, 8 to 2, for third place. Murray, Utah, won consolation honors by tripping Ogden, 9 to 7. George Akimoto was the top batter of the three-day double elimination tournament with five hits in seven trips. Denver's victory in the finals was hurled by Dick Kitamura, the Hawaiian star who starred at shortstop for Weber College of Ogden and for the past two years at Colorado A & M. Kitamura, who had his share of pro offers including a bid from the Ogden Reds of the Pioneer League two years ago, played in the NCAA championships with the Colorado A & M team in 1950 at Omaha. There has been no talk this year of a Denver-Fresno series which the Raisin City team won last year in Fresno.

Red Sox May Be Strongest Nisei Ball Club

The Hawaii Red Sox team which leaves by plane from Honolulu on Aug. 13 for a series of ten or twelve games with some of Japan's top college and non-professional teams may be the strongest Nisei baseball team ever assembled. A fourteen-man team of the Red Sox, 1950 champions of the Hawaii Baseball League, has been complemented with the addition of four top Nisei players, including Bill Nishita of the University of California and George Fujishige, captain-catcher at Santa Rosa JC. The others are two of Hawaii's top Nisei stars, Second Baseman Jimmy Wasa and Third Sacker Dick Kashiwada of the Honolulu Asahis. Nishita and Fujishige, who are slated to be a battery for the University of California next season, became available when the Honolulu Braves, with whom they were scheduled to play in the National Baseball Congress at Wichita, Kans., called off their trip. Incidentally, the Red Sox originally had first call on the Wichita trip gave it up in favor of the Japanese tour. The Red Sox regulars making the trip to Nippon are: Lefty Higuchi, Lefty Mizusawa, Lincoln Uyeno and Kenneth Okita, pitchers; Brown Watabu, catcher; Masa Gunda, Stan Hashimoto, Tsuneo Watanabe, Atsumu Kajiwaru and Larry Yaji, infielders; and Kats Kojima, Toki Tanaka and Tomo Kai, outfielders. The tentative schedule calls for six games in Tokyo against teams of the Tokyo Big Six University league, three in Osaka, one in Kyushu and two in Hiroshima. The Hiroshima games may be played for the benefit of the Peace Memorial Fund. Last year the Red Sox won 23 out of 24 games and are leading the Hawaii Baseball League again this year.

There's a possibility that several of the Red Sox players may remain in Japan to play pro ball. Yaji and Kojima, for example, have been offered contracts. The signing of Wally Yonamine by the Tokyo Giants indicates that U.S. occupation authorities will not oppose Nisei playing ball in Japan.

The news from Japan, incidentally, is that Yonamine is hitting .351 and playing a good game in the outfield for the Tokyo club. The Nisei flychaser started out by hitting at a .500 clip for the first two weeks before settling down in the .300s.

Nancy Ito Leads Team to State Title

The nation's best Nisei girl baseball player is Nancy Ito of Denver. Miss Ito, an 18-year old shortstop with the Denver Industrial Bankettes, has played in the AAU national tournament and in the "world series" of girls baseball at Portland, Ore., in the past two years for Colorado teams. On July 29 she got four for four to power the Bankettes to a 5 to 0 victory over the Capital Chevrolets of Denver in the game for the Colorado Class A championship. Miss Ito's hits included a fourth-inning home run with a runner on base. She batted in three runs and scored two.

According to Denver newspapers, Miss Ito is the "most popular player" in AAU ranks this year.

Sue Maruyama, the Mountain Plains JACL district council's queen candidate in the National JACL queen contest last year, also is a star second baseman for National Carloading of Denver, a team which won the Colorado State Class C girls softball championship last Sunday with a 10 to 9 win over Pueblo. Miss Maruyama, who is employed as a secretary, got two hits in the finals and batted in three runs. She also scored twice.

Sequoia Bowlers Still "Hot" in Bay Area

The best three-game series in bowling rolled by a Nisei in league play in recent weeks was Dixon Ikeda's 696 (244, 213, 239) in the Nisei Mixed Fours at Downtown Bowl in San Francisco. Ikeda is a member of the Sequoia Nursery team of Redwood City, Calif., 1951 National JACL champions. His teammate, Fuzzy Shimada, had a 695 in league play three weeks ago. Another Sequoia Nursery star, Chy Kawakami, has the only 700 series in San Francisco Bay area play during the past year. Paul Hashimoto, a high school pitching star last year in Los Angeles, is now hurling for the Nisei Trading nine. He pitched a one-hitter last week against the Fox Plumbers. With Bill Nishita apparently turning a deaf ear to pro baseball offers for this year at least, Owner Bill Veeck of the St. Louis Browns still has hopes of getting either Atsushi Aramaki of the Mainichi Orions of the Japan Pacific League, or Shigeru Sugishita of the Tokyo Giants of the Central League. Aramaki and Sugishita both were selected for Japan's first professional all-star game last month in Tokyo which the Central League won, 2 to 1, with Sugishita hurling three scoreless innings.

Pacer JACL Finishes in Tie for Fourth

The Placer County JACL baseball team finished the Placer-Nevada league season on July 28 in a tie for fourth place with Grass Valley. The Nisei team defeated the Auburn Cubs, 8 to 6, under the lights at James Field in Auburn as George Goto struck out ten. Goto and Jimmy Yokota led the JACL batting attack with triples. The Fresno State College Bulldogs returned this week from Hawaii after a successful barnstorming tour in which they won eight games and lost two. From the financial standpoint, however, the tour was less of a success, small crowds at Honolulu Stadium putting the Bulldogs in the red. The trip probably will cost the Bulldog Foundation of Fresno which underwrote the trip about \$3,000. Some of this cost will be made up at a special game on Aug. 4 between the Bulldogs and the Fresno Nisei All-Stars. The two teams met just before the Bull-

Ford Konno Wins Two National Swimming Championships

Evelyn Kawamoto Retains U. S. Title in 300-Meter Medley Race in Detroit Pool

DETROIT—Ford Konno, a little 18-year old Nisei from Honolulu, emerged from the National AAU outdoor swimming championships which were concluded on July 29 as the outstanding United States hope in the middle distances for the 1952 Olympics.

Konno defeated John Marshall of Australia, last year's national champion, in the 800 and 1500-meter freestyle events but missed a "grand slam" when he lost to 19-year old Wayne Moore of Yale in the 400 meters.

Another Hawaiian Nisei, 17-year old Evelyn Kawamoto, churned through the waters of the Brennan pool in Detroit's Rouge Park to win the grueling 300-meter medley event for the third straight year. Miss Kawamoto defeated Mary Freeman of Washington in the medley but finished second in the 400-meter freestyle and was third in the 800-meter freestyle event.

The spotlight was on the Konno-Marshall duels throughout the meet but Moore nearly stole the show. He won the 400-meters from Konno and Marshall and finished second in the 800-meters. Moore also took the 200-meter freestyle event.

Konno appeared to be on the way to a world's record in the 1500-meter event on July 26 but missed out when he eased up because of a slight cramp and finished in 18:45.3. Marshall was a pool's length behind for second place.

On the next day Konno lost to Moore in the final lap of the 400-meters which the latter won in 4:35.8s.

The slim Nisei star from Honolulu's McKinley High School and the Nuuanu YMCA bounced back, however, in the 800-meters, beating Marshall and Moore by half a pool's length in the feature race on July 28. The three swimmers sped along on even terms until the halfway mark when Konno flashed ahead and coasted home. Moore passed Marshall for second place. Konno's winning time was 9:39.9.

Konno and Moore with two firsts and a second place tied for high point honors among the men swimmers.

Yoshinobu Oyakawa, backstroke star from Hilo, Hawaii and a favorite in the men's 100-meter backstroke, placed fourth behind James P. Thomas of Chapel Hill, N.C., whose winning time was 1:07.4s.

Julia Murakami of the Hawaii Swim Club placed third in the 300-meter medley and seventh in the 200-meter backstroke.

Coach Soichi Sakamoto's Hawaii Swim Club team, the favorite to repeat its team victories of the past two years at High Point, N.C., and San Antonio, could get only third place with 20 points. The Lafayette, Ind., Swim Club won the team trophy with 53 while the Los Angeles Athletic Club was second with 37 points.

The Hawaii Swim Club relay team with Thelma Kalama, Evelyn Kawamoto and Julia Murakami placed fourth in the women's 300-meter medley which was won by the Lafayette, Ind., team.

Evelyn Kawamoto won the 300-meter medley in 4:33 and was second to Barbara Hobelman of Washington, D.C., who won the 400-meter freestyle in the new AAU record time of 5:21.6s, breaking

the record of 5:23.7s set by Betty Bemis in 1941. Miss Kawamoto was third behind Carolyn Green of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who won the 800-meter freestyle in 11:15.5s, breaking Nancy Merki's 1941 record of 11:16s.

Miss Kawamoto entered the two freestyle events and did not defend her half share in the 200-meter breaststroke championship in which she tied for first place last year with Marge Hulton of Chicago. Carol Pence of Lafayette, Ind., won this year in 3:09.2s.

Winifred Numazu of the Hawaii Swim Club qualified for the finals in the women's 1500-meter freestyle finishing fifth in the trials with 22:58s but failed to win points in the finals.

One of Coach Sakamoto's proteges, Richard Cleveland of Honolulu, broke the American record for the 100 meter freestyle in the trials in 57.5s, shading one-tenth of a second off the former record of Wally Ris of Iowa. Cleveland won the finals of the race in 58s flat.

Three other Hawaiian Nisei entrants, Richard Tanabe of Hilo, Sophie Aoki of Honolulu and Jane Ogata of the Hawaii Swim Club failed to place in the finals.

Fresno Wins Eight Games on Hawaiian Tour

Will Play Nisei All-Star Nine in Benefit Contest

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno State College Bulldogs, captained by Fibber Hirayama, returned home this week after a Hawaiian barnstorming tour in which they won eight games and lost two.

The Bulldogs avenged both losses, defeating the Honolulu Braves and the Honolulu Hawaiis of the Hawaii Baseball League.

The Bulldogs wound up their Hawaiian campaign on July 29 with a 4 to 3 victory over the Hawaiis, a team which had defeated them 12 to 11 two weeks ago.

In the ninth game of Fresno's tour the Bulldogs defeated the Honolulu Marines, 2 to 1, with Hirayama scoring the winning run. He, Don Barnett and Howie Zenimura were on base when Fred Sommers hit a double. Barnett and Hirayama scored but Zenimura was called out sliding into home.

Fresno State is scheduled to play a "welcome home" game on August 4 at State College Park against the Fresno Nisei All-Stars. The latter team recently was strengthened by the return of Outfielder Harvey Zenimura, former Fresno State player, from Army duty in Korea.

dogs left for Hawaii and the collegians handed the Nisei a 7 to 4 loss, the first sustained by the Nisei squad this season. Since then AC. The play of Fibber Hirayama and Howie Zenimura were two features of the Bulldog tour.

Nisei Player Gets "Most Valuable" Award

The Salt Lake Shamrocks, Utah's top girls softball team which has two Nisei on their roster in Mickey and Faye Tazoi, upset the in a 1 to 0 overtime game at Salt Lake City's Glade Park on July Calif., JACL team in the Yuba County Foothill baseball league, was named the circuit's "most valuable player for 1951" by the vote of high school where he has won letters in football, basketball and average. He received the league's "most valuable player" trophy last Sunday. Jim Aoki has taken his speedy inboard racing boat, "Miss Salt Lake II" to Seattle for the American Power Boat Association's Gold Cup race on Aug. 4 on Lake Washington. Jim Aoki will behind the controls of the racer this year in the absence of his younger brother, Hutch, who is now in the army.

Chicago Girls Clubs Plan Michigan Outing

CHICAGO—The girls clubs of Chicago will sponsor a coed outing to the Forest Beach Y.W.C.A. Camp on August 18-19, Miss Kaz Kita, chairman of the outing, announced this week.

The affair will be open to the public, with a limited number of reservations available. Various clubs are in charge of different committees to make it a truly joint undertaking.

The Forest Beach camp is situated near New Buffalo, Michigan, and is 90 miles from the Loop. Activities include sand skiing, swimming, hikes, arts and crafts, singing, evening beach party, square and social dancing, surfboard riding, archery and other sports. Facilities for golf and horseback riding are available at reduced cost.

Fee for the weekend, which will start on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 18 through Sunday afternoon, August 19 will be \$5. A transportation committee has been appointed to line up cars and minimize traveling expenses.

Some of the clubs participating in the joint affair are the Charmettes, Dawnelles, Debonnaires, Jolenes, Philos, Silhouettes, and Colleens. The Chicago Resettlers Committee is helping to organize the weekend.

Reservations can be made by calling the Chicago Resettlers office, 1110 North La Salle, DE 7-1076 or with Miss Betty Kambara, 1246 West Ohio, MO 6-9634. A pre-registration fee of \$2 which will be applied to the total fee should accompany the reservation.

Those present at the planning of the weekend outing included: Kaz Kita, Jolenes; Margo Kikuchi, Jolenes; Helen Kitahata, Silhouettes; Betty and Betty Kambara, Philos; and Chizu Iiyama, Resettler staff.

Utah Dentist Moves To San Leandro

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — Dr. Frank Saito, dentist, has announced the moving of his office to this city from Brigham City, Ut., where he has practiced since 1944.

A 1940 graduate of the University of Oregon school of dentistry at Portland, Dr. Saito began his practice in Santa Ana, Calif., a month prior to Pearl Harbor Day. He was relocated to the Poston WRA camp, where he served as a staff dentist, and then moved to Utah.

He was active in both civic and dental organizations in that state. He was a charter member and past president of the Brigham City 20-30 Club and 2nd vice-president of the Kiwanis Club at the time of his moving from Utah.

He was active in youth activities and served as chairman of Brigham City's first Cub Scout pack.

In dental activities Dr. Saito served as chairman of the public health committee for the first District Dental Society from 1948 and was a member of the Utah State Dental Association's public health committee since 1950. He also served as Utah state editor for the University of Oregon's dental alumni publication.

Dr. Saito has been attending post-graduate courses in dentistry for children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. He plans further post-graduate study at the University of California after establishing his practice.

He has been an active member of the JACL and is at present an associate member of the Ogden, Ut., chapter.

Farm Equipment Razed by Flames

PAYETTE, Ida.—A fire at the ranch of Mark Sumida recently completely destroyed a thousand onion drying trays and two truck loads of poles.

Damage was estimated at \$5,000. Origin of the blaze was undetermined.

Mr. Sumida is a member of the Snake River Valley chapter of the JACL.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Okano a boy, Stephen Edward, on July 19 in Dayton, O.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nakatsukasa a boy, Russell Toshio, in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ikeda a boy on July 23 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideji Yamamoto a girl on July 24 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Toyoji a girl on July 24 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ikeda a girl, Kathleen Fusaye, on July 5 in Watsonville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Asamaki a girl, Susan Sachiko, in Watsonville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hiroshi Murayama a girl, Joanne Sadako, on July 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsujiro Nakamura a boy, Robert Yukio, on July 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaka Ono, Long Beach, Calif., a boy, Kenneth Minoru, on July 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Teruo Tanaka, Puente, Calif., a girl, Eileen Taeko, on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Fujimoto a boy, Gary Masao, on July 21 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hoo (nee Anna Noriko Mochizaki) a boy, Alan Jr., on July 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Uyeda a girl, Irene Masako, on July 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Yonekawa a girl, Kathryn Alanna, on July 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rentaro Yoshitomi a girl, Wendy Lynn, on July 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Mitsui a girl, Susan Hiromi, on July 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Osada a boy, James Hido, on July 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Massey Nishiyama a girl, Julie Kay, on July 26 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seizo F. Oka a girl on July 20 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kawahara a girl on July 18 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Hashimoto, West Sacramento, Calif., a boy on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fujiwara a girl on July 26 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Masaji Imamura a boy, Mark, on July 7 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mike Yamashita a girl on July 26 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Y. Kurahara a girl in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jim H. Tamura a girl in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Moriwaki a girl in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill H. Kuni-

tsugu a boy on July 28 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Nagaki, Payette, Ida., a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Matsumoto, Pasadena, Calif., a boy, Thomas, on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Kawamoto a boy, Leslie Bertram, on July 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tokunaga a girl on July 27 in Greeley, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi K. Aso, Campbell, Calif., a boy, Gene Kiyoshi, on July 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Oba, Cupertino, Calif., a boy, Mark Randall, on July 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Fujita a boy on July 30 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Iwagoshi a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Ms. Atsushi J. Uye-moto a girl on July 6 in Oakland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Akagi a girl, Maude Asako, on July 16 in New York City.

DEATHS

Ryuhei Nogami on July 23 in Los Angeles.

Harushi Oyama, 63, on July 22 in Seattle.

Kiyoshi Okuye, 57, on July 26 in Atwater, Calif.

Marie Saito, 30, on July 24 in Campbell, Calif.

Sutematsu Shimizu on July 23 in Los Angeles.

Sentaro Inouye on July 24 in Oxnard, Calif.

Kwando Ikeda, 76, on July 24 in Oakland, Calif.

Yonekichi Hosoi on July 29 in Berkeley, Calif.

Frank Miyasaka, formerly of Seattle and Los Angeles, on June 25 in Tokyo, Japan.

Suematsu Hoshiyama, 67, on July 28 in West Los Angeles.

Nobutaka Watanabe, 48, on July 27 in Los Angeles.

Yoichi Yagi, 72, on July 28 in Dinuba, Calif.

Shinichi Nishimoto, 53, on July 27 in Chicago.

Kichijiro Takeda on Aug. 2 in Salt Lake City.

Kiyoshi Mine on July 30 in Fort Ord, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Emie Harada to Satoshi Kuwamoto on July 29 in Fresno, Calif.

Mary Jane Shinn to Norman Yoshio Arakawa on July 21 in Greeley, Colo.

Kazuko Yamamoto to Jimmie Yamane on July 29 in Los Angeles.

Naomi Inai to Dr. Akira Tajiri on July 22 in Denver.

Emi Harada to Satoshi Kuwamoto on July 29 in Fresno, Calif.

Patricia Kazuko Yamashiro to

Convention Planners Hold Special Meet In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — A special meeting of the planning board of the National JACL convention, scheduled to be held in San Francisco June 26 to 30 next year, was held Sunday, July 29 with Dr. Tokuji Hedani as chairman.

Mike Masaoka, ADC director, and Masao Satow, JACL national director, were present.

Both Satow and Masaoka emphasized the importance of the 1952 convention, which will be the first to be held on the Pacific Coast since the 1942 evacuation.

Also at the meeting were Sam Ishikawa, Dr. Carl Hirota, Kaye Uyeda, Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Kuroiwa, Tom and Fred Hoshikawa, Sim Togasaki, Yas Abiko, Yukio Wada, Dick Arimoto, Bob Takahashi, Mas Yonemura, Dr. Wilfred Hiura and Haruo Ishimaru, newly-appointed regional director in San Francisco.

Two Nisei Return From Korean War

SAN FRANCISCO — Marine Staff Sgt. George Y. Yamashita of Parlier, Calif., was one of a group of Marine and Navy veterans who arrived in San Francisco on July 28 aboard the USNS General Nelson M. Walker after service in the Korean war.

Army Corp. June Sasaki of Richmond, Calif., was one of 2245 Army veterans who returned aboard the

Mrs. Amy Higuchi Heads Church Group

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Mrs. Amy Higuchi was elected president of the Nisei Women's Society of Christian Service at the annual elections held recently at the Japanese Methodist Church of San Jose.

Other officers include: Mrs. Eiko Shimizu, vice-pres.; Mrs. Chiyo Fukuda, treas.; Mrs. Kay Ishigaki, corres. sec.; and Mrs. Betty Sano, rec. sec.

Futoshi Hirai on July 22 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mitsue Izumi, 21, and Yukio Sano, 26, Berkeley, in Oakland.

Midori Kumataka, 22, Parlier, Calif., and Yasuo Hashimoto, 25, Reedley, in Fresno.

Ellen S. Shimada, 23, and Fred S. Shimasaki, 26, in San Francisco.

Agnes Yamagishi, 27, and George Suyama, 31, Fresno, in San Francisco.

Betty Sachiko Hachisuka, 29, and Julius Yoshikazu Fujihira, 31, Milwaukee, Wis., in Oakland, Calif.

June Yoshioka, 31, and Birger Johnson, 39, Hollister, Calif., in San Francisco.

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Michiko Sunahara, Tokyo soprano, is shown receiving a bouquet of roses from the JACL at her Los Angeles concert on July 28 for the benefit of the JACL ADC financial drive. The presentation was made by Yukie Sato (right).

—Photo by Toyo Miyatake.

Capacity Audience Attends Sunahara Concert in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—A full house of more than 700 Issei and Nisei music lovers in Los Angeles enjoyed the initial United States concert appearance of Michiko Sunahara, Japan's outstanding prima donna, on July 28.

Competently accompanied by concert pianist Mary Minato, Miss Sunahara sang the following numbers: "Deh Vieni, Non Tardar" (Le Nozze de Figaro); "Batti Batti O Bernazzeto" (Don Giovanni); "Spiel Ich Die Und Schlund Vom Lande" (Die Fleredmaus); "Mein Herr Marquis" (Die Fledermaus); "Ah, Fors' E Lui"; (La Traviata); "Kojo No Tsuki"; "Hamabe No Uta"; "Kagokaki"; "Johga Shima No Ame"; "Sakura, Sakura"; "Matsushima Ono"; "Mi Chiamano Mimi (La Bohere); and "Un Bel Di Vedromo" (Madame Butterfly). Her audience, demanding encores, was rewarded with two Japanese numbers.

Frank Chuman, National JACL first vice president, and Eiji Tanabe, former JACL regional director, addressed the overflow audience briefly during the intermission and extended the thanks of the sponsoring organization to the various supporting groups and their members, crediting them with the success of the concert. These include the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the Rafu Fujinkai, the Hiroshima Kenjinkai and the four local Japanese newspapers.

Flowers were presented Miss Sunahara by the JACL ADC, sponsors of the concert, and the Hiroshima Kenjinkai Fujinkai.

Miss Sunahara, who is staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wada during her Los Angeles visit, will make just one more mainland appearance in Chicago. Following a brief stay with the Joseph Robinson of New York, she will leave for France in September. The lyric soprano will continue her operatic studies in Paris at the invitation of the French government.

San Diego Chapter Plans Meeting

SAN DIEGO—A general meeting of the San Diego JACL chapter will be held on Friday, Aug. 10 at the First Congregational Church, 3531 Ocean View Blvd., from 8 p.m.

A get-together social and refreshments will follow the meeting.

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Kawano Tells House Group About Hawaiian Communists

ILWU Statement Raps Testimony Given by Nisei Dock Worker

HONOLULU—Jack H. Kawano's story of Communist Party operations in Hawaii from 1937 to 1949 was made public on July 31 by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Kawano, 40, a dock worker who became the head of the longshoremen's union in Hawaii, testified before an executive session of the House committee in Washington on July 6. The committee released the 25,000 word text of Kawano's testimony to Hawaii newspapers this week.

Kawano told the legislators he was a member of the Communist Party's Hawaii Executive Board in 1949 when he quit both the party and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He had been president of the longshore local for 12 years and was a pioneer in labor organization on the Honolulu waterfront.

In his testimony Kawano named Jack W. Hall, the ILWU's Hawaii regional director, as a Communist executive board member from 1946 through 1949 and identified 46 other Hawaiian residents as Communist members.

According to Kawano the ILWU, the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee and the Honolulu Record, a weekly newspaper, were the Communists' main weapons in their bid for power in Hawaii.

Kawano said that a Communist meeting at Hall's home in 1948 decided the Communists should try to take control of the Hawaii Democratic party. Kawano stated they did not succeed but he feels they could.

He also said he believes the Communist Party in Hawaii, because of its influences in the ILWU, the Civil Liberties League and the Democratic Party, is "just as strong if not stronger" than when he quit in 1949.

Kawano's recital was the most detailed story received by the Un-American Activities Committee on alleged Communist activities in Hawaii.

He said the ILWU represents about 21,000 Hawaii workers on

docks and sugar and pineapple plantations.

He said he broke with the ILWU during the 1949 Hawaii strike when the Communist Party decided to call out sugar workers in support. He stated he was convinced a sugar strike would have failed and the dock strike then would have been lost.

He campaigned among workers against a sugar strike, he testified, and it never came off.

Kawano was one of more than 30 witnesses who refused to testify before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee hearing in Honolulu in April, 1950 after he had quit the Communist Party. He was cited for contempt of Congress but the charge was dismissed later that year in Federal Court. He later decided to appear before the committee. He said he changed his mind after the Korean war began.

Kawano told the congressmen he joined the Communists in 1937 because they helped his efforts to organize longshoremen when heavy employer opposition frightened others off.

Kawano served during the war as a member of the War Manpower Commission in Hawaii and also was a member of the international executive board of the ILWU.

Jack Hall issued a statement this week charging that Kawano's testimony and its release at this time was a "fabricated attack" against the ILWU.

The statement, signed by eight officers of the ILWU local dock, sugar and pineapple unions, including several Nisei officials of the union, said in part:

"Kawano's mixture of lies, half-truths and distortions will not fool the workers. As officers of this union we know of our personal knowledge that ILWU involves the finest traditions of democracy."

"This attack is old stuff. Every time we've made gains we've had to fight our way through a barrage of red-baiting. It hasn't worked before. It won't work this time."

Hall said the Kawano testimony was made public at a time "carefully designed to do the employers the most good."

NCYPCC to Hold 22nd Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — The 22nd annual Northern California Young People's Christian Conference will be held at Asilomar on the Monterey peninsula Aug. 20 to 26 with the theme, "Seeking the Way."

Interested persons are asked to register with their church or sectional representatives or write to George Nishikawa, 427 T Street, Sacramento. Early registration is urged.

Etsuko Onizuka of the Stockton Calvary Presbyterian Church is chairman for the conference.

On the cabinet are Chiyoko Matsuzaki, Pine Methodist, San Francisco, vice-chairman; Louise Endo, Pine Methodist, secretary; George Nishikawa, Sacramento Methodist, treasurer; Beatrice Mizote, Oakland Congregational, historian; Alyce Matsumoto, Church of Christ, San Francisco, publicity; Kayo Takechi, Stockton Presbyterian, worship; Lily Ann Harada, Christ Episcopal, San Francisco, workshop; Frank Iritani, Pine Methodist, San Francisco, discussion; Wayne Osaki, Church of Christ, San Francisco, recreation; Jobo Nakamura, Bay Region representative; Hideo Uchida, Coast region; Ronald Koda, Central Valley; and Saburo Mizutani, Sacramento Valley.

Select Fifteen Candidates in Queen Contest

LOS ANGELES — Fifteen semi-finalists, chosen by popular votes through ballots published in local Japanese American newspapers, were selected in the Nisei Festival Queen contest this week.

A panel of judges will select five girls out of the fifteen for the finals. The queen will be chosen at the Nisei Week Coronation Ball on Aug. 18 at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

Sadako Higa led all the contestants in popular balloting with 21,179 votes, followed by Mitsuko Mutaguchi with 14,491 and Aiko Ogomori with 12,824.

The others who qualified for the semi-finals were Yae Ishimoto, Susie Yamashita, Tazuko Yamamoto, Tami Koide, Inez Kuriyama, Kay Fujihara, Patricia Nagai, Florence Wada, Margaret Koyama, Mary Tateoka, Dorothy Ito and Midori Suzuki.

The fifteen contestants, chosen from a field of more than 40, will be honored at a tea on Aug. 5 by Sachi Kazunaga, queen of the 1950 Festival.

Two Men Confess

LOS ANGELES — Two men of Japanese ancestry this week confessed to the holdup robbery of a local tailor shop, the Rafu Shimpo reported.

Josei Kanagusuku, 27, and Godofredo Lagaret, 20, the latter partly of Japanese descent, were apprehended on July 30 with another suspect for the robbery of a grocery store in which \$175 was taken.

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Honolulu Newsletter: Refusal of Some Bars to Serve Negroes Makes News in Hawaii

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—A happy commentary on Hawaii's race relations is that when a Negro is discriminated against, it makes news.

It reflects a sensitiveness against all forms of racial discrimination, even though racial bias is still practiced in some places even in Hawaii.

Discrimination against Negroes was called to public attention last week by a report that several Honolulu bars have refused to serve Negroes and, in one case, Hawaiians, Filipinos and Japanese individuals.

A protest was raised by the Oahu Labor Council, which is composed of several labor unions, mainly the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union.

The report of discrimination was noteworthy particularly because Negroes denied service by the bars were said to include veterans of the Korean war.

The Labor council complained to the county liquor commission asking it to stop the discriminatory practice. The commission told the council it could do nothing about the matter.

The commission said that authority to revoke licenses, where discriminatory practices have been proven, is a power held by the Territorial Legislature, not by the liquor commission.

As the next step, the Labor council took its case to the governor and the mayor, where the matter now rests.

As a last resort, the council said it may set up picketlines outside the "guilty" bars.

The complaining unions belong to the so-called "left-wing" of the American labor movement. They include Harry Bridges' ILWU, the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and the United Public Workers of America, all of which were expelled by the CIO last year on grounds they were Communist-dominated.

Their report on discrimination against Negroes in Hawaii would carry less weight—because of the penchant of left-wing organizations to espouse "minority causes" for their own ends—were it not for the record of similar protests made some time ago by groups having no left-wing affiliation.

Negroes as a group do not figure much in community affairs in Hawaii because of their small population. Their status in the public eye may have suffered somewhat recently because of the notoriety which attended the arrests of a few Negro underworld characters in dope smuggling and other nefarious plots.

An incident is recalled of a type of racial discrimination not heard of much nowadays. The story concerns a deluxe restaurant in Honolulu which refused to serve a Chinese American. What gave this incident a special flavor was the public position of the victim: he was at the time a member of the Territorial House of Representatives.

As a result of the incident, patronage at the restaurant is said to have dropped sharply.

when friends of the Chinese American legislator, of all racial ancestries, boycotted the establishment.

There have been no reported cases of that nature recently, where the better type restaurants, hotels and similar places have closed their doors to local non-Caucasians.

One form of racial discrimination still practiced here concerns the sale of real estate to whites only. The obvious intent of such a practice is to restrict certain residential districts to white people.

But this barrier is breaking down steadily as more and more non-Caucasians become financially able to afford expensive homes and lots and others go into the real estate business themselves, offering all races a chance to buy homes.

New land subdivisions opened by non-Caucasians offer everyone who can afford the price an opportunity to move in. It is a matter of time before racial barriers in real estate, as well as in all other affairs, will be reduced to an insignificant minimum because the overwhelming majority of the population won't stand for such nonsense.

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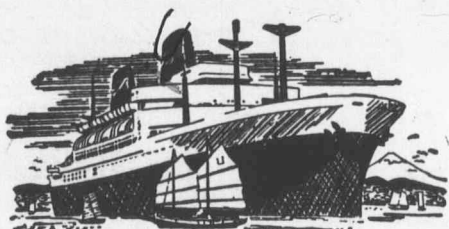
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