

Flag salute opens ceremonies to bestow certificates to some 160 Issei finishing Americanization classes at San Francisco's First Evangelical and Reformed church. Colors were advanced by the color guard of Townsend Harris Post of the American Legion. Classes were conducted in Japanese under auspices of the JACL and Committee on Citizenship for Issei. Certificates were given by the San Francisco public school adult education division. —Laing Photo.

May insist English from citizen-to-be

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

Honolulu

A delicate question has arisen here for non-English speaking aliens who intend to apply for naturalization under the Walter-McCarran Act.

It concerns the exemption from the English qualification provided under the new law for non-citizens who are over 50 years of age and have lived in the U.S. for more than 20 years.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has interpreted the waiver in its new rules and regulations.

The interpretation appears to be quite clear but Immigration officials here are neither encouraging nor discouraging applicants from taking the naturalization examination in any language other than English.

They are reported to be jittery over whether the Honolulu Federal court would allow the language waiver. The Federal judge, sitting as the naturalization court, has the last say in granting citizenship to naturalization petitioners.

The report is current that the judge does not look kindly upon applicants taking the naturalization examination in any language but English, and may disqualify such applicants even if they pass the preliminary interview conducted by the Immigration Service examiners.

The judge himself, when queried on this point, was non-committal. He said he will rule on the point if and when it arises in his court.

The test may come on Feb. 24 when the first group of naturalization applicants under the Walter-McCarran Act appear before the judge for the final hearing.

The judge may express himself at that time if there are

any in the group who took the preliminary examination in, say, the Japanese language instead of in English.

So far, however none of the applicants have asked for examination in a language other than English.

Preliminary interviews by naturalization examiners began on Jan. 5 and applicants have been examined at the rate of about 18 a day in Honolulu. More than 2,000 applicants are on file now.

Presumably the naturalization examiner would call in an interpreter if the applicant happens to be a Japanese alien and demands to be examined in Japanese.

No such demand has been put so far to any of the three naturalization examiners in Honolulu, as far as can be ascertained.

If this point should be cleared up in court, it is expected that a larger number of Japanese aliens may seek citizenship. Many prefer to be examined in Japanese since that is the language they can handle more easily.

If the court should rule that only English may be used in a naturalization examination, then these aliens are likely to enroll in English classes to prepare themselves.

If Japanese is allowed, then these aliens may apply with more enthusiasm, knowing their chances of passing the examination would be enhanced thereby.

Most of the 30,000 Japanese

First Chinese American Ass't Attorney General for New York State resigns

New York

Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein disclosed Monday that he had accepted the resignation of Benny Gim, Assistant Attorney General, first Chinese American in the State of New York to be so appointed, to enter the private practice of law.

Gim, who was the youngest man at the age of 28 to be appointed a prosecutor in this state office, graduated from Columbia University Law School in June, 1949.

After serving a year as legal adviser to the Solicitor of the Department of Interior in Washington, D. C., Gim returned to New York in May, 1951 to accept the appointment as Deputy Chief Counsel of the State Narcotics Investigation Commission. In that position, Gim drafted the new State narcotics laws which went into effect in July, 1952.

In January, 1952, when the state narcotics investigation terminated, he was promoted to Assistant Attorney General and in such position prosecuted successfully scores of violators of state laws.

Gim is a member of the Japanese American Citizens League in New York, the American Legion, and the New York State District Attorneys Association.

OREGON NISEI NAMED PRESIDENT OF U. S. JR. C. OF C. GROUP

Ontario, Ore.

Joe Saito, prominent Nisei leader here and JACLer, was elected president of the local chapter of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting.

Local grocer Mas Hayashi was chosen to a two-year director's post.

No claims payoffs seen in '54 budget

Washington

Only \$250,000 for the entire evacuation claims program for the 1954 fiscal year was requested by Pres. Truman in his last budget delivered to Congress this week.

The full amount is listed for

administrative expenses for the Japanese Claims Section of the Dept. of Justice which supervises the program.

No money whatsoever is requested in the new budget to pay awards which the government may approve in the next fiscal year.

Last year \$245,000 was appropriated for administrative expenses and \$500,000 for payment of small claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

In previous years, Mike Masaoka, Washington representative of the JACL-ADC, recalled Congress had appropriated some \$750,000 annually for this program.

Government officials told Masaoka that no funds for paying small claims was requested in the new budget because the Department believed that in the next fiscal year, awards would be larger than the \$2,500 limit authorized by the law for payment by the Attorney General.

While decrying the lack of funds for paying claims, Masaoka explained that the amount requested for administrative expenses in the new budget had nothing to do with the funds necessary to pay awards made under the JACL sponsored compromise claims program.

Awards approved by both the claimants and the government but which have not been paid will have to be made the subject of a deficiency or supplemental appropriations, Masaoka said. He thought that possibly as much as \$7 million had been awarded but not paid since \$13.5 million was distributed to compromise claimants last year.

"Next week we plan to meet with Department of Justice officials to discuss the submission and congressional approval of the necessary deficiency or supplemental appropriations," he said. "Evacuee claimants who have compromised and settled their claims are entitled to their money as soon as possible and the JACL ADC will do its best to expedite such payment."

PERU-BORN GIRL WINS CHICAGO SCHOOL DISTRICT SPELLING COMPETITION

Chicago

It was an "impromptu" performance for Irma Higashide when she defeated 36 others in her school district to cop the spelling championship.

She hadn't expected to win and it was the word "impromptu" that gave her the first-prize wrist watch.

Irma, a poised Nisei born in Lima, Peru, represented Lincoln School where she is in the eighth grade. She came to this country nine years ago and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi Higashide, 2247 Burling.

Gov. McKay favors Hawaii statehood

Washington

Douglas McKay, Secretary-Designate of Interior in the Eisenhower cabinet, told reporters he is in sympathy with statehood proposals for Hawaii, but he had not seen a favorable bill for Alaskan statehood.

McKay made it plain he is not against making Alaska a state.

"Under the bills I've seen in the past, which provided 95 percent of the land to be property of the federal government," he felt Alaska was not ready. The fact that the U.S. owns 52 percent in Oregon, of which he was governor, he felt was enough.

Noted columnist assails report of President's commission on immigration

Washington

Arguing that the report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization establishes "no fundamental principles" in the problem of "choosing future United States citizens" Dorothy Thompson, internationally famed columnist, pointedly questioned the recommendations of the Commission.

In her syndicated article, Miss Thompson opened her criticisms by remarking that although the immigration bill passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress over the President's veto, "Pres. Truman's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, headed by Philip B. Perlman, is bent on unrolling the whole question again."

Miss Thompson noted Commission's recommendations that that visas be issued annually on the basis of five categories:

- (1) right of asylum,
- (2) reunion of families,
- (3) needs in the United States
- (4) special needs in the free world, and
- (5) general immigration.

The report also recommends, said Miss Thompson, that there be no discrimination against the colored and Asiatic peoples.

After quoting from the report, which condemned the Walter-McCarran bill as not based on "sound fundamental principles," Miss Thompson observed:

"But in choosing future U.S. citizens, we can find no fundamental principles in the report of the Pearlman Commission."

With respect to discrimination in immigration, she contended that the report's recommendation were contradictory.

"There is but one way to prevent all discrimination, and that is to open the gates to anyone who wants to come or leave," asserted Miss Thompson.

But the President's Commission recommends that immigration be limited and selective, Miss Thompson pointed out.

☆

Miss Thompson also sharply criticized the report's recommended categories, suggested as a basis for the issuance of visas.

"Of the five considerations to determine selection," said the woman writer, "three are based on alien rights that have never existed in any law, national or international."

"There is no universal right

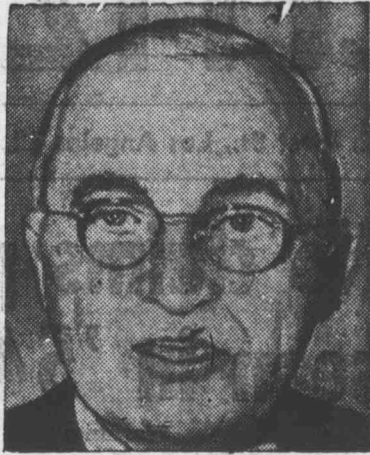
Turn to Page 4

Turn to Page 3

No other President did as much for Issei and Nisei as Truman, a real champion of human rights

As the President prepares to move out of the White House on Jan. 20, and Gen. Eisenhower prepares to move in, it seems only fitting and proper that high tribute should be paid to the outgoing Chief Executive.

Though he vetoed two major bills (the Walter Resolution in 1950 which would have extended naturalization privileges to the Issei and the Walter-McCarran Act in 1952 which features immigration and naturalization opportunities for Japanese) supported by the JACL, and highly controversial though his administration may have been, there is no question insofar as the JACL and the Japanese American community in the United States are concerned that no president in the history of the republic has contributed more to our general welfare than Harry S. Truman.



HARRY S. TRUMAN
He was, and is a real champion of human rights.

cern and personal helpfulness during the eight years of his administration that show his vital interest in our welfare as a minority group struggling for equality of recognition and treatment.

Late in 1945, in spite of pressure from the Pacific slope, he lifted the exclusion orders and permitted the Issei and the Nisei to return to our former homes and associations on the

west coast from which we had been removed five years earlier. He thus brought to a close the most humiliating chapter in our history as persons of Japanese ancestry.

Men of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team will never forget that it was President Truman who stood out in the rain in the Ellipse of the White House that July afternoon in 1946 to honor and welcome them home from battles in Italy and France. This is believed to be the first and only time that a unit smaller than a division was personally reviewed by the President for its World War services.

And, to memorialize Pfc. Sadao Munemori, only Nisei winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the President named a military transport in his honor. This is the first American vessel to be given a Japanese American name.

In the closing days of the 79th Congress he sent personal letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees urging immediate

Turn to Page 3

by Min Yasui

DENVER DATELINE . . .

'Hi, you unlucky-people-who-don't-live-in-Denver!' but date-liner Yasui still very proud of Colorado

Denver
"Tis a Privilege to live in Colorado!" sez the Denver Post, and during these past few days, with a summery 72° of temperature in Mile-Hi Denver, folks are saying that Southern California has nuthin' on us. Of course, we won't mention the week of suz-zero weather we had in November.

But, it all adds to variety, and we'll still have plenty of snowballs to throw in the spring, with invigorating (brrr) ice-skating for more energetic youngsters.

Guys and gals like George Masunaga, our perennial native-born Colorado bachelor; lovely, lovely Dodie Madokoro, formerly from Alameda; Roy Rockies; Doc Bill Takahashi, Shibata from the hills of Oak Creek on the other side of the Rockies; Doc Bill Takahashi, formerly from Seattle and now

of Boulder (if he's off crutches from his last skiing accident), and carloads of slightly insane ski enthusiast will be cavorting in the hills about 30 miles west of us . . . (Hills, we call 'em, when they reach up past 14,000 feet in elevation.)

All of this guff is in response to Ye Editor Honda's request for a newsletter out of the highlands, away from the Coast and away from the maddening metropolis atmosphere of either Chicago or New York. We thought we'd better start with the weather, because it's supposedly non-controversial, except that we claim to have more of it, and it's better in Colorado.

If we were Bill Hosokawa, we'd call this column the "Voice of the Rocky Mountain Em-

pire," but not having any delusions about this barren mountain wilderness between Chicago and Los Angeles (as Easterners seem to believe) we'll tone down our aspirations. But, we're still proud of Colorado!

We're particularly proud here that we claim as Coloradans two of the most outstanding Nisei journalists in the country—Bill Hosokawa on the Denver Post and Larry Tajiri on the Colorado Springs Free Press. Life photographer Carl Iwasaki, a former home-town boy from around San Jose way, is also a Coloradano.

Larry and Guyo Tajiri visit from Colorado Springs virtually every week-end, after they returned from their harrowing trip to the bottom lands around the Potomac River, near Washington, D.C. They say

Turn to Page 7

LOS ANGELES NEWSLETTER . . .

Civil rights legislation introduced at Sacramento; Mayor Bowron tosses hat into mayoralty ring again

Los Angeles
Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who has been the City Executive for the last 14 years has decided to run again. His staunch opponent, City Engineer Lloyd Aldrich, who attempted to unseat him several years ago on a recall election, is back in the picture.

Lots of political fireworks are expected before the April 7 municipal primary election.

Incumbent Councilman Edward R. Roybal of the Ninth District (which includes Li'l Tokio and the Eastside) will emerge from the election unscathed. He's unopposed.

Legislations benefitting minority group persons were introduced by many lawmakers in the California State Assembly the past week.

During opening sessions of the Legislature everyone gets very excited about civil rights and a flood of such bills are jammed through the Senate and Assembly.

In most cases these bills remain and die in their respective chambers. However the trend seems enlightening. They are aimed to lessen race prejudice in the state.

Among the measures intro-

duced in the assembly this week was one which would give a person denied the chance to buy a home because of race, color or creed the right to sue for damages.

Another would take away brokers license from an automobile insurance agent who discriminates against clients because of race, color, or creed.

The third creates a Fair Employment Practices Commission in the State of California—something many fear won't happen here for sometime yet.

Southland's own Archbishop Francis McIntyre, 66, was the single American elevated as a prince of the Roman Catholic Church on Monday in Vatican City.

The native New Yorker who quit a successful stock brokerage business to enter priesthood is well remembered by Japanese Americans for his personal interest in their welfare during evacuation, relocation, and resettlement periods.

He was strong on the re-establishment of Maryknoll School and church after the return of evacuees to the coast in 1945.

Issei residents have been crowding the So. Calif. regional office to get their alien Registration Cards filled out. Blanche Shiozaki, secretary, figured more than 500 have received assistance to date. Meantime, local chapters were enlisting volunteers to help in the program.

Humor in the news: Gardena Post Office officials are directing aliens to obtain their Form I-53 at the Gardena Pharmacy operated by Ryo Komae. The former ran out of cards.

Where can you enjoy 3 percent annual dividend without risk, commented Pacific Southwest Credit Union boosters who are about to collect their interest checks for 1952.

A dollar sets one up as a member. Interested parties were getting further details from Attorney Saburo Kido, one of the big wheels of the union. A family social will follow a shareholders meeting, Jan. 31, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

Midwesterners won't have to eye longingly for California's sun-kissed weather. It's been a very damp week.

Fresno Issei pioneer of 40 years in California applies for citizenship

Fresno

A dream came true Dec. 24 for Jisaku Kazato of 3756 Olive Ave. He applied for United States citizenship under the law removing racial restrictions from naturalization privileges.

For nearly 40 years, Kazato had hoped some day the law would be changed and he could become a citizen of his adopted country.

"The people govern here," he explained. "Everybody is equal. That is why I come this country."

For several years, Kazato has studied for the citizenship tests, although he was not eligible. On one occasion, he

took an unofficial test orally at a public dinner in the International Institute to show non-citizens what is required, and made a good score.

Kazato raised vegetables to rear and educate his three children, all native born citizens of this country. One, Henry, is a doctor; another, Hugo, is a lawyer, and his daughter, Mrs. Helen Hasegawa, now a housewife, is a former instructor in the Fresno State College. All three live in Fresno.

Kazato has attended citizenship classes in the International Institute for more than three years.

He was born in Japan on Oct. 2, 1882, and came to the United States in 1904 and to Fresno two years later. He was married here in 1910.

As soon as he completes the citizenship requirements, Kazato intends to exercise the privilege of taking part in his country's government by studying civic issues and voting.

—Fresno Bee.

TWO JAPANESE RESIDE IN NEWFOUNDLAND, CITED EASTERNMOST RESIDENTS

Toronto

What lifted the eyebrows of Japanese Canadians were the two persons of Japanese ancestry reported by the 1951 Canadian census to be in Newfoundland, the newest province in the dominion, according to Toyo Takata, New Canadian columnist.

"Are they Nisei engineers employed by some development company engaged in mining surveys?" Takata wondered. "Perhaps they are working at the big Gander airport? . . . Or could they have been there even before Newfoundland became a Canadian province?"

Whoever they are, the two have the distinction of being the easternmost persons of Japanese ancestry living on the North American continent.

Phi Beta Kappa chapter in Hawaii

Honolulu

The Univ. of Hawaii was one of only seven institutions granted a charter of Phi Beta Kappa this past year, although it was understood here that more than 160 colleges asked admission into the national honor society.

Among the 41 charter members of the Alpha Chapter of Hawaii are Dr. Thomas Fujimura, counselor; Dr. Frank T. Inouye; Mitsuyuki Kido and Shunzo Sakamaki, foundation members.

Phi Beta Kappa, the first Greek letter society in America, is one of the few organizations devoted solely to the preservation and advancement of humane traditions.

Telecast first Japanese live program in Hawaii

Honolulu

The first program entirely in the Japanese language was believed to have been telecast by station KGMB-TV on Dec. 21 in an hour and a half salute to the Japanese community.

"We are positive that this was the first Japanese language telecast in the United States," Robert Costa, program director, said.

College graduates earn 'trainee of week' honors

Honolulu

Mitsugi Nakashima, Univ. of Hawaii graduate in education, was among men selected last month as "trainee of the week" at the Hawaiian Infantry Training Center.

Tatsuo Asari, who received his law degree at Tulane University last June, was also named "trainee of the week" for his military bearing, courtesy, cooperation and outstanding progress at the HITC.

War bride refuses to join GI husband

Seattle

With testimony that his Japanese war bride refused to join him here in the United States, Thermal G. Spencer was granted a divorce here recently. He testified that he and his wife, Kyoko, were married in Yokohama in May, 1951.

Ordered home the following month, he made arrangements with the Army to have her brought here, but she later refused to come, he said.

Canadian premier who welcomed JCs dies

Toronto

Mitchell F. Hepburn, former premier of Ontario, 56, died of heart attack at his Bannockburn Farm, St. Thomas, Jan. 5. He was remembered by Japanese Canadians as first having opened the way for the eastward movement, he stated he "believed in the loyalty of a large number of Candian-born Japanese."

VISIT JAPAN

for as low as \$540 roundtrip
(Open 3rd class, plus tax)

**Via AMERICAN
PRESIDENT LINES**



VIA FIRST CLASS—\$882 ROUND TRIP (plus tax)
VIA FREIGHTER—\$700 ROUND TRIP (plus tax)
VIA PLANE—\$1170 ROUND TRIP (plus tax)

For further information write:

**KUSANO TRAVEL BUREAU
KUSANO HOTEL**
1492 Ellis St., San Francisco

MIKAWAYA

Li'l Tokio Center for Japanese Confectionery

"Always Fresh"

244 E. 1st St., Los Angeles - MU 4935 - K. Hashimoto

Happiness

—By Harry K. Honda—

Every now and then in a casual discussion, one gets a good grip on life and attempts to peak under the covers to see what's inside . . . It's usually those sessions which hang on tirelessly even though the eyelids start to sag in the middle—whether it's the smoke in the room or the tepid coffee, I never shall say.

An engineer envisioning the United States 25 years from now felt Americans could all have the necessities of life—a house of his own, modern conveniences to go with it, even an automobile cheaper than what they cost now—because the productive capacities of the nation are capable of doing so . . . Maybe the simple reason we don't have 'em now is that the percentage (of profit) is too small . . . By fulfilling the reasonable wants of life, my engineer-colleague felt communism wouldn't have a chance in this nation . . . Of course, a fundamental idea which makes human beings what they are is that "wants will never cease" or if the wants cease, you may then ask, "are we human?" . . . It may well be that while we're materially secure, man's mind might not be. He may even turn to that very ideology which material wealth tried to ward off . . . It all resolves to a philosophic discussion on the nature of happiness, which is pretty immaterial and all the dreams of a two-bedroom home, a car in the garage and a push-button kitchen seem to fade quickly.

A journalist summed up acceptance of Nisei since the war because we molded favorable public opinion by our actions, winning the common respect of the community in which we happened to live . . . Because we're maturing, conscious of the society about us, we curry more keen interest in government, in business and in the community . . . He didn't regard the repeal of the alien land law, passage of evacuation bill as a primary cause for Japanese American acceptance . . . But what he didn't say and which ought to be said is the international aspect of the whole situation . . . The world we live in is pretty small—so small that bombers can circumnavigate the globe non-stop by refueling in midair . . . In everyday living, we're so concerned with the immediate neighborhood, this aspect of nations sticking together for a common purpose is too distant for consideration . . . It so happens that the defeated Axis nations are strategically situated in areas that urge Western powers to be neighborly with them, lest an adversary does likewise . . . That nations must be pragmatic in recognizing the dignity of his defeated brethren isn't noble by any means, but a world bent on security at any cost wouldn't be virtuous from the beginning . . . How could the West woo the Far East, for instance, if its subjects and kinfolk in the West weren't "accepted" beforehand? . . . This effort to oversimplify the international aspect has its bad points, but I would still suspect our acceptance was primarily one in which we lifted ourselves by our own bootstraps. That's like patting yourself on the back—and no where nears what the Lord said: the meek shall inherit the earth.

Our two lips parted, each; No word was said, And silently we kissed. God smiling from His azure balcony Seemed to say: "Love on!" —Murger.

● TRIVIA—That a Texan would cop the 1952 Burlington Liar's club title might be understandable, but why a Japanese mosquito gets into the act, I'll never savvy . . . Some wit said New York could solve her waterfront troubles by moving inland . . .

Press comments: Whom Shall We Welcome

Three Washington papers criticize commission report

Washington
Criticizing the recently issued report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization as "superficial" and "confusing," three of the four newspapers in the nation's capitol editorially disagreed with the findings of the Commission, which was created to study the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act.

The influential **Evening Star**, which is the oldest newspaper in Washington, D. C., commented that "it is difficult to join in the conclusion" that the McCarran-Walter Act should be "reconsidered and revised from beginning to end," as was proposed by the Commission.

Although acknowledging that "it is a much better report than might have been expected" in view of the severe time handicap under which the document was drafted, the **Star** remarked, "by the same token, however, it is necessarily a somewhat superficial study of an enormously complicated subject."

"This superficiality is something that should be kept in mind in weighing the report's attacks on the law," stated the **Star**, "for the McCarran-Walter Act, whatever it merits and demerits, was the product of years of legislative work and study."

After pointing to the legislative history of the Act and the fact that most of the criticisms raised in the Commission's report were advanced at one stage or another during the bill's slow progress through Congress, the **Star** observed, "In view of this legislative history, there will be understandable reluctance to accept at full value the Commission's sweeping denunciation of major provisions of the law."

In cautioning against assuming that the McCarran-Walter Act is beyond reproach or improvement, the **Star** editorial advised: "Experience with this new law will help determine where changes should be made."

The **Washington Daily News** likewise noted that the report

repeated most of the arguments used against the Act when it was a bill before Congress "which passed the bill notwithstanding, then re-passed it by a two-thirds vote over a presidential veto."

Charging the report as "confusing," the **Daily News** highlighted a seeming contradiction in the Commission's proposals which urged unlimited immigration while stopping short of such a demand in its specific recommendations.

The **Daily News** jabbed sharply at the report's recommendation to allocate for the first three years a quota number of 100,000 to escapees and refugees from Europe.

After noting the report's contention that an immigration law should not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin, the **News** commented that despite recommendations of no discrimination and unlimited immigration the Commission only seeks to increase the annual quota from 154,675 to 251,162, and for the first three years would restrict use of the 100,000 increase to refugees from Europe.

"This of itself would appear to be discrimination against Asiatics," stated the **News**.

The **News** caustically labeled as "demagogy" the report's assertion that the United States can become a sanctuary for most of the displaced persons of the world.

"Experience under the new law may show that it should be amended in some particulars, but Congress will not find the report of the Truman Commission very helpful in that respect," concluded the **Daily News**.

The third newspaper, the **Times-Herald**, condemned the report of the Commission as hasty and ill-advised.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer welcomes opposition report

Seattle
The opposition reports of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization on the McCarran-Walter im-

migration act was welcomed editorially by the **Seattle Post-Intelligencer** last week.

"We welcome it because (1) it is of the utmost importance to this nation, both as concerns its integrity at home and its reputation abroad, to set up quotas of admission that will deal fairly on the basis of humanity with those who yearn to work and live in peace among us . . .

"And (2) because it is of supreme importance to this nation, in the interest of security and strength, to protect itself against admitting those who hate democracy and whose purpose is to destroy it."

The editorial regarded Sen. McCarran "in error" for saying the report was a rehash of the radical left-wing slant. It listed members of the clergy, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, endorsing the report.

The **Post-Intelligencer** cited the Oct. 16 statement of President Eisenhower. "We must resolve . . . to take from our own statute books any legislation that implies the blasphemy against democracy that only certain groups of Europeans are welcome on American shores."

While the **Seattle** paper cited protests of the national origin system of quotas, it pointed out how earnestly McCarran and his associates worked over this act. The P. I. seconded the thought of McCarran that the act was "tough, very tough on Communists, criminals and other subversives."

"And his act, codifying scrambled legislation accumulated over 150 years, contains progressive measures," the editorial continued. "It eliminates the bar to naturalization of aliens of Oriental birth, it ends a long-standing ban on Oriental immigration although within strict limits, it eliminates sex discrimination in filling quotas, it accords preference to foreign parents of American citizens, and removes quota restrictions from foreigners married to women who are U. S. citizens, or the brides of servicemen."

"But the evidence is strong that the McCarran Act does contain sections that tend inevitably to racial and religious

discrimination and we feel that these sections should be rewritten and amended," the **Post-Intelligencer** concludes. "The whole matter is of such importance that we think the act should be re-examined, studied, discussed and argued by the new Congress."

Honolulu Star-Bulletin cites naturalization principle

Honolulu
The **Honolulu Star-Bulletin** added a mid-Pacific notion to the widespread criticism being placed on the recently-enacted Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act. It recognized the equality in naturalization feature as a "milestone of achievement."

The editorial continues: "To thousands of residents of Hawaii this is one of the finest Christmas presents of the year. "To the whole Pacific area, it is a tangible expression of the American principle of equal treatment under the law and a sharp blow to enemies of this country who have been attacking us on racial grounds."

"Undoubtedly the law will be amended in some respects as the years go by. There are sections in it that should be amended. But the important thing is that it recognizes the principle that race should not be a bar to citizenship, and that principle will stand."

All congressmen urged to read report: Denver Post

Denver
"Whom Shall We Welcome," title of the report by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, should be read by every congressman, the **Denver Post** editorially urged last week.

"Even if he doesn't see fit to work for revision of the law from beginning to end, he will have starter information to eliminate a few of the gross unfairness from the McCarran-Walter Act and make other urgently needed alterations on it," the **Post** commented.

The **Post** felt the annual immigration quota increase from 154,000 to 251,000 was "not unreasonable in America."

Status of Japanese dollar bonds explained

(Readers of the **Pacific Citizen** have parents or friends who have purchased Japanese dollar bonds prior to the war. To bring them up to date on the status of their bonds, the possibilities of getting overdue interest and an explanation of the Sept. 25, 1952, agreement between Japan and the United States concerning these bonds, we asked this financial writer of **Sutro & Co., Los Angeles** and **San Francisco**, to present this special feature.—Editor.)

By **EUGENE ELLERY, JR.**
Los Angeles

It was in November, 1950, that the United States and Japanese governments through the Securities and Exchange Commission had granted the privilege of trading in some Japanese securities on the prime markets of the United States.

A total of some \$64,000,000 of Japanese bond issues were listed on the N.Y. stock exchange, N.Y. curb exchange, and the over-the-counter market. It "unfroze" a tremendous amount of capital to those of Japanese ancestry and other holders, undoubtedly lifting a heavy burden of want and uncertainty from the shoulders of those who patiently waited for this hoped-for development.

Bondholders recommended to hold securities

It was our considered opinion that immediate, current and constant information pertaining to market values, eligible securities and Japanese progress

toward reestablishing the high credit standing of the Japanese government was of paramount importance to them. It could only be presented to them through the medium of the Japanese vernaculars.

(Sutro and Co. of Los Angeles and San Francisco, of which this writer is a member, has undertaken to service these objectives in the Japanese vernaculars.)

Long studies were made of the conditions which would have a bearing on the market values of Japanese bonds, the potential possibilities of recouping not only the past due interest but the principal as well.

Known factors of Japanese productive capacity, their intense industry, sound judgment and economic history were all positive indications that business would gravitate to their industrial empire.

Whenever possible, we recommended holders of these securities should retain them in their possession, believing that it would be only a matter of time (and that not too long), when the market values would reflect the improvement of conditions in Japan and that resumption of debt service would be started.

On the first day trading was Stock Exchange, the majority of the issues were selling in the lows 40s. Today, two years after listing, the average value is nearer 1,200 per \$1,000 bond or selling in the high 120s. This does not include the accrued past due interest on the bonds,

which now involves a period of 11 years of unpaid accruals.

Adjust debt on bonds in Sept. 25 agreement

Under an agreement concluded Sept. 25, 1952 between U.S. and Japan, this debt settlement has been adjusted although at this writing its final form has not been completely outlined. There is sufficient information to confirm our judgment of an ultimate payout.

Overall redemption values of these bonds due to the accumulation of unpaid inter-

est during the period of 1942 to 1952 (and a few bonds from late 1941) has therefore, increased from a par value of \$1,000 per bond by various amounts from \$550 to \$700, thus having a prospective redemption value as of Dec. 31, 1952, which will range from \$1,500 to 1,700 per bond.

Under terms of the plan, this debt will be met in full either by continuing payments to individuals or redemption at earlier than maturity dates through operations of the sinking fund provisions.

Turn to Page 7

* NEW FEATURE starts in Jan. 30 Issue . . .

The Pacific Citizen Literary Experimental Page

- Original manuscripts of Nisei writers, of Nisei topics wanted, be it verse novelette or prose . . .
- Sketches . . . Special articles devoted to fine arts, music, literature . . .
- Book reviews . . . Edited by Mrs. Kats Kunitsugu, past Holiday editor.

FULL PAGE IN P.C. EVERY LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH

* Don't miss a single issue — Subscribe today. Rates: \$3 to JACL members; \$3.50 to non-members.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

ADACHI—Dec. 13, a girl Margaret Tomo to Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Robert Adachi (nee Yuriko Maruyama), San Pedro.

FUKUDA—Dec. 16, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Fukuda, Fresno.

FUKUMOTO—Dec. 24, a boy Robert Takayoshi to Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Fukumoto (nee Ritsu Kamoto), Pasadena.

FURUKAWA—Dec. 19, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Furukawa, Stockton.

HOSAKA—Dec. 13, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hosaka, San Diego.

INOUE—Jan. 3, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Inouye, Ft. Lupton, Colo.

ISHIMARU—Dec. 24, a girl Jeanine Faye to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ishimaru (nee Fusako Hachiya), Los Angeles.

KANEMOTO—Dec. 24, a girl Carol Kikye to Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kanemoto (nee Mineko Sanada), Los Angeles.

KITAMURA—Dec. 18, a boy Raymond Harumi to Mr. and Mrs. George Sutezo Kitamura (nee Katie Michiko Nakagawa), Los Angeles.

KOBATA—Dec. 12, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Kobata, San Francisco.

KUBOSUMI—Dec. 21, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kubosumi, Homedale, Ida.

MARUYAMA—Dec. 24, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Motochika Maruyama, Pasadena.

MATSUSHITA—Dec. 28, a boy Victor Junji to Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Matsushita (nee Yoshiko Hamasaki), Los Angeles.

MATSUMURA—Dec. 26, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Matsumura, Esparto.

MATSUZAKI—Dec. 19, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Matsuzaki, Sacramento.

MIKADO—Dec. 28, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mikado, Garden Grove.

MORI—Dec. 31, a boy Kenneth Lane to Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Harley Mori (nee June Ono), Los Angeles.

MORITA—Dec. 17, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Morita, San Francisco.

NAKAGAWA—Dec. 22, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nakagawa, Acampo.

NISHIDA—Dec. 11, a girl Christine Kazuko to Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nishida (nee Nanao Tanaka), Los Angeles.

OGAWA—a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Mitsushi Ogawa, Denver.

OYAMA—Dec. 23, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Tak Oyama, Caldwell, Ida.

RICHARDS—Dec. 22, a girl Nancy Ann to Mr. and Mrs. George Phillip Richards (nee Matsumi Inatomi), Los Angeles.

SUGIMACHI—Jan. 3, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sugimachi,

Seattle.

SUNATA—Jan. 4, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Sunata, Ft. Lupton, Colo.

TAKAMI—Dec. 31, twin girls to Mr. and Mrs. Sonny Takami, Nyssa, Ore.

TOKUDA—Jan. 7, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. George Tokuda, Seattle.

TOKUNAGA—Dec. 20, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Earl Tokunaga, Stockton.

TOMINAGA—Dec. 23, a boy William Hidetoshi to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Tominaga, San Jose.

TORIUMI—Dec. 6, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Misao Toriumi, San Francisco.

TSUKAHARA—Dec. 20, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Taro Tsukahara, San Francisco.

UYENO—Dec. 6, a boy Howard Akira to Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Uyeno, Fowler.

UYENO—Dec. 10, a boy Kenneth to Mr. and Mrs. Masato Uyeno (nee Matsuko Nakamura), Los Angeles.

YAGO—Jan. 1, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yago, San Francisco.

YAMAGUCHI—Dec. 25, a boy Chris Masao to Mr. and Mrs. Hajime James Yamaguchi, Coyote.

YAMASAKI—Dec. 28, a girl Frances Lynn to Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Yamasaki (nee Masako Kono), Venice.

YAMASHIRO—Dec. 27, a girl Elaine Misao to Dr. and Mrs. Charles K. Yamashiro (nee Aiko Kono), Los Angeles.

WEDDINGS

Amioka-Okada—Ted Amioka of Hawaii, and Masako Okada, New York, on Dec. 29.

Aoki-Komatsu—Shiro J. Aoki, 32, and Betty A. Komatsu, 27, both of Los Angeles, Jan. 11.

Arao-Ichihama—Dr. Raymond Arao, 30, and Minnie Ichihama, 32, both of Los Angeles, Jan. 11.

Kusuda-Tsuji—Tsuji Kusuda and Mary Tsuji, both of Garden Grove Dec. 21.

Nakada-Yanagisako—James Nakada and Virginia H. Yanagisako, both of Los Angeles, Dec. 24.

Sakurai-Yunoki—Paul T. Sakurai, Kersey, Colo., and Mitzi M. Yunoki, Olney Springs, Colo., Jan. 4.

Shimomi-Okawa—Carleton Shinichi Shimomi, 19 and Janet Takeko Okawa, 20, both of Honolulu, Dec. 26, at Los Angeles.

Tanabe-Akiyama—Harry Tanabe and Ruby Akiyama, both of Chicago, Dec. 12.

INTENTIONS

Rikio Ishikawa, 29, West Los Angeles, and Fumiko Tani, 22, San Jose.

Kazuo Kimura, 34, and Jane S. Hayashi, 29, both of Seattle.

Jimmy T. Nakamura, 21, and Jane H. Okamoto, 18, both of Seattle.

Kenjiro Nakashima, 25, Los Gatos, and Teruko Nagasaki, 25, Mt. View.

John Shimomura, 36, Toronto, Ont., and Elizabeth H. Imamoto, Seattle.

George S. Takahashi, 25, and Aiko Ogomori, 20, both of Los

Angeles.

Alice Yamaguchi and Hiroshi Sakahara, both of San Francisco.

ENGAGEMENTS

Helen Abe to Ben Shiozaki, both of Los Angeles, Dec. 31.

Janice Edamura to Tatsuo Goshu, both of Seattle, Dec. 25.

Shigeko Fukushima to Kaori Komoto, both of Fresno, Jan. 3.

Lily Mukai, Seattle, to Bob Takatsuka, Seabrook, N. J., Dec. 27.

Betty Noji to Jiro Yoshitake, both of Seattle, on Dec. 27.

Susie Shimizu, Seattle, to George Kuwahara, Reedley, on Jan. 4.

Janice Tanaka, Seattle, to George Sakurai, Portland, on Dec. 28.

Marion Unosawa, Seattle, to Ken Murakami, Auburn, Wash., on Dec. 26.

DEATHS

Seikichi Ase, Chicago, on Dec. 26.

Kyutaro Fujimoto, Chicago, on Dec. 30; survived by wife.

Takaji Fujiwara, 74, Gardena, Jan. 9; survived by wife, sons Takashi, Nobuo, Sadao; daughters Mmes. Tamiko Sugine, Yukiko Koseki, Fumiko Segawa and Masako Kawashima.

Joe Yozo Fukuda, 71, Salem, Ore., Jan. 4; survived by wife, and son Harvey.

Tokio Tom Kataoka, 37, Los Angeles, on Jan. 9; survived by wife, sons Kazuo, Jiro, daughters Kinue and Masae.

Enichi Kawaguchi, 68, Parlier, Jan. 6.

Yataro Matsui, 64, Seabrook, N. J., on Dec. 27.

Yasumatsu Mori, 81, Seabrook, N. J., on Dec. 20.

Mrs. Hatsuyo Nagasawa, Chicago, on Dec. 25; survived by husband and daughter Toshiko.

Jimme Sakogawa, 71, Madrone, Jan. 3; survived by wife, sons George, Harry, Dick, Jimmy and Charlie; daughters Mmes. Cora Okuba, Rose Yamaguchi, Dorothy Mayeda, Fusaie Mayeda.

Gotaro Sera, 81, Covina, on Jan. 11; survived by wife, sons Hideo, Yoshio, Takeo, Nobuo and Masao.

Violet May Tanaka, 34, Los Angeles, Jan. 8; survived by husband Earl.

Takichi Tomita, 69, Seattle, Dec. 30; survived by wife, sons Kiyoshi, Masaru, Richard, Robert, Masao, Yoshio; daughter Nancy.

Roy Yoshikatsu Yokota, 64, Pocatello, Dec. 31; survived by wife, sons Yoshiteru, Isamu; daughters Mrs. Yuki Harada and Mary.

Denver Dateline -

From Page 3
conditions out East are almost as bad as they were in Old Mexico, where they vacationed last October.

But, we're gonna baptize them as Denverites, and when fishing season rolls around we'll introduce them to the fightingest Rainbow trout they've ever hooked with a fly-rod—y'know the kind that Gen. Ike Eisenhower missed on his pre-campaign vacation trip to the Rockies.

And if Eddie Matsuda or Tom Kobayashi (both fervent 1000-ers) can't show us where to get fish, Hito Okada or Yosh Katayama, both of Salt Lake City, promise to send us some Utah trout.

Getting back to comings and goings, we'll note that Peter Ohtaki, formerly of Seattle, then a relocatee to Minneapolis, and now of L.A., we guess, was a recent visitor to town. So happened that we were lunching with sweet and pretty June Aochi, and the conversation got around to Pete and the glamorous job he had with Northwest Airlines, the shortest and most direct air route to the mysterious Orient, he tells us.

Anyhow, it ended up with a dinner date with Sue Maruyama, Denver JACL queen to the Chicago convention, and with June, who we'll bet will be a queen in 1954... Guess you have to be from out-of-town to have that air of fatal charm.

From Wyoming way, we had the Ujifusas as brief visitors. Their farm near Worland, not only grows vegetables and sugar beets, but the darned place also spouts oil wells. It's darned inconvenient, sez Mary Ujifusa, formerly Okugawa from La Junta, because when they drill for water, they get natural gas instead... Yeah, inconvenient... but...

Little Susan Ujifusa, age just 7, and a personality-plus child, has a natural affinity for our 4-year old Iris "Yummy". They played together all day, and in the evening, Susan was a brave and dignified little houseguest, and went to bed quietly. But, at the lonesome hour of midnight, it was too much for her, and she slept secure in the knowledge that her mother was near. The trust of a child for a parent is a wonderful thing...

Before we sign off we'd like

to mention an unusual situation that somehow I'd gotten into... Seems as how at dinner, there were 10 females and one lonesome married male. (We almost made a typographical error and spelled that "harried", or maybe it wouldn't be an error)... At any rate, Bess Yoshida and Marge Nishikawa from Alamosa, and Chick Okugawa from La Junta are bachelor girls in Denver attending schools. Young Kimi Okugawa from La Junta, one of these fine spring days, is going to be a very beautiful and personable young lady—and it's still a privilege to live in Colorado!

Japanese bonds -

From Page 5
The major feature of the plan are briefly:

- (1) Maturity dates of each issue are extended exactly 10 years. Past due coupons with minor exceptions are also extended exactly 10 years.
- (2) Commencing Dec. 22, 1952, bondholders will receive coupon interest on the 1942 coupons, and also on the 1941 coupons which are still unpaid on two issues.
- (3) Starting in 1953, bondholders will receive on the regular coupon dates as stated in their bonds, payments for two coupons every interest date through August, 1962. One of these will be of the current date and one dated 10 years earlier.

In effect this will produce a revenue to bondholders of exactly twice as much annually as the coupon-rate indicated on the bond. For example, holders of 5 percent bonds will receive \$50 each six months or \$100 a year; 7 percent holders will receive \$70 each six months or \$140 a year.

Should any bonds be called for redemption before the extended maturity dates, the redemption price will include the principal and the current interest to date of call.

(To Be Continued)

War bride feted

Baker, Ore.
A Japanese war bride, Mrs. Bill Graven, was honored recently by the Seventh Day Adventist church here. She is the former Sawako Hayashi of Hachioji-shi, Tokyo. Her husband recently finished a three-year enlistment in Japan with the 97th AAA Gun Bn.

TOYO Myatake STUDIO

318 East First Street
Los Angeles 12
MA 6-5681

"Insist on the Finest"

KANEMASA BRAND

Ask for Fujimoto's Edo Miso, Pre-War Quality at your favorite shopping centers

FUJIMOTO and COMPANY

302 - 306 South 4th West
Salt Lake City 4, Utah
Tel. 4-8279

SAITO REALTY CO.
HOMES - INSURANCE

One of the largest selections in L.A.
East: 2438 E. 1st St. AN 9-2117
West: 2421 W. Jefferson RE 3-3385
John Ty Saito
Tek Takasugi - John Y. Nishimura

EAGLE PRODUCE CO.
Bonded Commission Merchants

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

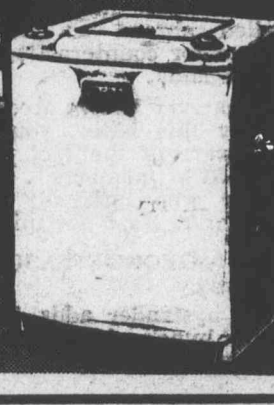
929-943 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 15 TR 6686

THE MAYTAG AUTOMATIC GETS CLOTHES CLEANEST!

washing action

- Famous Gyraform
- Fully automatic
- No bolting down

See it today at...
So. Calif. Appliance Co.
309 E. 1st St., L. A. MI 0362



天下 一品

萬

IMPORTED
GENUINE
SHOYU

KIKKOMAN

PAGE SEVEN

Hectic Beginnings

The first few months of the new year are busy ones for all JACL chapters. First thing on the agenda pertains to assisting Issei file their annual address reports as required by the Alien Registration act. There is no doubt that everyone appreciates this public service as it saves the working people, especially those in urban areas, from going to congested post offices to fulfill their duty.

JACL chapters have been permitted to act in behalf of the government to accept cards and file them for the Issei.

The next task concerns organization of naturalization classes for aged Issei who desire to take examinations in Japanese. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has granted recognition to classes organized under supervision of public school systems or an approved organization. Examiners will take it for granted the applicant is versed in the required general knowledge— which is an advantage for the Issei.

Chapters will be provided Japanese translations of Form N-400, the petition for naturalization. From this work sheet, chapters can assist Issei by typing the information to a regular form. It shall consume just as much time preparing this as evacuation claim forms, but the Issei will appreciate this assistance.

In addition to these public services to the community, the chapter also has certain organizational functions to complete.

Foremost is the annual membership drive. The income derived is one of the major sources of revenue for National Headquarters. It is urgent that this drive be completed as quickly as possible.

Because the Washington and regional offices are going to be in operation until October, 1953, the annual ADC fund quotas should be met by each chapter.

The membership and cabinet officers of each chapter, thus, begin the new year in high gear. The extent to which these projects are carried out shall determine the ultimate success of the program for the remainder of the year.

FROM THE FRYING PAN . . .

Fresh Tomatoes by July

Denver

The temperature climbed to 72 degrees in Denver a few days ago. For Denver, that's unusual. We're going to get some real goose pimple weather yet, but three balmy days in a row did nudge that old gardening urge currently in hibernation.

Here in Denver we usually get frost soon after the middle of September. That means our tomatoes get nipped right at the peak of their productivity. Well, this year, I think I have a way to beat the frost. Instead of waiting until the end of May to transplant store-boughten tomato plants only six or eight inches tall, I'm going to plant some that are a foot or a foot and half tall. They will, I hope, mature early enough so we'll be eating tomatoes by mid-July.

Where am I going to get such big plants? I'm going to grow them, starting a few months from now. I'm going to grow them in the house, giving them as much attention as the kids and the parakeet now get. Anybody know why the idea shouldn't work?

by Bill Hosokawa

Fresh Tomatoes by July

Pete Ohtake, the Northwest Airlines glad-hander dropped into town the other day and reported among other things, that his company's planes are flying from Tokyo to Seattle faster than time—with an assist from the International dateline, that is.

Their stratocruisers leave Tokyo, for instance, at noon Sunday and land in Seattle still a few hours before noon, Sunday. The liners make the flight with only one stop, at lonely little Shemya, a weirdly beautiful island far out on the Aleutian chain.

This reminded Harry Matoba that the first time he came to the United States in 1914, the voyage took something like 30 days.

Monica Sone (Seattleites will remember her as Kazuko Itoi) will have her book, called "Nisei Daughter," published early next month. It's a good one. Look for it.

Mrs. Sone tells about her childhood in Seattle, how she learned that she wasn't a Yankee, the first rebuffs because of race, the shock of evacuation and the joyful chal-

lenge of relocation. But the book is best when she relates with insight, humor and understanding, the incidents of childhood in a "Li'l Tokio."

This may well be the most readable, most literate book about the Nisei ever written by one of them.

Just to bring you up to date, Mike has named the family parakeet Niki. Maybe it's spelled Nicky or Nickie. Anyway, it's derived from St. Nicholas since N. came to live with us on Christmas. So far, he hasn't learned to talk. In fact, he spent most of the first week just sitting in his cage and watching the family with a dazed look on his little face.

Only thing I can figure is that he was stunned by the shock of meeting our family. It's quite an experience, I can assure you.

Incidentally, I think the first impact of TV is wearing off in our house. One adult and two young ones walked out in the middle of a Sid Caesar-Imogene Coca program to go about their business.

JOURNEY THROUGH JAPAN . . .

Communism in Japan

— III —

Japan and its population of some 83,000,000 occupies an important position in the program to contain the spread of Communism in Asia. Therefore there were sighs of relief in this country when not one Communist candidate for the Diet was elected last fall.

Students of Japanese politics cautioned us, however, by saying that one cannot ignore the fact that were close to 900,000 cast for the unsuccessful candidates.

There is no doubt that the total number of Communists and their sympathizers present a serious problem. They can create disturbances to sabotage national defense.

by Saburo Kido

The Japanese advance many reasons for such Communist strength.

One seems to be that the American authorities tried to Christianize Japan which antagonized the major Japanese religious groups, such as the Buddhists.

The charge is also made that the occupation authorities coddled the Communists in the initial stages.

Fortunately for the western democracies, Communist leaders began to quarrel among themselves as to their policies and strategy. Their attack on the royal household did not appeal to the populace. Then the fact that orders were taken from Moscow began to make people realize that Com-

munists were not for Japan in their loyalty.

Tactics employing terrorism, which culminated in the May Day riots, did the most to alienate the support of the Japanese people.

After going underground, Communist infiltration seems to be making tremendous headway. It is taking hold of youth movements and through them the parents.

The fear expressed today in Japan is that unless the standard of living is maintained, the people will turn to anything in desperation. Therein lies the danger of Communism in the future.

Japan's economy is not on a sound footing. The Korean war boom has been helping to tide things over the threatening collapse.

In Nagoya, we heard about the chinaware industry coming to a stop. In Osaka we heard about the distressing condition of the textile industry.

Trade with Communist China seems to have special appeal. But the relationship with the western allies prevents Japan from entering this field excepting on a barter basis on a limited scale.

If Japan can be converted into the "workshop of Asia", everyone should be happy. But feeding the millions without the sources of raw materials is a stupendous task.

The tariff question is a delicate subject as far as Japan is concerned. Her livelihood depends on foreign trade. If the outlet is choked, there is bound to be repercussions. The role that American diplomacy plays in this field is going to be a major factor.

There is considerable anti-foreign feeling. This may be explained as a free country and its people trying to relax their muscles to see if they are once again a sovereign nation.

Newspapers have been playing up the stories on various problems which remain to be settled such as jurisdiction over the United Nations troops principally Americans and Australians; tariff, trade, rearmament, war criminals, and so forth.

The Japanese people frankly admit that things could have been worse under any other occupation rule but the Americans. Admiration for Gen. Douglas MacArthur is sincere. It was the general's prestige that enable Japan to make such a speedy recovery and his championing brought about the early peace treaty.

To be Continued

Editor's Mailbox: barber's rights - M'Carran act opposition - 'sayonara' note

Is it a prerogative?

Having read several items relating to the so-called "discriminations act" of Watsonville, and having suffered such indignities many times through the years, I feel that in spite of the embarrassment at the time, the principle should be upheld, and that under the free enterprise system, the individual owner of a business can well decide who shall or shall not benefit from his service.

I further feel that we Nisei tend to get confused too much over a slight which may well be directed at us as an obnoxious individual and not because of ancestry. It may well behoove us to have that strength and pride which will enable us to pass off such incidents with a shrug.

It seems silly to coerce a person rendering a service if such a thing is possible, in order to prove a point (of dubious merit). The JACL might well place its effort into more constructive channels. From a personal point of view, I would fight any law that would force me to work on any person that I didn't like, and it is my prerogative, if I felt so inclined to anyone at anytime.

Why shouldn't a barber have the same privilege?

—M. M. HORII, DDS.

Gardena
(The barber shop incident was one of refusing service—not because of any obnoxious quality—but of race. What man has a right to defy God in His decision to create one man black, another yellow and a third man white?)

Contra McCarran Act
After several months of successfully containing myself, I

find myself no longer able to read on without interspersing a few opinions of mine which are not calculated to make us friends . . .

To begin with, I have not been at all happy about the attitude of the JACL toward the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, especially the manner in which it seemed to embrace the legislation blind-hog, exhorting all Nisei to pressure their Congressmen to praise, push and pass the bill. Occasionally it was stated parenthetically that the bill, of course, was not a perfect one, but there was never the suggestion that the Nisei might write to their senators and representatives asking for reconsideration of the many undemocratic features proposed in the bill. No, we had to be sold a bill of goods, and besides we were "only codifying what was already the law of the land."

Perhaps it is a sign of our times that some of the so-called liberals now wishfully accept the dim possibility of gaining more by feeding on the crumbs from the tables of conservatives, yea even reactionaries, than by taking the lead in fights for constructive legislation.

Perhaps it is a sign of naivete not to believe that being a second-class citizen subject to downgrading is immeasurably better than being a third-class alien.

Perhaps it is a sign of an abysmally unrealistic attitude to wonder if it is not a little out of line to stand in sharp opposition on this legislation to the many religious, social service, civil liberties and other liberal groups that aided the Nisei and Issei so much in our time of desperation and need. To my peculiar way of think-

ing, the Holiday issue of the Pacific Citizen was an affront to the intellectual integrity of the Nisei. The flaunting of such inexactitudes as "the national origin quota system has been revised to remove racial discrimination" and "no group of Asians has protested this (charging immigrants of Asian ancestry to quota of country of ancestry rather than birth)" and "proper corrective action can be obtained with relative ease when need for it is proved to exist" should fool no thinking Nisei.

. . . It would appear now that caution is being advised the Issei that there may be boobytraps in the McCarran-Walter Act. The next thing we know maybe the PC will be finding out that the Act is still fundamentally discriminatory and some of the new denaturalization provisions a violation of basic American concepts. And there could come the admission that the JACL wasn't really pumping for the bill—it merely wanted the bill as a stepping stone for a good immigration act.

For all the brave hopes of Congressman Walter, this codified legislation to protect the antiseptic shores of the United States has not been widely hailed abroad as formidable source for counteracting Soviet propaganda.

Whatever I have accomplished by this letter, you should be aware of the fact that not all JACL members . . . subscribe wholeheartedly to this policy. At least not this one.

—GEORGE YASUKOCHI Berkeley
(A bystander adds, "What a lovely bunch of loquacious imponderables?"—Ed.)

Deep appreciation

In announcing my transfer to Washington for a new assignment outside the Japanese Claims Section, I wish to express my deep appreciation for the cooperation and courtesy which I have always received from claimants and their attorneys. I have been engaged in evacuation claims work for very nearly three years, having served one year in the San Francisco office before coming here.

As Attorney in Charge of the Los Angeles office, it has been necessary for me to negotiate many difficult questions of law or fact which naturally arose in the course of processing hundreds of claims.

I can truthfully say that in pursuing these problems my relations with the Japanese American community have been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual frankness and trust.

My successor, Johnston K. Walker, is known to many of you since he was previously on the staff of this office. He is an exceptionally able and experienced attorney and I am confident that under his supervision the task of processing evacuation claims in the Southern California Area will proceed with increased effectiveness.

I would have preferred a personal goodbye to my many friends of Japanese ancestry. Since that has been precluded by lack of time, I hope I shall be forgiven for saying, "sayonara" through the medium of the press. The best good fortune in 1953 to all of you!

—JOHN T. ALLEN
Los Angeles

PAGE EIGHT