



World War II Vets May Bolt Spokane VFW

Enlistments in Army Air Corps Opened to Japanese American Group as Wartime Ban Lifted

AAF Recruiting Program Now Coordinated To Fit New Regulation, War Department Official Assures Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, T. H.—Enlistment in the U. S. Army Air Force is now open to Americans of Japanese ancestry, who have heretofore been excluded from service with this branch of the country's armed forces, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, whose Washington bureau was informed of this fact by Maj. William M. Best of the air corps.

In line with this announcement, it was reported that Americans of Japanese ancestry who enlisted for service with the air forces were put into other units, will be returned to the air force, as they originally wished.

Though the actual ruling barring Nisei Americans from the air forces was rescinded on December 10, 1945, the recruiting program of the AAF was not coordinated to fit the new regulation, according to the War department.

The situation was brought to light by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which in February, 1946, received a letter from a group of Hawaiian GIs at Camp Beale, California, who protested the treatment given "one of our buddies" Japanese extraction."

According to the letter, the Nisei had enlisted in the regular army for three years, signing up for the Air Corps. At Camp Beale the Nisei was told that he would not be accepted for this branch of service and would be transferred to the Quartermaster corps.

The Star-Bulletin took up the protest with the United States army and with the recruiting office in Honolulu.

It was made plain both by the recruiting office and by the office of the commanding general at Camp Beale that there was, in January, no authority to shift to the quartermaster corps a soldier who had enlisted specifically for the air corps," the Star-Bulletin reported.

An inquiry was sent to the war department from the office of the commanding general in Hawaii, while the Star-Bulletin's Washington bureau took the case directly to the War Department.

On April 12, after investigating the case, the War Department replied as follows to the Star-Bulletin:

As of November 1, 1945, there was an existing regulation to the effect that there were no vacancies for Japanese Americans in the Army Air Forces. This regulation was rescinded December 10, 1945, and the recruiting program of the AAF evidently had not been coordinated to fit this regulation.

Japanese Americans who enlisted for a 3-year period in the AAF will be recalled to the branch of their choice.

Enlisted personnel section of the AAF will start action to recall the Japanese Americans, who are in question, to their original branch of service that they enlisted in.

CALIFORNIA STATE SUIT TO CHEAT FARM

RESNO, Calif.—The State has an escheat suit against Kei and Mary Nakashima and Akiko Ishii Teraoka in an effort to confiscate 40 acres of farm property near Parlier which has been operated by the Nakashima family, it was reported this week.

The land is now in the name of Akiko Teraoka, an American niece of the Nakashimas, but a complaint alleges that the Nakashima family took possession of the land in 1934 and have operated it since that time.

Three Veterans Offer Blood to Save Nisei Youth

SAN FRANCISCO — Three war veterans, two of whom fought in the South Pacific and one in Europe, showed up last week when an emergency call was placed for blood donors to save the life of a Japanese American youth, Henry Uwai-zumi, who was about to undergo a major operation, Herb Caen reported in the San Francisco Chronicle on May 18.

The three donors who showed up at Highland hospital to offer their blood for the Japanese American were, according to Caen, Kenneth Coates and Victor Hollister, both South Pacific vets, and Seiphio Russell, a Negro who fought in Europe.

Salt Lake Nisei Soldier Drowns In Berlin Lake

Parents Informed Of Accidental Death Of Shiro Asahina

BERLIN, Germany — Pfc. Shiro Asahina of Salt Lake City was one of two American soldiers who were drowned on May 19 when their light canoe capsized on Schlechtensee, a lake in the southwestern suburbs of Berlin, headquarters of the 305th infantry regiment announced on May 20.

American military and German civilian police were engaged in dragging the lake for the bodies in water 25 to 30 feet deep, the announcement added. Investigators said the soldiers were boating alone when the accident occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Asahina of 435 East 7th South St., Salt Lake City, were notified on May 23 of the death of their youngest son, Shiro, by drowning in Berlin on May 19. The War Department notification by telegram was unaccountably delayed although the Associated Press story which reported the death of Pfc. Asahina was released on May 20. The Asahinas have three other sons who were recently discharged after service in the Army, George, a captain in the medical corps and winner of a Silver Star for heroism in combat, Gunji and Tommy.

Oregon Reactivates JACL Chapter

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The Mil-Columbia chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, which was inactivated by the evacuation of 1942, was reorganized May 19 at a meeting held in Dee, Oregon. Mamoru Noji of Parkdale, Ore., was elected president.

First Canadian Deportees Will Sail Next Week

Voluntary Repatriates Scheduled to Leave On American Ships

WINNIPEG, Man. — The first group of Japanese Canadian repatriates will sail from Vancouver on two United States passenger ships on May 27 and May 31, the New Canadian reported last week.

All of the 1,500 persons scheduled for departure are voluntary repatriates or dependents of parents who have requested repatriation.

Meanwhile, a campaign is now under way among Japanese Canadians to raise funds to support the present appeal of the deportation orders before the Privy Council. The government deportation decrees were upheld by the Canadian Supreme Court in March and the final appeal to the Privy Council was instituted.

Some 350 persons were scheduled to leave the evacuee center at Tashme, B. C. for Vancouver on May 24 and 25 and this group is expected to be joined by deportees from Slocan, Greenwood and other British Columbia centers for the evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Farmer Kills Self With Shotgun

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Shinji Aizawa, 49, a long-time resident of the Jerome area, was found dead in his bedroom on the J. T. Martin ranch east of here on May 18, county coroner Joseph Wiley reported. The coroner said it was suicide.

Death was caused by a 12-gauge shotgun blast which entered the neck, Wiley said. Friends said Aizawa had been despondent in recent weeks. He is survived by his wife and five sons.

Italian Brides of Nisei GIs Leave for Home in America

LEGHORN, Italy—An unspecified number of Italian and French war brides of Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team are expected to leave for the mainland United States and Hawaii in the near future.

The first two brides of Nisei GIs to leave for their new homes boarded the USS Algonquin recently for the United States. They are Mrs. Antonietta C. Oyadomori, wife of Pfc. Masanobu Oyadomori, and Mrs. Jusettina Miyamoto, wife of Staff Sgt. Kaoru Miyamoto. Both are bound for homes in Hawaii and both of the wives will go to California to await the arrival of their husbands. The couples will make the last long lap of the long journey from California to Hawaii together.

Both Sgt. Miyamoto and Pfc. Oyadomori met their wives in Lecco and the couples were recently married in Leghorn. Sgt. Miyamoto is one of the few remaining members of the original 442nd Combat Team and has fought from the Anzio beachhead to the Po Valley and participated in the 442nd's campaign in the Vosges mountains of northeastern France.

Recently Chaplain George Aki of the 442nd announced that he had received pertinent information regarding the wives of Japanese American GIs who are leaving Italy shortly for the United States and Hawaii. GIs have been advised to contact Peter Aoki of the Greater New York Citizens Committee for Japanese Americans, the organization which will assume responsibilities concerning brides of the Nisei soldiers.

Paratroop Leader Condemns Post 51's Discrimination Against Japanese Americans

Applications of Two 442nd Infantry Veterans Blackballed at Last Meeting of VFW Post; Incident Is Repetition of Similar Situation Last Year

SPOKANE, Wash.—Angered by the refusal of a number of World War I veterans in Spokane's Veterans of Foreign Wars post No. 51 to permit American veterans of Japanese ancestry to join the organization, a majority of the members of the VFW post, led by World War II veterans, this week threatened to bolt and to form a new VFW organization in the city.

The latest incident, a repetition of a similar situation last year when the VFW post blackballed the application of wounded

combat veterans of Japanese ancestry, was precipitated when the applications of two Japanese American veterans of the famous 442nd Combat Team were turned down at the first May meeting. (Under the VFW constitution only three blackballs are required to reject any application. The Spokane post has 3,000 members.)

Rock Hutchings, national commander of the Airborne Veterans of World War II and a member of Post 51, threatened to form his paratroopers and the bulk of the chapter's 3,000 members into a new VFW post if "certain narrow-minded World War I veterans" do not admit Roy K. Funakoshi and George Y. Hijiya into the organization.

"We will form a truly American group that will be open to Japanese American veterans," Hutchings declared in a public statement. "Post 51 is riding for a fall because it is neither carrying out the policies of the VFW national organization, or is it practicing the American way of life."

Funakoshi and Hijiya are both veterans of the 3rd battalion of the 442nd Combat Team that rescued the "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division in northwestern France. Hijiya was wounded in that engagement. Funakoshi, who enlisted in the Regular Army before Pearl Harbor, has a record of 52 months service, 18 months overseas. Both have unit citations with two clusters.

Discrimination against Japanese Americans by the post began last summer when two veterans of the 442nd, one of whom was recovering from combat wounds at Baxter general hospital in Spokane, were refused admittance. They were Pfc. Richard Naito, who was severely wounded in Italy, and First Sgt. Thomas Imai who served with Naito. They were denied membership on the excuse that Pacific war veterans in the organization might resent them. Post 51 officials at that time advised the Japanese Americans "to form their own post."

The report of the Spokane VFW's discriminatory attitude gained world-wide notoriety and publication of the story of the incident by Stars and Stripes and other GI newspapers resulted in a flood of protest from American troops in both the Pacific and European theaters against Post No. 51's attitude. Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd Combat Team, sent a letter to the VFW post, protesting the latter's stand while Lieut. Gen. Lucian Truscott, commander of the Fifth Army, condemned the post's discrimination against Japanese Americans.

Jean Brunner, then national commander of the VFW, characterized the Spokane post's discrimination as "stupid" and said that it did not represent the view of the National VFW.

Later, Tech. Sgt. Spady A. Koyama applied for membership to the Spokane post. Koyama was in the Pacific during the entire war and received Japanese shrapnel wounds in his chest in the invasion of Leyte. Koyama was similarly blackballed but no reason was given for the action.

Funakoshi and Hijiya first ap-

plied for membership to the post in April and their applications were originally rejected because they "lacked the documentary evidence necessary."

Paratroopers in the Spokane VFW post immediately used their voting privileges in a "no more members" campaign and blackballed over a hundred other veterans who were to be admitted to the chapter. The paratroopers said that they had taken this step as a protest move since the Japanese Americans had been rejected "for no reason at all" and that they would blackball all other applications until the applications of the Nisei soldiers were approved.

Post Commander Edward M. Wayne, sympathetic to the cause of the Nisei, demanded at the VFW post's last meeting that the applications of Funakoshi and Hijiya be reviewed again.

Funakoshi tried once more, submitting the only documentary evidence necessary for VFW membership—a discharge certificate—and was rejected a second time with no excuse. It was following this that Hutchings and his paratroopers announced that they would lead a movement to form a new VFW post unless the Nisei were permitted to join the organization.

Blackballed by the VFW, Spady Koyama was invited to join the American Veterans Committee and the Military Order of the Purple Heart. He has served as acting chairman of the AVC organization in Spokane and was elected adjutant at the last meeting of the Purple Heart organization. Koyama also was active in the formation of the Spokane chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and was elected as official delegate at the last JACL meeting.

National VFW Head Raps Spokane Ban

BOISE, Idaho—Joseph M. Stack, Pittsburgh, Pa., national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said on May 20 he "didn't like" the reports that two Japanese Americans, overseas veterans, were blackballed from joining the VFW's Post No. 51 at Spokane, Wash.

Stack, arriving in Boise for a visit to the Idaho department of Veterans of Foreign Wars, said he had not yet received an official report of the action of the Spokane post and was contacting VFW headquarters in Kansas City to "learn more about it."

"I am surprised at the action of the post," he said. "It is unfortunate. Of course, our by-laws provide that three blackballs can reject a man. We have had a lot of white men blackballed, but then we have numerous Japanese Americans in our organization. We also have Negroes and Indians."

Following the rejecting of Pfc. Richard Naito and Sgt. Thomas Imai by the VFW's Post No. 51 in Spokane in 1945, the Idaho department of the VFW sent an invitation to the Nisei veterans to join the Idaho group as members-at-large.

Japanese Americans Honor Dillon Myer in Tribute to Success of War Relocation

**WRA Director Awarded Scroll by New York JACL
At Hotel Roosevelt Dinner; Myer Enumerates
Factors Which Helped Resettlement Program**

NEW YORK—Americans of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942 joined this week in a testimonial tribute to Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority which carried out the successful resettlement of the evacuee group from 1942 to 1946. The occasion was a dinner on May 22 at the Hotel Roosevelt, sponsored by the New York chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

In his talk to the Nisei and to the many guests who attended to honor the WRA director, Mr. Myer stressed his conviction that the WRA had done a good job in relocation and declared that he believed that the timing was right for the WRA to close the centers and go out of business.

Mr. Myer listed four factors which, he declared, helped make the successful resettlement of the 115,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry possible:

"We were dealing with a remarkably well disciplined and cooperative group of people.

"The 100th Battalion, the 442nd Infantry Combat Team and the thousands of Nisei who served in the Pacific did a job which inevitably won acceptance among the general public.

"The WRA was very fortunate in having a group of highly capable and self-sacrificing men and women on its staff.

"The fact that a large number of individuals and public-spirited organizations saw fit to voluntarily devote a great deal of time and energy to the best interests of the evacuated people."

Summing up his opinions regarding the place of the Nisei in America today in comparison with the pre-evacuation status of the group, Dillon Myer said:

"I feel there is still and there will continue to be some discrimination on the West Coast. But I am most definitely of the opinion that the process of integration in that area has experienced a very healthy beginning, and I feel that even the farming people, whose return quite normally has faced the most serious obstacles, will be pretty well adjusted to at least the pre-evacuation level within the next one or two years."

Mr. Myer told of his personal feelings of support for the proposed legislation to set up an Evacuation Claims Commission for the purpose of indemnifying Japanese Americans for evacuation losses. He also stated his personal convictions of support for an amendment to the naturalization law which would permit lawfully resident aliens, not now eligible for citizenship, to become naturalized. He noted that such a development would help put an end to a great part of the discriminatory practices which are still indulged in on the West Coast, particularly as they are permitted to develop from the alien land laws and licensing restrictions.

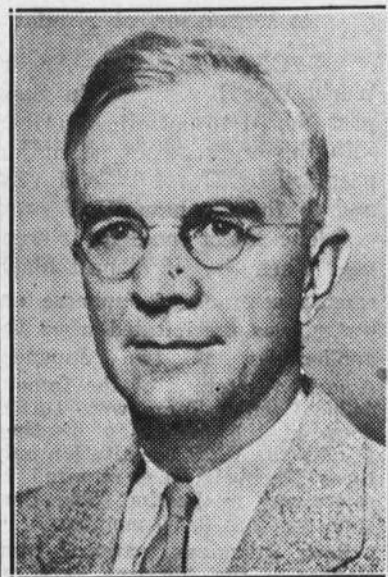
Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, presented a scroll to Mr. Myer in recognition of the latter's service in the war time relocation of the evacuees. The message on the scroll from "the JACL and their friends" paid tribute to Mr. Myer as a "champion of human rights and decency."

The scroll's message also noted that Dillon S. Myer had "capably and ably administered the WRA under the most difficult of circumstances and against the most vicious of opposition in a manner which commended him to the American people and the evacuee population."

Guest speakers at the dinner were Bishop James E. Walsh of Maryknoll; Edward J. Ennis, formerly head of the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the U. S. Department of Justice; Esther B. Rhoads, American Friends Service Committee; Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, chairman, National Refugee Service; Roger N. Baldwin, director American Civil Liberties Union; John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War; and Mike Masaoka. Henry Goshu acted as toastmaster. The greetings of the New York JACL chapter were conveyed by Yurino Takayoshi, president.

Among the guests who were introduced were Earl M. Finch of

WORK HAILED



DILLON S. MYER, national director of the War Relocation Authority, was honored on May 22 in New York City at a testimonial dinner sponsored by members and friends of the New York JACL chapter.

Hattiesburg, Miss.; Joseph G. Farrell, Hartford, Conn., American Red Cross field director with the 442nd Combat Team in Italy; Mrs. Dillon S. Myer; Miss Sono Osato; ex-Sergeant Ben Kuroki; Ken Nakano, executive secretary of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy; Robert M. Benjamin, co-chairman, Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans; Edith Lowery, executive secretary, Home Missions Council; Dr. Edwin T. Iglehart, executive secretary, New York Church Committee for Japanese Americans; Rev. Sojiro Shimizu, Japanese Christian Institute and Jobu Yasumura, American Baptist Home Missions society.

Rev. Alfred Akamatsu of the Japanese Methodist church gave the invocation. The Japanese American Creed was read by Miss Shigeko Kawano.

Ruby Yoshino sang three songs. She was accompanied at the piano by her husband, Rudolph Scharr.

Messages of appreciation from many prominent Americans were read to the guests by Masao Satow.

Messages included those from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Oscar L. Chapman, undersecretary of the Department of Interior; Secretary of War Patterson; Henry A. Wallace; Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah; Senator James Mead of New York; Hito Okada and Saburo Kido, JACL; Senator Abe Murdock of Utah; Commissioner Ugo Carusi; Clarence Pickett, AFSC; Dr. Mark A. Dawber; Toru Matsumoto; William Agar; Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug; Attorney General Tom C. Clark; Abe Fortas, former undersecretary of the Interior department; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz; Bishop Henry St. George Tucker; Bishop G. Bromley Oxman; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Joseph Farrington, delegate from Hawaii; John W. Nason, president, Swarthmore college; Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and Senator David Walsh.

Captain Fujisaki Visits in Denver

DENVER—Capt. Charles Fujisaki recently returned to Denver after 13 months overseas.

Capt. Fujisaki has received the India-Calcutta-American Defense ribbon and the CBI Victory ribbon. Before his induction he interned at the Mercy hospital in Denver. He is at present visiting Yutaka Terasaki.

Nisei to Study Group Attitudes In Chicago Area

CHICAGO — The award of a Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowship to a Japanese American for work in the field of race relations was disclosed on May 16 as Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, announced the names of 50 persons who will receive fellowships totaling \$100,000.

Thirty-one Negroes are listed as among those who will receive fellowships.

Dave Masato Okada of Sacramento, Calif., is one of three non-Negro northerners who will receive fellowships. Okada will study at the University of Chicago on the growth of racial attitudes in Chicago's new Japanese American community which has been established as a result of the resettlement program which followed the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942. The study will place special stress on the relationship of Nisei attitudes in Chicago toward the Negro group.

The fund of about \$20,000,000 was established in 1917 "for the benefit of mankind" by Julius Rosenwald, who died in 1932.

Elk Grove Girl Reported Missing

SACRAMENTO — The Bee reported on May 21 that the sheriff is checking to determine whether Helen S. Ino of the Elk Grove, reported missing by her parents last week, has gone to Los Angeles or Utah.

The latest report being checked by deputies was made by a railroad brakeman who said he saw a girl answering Miss Ino's general description on a train headed for Utah and that she had a ticket for Ogden.

Previously a cab driver had stated that he had driven a girl answering Miss Ino's description to the Southern Pacific station and that she had told him she was going to Los Angeles.

Relatives of the missing girl reported to authorities that she had withdrawn \$700 from the bank shortly before her disappearance.

Salt Lake Group Will Hold Annual Talent Fete June 1

For the fourth successive year the Young People's Fellowship of the Salt Lake City Japanese Christian church will hold its annual "Extravaganza," a talent parade featuring Nisei artists, to be held this year at the West high school auditorium, 241 North 2nd West on Saturday, June 1, at 8 p. m.

Artists famous throughout Utah will be present, as well as local entertainers, the chairman, Mrs. Yo Takagaki, announced this week.

A drawing will be held during intermission with prizes to include a radio, nyons, electrical appliances and a 100-lb. sack of rice.

An innovation in the program will allow members of the audience to participate and share the prizes to be awarded the contestants. Mrs. Takagaki and Fudge Iwasaki are joint chairmen.

Race Bias in U. S. Statutes Criticized by Nisei War Veteran

NEW YORK — Calling for the elimination of race prejudice from United States laws on immigration and naturalization, ex-Sergeant Ben Kuroki, special representative of the National JACL, told the 52nd annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's clubs at the Hotel New Yorker on May 16 that the United States is the only one of the "Big Five" nations now meeting with the United Nations organization which "has discriminated in naturalization and immigration policies."

"With these stark barriers facing the Oriental nations in the Pacific, I wonder just how sincerely they will accept the United States as a moral and spiritual leader in democracy," Kuroki added.

The Japanese American discussed the problems of Nisei veterans in employment, and noted that a certain large labor union in the Pacific Northwest "is refusing membership to Nisei war veterans." He told the 1,217 delegates and visitors to the convention that because Nisei veterans cannot get

Washington News-Letter Four Years Ago It Was E-Day For Nisei in Palo Alto

By JOHN KITASAKO

Today is an anniversary of a sort. This is the day four years ago, May 25, 1942, that the Army took us into custody, transported us from our home in Palo Alto, California, to the "safety" of a stable 500 miles away in the Santa Anita racetrack.

It was evacuation day for the Japanese in Santa Clara Valley. It was the day people who believed in the inviolability of constitutional rights insisted it could not happen, but it did, with a finality that left no doubt of the government's intention.

On that memorable morning, all the Palo Alto evacuees were at the point of assembly on time. Our life-long friends — the Kimuras, Yoshidas, Yamamuras, Satos, Okazawas, and others — were all there, ready to set out on a strange adventure. At least we would all be together, just as we had been for years. Journeying into the unknown, that gave us all strength.

Everyone appeared in good spirit. There was much laughter and joking, much to the surprise of the Caucasians who were there to say goodbye, and also somewhat to our surprise and delight.

None of the evacuees liked the deal, not one damned bit. But the time to fight it was past; it was now time for them to play ball with the Army, to take it with their chins high, and thus avoid as much wear and tear on their nerves as possible. They were playing it smart.

Yes, there were some tears, to be sure. But they were shed only when it came time to get aboard the three big Greyhound buses and the Caucasians friends gripped their hands firmly and said: "We're terribly sorry. We just began our fight too late. . . . Please do not let this awful thing make you bitter. Promise you won't. . . . We know you'll be back soon. Keep up your courage!"

Out of the welter of confusion and turmoil of the past four years, the indomitable spirit of the Nisei and their parents stands out sharply. We had never thought they had such an abundance of resiliency.

And it was a good thing they had, for the long stretch from the stinking stables of Santa Anita to the creaky barracks of Heart Mountain was strewn with all manner of heartaches and hardships.

Of course a few went under, but the vast majority came through in good shape, and that speaks well

Nisei Interpreters Rout 16 Japanese From Okinawa Cave

MANILA—Sixteen enemy Japanese who were hidden on southern Okinawa surrendered to American forces last week after they were routed out of their island cave by a team of picked Nisei interpreters. The enemy soldiers, it was reported, learned only upon their capture of the defeat of their country.

The Nisei interpreters came upon the sixteen during a systematic search they are now making of the island's myriads of deep caves.

for their sturdiness, stamina, and tenacity.

Courage—silent, passive, calm, free, philosophical—it was there in one form or another. And faith too—not always apparent but always there when it counted the most.

Taking a cursory glance over the positive and negative aspects of the evacuation, we'd say it has been beneficial from the standpoint of effecting a dispersal of the Nisei-Issei populace. They have discovered America and the real people; they have learned that California is not by any means America.

The Nisei today have measured the length and breadth of this land than they ever did. They have achieved more progress in integration in three years than they could have in ten or fifteen years on the West coast. They have experienced that resurgence of dignity that comes only from being treated as equals.

Then too the dispersal has freed them out of ruts into which they were forced by social and economic pressure and has bestowed on them the full measure of national dignity.

On the issue of loyalty and patriotism, the evacuees have stood, and for all exactly what they stand, with themselves and with the government, and that is a great gain.

But on the other hand, measured in terms of the material, physical, and spiritual damage inflicted, the evacuation can be condoned. The price paid by innocent people was too enormous for war or no war.

The loss in property through forced sales, the total disruption of normal living; the bewilderment and anguish and torture; the tending of deaths of the aged and infirm by the rigors of camp life; the snapping of minds under strain of confinement; the destruction of faith in American democracy.

Those are terrific costs, though they were paid by a small segment of American population. They can be pardoned only if the government has learned its lesson, and in the future exercises greater care and respect in its treatment of minorities.

That the evacuation was conceived and perpetrated by government in the throes of war, that it does not in any way justify the shameful wrong, especially when it was inflicted upon a peace-loving, self-sufficient minority who had contributed much to the culture and economy of this land.

We can only be glad that the evacuees were so well equipped to take it, or else the consequences would have been much greater.

POSTSCRIPTS: Saburo Kuroki, past president of the JACL, was in town last week with A. L. to confer with officials on deportation cases and to testify before a House committee hearing on Eberharther bill, which would grant more consideration to deportation cases. Despite a bad foot, Kido covered a ground between here and New York.

The Washington Laymen's League, a group of Christian laymen, is collecting funds to purchase a ship to send to Japan through church boards.

The Family Service Association of Washington, a unit of the Community Chest, is now preparing those services formerly extended to relocatees by the WRA. The transfer of functions came official last week after a series of negotiations by representatives of the Resettlement Commission, the WRA, and the Community Chest.

Success note: Lorraine Saki was one of the winners of the NBC - WRC contest for letters on how civilians can help in the food conservation program. She won a pair of nyons.

Deportee Wins Test Case in Denver Court

Permanent Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Granted by Judge

DENVER — Tomojin Sato, 57, who faced deportation orders because he once made a two-hour stopover in a Canadian port while enroute to Alaska was Monday granted a permanent writ of habeas corpus by United States District Judge Symes.

Sato had been held in county jail awaiting a hearing on deportation charges brought against him by the bureau of immigration. Records show Sato first came to Hawaii from Japan in 1907 and made several trips to the United States mainland as a seaman. In 1921 he came in at San Francisco from Peru as a seaman and remained in this country.

Since he came into the United States before the effective date of the immigration act of 1924, he was held to be a nondeportable alien. However, in 1926 he went to Alaska to work in a fishery and it was during this trip that he spent two hours in a Canadian port. Immigration officials contended this stop constituted a departure from the United States and the subsequent re-entry at Alaska was illegal.

Sato was represented by Samuel D. Menin and Toshio Ando of Ando and Yasui.

Denver Doctor Commended by Fifth Army

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGATION, Italy—First Lieut. Roy K. Futamata, Denver, Colorado, Assistant Battalion Surgeon of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was recently awarded the Fifth Army commendation by Colonel Virgil Miller, Winneconne, Wisconsin, commander of the crack Nisei outfit.

The citation commended his "displaying of great skill and coolness directing the work of the medical corpsmen and in administering first aid and blood plasma to the casualties." "The exemplary accomplishment of First Lieutenant Futamata in operating this medical installation in the face of the danger typifies the highest ideals of the medical department of the United States Army," the citation concluded.

The youthful Lieutenant is a 1935 graduate of Central high school, Pueblo, Colorado. He also attended the Chicago College of Commerce but left before receiving his degree to accept a position with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation of Pueblo. Then in January of 1942 the Army called Lieutenant Futamata into active service as a buck private. The ambitious officer rose in grade and in September of 1944 he accepted a direct commission as a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant on May 1945, when the Germans were signing their unconditional surrender documents.

His wife, pretty Irene M. Futamata, is presently residing in Legation. Lieut. Futamata's mother is living at 1665 Fillmore Street, Denver 4, Colorado. Lieutenant Futamata's brother, George, was killed in action in the autumn of 1944 when fighting with the 442nd Regimental Central Postal Directory in the vicinity of Sossenheim, France.

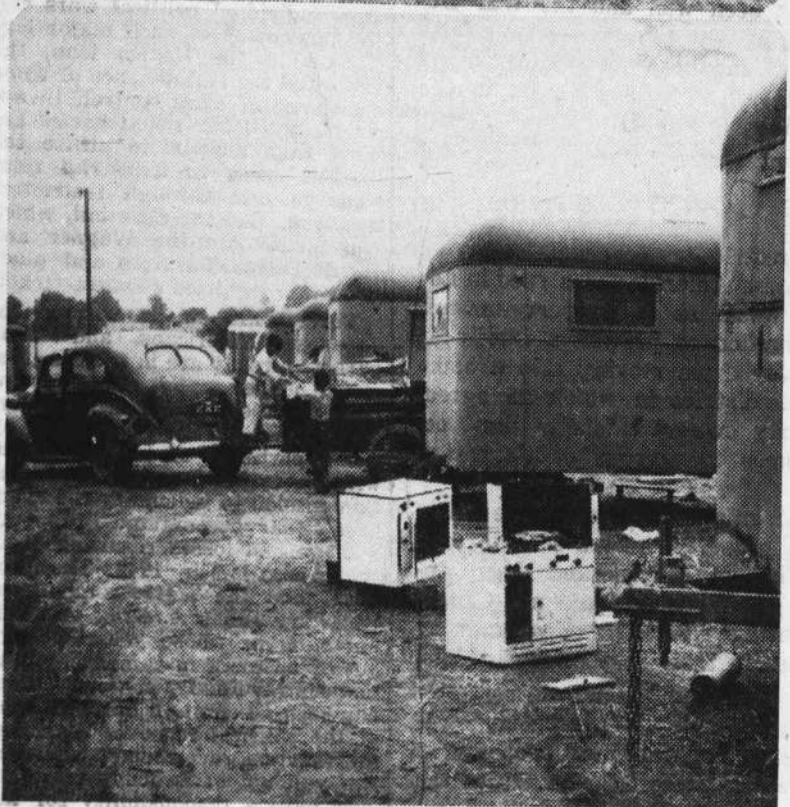
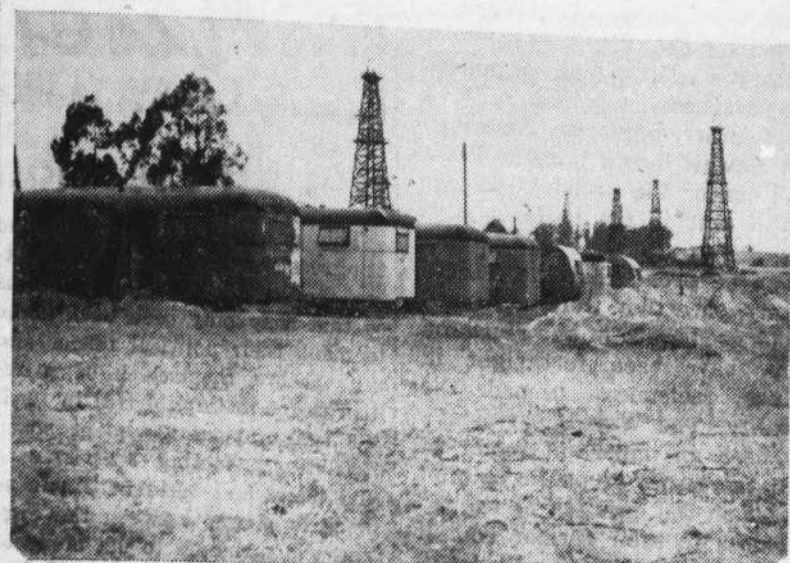
442nd Veterans to Represent Hawaii in Swim Championship

HONOLULU—Two combat veterans of the famed 442nd Central Postal Directory, Charlie Oda and Bob Iwamoto, are expected to be among the members of Coach Ni Sakamoto's Hawaiian squad which will be a favorite to win the National AAU men's outdoor swimming championships in August at the U. S. mainland.

The AAU championships, formerly scheduled for Camp Shoemaker, Calif., may be shifted to Austin, Tex., it was reported.

A third Japanese American who is expected to be on the Hawaii University Swimming Club team which will enter the AAU cham-

End of Evacuee Trail



In these photos are two of the small trailer camps which will provide emergency housing for returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have been housed at the Lomita air strip near Los Angeles. The Lomita camp was closed by the WRA this month. Evacuees housed at the two trailer camps, the Kings Farm nursery camp at Torrance (above) and the Cal-Sea Food company camp at Lomita (below), will be employed by the respective companies. There are fifteen trailers at the Kings Farm and 64 at Cal-Sea. Most of the trailers are not yet ready for occupancy. Electrical and water systems were not connected to the trailers at the Kings Farm camp.—Photos by Scotty Tsuchiya.

JACL Official Charges Water Turned Off at Lomita Camp

New York JACL Plans Meeting For Harlem Week

NEW YORK CITY — The New York chapter, JACL, will sponsor a special program as one of the highlights of City-Wide Harlem Week on Wednesday, May 29, at American Commons, 40 East 40th street, at 8 p. m., according to Yurino Takayoshi, president.

Outstanding personalities, including Madison Jones of the NAACP, James Hilton of New York university and several musicians from the Julliard School of Music, will be present.

Guests for the evening will be a group of young people from the Greater Harlem Christian Youth Council and their advisor, Miss Gwendolyn Jones, and members of Dr. Rachel DuBois' Intercultural Workshop.

Community singing, spirituals and folk dancing will be part of the program.

LOS ANGELES—Some 160 returned evacuees, including infants and children, who have been at the Lomita air strip awaiting transfer to living quarters which are as yet incomplete, were without water for drinking, bathing or washing purposes for several hours on Saturday, May 11, when the water supply to the Lomita installation was turned off upon orders from John C. McClendon, acting district supervisor of the WRA, according to the Los Angeles office of the JACL.

According to Scotty Tsuchiya, JACL representative, approximately 45 families were still at Lomita. Most of the families have contracted to work for the California Sea Food company in Lomita and the Kings nursery in Torrance, where they will be provided with living quarters, he said. The work had not been completed, however, on May 11, and the evacuees were still at the airstrip.

The water was turned off at 12:45 p. m. Arrangements to turn the water on again were made by Beryl Cox of the Los Angeles county department of charities, and the service was resumed shortly after 3 p. m., it was reported.

Nisei Sergeant Cited for Work By Gen. Stilwell

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — An Army commendation ribbon was recently presented to Sgt. Morioka of Murray, Utah, for meritorious work while stationed at the Ninth Service Command reception center at Fort Douglas.

Morioka is chief of the enlisted pay section, initial processing branch, at Fort Douglas.

The citation was authorized by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and was signed for him by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy commander of the Ninth Service Command.

Court Suit Seeks to Restrain Japanese American Family From Occupying L. A. Home

LOS ANGELES—The first post-war restrictive covenant case involving a Japanese American family was heard this week in the Superior court of Judge Henry M. Willis.

The case involves the attempt of Bertha Kenyon to obtain a court injunction to prohibit the family of Sakuo Saito, one of whose sons is serving in the U. S. Army, from occupying a home at 2947 South Dalton St.

The plaintiff charges that a restrictive covenant on the Dalton St. property forbids any person not of Caucasian ancestry from occupancy.

General Stilwell To Attend Chicago Testimonial Fete

CHICAGO — General Joseph Stilwell will be in Chicago May 30 to attend the Japanese American veterans testimonial dinner to be sponsored by 14 city organizations at the Stevens hotel, it was reported here this week.

General Stilwell will be accompanied by Major General Frank D. Merrill, hero of the Burma jungles and military expert on the Far East.

Also present at the dinner will be the American singer, Paul Robeson.

The dinner will honor American veterans and soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Chicago area.

Boys Play With "Live" Baseball

CHICAGO—When John Suzuki, tavern operator on Chicago's north-side, asked four small boys playing catch in the alley at the rear to play in a vacant lot, they did so, tossing the ball into a garbage can as they left.

Suzuki retrieved the "ball" and found it was a hand grenade.

Earlier, Judge Willis issued a temporary restraining order to prevent the Saito family from moving into the home.

The legality of restrictive covenants will be tested in cases now before the California State Supreme court which the state's highest tribunal will hear on June 13.

Last week a Chinese American veteran, Tom Amer, petitioned in court for the right to occupy a Los Angeles home in a neighborhood in which occupancy is limited by restrictive covenants to persons of the Caucasian race.

Both Amer and the Saitos are represented by the law firm of Wirin, Maeno and Tietz.

Saburo Kido Reports On Pending Bills

NEW YORK — Saburo Kido, wartime president of the Japanese American Citizens League, gave a report on the JACL's program for naturalization and indemnification at a special meeting called by the New York chapter on May 17 at the Japanese Methodist church.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary, reported on the West Coast situation as it affected Americans of Japanese ancestry and on the work of the American Council of Race Relations.

Passage of Indemnification Bill Urged by Chicago Newspaper

CHICAGO—The Chicago Tribune on May 18 urged editorially that Congress should pass "liberal compensation measures" to indemnify West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses suffered as a result of the 1942 evacuation "as a matter of simple justice."

The Tribune said that Congress should pass the indemnification proposals "in order to repudiate a wrong that makes a mockery of our most precious laws and traditions."

"Money awards will be small compensation for what some (of the evacuees) endured," the Tribune said.

The Chicago newspaper said that the Japanese Americans "were arrested without warrants and were held without indictment, trial, witnesses, or any of the safeguards of the Bill of Rights, although the courts were open."

"Many of the victims, including those who were citizens of this country by virtue of birth in the United States, had to sell their possessions at a fraction of their

value. Others had to make inadequate arrangements for the management of their property. After that they were moved to concentration camps called relocation centers."

"It is true that the situation on the West Coast was delicate in early 1942 and that arrangements perhaps were necessary for the protection of the Japanese Americans themselves," the Tribune added. "In retrospect it can be seen that fears of espionage and sabotage were unwarranted. Not a single American of Japanese descent was accused of such crimes during the war. Many of them served with conspicuous valor in the army, as any veteran of the Italian campaign will testify."

"A large number of Japanese Americans were relocated in the Chicago area, where they proved to be good citizens. The Tribune has never had cause to regret its expression of confidence in them at the time when some overheated zealots were threatening to drive them from the community."

442nd Cagers Split Series With Paratroopers in Bremen

WITH THE 442ND BASKETBALL TEAM IN BREMEN, Germany—The barnstorming Nisei GI cagers of the 442nd Regimental Combat team split a two-game series with the battle-hardened veterans of the 508th Parachute Regiment at the Bremen barracks on May 7 and 8.

Having just returned from a triumphant jaunt into northern Italy, the men of the 442nd took off from Pisa airport in a special C-47 transport for Bremen on April 30 at the invitation of European Theater of Operation authorities to play against the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment of Frankfurt, Germany.

The towering paratroopers of the veteran combat unit, like the men of the 442nd squad, had just returned from a victorious barnstorming and exhibition tour, the 508th having played in Denmark, Holland and in the American occupation zone in Germany.

In the first game the 508th paratroopers were no match for the

"Go for Broke" team from Leghorn, the 442nd emerging on top in a 52 to 44 game. Tommie Harimoto, flashy forward from Honolulu, and his teammate, little Frank Ichimoto of Vacaville, Calif., took high point honors with 18 and 16 points respectively.

In the second game the 508th paratroopers smothered the Japanese Americans, 51 to 36. Roy (Bull) Suzuki, center from Seattle, led the losers with 15 points.

Making the trip to Bremen were First Lieut. Robert Wakuya, regimental athletic officer of the 442nd, First Sgts. Melvin Tsuchiya, coach of the team, and Tommie Harimoto, Honolulu, and Roy Suzuki, Seattle; Staff Sgt. Sadamu Nakao, Honolulu; Pfc. Toshio Mori, Los Angeles, Conrad and Lavern Kurahara, Sacramento, Frank Ichimoto, Vacaville, James Tsuha, Honolulu, Allan Kobata and Henry Kodama, El Centro, Calif., Hiromu Tanaka and Clarence Watson, Honolulu, Masayuki Maeda, Modesto, Calif., and Thomas Honaka, manager, Honolulu.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Dillon S. Myer

Visibly moved as he stood before the audience of 200 in the Hendrick Hudson room of the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City, Dillon S. Myer on May 22 accepted a scroll of honor from the Japanese American Citizens League for his magnificent three-year record on behalf of 100,000 persons of Japanese descent who in 1942 were taken from their homes on the Pacific coast states to the camps of the Army's WCCA and the War Relocation Authority.

Present in the audience were Americans representing a dozen phases of our national life. There were the Nisei and Issei. There were representatives of the Army, civil rights groups, community leaders, religious figures and government persons. They were evidence of the many phases of activity of the WRA during its brief existence.

The man who held for three heart-breaking years our country's toughest job could look back, as he faced his audience, upon the successful completion of a job most people said could not be done. He has resettled over 100,000 persons, had taken them from their dreary desert habitations, given them new confidence and sent them upon their separate ways into the whole land.

When Dillon Myer spoke he praised the cooperation given him by the persons who were once "evacuees" who are now once again American citizens and residents.

But it was not, strictly speaking, their cooperation that the Japanese Americans gave Dillon Myer. It was their confidence.

Of all the many tributes paid Dillon Myer the evening of May 22, this remained the greatest—that the men and women and the youth who were his "charges" were the ones who paid the greatest and most heartfelt tribute to him.

Dillon Myer may never have said so, but in his actions he showed that he conceived of his job as a "trust," and not a job. In the multitudinous workings of this giant enterprise that was the WRA there were many instances of inconvenience, of neglect, and of delay. There were many among the WRA's thousands of employees who did not share with their director the depth of feeling for the welfare of the evacuees.

But the total picture remains. The work of the War Relocation Authority was a good one. The work of its director was, we know, a work of love.

Air Forces Policy

The report that the Army Air Forces have rescinded their ban on enlistments of Japanese Americans points up an interesting contradiction in the service's policy concerning members of the group. Although the Air Forces were "closed" to men of Japanese ancestry during the war, hundreds of Nisei GIs served with Air Force units in the Pacific as intelligence specialists. A few others, like Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, served as air gunners or members of ground crews at overseas stations.

The Air Forces, which enforced a regulation against the training of Japanese Americans, nevertheless sponsored several notable radio broadcasts condemning homefront discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry, of which "The Boy from Nebraska," written by Millard Lampell for an AAF show on the Mutual network is a notable example.

The contradiction inherent in this policy of the Air Forces is only a facet of the whole record of War Department contradictions regarding Japanese Americans during the war.

It certainly will puzzle the historians of some future time that the United States Army, which evacuated the Japanese Americans from their homes on the Pacific Coast for reasons of military security, later organized many of these evacuees, together with a large number of other Japanese American volunteers from Hawaii into a Combat Team which today has one of the proudest records of any regimental unit in the nation's military annals.

Americans can be proud that the leaders of its citizen army, once they were convinced of the loyalty and good faith of the Japanese American group, have been forthright in combating the very racism which made the evacuation a reality. The War Department's cooperation has been an important factor in the fight to win the battle of public opinion on the West Coast on the question of the return of the evacuees to their former homes. That battle has been won and the War Department's part in that victory has kept faith with the 23,000 Japanese Americans, many of them volunteers, who have served in the Army during World War II.

Restrictive Covenants

The first restrictive covenants case involving a Japanese American was filed in Los Angeles this week as a property owner sought an injunction to prevent a family of Japanese ancestry from moving into a home in a residential district in which an agreement of property owners exists to limit occupancy of homes to persons of Caucasian ancestry.

In the California courts today are other cases in which property owners seek to oust neighbors of Chinese, Filipino and Negro ancestry on the ground that these non-Caucasians are violating restrictive covenants by occupying homes in their respective districts.

Restrictive covenants, which in practice are agreements through which property owners agree to limit occupancy of property in specified residential areas to members of the Caucasian race, are a form of legalized racism which today threaten to force the segregation of minority groups into limited residential districts. The *Architectural Forum* noted in its January issue that race restrictive covenants were "initiated principally as barriers to Negro expansion into older city neighborhoods" but have now "spread to cover undeveloped land." It is reported that no Los Angeles subdivision is opened now without such covenants being written into the original subdivider's lead. The effect of such practices is to bar non-Caucasians from new communities.

On the Pacific Coast race restrictive covenants have been enforced equally against Oriental and Mexican Americans as they have been against persons of the Negro race. The Supreme Court of California will hear a test case on the legality of restrictive covenants on June 13 and it is hoped that the court will deem this form of legal segregation on the basis of race as opposed to public policy.

The *Architectural Forum* has pointed out that race restrictive covenants have no deep root in U. S. public policy. They began to occur, according to the magazine, only after the Supreme Court ruled in 1917 that city ordinances restricting residential areas according to racial groups are unconstitutional. "With zoning segregation knocked out, property owners began to insert race restrictions in property deeds and to band together in covenant agreements," the *Architectural Forum* declared, noting that these have been upheld by a majority of state and municipal court rulings, although the Supreme Court so far has not ruled on the question.

In recent months there have been two judicial precedents which point to a new attitude in the courts toward the growth of these restrictive practices. In Los Angeles, Judge Thurmond Clarke last December refused to enforce a race restrictive covenant in the "Sugar Hill" case which involved the right of several well-known Negro film stars to keep the homes they had purchased in a race-restricted neighborhood. And in Toronto, Canada, Judge Mackay wrote what has been described as "a new chapter in the body of law regulating real estate transfers." He invalidated a deed restriction barring property transfer to Jewish Canadians and ruled it violated public policy. To define public policy, Judge Mackay drew upon the San Francisco charter of the United Nations which carries the promise that the peoples of the world will "practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

Nisei USA

It's an Election Year

This is an election year and Congressmen are restlessly awaiting the inevitable summer recess so that they may rush back home to mend their political fences and thus assure themselves of a return ticket to Capitol Hill in 1947. The fate of pending and proposed legislation affecting Japanese Americans and resident Japanese aliens is caught between the eagerness of members to get home to their individual political wars and the immediacy of such major legislation as the British loan, the draft and the maintenance of some semblance of price control. In addition, anti-labor reactionaries are more than anxious to utilize the present crisis in industrial relations to ram through restrictive measures, like the Case bill, which will emasculate the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Acts and place labor in a legalized straight-jacket.

Three bills which will affect Japanese Americans and their parents already are in the congressional hopper or are ready for introduction. Of most general interest is the legislation sponsored by the Department of Interior which will set up an Evacuation Claims Commission to indemnify the evacuees for accountable property damage and losses resulting from the evacuation in 1942. The proposal has the active support of Secretary Julius A. Krug and Dillon S. Myer whose WRA will go out of business in a month. It is non-controversial, in that there has been recognition on both sides of the political fence in Washington that the government, whatever the validity of evacuation itself, does have a responsibility for the property losses which were sustained by the evacuated group. The remarkable unanimity of opinion on this subject can be illustrated by the fact that the liberal-progressive press long has advocated some sort of indemnification and the Chicago Tribune, representative of arch reactionary opinion, last week called for the passage of the indemnification bill as a gesture of "simple justice."

The indemnification bill has been introduced in the Senate as a routine administration proposal by Sen. Ellender of Louisiana and is expected to be given a House number shortly. It is believed that a parliamentary technicality is all that is holding up its appearance in the lower house. This technical question concerns which of two House committees, the War Claims Commission is one, should consider the matter of evacuation losses. The speed with which the respective Senate and House bill can be reported out of committee will depend largely upon the extent of administration interest and in the degree of public pressure for early consideration. With the imminence of summer and the dog-days on Capitol Hill, the possibilities for an early vote on the bills will grow more dim with each succeeding week and the same can be said of the Eberharter bill and the proposed Issei naturalization measure.

In times past congressmen, particularly those from western areas, hesitated to support even such matters as fair play for the Nisei in the belief that such activity would be akin to political suicide. Wartime elections in California, in which candidates who waved the banner of the Yellow Peril were soundly defeated, proved the fallacy of this position. During the past year there has been a major change in Pacific coast opinion regarding Japanese Americans and, whereas the Nisei issue was a major one in the West coast states in 1942 and 1944, there is yet to be one public mention derogatory to Japanese Americans by political candidates in the current campaign. The men who made much of the anti-Nisei noise in 1944, public officials like Lieutenant Governor Frederick Houser (now a candidate for a judgeship), Judge Goodwin Knight, State Senator Jack Tenney, Assemblymen Chester Gannon and Lloyd Lowrey and Congressmen Albert Elliot, Clair Engle, J. Leroy Johnson, Jack Z. Anderson and others, are still running for office but they have found other issues. Lieutenant Governor Houser signaled

his change of attitude last year when he introduced a group of Nisei war veterans to a session of the California Senate. This does not mean, of course, that the Yellow Peril, a standby of California politics from the time of the anti-Chinese campaigns of the 1880's, has been exorcized permanently from the scene but it is dormant for the time being.

The change in congressional attitude was also illustrated last January when the House Territories committee returned from Hawaii with an unanimously favorable report on Hawaiian statehood which also stressed the good citizenship of the territory's large population of Japanese Americans. A previous House committee in a similar visit in 1937 had pointed to the "Japanese question" as a factor which made Hawaiian statehood undesirable at the time.

Present conditions are that any legislation involving Japanese Americans will be given consideration on the merits of the proposal itself with a minimum of rancor. In the only action directly affecting a person of Japanese ancestry, the House this spring voted to the immigration prohibition to permit the entry of the Japanese wife of an American army officer. A somewhat private bill is being urged at the present time in the case of ex-Sergeant Robert Kitajima of Alameda, Calif., a veteran of the Pacific war whose Japanese Canadian wife cannot enter the United States because she is of Japanese ancestry although a Canadian citizen. It can be pointed out that Sgt. Kitajima could have brought a Caucasian Negro or a Chinese bride into the United States from Canada but his Japanese Canadian wife, who has never been in Japan, is barred because of the peculiar racism of the "ineligible alien" clause in the migration law.

The Eberharter bill, which was given an executive hearing last week by a House committee, proposes to amend the immigration law to give the Attorney General discretionary powers in deportation cases involving "ineligible aliens." Such discretionary action is permitted in cases involving Caucasian, Negro and Chinese aliens under the law. Passage of the Eberharter bill would permit the Justice Department to delay the deportation of "ineligible aliens" in cases wherein the American citizen children would suffer. Many such cases have arisen as a result of the present deportation program of the Justice Department. It should be stressed that a large number of persons now being ousted as deportable aliens were residing here legally and their status of international travelers became a war casualty. The measure, which has been introduced by Rep. Herman Eberharter, D., Pa., the one-man minority of the Dies subcommittee who charged the Dies group with racism, its Kangaroo court tactics involving Japanese Americans, offers other relief to the deportees other than the assurance that they will be treated on the same basis as other aliens.

The appeals board of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has granted a temporary stay of deportation to many of the potential deportees. Meanwhile, the Eberharter bill is at present in committee and its chances of being reported out depend largely upon the degree of public interest as well as on the additional considerations of an election year.

The Issei citizenship proposal which would grant the right of naturalization to legally resident aliens of Japanese ancestry is particularly to the parents of the 23,000 Nisei who have served in the U. S. Army, has not yet been introduced although Congress already is considering similar naturalization proposals for two "ineligible alien" groups, the Filipinos and the Hindus.

Correction

In the report last week of the arrival of Mrs. Tamaki Uemura, Japanese Christian leader, in the United States the name of Uemura was incorrectly printed as "Miura."

Vagaries

FW Ad . . .

The VFW, whose Spokane post refused to accept members of Japanese ancestry, has an ad in the May 16 issue of the *Rafu Shimpo* in Los Angeles which rejects Japanese Americans for VFW membership. It's believed, however, that the VFW in Los Angeles hopes to start a Japanese American post. The Nisei Veterans Association of Los Angeles, a new organization, has announced its intention to separate racial posts from the VFW and the Legion and encourage Nisei membership on an individual and non-segregated basis. . . .

FL Union . . .

The AFL's culinary workers union in Salt Lake City has some 75 members of Japanese ancestry who are employed in the city's major restaurants, now organized by the union. . . . Although she has not appeared on the New York stage in recent months, Sono Osawa has lent her talents to various progressive activity. Last week she participated in the "Operation Housing" program sponsored by the Duncan-Parris post of the American Legion in New York City. This is the post, incidentally, of which Ben Kuroki is a member of the executive committee. Another member of this post, whose commander is Marion Hargrove of See Here, Pvt. Hargrove's fame, is Mike Masaoka of the JACL. . . .

The AVC . . .

The AVC (American Veterans Committee), which has taken the lead in fighting for the rights of Japanese American veterans and whose California council recently asked Attorney General Kenny to stop the State program to confiscate farm property of Nisei GIs, now has 458 chapters in the U. S. Several Nisei veterans are expected to attend the AVC's first national convention at Des Moines next month as delegates. Fred Kondo is chairman of the Priest River, Idaho chapter, No. 36 in the AVC's 458 units. . . .

Testimony . . .

A prominent U. S. figure may testify on behalf of naturalization for Issei if a bill is introduced in Congress. . . . There are approximately 200 ex-WACs in the occupational force in Japan, mostly Nisei from the mainland and Hawaii. . . . During his recent visit to Hawaii, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower inspected the ROTC cadets at Honolulu's McKinley high school, a large percentage of whom are Japanese Americans. McKinley high school has had more than 100 former students killed in action during the war, one of the highest percentages of any school in the U. S. Most of the combat dead were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. . . .

Nisei Soldier

(In memory of George K. Sawada)

Warriors are like the cherry blossoms when they die—
(My mother speaking, spinning tales of old Japan.)
Blown in a night and brought to earth still fresh:
Bloom of the flower, bloody strength of swords . . .

But I

Her son and my America's,
Have no such strength
And wear
No sword.

I shuddered at the halftrack's blast
And hugged the dirt
Cramped close near buddies in the night; poured sweat
Like other men.

We had forgotten, in the Anzio rain
And in Cassino's hell, how to be
Nisei

Against the hate at home that sees our face
And not our stripes, there is no sword . . .

Our warriorhood is only worth the words
Of strangers' mouths, that teach, until our faces are set free
Like other men's.

—By M. H. Constable.

A Letter from an Issei: My Heart Is in America

By ASAE T. HANSEN

(Mr. Hansen was formerly the WRA's community analyst at the Heart Mountain relocation center. The following communication on the deportation cases was published in the Washington post on May 18.)

A letter written in March, 1945, by a Japanese on behalf of himself and his wife reposes somewhere in the files of the United States Immigration Service. They had been legal residents of this country for many years. He had entered in 1904 as a regular immigrant. Much later, for reasons he sets forth, he went back to his homeland and reentered under the provisions of the trade treaty between the United States and Japan. Only if he came in as a "treaty trader" could his wife be admitted, since our 1924 law prohibited further Japanese immigration.

In January, 1940, the treaty was abrogated. Immediately, the right of both of them to remain here could be challenged.

A little over five years later they had hearings before an immigration inspector. Under date of March 19, 1945, a crisp Government communication was mailed to each of them. The inspector's report cited the facts of their case and the pertinent provisions of the law. They were declared to be in the United States illegally and subject to deportation.

The wife wept. Her husband, a mild little man who had left Nagasaki long ago, was at a loss to know what to do. Maybe, he thought, he could explain things to the government. So he wrote a letter. After some preliminaries it proceeds.

"I, Masao, came to the United States in 1904. I worked hard. Little by little the opportunities this country afforded made it possible for me to establish a modest economic foundation. In 1914 I went to Japan to obtain a wife. Life was good to me. I prospered and was blessed with four children. In 1929 my wife passed away. When she knew she could not live she was much concerned about the children. She urged me many times until her last moments to marry her younger sister so that, when she was gone, the children would have a good mother.

"I did not respond to her request right away. I tried to hire a housekeeper. It did not work. I sent the two daughters to Japan. Still I had trouble trying to maintain a proper home. Finally, in 1931, I went to Japan for my first wife's younger sister.

"The only way I could bring her back with me was to acquire the status of a treaty trader. I did not ever think of this as a subterfuge. I was an importer and was clearly eligible. It was just a way in which I could solve a pressing family problem. Never did I dream that the treaty might be abrogated. It seemed so permanent and dependable.

"My family problem was solved. My present wife accepted her responsibilities as a sacred trust passed on to her by her older sister. She has been a real mother to my boys. She has cared for them and guided them with tireless patience. She wanted, as much as I did, for them to become good men, good Christians and good Americans. When the older boy graduated from the University of California just before evacuation, her pride was as great as mine. And when the younger boy made a brilliant record as a student and went from scholarship to scholarship in college we both felt the same way.

"In recent years I have suffered many financial reverses. Now I am poor and old. All I have in the world that matters to me are my wife and three children. (The third is a daughter by his present marriage.)

"I am not a citizen only because I could not be. I feel deeply that this is my country anyway. Here I have lived and worked and brought up my family. In Japan I have nobody and nothing. I thrill when I see my son in the uniform of a soldier of the United States. That is where he should be when his country needs him. My other son is deferred because of his medical studies. He is ready to serve in any way when he is called and blessings will go with him.

"My wife has been here less time than I. But she has given so much to the rearing of our American children that her heart is where they are. Her attachment to this country has been thrown into sharp relief by the deportation order. She is worried and full of dread. I have little success in my efforts to comfort her.

"As I said in the beginning, no exception is taken to the findings of the inspector. This is written in the hope that it will call attention to the personal and family predicament that we (and others) find ourselves in as a result of the abrogation of the treaty—an event beyond our control that we had no part in causing. We pray that the Congress may see fit to modify the immigration laws or that our deportation will be stayed until a new treaty has been negotiated after the war so that we may be able to reestablish our status under it or that some other remedy for our tragic situation may be forthcoming. However it may be done, it is our fervent desire to remain in this, the country of our children, until the end of our days.

"In honesty, we should explain that the foregoing was not written by us. I can write English but I cannot express my deep feelings well. It is the work of an American friend. We told him everything and what we wanted to say. We have studied it care-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Some People Don't Know the War's Over

The city of Spokane, Wash., has a couple of excellent newspapers, but some citizens thereof don't know the war's over.

In fact, they aren't quite sure what the war was all about, judging from the repetition of the shameful spectacle of a VFW post blackballing Nisei veterans for no reason other than their race.

News reports say Roy Funakoshi and George Hijiya, both veterans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, were rejected by Post 51 which last year refused membership to three other Nisei.

These reports say further that the blackballing was done by a clique of World War I vets, and that the bulk of the posts 3,000 members are opposed to this racist policy.

Such racism in the United States is inexcusable at any time. It is understandable in the light of wartime hysteria, but certainly not acceptable. Besides, the cease-fire order was sounded months ago.

And if it makes any difference to these veterans of World War I—which it shouldn't because the Nisei are Americans—Japan was an Allied power in the war in which they served.

Tribune's Hates

It is no secret that espousal of the Nisei cause by the Chicago Tribune, self-styled world's greatest newspaper, has at times embarrassed those most actively working in behalf of Japanese Americans.

Since the Tribune's hates (Roosevelt, the New Deal, Britain, Russia, the OPA) outnumber by far its loves (MacArthur, old line Republicanism) the Nisei found themselves grouped with strange company indeed. Labor at times looked with suspicion at Nisei and the WRA's efforts because they bore the Trib's stamp of approval.

It must be said, however, that the Trib has taken a fair and understanding position toward the Nisei and no doubt has been a potent factor in their behalf. The latest Tribune action is an editorial supporting a bill to reimburse evacuees for property and financial losses suffered in the evacuation.

There is logic and justice to the Tribune's stand on this matter. We are grateful for the Trib's support, even though we can't see eye to eye with it on a few other issues.

Romaji Press

The proposal of leading Japanese newspapers to publish some of the news in Romaji—using the English alphabet—has our complete support.

The time and mental effort saved in operating on an alphabet of 26 letters holds an appeal that overshadows the beauty, tradition and confusion of a system of thousands of characters which have to be supplemented by kana.

We know whereof we speak, for we were exposed to six seasons of Japanese language at college—for our foreign language requirement.

By most standards that much exposure to a language should have given us a fair working

fully and have made a few changes. The words are his, but it is a true account of our actions, our thoughts and our feelings. Respectfully submitted.

MASAO O. TSUKU.

knowledge of it. Then came disillusion.

One day not long after Pearl Harbor we were ushered into the presence of Col. Kai Rasmussen who was seeking recruits for his military intelligence school. He opened the most difficult book and we made out a few kana.

Swiftly he made the descent to the most elementary volume, and even then we stumbled and faltered over the characters.

"Hosokawa," the Colonel said, "you're a helluva Jap."

That confirmed a long-held suspicion that the time spent in the Japanese language classrooms could better have been utilized in playing ball with the rest of the gang.

Winona Incident

Photographs of the Winona F.P. HA trailer camp at Burbank, Cal., published in the Pacific Citizen last week, are a depressing commentary on the final stages of the evacuation's aftermath.

It was tragic that 800 Japanese Americans, unable to find other shelter, had to be dumped into the uncompleted camp where there were no facilities even for feeding the group.

Why did this happen? Perhaps there is a scapegoat. More likely the incident was the result of many factors—lack of time, refusal of Congress to allow WRA sufficient funds, lack of foresight and planning, and not least the inertia of the evacuees themselves.

The failure of government to provide for the return of these people in peacetime in the same efficient, clockwork manner in which they were torn from their homes in wartime in an indictment of a nation.

Spokane Chapter Elects Numata As President

SPOKANE, Wash.—George Numata was elected president of the newly-organized Spokane Japanese American Citizens League at a meeting held May 17.

Other officers will be as follows: Joe H. Okamoto, 1st vice pres.; Anne King, 2nd vice pres.; Spady A. Koyama, official delegate; Tom S. Iwata and Kazuo R. Maruyama, alternate official delegates; Sumi Haji, recording sec.; Fumi Oshima, corres. sec.; Frank M. Hisayasu, treasurer; and Kimi Nishibue, historian and reporter.

The next general membership meeting has been set for May 26.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Food for Europe

Pacific Citizen

Dear Sir:

I wonder if it is at all possible to launch a campaign to help the starving youth of Europe by contributions from the Nisei in America? Can it be done through the cooperation of the Pacific Citizen, the National JACL and the Nisei?

The Nisei know how much these people would appreciate it because, when the Nisei were in need of help, the American public came through to help us readjust ourselves to the American way of life.

At our high school we recently made contributions to help these youths in Europe and sent our contribution to Save the Children Federation, which does the work in feeding and clothing these children. The world has just witnessed what hungry and jobless persons led to, the greatest upheaval and conflict the world has ever known. The need is urgent and I sincerely hope that such a program as I have mentioned can be undertaken.

Yours truly,
Harvey R. Otsuji,
Oak Park, Illinois.

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SOCIAL NOTES

Gingham and Jeans

FRESNO, Calif.—An entertaining intermission program is promised when ELLE presents a "Cotton HOP" on Wednesday, May 29, at 8:30 p. m. at the B Street USO, 1707 B street in Fresno, according to reports from the committee in charge.

Miss Sue Chookoorian, soloist with the Community Chorus, will render several solos and the "Trionettes," with the Misses Fumi Asakawa, Misa Asakawa and Amy Sasaki will be featured. Also on the program will be Miss Kazue Miyamoto, vocalist.

Gingham and jeans will be the order of the day.

Livingston Notes

LIVINGSTON, Calif. — Miss Aileen Yamoto was married to Pvt. Toshio Shoji on May 14 in rites at the Japanese church. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Sam Muto. The groom's brother, Frank, acted as best man. Pvt. Shoji is on furlough from Fort Snelling, Minn. . . . Fred Kishi, recently discharged from the Army, will make his home in Livingston with his wife and child. Mr. Kishi served in the Pacific theater. Also recently discharged was Mr. Kishi's brother, Sherman . . . Pvt. Arthur Shoji of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team was home recently on furlough from Camp Beale at Marysville, Calif. Pvt. Shoji has just returned from the European theater.

Visitor

DENVER — Frances Yuge, recently of Rochester, N. Y., was in Denver recently on her way back to her hometown of Livingston, Calif. Formerly a cadet nurse, Miss Yuge trained at the Rochester General hospital and later served at the Ashford General hospital. While in Denver she assisted at the JACL office in compiling a record of veterans and soldiers from Colorado. She was the house guest of Bessie Matsuda.

Church Outing

PARMA, Ida. — The Caldwell Nisei YPF of the First Methodist church acted as hosts to members of the First Presbyterian church of Boise and the Ontario Nisei Methodist group at a wienie bake May 19 at Memorial Park. Approximately 70 young people attended. Irene Matsumoto and Rhea Yamanishi of Middleton were co-chairmen.

Anniversary

TURLOCK, Calif. — Mr. and Mrs. Nob Yoshimoto of Fowler, California, celebrated the first anniversary of their wedding on May 12 at the home of Mr. K. Taniguchi, father of Mrs. Yoshimoto.

Guests were the Misses Tomie Baba, Masae Kubo, Yuriko Yamamoto, June Taniguchi and Dorothy Kajioka and the Mesdames K. Asai, Sam Kuwahara, Eichi Sakaguchi, Mich Nagasugi, Sam Ni-yano, Harry Morimoto, Nobuo Baba and Ben Shimomura.

Mr. Yoshimoto recently returned from overseas service. He is a veteran of 3½ years service.

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300 Attend JACL Dance in New York

NEW YORK CITY—Over three hundred persons gathered at the New York Japanese American Citizens League dance on May 11 at the Hotel Delmonico to honor the Greater New York Citizens Committee for Japanese Americans and the eastern area office of the War Relocation Authority.

The WRA was represented by Ruth Simon, while Robert M. Benjamin and Peter Aoki attended as representatives of the Citizens Committee.

Ben Kuroki, Nisei airman, and Masao Satow, eastern representative of the JACL, were present.

Lisa Morrow, vocalist with Benny Goodman's orchestra was the featured entertainer during the intermission period. Miss Morrow gave three vocal selections.

Al Funabashi was chairman for the evening.

Wins Honors

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—George S. Iwanaga of the University of Minnesota was honored recently as the top student in the northwest section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was presented with a large volume of engineering text books and his name will be placed with other honor graduates. Iwanaga has maintained an average of 2.8, an average slightly lower than all A's.

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Wedding

Miss Asayo Tanabe of Salt Lake City became the bride of Shozo Hiraizumi in Salt Lake City on May 16. Friends of the couple joined them in a reception at the Seagull room of the Temple Square hotel after marriage rites.

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CLU Paper Charges U. S. Kidnapped' Japanese Peruvians

Group at Santa Fe,
Crystal City Faces
Deportation to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO — "Virtually kidnapped by the U. S. government and brought into this country for internment, scores of Japanese who resided in Peru face deportation to Japan as illegal entrants to the United States," the issue of the American Civil Liberties Union News, published by the ACLU's Northern California office, declared this week.

The United States characterized them as illegal entrants because when they entered as 'immigrants' they were not in possession of valid immigration visas, nor did they have passports," the paper, edited by Ernest Besig of the Northern California ACLU, added. "If these people are illegal entrants, then it should be remembered that they did not come here willingly; and that the United States government participated in the illegality and indeed, was responsible for it."

The ACLU paper said that most of the Japanese Peruvians were arrested by officers of the Peruvian government in January or February of 1943 and, without hearings of any kind, handed over to officers of the U. S. government on their request. They were then placed on U. S. transports, guarded by U. S. warships, and transferred to a Panama internment camp for a brief stay before being shipped to internment camps in the United States.

The ACLU reported that 65 Japanese Peruvians, some of whom have been residents of the South American republic for more than 30 years, have been interned at the Santa Fe camp of the Department of Justice. Twenty of the 65 are bachelors and three are widowers but the remaining 42 have wives and generally children in Peru. Twenty-seven of the wives are Peruvians while 15 are Japanese. The 45 have an average of three children, or an aggregate of 145, all of whom are citizens of Peru and seven of these children are now serving in the Peruvian Army.

"Although their families are residing in Peru, it is proposed to deport these men to Japan, because the Peruvian government

does not wish to accept them," the ACLU News said.

In addition to the men at Santa Fe, there are 46 Japanese Peruvian families at the Department of Justice internment camp at Crystal City, Tex., the report added.

The ACLU paper declared that the U. S. State Department has admitted that none of the Japanese Peruvians are "dangerous to hemispheric security."

"The refusal of the Peruvian government to allow its former Japanese residents to return can perhaps be understood in the light of the government's confiscation of the properties of Japanese nationals," the ACLU report noted.

The Japanese Peruvian group have sought legal counsel and will be represented by Wayne Collins of San Francisco.

The ACLU added that the U. S. Immigration Service has stated that it "still hoped" to return most of the Japanese Peruvians to Peru, particularly those cases in which wives and children are Peruvians.

Nisei Is Center Of One Man Ceramics Industry in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Robert K. Kinoshita of Milwaukee is a one-man ceramics industry, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel, which carried a story and photograph of the Nisei at work in its April 14 issue.

Kinoshita, an industrial designer, spends his days working at developing a partnership with two other Milwaukeeans, and then slaves over a hot kiln at night in a small shop at N. Oakland ave. and E. Locust street.

Kinoshita learned about clays and the problem of moulding and firing them on the west coast, says the Sentinel. During the war he joined the staff of Cleaver-Brooks Co.

After a four-month search through neighborhood states for the right types of clays, Kinoshita began designing, modeling and producing ceramic artware in Milwaukee about a year ago. He handles the entire business from the original sketches of his statuettes through the clay modeling, the making of molds, firing and painting through to the final sale of the products.

The Nisei artisan formerly lived in Los Angeles and the Colorado River relocation center.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Shibata a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kambara a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Sasaki a girl on May 9 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pete Yoka a girl on May 5 in Sacramento, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Ariki a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mitsuo Honda a boy on April 24 in Fowler, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin C. Fujimoto, 1923 Larimer St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Nakatsuka, 1470 Steele, Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saki Arai, 413 North Fifth West, Salt Lake City, a girl, Genie, on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Yoshino, Livingston, Calif., a boy, Ronald Warren.

DEATHS

Matsuye Yonekura (Mrs. Iwajiro Yonekura) on May 14 in San Diego, Calif.

Shizue Morisaki (Mrs. Kanzuichi Morisaki) on May 14 in Vista, Calif.

June Hashimoe, 23, on May 13 in Fresno, Calif.

Shinpei Kajikawa, 68, in Reedley, Calif.

S. Hamaji, 60, on May 10 in Sanger, Calif.

Saichi Frank Katagiyama, 51, of Rt. 2, Box 108, Lodi, at Woodbridge, Calif., on May 13.

Gerald Miyazaki, infant son of Sgt. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Salt Lake City, in Lehi, Utah, on May 10.

Shinji Aizawa, 49, on May 18 in Jerome, Idaho.

Mrs. Juntaro Takahama, 2847 Stout, Denver. Survived by her husband and three sons, Sgt. Harry, Pfc. James and Dan, and her

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MARRIAGES

Bernice Murata to Sgt. Richard K. Matsumoto on May 19 in Los Angeles.

Asayo Tanabe to Shozo Hiraizumi on May 16 in Salt Lake City.

June Tanaka to Haruo Mack Fujii on May 16 in Salt Lake City.

Aileen Yamoto to Pvt. Toshio Shoji on May 14 in Livingston.

Wedding Rites

Miss June Tanaka of Salt Lake City became the bride of Haruo Mack Fujii, also of Salt Lake City, on Thursday, May 16.

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Seattle Nisei Wins Soldier's Medal for Heroic Action

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, Italy—Technical Sergeant George E. Nakamura, Seattle, Washington, of Cannon Company on May 9 was awarded the Soldier's Medal for quick action in removing gas filled cans from a flaming tent when the Company was struck by fire last December. Prompt action on the part of Sergeant Nakamura undoubtedly saved many lives and much property.

Standing between the National Color and Regimental Standard, Colonel Virgil R. Miller, Winneconne, Wisconsin, Nisei Unit Commander, pinned the Soldiers Medal below Sergeant Nakamura's row of ribbons and Combat Infantryman's Badge at an informal ceremony in Colonel Miller's private office in the Regimental Command Post.

The fire originated in the kitchen when a German prisoner of war was servicing the field stove only two days before Christmas. A lurking flame ignited a can of gasoline nearby and the tar-paper covered kitchen-messhall became a raging inferno. The high wind

spread the flames to the nearby tents which were leveled in a matter of thirty minutes. Due to the heat only a few were able to recover anything from their tents and the personal property loss was estimated at 3,000 dollars. Army supplies and equipment valued at 14,000 dollars went up in flame. No one was injured except for a German PW who was near the stove.

With the winning of the Soldier's Medal by Sgt. George Nakamura there are now two heroes in the Nakamura family. However, the other hero of this great family, Pfc. Bill Nakamura, is resting beneath the soft green lawn marked by a neat little cross bearing his identification tag in the military cemetery along the rolling plains of Castelfina, Italy. For his steadfast and undaunted courage in wiping out machine gun nests singlehandedly and in which action he gave his life to save the lives of his trapped patrol, Pfc. Nakamura was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously.

Relocated to Hunt Relocation Center, Idaho from Seattle, Washington, Sergeant George Nakamura volunteered to join the newly activated 442nd Japanese American Combat Team in the Spring of 1943. Having come overseas in May of 1944 with the unit, Nakamura saw action in Italy and in France.

Sergeant Nakamura wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Soldiers Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal for World War II, the Distinguished Unit Badge with two clusters and the European theater Ribbon with four Battle Participation Stars for the Rome to Arno River Drive, Rhineland, North Apennine Campaign and the final Po Valley offensive.

Sergeant Nakamura graduated from the Garfield high school, Seattle, Washington in 1935. Better known as "Rhino," Nakamura played tackle on the 1934 Garfield high school football squad which copped the city high school pigskin championship.

Prior to entering the service he was a cab driver for the China Cab company in Seattle.

His father, Mr. George Nakamura, has returned to Seattle from the Hunt relocation center in Idaho.

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Gen. MacArthur's Order Opens Way for Return to U. S. Homes Of Nisei Stranded in Japan

List Will Be Used To Determine Status Of U. S. Nationals

TOKYO—General MacArthur on May 18 instructed the Japanese government to prepare a list of American nationals who applied for Japanese citizenship, entered the Japanese armed forces or served with Japanese government agencies in the war.

Under the 1940 Nationality Act, anyone in any of these categories forfeited his United States citizenship.

Consular officials will use the

list in determining the citizenship status of persons of Japanese ancestry seeking to return to the United States or asking employment with occupation forces.

It was believed that the survey would give the first authoritative indication of the number of American nationals who had forfeited their citizenship through wartime activity in Japan.

It is understood that General MacArthur's order was a step toward facilitating the possible repatriation of American nationals of Japanese ancestry who were stranded in Japan while on visits or while attending schools by the outbreak of war and who now desire to return to homes in America. American authorities have received a large number of petitions from persons desiring to return.

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CANADIAN NISEI WILL TEACH IN TORONTO SCHOOL

TORONTO, Ont.—The appointment of the first Canadian Japanese ancestry to its teaching staff was announced last week by the Toronto board of education.

He is Henry Ide, 26, who has been teaching at Pickering College in Newmarket, Ont.

Dr. G. C. Goldring, director of education for Toronto, said Ide, a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a bachelor of commerce degree, would be appointed to a public school fall.

Nisei Soldiers Participate in V-E Day Fete

LEGHORN, Italy—The provisional battalion of the 442nd Central Postal Directory (Japanese American) Combat Team marched in the Piazza Alberto May 8 in the U. S. army parade marking the first anniversary of V-E Day.

The men of the Japanese American Combat Team strided abreast before the reviewing stand and their commander, Col. R. Miller, received a tribute from Col. Francis H. Oxx, commander of the Peninsular Base Hospital, for the "extraordinary performance" of the Nisei troops.

"One year ago the 442nd Central Postal Directory (Japanese American) Combat Team served with great distinction in combat, won the respect of the entire personnel in the European theater," said Col. Oxx.

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