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442nd to Be Deactivated on Return to U. S.

Japanese American Regiment Parades for Last Time in Italy as Sailing Date Nears

LEGHORN, Italy—The 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, one of the great combat units of World War II, paraded on June 5 for the last time as Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, American commander in the Mediterranean theater, announced that the regiment would be deactivated upon its return to the United States soon.

The occasion for the parade was the awarding of a Presidential unit citation, the seventh received by members of the 442nd, to the entire regiment for cracking open the western anchor of the Nazis' Gothic Line in Italy at the start of the final Allied offensive in Italy in April, 1945.

Gen. Lee affixed the streamer to the regimental colors and then stood at salute while the regiment passed in review.

Men of the 442nd Regiment in 240 days of combat in Italy and France won more decorations than soldiers of any other American outfit of its size for an equal time in the line.

Camp Kilmer May Be Scene Of Deactivation Ceremony For Noted Nisei Combat Unit

A deactivation ceremony for the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team will be held shortly after the return of the unit to the United States, probably at Camp Kilmer, N. J., the Pacific Citizen has been informed.

Date of the ceremony is contingent upon the date of the arrival of the 442nd Infantry from Italy.

According to original plans, the 442nd was reportedly scheduled to leave Italy on or after June 15. One report indicates that the returning men of the 442nd will leave on June 19 and will arrive at a port in the New York area.

A report from Italy, which has not been officially confirmed, discloses that the returning men of the 442nd will include only those with 40 points or more and that about 1500 Nisei GIs who do not have the necessary number of discharge points will remain behind.

More than 10,000 Japanese American enlisted men have been part of the 442nd since the departure of the unit for Italy in May, 1944. Of this number the 442nd suffered the following casualties (officer casualties include those of men of other ancestries who served as officers with the unit): Killed in action, 35 officers, 534 enlisted men; Died of wounds, one officer, 80 enlisted men; Missing in action (and now presumed dead), 7 officers, 60 enlisted men; Wounded in action, 155 officers, 2478 enlisted men; Wounded in action but not hospitalized, 54 officers, 648 enlisted men; Injured in action, 14 officers, 163 enlisted men.

California Nisei Sues State to Recover Land

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Iwao Takimoto, a resident of Yuba county, has filed an action against the State of California, charging the commonwealth illegally has taken possession of land belonging to him.

Takimoto declared there is a question of whether an escheat or forfeiture has occurred under provisions of the Alien Land law.

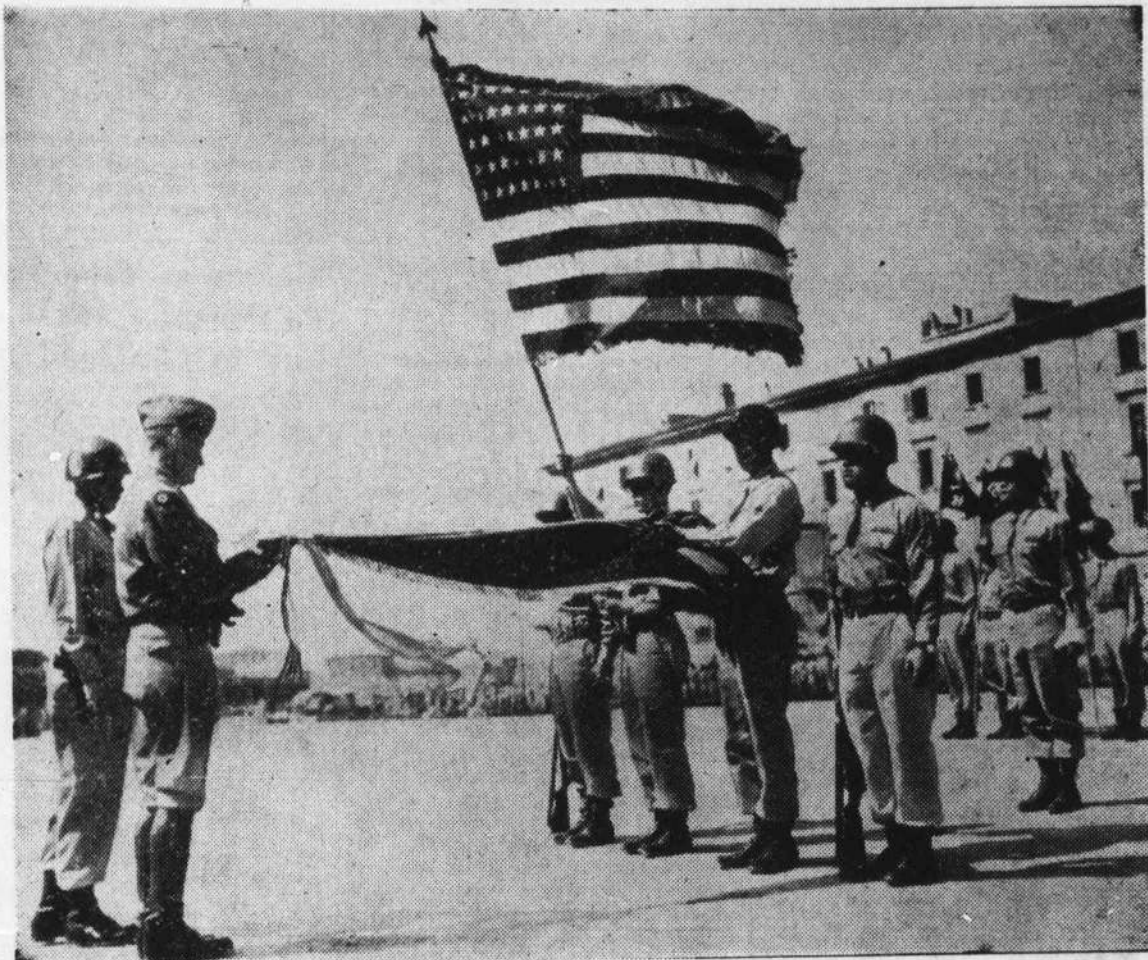
He claimed that he is a citizen of the United States and therefore no escheat should have occurred.

Top Honors Won by Nisei Girl at St. Louis University

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Top honors at the St. Louis University School of Pharmacy were held this week by a 20-year old Japanese American from Stockton, Calif., Miss Toshiko Iwata.

Miss Iwata was graduated on June 6. She came to St. Louis University from a war relocation center.

Nisei Regiments Awarded Unit Citation



Men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, the most decorated unit for its size in World War II, are shown in the above photo from Leghorn, Italy, receiving the Presidential Unit citation from Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, American commander in the Mediterranean theater, for its activities in smashing the western anchor of the German Gothic line in Italy in April, 1945. The Distinguished Unit award was

the first awarded to the entire Nisei regiment and the seventh received by elements of the 442nd. Gen. Lee is shown attaching the presidential unit streamer citation to the colors of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in the ceremony held on June 5 in Leghorn. Following the ceremony the Nisei unit paraded for the last time before their departure for the United States later this month.

Senate Group Begins Study Of Claims Bill

Ellender Sponsors Proposal to Indemnify Evacuees for Losses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The so-called Evacuation Claims bill has been transferred to the Senate Judiciary Committee from the Senate Claims Committee for consideration and study, it was reported here.

This information was obtained from Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Claims Committee, who introduced Senate Bill 2127 "To Create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the General Supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and to Provide for the Powers, Duties and Functions Thereof, and for Other Purposes" on the request of Interior Secretary J. A. Krug recently.

This bill was then referred to the Claims Committee where it was under study until the transfer to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Others on the Committee are Senators Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming; Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; Abe Murdock, Utah; Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona; Burton K. Wheeler, Montana; Charles O. Andrews, Florida; James O. Eastland, Mississippi; James W. Huffman, Ohio; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; William Langer, North Dakota; Homer Ferguson, Michigan; Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia; Kenneth S. Wherry, Nebraska; E. H. Moore, Oklahoma; and William A. Stanfill, Kentucky.

A companion bill has not been introduced in the House as yet, but it is expected to be entered in the immediate future.

To Hear Discussion On Evacuation Losses

CHICAGO — Members of the Chicago JACL will hear a panel discussion on compensation for evacuation losses at the group's next chapter meeting, June 20, at 8 p. m. at Bahai Center, 116 South Michigan.

California Court Declares Anti-Alien Fishing Law Invalid

Los Angeles Justice Rules Ban on Japanese Fishermen Violates U. S. Constitution

LOS ANGELES—California's anti-alien fishing law which prohibits resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from obtaining licenses to operate as commercial fishermen was declared in violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution by Judge Henry M. Willis of the Superior court of Los Angeles county on June 13.

In declaring the section barring "ineligible aliens" from commercial fishing unconstitutional, Judge Willis ordered the California Fish and Game Commission to issue a commercial fishing license to Torao Takahashi, father of two men in the U. S. Army and a veteran of 30 years of commercial fishing in California.

The California law was passed in 1943 to bar "Japanese aliens" and amended in 1945 when the prohibition was changed to cover all persons "ineligible to citizenship."

Judge Willis declared in his decision that the denial of a license to a person solely because he is an "ineligible alien" is tantamount to a denial of the right of equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. Judge Willis said that the provision was an "unequal exaction and a greater burden on the class named" and commented that the restriction amounted to prohibition.

The Superior court justice declared that the law's provision which distinguishes on the basis of eligibility to citizenship was not based on a "reasonable ground for classification."

Judge Willis recalled that the law, when passed originally by the legislature in 1943, provided that

a commercial fishing license "may be issued to any person other than Japanese aliens." He noted that the Japanese Resettlement Committee of the California State Senate had declared in 1945 that it felt that there was danger that the law would be declared unconstitutional because it was directed at a single race group and recommended that the law be amended to cover all aliens "ineligible to citizenship." The legislature amended the law according to the recommendations of the State Senate committee in 1945.

Chief counsel for the petitioner was A. L. Wirin of the law firm of Wirin, Maeno and Tietz of Los Angeles.

Mr. Wirin declared that in view of the court's decision he was advising his clients to apply for commercial fishing licenses.

Mr. Wirin stated that more than 500 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry had been engaged in commercial fishing out of California ports until the outbreak of the war. Many of these fishermen, he noted, have returned to California since the evacuation but have not been able to return to their former jobs because of the law which was passed while they were away.

Winona Residents Donate Fund to County Welfare

BURBANK, Calif.—Japanese Americans at the Winona Federal Public Housing Authority trailer camp in Burbank expressed their appreciation this week for the assistance they had received from Los Angeles county welfare authorities at the time of the "Winona incident" last month when nearly 800 of the returned evacuees were transferred to the camp, only to find that cooking and sanitation facilities at the camp had not been completed.

County officials stepped in and provided food for the residents of the camp until installation of the necessary facilities was completed.

On June 8 the Winona residents sponsored a benefit motion picture show and donated the proceeds to county welfare funds.

Ann Arbor Nisei Plan Organization Of JACL Chapter

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Organization of an Ann Arbor chapter of the JACL was discussed at a meeting on June 9 between representatives of the National JACL and the organizing committee for the Ann Arbor chapter at the home of Dr. Joseph Sasaki.

Masao Satow and Eiji Tanabe of the National JACL were present at the meeting.

A chapter constitution is now being written by the committee headed by Tak Shirasawa and will be presented at a meeting on June 22 when the Ann Arbor chapter will be activated.

California Supreme Court Will Rule on Alien Land Act

Counsel for Oyamas Declares State Law Designed as Racist Legislation Against Japanese

LOS ANGELES—The Oyama case, challenging the constitutionality of California's Alien Land Law which prohibits ownership of agricultural property by Japanese and other "ineligible aliens," was argued before the full seven-man tribunal of the California State Supreme Court on June 13.

A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles and James Purcell of San Francisco appeared on behalf of Kajiro and Fred Oyama, defendants in the escheat case in which the State seeks the confiscation

of two parcels of land in San Diego county on the grounds of violation of the Alien Land law.

Constitutional validity of the statute was upheld by Deputy Attorney General Everett Mattoon who has been in charge of prosecutions of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry for alleged violation of the law.

The Oyama case, the first of more than 50 suits filed by the State against persons of Japanese ancestry on Alien Land law charges to reach the State Supreme Court, involves property owned by Fred Oyama, an American citizen at Chula Vista, Calif., in which the State charges that Oyama's alien father has an interest in violation of the anti-alien statute.

More than a million dollars of agricultural property owned by Japanese Americans are now involved in escheat proceedings.

Mr. Wirin challenged the legality of the California law on the basis of race discrimination, pointing out that the measure was a piece of race legislation directed solely against persons of Japanese ancestry.

He declared that the phrase "ineligible to citizenship" which defines the aliens affected by the law was a subterfuge and stressed that the record of the State's administration of the law bore out his contention that the measure was intended to apply only to Japanese aliens and to oust members of the Japanese alien group from the agricultural industry.

Mr. Wirin traced the parallels between anti-Japanese activity in California and the State's campaigns for enforcement of the statute, noting that action on the part of State officials to enforce the law coincided with periods in which discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry was intensified.

Mr. Wirin presented the background of political pressures and activity which accompanied the passage of the original Alien Land law in 1913 and the amending of the law, to tighten its provisions, in 1921.

He also questioned whether the

term "ineligible to citizenship" was applicable today to aliens of Japanese ancestry, since Japanese aliens were inducted into the United States Army during World War II and were given citizenship. He questioned whether ineligibility to citizenship was a sound distinction on which a law can be based, since Congress had passed legislation in recent years which removed large groups of people, as in the case of the Chinese, from the class considered ineligible to citizenship. He stated his conviction that the present law gave an unconstitutional delegation of power to Congress in permitting the legislative branch of government to determine the classes of aliens considered ineligible and hence subject to the California law.

Mr. Purcell argued on the effect of the statute of limitations on the Oyama case, stressing that more than ten years had passed since Kajiro Oyama had transferred the property involved to his American citizen son.

Mr. Mattoon, representing the State, cited the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Terrace vs. Thompson case in 1924 which upheld the constitutionality of the California law and expressed the State's contention that the law was not discriminatory to any single race group. He held that it was within the power of the State to restrict the rights of aliens on the basis of ineligibility to citizenship.

The cases were argued before the full court of Chief Justice Phil Gibson and Associate Justices John W. Schenk, Edmond Douglas, Jesse W. Carter, Homer R. Spence, Roger J. Traynor and D. Ray Schauer.

Nisei Is Appointed Dean of Southern Dental School

HOUSTON, Tex.—Dr. Clarence Tsukano, well-known Nisei dental technician, was recently appointed dean of the Dental Technician School of the South.

Nisei Boxing Star, National Titlist, Turns Professional

HONOLULU — Robert Takeshita, veteran of the 442nd Combat Team and National AAU welterweight champion, recently signed a professional contract here with Manager Sam Ichinose.

Takeshita won the national amateur crown in the 147-pound division at the AAU championships in Boston in April. He decided to turn pro after his return to Hawaii.

The Nisei star will make his pro debut on June 21 on a boxing program staged by Promoter Leo Leavitt.

First Steps Taken To Organize JACL Unit in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—First steps toward the activation of a Cleveland chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League were taken on June 10 at a meeting of the special organizing committee.

Abe Hagiwara was elected temporary chairman.

The following committees were named: Constitution, George Chida, chairman, Tak Yamagata, Carl Nakamura, Masayoshi Matsuda and Kiyo Sato; Rev. Donald Toriumi, chairman, Yukio Wada, Tomi Ishizuka, Tony Misono and George Chida; Membership, Joe Kadowaki, chairman, Kaz Nadaoka, George Tanaka, Mas Fujimoto and George Nakanishi.

Nisei Elected Vice-President

INDIANOLA, Ia.—Nisei Marion Konishi was elected vice president of the Simpson college student body in elections held May 10, according to the Simpsonian, student newspaper.

She will serve with Sumner Morris, president.

Formerly of Los Angeles and the Amache relocation center, the Nisei student now lives in Cleveland.

Blind Girl in Tokyo Depot Crowd Befriended by Nisei GI

TOKYO—The story of a Nisei soldier, T/4 Toshio Sakamoto of Mountain View, Calif., who befriended a blind girl in an incident occurring at Ueno depot in Tokyo was related recently by the Nippon Times.

T/4 Sakamoto, a member of the translation section in ATIS, was getting off the tram at Ueno depot on May 5 when he saw a blind girl who was being helplessly pushed about in the milling crowd.

She had lost her packages and her handbag when Sgt. Sakamoto elbowed his way through the crowd, reached the girl and led her by the hand outside the station.

International Boundary Still Separates Nisei Veteran, Wife

WINNIPEG, Man.—The future is starting to look brighter for Bob and Molly Kitajima who are married but separated by U. S. immigration laws, the New Canadian said here last week.

Bob, a former sergeant in the U. S. Army air corps and a native of Alameda, Calif., and the former Molly Enta, a Canadian girl of Japanese ancestry, were married in Winnipeg on Feb. 8 of this year.

Since their marriage they have been trying to cross the border together without success. Although she married an American soldier, Mrs. Kitajima is barred from the United States because she is an "ineligible alien" because of her Japanese ancestry.

But this week, the story is a little different, the New Canadian said.

"I received a telegram from Bob," Molly said in Winnipeg. "He is in Canada again. . . in Windsor, Ontario. He sounds hopeful,

and he wants me to come over right away."

She explained that Bob is living in Detroit and that she intends to leave for Windsor soon and find employment there pending final decisions of both Canadian and American immigration authorities. Since Windsor is across the international boundary from Detroit, the Kitajimas will be able to live within a few miles of each other.

Bob Kitajima, a veteran of overseas service and of Japanese occupation duty in the U. S. Army, has been informed by the Justice Department that under the present laws the entry of his wife into the United States is barred because of her Japanese race and despite her Canadian citizenship. The Japanese American Citizens League and other organizations are interested in the case and it is reported that a private bill may be introduced in Congress to permit Mrs. Kitajima to join her husband in the United States.

Rep. Miller Will Introduce Bill To Aid Sergeant Kitajima

Legislation Sought To Permit Entry Of Wife of Nisei

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative George Miller of Alameda, California, will introduce a private bill in the House to permit Ex-Sgt. Robert H. Kitajima's Canadian-born wife to enter the United States, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, announced after a conference with the California congressman.

Kitajima is an honorably discharged veteran of the United States Army intelligence services who married a Canadian-born girl of Japanese ancestry who was refused entry into this country. Kitajima was born in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and was educated in the Islands and later in Oakland, California. Inducted into the Army at Monterey in February, 1942, he served in Hawaii, Guam, and in the occupation of Japan. He was discharged at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, in January, 1946.

His wife is the former Mary

Molly Enta, born to naturalized Canadian citizens in Vancouver, British Columbia. She was living in Winnipeg when Sgt. Kitajima met her during a furlough while he was studying at the Army Language School at Camp Sargeant, Minnesota.

They were married in Winnipeg in February, 1946, after United States immigration officials assured them that his wife would be allowed to enter the country as the wife of an American serviceman. When they applied for entry the immigration officials declared that a mistake had been made and that his Canadian-born wife would not be permitted entry because she was of a "race inadmissible to citizenship."

Appeals to the immigration service proved unsuccessful and various organizations have tried to correct this injustice in vain.

If the bill is passed by the Houses of Congress, Kitajima and his wife intend to reside in Alameda, California, where two brothers now live. One, Fred S. Kitajima, is also an ex-sergeant of the Army.

Two Nisei Named Honor Students At Cleveland High

CLEVELAND, O.—Tom Saitohara, 17, and Hideko Kimura, 16, were named among Cleveland high school's top-honor graduating students recently, according to a report in the Cleveland Press.

Both the Nisei are "head over heels" in extra-curricular activities, it was reported.

Tom has been a laboratory assistant and president of the chemistry club in addition to his job after school hours at the Electric Line Manufacturing company.

Hideko, who works after school at the General Book-binding company, has been a student council representative, lab assistant and member of several clubs.

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Immigration Service Orders Deportation Stay for 400

Rep. Healy Backs Eberharter Bill To Aid Loyal Aliens

WASHINGTON—Expressing his conviction that those persons of Japanese ancestry who immigrated to the United States "and have demonstrated their loyalty to this country" should under no circumstances be deported involuntarily to a land for which they no longer have any sympathy or any feeling of allegiance, Rep. Ned R. Healy, D., Calif., this week expressed his support for the Eberharter bill which will permit the attorney general to exercise discretionary powers in hardship cases involving Japanese aliens scheduled for deportation.

It was pointed out that many of those against whom deportation orders have been issued were in the employ of OSS, FCC and other government agencies as well as the Army and the Navy during the war. Rep. Healy said that he had urged that the deportation proceedings be held in abeyance until action is taken on Rep. Eberharter's bill in order to avoid any injustice to the persons directly involved or to American citizen children of potential deportees.

Begin Transfer Of GI School To California

MONTEREY, Calif.—The first contingent of the Military Intelligence Service Language school to be established at the Presidio of Monterey will arrive this week from Fort Snelling, Minn., Col. Frank A. Hollinghead, assistant commandant, said here.

The first schelon to arrive will include 12 officers and 75 enlisted men, most of whom are Nisei. They will be followed by approximately 300, to arrive June 22, with the remainder, some 900 enlisted men, arriving three days later.

Almost the entire personnel of the school, both instructors and students, are Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Graduates will be sent to Japan to serve as translators and interpreters and in other duties associated with the occupation forces.

Meanwhile, remodeling of the barracks to be used as classrooms is proceeding satisfactorily at a cost of about \$125,000.

Many of the families of civilian and enlisted personnel of the school will be housed at Ord Village, the Federal housing project adjoining Fort Ord.

Four Issei Get Naturalization Papers in California Test

SAN FRANCISCO — In an almost unprecedented action, four aliens of Japanese ancestry were granted first naturalization papers recently in Santa Cruz, California, the Nichi Bei Times reported on June 11.

The four are Frank Katsumo Hiura, Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Kokka and Yoshio Nagase, all of Watsonville, Calif.

Earlier this year the quartet had applied for citizenship at the Santa Cruz office of the immigration and naturalization bureau. In May they were notified by the naturalization bureau's headquarters in Philadelphia to appear before the superior court in Santa Cruz, where Judge James T. Atteridge granted their petitions and congratulated them upon their decision to become American citizens.

It was also reported that one of the candidates then applied for a California fishing license heretofore denied to all "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

He was at first refused a license but granted one when he showed the clerk his first papers, it was announced.

Until now the Philadelphia office has refused to grant any first papers on the grounds that Japanese aliens are ineligible to citizenship.

zanship and no purpose would be served by issuing them if the applicant cannot qualify for his final papers after the two-year waiting period, the Nichi-Bei Times said.

The change in the bureau's policy was interpreted in San Francisco as a recognition of the "growing favorable sentiment" for a bill to change the "ineligible to citizenship" status of the Issei, the Times declared.

It was expected that a large number of alien Japanese will take similar steps in the next few months as the result of the action in Watsonville.

The San Francisco newspaper stated that several alien Japanese have been granted first papers in the past, among them a noted Chicago restaurant operator.

"Most of these cases have been in the middle west and east where courts and naturalization officers are now aware of the standing policy of the head office in Philadelphia on Issei applicants," the Times said.

All four of the Watsonville Issei who received their first papers are members of service-connected families. Hiura and the Kokkas have sons in the army, it was reported, while a brother of Yoshio Nagase is also a soldier.

Action Taken Pending Court Decisions on Legal Questions Involving Deportee Group

SAN FRANCISCO—A stay of deportation for 400 Japanese aliens with family ties in the United States who were slated to be deported this week was ordered on June 8 by the district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco.

The aliens involved were former treaty merchants who had entered the United States legally but who had lost their status following the abrogation of the trade treaty with Japan in 1941 and had been ordered deported.

The Immigration Service ruled that the Japanese aliens may stay in this country pending determination of legal questions raised by the American Civil Liberties Union and several groups and attorneys. Ernest Besig, director of the Northern California branch of the ACLU, said it may take two years to decide the case, since it "inevitably will go to the Supreme Court."

It was believed that legal action will start in the Federal District court in San Francisco when the petitions of nine persons of Japanese ancestry, against whom deportation orders have been issued, will be heard by Judge Louis E. Goodman.

It was explained that the stay of deportation applies only to Japanese with families. Irving F. Wixon of the Immigration Service said that single men who have been served with the deportation orders are still deportable and will leave from San Francisco and Seattle, starting in mid-June.

Attorney Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco, who filed the Federal court suit for stay of deportation, said that the Japanese involved entered the United States legally under a treaty of commerce and navigation, as merchants, in a professional status, or as visitors and students.

merce and navigation, as merchants, in a professional status, or as visitors and students.

"They were deprived of their status when the treaty was abrogated by the war," Collins explained. "The government's position now is that, because the treaty has been abrogated, these people are subject to deportation—although admittedly they came here lawfully."

Collins said many of the Japanese, including some 80 in the San Francisco Bay area, have been in this country 30 years and have married and have American-born children. Their wives, he said, are American citizens.

He pointed out that the men came here for permanent residence and gave up allegiance to Japan and became subjects, but not citizens, of the United States.

"If the United States were to deport them, it would work a hardship on their children and wives, and deprive us of the allegiance of these people who would follow the head of the family to Japan," he added.

One of the group, Mrs. Yasuda of Sacramento, has an American-born husband and five American-born children, Mr. Collins said.

Early House Action Seen on Bill to Stay Deportation of Hardship Cases Among Aliens

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Herman P. Eberharter's House Bill 5454 which grants the Attorney General the power to stay deportation in hardship cases involving Japanese nationals will be considered by a special sub-committee of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on June 18th, Mike Masaoka, National Secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, disclosed following conferences with Walt M. Bestman, clerk of the House Committee.

The sub-committee chairman will be Representative George Miller of Alameda, California. His colleagues will be E. H. Hedrick of West Virginia, O. C. Fisher of Texas, and Edward H. Rees of Kansas.

A committee spokesman declared that the sub-committee would consider a number of amendments to the bill. One likely to be accepted would grant the Attorney General the right to cancel within a five year period stays of deportation which were based upon facts later found to be fraudulent.

The same spokesman stated that the recently introduced bill of Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota might be combined with the Eberharter bill and that the sub-committee might report out a proposal combining features of both.

The Judd (House) Bill 6505 provides that: "In the case of any alien (other than one to whom subsection (d) is applicable) who is deportable under any law of the United States and who has proved good moral character for the preceding five years, the Attorney General may (1) permit such alien to depart the United States to any country of his choice at his own expense, in lieu of deportation, or (2a) suspend deportation of such alien if he finds that such deportation would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen or legally resident alien who is spouse, parent, or minor child of such deportable alien, or (2b) suspend deportation if he finds that such alien has made valuable contributions to the war effort and loyally aided the United States between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945 (as established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General by testimony or other evidence presented by the United States agency under which such services were performed)."

Masaoka declared that the con-

sensus was that the sub-committee, barring unforeseen developments, would be favorably disposed toward granting some relief to Japanese nationals, many of whom are now subject to summary deportation, and especially to those involved in the "so-called hardship" cases.

Nisei Canadian Workers Join Lumber Strike

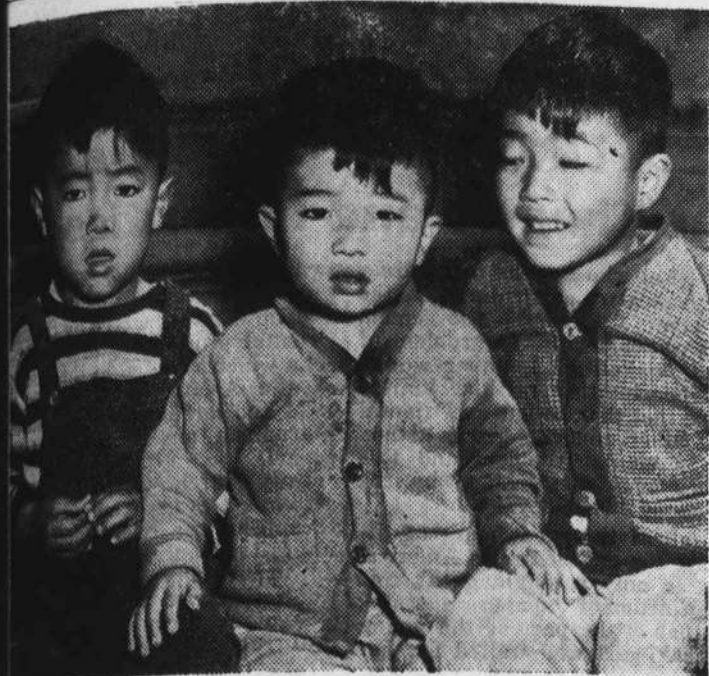
HOPE, B. C.—The Princeton Trail sawmills of Hope, British Columbia, all of whose employees are Japanese Canadians, closed operations recently when the CIO's International Woodworkers of America called a general shutdown of the British Columbia lumber industry in their demand for a 40-hour week and for additional safety precautions in the mills.

The Japanese Canadians, who were employed in the mill following their evacuation from the West Coast, voiced their unity with other Canadian lumber workers and joined Local 1-367 of the CIO's IWA.

Mid-Columbia JACL Officers Announced

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Announcement of cabinet members of the newly reactivated Mid-Columbia JACL chapter was made recently as follows:

Mamoru Noji, president; George Tamura, 1st vice-president; Yasuko Migaki, 2nd vice president; Lena Kageyama, recording secretary; Bessie Watanabe, corresponding secretary and historian; Ray Sato, treasurer; Ray Yasui, board delegate; Mits Takasumi, alternate board delegate.



SAN FRANCISCO—Norman, 4, Melvin, 2, and Stanley, 5, American citizen children of Hideichi Moriguchi, former treaty trader, were this week able to look forward to having their father for an undetermined period following a stay of deportation granted by the San Francisco office of the immigration department to 400 former treaty traders who faced immediate deportation to Japan. Most of the 400 persons affected by the new ruling were heads of families with Japanese American wives and children, who would be forced to choose between losing their husbands and fathers or accompanying them into voluntary exile. Photo courtesy San Francisco News.

Deportation Action Will Split Japanese American Family

San Francisco Paper Cites Moriguchi Family As Typical of Those Which Face Hardship as Result of Justice Department Deportation Orders

SAN FRANCISCO—Three San Francisco Nisei, Norman, 4, Melvin, 2, and Stanley Moriguchi, 5, who faced the loss of their alien father, Hideichi Moriguchi, were this week among hundreds of Japanese American children whose treaty-trader parents were given a two-year stay of deportation by order of the district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco.

Mrs. Moriguchi, a Japanese American, had planned to remain with her children in the United States the event her husband was deported.

The Moriguchi's story was related by Betty Ballantine in the San Francisco News of June 4, which revealed that the impending deportation order threatened to break up many families in which one parent had been a treaty trader whose legal right to remain in this country had been nullified by the abrogation of Japanese-U. S. trade treaties in 1940. Hideichi Moriguchi told the San Francisco News reporter he preferred to leave his wife and three children in this country rather than move them into the unknown of Japan, where he has no home and no job.

"It breaks my heart whether I leave them or whether I leave them," he said. "I would gladly become a citizen, if it were permitted. I would willingly join the army, if I could. I would do anything to stay with my family here. This is my home."

Mr. Moriguchi came to San Francisco in 1931 as a merchant. At the outbreak of war the family was sent to the Arboga assembly center, then to the Tule Lake relocation center and finally to Topaz.

When they returned to San Francisco Mr. Moriguchi could only work as a dishwasher. Mrs. Moriguchi went out to do house cleaning.

Other families in the area are affected by the new ruling announced this week by the immigration department.

Among them are a 62-year old Japanese gardener in Berkeley and his wife and five minor children, whom only the father is deportable. In the event of deportation the wife planned to accompany her husband to Japan.

A Japanese girl adopted by a Caucasian family and brought to the United States as a child five years after all immigration was closed was admitted into the country by confused immigration officials, Miss Ballantine reported.

The girl is now the mother of two children, is married to a non-deportable Japanese American, but faces deportation.

A Japanese who came to the United States in 1920 with permanent status exchanged it for "treaty" status when he returned to Japan to marry several years later. He brought his wife to San Francisco where he became a prosperous merchant.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

GI Linguists

The Military Intelligence Service Language School, which supplied Pacific fighting forces with Japanese American intelligence men, this month returns to the West Coast, this time to the Presidio in Monterey, California.

In one of the strange and also expensive operations engendered by the evacuation of 1942, the language school was moved first to Camp Savage and finally to Fort Snelling. Thus the army, which ordered the evacuation, had also to move its own soldiers and civilian instructors to comply with the evacuation orders.

During the four years it was situated in the Twin Cities area, this language school performed one of the great feats of the war, developing thousands of trained and capable linguists from among the Japanese Americans, most of whom had at most a smattering of Japanese. Early in the school's history it was realized that the Nisei had no large training of this language. Of the first 3700 Nisei surveyed, only three per cent were found to be skilled linguists. Another four per cent were found to be proficient.

Though the Japanese American language specialists were not trained for combat work, many of the them became combat soldiers. Some were killed in the line of duty, despite the fact that they were well guarded because of their special abilities.

They served as propaganda experts, radio interceptors, interpreters, interrogators. Their work and devotion to duty were never limited.

Today their special services are indispensable in the orderly occupation of Japan. From the first few who were landed secretly on that island before its fall, to the thousands now stationed there as occupation troops, they have contributed in immeasurable fashion to the good acceptance of American troops by the defeated Japanese populace. The Nisei soldiers have moreover aided materially in the democratization of the people of Japan.

Confiscation by Law

The State of California at the present time has more than 50 suits in court which seek to confiscate agricultural property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry. The suits involve more than a million dollars worth of land and thousands of acres of farm property.

The State's prosecution is based on the contention that the Alien Land Law, originally passed by California in 1913 and copied by 18 other states, has been violated in that aliens of Japanese ancestry who are "ineligible to citizenship" have an interest in farm property owned by American citizens.

One of these cases, involving Kajiro and Fred Oyama and concerning two small parcels of land in San Diego county, reached the California Supreme Court on appeal on June 13. The importance of this case, which challenges the constitutionality of the California ban against property ownership by "aliens ineligible to citizenship," is attested by the fact that the arguments were heard by the full panel of seven justices of the State Supreme Court.

It should be noted that the present prosecutions of persons of Japanese ancestry under the Alien Land Law are the result of the widespread race-baiting activities of the Donnelly, Gannon and Tenney committees of the California legislature in 1943 and 1944. These committees, which held well-publicized hearings on what they called the "Japanese question" in California, did not call one per-

son of Japanese ancestry to testify, although scores of proponents of racist legislation against Japanese Americans were permitted a hearing. The few witnesses who were permitted to testify on behalf of the Japanese Americans were made the objects of abuse by committee members and the conduct of the Gannon committee, in particular, was such as to arouse criticism from the Los Angeles Times which had supported the general purpose of the legislative inquisition. As a result of these hearings, the legislature was called on to pass an appropriation of \$200,000 for the State Department of Justice to finance the "enforcement" of the Alien Land law. In order to make the legalized persecution of persons of Japanese ancestry more attractive, another law was passed by the California legislature in 1944 which provided that the countries would receive one-half of the funds derived from the sale of any lands escheated to the State under the Alien Land law.

The present prosecutions are the result of a program of prejudice instituted in wartime and supported by a grant of \$200,000. This wartime program coincided with the efforts then current to prohibit the evacuees of Japanese ancestry from returning to their homes.

At the time of its passage in 1913, no secret was made by California legislators of the fact that the law was directed solely against the State's farmers of Japanese ancestry and the legislation was designed to drive the Japanese off the land. The administration of the law since that time bears out the contention that it was race legislation, conceived in bigotry and dedicated to the legalized persecution of a minority group.

There is no place for such a law in the statutes of a democratic government.

The Washington Post: Japanese Canadians

An appeal has been taken to the Privy Council in London to test the legality of three Canadian Orders-in-Council providing for the deportation to Japan of about 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. This group is a remnant of some 22,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from British Columbia after Pearl Harbor and placed in relocation centers or resettled in eastern provinces under a program similar to that applied to Japanese Americans in this country. The Supreme Court of Canada has already ruled that the Orders-in-Council are valid in respect to adults in the group, although invalid as they apply to the wives and children of those concerned. Whatever the decision of the Privy Council on the legal aspects of this issue, it seems to us that a serious moral responsibility rests upon the Canadian people and upon the Canadian Parliament, which has the power to set the Orders-in-Council aside.

Our own treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry was, in all conscience, harsh enough. The Canadian treatment has been even more severe. Less was done to assist the evacuees in resettlement, and nothing at all has been done to enable them to return to their own homes, which were simply sold at public auction. In the spring of 1945, the evacuees were asked to choose between remaining in Canada, with the understanding that they would move to the east and seek work there at once, or go to Japan after the war with the understanding that until deportation they could remain in the shelter of the relocation centers. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that 6844, involving an additional 3503 minor children, should have registered a preference for deportation. It could in no sense be considered a free option, since a decision to remain in Canada entailed in many cases separation of families and was complicated by real fears about finding work or living accommodations among hostile people.

Canada will refresh its own great traditions of freedom if it gives these harassed people a chance to make a genuinely free choice now that the hysteria of war is ended. Three quarters of the people facing deportation are Canadian citizens; thus, for them, deportation will mean exile—an abhorrent form of punishment. It is, moreover, a treatment which in a real sense cheapens Canadian citizenship, the rights of which ought not to be so readily revocable. Most grievous of all, this deportation would be an odious manifestation of racism. By revoking or at least mitigating it, Canada has an opportunity to set an example of tolerance to our own country and to the world—An editorial in the *Washington Post* of June 10, 1946.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Theatre and Minorities

A Nisei who aspires to a career in the theatre, particularly on the legitimate stage or on the screen, must contend with the problem of racial "visibility." In other words, his opportunities will be limited by the fact that he has an Oriental face. Other minority group artists have a similar problem and this predicament is intensified by the degree of "visibility."

In all of the great mass of literature for the theatre in America, there is only a single great role for an artist of Japanese ancestry and that is the part of the young Nagasaki girl who waited for her Lieut. Pinkerton in Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly." This Italian opera was adapted from a one-act play which originally was produced by David Belasco in New York and the role has served a long succession of Japanese sopranos, the best-known being Tamaki Miura and Hizi Koyke.

Negro performers, in particular, have been faced with a similar problem. Aside from such race plays and operas as "Green Pastures," "Porgy and Bess," "Mammy's Daughters," "All God's Children Got Wings," "Cabin in the Sky" and "Emperor Jones," all of which project a relatively distorted picture of the Negro, there are few opportunities. (Since the war there have been some notable exceptions, as in the plays "Deep Are the Roots" and "On Whitman Avenue," which are courageous dramas inspired by the anomalous position of the Negro minority in a democratic society.)

On the whole, however, minority group artists are generally relegated to the portrayal of menials in the theatre. Rochester, a famous radio personality, is Jack Benny's valet. On the pre-Pearl Harbor radio the Green Hornet had a man-servant named Kato whose ancestry was later changed to Filipino by some strange sort of radio script magic. Another radio personality of pre-war days, particularly on the West Coast, was Frank Watanabe, a Japanese schoolboy. This character, undoubtedly inspired by Wallace Irwin's Hashimura Togo, was such a favorite of California listeners at one time that a movie studio planned to do a series of comedy shorts until the international situation forced Hollywood to change its mind.

Most actors of Japanese ancestry in America have spent a career of playing Oriental butlers, whose obsequiousness set a standard for domestic service. There was a time when drawing room comedy was hardly complete without a Japanese butler but playwrighting styles were changed by the war and now most of the obedient servants are Filipinos, Chinese or Negroes. Perhaps the last role of a Japanese servant written for Broadway was in an ill-fated comedy called "The Admiral Takes a Wife" which had finished a week's tryout in Baltimore and was scheduled to open in New York on Dec. 8, 1941. The curtain never went up on this play which was concerned with the love lives of U. S. Navy personnel at Pearl Harbor and the Nisei actor, Shiro Takehisa, who had a good comedy part in the production, missed his opportunity to perform in a Broadway production.

The stage and the screen, by its insistence on servile roles for minority group Americans, has contributed to the myth of racial inferiority. And Broadway and Hollywood, by their insistence on Anglo-Saxon heroes and heroines, underscores the Hitlerian propaganda of blond, blue-eyed Aryan superiority.

During the 1920s a number of plays were produced on Broadway and a few films were made in Hollywood which manifested the negative racism of Kipling's fallacious generalization that the east is east and the west is west and never the twain shall meet. "Broken Blossoms," which starred Richard Barthelmess in the role of a young Chinese, reflected the interracial tragedy which is also the basis of "Madame Butterfly." Another example was a play called "Uptown West," which was concerned with the intermarriage of a young Japanese dentist in New York. In the third act the Japanese dentist murdered his white wife and committed suicide and the audience was sent home with the moral that the

twain shall never meet. The dramatist who concocted this drama was undoubtedly influenced by the anti-Oriental propaganda of the nations which resulted in the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act of 1924 and left its imprint upon the journalism and literature of the period.

Only rarely does a minority group actor have an opportunity to appear in a role of dignity and integrity. Paul Robeson had such an opportunity in "Othello" and the result was theatrical history.

Another exception to the general rule is provided by Martha Graham whose artistic integrity is accompanied by a wholesome concern for the racial ancestry of her associates. Yuriko Amemiya, a member of Miss Graham's company, has appeared as an early American woman in the dance production, "Appalachian Spring," and in other productions with pioneer themes. Incidentally, Isamu Noguchi has provided the settings for most of Miss Graham's productions.

During the war Hollywood produced a number of films which pictured the Nisei as traitors and saboteurs. In "Little Tokyo, USA" and in "Betrayal from the East," the loyal Nisei were murdered by the disloyal ones in the first reel and the villains carried on. The Warner Brothers melodrama "Across the Pacific," had perhaps the most vicious of these characterizations, a glib, cocky character who bragged that he was a Japanese American and who was involved in a plot to destroy the Panama Canal. This Nisei (it should not be necessary to note that none of these characters has had a counterpart in real life) almost succeeds in the execution of this sabotage until he is foiled in the eighth reel by Humphrey Bogart. This sort of irresponsibility on the part of the motion picture industry undoubtedly contributed to the wholesale hysteria regarding Japanese Americans on the West Coast in 1942 and 1943 when these pictures were exhibited. A somewhat hopeful augury of the postwar era was presented by a little B picture called "Tokyo Rose" in which the assistant hero, played by Key Luke, is a Nisei underground operative inside Japan.

It may be noted that Hollywood casting experts have a sense of delicacy. In pre-war times when Chinese warlords and other villainous types were required the parts were invariably played by Tetsu Komai, Teru Shimada, Miki Morita and other Japanese actors. During the war when the demand was for Japanese as well as Nisei villains, many of the parts were played by Chinese Americans, although the total absence of actors of Japanese ancestry from Hollywood as a result of the evacuation made this an obvious necessity.

The future of Chinese and Japanese American performers in the theatre and on the screen is restricted by the lack of suitable roles, other than those of a supporting or an atmospheric nature. Anna May Wong and Sessue Hayakawa, both of whom gained stardom at one time in Hollywood, found their opportunities limited and their careers stifled by the lack of suitable material. (Continued on page 5)

From Overseas

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

I am very pleased at the work which the "Pacific Citizen" is doing in bringing to light the outstanding problems of the Nisei as well as those of other racial minorities because those problems are my problems just as much as they are the problems of those directly affected.

I like the "Pacific Citizen" because it gives in no uncertain terms the truth of the issue and lays open the sore to everyone concerned so that it can be treated. It gives us future veterans a good perspective of the problems which will be facing us when we put our civilian garb back in the states. Because of the circumstances in which we Nisei find ourselves in I, for one, am finding the "Pacific Citizen" an indispensable organ for understanding our problems and ourselves.

Lt. Fred F. Suzukawa,
c/o Postmaster, S. I.

Vagaries

Correspondent . . .

Ernie Pyle, the doughfoot's favorite war correspondent whose book, "The Last Chapter," was published this month, once wrote of his regret that he had never met the Nisei GIs in Italy and so could not do a column on them. Ernie was never attached to the 442nd Central Postal Directory, the Division which boasted of the famous 100th Battalion and the left the Anzio beachhead to the D-Day on the Normandy beaches just before the 442nd landed in Italy. . . . On April 17, 1945, Ernie Pyle was on Ie Shima, the little island near Okinawa, when he was stopped from entering a mine field by a Japanese American sergeant. Ernie talked with the sergeant and mentioned that he wanted to do a column on the Nisei. But Ernie Pyle never got an opportunity to do his column on the Nisei. The next day he was killed by a Japanese sniper.

Mechanic . . .

Chick Hirashima, chief mechanic for George Robson, winner of the 100-mile Indianapolis auto race, once rode in the Memorial Day classic. That was back in 1939 when many two-man cars were entered. Hirashima was the riding mechanic for Jimmy Snyder when the latter set a lap record.

Monitors . . .

It's reported a committee of Nisei veterans in Hawaii has undertaken to examine all Japanese movies which are now being shown in the territory in an effort to remove false information and propaganda. These films, made before the war in Japan, were seized by the government after the outbreak of war and were released only recently. . . . Incidentally, Kay Nishimura, employed during the war by the War Department's Map Service in Cleveland, and a number of associates have started a special service bureau in New York City for translation work. Their main activity to date has been in putting Japanese subtitles on American films which are being sent to Japan. According to another report, the most popular U. S. film in Tokyo at the present time is "Tall in the Saddle," a western starring Ella Raines and John Wayne.

Mme. Butterfly . . .

Mme. Tamaki Miura, who died in Tokyo of illness, was perhaps the best known of all the Japanese sopranos who have played the role of Puccini's tragic Mme. Butterfly. . . . At one time Mme. Miura's fame in America, as a member of the San Carlo Opera troupe, rivaled that of two other Japanese in America, Michio Ito, the dancer, and Sessue Hayakawa, the film actor. . . . Mme. Miura's career was a dramatic one. She studied opera over the opposition of her family and the protests of her husband, who later divorced her. She went to Germany to complete her music studies in 1914 and arrived just at the outbreak of World War I. She escaped to London and was invited to sing at a concert in Albert Hall. She was so successful that she was asked to study the role of Cio-Cio-San for a London performance but she received a cable from the Boston Opera Company and left for America. During the Golden Twenties she sang in hundreds of American cities with the San Carlo company and toured South America and Europe. . . . She returned to Japan in 1930, having retired from the operatic stage. She arose from a hospital bed after the arrival of American occupation troops and gave the GIs a concert of songs which she had first sung for the doughboys of World War I. . . . Michio Ito is now performing for GI audiences in Japan, while Hayakawa is somewhere in Paris.

Washington News-Letter Court Ban on Jim Crow Buses Marks Step in Right Direction

By JOHN KITASAKO

After the big bus crossed the Potomac bridge from the District of Columbia into Virginia, the driver stopped the bus, turned around, and bellowed, "Alright now. All you colored people get in the back there."

The few colored people who were sitting up near the front got up, and with ill-concealed embarrassment and annoyance filed sheepishly to the rear. Then the driver went on.

He was enforcing in his crude way a silly statute south of the

Mason-Dixon line requiring the segregation of white and colored passengers. In the District of Columbia, Jim Crowism does not extend to segregation of passengers of buses and streetcars. But the moment any bus touched sacred southern soil, the Negroes could be compelled to move to the rear.

During a recent trip we took down to Fredericksburg, Virginia, the bus stopped to take on a white passenger. The driver walked to the back of the bus and told a couple of Negroes who were sitting three seats from the rear to get up and take the very last row of seats. The white passenger then came on and had two vacated seats all to himself.

At one point during the trip when the bus got so crowded that passengers had to stand in the narrow aisle, a Negro came on the bus. He had to push and squirm his way to the back to the discomfort of other passengers who made no effort to disguise their annoyance.

Then after only a few miles, he had to get off, so he was forced to fight all the way up to the front of the long bus.

There have been times when Negroes have had to stand in the crowded rear section while there were many empty seats in front.

Sometimes, a white passenger unknowingly sat in the back, and had to be told by the driver to move up front. That has happened to some Nisei too.

Once a Nisei girl who sat in the front was asked by the driver to go to the rear. The girl said she was a Japanese American and practically told the driver to go to hell. The driver was very apologetic, and probably learned not to be so overzealous thereafter. In fairness to some drivers, let it be said that all did not rigidly enforce the Jim Crow regulation. Some told colored passengers to change seats only when white passengers complained.

The Negro will no longer be humiliated on interstate buses. From now on they'll sit where they damn please, and sensitive white passengers will just have to like it.

The Supreme Court of the United States last week declared Jim Crowism on interstate buses unconstitutional, thereby bringing great consternation to the broad stretches of the South where social segregation for centuries has been a deep-rooted religion.

It all started when a colored woman who refused to take a back seat was thrown off the bus, and later fined \$10. When the Virginia Supreme Court upheld the fine, the case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Virginia's attorney general argued that the segregation law was necessary to prevent racial friction. Disturbances suddenly breaking out on a rapidly moving bus are "fraught with dangerous consequences," he warned.

He even had the temerity to use God to support his argument for Jim Crow laws. Racial antagonism, he declared, are created by God, and only God can eradicate them. Therefore, it is not within the premise of man to tamper with them. Laws, he stated, cannot alter human nature and God-created prejudices.

Blaming God for the Southerners' prejudices is of course a long-standing defense. It is the lowest form of blasphemy, cowardice, and ignorance, and represents a line of argument which should have no place in court, much less in the nation's highest tribunal. It can only bring disgrace to any state's highest legal representative.

Some states were expected to comply immediately with the Supreme Court ruling. But it appears that segregation will continue to a certain extent in the deep South. How long the states will get away with it remains to be seen. The die-hards claim that Negroes, as well as whites, prefer segregation.

The first week's report showed that most Negroes by habit continued to file to the back seats.

Many circles hailed the Supreme Court decision, as though it were an unprecedented favor for the oppressed Negro. We can't quite see it that way. All we can say is: it's about time something was done about it. The Negro is not getting any special privilege. He's getting exactly what he's entitled to and nothing more. He pays the same fare, so why shouldn't he be allowed to sit anywhere he chooses.

This Supreme Court verdict is something to be commended only because it marks a step in the right direction. There are other reforms that call for action, and until these have been achieved the ignominy of third-class citizenship cannot be removed from the Negro.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Tribute to the Nisei THE CHICAGO SUN

"It was fitting and appropriate that Chicagos Memorial Day celebrations included one of honor for the 26,000 Japanese American soldiers who helped defeat Germany, Italy and Japan," the Chicago Sun declared in an editorial on June 1.

"Tributes and homage are fine, but not enough," the Sun said. "During the war, the welfare of the Japanese Americans was safeguarded by the War Relocation Authority. Now that agency is going out of existence."

"We can show our appreciation for the courage and loyalty of the Nisei in a tangible way—by regarding them as Americans with the same rights and privileges we accord any other Americans. Congress can show its appreciation by passing the Eberhardt bill, which seeks to abrogate the racist provision in our immigration law forbidding the use of discretion by officials in deporting aliens ineligible for citizenship. We can rightly do no less."

Canada's Loss TORONTO STAR

Noting that Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, winner of a Guggenheim award of a fellowship in atomic research, was a former resident of Canada, the Toronto Star declared recently that "had Dr. Kusaka remained in Canada, he would likely be among the thousands of Japanese Canadians now suffering from the discriminatory legislation which was put into operation by the Dominion government."

The Star said that as a Canadian of Japanese ancestry, Dr. Kusaka, now in the U. S. Army, "would not have had the opportunity to serve his adopted country as a scientist and Canada is poorer for having lost the services of this brilliant young scientist."

"It should be noted that persons of Japanese origin in Canada, many of them born and naturalized citizens, are still suffering restrictions passed under the War Measures Act, restrictions which have been removed from other aliens," the Toronto Star declared. "Japanese Canadians are being denied basic rights as citizens and residents of a democratic country. They are not permitted to have freedom of movement, nor the right to purchase land and homes. Properties taken from under the War Measures Act have not yet been restored; many were sold without the consent of the owners at ruinous prices."

The Star, Toronto's leading daily, pointed out that Japanese Canadians were appealing the government's present orders for mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Canadians are urged to support this appeal," the Toronto newspaper said.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Hunger Stalks the Defeated Japanese Land

Des Moines, Ia.

The average Japanese never was well-fed. He's eating a lot less now, according to letters from servicemen in Japan.

The Japanese demonstrations which made American headlines recently are only an outward indication of the hunger that stalks the land. Many schools cut their schedules to half a day because the pupils were unable to bring lunches. Absenteeism in offices and factories is up as high as 30 per cent due to workers going out to seek food for their families.

Former Sgt. Kay Ito of Portland, Ore., now a civilian employee of the war department, writes that he saw a GI on furlough stop to give a hungry child part of his K rations. But the boy was too weak to eat it.

It says raiding of private gardens is no longer rare.

Such are the fruits of war. These, the Chinese have tasted for many years in the wake of Japanese invasion.

Ito mentions that GIs in Japan are talking about Ben Kuroki's speech on the "Town Meeting of the Air" which was rebroadcast over the Armed Forces Radio Network's key station, WVTR, in Tokyo.

Our 5-year-old saw a man catch a fish the other day and now his heart is set on catching one himself.

So we went down to the hardware store and bought four hooks for a nickel, a length of line for a dime, four sinkers for a nickel and three corks for a nickel. Total cost 25 cents plus a penny for tax.

We'll cut his pole in the woods later this afternoon because the cheapest store-bought kind costs \$3.75. And then with a worm or a piece of pork fat for bait, we'll venture down to the muddy pond that passes for a lake in these parts and show him how to angle for catfish and bullheads.

Fishing here consists of baiting a hook and tossing it into the water, then waiting for the cork to bob. That indicates there's a fish down there somewhere fussing around with the bait. If he's hungry enough he'll bite, and then you haul the unfortunate creature in.

'Tis a far cry from casting for trout in an ice-cold mountain stream back in the Pacific northwest. Or trolling for salmon in Puget Sound.

Some day we hope to take the youngster west and let him try

his hand at real fishing. Only his granddad will have to be guide and tutor, for personally we're of the school that considers fishing a waste of time.

The stay of deportation which the immigration service ordered for 400 Japanese aliens with family ties in the United States is welcome news for those who saw obvious injustice being done through a quirk of legal technicalities.

The delay affords relief in hardship cases. But more than that it puts a halt to the unseemly haste with which the United States is deporting law-abiding aliens—many of whom provided valuable service to the Allies during the war—to an uncertain fate in a nation with whom their ties were mostly technical.

But this is only temporary relief. There can be no real justice until the privilege of naturalization is open to all aliens regardless of race.

The undesirables can be weeded out in the naturalization courts, as they are with other aliens. This is a more democratic procedure than a blanket ban based on the fallacy of racial superiority or inferiority.

Several Nisei are taking part this week end in Des Moines in the first national convention of the American Veterans Committee, a militant, liberal organization of World War II servicemen.

It is fitting that Nisei, who spearheaded many a military campaign, should be a part of a movement dedicated to veterans rights and the preservation of the democracy for which they fought.

We hope to see them continue in the forefront of progressive movements in the preservation of peace, just as they were in the front ranks in the march to victory.

To the Editor

THE LETTERBOX

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

The following verses were inspired by Mary Takahashi's poem, "Nisei, Nisei!" published in the spring issue of Common Ground (and reprinted in the Pacific Citizen, April 27), in which she says she is stared at by "Angloids" because of the "Sallow, slant-eyed mask" she is compelled to wear. The author has no illusions about their literary merit, but offers them as a tribute to the many fine Nisei he has known, and especially to the Yasuo "who died above Cassino."

She was riding on a street car
That day I worked in town;
I couldn't help but look at her,
For she wore a worried frown.
I was thinking of the Nisei
I had known along the years

Dillon Myer Thanks JACL for Testimonial

Expressing his thanks for the testimonial dinner given in his honor by the JACL on May 22 in New York City, Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority this week sent a letter of appreciation to Hito Okada, JACL president.

Myer also expressed his "personal appreciation" for the cooperation and "excellent working relationship" maintained by the two organizations during the WRA program.

The WRA director stated that he was anxious to see the eventual passage of the claims bills and revision in the immigration law to provide the opportunity of naturalization for Japanese aliens.

"I am sure that your organization, and others, will carry on in support of these and all other important programs," Myer stated.

And the problems they had had to face,
Because of Angloid fears.

She had the neatness of Tatsuo
Who found little time for play,
Because his mind was centered
On a coveted CPA.
His industry and devotion
To his family and his goal
Have won my admiration
And inspired my Angloid soul.

Perhaps she had the steadiness
Of sturdy, faithful Jo
Who left the relocation camp
To earn some honest "dough."
She sometimes shed a furtive
tear,
But she never lost her grip;
And now she runs the office
Of the firm of Van der Lip.

I was thinking of Yasuo
His slant eyes full of glee,
Who died above Cassino
That his country might stay free.
He had little thought of glory,
Just wanted to belong.
The world should be a juster
place
Because he went along.

For many a brown-skinned Nisei
Has proved that it's a lie
That loyalty and character
Are determined by an eye.
He's braved the relocation
camps,
Endured Chicago's slums,
And made his readjustments
Without blare of fife or drums.

Whene'er I look at Nisei,
My chest swells out with pride,
Because I've had the honor
Of working by their side.
It's not the "mask" that
matters,
Whate'er the racists say;
It's the heart beneath the surface
Of our American Nisei.

—Angloid.

NISEI USA: In the Theater

(Continued from page 4)

Suetomi (who plays "Tokyo Rose"), Lotus Liu, Sen Yung, H. T. Tsiang and other Oriental Americans in Hollywood face a similar predicament.

Until more plays are written in which minority group characters are presented with a validity consistent with the actualities of everyday experience, these artists, and others like them of other non-Caucasian groups, will be forced to portray buffoons and butlers.

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Lodi YBA Elects
New Cabinet

LODI, Calif. — Kenji Hiramoto was elected president of the Lodi YBA at an election meeting held here. Other officers are Harry Oshima, boys vice president; Tomi Sugimoto, girls vice president; Dorothy Funamura, recording secretary; Alice Nakamura, corresponding secretary; Ray Tamura, treasurer; Asako Horimoto, girls social chairman; Mickio Takeuchi, boys social chairman; Masuo Okuhara, boys athletic chairman; Michiko Oga, girls athletic chairman; and Billy Wakai, religious chairman.

Nursing Graduates

CHICAGO—Seven Nisei nurses graduated from the Walter Memorial hospital in Chicago on Sunday, June 2, at commencement exercises held at the First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. The Nisei are Fujie Akiyama of Logan, Utah; Itsu June Ishimaru of Stockton, Calif.; Alice Kawamura, Sacramento; Sadako Ann Koyama, Los Angeles; Sachiye Munekata, Ogden, Utah; Takae Nakata, Portland, Ore.; and Elinor Ayako Ujie, Poston, Ariz.

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Seven Nisei Graduate
Nursing School

PEORIA, Ill. — Seven Japanese Americans were among members of the largest graduating class in the history of St. Francis School of Nursing Education who received their diplomas Tuesday, June 4, in the Shrine mosque.

Irene Kinoshita of Chicago and Yuriko Satow, also of Chicago, graduated cum laue.

Other grauates are Jane Yamamoto, Newell, Calif.; Isako Horie,

Golf Tourney

DENVER, Colo. — Dr. Takashi Mayeda, president of the Denver JAOL chapter, won 1st prize in the Mile High Nisei Weekly Golf Tournament Sunday, June 9, at the Willie Case Golf Club with a net score of 68. He was followed by George Ono, with a net score of 69, and Shimpei Miyake, with a net score of 70.

Peoria; Midory Kajikawa, Hunt, Idaho; Rose Negoro Fresno, Calif.; and Toshie Tahara, Newell.

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JACL Joins Move for Policy of Non-Segregation in Housing of Minority Group Veterans

SAN FRANCISCO—The Japanese American Citizens League last week added its voice to the chorus of civic organizations which proposed that the San Francisco city housing authority establish a policy of non-segregation in veterans' housing.

The Health and Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors referred the resolution, supported by more than 30 civic organizations, to the whole board "without recommendation" following two hearings.

Speakers, headed by Daniel E. Koshland, president of the Council for Civic Unity, and representing the CIO, the Jewish Survey Committee, the American Veterans Committee, the NAACP, the National PAC, the Communist Party, the YWCA and the JACL, urged a policy of non-segregation.

Only three speakers favored segregation. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, they were representatives of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. These opponents were Robert Snyder, California commander of the American Legion; Richard Newhall, State commander of the VFW; and, M. C. Hermann, State adjutant of the VFW. All of them said that their opposition to non-segregation was not racial discrimination but expressed the belief that the adoption of such a resolution would discriminate against white veterans.

Speaking for the resolution, Jack Olson, representing the CIO's Warehousemen's Local 6, said:

"When we broke into the ghettos of Europe, Negroes, whites and Japanese Americans died side by side. The bodies were piled next to each other just as they had died. There was no discrimination then."

Take Part in School Pageant

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Nisei students at the Bridgeton high school took part in a community goodwill pageant, "The Mothers Speak," presented June 5 in connection with the school's annual commencement exercises.

Scene VIII of the pageant, "The Japanese Mother," was enacted by the Nisei.

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Joint Memorial Rites Held for Nisei Soldiers

TACOMA, Wash.—Rather than hold separate services for their fallen buddies who were of both Buddhist and Christian faith, Paul Seto and Kenny Yaguchi, ex-servicemen and members of the Japanese Methodist church, arranged for a joint memorial service on May 30, according to Dick Yost in the Tacoma Times.

In paying tribute to the war dead, Paul Seto, who served in the army for four years and four months in special services, paid tribute to the eight young Japanese Americans from Tacoma, Fife, Sumner and vicinity who lost their lives in battle.

The services were opened with a bugle call and the pledge of allegiance to the flag, followed by a Buddhist ceremony and a message by the Rev. G. Hishinaga.

Also participating on the program were the Rev. S. Niwa of the Methodist church, Mrs. S. Pratt, Buddhist priest, M. Fukui, and Kenny Yaguchi.

Yaguchi, who acted as master of ceremonies, was discharged last Dec. 11 after serving a total of 33 months, 21 of them overseas.

Hood River Graduates

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — Nine Americans of Japanese descent were among members of the graduating class of the Hood River high school and took part in the commencement exercises, the title theme of which was "I Am an American."

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato J. Nitta, Newcastle, Calif., a son on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Koga, a son on May 16 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Kunitomo a girl on May 29 in Sacramento, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Kunishi a girl on May 30 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Take-shita a girl on May 28 in Alameda, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kaino a boy on May 29 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Nakamura a girl on May 21 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chuichi Kozuki a boy on May 22 in Fresno, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakashima, Chicago, a girl, Aileen Emiko, on May 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuzo Fukuhara a girl on May 24 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hirata a boy on May 26 in Kingsburg, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kaino a boy on May 29 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Kanejiro Kaya, 80, 128½ West First South, on June 1 in Salt Lake City.

Kazuo Nishimoto, Norwalk, Calif., on May 27.

Yukio Yamanouchi, 1881 Pine, San Francisco, on May 28.

Minako Yoshikawa (Mrs. Gunji Yoshikawa) on June 2 in Los Angeles.

Isosaburo Muratani, 63, on June 5 near Los Banos, Calif.

Fumiko Fukumaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nnokichi Fukumaki, in Santa Barbara, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Dorothy Keiko Ban to Nobuo Yamashita on May 25 in Los Angeles.

Asako Toyashima to Kaz Tanaka on June 9 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Frank Kenji Akita, Salt Lake, and Mary Takasugi of Tremonton.
Kiyoshi Kikugawa, San Francisco, and Miyeko Shimosaka, San Francisco.

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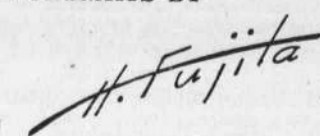


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Find Farmer Guilty of Battery For Attack on Nisei Veteran

Japanese American Severely Beaten in Argument, Report

FRESNO, Calif. — Ferdinand Kohler, 30, of Parlier, Calif., was found guilty of battery after a jury trial in the Reedley Justice Court on a charge of attacking Wayne Magare, a Japanese American veteran of overseas combat with the 442nd Combat Team, on the latter's ranch last May 9, beating him severely.

Kohler was found not guilty on a parallel charge of assault.

Eckhart Thompson, attorney for Kohler, announced he would seek a new trial on the ground the jury's verdict is inconsistent.

Deputy District Attorney James Barstow said Kohler was a tenant

on Magare's property while the Japanese American was in the army, and after Magare's return the two men became involved in a dispute over financial settlements.

Barstow said Magare was working on his ranch when Kohler drove up to the place, got out of his car and attacked the Nisei.

Graduation Dance To Be Held in Brigham City

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Two organizations, the Progressive Young Peoples Association and the Box Elder Nisei Civic Welfare League, will join forces Friday, June 21, to honor Nisei college and high school graduates at a dance to be held at the Box Elder high school gym in Brigham City.

Co-chairmen for the dance will be Kol Haramoto and Kazuo Takasuka. Officers and general membership of both organizations will take part in arrangements to guarantee a successful dance, the chairmen have announced.

Invitations will be sent to all known graduates and tickets will be on sale to the general public both before and during the night of the dance. Tickets will go on sale at \$2.25 per couple, tax included.

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Nisei Student Wins High Honors at Hardin-Simmons

ABILENE, Tex. — Only member of her class to graduate with summa cum laude honors, Grace Watanabe received her diploma on June 3 at the 54th annual commencement of Hardin-Simmons university, while her sister, Jessie, also graduated with high honors.

Grace Watanabe was awarded the Olsen Medal, presented each year to the student making the highest average during his or her college course, and the Delta Kappa Gamma award, given annually to the highest ranking student in the graduating class.

Jessie Watanabe received first prize during the commencement exercises for her essay on "What Can I Do to Help Improve Race Relations?" in a contest sponsored yearly by Mrs. Elta Roberts, Abilene philanthropist. The prize was last year awarded to her sister Grace.

The sisters are the daughters of the late Rev. Paul Y. Watanabe, who passed away four years ago, and Mrs. Watanabe.

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Detroit Nisei Organize New JACL Chapter

DETROIT, Mich. — A chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was organized in Detroit on June 7 at a meeting at the YWCA as 51 persons became charter members of the organization.

Peter Fujioka, formerly of Hollywood, Calif., was elected temporary chairman. Elected to serve with Fujioka on the Constitution and Nominations committees were Mrs. Doris Sese, Mrs. Michi Obi, Shu Miho, Steve Takiguchi, Eiji Suyama, Sam Hata and George Tanaka.

The meeting was called by Masao Satow, eastern regional representative of the National JACL. Satow and Eiji Tanabe of the National JACL office spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Satow said that the JACL now had six chapters in the East in Detroit, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Ann Arbor and that new chapters also were being organized in Cleveland, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

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Senate Group Approves Bill To Use Camps

WASHINGTON — Transfer of the War Relocation Authority centers at Heart Mountain, Wyo., Hunt, Idaho, and Newell, Calif., to the reclamation bureau of the Department of Interior was approved on June 4 by the Senate military committee.

Occupied by evacuees of Japanese ancestry during the war, the buildings and lands at the three centers will be opened for settlement by war veterans as soon as the camp facilities are transferred to the reclamation service. Some of the lands are expected to open this year.

The three relocation camps which housed approximately 35,000 persons of Japanese ancestry at the peak of the WRA's program have been vacated and declared surplus.

The committee acted on the bill sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyo.

At the outset of the war the reclamation bureau turned over to the WRA a total of 57,000 acres of land on the Shoshone project in Wyoming, the Minidoka project in Idaho and the Klamath project in California for use in the relocation of Japanese Americans.

Besides return of the lands, the bureau would receive under the O'Mahoney bill another 1,738 acres of land acquired by the WRA along with 2,708 buildings at the three centers which originally cost \$20,000,000.

Nisei Take Honors In Bowling Tourney

CINCINNATI, O. — Averaging 780 pins in 105 games played, Nisei team captained by Joe Hamoto took first place in the Snapp's Goodfellowship Bowling Tournament which ended June 10.

Known as "Joe's Five," the team also won first place in the high single game division with 945 and broke their own record with 2645 in the high series. Teammates Shig Watanabe and Hy Sugawara tied for second in the individual high total division rolling 609 in three games. Sugawara also tied for third in the individual high game division with a 245 game.

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