



442nd Combat Unit Will Arrive in U. S. in July

500 Men Will Return With Combat Team; 1500 Nisei GIs to Remain in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on June 18 that the famed Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team is due to arrive in the United States on or about July 8. The "Go for Broke" regiment will be inactivated upon its return to the United States, with ceremonies tentatively scheduled at Camp Kilmer, N. J., on the day following the arrival of the men of the 442nd.

Approximately 500 men will return as members of the 442nd, while 1500 others who have less than the 40 points necessary for discharge will remain in Italy. More than 5000 other veterans of the 442nd already are back in the United States.

Soldiers of the 442nd Infantry came from government re-education camps in the States and from Hawaii. The unit was activated on Feb. 1, 1943, at Camp Shelby, Miss., and was originally composed of volunteers.

The 442nd landed at Naples on May 28, 1944, and merged with the 100th Infantry Battalion, another Japanese American unit, in mid-June near Rome.

The 442nd went into action late in June, 1944, and later engaged in bitter fighting for the approaches to Leghorn, Pisa and Florence. It participated in heavy fighting in the Vosges mountains of France in the Rhineland campaign and rescued the "lost battalion" of the 36th Division. The Japanese Americans returned to Italy to participate in the final offensive which ended the war in the Mediterranean and the Nisei troops spearheaded the final drive in Italy which was launched on April 1, 1945.

Low-Pointers in 442nd Will Be Transferred to Other Units

Major Sterlin Moore Will Command Returning Members of Famed Combat Outfit; Col. Miller Will Remain on Occupation Duty in Italy

LEGHORN, Italy—The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, one of the most famous combat units of World War II, is going home but 1500 Japanese American members of the outfit will continue to sweat out the occupation in Italy.

Transshipment to the United States for the 500 enlisted men and 20 officers who are eligible to return will take part during the last part of June.

Leading the regiment home will be Major Sterlin Moore of Salem, Ark., the present executive officer of the unit. Lieut. Thomas Kobayashi, regimental adjutant, will also be among those departing with the unit.

Approximately 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, the majority of them volunteers, have served with the 442nd Infantry during its two years of service overseas. Most of the original members of the 442nd Regiment are already back in the United States.

The 500 men in the contingent leaving for the United States include men with more than 40 points and those with two years of service. The remainder of the men now in the Combat Team will be transferred to duty with the Peninsula Base Section.

Lieut. Col. V. R. Miller, commander of the 442nd Infantry, will not return with his men but will remain in the Mediterranean area. His wife and his daughter, Judy, recently arrived in Italy from the United States.

It is understood that Lieut. Col.

AVC Head Calls Attention to Anti-Bias Policy

DES MOINES, Ia. — Mass picketing of a Des Moines cafe by delegates to the American Veterans Committee convention on June 6 in protest against the restaurant's alleged refusal to serve two Negro AVC members was cited by Charles G. Bolte, national AVC chairman, as calling "dramatic attention" to the newly-adopted platform of the AVC "to oppose Jim Crow laws, anti-Nisei restrictions, and all other forms of racial discrimination."

More than 100 AVC delegates joined in the picketing of the cafe. The crowd dispersed after police arrested the cafe owner for violation of Iowa state civil rights statutes.

Col. Miller Hails Record of 442nd Men

Retiring Commander Congratulates Troops For Combat Performance

LEGHORN, Italy—Men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team are "marked men who carry the ball for all Japanese Americans," Lieut. Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd Infantry, told his men on June 10 in a farewell message.

The 442nd Combat Team is returning to the United States and the unit, one of the most unique in the army, will be inactivated upon its arrival in America.

Col. Miller will remain on duty in Italy, while approximately 1500 Japanese American enlisted men of the 442nd who are not now eligible for discharge will also remain in Italy and will be transferred to duty in units of the Peninsula Base Section.

"I consider having served with you an honor and a privilege," Col. Miller said. "No commander could ask for greater troops. I consider you my soldiers wherever you may be. Congratulations on a job well done."

Col. Miller joined the 442nd Infantry in June, 1943 when the unit was in training at Camp Shelby, Miss. He was the executive officer of the regiment which was then commanded by Col. C. W. Pence. Col. Miller assumed command of the regiment in France in 1944 and led the Combat Team through its final offensive in Italy in 1945.

NEW YORK NISEI PLAN WELCOME FETE FOR 442ND

NEW YORK—A program of entertainment for the men of the 442nd Combat Team, to be held on the night of the return of the Nisei troops to the United States, is being planned by representatives of all major Nisei organizations in the New York area.

A preliminary meeting to draw up plans for New York's "welcome home" celebration for the 442nd was held on June 17 with representatives of the JACL, the JACD, New York Buddhist church, the Japanese Methodist church and the Church Federation on hand.

Clara Clayman of the JACL was selected as chairman for the event. Other committeemen are: Bill Kochiyama, publicity; Yurino Takayoshi, entertainment; Masao Honda, transportation; Mary Kochiyama, hostesses; Ken Nakano, funds, and Jack Hata, refreshments.

Definite plans are being held up until the date of the arrival of the 442nd group from Italy can be determined. Present War Department information indicates that the men will arrive "on or about" July 8.

American Veterans Committee Asks Corrective Legislation To End Anti-Nisei Prejudice

First Convention of World War II Group Backs Move to Naturalize Parents of Nisei Soldiers, Indemnify Evacuees for Property Damage, Losses

DES MOINES, Ia. — The American Veterans Committee (AVC) adopted as its first resolution during its national convention in Des Moines on June 14 to 16 a resolution asking for "corrective legislation" to ease the situation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and committed the organization to work toward that end.

Noting that Japanese Americans have demonstrated their "complete loyalty and allegiance to these United States," the veterans of World War II asked for legislation to allow naturalization of all resident aliens, indemnification of evacuation losses, and the abolishing of all restrictive Federal, state and municipal laws of a discriminatory nature.

The resolution, which was first on the organization's resolutions, was passed by unanimous vote by both the subcommittee on domestic affairs of the platform committee, which submitted it, and the plenary session of the AVC.

The resolution noted that persons of Japanese ancestry "have been forced to suffer and to sacrifice more than any other group of Americans in World War II," and added that the "final and complete resolution of all those problems is important in terms of the total problem of all minorities in the United States and the world."

The AVC asked that all deportation proceedings against persons of Japanese ancestry be carried out "on the same basis as for other races."

Six Japanese American veterans attended the AVC's first national convention as official delegates.

Ben Kuroki, former Nisei air man, was a member of the nominating committee.

Three veterans attended the sessions from Hawaii. They were Barney Ono of Honolulu, formerly of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team; Robert Nakamura, formerly of G-2; and Johnny Akau, chairman of the Honolulu AVC, who served with the Oahu Engineers.

Other mainland Nisei representatives were Spady Koyama of Spokane, Ben Yoshioka of Washington, D. C., and Mike Masaoka, who represented San Francisco Mission chapter No. 4.

Circuit Court Hears Poston Draft Cases

Judge Denman Asks Government Attitude On Executive Clemency

SAN FRANCISCO—The case of three Nisei youths who refused to report for induction while they were confined to the Poston relocation center was heard this week in San Francisco by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The youths are Hideichi Takegume, Yasuto Fujika and Kingo Tajii, who are fighting one-year jail sentences ordered by Judge David M. Ling of Phoenix in June, 1945.

Their cases were consolidated as typical of about 100 others now pending in the U. S. District Court of Arizona.

Judge William Denman asked the government's attitude on the matter of executive clemency which the court frequently suggests.

Judge Denman commented that inasmuch as the boys had been confined to the camp for a long time despite their American citizenship, their "exasperation" led them to give up their citizenship.

"If I were a Japanese father," the judge said, "I would probably commend them for it."

Arguing in their defense, A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, stated that Japanese Americans who were ordered to relocation camps could not be drafted into the army of the United States.

Nisei Cited as Major Factor In Penetrating Enemy Secrecy

SAN FRANCISCO — Numerous instances in which the ingenuity and quick action of Japanese American intelligence men in the Pacific saved billions of dollars and countless thousands of men were told by Col. John Anderton, winner of the Legion of Merit, on June 8 at the International Institute.

Col. Anderton specifically named the Nisei intelligence men as a major factor in penetrating the veil of secrecy which surrounded enemy troop movements and their strength.

The U. S. colonel told of an instance in which two cans containing documents were captured shortly after the Battle of Bismarck Sea.

The cans were rushed to Australia, Anderton said, where a team of Nisei intelligence men worked night and day for 6 days to translate the documents. The contents of the cans proved to be a list of 300,000 names of Japanese officers and their current and previous assignments. The information gave the U. S. army an accurate index to the heretofore over-appraised estimate of the strength of the Japanese army. As a direct result, Col. Anderton said, naval shipbuilding programs of the

allied nations and selective service inductions were revised downward, at an estimated saving of billions of dollars in war costs.

Japanese Americans were also responsible, Col. Anderton said, for the accurate establishment of a "cholera line," charting the incidence of the disease. Captured Japanese medical documents provided the Nisei with specific information placing the line 1,000 miles beyond the previously known zones. This information resulted in the further inoculation of 1,200,000 American soldiers and sailors and undoubtedly prevented the loss of many lives, Anderton revealed.

Tulelake School Buys WRA Building

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Tule Lake high school officials learned this week that government approval had been granted a request made recently to the U. S. Office of Education in Washington for the purchase of a War Relocation Authority administration building from the relocation camp at Newell to be used as an addition to the high school.

EARL FINCH WILL MAKE COAST TRIP FOR NISEI VETS

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Earl Finch, friend and adviser of Japanese American soldiers, will leave by plane on June 27 for Los Angeles in order to discuss business and readjustment problems with Nisei veterans on the West coast.

Mr. Finch will arrive in Los Angeles on June 28 and will be at the Ambassador hotel for ten days. During his visit to the coast Mr. Finch will visit Monterey and will discuss with USO and civic authorities the recreational problems of the 1000 Nisei GIs who will be stationed at the Presidio as part of the military intelligence language school program.

UC Will Publish Findings Of Evacuation Study Group

Reveal Extensive Research By Social Scientists on Japanese American Problems

First Volume Discusses Reactions of Segregated Group; Comprehensive Study of All Phases of Evacuation Made by University of California Group

The first comprehensive study of the mass evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast has now been completed and the first of two volumes on the subject will be published this fall by the University of California press, it was announced this week by Dorothy Swaine Thomas, senior author and director of the university's Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

Titled "The Spoilage," the "minority within the whole minority group" who were technically termed "the disloyal."

The authors are Mrs. Thomas and Richard S. Nishimoto, and the volume also contains contributions by Rosalie A. Hankey, Morton Grodzins, James M. Sakoda and Frank Miyamoto.

"The Spoilage" is concerned with "that part of the group which, embittered by their long-time rejection and final expulsion through evacuation, and beset by fears of the consequences of return to American communities, sought protection by Japan or the dubious haven of security behind barbed wire."

This first volume will also contain a documented analysis of the concept of "disloyalty," according to the authors, "as applied to a minority group, under the extraordinary pressure of evacuation."

The study's second volume, "The Salvage," will appear in print sometime in 1947.

"The Salvage" will deal with the majority of the young adults among the Nisei who left the relocation centers for resettlement. The failures and successes of the evacuees will be analyzed through many case histories of Nisei.

Monographs on special phases of the evacuation will be published concurrently with the two volumes. Two definitely planned for publication, according to Mrs. Thomas, will deal with the political and administrative aspects and evacuation and resettlement and a study of "disloyalty." Others under consideration include one on the social organization of Japanese American communities and one of the social demography of the evacuated population.

The Resettlement and Evacuation Study began in early 1942 as the west coast's Japanese population prepared to move to assembly and relocation centers. Begun by a group of social scientists, it was carried on for the following four years in the relocation camps and in the areas of resettlement. Spot observers in three selected WRA centers recorded the daily life of the camp residents.

The main purpose of the study, according to the authors, was "to record and analyze the changes in behavior and attitudes and the patterns of social adjustment and interaction of the people."

The study was planned on an "interdisciplinary basis" and is viewed from the aspects of the sociologist, the social psychologist, social anthropologist, political scientist and the economist.

A varying number of Japanese American staff members participated in the study as technical assistants in the relocation centers.

"The Spoilage" will mark the first release of any of the findings of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, which was bound under agreement not to publish during the war.

All unpublished material will be placed with the University of California Library at Berkeley as soon as restrictions on certain parts now classified as confidential can be relaxed, it was announced, and the complete collection of original data will be made available to other research workers.

Hattie Kawahara Awarded Fellowship

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Miss Hattie Masuko Kawahara of Portland, Ore., a student in political science, on June 14 was awarded a Grace Ellis Ford fellowship of \$750 and exemption from tuition at the University of Minnesota.

first volume will deal with the

GEN. EISENHOWER, ADMIRAL NIMITZ PRAISE NISEI GIs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Ike Eisenhower and Admiral Chester Nimitz commented on the fine record of Japanese American veterans on June 14 when they met two Nisei amputees, Wilson Makabe of Loomis, Calif., and Terumi Kato of Honolulu, during a White House medal ceremony.

The Nisei veterans, both of whom are now undergoing treatment at Walter Reed hospital, also met President Truman.

On June 13 they attended the rally of the National Committee To Win The Peace, where they were introduced to other national figures, including Vincent Price, star of "Dragonwyck," and Congressmen De Lacey of Washington and Healy of California.

Babe Nomura Will Play on San Jose State College Team

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Babe Nomura, Nisei football star from Los Angeles City College, will be a member of the San Jose State Spartan team for the 1946 season.

Nomura, one of the best passers in the history of the Southern California junior college conference, came to the Los Angeles school from the Heart Mountain relocation center. He enrolled at San Jose State this year.

Nomura was one of the stars last week as the Golds defeated the Blues, 20 to 13, as San Jose State wound up spring practice on June 6 with an intersquad game at Spartan Field. Nomura scored one of the touchdowns for the Golds.

Two Nisei Graduate From Cincinnati U.

CINCINNATI, O. — Graduating from the University of Cincinnati, two Nisei, Frank Inouye and Katsu Oikawa, received bachelor of arts degrees here recently. Inouye received his degree in history with honors.

Six other Cincinnati Nisei received graduation diplomas this semester. They were Aya Toki, William Sugawara, Deen Matsuzawa and Lee Suyemoto, graduating from Hughes high school;

Nisei Sergeant Sees Service With Three Allied Forces

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—T/4 Masahi Nomura, a Nisei GI who served with American, British and Chinese intelligence services during the Pacific war, returned to Fort Snelling recently to await new orders which will probably send him back to the Pacific to occupation duty in Japan.

Nomura, a veteran of two years of service overseas, recently reenlisted in the Regular Army.

He graduated from the MIS language school at Fort Snelling in 1944 and was sent to Calcutta, India, where he was assigned to interrogation work among captured Japanese prisoners. Later he was loaned with the British SEATIC, an intelligence organization in New Delhi. Upon completion of his

Kenny Believes Alien Land Law Should Be Repealed

LOS ANGELES — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California has indicated his belief that the State's Alien Land law should be repealed, according to a letter from Kenny to Dr. E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, which is cited in the latest issue of Open Forum, published by the Southern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Attorney General Kenny wrote Dr. Farnham: "I think the Alien Land law should be repealed. The number of aliens in the state has been greatly reduced and since the adoption of the exclusionary immigration act of 1924 there is no possibility of an increase in the number of aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Wife of Army Veteran Faces Deportation

SAN FRANCISCO — The Japanese wife of an American veteran of two world wars and mother of two American citizen children has been notified she must be deported by November, 1946, the San Francisco JACL reported.

She is Mrs. Matsuna Hayashi Harris of Vallejo, wife of Stacy T. Harris.

The Harrises were married in Shanghai in 1932 and came to the United States in May, 1936, on a navy transport. Mrs. Harris was admitted as a "temporary visitor."

Harris indicated that he would attempt to clarify her status permanently through a private Congressional bill.

Capital Nisei Consider Formation Of JACL Chapter

WASHINGTON — A committee of Washington Nisei has been selected to explore the possibility of a formation of a JACL chapter in the nation's capital.

An alternative move, the formation of a permanent committee which will work in cooperation with National JACL headquarters on matters of interest to Americans of Japanese ancestry, will also be considered.

Jack Hirose was elected chairman of the group with Gladys Shimasaki and Joy Takeshita as co-secretaries.

Other members of the committee are Tom Sasaki, John Kitasako, Jun Okazaki, Kenko Nogaki, Robert Iki, Don Komai, Harold Horiuchi and Susie Tsuda.

The committee was formed on June 15 at a meeting at which two representatives of the National JACL, Masao Satow and Eiji Tanabe, discussed legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry.

Marvin Yoshikawa, Norwood high school; and Gladys Nakamoto, Ft. Thomas, Ky., high school.

Referendum Proposal to Amend California Alien Land Law Wins Place on November Ballot

SAN FRANCISCO—Discovery of a referendum proposal to place before the people of the state of California a ratification of the Alien Land Law Initiative Act of 1920 and subsequent legislative amendments was announced by the San Francisco regional office of the JACL. The measure proposes to establish beyond "all legal question" the validity of amending acts passed by the legislature since 1920 on the question of real property ownership by "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Identified as Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17, this resolution was adopted by the Senate on June 6, 1945 and by the Assembly on June 16, 1945. It passed both houses by two thirds majority. Proposed by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, it seeks to specifically amend Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution to ratify the Alien Land Law and amendments thereof. The November ballot will attempt a confirmation by the electorate of the state.

Examination of the language of the referendum discloses no specific mention of the Alien Land Law, or prohibitions against "aliens ineligible to citizenship," it was pointed out by regional representative Joe Grant Masaoka.

Section 17 of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17 extends to "Foreigners of the white race or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof" the same privileges and immunities as native-born citizens, Masaoka said.

The flood of enactments rushed through the California legislative hopper in 1945 buried this measure from public notice. Disclosure of this bill came to light recently when attorney A. L. Wirin transmitted a copy of the measure to the San Francisco regional office.

Masaoka emphasized how the legal designation of "aliens ineligible to citizenship" has been employed as a cover for racist persecution and attacks, such as is exemplified by the Alien Land Law. He stated that anti-Japanese agitation is reflected in the history of the Alien Land Law by the passage of new acts whenever political or journalistic race persecution mounted at various times.

In the release by the JACL office it was stated that present proponents of the referendum measure entertain some doubts as to the complete effectiveness of certain Alien Land Law amendments and voice fears that "attempts might be raised to defeat the purposes of said acts and of said initiative measure, and for that reason it is desirable that the validity of said amending acts be established beyond question."

The JACL officer declared that the legislature used the term "ineligible to citizenship" as a subterfuge device. The practice was denounced by Judge Henry M. Willis of the Superior Court of Los Angeles on June 13 in his decision declaring the section bar-

ring "ineligible aliens" from commercial fishing unconstitutional. Masaoka said. The trial had developed that the original measure of 1943 had been directed against the absentee Japanese alien farmer but because of the danger of its being declared discriminatory the 1945 legislature employed the legal definition of "ineligible aliens" to give it constitutional immunity.

James C. Purcell, general counsel for the JACL, sponsored Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California, believed that passage of the referendum measure would have more psychological rather than legal effect. Its success would be interpreted by the county attorneys and the State Attorney General's office as a mandate to press for wholesale escheat citations, Purcell averred. It was further indicated that judicial notice might be taken of the people's intent as enacted by their legislators in the Alien Land Law and their decision might be guided and influenced by the success or failure of the referendum.

Escheat Proceedings Filed Against Family In Fresno Court

FRESNO, Calif. — Escheat proceedings were filed by the State of California against Hikoichi and Tane Hiyama and their son, Kazuo Hiyama and his wife, Miso Hiyama, to confiscate 60 acres of agricultural property northeast of Fowler on the ground their occupancy of the property is in violation of the California Alien Law.

The petition alleges the property has been occupied, farmed and the proceeds enured to the benefit of Hikoichi and Tane Hiyama, who are aliens of Japanese nationality and ineligible for such occupancy under the California Alien Land act.

Forty acres of the 60 now owned were sold to Akira Chiamori, citizen of the United States, on Nov. 5, 1931, by Carl and Roxie Daniels and later deeded by Chiamori to Kazuo Hiyama, according to the complaint, which declares that the land actually was occupied and operated for the benefit of his parents.

The second parcel of 20 acres was sold by the Bank of America to the son on Jan. 11, 1939.

32 Private Bills in Congress Ask for Stay of Deportation

Hardship Cases Cited In Legislation Now Before House, Senate

Thirty-two private bills asking permanent stay of deportation for fifty-six alien Japanese now facing return to Japan have been introduced in the House and Senate of the United States, it was reported to the Pacific Citizen this week.

Of the 32 bills, 19 have been assigned to the calendar.

Most of the bills supported the right of a single individual to remain in this country, but a few were written to include two or more family members.

Most of the cases concerned "treaty merchants" whose legal status and right to remain in this country were abrogated by the breaking of trade treaties between the United States and Japan in 1940. Many of the individuals in whose behalf the bills were introduced are the husbands or fathers of American citizen wives and children who would be forced to choose between voluntary exile to Japan or involuntary separation.

Practically all of the bills were "hardship cases" which would force the breaking up of families by deportation.

Bills recorded to date include three by Representative Walter

Judd, Republican of Minnesota and two by Representative Z. Anderson of California.

The nineteen bills already assigned to the congressional calendar are as follows:

House of Representatives: H.R. 828, Sol Bloom, N. Y., for Mitsu Humara; 5611, Joseph Farrington, Hawaii, for Tsuta Matsumoto (Tsuta Kaho); 5822, Walter Judd, Minnesota, for Shugi Sugawara, his wife and two children; 5870, Carl Curtis, Neb., for Terumi Nagai; 5983, Judd, for Masao Omachi and Mrs. Tsuku Omachi; 6060, George Dondoro, Mich., for Shigero Takai Kano; 6276, Judd, for Tsunezo Tanaka and wife; 6312, Farrington, for Yukiko Nomura; 6376, William Barrett, Calif., for Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa; 6380, Alfred Klein, N. Y., for Takao Tanaka; 6589, Jack Anderson, Calif., for Hyakujiro Watanabe; 6590, Anderson, Mrs. Mie Sugawara; 6558, Franck Havenner, Calif., Benzo Okada.

Senate: 2001, Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, for Teruko Nagai; 2959, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich., for Genaro Takahashi; 207, Harold Burton, Ohio, for Yeichi Mimura (Tomizo Miki); 1741, Robert Taft, Ohio, for Mrs. Yoneko Nakazawa; 1846, Edwin C. Johnson, Colo., for Yoneo Sakai; and 1850, Scott W. Lucas, Ill., for Nakatsukata Rawsthorne.

U. S. Eliminates 4-C Class for Nisei in Draft

Selective Service System Rescinds Regulations on Japanese American Group

WASHINGTON—Elimination of the special 4-C classification for Americans of Japanese ancestry was ordered in a directive issued this week by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System.

Gen. Hershey announced that Class 4-C in the future will be restricted to the classification of aliens in accordance with Selective Service regulations.

Local boards have been ordered to proceed, as soon as feasible, to review the classifications of all Japanese Americans and to reclassify those now in Class 4-C.

Class 4-C, formerly for aliens, was enlarged to cover "aliens and American citizens not eligible for military induction" in 1942 in order to provide a classification for Japanese Americans, following War Department restrictions on the induction of members of the group after Pearl Harbor.

As a result of the War Department's policy, Japanese Americans were the only group of Americans classified solely on the basis of racial ancestry by the Selective Service System. Despite the restrictions, most of which were later rescinded by the War Department, more than 23,000 Japanese Americans, a large number of whom were volunteers, served in the United States Army during World War II.

The War Department on March 4, 1946 formerly discontinued the requirement for preclearance procedure for Japanese Americans, which had provided the basis for the draft policy which segregated Japanese Americans not cleared for military induction in Class 4-C. At this time the Selective Service System amended its regulations to provide for the discontinuance of the special procedures previously prescribed for processing Japanese Americans other than those already classified in Class 4-C and directed that any registrant who is a United States citizen of Japanese ancestry classified in Class 4-C should be retained in that classification unless (1)

he volunteered for induction or (2) the local board had reason to believe he was acceptable for induction notwithstanding a previous finding that he was "not acceptable."

The War Department further amended its policy on April 12, 1946 and advised its Service commands that all preinduction processing rested with the Selective Service System and that registrants "would not be rejected solely because they were American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

Following this amendment, the Selective Service System issued its order which provided that all restrictions on American citizens of Japanese ancestry would be rescinded.

(Elimination of discriminatory procedures in the induction of Americans of Japanese ancestry has followed upon representations made by the Japanese American Citizens League on the Selective Service System. Recently Saburo Kido, representing the National JACL, conferred in Washington with Col. Campbell Johnson, who represents Selective Service on minority group problems. Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, discussed discriminatory regulations affecting Nisei in selective service with Col. Johnson in Washington in May. Announcement of the rescinding of the 4-C classification for Japanese Americans followed shortly after the representations made by the JACL officials.)

New Commander Announced for MIS School

Col. Thorpe Will Succeed Colonel Kai Rasmussen

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Col. R. Thorpe will assume command of the Military Intelligence Service Language School when the school, which includes more than one thousand GIs of Japanese ancestry, is transferred to the Presidio of Monterey this month.

Col. Thorpe will succeed Col. Kai Rasmussen who is being transferred to a new command. Col. Rasmussen organized the original MIS language school at Camp Savage, Minn., in 1942 and has directed the training of more than 5,000 Japanese Americans as language specialists for duty during the Pacific war and in the occupation of Japan. The camp Savage school was transferred to Fort Snelling in 1944 when its operations were ended.

The new commandant was a key figure in interrogation work during the war and served as civil military affairs chief in the occupation of Japan with the rank of brigadier-general.

During the war in the Pacific he commanded units of MISLS-trained Nisei and other GI interpreters.

Military Intelligence School Album Offered to Public

Subscriptions for the MISLS Album, the pictorial record of the Intelligence School's achievements at home and abroad, are now on sale to the general public, the Military Intelligence Service Language School announced this week. The album is selling at \$3.50 a copy.

Both typical and unique pictures of every phase of School life at the Presidio in San Francisco, Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, will be in the 136-page album. Humor will be represented by candid shots of the foibles of school life and cartoons drawn by staff artists.

The urgent nature of the overseas work of MISLS graduates in the Pacific islands, the CBI in the Philippines and in Japan is being documented with on-spot photographs, many of which have never before been released to the public.

Great interest has been shown in the School Battalion itself and graduates of the school from their homes as well as discharges from the civilian homes are eligible for the subscriptions.

Four Men Fined for Threat Against Operator of Cafe

EARLIER, Calif. — Four men, described as farm workers, were arrested for disturbing the peace and intimidation when they entered the Fujii Chip Suey house and threatened its proprietor on the grounds of the latter's Japanese ancestry.

The men were fined \$50 and placed on 90-day probation. Assistant District Attorney Kinoshita prosecuted the four men in the court.

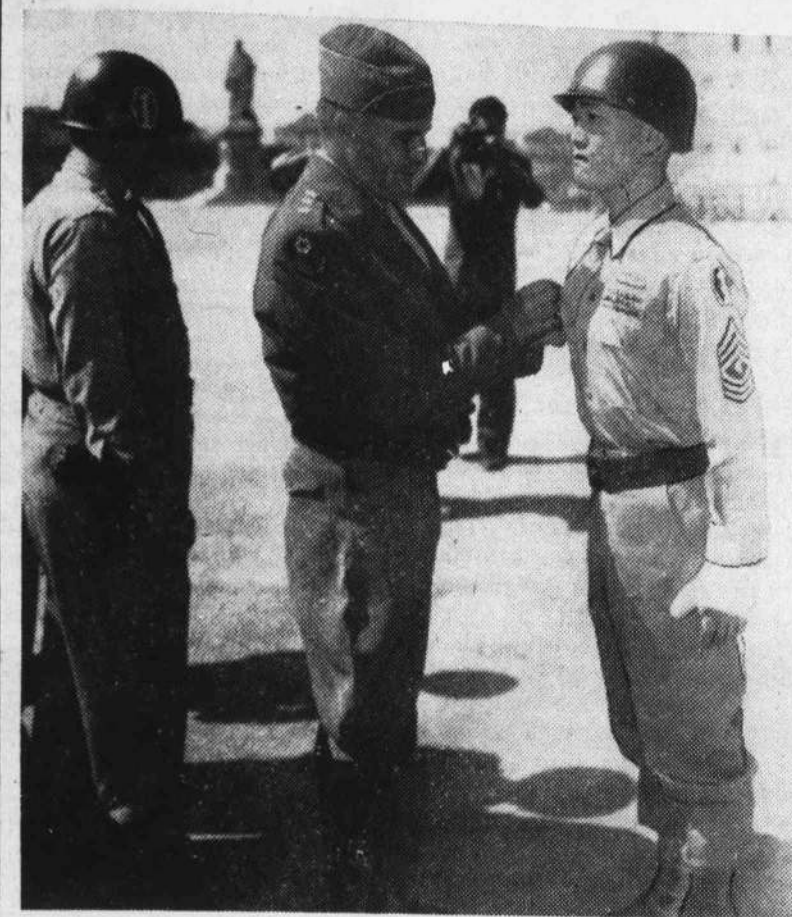
Democracy is based on the principle of equality and the rights therein do not differ because of difference in the color of the face or the hair. Whoever violates this county must abide by its laws. These men in bringing their action on an individual's property and in disturbing the peace of the community are inimical to the welfare of the nation."

Livingston Bussei Elected Frank Shoji

LIVINGSTON, Calif. — Frank Livingston was elected president of Livingston YBA at an election meeting held Sunday, June 17.

Shoji's cabinet will be comprised of Morimoto, vice president; Shoji, secretary-treasurer; Ohki, corr. secretary; and Stan Yoshino, social chairman.

"Most Decorated Nisei GI"



First Sergeant Toshiro Suematsu, "the most decorated member of the 442nd Combat Team," was singled out to represent his comrades at the awards ceremony in Leghorn, Italy, on June 7 when the 442nd was presented with its seventh Distinguished Unit Citation. Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding officer of the Mediterranean theater, is shown pinning a third Distinguished Unit badge on Sgt. Suematsu as Lieut. Col. V. R. Miller, commander of the 442nd Infantry, looks on.

—Army photo by Sherman.

Wyoming Sergeant Receives Decoration in Name of 442nd

First Sgt. Suematsu Represents Combat Team At Awards Ceremony

LEGHORN, Italy—On the 5th of June, Lieut. General John C. H. Lee, Commanding General MTO, tied the 7th Distinguished Unit Citation ribbon on the fighting colors of the famous Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the all Japanese American Regiment that made an impressive record in the combat annals of military history from the bloody beaches of Anzio to the fertile Po Valley in Italy.

On this memorable day, 1st Sgt. Toshiro Suematsu, the most highly decorated soldier in the Japanese American Combat Team, from Casper, Wyoming, was singled out as the individual to represent the Regiment in this decoration day ceremony. Lieut. General Lee did the honors of pinning the third Distinguished Unit Badge on the bedadled shirt of 1st Sgt. Suematsu.

1st Sgt. Suematsu, formerly with the 232nd Engineers of the 442nd Combat Team, and more recently the 442nd Regimental Coordinator of Administration non-com, is now Mr. Suematsu. He recently obtained his discharge overseas and is at present employed by the U. S. Army Ordnance Depot in Leghorn, Italy. He is the first "original" member of the 442nd RCT to have received his discharge and a job overseas.

Mr. Suematsu while still with the organization was the most decorated enlisted man in the Combat Team. Being an "original" member of the Cannon Company, he has distinguishably earned in combat the esteemed Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster Awards. In addition to these major awards he possesses the American Theater, Good Conduct, Victory and EAME ribbons. His EAME ribbon is studded with four bronze battle participation stars representing the Rome - Orno, Rhineland, North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns. Moreover, he has the most treasured of all combat awards, the coveted Combat Infantryman's Badge. With the presentation of the Distinguished Unit Badge from Gen. Lee, Suematsu is entitled to wear two Oak Leaf Clusters on his Distinguished Unit Badge, which

denotes that he has been cited three times.

Prior to his honorable and distinguished service with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Suematsu was a pre-legal student at the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

Toshiro Suematsu has chosen to continue work with the War Department overseas until the job is over. Upon completion of his service with the War Department, Mr. Suematsu has stated that he will return to completing his legal studies at school. Mr. Suematsu's parents reside in Casper, Wyoming.

Nitta Wins Place On All-City Squad

LOS ANGELES—John Matsuo Nitta of University high has been chosen as an outfielder on the annual All-City baseball team, composed of star players from the city's many high school baseball leagues.

Nitta was also named to the all-Western League team recently.

Two Japanese Aliens Granted Initial Naturalization Papers

SAN FRANCISCO—Two alien Japanese, both fathers of two American servicemen, were this week granted their application for papers for American citizenship by the San Francisco office of the immigration and naturalization service.

The men are Akimi Sugawara of South San Francisco and T. Hagyu of Monterey.

Both have been residents of the United States for over forty years and stated that their action was to "reaffirm" their loyalty to the country in whose service their sons are fighting.

The San Francisco regional office of the JACL sponsored their cases and accompanied them on their visit to the naturalization office, where the papers were issued by Director I. Wixon.

The papers were secured after some difficulty, it was reported by

State Offers to Drop Charges Against Japanese Americans If Back Pay Claims Withdrawn

SAN FRANCISCO—Unsubstantiated charges alleging disloyalty against 90 former Japanese American civil service employees of the state of California will be dismissed if their present claims for back pay are dropped, their attorney, James C. Purcell of San Francisco, was informed in a letter from Wilmer Morse, deputy attorney general, it was revealed here this week.

The charges were made by the California personnel board when these 90 persons refused to resign voluntarily from their

jobs shortly after the start of war. Over 300 other Nisei employees of the state were persuaded to give up their positions at the time.

The remaining 90 Japanese Americans asked that specific charges be brought against them before their dismissal.

The indictments were then drawn up by E. Vayne Miller, secretary of the state personnel board.

The Nisei have filed for back wages between the period of their suspension to the time of the evacuation and have also asked for dismissal of the charges which are still pending.

Purcell indicated in San Francisco this week that he would not accept Morse's proposal. He stated that the charges should be dropped and that the question of back pay should be kept open for further litigation.

The indictments drawn up against the Nisei employees were characterized as "inhuman and unjust" by their attorney. They charge that the Nisei are disloyal because they attended Japanese Sunday schools, because they were members of "secret societies" which later were declared to be girls clubs, and because their parents subscribed to Japanese language newspapers.

The indictments stated also that the Nisei contributed to the "inefficiency" of other employees by reason of the fact that they were of Japanese ancestry and thus were the cause of unrest and suspicion. The charges have never been withdrawn and are still effective in preventing the return of these Nisei to their former positions.

Many of the 90 Japanese Americans named in the indictments have since served in the United States army or in the military and naval language schools which trained American soldiers in the Japanese language.

In reporting the successful filing of these two applications, Masaoka announced that another application, filed by Arthur Shikamura at an earlier date, had been refused. Shikamura was a former instructor at the Boulder naval language school and later served with the OWI and the OCL.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year Non-members, \$3.00 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
Evacuation Research

No action so extensive as the evacuation program or so unprecedented in nature could be long without a correspondingly extensive written history. Thus the literature of the evacuation extends from popular magazine and news articles to serious studies on the legal and historical aspects of the program.

Now the first comprehensive research in the evacuation has been completed and this week the Evacuation and Resettlement Study of the University of California announced that the first volume of its findings would be published this fall under the title, "The Spoilage." Dealing with what the authors term the "technically disloyal," the book studies the minority among the Japanese Americans who could not find their places again in their native land, America.

To the social scientist in particular the mass enforced movement of the West Coast's Japanese population in 1942 presented a long-term study of human action and attitudes. It provided a well-isolated population which could be studied on almost a day-to-day basis. It covered a period of four years, which allowed for the full development of crises and the study of their aftereffects upon the population.

Recognizing the future importance of the drastic evacuation program, the group of social scientists in the UC group early in 1942 charted a program of intensive study which in the end carried them through four years of evacuation, resettlement and dispersal. The study included a daily record of three test relocation centers, Tule Lake, Poston and Minidoka.

The major objective was to record and analyze changes in behavior and attitudes and the patterns of social adjustment. A number of Nisei observers in the camps kept their own journals and developed a group of participating informants.

Because of the tensions and suspicions engendered by the evacuation, no attitude surveys or questionnaires were used. In the suspicion-filled atmosphere of the centers "research" was synonymous with "inquisition." Distrust against the Nisei observers of the study rose and fell in time with each camp crisis and reached an all-time high during the registration period. Several of the researchers were unable to resolve the conflict and had to leave camp soon after the registration crisis.

A major difficulty faced by the researchers in the compiling of material and drawing of conclusions was the situation caused by the bi-lingual and bi-cultural compositions of the camps. Insofar as possible, safeguards were used to check against errors arising from this situation. A major safeguard was the "competence, intellectual honesty, self control and self-correction of the observers. Secondly, the "interdisciplinary" approach of the study, which embraced the viewpoints of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, political science and economics was in itself a check. A third safeguard was use of Ise-isei, Kibei and Nisei on the staff. Fourthly, the researchers utilized administrative and particularly quantitative materials collected independently of the study for checking or revising generalizations growing out of the study itself.

With the institution of the resettlement program the study in part was moved to the Chicago area. In April, 1943, a series of case histories of resettlers was begun. Eventually more than 65 of the city's resettlers cooperated in the program and submitted to extensive interviews.

Publication of "The Spoilage" this fall

will mark the first release of any of the material gathered during the four years research. The authors and contributors were bound by agreement not to publish during the war.

"The Spoilage" will be followed by "The Salvage," a volume which will concern the majority of the Japanese Americans who resettled throughout the unrestricted area.

Both of these volumes along with more technical monographs will provide fresh and authentic material on the evacuation. Earlier material on the detention program has related only to specific phases, such as Alexander Leighton's excellent "Governing of Men," which treated the situation at the Poston relocation center.

In the introduction to "The Salvage" the authors point out that their study did not include an analysis that should eventually be made of the "residual" or long-run effects of the forced mass migration.

"It is clear that these effects cannot be evaluated until after the passage of a considerable period of time," they write. "The 'residue' of evacuation will include the net effects of short-run 'spoilage' and 'salvage' respectively; the extent to which those included in the former category who were able to remain in this country become absorbed into the life of a more tolerant America; the extent to which the new foothold obtained by the latter is a permanent gain, or whether with increasing unemployment members of this minority group will be among the 'first to be fired' and again displaced. The residue of evacuation will also include other net effects: the extent to which parts of the 'spoilage' and of the 'salvage,' as well as the many evacuees, who left camps only when they were forced out by the closure policy of 1945, reestablished Japanese ghettos on the Pacific Coast and, correspondingly, the extent to which traditional anti-Oriental pressure groups become reactivated in opposition to these minority concentrations."

Anti-Alien Law

California's wartime amendment to the Fish and Game Code, barring aliens of Japanese ancestry from commercial fishing, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Henry M. Willis of the Los Angeles Superior court last week. In his decision Judge Willis declared that the prohibition on the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to "aliens ineligible to citizenship" was a thin veil to conceal a purpose, that purpose being a direct effort to discriminate against persons of Japanese ancestry.

In his decision, Judge Willis held that the law discriminated against persons of Japanese ancestry because of race and was unconstitutional because it violated the guarantees of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution by denying these legally resident aliens the equal protection of the law.

The section of the California Fish and Game Code which has been declared invalid by Judge Willis' decision prohibits the issuance of a commercial fishing license to "alien Japanese," the law was amended in 1945 to cover "ineligible aliens."

"It was commonly known to the legislators of 1945 that Japanese were the only aliens ineligible to citizenship who engaged in commercial fishing in ocean waters bordering on California, and as the Court must take judicial notice of the same fact, it becomes manifest that in enacting the present version of Section 990 (of the Fish and Game Code, the Legislature intended thereby to eliminate alien Japanese from those entitled to a commercial fishing license by means of description rather than by name," Judge Willis ruled. "To all intents and purposes and in effect, the provisions in the 1943 and 1945 amendments are the same, the thin veil used to conceal a purpose being too transparent . . . The denial to an alien solely because he is an alien ineligible to citizenship, though lawfully an inhabitant of the State, of a commercial fishing license . . . is tantamount to a denial of equal protection of the law guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The Superior court decision will affect favorably the predicament of the more than 500 alien Japanese fishermen in California who have been unable to resume their pre-war trade because of the discriminatory legislation which had been passed during a time of wartime prejudice and during their absence from the industry as a result of the evacuation.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Race Law in California

Although legislative activity and electioneering against persons of Japanese ancestry is currently out of fashion in California, there will be at least one issue directly involving persons of Japanese ancestry on the Golden State's ballot in November. This is a referendum sponsored by State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles which seeks to ratify by a vote of the people the legislative amendments which have been added to the Alien Land Act since 1920.

The proposal is a brainchild of Senator Tenney, a turncoat Democrat whose chief claim to fame is his chairmanship of the California legislature's "Little Dies" Committee. Senator Tenney, who started his political career as a Democrat and who has since joined the Republican party, won both party nominations in the Warren landslide in the primaries and is virtually assured of reelection, although there is a possibility that an independent candidate, sponsored by progressives, may be entered against him in the finals in November.

It appears that Senator Tenney, an old hand at race-baiting on questions relating to Japanese Americans, had some doubt regarding the constitutionality of the amendments which have been added by the legislature since 1920 with the purpose of "tightening" the provisions of that classic example of race legislation. Senator Tenney's concern was related to the fact that the Alien Land Act, later copied by eighteen other states, was an initiative measure, placed on the ballot and passed by a vote of the people, and there is a question whether the legislature has the right to amend an initiative act without submitting it to the voters.

Shortly after World War I the anti-Japanese exclusionists began an intensive and widespread campaign against the state's Japanese farmers and demanded that the Governor call a special session of the legislature to pass an anti-alien land law, aimed wholly at persons of Japanese ancestry. When the Governor refused, the anti-Japanese forces in the state managed to have the proposal placed on the ballot as an initiative measure. "Opponents of the law were denounced by posts of the American Legion," the Tolan Committee of the House of Representatives recalled in their 1942 study of the background of anti-Japanese activity on the West Coast. The proposal was passed by a vote of 668,438 to 22,086 and the campaign which preceded the election was marked by a violent campaign against California's residents of Japanese descent in which many of the leading political candidates participated. (In fact, Governor Stephens, who had refused to call the special session, declared that "in my opinion, the present agitation in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desires for political preferment.")

Directed solely against California's Japanese farmers, the sponsors of the Alien Land Act used a legalistic dodge in an effort to make the law passable in court by naming "aliens ineligible to citizenship" as the group to be affected. In practice, however, the law has been enforced only against persons and families of Japanese ancestry, with the exception of less than a handful of isolated cases in which other "ineligible aliens" were involved. The present concerted drive for enforcement of the law, which prohibits the ownership or leasing of agricultural land by an alien of Japanese ancestry, is concerned wholly with Japanese and Japanese Americans and more than 50 separate cases already have been filed in California courts. Some of these present cases involve land owned by American soldiers or veterans of Japanese ancestry, in which the State charges that a Japanese alien, usually a parent, hold an interest and derives benefits from the use of the land. One such case

in Riverside, Calif., has been postponed for five months because the Nisei defendant is in the army and is serving overseas. Since virtually all other aliens can own property in California, the law may be construed as a denial of the principle of equal treatment and imposes a special burden upon Americans of Japanese ancestry who are the only sizable group of American citizens who cannot inherit real property from their parents.

On June 13 the State Supreme Court of California heard arguments on the Oyama case which challenges the constitutionality of the Alien Land Act. The court's decision in this case will affect the immediate disposal of the more than 50 cases of prosecutions initiated under the Alien Land Act as well as the economic future of Japanese Americans in the state's agriculture. The value of farmland and farm buildings owned by Japanese Americans before the evacuation was \$66,000,000 in the State of California.

A significant development in California judicial annals occurred last week when Superior Judge Henry Willis ruled that the State's Anti-Alien Fishing law, passed by the California legislature in 1945 and amended in 1945, was unconstitutional. An anti-alien fishing prohibition, aimed at the hundreds of Japanese fishermen in California, also was sponsored in 1920 by the anti-Japanese exclusionists and was approved in the Senate but failed of passage in the assembly because of the vigorous opposition of the cannery interests who were largely dependent upon the Japanese fishermen for their supply. Cannery interests were largely responsible for the defeat of each successive anti-alien fishing bill, which were introduced in virtually all of the legislative sessions between the two World Wars as a companion law to the Alien Land Act. It was not until after the evacuation, when the canneries no longer were dependent upon persons of Japanese ancestry for their labor supply that the bill was passed. In the 1943 legislature the measure was proposed and passed as an amendment to the Fish and Game Code prohibiting the issuance of fishing licenses to "Japanese aliens." The Donnelly Committee on "Japanese Resettlement" of the State Senate became concerned that the reference to "Japanese aliens" in the law would make it race legislation and consequently unconstitutional and recommended that the law be revised to prohibit the issuance of licenses to "ineligible aliens." The proposal was adopted but the racists had shown their hand. The law inherent racism was stressed by Judge Willis in his important decision which held that the prohibition was invalid.

Senator Tenney's referendum which will be on the November ballot will give the California racists an opportunity to revive their anti-Japanese campaign. Some of the leaders in the wartime campaign of hysteria and hate against the Japanese Americans were reelected in the June primaries, although none have advocated repressive measures against the group in their primary campaigns. These men include Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, Senator Donnelly of Turlock and William G. Bonelli of the State Board of Equalization which continues to refuse licenses to some persons on the basis of their Japanese ancestry. It would be sheer optimism to believe that these men would not revert to their racism if they believed that such activity would further their political ambitions or the interests they represent.

Senator Tenney, now a spokesman for reactionary groups, has been closely identified with the wartime campaign of California exclusionists who sought to bar persons of Japanese ancestry from the state. He is a director of John Lechner's Americanism Educational League and is the founder of a group called "The Council on Alien Relations," whose primary concern, according to its initial manifesto in 1944, was with Americans of Japanese ancestry. His sponsorship of the Alien Land Act referendum indicates that he will continue to be an advocate of repressive legislation against a minority group.

Vagaries

Attorney . . .

Friends of George Yamaoka, New York Nisei attorney, can catch a glimpse of him in the newsreel shots of the opening of the war crimes trials in Tokyo. Yamaoka is one of the civilian lawyers flown to Japan by the War Department to participate in the trials. Biggest pre-war case in which Yamaoka was involved concerned litigation with a large U. S. battery manufacturing firm in which the judgment involved some \$80,000,000. . . . Japanese American troops at the military intelligence school at Fort Snelling marched in review last week at the ceremonies attending the presentation of the Medal of Honor to the mother of Capt. Willibald Bianchi for her son's gallant action during the siege of Bataan.

More than forty Italian girls are coming to new homes in the United States and Hawaii as brides of men of the 442nd Infantry Combat Team. Of the group five are married to mainland Nisei and the remainder to GIs from Hawaii. . . . According to Henry Tsurutani, now in Japan as a civilian worker in U. S. government service, Lillian Taniichi, formerly of Los Angeles, who was stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war, was jailed by the Japanese government on suspicion of espionage.

Nisei Veteran . . .

Army authorities recently made special arrangements for Sanji Kimoto of Kukuiahae, Hawaii, veteran of Company K, 442nd Infantry who was blinded in action in Italy, to attend the school for the blind at Avon, Conn. . . . Herbert Kobayashi, Hawaii's new teenage swimming sensation, is rated by experts as the latest Island star to follow in the tradition of Bill Smith, Keo Nakama, Charlie Oda, Halo Hirose, Jose Balmores and other Hawaiian swimming stars. . . . Henry Aihara who won the Big Ten and other broad jump titles for the University of Illinois last year did not compete this year.

Joseph Itagaki, 442nd Infantry veteran, is in Republican politics in Hawaii. He was one of the keynote speakers at the recent convention of the Hawaii GOP. . . . Hawaii's Club 100, composed of veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion, has purchased a group of buildings in Honolulu for a clubhouse. . . . The Nisei Veterans Committee in Seattle now has 102 members. . . . Ben Kuroki's talk on the Town Meeting of the Air was recently rebroadcast in Tokyo over the U. S. Army's radio station.

442nd Book . . .

The forthcoming book on the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, which will be published this year by the Infantry Journal, is being written by Major O. C. Shirey, former plans and operations officer of the 3rd Battalion of the 442nd. . . . There are now 260 individual businesses operated by relocated Japanese Americans in the city of Chicago. . . . Mine Okubo, whose book of drawings and text about relocation center experiences has been scheduled for publication by the Columbia University Press, is represented by a group of paintings which is being exhibited in her home town of Riverside, Calif., this month and will be shown in San Francisco at Gump's galleries in July. . . . Henry Sugimoto's oils of life in Arkansas relocation centers are now on exhibition at the Municipal Museum in Baltimore.

The recent decision of the House Territories committee in postponing hearings on Hawaiian statehood until after the November elections probably means that there will be no action on the proposal this year. Incidentally, Alice Kamokila Campbell, Hawaii's most vocal opponent of statehood and one who has raised the "Japanese issue" in her opposition, has postponed her trip to Washington to lobby against Hawaii's 49th star.

Letter

A letter for a Mr. Matsumoto who formerly worked in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., at Devon Gables Tea Room has been brought from Japan by Lt. Col. Douglas De Rotier, 1215 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., who is anxious to forward the letter to the correct party.

Notes of a Nisei Soldier: We Have Won the War--- We Must Make the Peace

By T/5 YUKIO IDE

CASTELFIORENTINO, Italy—LEST WE FORGET . . . Memorial Day has been a day of ceremonies in paying tribute to the war dead for more than 27 years.

Vividly I recall those years celebrating this particular day as a day for display of flags, for pompous parades, for family picnics, for school dances or for speeches. My thoughts go back to those long sermons in a quiet church, to those paraphrased school speeches and to those jubilant soap-box orators in the park.

It was obvious for me to take such occasions for granted then, as I had never seen war at first hand and as a result those well-meant statements by the ministers or by the speechmakers never meant anything to me, except that I listened and they sounded good.

But time has changed with me. I've learned as my mind grew. My indifferent attitude has changed overnight and now a feeling of confusion overcomes me if I don't get off my sentiment here.

Not so long ago during the course of the V-E Day celebration I noticed an elderly man and his wife standing together, quietly in the back of the crowd, just watching. Their eyes were wet; they looked over and beyond the tumult that was before them. And I knew the answer—for them, it didn't come soon enough.

We are progressing with time and here we are in Italy. We can count the days when we first set foot on this soil on which Nazism and Fascism had been thriving. We see red poppies growing on this soil now, but we also see crosses, row on row, making the soil much more sacred.

Today, hostilities are through, hence, there will be no need to shed American blood. No more names will be added to the casualty lists that have darkened every country.

We must be vigilant now that the job is almost through. We must make our influence felt. There must be an end to the furtive hatreds and prejudices against people of colored or uncolored skin. The shells and bullets and bombs have no preference; they are impersonal, and impartial. They killed Negroes, Indians, New Zealanders, English, Italians, or Japanese Americans. They killed Catholics, Protestants, Jews or an aesthet. The right to live and the right to happiness must be accepted impartially and impersonally—everywhere else regardless of individuals.

Out of this chaotic world, a new one is in the remodeling. It can and must be a better world if the promises given are kept. Our desires and aims that have been won in the battlefields must not be short changed.

We have won the hard war; we must make the peace—a peace that is meant to be enduring.

Washington News-Letter Nisei Must Work to Insure Gains Made by Fighting Men

By JOHN KITASAKO

Mas Satow, director of the midwestern and eastern offices of the JACL, was in town last week, a stopover on the speaking junket he is making with Eiji Tanabe, special JACL representative. Serving as head of two regional offices about a thousand miles apart entails a lot of traveling and all its concomitant inconveniences, plus the usual headaches that are the product of organizational work, but Mas seems to thrive on it.

Many people feel that with the war over and the evacuation a thing of the past that the job of Nisei organizations is finished. But Mas feels the fight is far from being over, and the Nisei must push to make secure those gains made by Nisei GIs on the fighting fields and by Nisei and Issei civilians on the home front.

The time to press and to consolidate the Nisei position is now, while the war record of the Nisei GI and civilian is still fresh, while the vital contributions of Issei to the war effort are not forgotten, and while the injustice of evacuation is still clear in the minds of righteous Americans. Incidentally, we happen to know that Mas passed up at least two excellent job offers to help push along the JACL program.

The desire to do his share may be a somewhat trite way of expressing it, but it looms strong in Mas' decision to devote full time to the JACL cause.

Back in Los Angeles before the war, Mas was secretary of the Japanese branch of the YMCA. Many of his boys, fellows he had seen develop from little kids, went off to war, and some of them didn't come back. They did a complete job. By giving their lives, they did more than their share. Without trying to sound sentimental, Mas says he owes it to his boys to do his share too.

Then too, despite the hardships involved in his type of work, he really enjoys it. He's got to, otherwise he wouldn't be able to stand up to attacks that are leveled at him or submit to disappointments that are bound to develop. He's always worked with people. It's in his blood, just as it is with other JACL stalwarts. And he derives a great measure of personal satisfaction out of being associated with a movement, of working toward a concrete goal, of having the experiences that accrue from organizational work.

In his travels, first as a member of the National YMCA Council and now as a JACL official, Mas has

been able to appraise at close hand the Nisei in various areas. He says that while it is difficult and unfair perhaps to generalize, the Nisei by and large have been enriched immeasurably by their experiences as a result of the evacuation.

"I don't condone evacuation," he adds quickly, "but I believe a great deal of good has come out of a bad thing. Through the experiences forced on them, Nisei have had the opportunity to expand and to improve their lot socially and vocationally. They have matured far more than they would have in a comparable period had they remained on the coast."

The Caucasian communities have in turn gained by the evacuation too, believes Mas. The formation of the Council for Civic Unity on the Pacific slope, for instance, originally grew out of the issue concerning the return of the evacuees to the coast, and the Council developed into something bigger, eventually taking in the whole realm of problems arising out of race tensions.

Then also, the evacuation and relocation have given people who believe in democracy and human rights the chance to demonstrate their sincerity. It was not enough just to say they believed in democracy. Just because people are all for a cause, it does not necessarily follow that it is won. When people realized that a passive stand was no better than a negative vote at best, they learned to speak out and act and fight. More reaction of that nature to the grave social problems is what is needed today.

Disabled Veterans

POSTSCRIPTS: Jack Hirose, 442nd vet, recently applied for membership in a local Disabled Veterans chapter. He was told that the chapter would have to inquire first to the national office on the eligibility of Japanese Americans. Hirose told them to forget it. He didn't fight overseas

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The AVC Shows That It Means Business

Des Moines, Ia.

A strange and wonderful thing happened here over the week end at the American Veterans Committee convention.

A Negro delegate accompanied by the wife of another Negro delegate entered a cafe shortly before midnight and was refused service. The word got around immediately, and about 150 white delegates threw a picket line around the cafe.

The police were summoned and the manager of the cafe was hauled off to the city jail. Other AVC delegates roused a

municipal judge at 2 a. m. and swore out a warrant, charging violation of the state civil rights statute which guarantees all persons equal enjoyment of facilities.

A few hours later all this hullabaloo was given the convention's formal blessing when Charles G. Bolte, A.V.C. chairman, issued a statement which said in part:

"I hope that this incident will call dramatic attention to the intent of A.V.C. to oppose Jim Crow laws, anti-Nisei restrictions and all other forms of racial discrimination."

There is much that is heartwarming in this incident, especially in view of the openly discriminatory attitude of several powerful factories within predominantly World War I veterans organizations.

While waiting for A.V.C. Delegate Mike Masaoka in the Hotel Des Moines lobby we thought we recognized the slim Nisei as the boy from Nebraska.

"Parden me," we said, "but are you Ben Kuroki?"

"Yes," he replied.

"I'm Bill Hosokawa."

Kuroki extended his hand and said: "Glad to meet you, Bill. I've heard a lot about you."

The last sentence stopped us for a moment, and as we reflected upon it later, it seemed to typify the unassuming air of the farm boy who made good.

Of the 80,000 odd mainland Nisei a handful may read this column and know of its author. But the name of Ben Kuroki is a household word in every Japanese American family; his 58 war missions and his 59th peacetime mission against bigotry are talked about in the factories and the fields, in the big cities and the crossroads towns where Nisei gather.

Disillusioned

Note of disillusion from Rube, who has gone to Seattle for the summer:

"I've kept meeting any num-

to get discriminated against at home.

Mike Masaoka has already traveled some 22,000 miles on JACL business since Dec. 30, 1945, and figures to hit around 50,000 before the year is out.

Albert Aoki, 442nd vet of Honolulu, is back on the east coast expecting to enter some university to study electrical engineering.

Cousin in Carrara

PHILADELPHIA SIDELIGHT: When Mike Masaoka was recently in the Philadelphia office of Ugo Carusi, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, to discuss deportation affairs, he noticed on Carusi's desk a postcard stamped "Carrara, Italy."

Mr. Carusi said he had just received it from a cousin of his, Enrico Isoppo, who was acting mayor of Carrara when it was liberated by the 442nd Regiment on April 13, 1945. The postcard, issued to commemorate the first anniversary of the liberation, was signed by Italian partisans; Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd; and Lt. Col. A. A. Pursall.

Isoppo was the first person in Carrara to greet the 442nd boys on that memorable day. His son, Silverio, was the partisan who led the 442nd into Carrara. It was a great day for the Isoppis.

Last year Mr. Carusi, as a special observer for President Truman, visited Italy, France, and other countries, and wherever he went, he told Mike, the people, especially the Italians, held the 442nd in the highest esteem.

When Mike told Mr. Carusi he was with the 442nd when it marched into Carrara, Mr. Carusi was properly delighted. Carrara is very close to his heart.

Then Mike and Mr. Carusi got down to business, and it was conducted in a most fraternal atmosphere. It didn't seem like official business at all. Sometimes it pays, observes Mike, to look around—even at postmarks on plain postcards.

ber of Nisei. It is depressing to see how they've returned in large numbers and are drifting back into the same blind alleys, seeking the same empty diversions, hanging around the same drug store counters.

"It's just that they are a little older, a little more concerned with livelihood than with baseball. Ones who were kids before now are getting that familiar pinched look about them from working and living a second class type of life.

"This is no place for us. We're going back east as soon as we can. And we're not coming back here to live."

The Big Tent

Even before we got to the Fairgrounds the street car was electric with the excitement of small fry and not so small fry going to the circus.

All circuses have atmosphere, and that atmosphere seems to reach its peak, or zenith, or crescendo in the midwest which, somehow, seems to be the most natural habitat of circuses.

The sideshow barkers were there. "Hurry, hurry, hurry," they implored hoarsely, enticing the yokels who gaped at the garish posters.

We went through the animal tent, breathing the dust and the pungent odor of livestock. We bought a handful of peanuts for 15 cents (I roast 'em every day, the vendor was shouting) and dropped them down the reaching nostrils of the elephants. How many peanuts does it take to fill up an elephant? It was here that our 5-year-old made the startling discovery that elephants eat peanuts shell and all.

The big top was filled with the blaring of the band, and our two-year-old sat through much of the two hour performance with her fingers in her ears.

The sun beat down hotly, and you knew that just over the hill were fields where the corn was growing so fast you could almost see it reaching upward from the black Iowa soil. It was stifling, and presently the thunderheads gathered and soon the rain was coming down.

But we were so busy staring at shapely girls in brief costumes and daring young men on swaying poles and high trapezes that we hardly noticed the storm. Then it was time to go home and we went, marveling at what a wonderful institution is the circus.

Memorial Service

The family and friends of Private Ben Frank Masaoka, who died in action in France on October 21, 1944, gathered at the Salt Lake City Japanese Church of Christ Wednesday, June 19, to honor his memory.

Shigeki Ushio presided at the services. Chaplain C. W. Harrod and the Rev. T. Ota gave sermons.

Private Masaoka is survived by his mother, Mrs. Haruyo Masaoka, two sisters, Mrs. Shinko Nakano and Mrs. Kiyoko Ito, and his brothers Mike, Joe, Ike, Hank and Tad.

Chairman Ushio announced that the scholarship fund established in memory of Private Masaoka has been increased by \$50, to be donated annually by Genevieve Russell of Pasadena.

Philadelphia Hostel

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Philadelphia hostel is still open for temporary guests, according to Saburo Inouye, manager.

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**Dr. Tokuji Hedani
Named New President
Of San Francisco JACL**

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Tokuji Hedani, San Francisco optometrist, was named president of the local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League to succeed Yoshiaki Moriwaki, who announced his resignation recently, at a cabinet meeting held June 11.

The chapter will hold a community picnic on July 21 at Golden Gate park. Tobie Kuruma was named general arrangements chairman, assisted by Haru Takei, Asako Sakai and Kaye Uyeda.

The cabinet named a legislative committee headed by vice president Kaye Uyeda which will consider various developments pertaining to civil and citizenship rights. Parlor gatherings with editors and political observers to discuss mobilization of public opinion are listed on the tentative agenda of the committee.

**James Tabata Heads
Monterey Chapter**

MONTEREY, Calif. At a recent meeting, the Monterey peninsula chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was re-activated and Jimmy Tabata was elected president for the balance of the year.

Assisting Tabata in the executive cabinet are Ky Miyamoto, 1st vice president; Kiyoshi Nobusada, 2nd vice president; Ken Sato, treasurer; Mickey Ichijui, executive secretary; Mrs. Archy Miyamoto, recording secretary; Sally Kawamoto, historian; Harry Menda, director of economic welfare; John Gota, director of social activities; Teruo Esaki, official delegate; alternate delegates, Archy Miyamoto and Ishio Enokida; and publicity, Kaz Oka.

With a gala Flag Centennial celebration scheduled during July 4-7 in Monterey, the local chapter has scheduled a pre-Centennial dance on July 3, Wednesday night, at the JACL hall.

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Monterey Nisei Plan Banquet For Veterans

Reactivated Chapter Of JACL to Sponsor Dinner in Carmel

MONTEREY, Calif.—To honor local Nisei GI veterans and as a gesture of appreciation to many residents of the Monterey peninsula who gave their time and effort to demand equitable, democratic treatment of returning Japanese Americans and their parents, the recently re-activated Monterey peninsula JACL chapter will be hosts at a banquet Saturday, June 22, at the La Rivera hotel dining room in Carmel.

With a guest list of approximately 40 representative residents (including about 15 Nisei ex-GIs) headed by three peninsular mayors, E. K. Bramblett of Pacific Grove, Fred Godwin of Carmel and J. R. Perry of Monterey, the "appreciation banquet" will feature Colonel Allen Griffin, publisher of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, as the speaker of the evening.

Another feature of the banquet will be a brief installation ceremony, at which time the newly-elected officers of the local chapter will be inducted.

Preparations for the banquet are in the hands of a committee chaired by Kiyoshi Nobusada and consisting of Takayo Kobayashi, Sanae Okumura, Mickey Ichijiuji, Ken Sato and Jimmy Tabata. The reception committee is composed of Mesdames Ken Sato, Jimmy Tabata, Archy Miyamoto, John Gota, Shigeru Honda and Kaz Oka. An arrangement committee includes Yoshi Kodani, Sally Kawamoto, Sanae Okumura and Mickey Ichijiuji.

Fritz Wurzfann, prominent local businessman, has been assisting Kiyoshi Nobusada and his committee with the preparations.

Feted

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ishii and their daughter, Lillian, were honored at a round of farewell parties prior to their leaving for New York City on June 15. Among hosts and hostesses for the Ishiis were Mrs. R. A. Doan and Miss Jessie Trout, Mrs. Murosaki, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter.

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Graduation Dance

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—Eight Nisei graduates from the Sequoia high school were honored at a graduation dance Saturday, June 15, at the women's gymnasium. Graduates were Setsuko Yamane, Miho Shimizu, Harry Kashima, Kei Nakano, Emma Suzuki, Yoko Matsuda, Mae Takeuchi and Miyo Shishido. Mr. and Mrs. Hirotsugu Inouye were the patrons. Mr. Hirotsugu was the first Nisei graduate of Sequoia high.

Women's Club

CHICAGO—The Japanese American Women's club of Chicago held its June monthly meeting at a dinner in honor of their new cabinet at the Hoe Gai Restaurant. Mrs. Kiyoko Mukoyama heads the newly elected officers as president, with the Yoshiko Oshita, secretary and Fusaye Nakanishi, treasurer.

At a short business meeting preceding the dinner, it was decided to enlarge the hitherto limited membership of the club with details to be discussed at the next regular meeting to be held on Tuesday, July 23.

Plan Carnival on Fourth of July

CHICAGO—The Chicago Buddhist church will hold its second annual Fourth of July Carnival this year from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m. at the church, 5487 S. Dorchester avenue.

Games, refreshments and a large number of prizes are expected to attract a large crowd.

General chairman will be Tad Kimura, assisted by Koichi Hayashi, Koya Iwamoto, Roy Higashi, Corky Kawasaki, Hiroko Baba, Peter Miyamoto and Shig Kimura. The women's group will handle refreshments.

A dance will be held in conjunction with the carnival on the eve or night of the carnival at Shotwell hall.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo F. Dai-kai a girl on June 10 in Sacramento, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Mayeda, 2098 Clarkson st., Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Sato, 2415 Champa, Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eejima a girl on June 4 at Richmond, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Tsutsui a boy on June 1 in Sacramento.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Kon-do a girl in Denver, Colo.
To Mr. and Mrs. Wesley K. Oyama, 1971 28th avenue, San Francisco, a girl, Reiko Lynne, on May 7. Mrs. Oyama is the former Nao Hayano of San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Kawasaki, Salt Lake City, a boy on June 11.

DEATHS

Heitaro Tashiro, 62, of 130 W. 1st South, Salt Lake City, on June 16.
Moto Nozu (Mrs. Eiichi Nozu) on June 12 in Reno, Nev.
Rokutaro Yamamoto on June 6 at Cortez, Calif.
Kikujiro Tanaka, 68, on June 12 in Vacaville, Calif.
Pfc. Teruo Ted Hozaki, 26, at the Army veterans hospital in San Fernando, Calif., on June 16.
Jokichi Inada of Oceanside, Calif., in Los Angeles on June 14.

MARRIAGES

Midori Wada to Harry Murai on June 8 in New York City
Kimiko Yokoto to Kazuo Sudow on June 8 in Los Angeles.
Ryoko Kato to Fred Morio Yasukochi on June 16 in Los Angeles.
Rose Kimura of Kingsburg to Shigeo Yokota of Fresno, Calif., on June 2.
Tomiko Umene to Misao Tsukada in Denver, Colo., on June 16.
Frances Mizushima to Charles Keiji Mizunaga at Brighton, Colo., on June 16.
Shyoko Toda to Noboru Hiraga on June 9 in Denver, Colo.

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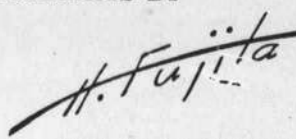


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Gen. Clark Places Wreath on Grave of Nisei GI in Italy

CASTELFIORENTINO, Italy — General Mark W. Clark, commanding general, USFA, paid a surprise visit to the Memorial Day services of the 442nd (Go for Broke) Regimental Combat Team to place a wreath upon the grave of a Japanese American soldier of the famed combat unit.

During the Memorial Day rites of the Peninsula Base Section in Italy, the provisional battalion, composed entirely of men from the 442nd Infantry, was given the place of honor guards.

After the conclusion of the PBS Memorial Day services, the men of the 442nd Combat Team held short services of their own in honor of the many 442nd Infantry men interred at Castelfiorentino.

Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd, decorated one of the graves of the fallen Nisei in tribute to all of the fallen comrades of the Combat Team.

Invocation was given by Chaplain George Aki.

In addition to the ceremony at Castelfiorentino, other men of the 442nd participated in services at Army cemeteries in Vada, Follonica, Mirandola and Pietramala where other hundreds of Japanese Americans are buried.

442nd Volley Ball Team Wins Title In Mediterranean Area

LEGHORN, Italy—Latest among the athletic laurels won by teams of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team is the volley ball championship of the Mediterranean theater of operations.

The seven-man squad from the regimental headquarters of the 442nd Infantry recently defeated the 752nd Tank Destroyers, champions of the 88th Division, to win the championship of the Mediterranean area.

The "Go for Broke" squad will represent the Mediterranean area in a match against the champions of the European area later this month.

Wedding

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Lena Hideko Kokubu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Itaro Kokubu of Boise, Idaho, was married to Mr. Umeko Seo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Umazo Seo, on June 1 at the Little Church Around the Corner. The bride attended Portland, Ore., schools and later Multnomah college, where she was affiliated with Theta Beta Kappa. Mr. Seo is a graduate of Osaka university and studied also at Columbia university. He is presently with the State department.

Senate Passes Bill To Return Centers To Reclamation Unit

WASHINGTON—The Senate on June 15 approved legislation transferring 2,708 buildings and 57,000 acres of lands at the Heart Mountain, Wyo., Hunt, Idaho, and Tule Lake, Calif., war relocation centers to the reclamation bureau of the Interior Department.

The lands involved originally were included in the Shoshone Reclamation project in Wyoming, the Minidako project in Idaho and the Klamath project in California. The lands had been made available for relocation centers during the war.

The cost of the buildings was about \$20,000,000. A committee report said as many as possible would be used for the housing of veterans on reclamation farm units.

Three Awarded Scholarships at San Jose State

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Three Nisei students at San Jose State college have been presented with \$50 scholarships provided by the Rosenberg Foundation of San Francisco and awarded through the Student Service Funds Committee of the college.

The three who were chosen to receive the scholarships are Robert Kimura, pre-medical student; Mary Nakagawa, social service major, and Betty Obata, pharmacy student.

Speaker Criticizes Wartime Treatment Of Nisei Group

BOISE, Idaho—"In many cases our treatment of loyal Japanese Americans followed a course we would have used with traitors," Dr. Claudius O. Johnson of Washington State college declared in a call for racial tolerance in the United States at the commencement exercises of Boise junior college on June 5.

Dr. Johnson said that the problem of race relationships is an "international problem in our own back yard, and America must solve its own problem with minority races before it can help to solve race problems abroad."

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