



Civil Service Bars Nisei Veteran on Loyalty Charge

Honorably Discharged Soldier Served 30 Months Overseas in War Against Japan

The National JACL this week announced it will intercede on behalf of Seichi Maeshima of Westminster, Calif., an honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry with two and a half years service overseas in "secret and strategic work" in the war against Japan, who charged on Aug. 28 his application for a civilian position with the War Department has been disallowed on alleged grounds of suspicion of disloyalty.

(Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, said that

several other "honorably discharged soldiers of Japanese ancestry also had been turned down for civilian jobs in the War Department. One of these soldiers, according to Masaoka, was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in combat in the war against Japan.)

Declaring that the "alleged record of disloyalty" with which he is charged is "manifestly untrue" on the basis of his record of five years of service in the U. S. Army, including 30 months overseas in the China-Burma-India theater, Maeshima has asked Joseph G. Nott, chief of the overseas branch of the Civil Service Commission, for a hearing "for the purpose of clearing myself from these charges."

Maeshima also has appealed to President Truman, General Omar Bradley, and to the War Department.

Maeshima was honorably discharged in Nov. 1945 after five years of Army service and applied for a civilian War Department job in Tokyo. He was processed in May, 1946 and on August 2 was informed that his application was disallowed for "reasons you should know yourself and that cannot be announced."

"In the course of my interview in which this statement was made to me, one of the reports regarding my loyalty was shown to me," Maeshima said. "This report had neither date nor origin shown on it but was apparently prepared early in 1943. Whoever the investigator may have been, the report was shot through with distortions and exaggerations. It may have been compiled and fabricated from a questionnaire which was prepared by me in Feb., 1943 at Camp Savage, Minn., where I was an enlisted man with the Military Intelligence Language School. Particularly in view of my own five-year record, it appears to me that the existence of such a report which is so obviously inaccurate has no justification whatever."

Maeshima said in his appeal to Nott that "while no part of the security report employed the term 'disloyal,' the obvious implication is so damagingly defamatory it seems that such a questionable document has no place in responsible War Department files."

"I should like to have the opportunity of refuting any and all charges and clearing my good name," Maeshima said. "Certainly, if these charges were valid I would have been deemed 'inacceptable to the Armed Forces' and my induction would have been stayed. If these charges were

valid, particularly in view of my service record, such a document appears to be ridiculous.

"There is little doubt that the adverse security report was instrumental in denying me the position for which I had applied with the full recommendation of the Headquarters, Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio in Monterey, Calif. Approximately 120 unfilled positions existed in the overseas branch of the War Department when I applied. I passed my physical examination as the processing record will disclose. My character record has been reported as excellent."

"It seems to me that suspicions directed at individuals by reason of race or national origin and the hysteria occasioned by war have no place on the record when applied to servicemen whose war record is above criticism," Maeshima said.

"I am appealing to your sense of fair play and decency to allow me an opportunity so that these charges will be dismissed."

"My five-year record of service in the Army will disclose no evidence of disloyalty or infraction of the Articles of War. Furthermore, in my two and a half years of overseas duty I was variously assigned to positions of secret and strategic importance. My combat service with the British Army (to which I was loaned by the U. S. Army) consisted of assignments requiring discretion and trust," Maeshima said.

Among the charges against Maeshima in the "security record" were that he was a member of the Japanese Boy Scouts, had studied in Japan and had wanted to go to Japan to see his mother who was ill. The report also declared that Maeshima had an account with a Japanese bank in California.

Status of Resettled Evacuees Studied by Federal Agency

WASHINGTON — A report on the present status of resettled evacuees of Japanese ancestry is being prepared by the Resettlement Study of the War Agency Liquidation Unit under Robert Cullum, director.

The report will cover discriminations faced by Japanese American evacuees in resettlement areas and will include coverage of group and individual problems.

Mr. Cullum, former WRA official, will make a trip to the Pacific Northwest shortly as part of the survey.

not in a blocked country on Oct. 5, 1945, and any organization blocked because of the interest of such an individual.

The amendment to General License No. 42 which unblocks hitherto blocked foreign nationals will not, however, apply to German and Japanese citizens of subjects who on or since Dec. 7, 1941 have been within Germany and Japan or within any other territory while it was occupied by those countries.

Accounts of any Japanese national who repatriated to Japan during the war will remain frozen under the action taken this week.

Canadian Nisei Girl Offered Research Grant

ANDREW, Alberta — Dr. Yachiyo Yoneyama, formerly of Haney, B. C., has been offered a fellowship by the Guggenheim Foundation of New York for research in Pedonotics.

She is a graduate of the University of Alberta, transferring there from the University of British Columbia after the West Coast evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942. She was the first woman to graduate from Alberta's dentistry faculty.

Dr. Yoneyama is with the Lamont Health District. She will leave for New York City next month.

Nisei Veteran Threatened in Denver Suburb

Neighbors Oppose Right of Ex-GI to Live in District

DENVER, Colo. — Threats of violence have been made against a Japanese American veteran of overseas service, Frank Yamaguchi, and members of the Yamaguchi family if they move into their new home at 155 So. Sheridan Blvd. in a Denver suburb.

Returning from two years of service in Europe, Yamaguchi bought his home in July after canvassing the neighborhood as a courtesy measure and met little opposition.

Recently, however, a movement has been started among homeowners in the area who have signed petitions to keep the Yamaguchi family out and have even sent the Nisei veteran threats of physical violence.

Yamaguchi this week reiterated his determination to move into the house next week when the present tenants are expected to vacate.

Heading the property owners group which is protesting purchase of the house by the Yamaguchis is the next-door neighbor, Mike O'Brien.

Yamaguchi will move into the house with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Kuranosuke Yamaguchi, formerly of Oak Creek. Mrs. Yamaguchi is of Caucasian ancestry.

Kido Enters Race For Hawaii Assembly

HONOLULU — Mitsuyuki Kido announced here recently he will be a Democratic candidate for the territorial house of representatives from the 5th district.

It will be Kido's first attempt to seek public office.

During the war Kido, a former instructor at Farrington high school, served as executive secretary of the Territorial Emergency Service Committee.

Nisei Major Back From German Occupation Duty

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Major Yoshizo Harada, who was with the American forces during its drive into Germany, has returned from his army duties in Germany. He was with the Seventh Army Prosthetic Dental Clinic in Darmstadt, Germany. His last assignment was with the famous 3rd Infantry Division as division dental surgeon.

Major Harada is the younger brother of Dr. M. A. Harada of Sacramento and Mrs. Saburo Kido. He has reopened his dental office in Sacramento where he was practicing prior to the evacuation in 1942.

One-Third of People Falsely Believe Japanese Americans Sabotaged During War Years

Survey Conducted by National Opinion Research Group Discloses False Information Held by Large Section of Citizens Regarding Nisei, Issei Groups

DENVER, Colo. — One-third of the people of the United States believe falsely that persons of Japanese ancestry in America committed sabotage during World War II, the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver reported this week following a nation-wide survey of public opinion on the subject of Japanese Americans.

Two weeks ago the NORC released a report that two-thirds of the American people believed that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States acted as spies during the war.

The NORC, in releasing the results of the survey, stressed that the FBI has reported that no persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were found guilty of sabotage or espionage during World War II.

Out of every ten persons interviewed in the national poll, four were undecided on the question whether Japanese Americans committed sabotage; three persons believed that sabotage was committed, while three was certain that Japanese Americans did not sabotage war materials.

"Public uncertainty on this question is revealed by the high percentage of undecided answers—37 per cent—while 31 per cent say 'Yes' and 32 per cent answer 'No,'" the NORC report stated.

NORC's personally trained interviewers talked with adult civilians of all occupations, in cities, towns and rural areas, from coast to coast. All were asked:

During the war, do you think the Japanese who lived in this country destroyed any American materials?"

No	32%
Yes	31
Undecided	37
	100%

"Although only 32 per cent of the public seem correctly informed on the above question, knowledge concerning sabotage appears to be more widespread than is knowledge of whether or not Japanese Americans spied during the war," the NORC report added. "When NORC asked a similar question concerning spying, only 13 per cent of those interviewed answered 'No' while 87 per cent replied 'Yes' or were undecided." (The 'No' answers were correct.)

The NORC said that interesting differences of opinion on the question of Japanese Americans and the subject of sabotage appear among the various population groups studied. Men are better informed than women on the sabotage question. 36 per cent of the men, but only 28 per cent of the women, answer correctly. Persons in the more privileged economic, educational and occupational brackets reflect, in a higher percentage of 'No' answers regarding Japanese American sabotage, more knowledge than do the less privileged. However, even among the

college educated, only 41 per cent give definite 'No' replies.

Residents of the South are less well informed than people of other sections of the country; only 24 per cent say no sabotage was committed by Japanese Americans.

The comparative 'No' figures are: Midwest, 33 per cent; Mountain and Pacific States, 35 per cent; New England and Middle Atlantic States, 38 per cent.

The NORC noted that the nearest to sabotage instituted by Japan in this country, according to published FBI reports, were two movements, led not by persons of Japanese ancestry, either living in this country or elsewhere, but by persons of other racial origin.

One was known as the Takis movement after its leader, "Dr. Takis"; the other under the leadership of Robert Obadiah Jordan, was the Ethiopian Pacific Movement of Harlem.

The statement, "No sabotage was committed by any Japanese Americans in Hawaii or on the Mainland, on, before, or after Pearl Harbor," the NORC said, it endorsed by such authorities as Henry L. Stimson, wartime secretary of war; John Edgar Hoover, FBI director; Col. Kendall J. Fielder, chief of military intelligence, Hawaii department; W. A. Gabrielson, chief of police, Honolulu, and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander-in-chief, U. S. Army, Central Pacific.

Lisle Fellowship Sends Work Team Into Denver Area

DENVER—A team of four members of the Lisle Fellowship came to Denver from their encampment on Look-out Mountain last weekend to study the Japanese American community, according to the Denver JACL office.

The team was composed of Eleanor Durham, graduate of Northwestern university; Gil Loo, Chinese American from Hawaii; Eva Christiansen of Norway; and Bush Olmstead, student at Yale university.

During the weekend the team members worked at the Denargo market, the Dragon Gift Shop, the Denver JACL office, the Manchu Grill, the Rocky Shimpo and the T. K. Pharmacy.

Japanese Canadian Citizen Forcibly Deported to Japan

War Veteran Was Mental Patient in Vancouver Hospital

OTTAWA—Forced deportation of a naturalized Canadian citizen of Japanese ancestry to Japan was disclosed in Parliament last week by Minister of Justice Louis St. Laurent in a tabled answer to a question asked by Angus MacInnis, CCF member from Vancouver East.

St. Laurent said that Kosho Matano, a wounded veteran of the Canadian Army in World War I, was deported although he did not request "repatriation."

Matano has been a patient in British Columbia mental hospital in Vancouver since 1933.

Mr. MacInnis asked if Matano, who was wounded above the left

eye by a German shell in France in April, 1917, while serving with the Canadian 50th battalion, had asked for deportation and had signed the repatriation form which was circulated by the Canadian government among persons of Japanese ancestry in 1945. St. Laurent admitted that Matano had not signed the form and that his signature, agreeing to the deportation, was not later obtained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Matano had no relatives in Canada.

The Justice Minister's answer also said that sixteen other patients of Japanese ancestry in the British Columbia mental hospital had been deported to Japan. One was deported by the immigration department; 15 reportedly agreed to deportation.

Treasury Department Action Unblocks Issei Accounts

The Treasury Department on Aug. 27 took action to place "practically all" resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and other foreign persons in the United States in the same position under the freezing controls as American citizens.

The effect of the decision will mean the unblocking of accounts of resident Japanese nationals in the United States which had been blocked under Treasury Department regulations of General Ruling No. 11A.

The action unblocks any individual in the United States who was

California Tribunal Rules Issei Fishermen Cannot Use Court Order as License

SAN FRANCISCO — The California State Supreme Court ruled on Aug. 22 that an alien of Japanese ancestry cannot use a Superior Court order as a fishing license.

The decision was given in the Torao Takahashi case which involves the right of Japanese aliens to return to their pre-war work as commercial fishermen in California.

During the war the California legislature passed a law prohibiting the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to Japanese aliens. Takahashi instituted a test case with the support of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Japanese American Citizens League. He claimed in his petition that he was denied equal protection of the law.

Superior Judge Henry M. Willis of Los Angeles ruled in Takahashi's favor, declaring the law invalid because it discriminated on racial grounds. The State Fish and Game Commission, however, appealed the decision and refused to issue fishing licenses to Takahashi and other Japanese aliens. Pending a decision from the State Supreme Court, Judge Willis granted Takahashi permission to fish without a license when it was pointed out that the season was ebbing on tuna and that the necessary judicial procedures necessary before a decision could be made by the Supreme Court would involve the loss of a season's livelihood for the fishermen involved.

The State Supreme Court, however, granted the Fish and Game Commission a writ of supersedeas cancelling Judge Willis' permission to Takahashi while it hears the commission's arguments on other issues in the case.

Issei Supporters Of Citizens League Meet in San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A meeting of Issei supporting members of the United Citizens League was scheduled for Friday, August 30, to organize an Issei auxiliary of the league.

Motion to organize the supporters' group was unanimously passed at the last monthly meeting of the league.

Women's Club

CHICAGO—The Japanese American Women's club of Chicago held its regular monthly meeting on August 16 with Mrs. T. Mukoyama, president, presiding. Miss Ruth Saika and Miss Sumi Kawasaki were appointed to be in charge of the locale of the September meeting.

Two new members, Mrs. Sawada

Author of Book On Ben Kuroki Visits Denver

DENVER — Ralph G. Martin, whose book, "Boy From Nebraska," will chronicle the life story of Nisei air hero Ben Kuroki, visited in Denver recently with his wife, Margery.

The Martins are on an extended tour of America.

The young author is presently gathering material for a new book on the problems of veterans in America and will devote a chapter to Nisei vets. Martin plans to confer with National JACL officers in Salt Lake City to get material for this chapter.

While in Denver the Martins were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Takashi Mayeda. Mrs. Mayeda is a younger sister of Ben Kuroki.

Bond Filed For Fishermen In Test Case

Report Action Makes Superior Court's Injunction Effective

LOS ANGELES — The injunction issued by Superior Court Judge Henry M. Willis against the California Fish and Game Commission, restraining the latter from interfering with the rights of resident alien fishermen of Japanese ancestry from fishing on the high seas, became effective this week as attorneys for Japanese fishermen in the test case filed bond in the sum of \$1,000.

The rights of several hundred fishermen of Japanese ancestry are involved in the case. Attorneys A. L. Wirin and John Maeno, representing the Japanese Fishermen's Association of Southern California, were called to Monterey this week to confer with the Monterey Japanese Fishermen's Committee. It is expected that a general meeting of fishermen of Japanese ancestry in Monterey Bay will be called to determine what further legal steps can be taken in assuring the rights of the group to work in the fishing industry.

and Mrs. Nomura, were welcomed into the club.

Following the business meeting the group adjourned to the Panther room of the Hotel Sherman for dinner.

Texas Nisei Veteran Moves With Family to New Farm

Otsuka Had Protested Prejudice by Neighbors In Houston Area

HOUSTON, Texas — Three weeks ago George Otsuka, 25-year old Texas veteran of the famous 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, wrote a letter to the Houston Press, asking the people of Texas whether discrimination was their answer to the Nisei soldiers who had fought in the war and who had rescued the "lost battalion" of the Texas division.

Otsuka, who wanted a farm of his own, had been told there would be violence if he rented a farm in the Tomball-Cypress area near Houston.

The Nisei veteran, who had participated in the 442nd's rescue of the "lost battalion," soon found that all Texans were not like the people of the Tomball district who had promised trouble if a person of Japanese ancestry moved into the area.

Last week ex-sergeant Otsuka and members of his family, who had been sharecropping, moved to a farm of their own.

It was a big day for George and for all the Otsukas, including George's 68-year old father.

When George's letter appeared in the Houston Press, hundreds of Texans wrote in to express their shame and indignation regarding the treatment accorded the war veteran.

One of the first to come to George Otsuka's defense was the L. K. Walker family of 701½ South 80th Street in Houston.

"We have a farm on the San Jacinto River," said Mrs. Paul Roco, Mr. Walker's daughter. "I'm going to ask the Otsukas if they'd like to take it over. It doesn't matter to us whether the soldier is of Japanese descent or not. We're just looking for good farmers."

The Otsukas visited the farm and liked it.

"It's a very pretty place," said George. "We'll have about 45 acres in cultivation down there and a nice house, with plenty of equipment."

The Otsukas were surprised when Mrs. Roco offered them the farm rent-free until Jan. 1 when they will work out a lease agreement "that will be satisfactory to all of us."

George Otsuka and other members of the family expressed their appreciation to all the Texans who had gone to bat for them.

George said that they were "the happiest family in the world."

And last week the Otsukas left the ranch where they were sharecropping for a farm of their own. Their furniture was piled high on a borrowed truck and their hearts were full of gratitude.

"I'm happy," George said. "Thanks to the people of Texas."

Evacuee Finds Real Friends After Vandals Burn Garage

Out of a disaster which befell his family last Thanksgiving Day, Ushuro Ito of Leucadia, Calif., finds cause for rejoicing for adversity revealed the friends he had made before the war, the Christian Science Monitor reported on Aug. 19.

Ito was evacuated with his family in the West Coast mass movement of persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942. He stored his farming tools in a garage building. The tools and building were valued at \$9,000.

The Issei farmer and his family were removed to Poston, Ariz. where he remained during the war. His two sons went to Detroit where they worked in a war plant.

Last fall there came the great day. He and his family returned

to the little farm they owned in Leucadia.

Soon after their return hoodlums set fire to the garage building, destroying it and all the equipment. This was a serious blow to Ito. The sheriff tried vainly to learn who had committed the crime, but even if he had been successful that would not have restored the tools or the building.

In the midst of Ito's despair, the Christian Science Monitor reported, his friends descended upon his little farm. They came from nearby Vista and Del Mar, bringing material from which they erected a new building for Ito's tools. He since has returned to the agricultural field in which he had specialized—a development of stunted cacti.

Decision by Privy Council Awaited to Clarify Rights Of Japanese Canadian Group

Ruling on Legality of Deportation Program May Establish Precedents Which Will Affect Rights of Minorities Throughout Commonwealth

OTTAWA, Canada—The future of approximately 20,000 Japanese and Japanese Canadians is in doubt here pending a decision by the highest court of the British Commonwealth on the legality of deportation proceedings, Morris McDougall, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, reported on Aug. 19.

Because the decision is to be made in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it is expected to establish precedents which may affect rights of minorities everywhere in the Commonwealth and Empire.

During May, June and early August, three ships carried 3,153 persons of Japanese ancestry back to Japan. A fourth group of a few hundred is scheduled to sail in September.

This was the first action taken in pursuance of a policy originally intended to apply to a large portion, if not all, of the 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were residents of Canada in 1941, Mr. McDougall reported. Of the 23,000, 17,200 are Canadian citizens and 5,900 are Japanese nationals. Some 14,500 of the citizens were born in Canada while the others were naturalized.

"The decision to eject this minority group stemmed largely from outcries in the western province of British Columbia, where major Japanese settlements were located before the war," Mr. McDougall said.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, all persons of Japanese origin were removed from strategic Canadian coastal regions and resettled in other parts of the Dominion.

Early in 1945, the Ottawa Government made a survey to determine how many wanted to go back to Japan. The Government insists that the survey was fair and impartial. Opponents declare that coercive methods were employed, especially among Japanese who spoke little English.

The Government announced that 11,000 had signed a declaration of desire to go to Japan. After V-J Day, about half this number revoked their decision.

Those who had advocated ejection said the war's outcome had caused the Japanese Canadians to change their minds, but that their real loyalty was clearly to Japan. Other observers said the change actually was prompted by fuller understanding of a decision they had been induced to make under pressure.

Those deported in recent months were the ones who did not revoke their decision, according to Government spokesman. On this basis, the Government defends the deportations as voluntary.

Actual distribution of Japanese and Japanese Canadians in the Dominion as of June 30, after the deportation had been under way two months, was as follows:

In British Columbia, 10,838; in the rest of Canada, 11,563, divided 4,176 in Alberta, 190 in Saskatchewan, 1,250 in Manitoba, 4,832 in Ontario, 1,046 in Quebec, and the remaining few in the three maritime provinces and the Yukon territory.

Legal action to defend the Japanese Canadians was brought by the Cooperative Committee of Japanese Canadians, a Toronto group, supported by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan. (Sa-

skatchewan is the only Canadian province with a CCF Government.)

Churches, schools and colleges were among the groups sending petitions to the government in protest against what they saw as a violation of the democratic rights of minorities.

The Canadian Supreme Court decided that male Japanese might be deported but not women or minors under 16. This apparently authorized the separation of families, according to Mr. McDougall, but the Government has said that no families actually have been broken. It was this decision which was appealed to the Privy Council in London.

Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King has stated that Canadians of Japanese ancestry would be treated justly and fairly. A commission is to be appointed, after the decision of the Privy Council, to inquire into the "activities and loyalty" of persons of Japanese origin.

Those who oppose mass deportation say that if there are individual Japanese Canadians guilty of disloyal acts, they should be tried lawfully, as numbers of other Canadians are now being tried. (There has been no report of espionage, sabotage or any act of treason committed by any person of Japanese ancestry in Canada before or during World War II.)

An entire racial group should not be condemned without trial or individual hearing, it is pointed out.

It is said that the judgment of the Privy Council may clearly define the "inalienable rights" of citizenship, which has been the main subject of the claim of the Cooperative Committee of Japanese Canadians. The verdict of the court may serve as a general "Bill of Rights" of minorities, it is hoped.

Meanwhile, there has been little relaxation in the demand of many members of Parliament from British Columbia that persons of Japanese ancestry be excluded permanently from the province. The whole issue has become embroiled in Canadian politics, and some of the demands are interpreted as "face-saving" in nature, Mr. McDougall commented.

While the several provinces accepted their quotas of Japanese Canadian evacuees during the war, the Government guaranteed that they would not be required to keep them permanently. Now, however, many of the evacuees are settled comfortably. They are engaged in the sugar beet industry in Alberta, in other lines of agriculture in Ontario and in forest work. Many are market gardeners.

"There is not the same desire to

Masaoka Will Report to Coast Nisei Groups

National Secretary Of JACL to Leave On Survey Trip

Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, will report on recent developments on matters concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry during a six-week trip through California and Arizona.

Masaoka was scheduled to leave on Aug. 31 for the West Coast.

Besides reporting on political and economic questions concerning the Nisei, Masaoka will assist in the reactivation of JACL chapters on the West Coast and will take part in the formation of local units of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.

Masaoka's itinerary for Northern California was released this week in San Francisco by Commissioner Sakamoto, chairman of the Northern California District JACL Council. The itinerary will include:

Loomis, Sept. 3; Marysville, 4; Sacramento, 5; Florin, 6; Lodi, 7; Stockton, 8; Livingston, Cortez, 9; San Francisco, 10; Oakland, 11; San Jose, 12; Berkeley, 13; San Mateo, 14; Monterey, 15; Salinas, 16; Reedley, 17, and Fresno, Sept. 18.

He will be accompanied on the tour by Joe Grant, Masaoka's Northern California regional director of the JACL.

Mary Kawata Weds Ken Matsuda in Washington Rites

WASHINGTON — Miss Mary Tomiko Kawata and Ken Matsuda were united in marriage on Aug. 25 at the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church in Washington. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mit Eby.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Taki Kawata of San Francisco, is business manager of the CIO publication, Economic Outlook, and secretary to Rev. Mit Eby, CIO director of research and education. Mr. Eby is an ordained minister of the Church of the Brethren.

The groom, whose pre-war home was San Francisco, returned from Europe in July with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, in which he was a staff sergeant. He plans to enter the graduate school of the University of Maryland as a chemistry major.

Mrs. Toshiko Nonomura of Washington was matron of honor, while Mitsugi Tagawa of Chicago, who served in Italy with the 442nd, was best man. June Matsuda, of New York, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and the ushers were Byron Baer and Alexander Cushing.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, George Kawata, who recently returned from Japan, where he served with the Allied Translation and Interpretation Section of GHQ.

The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eby.

Canada's CCF Hits Deportation Of Japanese

REGINA, Sask.—The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's socialist party, urged the Federal government in a resolution adopted at its annual national convention Aug. 10 to withdraw deportation orders affecting Japanese Canadians and give assurance that no citizens of Japanese ancestry will be deported until proved disloyal after a fair trial.

The CCF resolution urged further that the citizenship rights of Canadians of Japanese ancestry be restored and extended and that Japanese Canadian evacuees be given assistance where necessary for reestablishment.

Government policy toward Japanese Canadians was branded by Andrew Brewin, CCF delegate from Toronto, as "deplorable and shameful."

expel the Japanese from the other provinces as there is in British Columbia," Mr. McDougall reported. "But what is to prevent Japanese from drifting back to British Columbia if they so desire. There is no barrier of movement from one province to another."

Believe Nisei Lost on Yacht Sunk in Storm

One of Missing
Crew Identified
As Ben Murakoshi

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich. — One of the three crew members, missing since the ill-fated yacht Verano was sunk in a storm on Lake Michigan late Wednesday, Aug. 28, was identified as Ben Murakoshi, Nisei.

A little hope is held for the safety of the three men. An overturned yacht was found late on Aug. 29. Search continued for the men who had manned the 92-foot \$100,000 yacht on a trip from Chicago to Holland, Mich., where the ship was to have undergone repairs.

The other two men were identified as Fred Stenning, an engineer, Chester Granath, the captain. Murakoshi was the cook aboard the yacht, owned by Maynard Bell, Park Ridge, Ill., manufacturer.

Owner Dowell said he could not account for the sinking. He said Verano had a "leak along her side" which was to have been repaired at Holland but that he did believe this could have been the cause.

CL Representatives Will Attend Eastern Work Conferences

Representatives of the National Council will attend workshop conferences on political action and relations to be held in the Midwest during September, the Salt Lake office announced this week.

Yasuo Satow, eastern representative, will attend the Midwest Political Action Technical School in Chicago during the first week of September. The school is sponsored jointly by the National Council and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Now also will be present at the National Council on Race Relations workshop on public relations September 27, 28 and 29, accompanied by Yurino Takayoshi, head of the JACL's New York office.

American Council on Relations workshop will be held at the Will Memorial building in New York.

Chicago Resettlers Schedule 36-Hole Handicap Tourney

CHICAGO — All Chicago Nisei have been invited to participate in a 36-hole handicap golf tournament tentatively scheduled Sept. 28 by the Chicago Resettlement committee.

Interested persons are urged to register at the Resettlers' office, 100 North LaSalle street, phone 6787.

Charge will be Thomas Masuoka, assisted by Mas Sakada, Jiro Suguchi, Tom Teraji, George Kats Nakayama.

Please Japanese Peruvians Work at Seabrook Farms

SEABROOK FARMS, N. J. — Temporary solution to an untangled international tangle has been found as approximately 100 Japanese Peruvians, the majority of whom are citizens of the American nation, who were interned during the war at Crystal City, Tex., were conditionally released by the Immigration Department to work at Seabrook Farms.

Japanese Peruvians who were threatened with deportation on grounds of "illegal entry" into the United States, although they were brought to this country by United States authorities still being restricted to project.

American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California has reported that these Japanese Peruvians were "kidnapped" by United States Army officials and were brought to this country because of lack of facilities for women and children. Following the end of the war, it was reported that Peru refused to readmit the group, presenting Immigration Department officials with a class headache.

It is reported that State De-

California Congressman Says Fear of Japanese Americans Proved to Be "False Alarm"

SACRAMENTO — Fear of an uprising among Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry proved "a false alarm" and the war proved that Japanese Americans "really were loyal" to the United States, Rep. Leroy Johnson, D., Calif., declared on Aug. 22 in a special article in the Sacramento Bee.

Rep. Johnson's comments on the Japanese Americans were included in a report from Hawaii on his current tour of Pacific island bases as a member of a special committee of the House Military Affairs committee.

(At the outset of the war Rep. Johnson was the author of several pieces of restrictive legislation aimed against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.)

"V. S. McClatchy who spent so many years warning the Americans against the danger of Oriental infiltration into our country

and into the 'Paradise of the Pacific' used to refer to Hawaii as a 'Japanese outpost,'" Congressman Johnson said. "The description certainly seemed apt at that time. But it seems to me now that it can be called truly an American outpost. Despite its diverse racial strains, the great number of people not of the white race and the predominance of persons of Japanese extraction, the war showed they really were loyal.

"There were some minor exceptions but the great fear we had of a 'brown uprising' proved to be a false alarm. Here at the entrance to the islands of the Pacific stands this territory with 500,000 or more people as the outpost of the United States. Its population, no matter what its strain or color, seems to have been indoctrinated well into American ideals and ideas and aspirations."

Army Official Says 442nd Colors Will Be Returned To Columbus General Depot

Evacuee Owners Asked to Claim Contraband Articles

WASHINGTON — Noting that many inquiries have been received from evacuees of Japanese ancestry regarding the recovery of contraband property which was surrendered by Japanese and Japanese Americans under Western Defense Command regulations in 1942, Boyd Larsen, chief of the War Agency Liquidation Unit, detailed steps which can be taken by the owners to regain possession of their property.

Cameras, radios and other property in the custody of U. S. marshals in Pacific Coast areas will be released to any person or firm designated by the owner in writing, providing that such a letter of authority be accompanied by a receipt given the owner at the time he turned over his property. In the event the receipt has been lost, a sworn affidavit to that effect would be acceptable in lieu of the original receipt.

The offices of U. S. marshals do not have facilities or funds for packing or shipping such articles. Owners are advised to contact private firms or friends or make other arrangements whenever it is necessary that property be packed and shipped. (In Seattle the Lyons Transfer and Storage Company, 2030 Dexter St., will pack and ship articles COD.)

(U. S. marshals in West Coast cities are anxious to return all property as soon as possible. Property not called for within a reasonable time will be sold at auction, according to reports.)

Contradicts Earlier Report Colors to Be Retained in Hawaii

The regimental colors of the famous 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team will be shipped to the United States following the inactivation of the unit and will be deposited at the Columbus General Depot, Columbus, Ohio, along with the colors of the famous American units which have been inactivated, Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, declared on Aug. 20.

Maj. Gen. Witsell said that the procedure taken by the War Department was "in accordance with existing regulations."

The statement was in contradiction to a previous report, including a telegram from Secretary of War Robert Patterson to Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii, in which the War Department was said to have acceded to Hawaiian requests to retain the 442nd's regimental colors in Hawaii.

Toshio Yatsushiro In Denver for Evacuee Study

DENVER, Colo.—Toshio Yatsushiro of the Department of Interior Resettlement Study arrived in Denver recently to study the problems of Japanese Americans in the Denver area.

Yatsushiro will be concerned with the economic and sociological conditions affecting the evacuees and permanent resident Nisei and Issei in the area.

Field members for the study are Asael Hansen in San Jose, California; Tom Sasaki in Los Angeles, John deYoung in Chicago, Yatsushiro, and Robert Cullum, director.

A conference of workers for the study will be held in Denver during the first week of September. The Denver JACL has offered the facilities of its office to Yatsushiro during his survey.

San Luis Obispo Reactivates JACL

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—The reactivation of the San Luis Obispo chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League became a reality Thursday, August 22, with 16 members appointed to a committee to set the reorganization machinery into action.

Karl Taku, pre-war president, was unanimously selected temporary chairman and Mrs. Iso Kobara was appointed temporary secretary.

Those on the reorganization committee will be Patrick N. Nagano, Atsuko Nagano, Nobuyuki J. Kamitsuka, Masako Taku, Yoshi Taku, Hilo, Fuchiwaki, Harry Kobara, Kazuo Ikeda, Taro Kobara, Haruo Hayashi, Masaji Eto, William H. Nagano, Joe H. Kamitsuka, Margaret E. Eto, and Karl Taku and Mrs. Kobara.

The chapter is the third southern California JACL group to be reactivated.

ACLU Pays \$1000 Reward For Information Used in Conviction of Terrorist

California Hotelman Aided in Arrest of Man
Who Shot Into Homes of Returned Evacuees of
Japanese Ancestry in Centerville District

NEW YORK—A check for one thousand dollars in reward for information leading to the conviction of a terrorist who fired on two west coast Nisei was mailed today by the American Civil Liberties Union to its California branch for payment to Magior Marchisio, proprietor of a hotel in Centerville, California. Marchisio earned the reward, posted by the ACLU to combat anti-Japanese terrorism on the west coast, by furnishing the sheriff of Alameda County with information which led to the identity of the criminal.

Suit Charges Bias Against State Agency

Board of Equalization
Denies Liquor Sales
Permit to Nisei

LOS ANGELES—The California State Board of Equalization will be charged with discrimination on racial grounds against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in a suit to be heard by the State Appellate Court.

A notice of appeal was filed this week on behalf of Mrs. Masako Kinoshita who was denied a liquor sales because by the State agency.

Attorneys A. L. Wirin and John Maeno filed the appeal from a ruling by Superior Court Judge Henry M. Willis who upheld the State Board of Equalization's right to deny Mrs. Kinoshita, an American citizen, the sales license. The State agency claimed that it had withheld the license because the restaurant operated by Mrs. Kinoshita was allegedly owned by her husband, Sadamitsu Kinoshita, an alien.

Togasaki Spurs Financial Drive of Civil Rights Group

LOS ANGELES — Kikumatsu Togasaki of the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union arrived in Los Angeles recently to assist the financial drive and general activities of the Southern California branch. Togasaki will be in Southern California to contact as many Issei leaders as possible on important issues that affect the Issei.

Sponsored by the Southern California CRDU, K. Togasaki and Eiji Tanabe of the So. Calif. Regional JACL appeared at a meeting at St. Mary's Church Tuesday, Aug. 20, and at the M. E. Church Thursday, Aug. 22. They asked for general support in their financial drive to carry on the legislative work initiated by the National JACL and Northern California CRDU.

Two Nisei War Veterans Given Masaoka Scholarship

The Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship was this week awarded jointly to two Nisei war veterans who served in France with Masaoka shortly before he met his death during the Rhineland campaign, the National JACL announced this week.

The winners are Harry F. Abe, 69 Fairview avenue, New York City, and Toshiaki Mimura, 1414 East 59th street, Chicago, both of whom served with the medical detachment of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The scholarship was established by Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of San Francisco in memory of her son and is being administered by the JACL. Sole stipulation of the scholarship was that it be awarded to a former Nisei serviceman or an immediate family member.

Both of the recipients plan to use their scholarships to further their studies in medicine.

Toshiaki Mimura, formerly of Honolulu, is a graduate student in the division of biological sciences at the University of Chicago and will enter the medical school of the university in September.

He was twice wounded during the war and wears three presidential citations.

Harry Abe is a graduate of Jefferson High school in Portland

In making the payment, Roger N. Baldwin, director of the ACLU announced:

"It gives me great satisfaction to mail this check of one thousand dollars for Mr. Marchisio. Anti-Japanese terrorism on the west coast is today practically non-existent, and we believe that the ACLU reward, which was widely publicized, was in a large measure responsible for eliminating the pernicious aspects of this prejudice."

The incident, for which the reward had been offered, occurred in September, 1945, when the residences of Motonoshin G. Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota, Japanese-American citizens who had been recently released from a relocation center, were fired on by the occupant of a passing automobile from the road in front of their homes near Centerville.

A California farmer, Robert F. Hailey, was promptly arrested and charged with the shooting. This spring he was convicted of the crime of assault with a deadly weapon, and he is now serving a one year jail sentence in the Alameda County Jail.

According to H. P. Gleason, Sheriff of Alameda County, the conviction "was made possible by the information given to my office by Marchisio on the day of the shooting."

Officials of the ACLU were told by the sheriff that, "There was considerable tension in this county at the time of the occurrence, but the prompt arrest and conviction of Hailey was an effective means of stopping further acts of violence."

CIO Workers Ready for Hawaii Sugar Strike

HONOLULU — The CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union this week prepared to strike on Sept. 1 against Hawaii's \$175,000,000 sugar industry in a dispute over wages, union shop and working conditions.

A large percentage of the members of the ILWU union are of Japanese ancestry.

The ILWU has a membership of more than 25,000.

and Oregon State college. He is now a student at Marquette university medical school in Milwaukee.

Abe served with the 442nd medical corps and was wounded in the campaign.

The scholarship fund was bolstered by a \$50 donation from Genevieve Russell of 33 359th E. Villa, Pasadena.

Report Body of Ben Masaoka Found On Battlefield

The body of Pfc. Ben Frank Masaoka, killed in action in France in Oct., 1944, during the 442nd rescue of the "Lost Battalion" is reported to have been recovered, according to War Department information received this week by his mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of San Francisco.

Positive identification has not yet been made by the U. S. Army's Graves Registration unit but the body has tentatively been identified as that of Pvt. Masaoka.

Ben Masaoka, who volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team from the Topaz relocation center, was one of five sons of Mrs. Masaoka who served overseas in the war.

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:

The Little Tokyos

During the war when the Nisei and other interested Americans analyzed the failures and shortcomings of a system that led to the mass evacuation of the Japanese Americans in 1942, the term "Little Tokyo" became a symbol of that minority's isolation from the rest of the American scene.

"Little Tokyo" came to mean more than just the physical separation of the Nisei-Issei community. It represented the mental insularity of a group that was denied full participation in the larger life of the country. It represented a point of view.

Recently a column entitled "Why Li'l Tokyo?" appeared in a Colorado newspaper. The columnist said:

"It is well known that people in general show a tendency to stay together with their own people. This is especially true of a minority group in the midst of a majority. So, it can be expected that the Japanese people, being fundamentally no different from others, to react according to the general rule. Furthermore, it can be understood that this tendency might be somewhat more pronounced among the Japanese at the present time."

The writer, strangely enough, was neither an anti-Nisei racist nor a well meaning but misinformed "friend of the Japanese." He was a Nisei.

He continues:

"There being no way of altering our physical features, we will always be identified with the Japanese race. In other words we will continue being a minority racial group. Hence it will be of greater advantage to us to retain the approved and accepted portions of Japanese culture and language, instead of merely becoming just another minority group. I for one believe that it is of utmost importance for us to retain our identity exactly for this reason."

He also says:

"If the people of Japanese extraction are to be satisfied as domestic workers and laborers, there probably would be no need of forming a community of our own."

This particular Nisei's attitude is an understandable reaction to the exhortations to "assimilate and integrate" that were pounded for four years into the race-sensitive Nisei. Perhaps the pendulum swung too far over at one time, not keeping in time with the needs of the Nisei or the pressures of the time.

There was great hope, when the mass evacuation swept away the Little Tokyos, that they were gone for good. The break was complete and clean, it was said. The Nisei could start over again as full-time citizens in their new American communities. The boarded-up buildings of the old Little Tokyos were testimony that they were gone forever.

But of course that dream of 100,000 Japanese Americans securely and permanently resettled throughout the breadth of America failed to materialize overnight.

The evacuation could not prevent the rise of the Little Tokyos again. The reasons were two—social and economic. The evacuation procedure gave the Nisei new fears—based upon race. It could not cure the Nisei of fear, nor the majority of the American population from suspicion. So the California to which the evacuees returned was a California of violence and threats. A dozen incendiary fires lit up the ugly trail of racism that ran up and down the California coast.

Fear brought the evacuees together, as only fear can bring together the homeless and unwanted.

Economically, the reasons for the rise of

Little Tokyos are evident. Those first returning were those who owned their homes and their businesses. The necessity of housing thousands of persons for whom there were no homes made again for concentrations of Japanese Americans in hostels and homes.

And so, in the face of the lovely dreams of a ghetto-less land, the Nisei returned to Little Tokyo.

Because assimilation could not be achieved as quickly as we hoped, some Nisei have come to the conclusion that the Little Tokyos are the answer to their need for security, stability and social status.

Actually the truth gained from four years of resettlement work was that integration cannot be forced. Neither the country nor the Nisei were prepared for the kind of complete integration that is the American dream—but not necessarily the present American system. The fears and suspicions conjured up by the evacuation were too strong to be overcome within a short period.

The Colorado Nisei, however, by his inverted reasoning, appears to have fallen prey to the very same racist myths and legends circulated by the white supermajorities. The Hearst clan and the Native Sons would have us believe that physical features are a stronger bond than love of country. They would have us believe that loyalty is predicated upon pigmentation.

The common denominator that held the Little Tokyos together was fear. When that fear can be removed, the Nisei will come to find that common interests bind people together, not physical features. Thousands of Japanese Americans throughout the country today—and few of them the laborers and domestics of whom the Colorado columnist writes—will attest to this fact.

Thousands of Nisei throughout the country have established their homes and their lives outside of the Little Tokyos. They are happy, settled and adjusted to their new communities. They are laborers and domestic workers, some of them, but they are also dentists and doctors, artists, newspapermen, scientists, government workers.

For four years the Nisei as a group have been subjected to discrimination. The racists said that loyalty and patriotism were measured by the yardstick of race, and to prove these allegations a lie, the Nisei went to war. They fought not only in Europe but in the Pacific, where the enemy was their physical counterpart.

These Nisei have not accepted the Uncle Tom type of thinking that accepts the dictum of Jap Crow. Nor can other Nisei afford to accept these false theories as the truths by which they live their lives.

Canadian Justice?

It is to be hoped that all Canadians and men of good-will everywhere will protest the recent forced deportation of Kosho Matano, a Canadian citizen by right of naturalization and right of service as a Canadian soldier in World War I when he was wounded by a German shell in France in April, 1917.

Matano has been a patient in the British Columbia mental hospital in Vancouver since 1933 and obviously was in no condition to protest or oppose the action of his government in deporting him to what to him was an alien land. Although born in Japan Matano had fought for Canada in World War I and had been naturalized as a Canadian citizen.

Minister of Justice Louis St. Laurent has admitted in the House of Commons in Ottawa that Matano had not requested deportation to Japan. It appears that he was dumped aboard a repatriation ship, along with sixteen other patients of the mental hospital who had been induced to sign requests for deportation.

The fact that patients of a mental hospital were deported is a reflection in itself of the insane racism which pervades certain levels of British Columbia officialdom on matters concerning Japanese Canadians. Although a year has passed since the end of hostilities, no persons of Japanese ancestry have been permitted to return to their former home areas on the West Coast. Most of the properties of Japanese Canadians were confiscated, including farms and homes owned by Japanese Canadian soldiers, and sold at a fraction of their real value.

The forced deportation of Kosho Matano, who shed his blood for Canada, is every bit as calloused and brutal as the actions for which the world has condemned the Japanese and the Germans. It is a blot on Canada's honor, already stained by the racist treatment accorded to the Dominion's population of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

"Dinner at the White House"

We started reading Louis Adamic's new book, "Dinner at the White House," published this week, because four of its pages are devoted to a dinner-table conversation in January, 1942, among the author, President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill on the subject of Japanese Americans and Japanese in the United States. The sub-chapter on the Nisei, in which Mr. Adamic expresses the belief that the decision to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast already had been made before the night (Jan. 13, 1942,) he and his wife were guests at the White House dinner, will be of considerable interest to students of the mass evacuation but it is only a detail in an important book which, if it is read by the great rank and file of the people of America, may help avert the danger of a Third World War.

"Dinner at the White House" is a searching analysis of the personality and character of the man who was the chief occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue for twelve important years. It is certain to be widely discussed in the months to come. Mr. Adamic's book, however, is much more than an interesting personality portrait, more than a fascinating record of 90 minutes of conversation at a White House dinner which was eaten while Pearl Harbor still lay in shambles and a wounded, still-sleepy giant of a nation was being roused to the necessities of defense and war production. The importance of the book is its illumination of our own inadequacies as a people and as a nation to assume and to carry out the role into which the United States has been cast by geography and the circumstances of war and nuclear fission.

At the outset of the war when the people were being mobilized for the great war of liberation against the fascist, aggressor nations, there were many brave words and slogans. The Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms were fresh and shining banners which were borne into battle against the bloody and brutal enemy. Today the banners lie tattered and discarded as the delegates of the United Nations bicker at Paris, as men are lynched because of their race and color in Georgia and as blood is shed on the Chinese plain. What has happened to the Century of the Common Man? Of the two main architects of the brave new world which was held out as the prize of world liberation from the Nazi and the Japanese warlord, one sleeps beneath the roses at Hyde Park and the other is a carping Tory who has reverted to his pre-war status as an embodiment of imperialism.

If the headlines can be used as indices of the present condition of man, the sides already are being chosen for the Third World War. The American people certainly do not want another war while the graves still are fresh from the last one and wounds still run with blood. We are tired of war and we are bored with the effort necessary to build a lasting peace. We drift toward what we dream is the coziness of pre-war normalcy. We are beginning to forget why the last war was fought and are beginning to accept as inevitable a next war "to end all wars" (if what the scientists warn about the potency of our new-found weapons is true, it probably will be, in all its terrible finality, "the last war.")

Louis Adamic has written a book to rouse us from our stubborn, dangerous inertia. He wrote another book in 1941 which contained the challenging idea that first and second generation Americans of European descent be trained during the war to provide leadership and training in democracy after the liberation of their ancestral countries from the Nazis. The idea was to take back to Europe, through the immigrants and

the children of immigrants America, the American Revolution and the American Experience democracy. The book was called "Two-Way Passage" and it contained a discussion on the situation of immigrant groups in America. The idea was of great interest to Mrs. Roosevelt and, in the hectic, crowded days after Pearl Harbor when the "alien problem" was under discussion she prevailed upon President Roosevelt to read it. When Winston Churchill came to Washington late in December, the Roosevelts gave him "Two-Way Passage" to read, perhaps in an effort to make him realize that America was a nation of many peoples and many creeds. And out of this came the invitation to Louis Adamic and his wife Stella, to dine at the White House.

The visit of the Adamics to the White House probably had little effect on the administration's treatment of its "problem" of naturalized aliens and citizens of enemy ancestry. The impression Mr. Adamic received was that policy already had been determined including the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Louis Adamic told the Roosevelts of his concern regarding "the hysterical in California, Oregon and Washington for internment of all people with Japanese faces... circulated by chauvinistic groups in newspapers" but the conversation was shortly changed to other subjects. But if this White House dinner, ostensibly given to afford opportunity to discuss the "situation" in America, had no long effect on policy, it did give Louis Adamic the opportunity to evaluate the two men, Roosevelt and Churchill, who held at that period of history the destinies of the anti-fascist world.

Louis Adamic's impression of FDR was of a man "mercurial, settled, often superficial," too to be all things to all men, "fascinating to watch" whose personality and mind "glitter from innumerable facets." Roosevelt was actor on the stage, playing the role assigned to him and putting it to the hilt, beautifully. In contrast, Mrs. Roosevelt, whose influence on her husband was great and Churchill were more completely integrated. Mrs. Roosevelt "conviction, direction, breadth" Churchill is the unreconstructed Tory.

Franklin Roosevelt, like Lincoln died before the job was done. "Roosevelt's leadership, perhaps less imperfect in actuality than may appear to history, saved the country," writes Louis Adamic. Also helped to save the world from being overwhelmed by what was worst in it. It helped give the other side of it a chance to get of itself—to organize, assert itself—to achieve national and international expression—to give meaning to the history in the making.

Franklin Roosevelt left two legacies to his people. One is his in the United Nations for which he, more than any other world leader, is responsible. The other is the atom bomb.

FDR's heirs, American leaders, says Adamic, "are of the moment" sprinkled with relics of the past, all looking forward, afraid to look ahead, and to emergencies, incapable of coming or even accepting the future that insists on coming. They are intent on doing nothing in their power to bring a war with the USSR as soon as possible. Others are resigning the possibility or probability of such a war. They seem to have no cause, no ideas worthy of being called that, no policy. They are all dressed up but don't know where to go. The A-bomb is the core of their world. About it USA is feared and hated.

And therein lies the threat to World War III.

Post War...

An Associated Press photo published in the New York Tribune and other U. S. papers this week showed two Nisei, Pfc. A. Akiyama of Clovis, N.M. and Pfc. John R. Ishii of the 44th Central Postal Directory, guarding the Isonzo river at Sago in Italy.

*Dinner at the White House: by Louis Adamic. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. 276 pages. \$2.50. (Signed copies are available from the author whose address is: Milford, New Jersey.)

Vagaries

Postwar Novel . . .

The first postwar novel which presents the West Coast situation affecting Japanese Americans will be published this month by Harper's. It is Sam Constantino's "Tale of the Twain," a story of Tanako Hashi, a girl of Japanese ancestry, and Sam Crane, a newspaperman. . . . Bill Mauldin has written the foreword to Ralph G. Martin's biography of Ben Kuroki, "The Boy from Nebraska," which will be published by Harper's on Oct. 9. . . . Charles G. Bolte's "The New Veteran," which carries a chapter on the Hood River American Legion's discrimination against the Nisei, has been reissued in a 25-cent edition by Penguin Books. Bolte is national chairman of the American Veterans Committee (AVC).

Hunger Strike . . .

James Otsuka, a Nisei conscientious objector at the Federal correctional institution at Danbury, Conn., was one of four COs who went on a 100-day hunger strike, protesting their incarceration. . . . It's reported Dr. Hachiro Yuasa of the New York Church Committee for Japanese Americans is scheduled to go to Japan sometime soon to take an important role in the new Japanese government. Dr. Yuasa, a former president of Doshisha University in Kyoto, has been taking an active role in evacuee resettlement affairs in New York. . . . Fourteen paintings by noted American artists are being auctioned on Aug. 31 at Woodstock, New York to raise funds for the New York Committee for Japanese Americans.

Poe's Bells . . .

Isamu Noguchi has done the settings for a new American ballet, based on Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells," which will be given its first performance in New York City next week. Noguchi also has designed the sets for a new Martha Graham dance production. . . . The tremendous ovations given the 500 returning men of the 442nd Infantry in New York and the 250 who returned to Hawaii are now history. Within a few weeks after the return of the 442nd, almost an equal number of Nisei GIs, most of whom had served with the 442nd in Europe, returned to New York without fanfare. These GIs missed out by only a discharge point or two from being included in the contingent which brought back the 442nd's colors. It's reported that Earl Finch and several top War Department officials made every effort to bring the whole 1800 men of the 442nd back home as a unit but were not able to overcome objections of the theater command. Many Nisei GIs still left in Italy are now in service near the Yugoslav frontier in the vicinity of Venezia Giulia.

Harry Kitamura, leading pitcher of the strong Presidio All-Stars of Monterey, Calif., the Nisei G-2 baseball team, was once called Hawaii's "wonder boy" in baseball and pitched at the tender age of 16 against the American League's All-Star team, then touring Hawaii. . . . Frederick Tetsuya Hayashi, Hawaii's blind Nisei pianist, gave his first concert this week in Honolulu. Hayashi has given a concert in Chicago and has been in radio work. . . . Three veterans of the 442nd Combat Team are the current pro boxing sensations of Hawaii. They are Tsuneshi Maruo, who won the National AAU bantamweight title in Boston last April, Tommy Umeda and Shangy Tsukano. All three wear the Purple Heart and are veterans of 39 months in service overseas.

HL NEIGHBOR



Washington News-Letter Chapter Formation Shows Change in Nisei Attitude

By JOHN KITASAKO

The recent organization of a JACL chapter in Washington underlines the fact that attitudes and complexes among the Nisei here have undergone some big changes in the last year or so.

A move to form a chapter here during the war years would have gotten no support. In fact, there would have been violent opposition to any group which tried to move in that direction.

This was due to several factors. There was widespread feeling that if a chapter were organized it would be the target of

attack and investigation by Martin Dies and others of his ilk on the rampage in those days trying to grab all the headlines they could through their perennial witchhunting.

The local office of the national JACL, in which Mike Masaoka and Joe Kanazawa held forth, was raided by the Dies Committee on several occasions. And Mike Masaoka was dragged before the Dies tribunal a number of times and given a good raking over.

And then too, there was an incident back in 1943 which involved Saburo Kido, then president of the JACL, and PC Editor Larry Tajiri. The two, who were on a junket of the east coast, spoke to a group of Nisei at a downtown church. It was a gathering that had no political implications whatsoever. Sab and Larry were merely bringing their listeners up to date on various issues concerning Nisei.

The next day gullible newspapers, who had been fed misinformation on the meeting, carried stories that had almost every Nisei in town running for cover. One paper, which specializes in sensationalism, headed its story: "Japs hold secret meeting at church," and went on to state that the Nisei had arms and that there was a brawl which broke up the meeting.

In succeeding months, this same paper carried other vicious accounts of Nisei, one of which concerned the "infiltration of Japs" from the relocation centers into the federal government.

The effect of all of this on the Nisei was tragic. They developed a strong yellow-press complex, and tabooed the JACL and any other Nisei organization. This was understandable to some extent as most of the Nisei in Washington were government employees who had had to submit to microscopic investigations before they could get on the federal payroll, and they felt that being active members of an organization like the JACL which was under constant congressional fire would jeopardize the position of all Nisei in civil service.

However, in the latter part of 1944, when the need became acute for a Nisei group to aid the large number of newcomers, steps were taken to form a Nisei council. The proviso was that it would be only for social, educational and philanthropic purposes. There was some objection, to its formation, to be sure, but it received sufficient popular support when it was agreed that the council would function closely with the local Citizens Committee.

The next step in the local Nisei's emergence from their shell of caution and uneasiness was the formation of the USO Junior Hostess Club. This group of girls, through the efficient manner in which it entertained thousands of Nisei GIs and served the community as a whole, demonstrated the value and need of a well-directed organization, and paved the way for the eventual formation of a group which would embrace all the local Nisei—the JACL.

The Nisei cannot escape from the fundamental fact that Nisei in any community will not be effective and productive unless they organize. They must realize that no matter how self-sufficient some of them may feel at times they are a part of a minority who must fight to safeguard their rights as citizens and that the vigor of their fights is derived to a large extent from unity and coordination.

The resurgence of the JACL on the west coast and the formation of new chapters in other areas are a forceful and generous endorsement of the JACL's record during the war years. They are also a positive vote of confidence for the JACL's current and future program. Locally this is reflected in the

enthusiasm with which the JACL branch has been organized. Without benefit of a membership drive, the initial sign-up was 50. The Nisei and the JACL have come a long ways in the nation's capital.

Washington Data

CAPITAL NOTES: Ben Kuroki and his bride, the former Shige Tanabe of Pocatello, arrived in Washington last week. Ben will temporarily be executive secretary of the local office of the East-West Association. Ben reports that the foreword to his forthcoming book has just been written by Bill Mauldin.

Melvin McGovern, former reports officer at the Granada Relocation center, who since May has been in Warsaw, Poland, with UNRRA, joyfully reports that at long last he is getting his copies of the Pacific Citizen, of which he says he reads every word, "even the ads." In Warsaw Melvin met Arthur Gaeth, who is well known among Nisei of Salt Lake City. Gaeth, who is Mutual Network's correspondent in Europe, has an

Something of a Travelogue: A NISEI TOURIST IN LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

By JOBO NAKAMURA

We have always wanted to see New York. It has been our life-long ambition to see and feel and breathe the spectacular wonders of this fabulous metropolis that is given so much ballyhoo in the movies and mags. So with a few hard-earned dollars in my wallet, a tooth-brush in my coat pocket, and fresh pomade in my hair, I go forth to seek new adventure in the big city.

The "Pacemaker" takes Sus and me to New York in a hurry and deposits us unceremoniously in the huge cavernous mouth

of Grand Central station. Like a couple of inaka-smelling boys, we stride the streets of lower Manhattan with bulging bags in our hands and gawk at buildings that seem to soar endlessly into the sky.

New York is everything that they have written and said about it, despite Stanley Walker's recent article in the Saturday Evening Post. The longer one stays, the less he knows about the inexhaustible source of fascination that is New York. Surely, New Yorkers must continue to rediscover beauty and pathos, music and poem . . . in the clean-cut lines of skyscrapers . . . the ferry ride to Staten Island at dark when La belle Libertait shines resplendent in sparkling jewels . . . the quaint foreign shops that are tucked away in the basements . . . the swish of silk on Fifth avenue . . . Greenwich village and its outdoor gallery . . . the smell of pink-checked crabs, slimy squid, clean-shaven halibut on display on the East River markets . . . the human derelicts who waste their lives just hanging around city hall . . . the noise and sight of the tenement area where half-clothed residents sit unashamedly on fire escapes and talk to each other across the street. . . . the priceless vases and statues at the Metropolitan Museum gazed upon by people who would rather have a square meal . . . the thousands of young men and women who gamble security for fame and fortune in the Big City but are contented to work in cheap restaurants for the time being . . . the thousand and one interesting faces at Central park . . . and the solemn dignity of the Manhattan skyline in the early morning.

New York is too busy for personalized touches. With almost cruel nonchalance the crowd surges forth on the streets, and motorists think nothing of running over a dozen people at a time, figuratively speaking of course. Buildings are closer together and they are built right up to the sidewalks. Tenants live higher in the sky. We have no occasion to climb more than three flights to visit friends in Chicago.

Some 2000 Nisei are faring quite

well in this cauldron of humanity. They are so well dispersed that we can not spot more than a few all day riding subways and wandering in and out of Times Square, Rockefeller Center, and Macy's. (Once I counted some 18 Nisei passing by during 20 minutes I waited for a friend in front of Chicago's Marshall Field store.) Joe Oyama, proprietor of a food store on Broadway, told me that the only time one can see Nihonjin collectively would be in his store on Saturday mornings when they lay in their supplies of shoyu, tofu, and miso.

We dine at the Miyako. The waiter probably thinks we are a couple of Nisei businessmen from Chicago and seats us in the front dining room. We find ourselves trying hard not to splash sukiyaki sauce on the spotless linen tablecloth. The Yoshino-ya is less pretentious. Its ruggedness is a flavor of an old Japan noodle shop and the place smells like one. We find their food good.

The cosmopolitan air of New York reminds us of the fact that N. Y. is a door mat to countless number of immigrants who seek new life and freedom in this colossal melting pot. On the subways, I notice that many people speak foreign tongues—Spanish, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Hebrew, Chinese, Hindu—with loud voices and uninhibited gestures. Even native American residents of Brooklyn speak their own vernacular. Because of this foreign aggregation, the Issei who come to settle in N. Y. feel very much at home.

"The Nisei Weedender," a very lively community paper, assumes an indispensable role of disseminating news of and for Nisei New Yorkers. It is edited by Chiye Mori, formerly of the Manzanar Free Press, with the help of a volunteer staff that works into the late night to meet deadlines. The editorial office is a little cubby hole in back of a typewriter shop, and we spy the inevitable pot of vile black coffee brewing in the corner.

Room is hard to find in New (Continued on page 6)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Issei's Nostalgia Reflected in Communities

Denver, Colo.

The experts, who know of such things, used to say the pre-war Japanese communities in the United States preserved the old Japanese culture much more faithfully than urban Japan.

Japan was modernizing and casting off the old indiscriminately in the rush to pursue the western world's material progress.

In the United States, Japanese immigrants who had left their homeland at the turn of the century lived in a certain nostalgia and 40 years later they were still faithful to the ancient customs and folk ways they had known.

A strikingly parallel situation was reported in Time magazine last week in a report on the town of New Glarus, Wis., settled by Swiss immigrants 101 years ago. New Glarus, according to Time, is an American community that has clung stubbornly to its Swiss culture. But, says Time:

"Soldiers from New Glarus who visited Switzerland during World War II came home with some startling news: nobody seemed to yodel there any more. They also told their elders that the Swiss had been astonished by their talk; in 1946 New Glarus

was still using phrases almost as dated as Elizabethan English."

No doubt Nisei GIs in Japan find the "Li'l Tokyo" Japanese culture they knew similar but strangely alien to that of native variety, and for a variety of reasons.

Nisei Cops

A nationally-known Wisconsin police expert named Kluchsky in Denver last week urged that police ranks here be opened to representatives from minority groups such as Negroes, Spanish Americans and Japanese Americans.

He put this suggestion forward as a means of insuring fairer treatment for minorities, some of whose members have been subjected to a rough time when they became embroiled with the law.

Kluchsky's suggestion is sound, so far as it goes. But there is need for providing opportunities in the police departments of the nation, and in other civic and private fields, for members of minority groups solely on the basis of merit.

There is no reason why Negroes or Spanish Americans or Japanese Americans should not make good police officers. In Los Angeles, Seattle and Des Moines, to mention a few cities where we have seen examples first hand, Negroes have been employed as excellent, upstanding and respected policemen.

There are Nisei officers in the Hawaiian islands, and at least one Nisei has been accepted recently as a member of the Chicago police force. There is no reason why Nisei veterans elsewhere with the know-how of combat and police work shouldn't be given a chance to wear the blue and badge of the law.

* * *

Crop Report

Dr. Vic Nakashima of Des Moines, who inherited the weed patch which we laughingly called a garden, writes that the first picking of the bean crop was good, a half sack of onions was salvaged from the weeds, and that the corn is delicious.

Vic can have the beans and the onions. Yes, and the okra, too, which was so spindly among the onions when we left.

But we miss the corn sorely. We planted some hybrid yellow bantam, which should be burgeoning in golden glory now, and some country gentleman because we like the heavy deep kernels. We nurtured that corn with loving care, from the time the first tender green shoots broke through the black Iowa earth shortly after frost until we left late in June. Even then the first planting had reached up far past the knee-high level which tradition says it must attain by the Fourth of July.

There is nothing like fresh-picked Iowa garden corn for flavor. It is rich and sweet and satisfying. We think of it often and recall last year's bumper crop with deep nostalgia.

* * *

Air Travel

Late one night last week the family climbed aboard an airliner in Seattle. Shortly after sun-up in much less time than a good night's sleep, the family was in Denver, 1,220 miles away as man flies.

We were sold on air travel long ago after a smooth one-day hop from Tokyo to Shanghai, a trip which used to take three or four days by train and ship.

Haneda airport outside Tokyo was crowded at that time with planes, both American originals and Japanese imitations. We were relieved ours was a good Yankee DC-3; we had seen too many flimsy Japanese copies of American products.

But we have never gotten around to air travel in the U. S., even though both the youngsters have flown almost before they could talk. We are looking forward to catching up with the younger generation one of these days.

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Jobo Nakamura:
New York City

(Continued from page 5)
York and prices are slightly higher than in Chicago. One consolation of our dreary room-hunting is that we are able to gain a vague geographic notion of what the city looks like.

We chance to meet Tim Arai, a home town chum from Sacramento who made good as paratrooper with one of the crack outfits in France, and he invites us to share his single room with him. It is with boyish emulation that we gaze each night upon the untroubled face of a sleeping Nisei hero.

We arrive in New York in the wake of a royal welcome accorded the returning fighting men of the 442nd. We learn that the JACD has been doing splendid work in the inter-racial field.

We drop in at the JACL office on Madison street where a busy but a receptive fellow with ready smile greets a couple of cronies from Chicago as though they were being given the key to the city. We feel good all over.

It is heart-warming to find so many Nisei friends whose trails we have lost since the evacuation. Joe Oyama, whom we knew as an adventurous roving reporter and cosmetic salesman on the west coast, is now a settled-down businessman. "Blacky" Imai, who picked pears and peaches in the valleys, is now in a thriving lapidary business with several Nisei under his management. We did physiology homework with Shigeto Arai at Sacto JC and now he is a resident physician at Mt. Sinai. Tom Hayashi, who washed dirty dishes at a two-bit restaurant on K street, is an enterprising barrister with a New York law firm. George Furuya, always a colorful figure from way back, is also in lapidary work. Yuri Shigeura from a Salinas lettuce farm does free-lance drawing for exclusive Manhattan dress shops.

And that is my general impression of Nisei in New York. They have caught the spirit and vitality of the city. They are progressive-minded, alert personalities with a strong show of initiative who have achieved the important oneness with the world and unmistakably stamped themselves as true New Yorkers.

Presidio All-Stars
Beat Mather Field

MONTEREY, Calif. — With Harry (Wonder Boy) Kitamura pitching a three-hit game, the all-Nisei Presidio All-Stars of Monterey won their nineteenth victory in 23 games by defeating the Mather Field Flyers, 3 to 1.

The Presidio All-Stars formerly performed under the name of "Fort Snelling All-Stars" when the Nisei GIs were stationed in Minnesota.

A return game with Mather Field will be played Sept. 5.

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Editorial Digest

Phantom Spies
DENVER POST

Commenting editorially upon a recent survey made by the Denver university's National Opinion Research center in which it was found that the great majority of the people believe falsely that Japanese Americans engaged in espionage during the war, the Denver Post on August 25 declared:

"This great misconception is only confirmation of the fact that truth finds it almost impossible to catch up with untruth."

"We all remember the stories that spread after the Pearl Harbor attack," says the Post. "The Japanese in Hawaii were supposed to have shot down American defenders. Mysterious arrows pointing toward Pearl Harbor were hacked out in sugar cane fields. Dead Japanese pilots were found wearing Honolulu high school rings. Alleged eye witnesses returned to the Pacific coast and repeated these stories. Even Hollywood picked up these tales and produced movies whose plots were pinned on supposed acts of Japanese sabotage. And the federal government made no effort to deny these rumors, none of which was true."

"It was two years later that the government, confronted with the task of resettling some 90,000 Japanese Americans transplanted from their west coast homes to desert camps, began a campaign to try and correct deep-seated misconceptions about these people."

"The measure of success — or failure — of this program is to be seen in Denver university's poll. Perhaps one reason for the widespread misunderstanding is that few persons realize that more than two-thirds of these so-called 'Japanese' are native-born American citizens whose record of wartime service to the United States is a proud and glorious one."

Praise for Myer
WASHINGTON POST

The recess appointment of former WRA Director Dillon S. Myer to the post of commissioner of the Federal Housing Authority was praised in an editorial on August 20 in the Washington Post.

Confirmation of the appointment was blocked in the Senate by Robert A. Taft on the grounds that Myer has had no housing experience, says the Post, but the same objection could have been raised against Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expediter and administrator of the National Housing Agency, "who has shown that he is a first-class executive and a good public servant."

"Because of the nature of the job, which was unpopular to say the least, Mr. Myer won himself many enemies in Congress as director of the War Relocation Authority," says the Post. "But he did a good job for his country and we are confident he can do a good job in the post the President has now given him. The President's recess appointment indicates that he is ready to fight for the nomination, if necessary, when Congress convenes again in January. His decision is a victory for good government because we cannot afford to lose men with Mr. Myer's experience and ability."

Ogden Teenagers
Organize Junior YBA

OGDEN, Utah—A general meeting for teen-agers was called Thursday, August 23, at the Ogden Buddhist church to organize a Junior YBA in the Ogden area.

Tatsumi Misaka was elected temporary chairman, and Yasuko Kato was elected temporary secretary.

An election meeting will be held on Sept. 13 at 8 p. m. All interested individuals are invited to attend.

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War Veteran Settles Down With First Japan War Bride

PORTLAND, Ore. — Mrs. John Bouiss, German-Japanese wife of a former U. S. Army private, has settled down in Portland with her husband after several weeks of detention by immigration authorities who held her in Seattle upon her arrival from Japan, according to the Christian Science Monitor.

Immigration authorities have declared her case to be the first instance of the entry into the country of a war bride of enemy nationality since the end of World War II.

The case was expected by jurists to set a precedent for the possible entry of other war brides of enemy nationality or of nationality restricted by immigration laws, according to the Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Bouiss' release came follow-

ing a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by her husband in which it was contended that whether or not she could become a citizen, she was entitled to enter the country as a nonquota immigrant after marriage to a United States soldier.

She married her husband aboard the United States transport Stetson Victory while en route to this country from Japan. She boarded the ship in Yokohama with a Swedish passport.

Twelve Teams Will Enter Salt Lake's Winter Bowling Loop

Plans for a twelve-team Nisei bowling league in Salt Lake City will be made on Sept. 10 at a meeting called by Kaoru (Bill) Honda, secretary of the bowling group, at the Temple alleys at 8 p. m.

Managers of teams interested in competing in the winter league are asked by Honda to attend the Sept. 10 meeting.

Twelve lanes have been reserved at the Temple alleys from 9 p. m. on Monday nights.

Teams which already have signified their intention of entering the winter league, sponsored by the Salt Lake JACL, are Okada Insurance, champions of the summer league and the recent Denver invitational tournament, which will probably be represented by two teams, Murray, OK Cafe, Wally's Flowers, Aoki Produce, Chuck's All-Stars, ABC Cleaners, Kimball Hotel and Davis County. Probable entries include a Chinese American squad from Kwong Nom Low, and Nisei students from the University of Utah, the Zephyrs and Orem.

Teams and individuals interested in competing in the winter league are asked to write Kaoru Honda at 5693 So. State St., Murray, Utah.

Under present plans the league will start on or after Sept. 30 and will continue for two months.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Mori, Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shindaro Okono, 3600 Marion, Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. John Itoda, Fresno, a girl on August 11.
To Mr. and Mrs. William Inouye, 129 West Second South St., a boy on Aug. 26 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Kumagai a girl on Aug. 12 in Madera, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Haraguchi, 111 North Grant St., San Mateo, Calif., a boy, Richard Hideo, on July 26.

DEATHS

Tsutaichi Nagano, 57, of Pingree, Idaho, in Ogden, Utah on Aug. 25.
Seijiro Tanaka, 66, in San Francisco.
Taki Imaizumi, 68, on Aug. 22 in Los Angeles.
Okanosuke Nakamichi, 62, on Aug. 23 in Fresno.

MARRIAGES

Mary Tetsuko Nose to Roy Ryuo Yokoyama on Aug. 25 in Los Angeles.
Shizuko Sunakoda to Masato Tateishi on Aug. 25 in Los Angeles.
Eleanor Ward to William Inouye on Aug. 3 in Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

George K. Maruni and Emiko Kitaoka in Los Angeles.
K. Muramoto and H. Harada in Los Angeles.
Kenji Kihara and Fumiko Ikeda of Loomis.

Shower

CHICAGO—A pre-nuptial shower in honor of Miss Martha Misuguchi was given on Aug. 24 by Mrs. H. J. Mukoyama, who was assisted by Yoshiko Oshita. Miss Mizuguchi, whose engagement to Mr. Richard Hiwaka was announced by her parents last month, will be married on Sept. 7 in the Fourth Presbyterian church.

Guests at the shower included the Mesdames Y. Misuguchi, Hiwaka M. Kawamura, F. M. Maruyama. John Lewis, W. Daus, N. Harano, T. Mukoyama, F. Kono, and M. Millon and the Misses Yoshiko Oshita, Ruth Saika, Martha Nitao, Elaina Asanoma, Ruth Daus, Mari Sabusawa, Lorraine Hoppe and Sumi Kawasaki.

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Canada Nisei Leave British Columbia Area

VANCOUVER, B. C. — British Columbia's population of Japanese ancestry, which numbered 22,000 at the time of the outbreak of war with Japan, has dropped to a new low of 8,000, it was reported here.

Departures of evacuees from interior housing centers to eastern provinces and the deportation and repatriation of others to Japan account for the drop in population.

During the month of July 1938 persons of Japanese ancestry moved from British Columbia to eastern areas under the government's evacuee dispersal program. Another 1300 sailed to Japan on the third repatriation ship.

Of those who moved east in July, 920 persons were dispatched to the four eastern hostels from where they will be gradually dispersed. The largest group, 582 persons, went to the Neys hostel, while 120 went to Moose Jaw, 116 to Farmham and 102 to Transcona.

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Presidio All-Stars Score 13-6 Victory

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Presidio All-Stars scored a brilliant 13-6 victory over the San Jose A's in the San Jose Invitational baseball tournament, on Friday, August 23, at the Municipal stadium.

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Former L. A. Newsman Gets Army's Legion of Merit for Role in War Against Japan

**Ex-Sergeant Itami
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War Crimes Trial**

TOKYO, Japan — Akira Itami, former Los Angeles newspaperman who is now serving as a language monitor in the war crimes trials in Tokyo, was awarded the U. S. Army's Legion of Merit in a ceremony at the War Ministry building here on Aug. 15.

The presentation to Itami, who served as a master sergeant in the U. S. Army, was made by Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer.

The War Department's citation noted that Itami had "performed exceptionally meritorious services" during the Pacific war against Japan from Sept. 1944 to Nov. 1945 as a member of the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section of the U. S. Army.

Itami assembled a reference library of more than 4,000 Japanese official orders, manuals and regulations, indexed under some 25,000 subject headings, which answered numerous requests for intelligence information unavailable elsewhere.

Exercising a keen knowledge of the Japanese language and military affairs, Itami, then master sergeant, extracted from his library much original data on Japanese high command orders, army technical research institutes and recruiting and replacement systems, "thereby contributing greatly to the war effort in the Pacific."

The Legion of Merit presented to Itami is the highest non-combat

award made to an American soldier of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific war. It is the highest non-combat award given to non-commissioned army personnel.

Itami also holds the army commendation ribbon.

His wife and eight-year old daughter are now living in Minneapolis, Minn., but expect to join him here in Tokyo later in the year.

Before the war Itami was assistant editor of the California Daily News of Los Angeles, a Japanese American newspaper. He was evacuated with his family from Los Angeles to the Manzanar relocation center in 1942. He left Manzanar in Nov., 1942 to become a civilian instructor at the Military Intelligence Service School at Camp Savage and continued in that capacity until he was inducted into the army with the rank of master sergeant in 1944. He was assigned to the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section, Camp Ritchie, Md., until Nov., 1945.

After V-J Day he flew from Washington to Tokyo for four months temporary duty as a member of the Washington Document Center for its mission of inspecting Japanese government records and files.

He was discharged on April 10, 1946 and is presently employed as a War Department civilian employee, assigned to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East as chief court interpreter and monitor.

Wat Misaka Will Return to Utah University Team

OGDEN, Utah—Wat Misaka, a member of the University of Utah's national champion basketball team in 1944, has returned home after two years of military service and will enroll this fall at the university.

Misaka was a star of the Ute varsity's victories in the NCAA tournament in New York City and in the special Red Cross benefit game in Madison Square Garden against St. John's.

Okazaki Heads New Capital City Chapter

WASHINGTON — Jun Okazaki was elected president of the newly organized JACL chapter in Washington at a meeting on Aug. 23 at the Federation of Churches building. Okazaki is employed as a research analyst in the War Department's Document Center.

The other officers of the cabinet are Kenko Nogaki, 1st vice president; Gladys Shimasaki, 2nd vice president; Susie Tsuda, recording secretary; Yoshiko Hino, corresponding secretary; Harold Horiuchi, treasurer; and John Kitasaki, board delegate.

The chapter has an initial membership of 50. Steps to organize the local group were begun two months ago by a committee headed by Jack Hirose. The date and plans for the installation dinner-dance will be announced after the new cabinet meets this week.

Details of the joint picnic of the recently organized Issei group, the USO Junior Hostess Club, and the JACL chapter were announced by Harold Horiuchi. The outing will be held at the Pierce Mill picnic grounds in Rock Creek Park on Sept. 8. Mary Ogawa, president of the Junior Hostesses, is in charge of the recreation program.

Chapter members were urged by Bob Iki to join the newly formed East-West Association group in Washington. Chairman of the local branch is Selden Menefee, NBC producer, columnist, and author of various articles on Nisei.

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California Girl, Stranded by War in Japan, Returns Home

LOS ANGELES — Allied Headquarters in Tokyo have proved "very understanding" of the predicament of Nisei stranded in Japan by the war and these war-stranded persons are being permitted to return as soon as their records have been cleared, Dorothy Murayama of Los Angeles, who went to Japan in 1940 to attend a Christian girls school in Tokyo, told the Rafu Shimpo this week upon her return from Japan.

Miss Murayama arrived in the United States only two days after the return of her brother, Herbert, a U. S. Army sergeant who had served in Japan with the occupation army.

The Nisei girl said that Japanese American soldiers and civilian government workers of Japanese ancestry from the United States

were contributing greatly to the success of the U. S. Army occupation in Japan.

She said that she had applied for the right to return to the United States with the U. S. Consulate in Dec., 1945.

"After my records were checked by the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) I received my former citizenship status," she said. "That was in March of this year."

Before her departure for California, Miss Murayama obtained a War Department job as a civilian worker.

"The Nisei are valuable in this field since they close the gap between the U. S. troops and the Japanese in interpreting, translation and interrogation assignments," she said.

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