

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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Japanese American Soldier Honored for Service With British Force in Burma War

MONTEREY, Calif.—The award of a high British military medal to an American soldier of Japanese ancestry was disclosed last week as six Nisei enlisted language instructors at the Military Intelligence Service Language school, Presidio of Monterey, were commissioned as second lieutenants on Sept. 11.

For action under constant shell fire the 36th Indian Division of the British 14th Army, to which he was "loaned" by United States forces, Lieut. Henry H. Kuwabara of Salt Lake City has been awarded the Order of the British Empire, second to the Victoria Cross. For meritorious service during the same campaign, Kuwabara also received the American Bronze Star.

Through Kuwabara's interrogation of Japanese prisoners, British forces of the 72nd and 29th Brigades and the 36th Indian Division obtained information which resulted in their capture of Hopin and Pinbaw, two Japanese strongpoints in Burma.

The award of the medal by the British government to Lieut. Kuwabara is one of many British decorations won by Japanese American soldier volunteers from the Pacific Coast and Hawaii who were especially trained for intelligence work at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

Japanese American G-2 troops also served with U. S. Navy and Marine forces in various phases of the Pacific war and have received citations and awards from the Navy Department.

The new officers commissioned on Sept. 11 were Lieut. Kuwabara, Lieut. Lawrence Mihara, San Francisco; Lieut. Frank Y. Nishio, Fowler, Calif.; Lieut. Hideya Kumata, Seattle; Lieut. Ko Stanley Sameshima, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Lieut. Tadao Kobayashi, Honolulu.

The former enlisted instructors will proceed to embarkation points for service in the Pacific theater.

Lieut. Mihara also has had prior service in the Pacific, having been attached to an advance command point in the Alaskan department and later with the North Pacific Fleet of the U. S. Navy. Mihara received a citation from the Navy Department for his services during the Japanese surrender ceremonies last year.

Lieut. Nishio taught at the University of Michigan language school of the U. S. Army before entering the armed forces. He has been awarded an Army commendation ribbon.

During the war Lieut. Kumata was employed in the translation of air documents at Wright Field, Ohio. He formerly attended Whitman college and the University of Washington.

Lieut. Sameshima is a graduate of the University of Texas and has been awarded the commendation ribbon for meritorious service as an Army instructor in the Japanese language.

Lieut. Kobayashi who is 19 years of age is the youngest of the newly-commissioned officers. He was in the highest sections of the four-month step-up class at Fort Snelling and formerly was student body president at both Washington Intermediate and McKinley high schools in Honolulu.

South California JACL Council Reactivate

Reorganization Will Take Place at Meeting Oct. 6

LOS ANGELES—The Southern California JACL District Council will be reorganized after four months of inactivity at a meeting to be held Sunday, Oct. 6 by George Maki, national 1st vice presi-

dent Masaoka, national executive secretary, and Eiji Tanabe, secretary of the South California JACL regional office, will address the group.

Chapters now formed in the Los Angeles, Venice, Santa Ana, Orange County, San Fernando and San Luis Obispo chapters will participate. They are expected to be reactivated and other chapters soon to be organized are expected to send representatives.

Former and present JACL regional and district officers are invited to attend the meeting.

The Los Angeles JACL will be the host chapter for the day.

Discussions for the day will center on the reestablishment of former chapters of the JACL, the development of local public relations, discrimination and boycotts and chapter participation in national JACL programs.

Suit Filed to Recover Store Seized by U. S.

LOS ANGELES—A third suit to recover property seized by the Property Custodian was filed in Los Angeles on September 17 by Kakuo Tanaka of the F Produce company.

The seizure of the company's wholesale and vegetable business in Los Angeles was represented by attorney A. L. Wirin, John Maeno, Okrand and Elmer Yama-

Indian Deportees to Sail from Seattle

LEWIS AND CLARK, B. C. — The group of Japanese Canadian who are being repatriated to Japan under the government's voluntary deportation program will leave Lemon Creek on Sept. 21 by train for Seattle, from where they are expected to sail on Sept. 24.

Nisei Seaman Denied Service Army PX in Philippines

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States Army's post exchange at Tacloban in the Philippines draws a "color line" against persons of Caucasian race, the Progressive News reported last week. The paper cited the experience of Masota, a Japanese merchant mariner from Seattle who had spent the past year as an able-bodied seaman on the S. S. Donald.

Masota is exceeded in popularity with his shipmates and served as union delegate

for the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The U. S. Army exchange at Tacloban had been made available to merchant seamen but when Masota entered, bought a soft drink and sat down to drink it, the lieutenant in charge of the PX approached him and told him the privileges were open "only to American citizens."

Masota explained he was a citizen and his statement was confirmed by Assistant Engineer Fell and Deck Engineer Don Anderson of the Dickinson but the Army officer insisted on Masota's departure from the exchange.

U. S. Seeks to Preserve Job Gains of Minority Groups

New York Paper Drops Opposition To Hawaii State

NEW YORK—Declaring "it must be admitted Hawaii's big Japanese and Japanese-descended population disproved during the war the grave doubts many people previously felt about their loyalty," the New York Daily News announced recently that it now approved of Hawaii's aspirations for statehood. The Daily News indicated that one of the main reasons for its previous opposition had been the question of Hawaii's large population of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Veterans Enter Hawaiian Political Races

Itagaki, Ueki Will Campaign for Seats in Hawaii House

HONOLULU — Two American war veterans of Japanese ancestry recently formally announced their candidacies for the territorial legislature from Oahu.

Joe Itagaki, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team and operator of a Wahiawa restaurant, is a Republican candidate for the legislature from the Fifth district.

Calvin K. Ueki, Honolulu insurance man who saw four years of Army service with the counter-intelligence corps, is a Republican candidate in the Fourth district.

Miyake May Be Drafted to Return To Kauai Politics

LIHUE, Kauai—Former Supervisor Noboru Miyake has been asked by Kauai Republicans to return to political life to oppose J. B. Fernandes, Democratic incumbent, in the campaign for the territorial senate seat from Kauai.

Yutaka Hamamoto, former board member, has announced his candidacy for the Board of Supervisors. T. Yama, a World War II veteran, is a candidate for the territorial assembly.

Mr. Miyake, who may be the Republican standard-bearer on Kauai, is now the dean of Japanese Americans in Hawaiian public affairs. He was first elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1920 and served continuously until 1942, except for a defeat in 1932.

In 1942 Mr. Miyake withdrew from politics and recommended that other Japanese Americans follow his example during the war. He is a past commander of Kauai post No. 2 of the American Legion.

KENNY ATTACKS RACE COVENANTS AS UN-AMERICAN

LOS ANGELES — Restrictive covenants, which bar Japanese Americans, Negroes and other non-Caucasian Americans from occupying homes in residential areas, are illegal in the opinion of Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General of California.

Kenny attacked the existence of restrictive covenants in a radio script broadcast over KLAC on Sept. 16 in a program presented by the Mobilization for Democracy and the Hollywood Writers Mobilization.

"Our law should be the articulate conscience of America," Mr. Kenny said. "Restrictive covenants are un-American and inhuman. They outrage the conscience of America. They are illegal."

JACL Official Attends Meet On Government Policy Against Discrimination in Employment

WASHINGTON—The United States government is anxious to preserve wartime gains with regard to non-discriminatory practices in job placement and employment in regard to Japanese Americans and members of other American racial and religious minority groups, Masao W. Satow, regional representative of the National JACL, reported this week following a conference of minority group representatives with Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach and officials of the United States employment Service on Sept. 11.

Organizations represented at the conference included the National Japanese American Citizens League, CIO, AFL, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, American Jewish Congress, American Council on Race Relations, Fraternal Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee.

Satow pointed out that the USES will be returned to State control on Nov. 15 and the conference was called to discuss the relationship of the employment service with the job problems of minority group members.

It is expected that the USES will make a set of recommendations for non-discrimination of minority group job applicants when the employment service's functions are returned to the States. These recommendations, which include the agency's experiences during wartime in combatting racial and religious discrimination, will be made in the hope that wartime gains will be preserved under State control.

The JACL representative reported that the U. S. Employment Service's policy has been to persuade all employers with whom relationships are established to eliminate from their hiring specifications non-performance factors concerning race, creed, color, national origin and citizenship of applicants.

Satow said the "main issue" at the conference was the difference in view point between the minority group representatives and USES officials in regard to the handling of job orders from employers which discriminate on the basis of race or religion. The USES practice, according to Satow, has been to accept the discriminatory order from the employer and to attempt to educate the employer to hire personnel on the basis of job qualifications alone. Minority groups representatives at the conference insisted that the United States government could ill afford to be in a position of condoning discrimination by accepting the discriminatory order and believed that such discriminatory orders should not be serviced.

Labor Secretary Schwellenbach attended the conference and stressed his opposition to any discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color in employment. He told the group that when the Japanese Exclusion League was formed in Seattle to oppose the return of the evacuees and was recruiting

memberships, he was among the few public officials who publicly made speeches in behalf of the right of the Japanese Americans to return to their former homes.

Specific problems of discrimination faced by Americans of Japanese ancestry, with special emphasis on the problems of Nisei veterans in employment on the West Coast, were discussed by Satow with Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, chief of the minority groups section of USES. Satow also noted that some offices of the USES in the West had failed to recommend Nisei for jobs for which the applicants were trained.

Satow recommended that local chapters of the JACL take action to participate in community and state movements for fair employment practices, including the passage of local and national legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Masaoka Urges Defeat Of Proposition 15 In San Jose Talk

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Mike Masaoka, of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, urged the defeat of Proposition 15 on the California state ballot in a talk on Sept. 12 at the Buddhist church in San Jose.

Masaoka urged all voters to realize the gravity of the bill, which aims to validate the amendments to the Alien Land act.

"It is very innocently presented, but vicious in intent," he told his audience, "and any validation of laws should be done by the courts and not by a proposition on a ballot."

Passage of the bill will be tantamount to giving the proponents of the proposition a vote of confidence and will be a psychological "go sign" to press escheat cases with renewed vigor, he said.

Masaoka also spoke on House Bill 7128, introduced by Farrington of Hawaii, and stated it is one of the most important for persons of Japanese ancestry. He also urged support for Proposition 11 on the California ballot, a bill to create a Fair Employment Practices commission.

The Rev. Nishimura of Oakland was the translator for the evening.

Mr. K. Togasaki of Berkeley discussed various escheat cases now pending in the state.

Detroit Negro Citizens Raise Fund for Nisei ex-GI Hero

DETROIT, Mich. — Negro citizens of the Detroit area are raising an educational fund for the family of Steve Yato, an American war veteran of Japanese ancestry, who gave his life on July 4 trying to rescue two drowning Negro boys in the Detroit River.

To date more than \$1,500 is in the fund, \$1,000 of which came from receipts from the Joe Louis Horse Show. Ulysses W. Boykin, editor of the Detroit Tribune, Negro weekly newspaper, is assisting in publicizing the project which he feels will make for bet-

ter inter-group relationships.

"The Negroes in the city will well remember in their hearts what the Japanese American ex-GI did for his fellow men," Boykin said. "He showed no discrimination when it came to his strong desire to save the two boys."

"Though he lost his life in the attempt, we are sure that he has taught all of us what racial tolerance, understanding and kindness mean. One cannot help but say that Yato has created a feeling for better inter-group relationships for all of us."

Nisei GIs Send Money to Aid Minnesota's Fight on Polio

Gesture Recognizes State's Hospitality To Nisei Soldiers

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The state of Minnesota, which was host to thousands of Japanese American GIs of the military intelligence service language school during the war, received a touching "thank you" for its hospitality last week when American soldiers of Japanese ancestry now at the MISLS in Monterey, Calif., sent a check for \$1,236.05 to Governor Thye to be used to fight polio in Minnesota.

Col. Elliot R. Thorpe, commanding officer of the Army language school which was moved earlier this year from Fort Snelling to Monterey, said in a letter to Gov. Thye:

"I take pleasure in forwarding the enclosed check which needs no explanation from me. However, I

should like to say this act of sympathy originated with the student body of the school and was in no way 'officer promoted.'

The letter from the Japanese American soldiers to Gov. Thye was signed by Pvt. Edwin M. Nakasone who wrote:

"It was with a deep sense of sympathy that we learned of Minnesota's recent poliomyelitis epidemic. We felt doubly concerned because it was only a few months ago that we were stationed in your very hospitable state. Many of us made warm, lasting friendships with the understanding people of Minnesota, especially in the Twin Cities area. None of us, who had the good fortune of being stationed in Minnesota, can ever forget the kindness, friendship and the helping hand accorded the Nisei."

The \$1,236.05 was raised through direct contributions of students, faculty and officers of the unit.

The Minnesota Story: Secret Dance Paved Way for Acceptance of Nisei Soldiers

By GEORGE GRIM
Columnist, Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

This is the story of a secret dance. And of some girls who smiled. And what happened after that. The echoing notes were heard in Gov. Edward J. Thye's office last week.

Remember the secret of Camp Savage? That Japanese language school that suddenly opened for business early in the war? Here were the Nisei soldiers, teaching and learning the language of a Pacific enemy. Many of them remembered the concentration camps of America into which we tossed them after Pearl Harbor.

When we forgot that America isn't a color, a name. When panic engulfed common sense.

They had been sent to Minnesota, whose climate in winter was bitter to a boy who had lived in Hawaii, or even California.

Their families were scattered. The future seemed clouded. But they were learning Japanese, to be our ears and our mind in that war across the western ocean.

Our community officially did not know they were here. Now and then, you would see the Nisei boys on the street. Nobody entertained them. We stood our ground, wondering.

Then one night, a group of girls went to Camp Savage. They were girls from our Star and Tribune. The army had reluctantly agreed to let them try a dance. As an experiment in getting along with people. But only as an experiment.

The girls got off the buses and went into the building where the dance would hold sway. The Nisei soldier were very polite.

"But shy," said one of our girls. "Goodness, we didn't exactly know what to say to them. And it was so difficult."

The grand march started and the couples walked about the floor. Then came the first dance. Nobody took the floor. The Nisei boys clustered together, the girls on the other side of the room. They eyed each other. The music played to an empty floor.

A chaperone walked from one group of our girls to the next. "Ladies' choice next," she said. "Go get your partner."

Some of the girls, thoroughly accustomed to partners who were decidedly aggressive in asking for a dance, said they'd do no such thing.

The orchestra swung into the number. Nothing happened. Then the chaperone crossed the floor, approached a group of the Nisei boys, said:

"I may have gray hair, but somebody's going to dance with me just the same."

She grabbed her partner and danced down the floor. That did it. The other girls picked their boys, and soon the floor was filled with laughing dancers. Soon the conversation started. The ice was broken. The friendships had started. And when the dance broke up, a spokesman for the boys demanded, "When are you coming out here again?"

You know the rest of that story. Our northwest soon understood these Nisei service men. Had them in their homes for dinner, for parties. Took them to picnics, on automobile rides, to church. Made them one of the family, the community.

We didn't have a Program for Understanding. We just said "Hello" and they said "Hello" back at

us. We saw them as Americans in uniform. No different from any other Americans in uniform.

Last June, the language school moved away to California. Many a family bade farewell to some of these boys—and their wives—as you would take leave of a son or a daughter. We had atoned for the conduct of some other Americans earlier in the war.

And those Nisei boys had grown to like it here. Some have come back to live. Many have written letters filled with nostalgia.

Then, Friday, came a story I defy you to read without feeling that warmth of brotherhood.

"Minnesota's fund to fight polio was enriched by \$1,236.05 today because of the friendliness shown Japanese American soldiers formerly stationed here."

"A group of Nisei service men, transferred with the military intelligence language school last June from Fort Snelling to Monterey, Calif., sent a check for the amount to Gov. Edward J. Thye."

It all began with a secret dance. And with girls who smiled.

And a community that understood.

Proposed Test Case On Issei Citizenship Dropped by AJC

NEW YORK—Because of the new policy of the Immigration and Naturalization department to accept first papers for citizenship from resident aliens of Japanese descent, the American Jewish Congress has dropped its proposed test case of immigration and naturalization statutes, according to Edwin E. Newman of the committee on law and social action of the AJC this week.

The American Jewish Congress group had proposed to file a test case on citizenship for Dr. Kanzo Oguri of Brooklyn, a resident alien whose sons have served with distinction in the U. S. Army and who has been active in Red Cross and other wartime activities.

(Although first papers are now issued to Issei applicants, resident aliens of Japanese ancestry still are barred from citizenship under the present naturalization law.)

Avon Sutton Speaks To Mid-Columbia Group

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — Special guests at the last regular meeting of the Mid-Columbia JACL were Mr. and Mrs. Avon Sutton of Parkdale, Ore.

Mr. Sutton, president of the League for Liberty and Justice, gave a short message to the group.

Threats Fail to Oust Veteran, Family from Home in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Frank Yamaguchi, Japanese American war veteran, and his family are now living in their new home at 1055 Sheridan Road and threats of violence by neighbors, who objected to the Nisei ex-GI and his family, have not materialized.

Returning home from two years in Europe, Yamaguchi bought the Sheridan Road home in July. A movement was started by some

neighbors to keep the Yamaguchis out of the district. Petitions were circulated and signed but no legal action has materialized to date and officials now believe the matter is closed.

The threats of physical violence made against Yamaguchi if he moved into the house were called to the attention of State Attorney Richard Simon and United States Attorney Thomas Morrissey.

Survey Opinions of Neighbors Who Demanded Ouster of Nisei

Some Petitioners Reported Willing to Rescind Signatures

DENVER, Colo.—Ten of the 38 persons in the Denver suburb of Westwood who signed a petition to keep Frank Yamaguchi, Japanese American war veteran and his family out of the residential district, are willing to rescind their signatures, the Denver Fellowship of Reconciliation reported this week following a public opinion survey of the Westwood area.

The signers of the petition represented only a small percentage of the population of Westwood, the FOR report stated.

FOR research workers interviewed the 38 persons who had signed the petition to keep the Nisei veteran out of his newly-purchased home on Sheridan Road. They found that a number of the residents of the area had signed the petition merely because they had been asked to do so and displayed "no obvious racial prejudice."

"Through various degrees of feeling were expressed a number of signers upon hearing the facts of the case were very considerate and ten persons indicated a willingness to rescind their signatures," Tsutomu Fukuyama of the FOR stated.

Frank Yamaguchi, who recently returned from overseas service, moved with his family into the house on Sept. 6.

Minneapolis Group Delays Approval Of Housing Project

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The city planning commission this week again delayed granting approval of a tentative plat of the controversial Oakhill cemetery real estate subdivision, which figured in the news recently when Jon Matsuo, an American war veteran of Japanese ancestry was denied the right to purchase a home on a proposed veterans' housing project because of a restriction against occupancy of property by non-Caucasians.

The veterans project was moved following the controversy from the Oakhill site to another part of Minneapolis.

29 Issei File Applications for First Citizen Papers

DENVER—Twenty-nine Issei in the Denver area have filed application forms for first naturalization papers, it was announced this week by Minoru Yasui, regional director of the JACL.

The Denver JACL office still has on hand an adequate supply of application forms, Yasui stated, and the office staff is continuing its service of aiding applicants in filling them out.

All Issei are urged to call CH 5990 to make an appointment. The Denver office is at 615 E and C building on the corner of 17th and Curtis streets.

\$600 Donated to Work of JACL

Six hundred dollars in donations from two individuals to the work of the National JACL was acknowledged this week by Hito Okada, national president of the JACL.

The sum of \$500 was contributed by Takejiro Kusayanagi, Los Angeles businessman.

A donation of \$100 was received from Seigi Uehara of 2136 Liliha St., Honolulu, T. H.

Church of England Opposes Canadian Deportation Program

WINNIPEG, Man.—The general synod of the Church of England in Canada on Sept. 10 passed a resolution opposing the government's program of deporting persons of Japanese ancestry.

The church group called for the safeguarding of the civil and property rights of the Japanese Canadian group.

Civil Rights Defense Group Elects Nisei

\$5000 Voted for Work of National JACL Organization

SAN FRANCISCO — An all-Nisei board of directors was elected by the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California this week and the incorporation of the organization has been completed.

Toichi Domoto, Hayward nursery operator, will be the new president of the CRDU. Sam Sakai of Richmond is vice president and Shig Masunaga of San Jose is the new secretary. William Enomoto of Redwood City was elected treasurer.

Other members of the new board include: Minnie Ando, Winton; Charles T. Iwasaki, Reedley; Robert Kanagawa, Sanger; Shigeichi Kubo, Penryn; Joe Grant Masaoka, San Francisco; Noboru Matsumoto, Lodi; Frank Nakamura, Marysville; Kazuo Shikano, Centerville; Dave Tatsuno, San Francisco; Henry Taketa, Sacramento; Harry Itaya, Stockton; and Kay Hamatani, Walnut Grove.

The board this week voted to donate another \$5000 toward the nation-wide program of the National JACL organization.

Post-War Problems Of Nisei Veterans Told on Radio Show

NEW YORK — The post-war problems of Nisei veterans were highlighted on the "Warriors of Peace" program of the U. S. Army which was broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company network on Sept. 15.

The script noted the discriminations faced by Nisei war veterans and told of the combat exploits of Nisei soldiers in Europe and the Pacific. The story was written by Ira Marion, ABC staff writer.

Rockefeller Report Notes Value Of UC's Resettlement Study

BERKELEY, Calif.—The evacuation and resettlement study on West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry, conducted since 1942 under the direction of Professor Dorothy Swaine Thomas of the Giannini Foundation, University of California, is described in the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation which has been just released as "a contemporary record unique in the annals of social science."

The Rockefeller report points out that this "on-the-ground" study of the forced mass uprooting of West Coast citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry has international significance. "More than 30 million Europeans are believed to be homeless victims of social upheaval," the re-

Three Nisei Appointed to East Schools

Will Join Teaching Staffs at Columbia, Princeton, Adelphi

NEW YORK—The appointment of Nisei teachers in three east schools was reported this week by the Nisei Weedender.

Dr. Kenneth Kurihara, worked for OSS during the war, has been appointed to the communications department of Princeton University.

Osamu Shimizu, a native of Osaka, will be an instructor in the Far East division of Columbia University.

Constance Murayama, former of Hampton Institute where she taught English literature, is a member of the faculty of Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn.

Okada Will Install New Officers of Spokane JACL

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Spokane JACL will hold a "Banquet" in the Roundup Room of the Desert hotel on Sunday evening, Sept. 29, at 6 p. m.

Hito Okada, national JACL president, will arrive from Lake City to install the new officers of the chapter. The advisory board, consisting of well-known Spokane leaders, including R. S. Scott, Rabbi Fink, Greene, Judge Raymond, Randolph Palmer, Bryan, John Shaw and Ernest Jorgensen will be introduced to the group.

The Reverends T. Goto, Tomoto and Terao will be present.

Spady Koyama, active participant in veterans affairs and chairman of the Pacific fighting, will be chairman. Helping on the quiet committee will be Sumi reservations; Fumi Oshima, arrangements; Michi Hirata, general program; Mrs. Ari Maruyama; and Paul Kadoguchi, city; and Paul Kadoguchi, city.

Invitations have been extended to the advisory board, the Booster committee and the Issei and Nisei public.

Reservations should be made soon as possible to Sumi B. 3468-R or to Hiroko Main 1289. The price including tax is \$1.50 per person.

Nisei Students From Hawaii Drive Jeep to Schools

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A group of Nisei students from Hawaii, three Nisei students, Tanaka, 23, Robert Maki, 23, Tadashi Nakamura, 23, drove to Minneapolis last week on their college in Michigan and Ohio. Tanaka was a member of military intelligence company which opened the army's second station at Camp Savage.

The trio bought the jeep for \$350 and paid the freight to the mainland.

Takushi Places Ninth In Dipsea Marathon

SAN FRANCISCO—Takushi of Honolulu placed ninth in the post-war Dipsea marathon in the famous Dipsea run from Valley to the ocean.

port added. "In Asia the of those uprooted as the of the war runs into millions. And even in the States, movements of people have been great, with concentration in centers of war production and military training. The and military permanent settlement and permanent relocation of all these people out the world will be a tremendous task."

"Compared with the literature," the Rockefeller report declared, "the problem of evacuating the Japanese evacuees in the United States West Coast is small, but its solution offers an opportunity to gain experience which will be of value in the general management of evacuation and resettlement programs."

JACL Reports Chapters Now Active

Total Is One-Half Peak Reached at Time of Evacuation

Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City announced this week that it has now a total of 84 new and reactivated chapters, or over half the pre-war total of 66 JACL groups on the West Coast and in the intermountain area.

Several other chapters are in the process of organization, it was announced.

84 chapters active today in the intermountain area functioned throughout the evacuation and which were the only ones of the 66 which were not closed by the evacuation of the area.

34 chapters functioning at present time are the following: Harbor, Mich.; Boise Valley, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Davis County, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Greeley, Colo.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Magic Valley, Idaho; Mid-Columbia, Ore.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Monterey, Calif.; Olympia, Wash.; New York, N. Y.; Oakland, Calif.; Ogden, Utah; Pocatello, Idaho; Portland, Ore.; Pueblo, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Snake River, Idaho and Spokane, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; United Citizens League of Clara Valley, Calif.; San Joaquin Valley, Calif.; Washington, D. C.; Yellowstone, Idaho; Barbara, Calif.; Venice, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; and Orange County, Calif.

Active chapters and chapters in the process of organization are the following: Alameda, Calif.; Arizona; Berkeley, Calif.; Cleveland, Ohio; Contra Costa County, Calif.; Fort Lupton, Colo.; Mountain View, Calif.; North Platte, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pa.; Placer, Calif.; Salinas, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Washington Township, Calif.; Delta, Colo.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Stockton, Calif.

Murakoshi's Body Washed Ashore Michigan Beach

CHICAGO — The body of Ben Murakoshi, one of three members of the crew of the ill-fated yacht who were lost when the vessel was sunk in a storm on Lake Michigan on Aug. 28, was found ashore at South Haven, Mich. on Aug. 31.

Murakoshi, 64 years of age, was employed as a cook aboard the yacht, owned by Maynard Dowd, a Chicago manufacturer.

Murakoshi had come to Chicago from the Topaz relocation center in the evacuation. Murakoshi was employed in San Francisco. Funeral services for Murakoshi were held in Chicago on Sept. 13.

Stockton Artists Offer \$1,400 for Resettlement

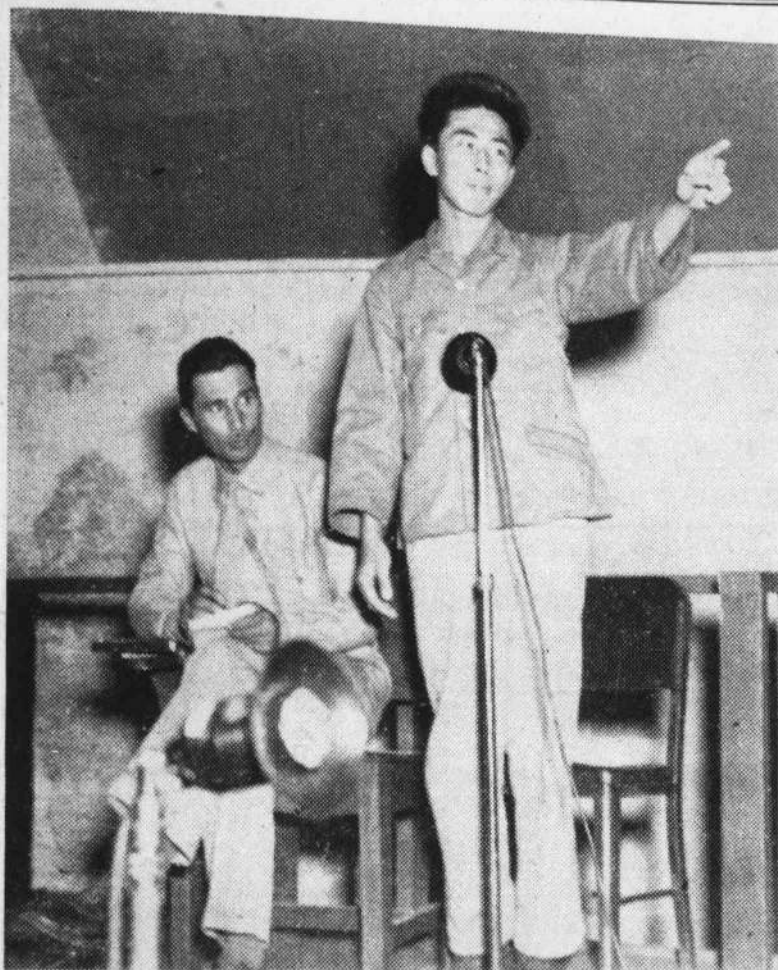
NEW YORK — The recent benefaction given by noted artists at the Woodstock art colony in the Catskills raised \$1,400 for the Greater New York Committee for Japanese American Resettlement.

Aoki, executive director of the resettlement group, accepted a check for the amount from Masuo Kuniyoshi, chairman of the Woodstock Artists' Committee.

Canadian Evacuee Centers May Continue on Permanent Basis

WINNIPEG, Man.—Possibility of the Greenwood and Midway centers in British Columbia for Japanese Canadian evacuees evacuated from the West Coast may be continued on a permanent, self-supporting basis is indicated in a report in the New Canadian. Greenwood city council is in favor of the proposal and the Japanese Canadian community in the district is reported to have forwarded a request to the Federal government at Ottawa.

The situation which has



GUAM, Marianas—The only English-speaking witness in the sensational cannibalism trials at Guam involving 14 Japanese officers and men is Fumio Tamamuro, San Francisco-born youth who was taken by his parents to Japan in 1937. Tamamuro is now a star witness for the prosecution. In the above photo, taken in the War Crimes tribunal courtroom, Tamamuro is shown as he points to the defendants, including Lieut. Gen. Tachibana and Navy Captain Shizuo Yoshii. Tamamuro was working at the Yoake wireless station at Chichijima under Captain Yoshii whom he identified at the trial.—Photo from James R. Young.

San Francisco-Born Japanese Is Star Witness at Guam Trial

Fumio Tamamuro Identifies Japanese Officer Who Ordered Execution of American Prisoner; Tells Tribunal of Conversations with Navy Pilot

GUAM, Marianas Islands — The prosecution's star witness in the present war crimes trial of 14 Japanese officers and men for the execution of an American Navy pilot is a San Francisco-born Japanese, Fumio Tamamuro.

Tamamuro's testimony has provided the sensation of the trial and it is believed that the prosecution is basing a major part of its case on the conviction of the Japanese defendants on the testimony given by the English-speaking witness.

Tamamuro, who became a pay officer in the Japanese Navy and was employed at the Yoake wireless station on Chichijima, was taken from San Francisco to Japan by his parents while he was still a minor. He is the first Japanese witness in the trial to give all of his answers in English.

At the beginning of the trial session Tamamuro pointed out Captain Yoshii of the Yoake wireless station who had ordered the execution of the American prisoner and also recognized three of the other defendants.

Tamamuro said that he saw the prisoner of war when he was brought to the radio station and added that he was called upon to interpret while the U. S. Navy pilot was in the custody of Captain Yoshii.

"By questioning, I learned he was from a United States task force and that the Bennington was his home carrier," Tamamuro said. "I found out the date he had left Pearl Harbor. I learned his name and rank. Captain Yoshii told me to take the prisoner with me and have him assist in my work of intercepting American messages."

existing in the other Japanese Canadian evacuee centers, jobs in the Greenwood district has been plentiful. The Japanese Canadian population at Greenwood is reported to be 900 with 500 more in the neighboring area.

On Sept. 1 eight buildings which were rented by the Japanese Division of the Labor Department for evacuee use were turned back to the city but these buildings have been repaired and are now being offered back to the evacuees at a reasonable rental.

The witness said that after the interrogation he had taken the prisoner to his own shack where the two talked.

"While he was with me he was in no way mistreated," Tamamuro said. "I gave him food and water. We never did get started on our work. He was tired and I thought it unreasonable for him to work."

Tamamuro told the court that the prisoner had told him of his home and Navy life. He said that after he had learned that the prisoner was to be executed, he had "tried to assure" Captain Yoshii that the prisoner would be of much help to him in the future but his efforts to save the prisoner from execution were of no avail.

He said he did not tell the prisoner that he would be executed.

"I realized," he told the court under questioning, "if I told him he was to be executed soon his mental suffering would be great, so I decided not to inform him of his fate."

He said he went with the American prisoner to the scene of the execution.

"I felt I should go with him and be with him until the end," the witness added.

Abe Hagiwara Elected First President of Cleveland JACL

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The campaign for the passage of the Evacuee Claims bill in the next session of Congress was discussed at the first election meeting of the newly-organized Cleveland chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League here recently.

Abe Hagiwara, temporary chairman of the group, was elected president. Other officers include Tomi Ishizuka, vice pres.; Mitsue Endow, rec. sec.; Kiyoo Sato, corres. sec.; George Chida, treas.; Justin Masuda, historian; and Vic Kambe and Joe Nakai, members-at-large.

Stockton Chapter Of JACL Will Be Reactivated Soon

STOCKTON, Calif.—Reactivation of the Japanese American Citizens League chapter in Stockton will be undertaken at a meeting on Sept. 22 at the Stockton Buddhist church.

New Los Angeles Escheat Case Will Provide Test of State's Anti-Alien Land Legislation

LOS ANGELES—Another judicial test of the California Alien Land Law, which bars aliens of Japanese ancestry from the ownership of real property in the State, was initiated on Sept. 12 when the State's escheat suit to seize 71 acres of West Los Angeles farmland was opened in Judge Frank H. Smith's Superior court.

Charging that the property in question was owned by a Japanese alien, Deputy Attorney General Everett W. Mattoon contended that even land held for 20 years or more by aliens should revert to the State under the Alien Land Law.

Federal Court Will Hear Plea Of Renunciants

Segregees Claim Citizenship Renounced Under Duress

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal court hearings in the appeal of nearly 1,000 Tule Lake segregees for the return of citizenship rights which they renounced while at the WRA camp will open on Sept. 23 before Judge A. F. St. Sure.

The hearings originally were scheduled to begin on Sept. 9 but were ordered continued because of the inability of Thomas Cooley II, director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Justice Department, to be present on that date.

Cooley is expected to present the government's answer to the plea of the renunciants that they renounced their citizenship under duress while at the center.

Yuriko Amemiya, Noted Dancer, Weds Nisei Writer

NEW YORK—Yuriko Amemiya, a member of Martha Graham's modern dance company, and Cpl. Charles Kikuchi, writer and social research worker, were married on September 14 in the chapel at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Miss Amemiya has had prominent roles in many of Miss Graham's dance productions, including "Appalachian Spring." She gave her first New York dance recital last spring in the YMHA's young artists series.

Cpl. Kikuchi was the "American with a Japanese face" in Louis Adamic's book, "From Many Lands." During the war he was associated with the University of California's evacuation and resettlement study.

Mattoon charged that the farm was purchased in 1928 for \$88,000 by Mrs. Fumiko Mitsuuchi, an American citizen. It is the State's contention that Mrs. Mitsuuchi represented an alien of Japanese ancestry.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union argued that the Alien Land Law was "obsolete and unconstitutional." Pointing out that the Alien Land Law prohibits ownership of property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship," Wirin said that the Federal law of 1942 permitting Japanese and all other aliens who served in the U. S. Army to become citizens takes precedence.

The State asked for a judgment from the pleadings. If denied, the case is expected to take more than a month to try.

Nisei Veterans Group Formed in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Nisei Veterans of World War II was organized in Chicago recently with Mas Imon, Catholic Youth Organization leader, as temporary president. Mike Hagiwara, Haruo Fujimoto and Shiro Kashino are other officers of the new group.

Imon is a veteran of overseas service in the Pacific war.

David Hayashi Wins Scholarship to Fieldston School

NEW YORK—David Y. Hayashi, son of Mrs. Kiyoko Hayashi of Sacramento, Calif., has been awarded a year's scholarship to the Fieldston school in Riverdale, N. Y., the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans reported this week.

Betrothal of Miss Takayoshi To Iowa Newsman Disclosed

NEW YORK CITY — The engagement of Miss Yurino Takayoshi, New York representative of the JACL, to Pfc. Everett J. Starr of Iowa was announced on Sept. 15 at the home of Miss Clara Clayman of New York.

The engagement was told at a gathering of the former 442nd Reception committee, consisting of representatives of Japanese American organizations.

Miss Takayoshi and Pfc. Starr met when both were working on reception plans for the 442nd. Pfc. Starr, then on the public relations staff at Camp Kilmer, N. J., was in charge of the entire public relations program for the

return of the Japanese American combat team.

Pfc. Starr, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Jabez Starr of Iowa, is a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Prior to his enlistment he was a feature writer for the Scripps Howard service. He served in the South Pacific in combat duty as well as a war correspondent. He has reenlisted and is now connected with the Army Information and Education center in New York City.

Miss Takayoshi, formerly of Seattle, Washington, is a graduate of the University of Washington. The marriage will probably take place in November.

Nisei Seaman Received Many Beatings in Japan Prison Camp

HONOLULU—Kenneth Maeda, only Japanese American in the crew of the American freighter Malama, which was scuttled and sunk in Feb. 1942 in the Pacific, received severe beatings from members of the crew of the Japanese surface raider which picked up survivors of the Malama according to David Iopa Kea, 25, one of the last of the Malama survivors to return home.

Maeda was among the men of the Malama's crew who were taken by the raider to Japan for internment. He was held in a Japanese prison camp for more than three and a half years.

The Japanese American was beaten by the Japanese guards on several occasions because he could not and would not speak Japanese.

Another crewmate of the Nisei merchant seaman declared on his return to the United States that Maeda refused to join the Japanese Army or try to learn the language.

"He's about the most loyal anti-Japanese and pro-American I have ever seen," this seaman declared.

Most of the Malama's crew who survived internment in Japan were repatriated to the United States in November, 1945.

(Maeda is one of several Japanese American seamen, members of crews of U. S. ships, who were captured by the enemy and interned in Japanese prison camps. Harry Sasaki of Perkins, Calif., a member of the crew of the President Harrison which was seized at Shanghai at the outbreak of war, returned last November.)

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Racist Old Guard

The remnants of California's anti-Orientalist old guard are being stirred these days by H. J. McClatchey of the once vigorous Joint Immigration Committee to arise and defend the State's Alien Land Law through the passage of a constitutional amendment at the Nov. 5 election which will tighten the provisions of that racially discriminatory legislation.

Mr. McClatchey is resorting to shopworn phrases and obsolete slogans in his attack upon the integrity of the State's population of Japanese ancestry. In a letter to the Oakland Tribune recently Mr. McClatchey's argument for the continuance of the Alien Land Law consisted of this question which he asked the voters of California:

"Are we already forgetting the Marines' bodies hanging on the barbed-wire at Tarawa atoll?"

H. J. McClatchey, in his activity as executive secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee, has consistently attempted to transfer to the people of Japanese ancestry in California the hatred which was inspired by war in the Pacific. It is racist provocation of a most irresponsible nature and displays the sort of moral bankruptcy which is responsible for the passage of legislation which discriminates against American-born citizens and their parents because of race, skin color or religion.

Mr. McClatchey to the contrary, the Marines who died at Tarawa and on all the far-flung islands of the Pacific gave their lives that men would be free of the sort of racial and political fascism which is represented in legislation which seeks to set certain groups of Americans apart on the basis of race, creed or color. It was the Japanese militarists who also believed in a superior race and who preached hatred and intolerance.

Mr. McClatchey's position is untenable because it is in contradiction to the basic concepts of American democracy.

Jobs for All

On the 15th of November the United States Employment Service will return to the jurisdiction of the separate states after its wartime operation by the federal government.

Under the stimulus of urgent wartime labor needs and the Fair Employment Practices Act, the USES laid down a laudable program of non-discrimination in hiring. Though this program was not always carried out at the local level, particularly in the western and southern states, in the main the rights of workers of minority races to compete on an equal level with others was maintained by the employment service. Under the directives laid down by the USES, the agency made every attempt to educate local employers to accept qualified workers, regardless of race or religion.

When Congress voted to return USES to the states, the Department of Labor tried to insert a provision that funds to the states for public employment service be withheld if the states did not comply with certain recommendations of policy made by the government, these recommendations to include protection for the rights of minority groups. In view of the fact that the government will give the separate states about \$70,000,000 to carry out the work of the agency, such a provision could have had strong effect upon the operation of the service. Congress, however, failed to include this proviso.

It now remains to be seen whether or not the states will hold the wartime gains made for minority workers. The increased difficulty of Negro workers in the south can

almost be predicated with certainty. Certain of the USES offices in western states which failed in the strict application of non-discriminatory principles in cases involving Japanese Americans will find less reason now for adopting the recommendation of the federal government.

During the war the FEPC was the major factor in helping to keep employment free from discrimination. When Congress failed to pass this bill again, millions of Americans lost their main employment aid.

It has become more obvious, therefore, that organized pressure for fair employment practices be brought to bear on the local level. Because of the failure of FEPC to pass as a national bill, it becomes imperative to have state legislation to define and protect the employment rights of America's minority workers.

Such a bill has been made law in the state of New York. Other states have considered the passage of such legislation, and the state of California will vote upon Proposition 11, an initiative measure for a state FEPC, in November.

Thus the fight for fair employment practices can be fought in two ways—through organized local pressure upon USES offices and through passage of FEPC legislation by the states.

The Pacific Story

The extraordinary services of specially-trained Japanese American soldiers in the war against Japan are yet to be thoroughly documented. The United States Army trained upwards of 5,000 Japanese American volunteers from the mainland and Hawaii for combat intelligence and counter-intelligence work. This trained personnel has been invaluable in such post-war duties as the preparation of testimony and evidence for war crimes tribunals and in the everyday work of occupation in Japan.

Although the U. S. Army trained and used Japanese Americans in the Pacific, the Navy and Marines refused to accept the Nisei into their ranks during the war. Because of the need for adequate intelligence personnel, however, both the Navy and Marines used Japanese American soldiers and many Nisei GIs spent a greater part of their service in the Pacific war abroad Navy ships "on loan" from the Army. Nisei troops also went ashore with the Marines in beachhead landings in the Marshalls and on Iwo Jima. The various citations awarded these Nisei troops by the Navy and Marines is testimony of their contribution to those services.

Nisei GIs also were loaned to British forces in the India-Burma theater and served with distinction and have been honored by the British government. It was the result of the work of these American Nisei which led Lord Mountbatten to demand that Canada utilize its own Japanese Canadian population, a request which resulted in the lifting on a limited basis of the ban against Japanese Canadian enlistments.

When the full story of the part of Nisei troops in the Pacific is told, that record will parallel the outstanding services of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in other war theaters.

Defining a Demagogue

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia who has proved himself an outstanding liberal during his four years in office defines the political and racial demagogue in a new book, "The Shore Dimly Seen," which will be published soon.

"To whichever group he belongs, the demagogue is recognized by three obvious traits," writes Gov. Arnall. "He promises a vague Utopia in which milk and whey shall flow more opulently than in the new Jerusalem. He is flanked by a company of jackals who pluck the corpse of the state's treasury to dry bones. He selects as an object of attack some religious or racial group that is weak and relatively defenseless, and loads upon its back the sins of the people, preparatory to driving it into the wilderness as a sacrificial goat."

"To a demagogue on the Pacific coast, the scapegoat very likely will be the Nisei," the Georgia governor adds. "When he lived in Germany, before he put a bullet through his brain, his scapegoat was labeled Jew; his soul goes marching on in Boston, where he suppresses books, and overturns the monuments in graveyards, and writes filth on the walls of synagogues, and waylays little Jewish paper carriers on their way home at evening. In the South he hates 'niggers.'"

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Great Nisei Novel

It cannot be said that the Nisei are an inarticulate group. A plethora of Nisei publications, before, during and since the war, provides evidence to the contrary. Most of these, however, are strictly ventures in journalism and there is little published writing of serious contest by Nisei.

Although individual Nisei have been relatively successful in other fields of art, such as in painting, sculpture and the dance, and successful to a lesser degree in music, none has achieved national recognition in creative writing.

There was a time out on the Coast, back in the 1930s, when we knew any number of Nisei who were going to write "the Nisei novel." That book, like the "great American novel" which most newspapermen are always going to write "one of these days," still remains to be written. Projected novels make a fascinating subject of conversation over midnight coffee but the fascination too often pales before the inevitable dawn.

There were so many who were going to "write a book" that it is difficult to account for their literary sterility. Of course, the writing profession is one of the most tedious known to man and competes with dish-washing and floor-mopping for sheer drudgery. The obstetrics of novel writing involve anguish and pain, accompanied by the dread fear that the thing probably won't find a publisher.

Today novels and documentary books are being published about the Nisei but most of them are not the works of Nisei writers. The would-be novelists we knew out on the Coast have gone their many and separate ways. Several are still newspapermen. One went all the way out to Singapore and stayed there. Another is now a successful businessman. Still another is a doctor in a Southern city. The girls are now matrons with children to raise and dress for school. Others are obscured by the anonymity of everyday metropolitan living.

Most of the published writers of Japanese ancestry in recent years in the United States have not been American Nisei. Canadian-born S. I. Hayakawa, a member of the faculty of Illinois Tech, is the author of "Language in Action," which was a Book of the Month club selection in December, 1941. Mr. Hayakawa, whose learned discussions of both race relations and boogie-woogie are a weekly feature of the Chicago Defender, is an outstanding authority on semantics. Haru Matsui, who is writing a new book, wrote "The Restless Wave," which Modern Age brought out in 1941. Jun Iwamatsu (Taro Yashima) did both the drawings and text of "The New Sun," the story of an anti-fascist artist which Henry Holt published in 1943, and is now at work on "The Horizon is Calling," which will probably include his wartime experiences in OWI and OSS. Shidzue Kato (the former Baroness Ishimoto) wrote "Facing Two Ways" and was the translator of Ashihei Hino's "Wheat and Soldiers" (Farrar and Rinehart, 1939). Toru Matsumoto's "Beyond Prejudice" (Friendship Press, 1946) is the story of his American experiences.

The first full-fledged book by a Japanese American on evacuation and relocation center experiences will be published next week by Columbia University Press. It is the work of Mine Okubo who already has established a considerable reputation as an artist. Miss Okubo has done the 300 drawings and text of "Citizen 13660," the story of an evacuee at the Tanforan assembly center and the Topaz relocation camp.

Ralph G. Martin, who made a wartime reputation as a combat correspondent for Stars and Stripes and Yank Magazine, has written Ben Kuroki's story in "The Boy from Nebraska," which will be published by Harper's next month. The book has the speed and impact of a hard-hitting novel and will include several unpublicized (because of War Department security regulations) experiences of Sgt. Kuroki.

The West Coast evacuation will not lack for documentation. Two important forthcoming books will present the distillate of the monumental wartime project which Prof. Dorothy Thomas headed at

the University of California. Titled, "The Spoilage" and "Salvage," the books will document and interpret the experiences of the Japanese American evacuees. The first book, "The Spoilage," concerned chiefly with the Lake segregation. The talents of Charles Kikuchi, Frank Miyamoto, Tamotsu Shibutani, James Sabo and many other Nisei have contributed to the University of California evacuation and relocation study whose work will be summarized in the two volumes. In addition, several monographs will be published on the social, political and economic conditions underlying the evacuation.

Another important addition to the documentation of the evacuation will be the forthcoming WRA reports which are scheduled for early publication and will be available in limited quantities to the public. These reports, compiled by community analysts at the various centers, will touch on every phase of the evacuation experience of Japanese American group.

Alexander Leighton's "The Evening of Men" (Princeton University, 1945), the story of a Colorado River relocation center already has become an important guide to the behavior of a displaced and interned population. Another community analyst, Prof. LaViolette, who was at Heart Mountain in 1942 and 1943, is the author of "Americans of Japanese Ancestry," published by the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, which is mainly drawn from his study of the West Coast Japanese population in the year just before the outbreak of war. Prof. LaViolette is now preparing a companion book on Japanese Canadians. The books by Leighton and LaViolette probably will be followed by books by several of the other sociologists and anthropologists who served an important function for the WRA in the relocation centers.

Another phase of the evacuation story, the relocation of the sands of displaced students in colleges and universities throughout the country, will be told by Bob O'Brien, dean of men at the University of Washington, who headed the student relocation program in 1943.

Recent books, such as Sam Stantino's novel, "Tale of Twain," and Louis Adam's actual, "Dinner at the White House," comment on the evacuation. Oboler's "The Family Naga" the radio play presented on Mutual network last fall struck a strong blow for dramatic fair play in the return of evacuees to their former homes. It will be published in a forthcoming collection of Mr. Oboler's radio writings for radio.

Carey McWilliams' "Prejudice: The Japanese Americans," remains the best single book to date on the evacuation story from the standpoint of its political and economic implications. Mr. McWilliams also discusses the Japanese Americans in "Brothers Under Skin" and in his most recent work, "Southern California Country."

Bradford Smith, author of the novels with Japanese background is now writing a book on the Nisei Americans for the "New Nations" series which Life will publish under the general editorship of Louis Adam. The true story of a Nisei caught in the evacuation will be told in Rackham Holt's "The Closed Door," which will include illustrations by Henry Fukuhara.

An authorized book on the Combat Team, including the story of all of the men who served with the regiment overseas, will be published this fall by Indiana Journal.

The Nisei story in World War II will not lack for documentation whether the Nisei write the story or not.

Denver JACL Group Will Take Part in Community Meeting

DENVER, Colo. — Members of the Denver JACL will participate in the community conference on employment, housing, health and recreation called for Sept. 21 at the Denver Unity Council at the Albany Hotel.

Vagaries

Protest . . .

Protesting efforts by their employers to form a company union, two Nisei girls were among the employees of the Bankers Trust Company on Wall Street, New York, who picketed the building last week. The girls are members of the CIO's office and professional workers union. . . . Kenneth Yasuda, Nisei poet, will have a book of translations of Japanese haiku poems published this fall by Knopf under the title, "Pepper Pod." . . . Milton Ozaki's first novel, "The Cuckoo Clock," a mystery story with a Chicago background, has been published by Ziff Davis. Ozaki is the operator of a successful Michigan boulevard beauty salon, in addition to his mystery writing.

Refugee . . .

College students at Wasida university are continuing their drive for the early return to Japan of Ikuo Oyama, a former leader of Japanese democratic forces, who was forced to leave the country because of his political views and because of threats against his life. For the past thirteen years Oyama has been on the faculty of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. He is now doing the English translation of Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe's book on the Japanese Constitution for Northwestern. . . . Waseda students, who have held mass meetings in Tokyo urging Oyama's return, want him to take over the presidency of the university. . . . Oyama and Sanzo Natsuka, who escaped the militarists and went to Moscow and later to China, were the two outstanding Japanese political exiles.

Legion . . .

Both Ben Kuroki and Mike Masaka are members of the Duncan-Paris post of the American Legion in New York City which was denied a permanent charter by the Legion's New York State department last week. Marion (See Here, Private) Hargrove is post commander and its membership is comprised mainly of former staff members of Stars and Stripes, Yank and other Army publications.

Transition . . .

The transition of the Denver Post from its former anti-Nisei attitude seems to be about complete. In addition to acquiring two Nisei on its editorial staff, the Post is now sold by young Japanese American newsboys along Denver's Larimer street. . . . Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney of Honolulu, may return to politics as a candidate for the territorial senate from Oahu on the GOP ticket. . . . It's believed that the great majority of Japanese American cannery workers voting in the recent NLRB jurisdictional election in Northern California voted for the CIO's Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers union because of the discriminatory policy of the AFL's Teamster's Union toward members of the group during the war. . . . Opposition by the Teamster's Union is a major factor in the inability of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry to get back their old jobs along produce row in Seattle.

Aquatics . . .

Bill Smith, Jr., national AAU swimming champion in the 100 meters, turned down a trip as United States representative to meet Alex Jany of France at Paris when AAU officials declined Smith's request to name Kiyoshi Nakama, former AAU champion in the middle distances, as Smith's coach and manager for the trip. Halo Hirose, former teammate of both Smith and Nakama, went to Paris on the U. S. squad. . . . Following the victory of the Hawaii University Swimming Club in the National AAU swimming championships at Honolulu, the University of Hawaii has received many requests from mainland students who wish to enter the school so that they will be able to train under famed swimming coach Soichi Sakamoto. . . . Smith, Hirose and Nakama are three of Sakamoto's swimming proteges.

Kegler . . .

Taki Takemoto, one of the country's top Nisei bowlers, recently challenged any Nisei kegler in the country for a nine-game series.

Book Review: Forrest LaViolette Studies The Japanese Americans

By ELMER R. SMITH
AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, A Study of Assimilation in the American Community, by Forrest E. LaViolette. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 1945.

Dr. LaViolette in the preface states the case for his book when he says: "It describes, in summary and through many examples, some of the problems of these people, problems resulting from a bi-racial, bi-cultural milieu in which racial discrimination is a compelling fact of life."

The nine chapter headings summarize the main fields of presentation: I, The Two Generations; II, The Japanese Family; III, The Japanese Community; IV, The Vocational Problem; V, Meeting the Vocational Problem; VI, Problems of Marriage; VII, Community Problems; VIII, Discrimination and Feelings of Inferiority; IX, Assimilation. Added to the presentation is a selected bibliography of unpublished material made up mostly of papers written by Nisei and Kibei as special assignments for Dr. LaViolette while he was at the University of Washington and unpublished masters' theses at various universities.

The Nisei will be much disturbed by some of the material presented by the author, especially by the chapters on the Japanese Family, the Japanese Community, and Discrimination and Feelings of Inferiority.

The reviewer is doubtful if some of the material presented in these chapters are truly representative of the situations presented, especially the pictures drawn of the iron-clad restrictions dominating the life of the Nisei relative to the points made by the author. For example, such statements as the following seem to be too severe to be taken as of scientific value: "In the Japanese family, there is apparently very little 'reasoning' with a child, even after he is fifteen or sixteen years of age. The technique of parental control is essentially that of ordering and forbidding." "Apparently little praise is given the Japanese child."

These statements may be legitimate if based upon the type of material presented by LaViolette, but similar "typed examples" could be very easily collected from any group and a like conclusion drawn, but without validity if applied to the community or communities or families as a whole. This is the basic criticism one needs to make of a large part of the book. Such examples and conclusions as are given lead one into the development of negative impressions of the life and social activities of the Nisei in the United States, and to the reviewer are not justified.

The two chapters on the vocational problems of the Japanese Americans are the best in the book, and any Nisei will find them worthwhile and stimulating. The material presented in these chapters give an excellent summary of the status and problems the Nisei faced at the beginning of 1942, and with this material as a background the experiences and vocational desires of the Nisei that developed during their evacuation and relocation into various parts of the United States should have great value. The same can be said for the chapter on Community Problems.

The chapter on Assimilation is both disturbing and challenging. It is, however, valid to say that some of the "situations" described by LaViolette have been modified somewhat through the experiences of the Nisei in various parts of the United States and in the armed forces. The Nisei seem to have been able to make more efficient adjustments to their social environment than many other persons of so-called "minority status."

One paragraph seems to be pertinent in summarizing the total "assimilation question," and the reviewer would suggest that

His challenge was taken up by Tady Shimizu of Los Angeles and the match was held on Sept. 14 at the Vogue alleys. Shimizu won with a 1680, an average of 186. The next night Taketomo hit a 687 for three games in a league match, an average of 229. . . . Galen Weaver, former pastor of the Church of the Crossroads in Honolulu, is now in New York and hopes to get Nisei interested in his Congressional project to eliminate racial distinctions in churches. Rev. Weaver took an active part in the campaign against passage of an anti-alien land law in Colorado in 1944.

it is the basic challenging statement of the whole book: "It is evident that neither cultural nor psychological marginalism of Americans of Japanese ancestry is fixed or final. It is found within the group in varying degrees, and it does not suffice to classify them as either marginal or non-marginal. Before the full developments of marginalism can be studied in the second generation it will be necessary to study its trend within the third generation." (p. 178).

The book is in some places questionable, but all Nisei interested in getting a "bird's eye" view of what one social scientist has been able to say about the Americans of Japanese ancestry should become acquainted with this method of presentation. The author has sincerely presented a series of reports by various Nisei on their so-

Washington News-Letter Nisei Amputee Is Winning His Most Important Battle

By JOHN KITASAKO

Pfc. Wilson Makabe, an amputee at Walter Reed Hospital, is applying the same brand of courage that led him to volunteer for the 442nd and slug it out on the bloody battlefronts of Italy to his personal battle to readjust his entire life minus his right leg and with a left limb that had five compound fractures and a score of other injuries.

And he is winning. He is winning the battle of the wheelchair just as other amputees in hospitals all over America are winning it—on sheer guts. In many respects this is a tougher battle than that fought by a rifleman, because he is fighting it alone, and because despair and self-pity are insidious enemies that are always within him ready to strike if he lets down his guard.

It's been two years since he was injured—two long years that have seen him in hospitals in Italy, Miami, Atlantic City, Bushnell out in Utah, and finally Walter Reed. He figures it will be next summer at the earliest before he'll be discharged.

He never complains about his handicap. He says he just never figured it worthwhile. To able-bodied people, shrugging off a disadvantage like that may sound a bit like pseudo heroism, but it isn't.

Being without one leg and with his other leg all battered up is a physical handicap, to be sure, but not a mental handicap. When he thinks of other fellows who are worse off than he is, he considers himself lucky, lucky to be still in possession of his five senses.

He figures that his handicap has given him some advantages he would not have gotten had he come back whole. He's had a lot of time to think and to know himself better, and that has widened his outlook on life. Before he went overseas, he had planned to go back to the family farm at Loomis, California, if he returned alive. Now he intends to enter college after discharge, and he's having fun drafting an entirely new course of life.

Life in an amputee ward is not boring if you are determined not to let grass grow under your foot, says Wilson. He and his wheelchair are a familiar sight around Washington, because he really gets around. To him it's just a matter of calling a cab and having his collapsible wheelchair folded up in the rear compartment, and off he goes.

He's at the Nisei YWCA-USO every Saturday night with his buddy Terry Kato, of Honolulu, who is also a patient in the same ward. During the week he goes to shows, sees plays at the National Theater, attends ball

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Man's Tastes in Food Rarely Change

Denver, Colo.

If you've ever yearned for a thick, juicy steak—as many of you probably are doing now—you'll understand what we mean when we say man's tastes for food rarely change.

We happened to be in a Denver "sushi" store recently when a couple of Nisei GIs came in. Both wore the patch of the 442nd and from their looks they had been on the road for some time.

"This must be the place," one of them said as they peered into the door. Then he spied some "sushi" in the refrigerated showcase and he almost shouted: "They gottum, they gottum, they gottum."

A girl clerk stepped up and asked: "Can I help you boys?"

"Gimme \$5 worth of that," the first G. I. said, pointing into the showcase.

The girl said something that sounded like "Huh," but she might have been merely catching her breath.

By that time the soldier had gotten a grip on himself and he had the presence of mind to say: "How much is that stuff, anyhow?"

More on Food

This column's severest critic, friend wife of course, warns us that we have been pontificating from the heights too much recent-

cial experiences. While there are a number of statements and conclusions in the book that do not check with the studies and experiences of the reviewer, the book is definitely worth reading by the Nisei.

ly about things for which Joe and Ann Nisei don't give a hoot. So this week we'll continue to chat about food for a while. That's because food is one of our favorite topics, conversationally as well as in a more direct approach.

We could understand the feelings of those sushi-starved G. I.s because we've been through somewhat similar experiences, gustatorially speaking.

Years ago on our first trip to the Alaska salmon canneries we existed for two months on a diet which basically was rice and salmon three times a day. We were youngsters barely in our teens, so we had no other diversions such as women or wine to get our minds off the subject of food.

We'd stay awake nights talking about all the ice cream and pop we were going to consume the moment we hit a civilized town. And most of us lived up to our ambitions.

Some years later we felt starved at times in Shanghai where about once a week we'd splurge on a meal which included mushroom soup, sharks fins, birdsnest soup, Peking duck baked in clay, chicken wrapped in parchment and steamed and a tableload of other exotic dishes. But we would have traded all that for an honest-to-goodness hamburger plus chilled tomatoes and mayonnaise and a milkshake.

Mike Who Is 6

Mike, who now is 6, had his first introduction to crime recently. He got into a radio newscast about a bandit who robbed a theater.

"What did the announcer say?" Mike asked.

"He said a man held up a theater," his mother explained.

"Held up a theater? How could he? It's too heavy."

After that part of it was explained he wanted to know why the bandit had taken to robbery. Because he probably wanted some money, he was told.

The next question demonstrated that Mike has the makings of a lawyer or policeman. "Why doesn't he go to work?" Then just to prove that he still is a little boy at heart, he added: "Hasn't the robber got a mommy to give him money if he wanted it?"

Conveniences

Man has become so dependent upon modern conveniences that he is lost in a new town without a car. That's us.

We, like a couple of million other American families, feel we need a car. But new ones are virtually unobtainable. Meanwhile their prices continue to rise higher and higher as OPA yields to manufacturers' demands, and our bankroll grows thinner and thinner without too much effort on our part.

We'd like to get an interim jalopy to get us around town until that new car materializes. But even a jalopy is a luxury. A 15-year-old car is worth more in dollars today than it was 10 years ago. This want ad appeared in a newspaper recently: For sale, 1919 Ford, Ruxtel axle. Will take \$125 for quick sale. . . .

Until the dilemma solves itself of its own accord, we continue to be regular patrons of the Denver Tramways company.

Chinese Americans

Min Yasui said there are 90,000 persons of Chinese descent in the continental United States. We said 40,000. Since we once entered a chop suey joint and the proprietor greeted us in Cantonese, we have fancied ourselves as an expert of vague proportions on the question of the Chinese Nisei.

The U. S. census bureau proved us both wrong. There are a few thousand less than 80,000 Chinese in the United States, and about 40,000 are American-born. The average age of the Chinese Nisei is considerably greater than that of the Japanese Nisei.

(Continued on page 6)

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Personality Sketch:
The Raymond Booths Still Fight For Justice for Evacuees

By HERBERT WADA

Even before the dates were set for the mass evacuation in 1942, it was quite evident that the Evacuation Order which cleared the coastal states of all persons of Japanese extraction did not arise out of military necessity, but from pressure exerted in certain places by certain groups which had for their aims and purposes the taking over of the vast industries already built by the Issei and Nisei. It was most natural at such a time that many persons shied away—afraid of being tagged as "Jap sympathizers." Yet, there were some who realized the great injustice done and offered their regrets. There were still others—although a handful—who faced the already prejudiced public in attempting to make the people understand our plight and circumstances instead of going to the evacuees and telling them how much they were wronged.

There was a couple, long a friend of the people, who at that time were living in Pasadena. They sold their beautiful home when the evacuees sold theirs and evacuated the Coast when the evacuees did. They traveled throughout the eastern and middle western states like nomads, preaching, lecturing, informing and educating the public on "fair play" thus laying a strong foundation for relocation. They were the Booths—Dr. and Mrs. G. Ramond Booth.

Mr. Booth's first contact with Japanese Americans was made when he accepted the position of executive secretary of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Service Committee in 1940, at which time the service committee became convinced that there might be more trouble with Japan before the situation was clarified. He was requested to familiarize himself as much as possible with the so-called Oriental question and it was some time during that interval the Committee on Japanese American problems was organized. Mr. Gurney Binford, who had lived in Japan for over forty years with his wife was elected chairman of that committee.

When the Southern California Japanese Church Federation was formed at a conference held at Mar Casa Lodge in Balboa Beach, Mr. Booth was not only one of those who were invited to attend, but was also a speaker at that gathering. This experience reaffirmed his already strong conviction of faith in the loyalty to this country of both the Issei and the Nisei.

With the coming of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Booth's committee was strengthened in anticipation of a growing prejudice against the Japanese Americans. It was Mr. Booth's duty to keep in close contact with the local and federal authorities and the JACL for new developments. It was through this medium that he became convinced despite the assertions made to the contrary by public officials, that total evacuation was inevitable. He expected that the first evacuation as a trial balloon would be from Terminal Island. As it developed, his surmise was correct. It was through Mr. Booth's committee that arrangements were made to take over the old Forsythe School and several language schools to temporarily shelter those who had no place to go.

After the original mass evacuation order was issued, the Social Security Agency of the federal government was asked to handle the social and welfare aspects of the problem. Mr. Booth was asked by Mr. Neustadt, who was then the director, to become a dollar-a-year consultant for the agency. This he gladly accepted. This opportunity gave Mr. Booth an add-

ed advantage in traveling throughout the areas where evacuees resided on the coast. When the Tolman congressional committee held its hearings on the Coast, he was prepared better than ever before in offering unbiased testimony before the committee.

When the War Relocation Authority was established, Mr. Booth was offered a position under Milton Eisenhower, who was then director, but he did not participate in the program for the reason that he did not believe in the evacuation or detention of persons solely on racial grounds. He continued his services with the American Friends Service Committee with his attention directed solely to the problems of the people in assembly centers. He made transcontinental lecture tours on evacuation as far to the southeast as North Carolina, and north to Vermont and back again. He and the service committee were responsible for the first Christmas project, which was later taken up by other churches through the nation.

With the passing of time, Mr. Booth became aware of the fact that the only sane and practical solution, now that the evacuation was complete, was an individualized relocation or resettlement program, and so, when he was offered a position as relocation officer in Cincinnati, Ohio, he readily accepted it. He not only served as relocation officer there, but also as public and domestic relations counselor and coordinator to the relocatees. Mrs. Booth was an unpaid member and chairwoman of a self-organized club of influential Cincinnatians which devoted its time to solving the housing problems of the relocatees there. As a result, the Booths have left behind them, what is generally known today as the "Booth Colony," comprised of over two thousand people.

On June 1st, 1944, Mr. Booth took over management of the Chicago WRA office. He was never "to big" to meet the Issei and Nisei personally, and spent more time out in the "bull pen" than behind his desk. He was a constant visitor on North Clark street where most of the relocatees congregated.

With the opening of the coast for the relocatees in December, 1944, Mr. Booth was transferred to the Los Angeles office. Upon his arrival, he found the WRA on the west coast was hide-bound and jittery, despite the readiness of the mayor, the churches, the police and federal authorities and the social agencies to assist in the relocation program. The local office was instructed not to assist in job-finding, househunting or in any of the services rendered in other parts of the country. Mr. Booth's duty was mainly confined to the creation of good public relations and the certification of applicants wanting to return.

WRA even refused to employ Nisei on the coast until forced to do so some weeks later by Mr. Myer. WRA Administration Instructions

John Kitasako
Washington Newsletter

(Continued from page 5)
despite its shortcomings, is the best there is, and that in the long run, the forces of freedom and justice will win out.
The kid from Loomis has lost a leg; he has lost his home. But he has not lost faith in himself and faith in American democracy. That's the kind of stuff that makes good Americans, and that's the weapon he's using to fight his way back into the American stream of life as a useful upstanding citizen. Faith and courage always pay off.

CAPITAL NOTES

Tad Sunohara, an economist at OPA, leaves next week to enter the Columbia University School of Business on a scholarship... Eiko Narita has been made secretary to Sol Segal, assistant director of the OPA Food Price Division.
Hank Goshu expects to transfer from the Washington Documents Center to the State Department within two months. A number of Nisei and Issei will be affected by the reduction in staff at the Documents Center.

were given wrong interpretations which were trying and frustrating. He learned through reliable sources that the end job of relocation was not to be relocation at all, but forced re-evacuation without plans for the caring of the "dislocatees" who returned to Los Angeles. This prompted him to resign from office and take up a position as executive director in the Council for Civic Unity. This organization deals with all racial minority problems in Los Angeles. He keeps on fighting for the cause of one race on earth—the HUMAN RACE.

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Nancy Okazaki Wins 4-Year Scholarship To Swarthmore

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Pa.—Nancy Okazaki of Honolulu, territorial winner of the Pepsi-Cola national scholarship awards, arrived here recently to begin her studies at Swarthmore. Her scholarship entitles her to four years in college, and includes tuition, traveling allowance and \$25 monthly to help defray costs. Scholarships were awarded by the Pepsi-Cola company to two students in each state and one in each territory.

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Mid-Columbia Picnic
HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Cool, placid Frog Lake was the scene of the first post-evacuation picnic held by the Mid-Columbia JACL. About seventy-five persons enjoyed swimming, baseball, hiking and refreshments.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mori, Magna, Utah, a girl on Sept. 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yamada a girl, Ann Naomi, in New York City last week.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Inaba a boy, Michael Ken, in New York City last week.
To Dr. and Mrs. Wataru Sutow, Sandy, Utah, a girl on Sept. 14.
To Mr. and Mrs. John Hatai, 620 South First West St., Salt Lake City, a girl on Sept. 16.
To Mr. and Mrs. Reo Inouye, 431 W. 121st St., New York City, a girl, Cheryl Suzuko, on Aug. 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. Aster Kondo, Route 1, Box 369, Loomis, Calif., a boy, Denis Jiro, on Aug. 16.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fujioka, Route 1, Box 15, Loomis, Calif., a girl, Patricia Ann, on Aug. 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Oyama, 2543 Fifteenth St., Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiyuke Uchida, 2230 Champa, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo K. Kasamatsu, Henderson, Colo., a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Kinoshita, 3616 Williams St., Denver, a girl.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Nakawatase, 2355 Cleveland Place, Denver, a boy.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yuji Nishimoto, 1026 29th St., Denver, a girl.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shinn Adachi, 2944 High St., Denver, a boy.

DEATHS
Franklin Uchima, 10, on Sept. 15 in Los Angeles.
Eiko Hamanishi on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles.
Minoru Imori on Sept. 6 in Long Beach, Calif.
Setsuko Ikeda, infant, in Selma, Calif.
Ishii Kyukichi of Lafayette, Colo. Roy Tuhara, 1860 Lawrence St., Denver.
Katsugoro Someya, 2801 Pine St., San Francisco, on Sept. 15.
Mrs. Shizu Uyeshima on Sept. 10 in Denver.

MARRIAGES
Miyoshi Mochizuki to Masanao Endo on Sept. 7 in San Francisco.
Alice Tokuno to Roy Ko in New York City.

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Chicago Wedding

CHICAGO — Before an altar decked with white gladioli and candles, Miss Toyo Miyata, daughter of Mrs. T. Miyata of New York, became the bride of Mr. Alan Hagio, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hagio of Stockton, California, on September 7 in the chapel of the Olivet institute. The Rev. G. Kono of the Midwest Buddhist church presided. Attendants for the bride were Mrs. Hiroshi Mayeda, Terrie Miyata and Elaine Nishimura. The best man was Sanji Kukuyama, with Dr. Ben Chikaraishi and George Matsuura serving as ushers. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. James Nishimura.

Wedding
NEW YORK—Miss Rose Kai, formerly of Santa Rosa, Calif., and Tetsuo Osaki, formerly of Clarksburg, Calif., were married in New York on Sept. 3. The Rev. Alfred Akamatsu officiated.

Grayce Ritsu Kaneda to Hiroshi Uyehara on Sept. 14 in Philadelphia.
Hiromichi Kuwamoto, to Michiko Fujita on Aug. 8 in Fresno.
Shinji Jack Okamura of Reedley to Mary Tamiye Tashiro, Orosi, Calif., on Aug. 17.
Masako Nagao to Chester Tanaka of St. Louis, Mo. on Sept. 15 in New York City.
Ida Nakamura, Portland, Ore., and Yuji Hiromura, also of Portland, on Sept. 16 in New York City.
Takeo Kuwabara, Lodi, Calif., to Nelson Kawate of Utah on Sept. 15 in New York City.
Toyoko Miyata to Kagoro Hagio on Sept. 7 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
John Y. Nishimura, Brighton and Tazuko Koyama, Denver, in Denver.
Ted M. Kino and Kimiko Kumada in Denver.
Mori Kutsuma and Kane Y. Kuge in Denver.

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California Commission Initiates Move for Reinstatement of Nisei Ousted in 1942 Action

No Mention Made Of Disloyalty Charges At L. A. Hearings

LOS ANGELES—Without mention of original "disloyalty" charges upon which Nisei employees of the state of California were ousted in the spring of 1942, the state Civil Service commission Tuesday took its first step toward reinstatement of 11 Nisei whose hearings were held in Los Angeles, the Rafu Shimpō reported.

While reinstatement for the Nisei was "practically assured," as it was for 25 Nisei whose cases were heard in San Francisco on Sept. 5, the state was definitely hedging on the back pay issue, the Rafu Shimpō stated.

In a two-hour, 15-minute hearing which took place in the State building in Los Angeles, Wilmer Morse, deputy attorney general of the personnel board, fired several questions at the Nisei, though the question of their loyalty was never brought up.

Benjamin D. Frantz, hearing officer for the board, said final decision would probably be handed down within 60 days.

Defendants at the suspension

hearing, were Sadame Nomi and Mary Ishikawa, formerly of Sacramento; Ann Kodama, Mariko Komatsuka and Ken Nishimura of Los Angeles, represented by James C. Purcell of San Francisco.

Fumiko Kobayashi of Glendale, Arizona; Takeshi Sakurai, Miki Miyamoto and Doreen Hasegawa, represented by Watson and Hart.

Two others, Chizuko Takahashi and Teru Watanabe, now of Chicago were unable to be present for the court session.

The Nisei defended by Hart and Watson stood firm on their insistence upon back pay dating from the day of suspension, March 4, 1942, to November, 1943, when it was learned that the state personnel board requested the appearance of the Nisei for hearings.

The back salary was expected to amount to about \$2100 per person.

It was reported that the Nisei represented by Purcell were only claiming back pay to date of evacuation.

Attorney Edward E. Hart asserted that the six Nisei who are asking for full salary to November 30, 1943, have full claim to this amount, since charges were dismissed by Deputy Attorney General Morse.

While awards for back pay may take from eight months to a year, his clients are determined to take their case to the superior court, if necessary, to clear their salary claims, it was reported.

Portland JACL Group Schedules "Fun Night"

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League is planning a JACL Fun Night for Saturday, September 28, at 7:30 p. m. at the Williams Avenue YWCA, 6 North Tillamook at Williams avenue.

A public meeting will be held at 7 a. m., before the festivities, under the chairmanship of Tosh Kuge. The events to follow will be open to the public, and everyone has been invited to attend.

Frances Moriyasu and Mary Furusho will be co-chairmen for the program, assisted by Florence Anazawa, May Zakoji, Ted Takaya, Pollie Minamoto, Marian Hara, Tamae Yamamoto and Tosh Tamiyasu.

Hirose Places Third in Paris Swimming Race

Ex-GI Swimmer Is U. S. Representative In 100-Meter Event

PARIS, France — Halo Hirose, Nisei war veteran, represented the United States in the finals of the men's 100-meter free-style swimming event of the Grand Prix de Paris on Sept. 2 at Tourelles pool and finished in third place behind Alex Jany of France, European champion, and Perolof Olsson of Sweden.

Jany won the event in 58.7s. Hirose, former member of the 442nd Combat Team and a member of Ohio State University's 1946 NCAA championship squad, finished in 59s.

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CCF Leader Asks Relaxation Of Canada's Nisei Restrictions

Three Nisei Troops Aboard Grounded Army Transport

SAN FRANCISCO—Three Nisei soldiers were among the returning GIs aboard the Bardstown Victory when the transport, bound for San Francisco from the Orient, grounded off the Farallone Islands off San Francisco last week.

The vessel was backed off the rocks and was able to proceed under its own power into the harbor.

The Nisei troops on board were Staff Sgt. Kenji Hosokawa of Sacramento, T/5 Henry Kato of Gilroy and Tech. Sgt. Harry Miyagishima of San Francisco.

Jessie Watanabe Weds Edward Saibara At Webster, Texas

WEBSTER, Tex.—Miss Jessie Watanabe was married to Edward Saibara of Webster, Texas at the Webster Presbyterian church on Sept. 1, the Rev. Robert L. Burns, minister, officiating. The ceremony was attended by many friends from the Rio Grande Valley, Houston, and vicinity. The bride was given away by James Hisatomi of Farmington, Mich.

Miss Watanabe is the second daughter of the late Rev. Paul Y. Watanabe of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Watanabe, who now resides in Chicago. She is a graduate of Abilene High school and Hardin-Simmons university of Abilene, Texas. Prior to her marriage, she was employed as stenographer at the University of Chicago.

Saibara is the second son of K. Saibara, large-scale rice grower and prominent citizen of Webster for a number of years. He is a graduate of Webster schools and attended Texas A & M College.

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Government Policy Subject of Debate In House of Commons

OTTAWA, Canada—Relaxation of present restrictions on the movements of Japanese Canadians was asked in Commons by Angus MacInnis, CCF, Vancouver East, mitted to the bar.

Mr. MacInnis said there was no longer necessity for regulations which required a Japanese Canadian who was an employe of the Saskatchewan government to obtain a police permit so that he could go to Nova Scotia to be admitted to the bar.

(The New Canadians, Nisei weekly paper, reported that Mr. MacInnis' reference was to George Tamaki who recently became the first Canadian of Japanese ancestry to be admitted to law practice in the Dominion.)

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell answered the CCF representative with a statement that it was necessary for his department to maintain complete control over the movements of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada until dispersal of the Japanese Canadian evacuees to various parts of Canada was completed.

Mr. MacInnis also suggested appointment of a commission to deal with property confiscated by the government from the Japanese Canadians.

John Blackmore, Social Credit member from Lethbridge, entered the House of Commons discussion on Japanese Canadians by praising Minister Mitchell's handling of the "Japanese situation" both during and after the war. Blackmore said, however, that Mr. Mitchell had not always been able to do as he wished because he had been "interfered with by people who run up and down the country passing resolutions and shedding crocodile tears by the buckets."

William Irvine, CCF, Cariboo, and other CCF members in Commons arose and invited Blackmore to name those to whom reference was made. Blackmore said he had no intention of injecting names into the argument.

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