



Thirteen Japanese Americans Win Election to Territorial, County Offices in Hawaii

Members of Group Return to Hawaiian Politics After Wartime Absence; Tsukiyama Elected to Senate; Many Win With CIO-PAC Backing

HONOLULU, T. H.—Thirteen candidates of Japanese ancestry were elected to the territorial legislature and to county supervisory posts in the elections on Nov. 5.

The election results marked the return of Japanese Americans to elective posts in the territory for the first time since 1942 when all Americans of Japanese ancestry withdrew from the 1942 elections.

Wilfred Tsukiyama, veteran Republican leader and former city and county attorney in Honolulu, was elected to the territorial senate from the city of Honolulu, polling more than 23,000 votes.

Attorney Files Memorandum in Takahashi Case

Charges Discriminatory Purpose of California Alien Fishing Law

LOS ANGELES—A further memorandum in the Torao Takahashi test case, which questions the legality of the amendments to the California fish and game code barring Japanese aliens from fishing, was filed this week in the California Supreme Court by A. L. Wirin, attorney.

The memorandum charges that the California law barring Issei fishermen was not passed for "conservation purposes," as has been claimed, but was aimed exclusively against persons of Japanese descent and is therefore unconstitutional because of race discrimination.

The memorandum furnishes statistics disclosing that fishermen of Japanese descent have always been a small minority of those who have applied in California for a commercial fishing license and that the only aliens ineligible to citizenship who applied for such licenses are aliens of Japanese descent.

The test case, sponsored by the Japanese Fishermen's Association, will affect the rights of hundreds of Issei fishermen in California. It is being backed by the Japanese American Citizens League and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Nisei Ex-GIs Learn Furniture Business Under VA Program

SEATTLE—Two Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team now are learning the furniture-building business through the Veterans' Administration on-the-job training program, it was reported here.

The two Seattle veterans are Taiji Takayoshi and Richard Set-suda.

California Personnel Board Reinstates Nisei Employees

Ten Former Nisei Workers Win Right To Return to Jobs

LOS ANGELES—Reinstatement of ten Americans of Japanese ancestry who were discharged from California state civil service jobs in March and April of 1942 was ordered by the State Personnel Board at a hearing in the State building.

Most of the group were employed in Los Angeles and Sacramento. The board also ordered that payments of salary from the date of discharge until the date of evacuation, totaling approximately \$1150, be paid the employees.

A number of other Japanese Americans already have been reinstated and hearings on additional applications are pending.

Those reinstated are Ann H. Kodama, Sadame Nomi, Kenneth Nishimura, Haruko Nakamura,

California Personnel Board Discusses Nisei Petitions

SACRAMENTO—The State Personnel Board met here on Nov. 8 and 9 to discuss the petitions of 16 Japanese Americans for reinstatement to their jobs in the California civil service, from which they were suspended under a blanket order in March, 1942.

The announcement of a decision to reinstate the group was expected following the recommendations of the attorney general's office for such action on the ground that the Nisei employees had been cleared by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority.

Mariko Komatsuka, Chizue Sally Kawamoto, Satoye Kawakita, Mary Ishikawa, Mariya Fukuda and Alice Abe.

Petition for Rehearing Filed In Oyama Land Law Case

AVC Post Named For Nisei Hero Parades in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—The Sadao Munemori chapter of the American Veterans Committee marched in the Armistice Day parade here.

The Munemori chapter of the AVC formerly was Metropolitan chapter No. 1. It was renamed in honor of the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Members of the Munemori chapter honored Mrs. Nawa Munemori, mother of the Nisei hero who was killed in Italy while serving with the 442nd Combat Team, during the testimonial dinner for Japanese American veterans and Gold Star mothers on Nov. 3.

Coast JACL Meet Set For December

Week's Postponement Made to Accommodate Northwest Chapters

SAN FRANCISCO—Postponement of the scheduled conference of the JACL chapters on the Pacific Coast from the weekend of November 20 to the weekend of December 7 was announced by Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, during his two-day stop-over in San Francisco.

This postponement will permit the Pacific Northwest District Council which has scheduled a reactivation meeting for the week-end originally set for this area conference to send delegates, it was announced.

The local San Francisco chapter will act as hosts for the first Pacific Coast conclave of JACL chapters since the evacuation with Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California regional representative, in charge of the general arrangements.

Delegates from Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington are expected to discuss the general situation and the mutual problems confronting persons of Japanese ancestry in their respective sections and to develop a coordinated program of action for 1947.

National president Hito Okada of Salt Lake City, Utah, is expected to attend as well as national first vice president George J. Inagaki of Venice, California.

OREGON REPEALS RESTRICTIONS ON CHINESE ALIENS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The people of Oregon at the elections on Nov. 5 repealed a 50-year-old law under which Chinese aliens are prohibited from ownership of agricultural and mining property.

The vote for the removal of the restrictions on Chinese aliens was 156,355 to 131,569.

Nisei Quits Post in Protest Against "Jim Crow" Policy

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The resignation of a Nisei playground supervisor and a co-worker in Lincoln, Neb., recently in protest against a discriminatory policy against Negroes has resulted in the abandoning of the discriminatory practice, according to a report in the Fisk university's monthly summary on "race relations."

The Nisei, Joe Ishikawa, and John Parker resigned from their jobs at a playground operated

Argument Declares Rejection Of Proposition 15 by Voters Void Amendments to Law

LOS ANGELES—To obtain a rehearing on the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law and its amendments, the Japanese American Citizens League, in cooperation with the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California, filed a petition for rehearing of the Oyama case on Nov. 14 in the California Supreme Court.

Filed by A. L. Wirin, legal counsel for the National JACL, the petition is countersigned by the Japanese American Citizens

Proposition 15 Defeated by 400 Thousand

Masaoka Believes Two Million Votes Cast on Proposal

LOS ANGELES—Although official tabulations on the Nov. 5 election will not be made public until December 10, it is now apparent that Proposition 15, which proposed to validate amendments to the Alien Land law, was defeated by approximately 400,000 votes, the southern California office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week.

With 13,746 of California's 15,296 precincts reporting, the vote on Proposition 15 was: Yes, 709,038; No, 1,028,651.

(The Associated Press described rejection of Proposition 15 by California voters as giving "a friendly nod to Japanese American servicemen in refusing to approve amendments to the Alien Land law." The A. P. said the proposition "was opposed on the ground it would cheat American-born servicemen of Japanese ancestry of their lands.")

Almost two million votes were cast on Proposition 15, it was reported.

Mike Masaoka, executive secretary, extended the thanks of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee to the many persons and organizations who aided in the defeat of the proposition.

He cited the aid of the Japanese American press as well as the many California newspapers which supported a "NO" vote on the proposition.

Baby Girl Killed By Truck in Driveway Of Sacramento Home

SACRAMENTO—Sanaya Carol Matsuo, 2 years of age, was killed in the driveway of her home on Nov. 9, when she was run over by a truck driven by her father, Kenichi M. Matsuo.

He told highway patrol officers he did not know she was playing in the driveway, but felt a bump after backing the truck for a few feet. He investigated and found her body.

League through their attorneys Wirin and Saburo Kido.

The Supreme Court of California is asked in this petition to reconsider its decision of October 31 upholding the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law in the Oyama case and to set it aside.

A majority of the seven justices on the California Supreme Court must vote to grant the rehearing before the Oyama case can be reargued. If a rehearing is granted, then the high tribunal may, after hearing the arguments, either affirm its previous decision of October 31 or withdraw it in favor of a new opinion.

Three major contentions are listed in the petition for rehearing as reasons for the court to grant the request of the JACL.

The first is that the Oyama decision ignores the rights of Fred Oyama, the American citizen son of K. Oyama, an Issei. The facts in the case disclose that the father made a gift of the property to his son and the argument is that title having been vested in the citizen son cannot be affected by any subsequent acts of the Issei.

The second argument is that the rejection of Proposition 15 by the voters of California has the legal effect of voiding the 1923 and later amendments to the Alien Land Law made by the state legislature. These amendments undertook to make transactions between "ineligible to citizenship" aliens and American citizens illegal as to the date of the original transaction.

According to the petition for rehearing, the purpose of Proposition 15, as stated by its sponsor, Senator Jack B. Tenney, was to validate the legislative amendments to the Alien Land Law. Since the voters refused to validate them, it follows that they must be invalid, null and void.

The third reason advanced was the California Supreme Court ruling that the Statute of Limitations is not available as a defense to escheat proceedings constitutes a denial of the "equal protection of the laws" guarantees of the federal constitution in that the only persons in this state to whom the statute of limitations is not available as a defense to a lawsuit are persons of Japanese ancestry.

The petition for rehearing says in part: "That the Supreme Court of California, by its decision, has made a special law against a particular racial group—and has announced that California has one law for Japanese and another for 'Whites'."

The petition concludes: "This Court has, in effect, by its decision, accentuated the racist features of the Alien Land Law; and did so at a time when the people of California by the rejection of Proposition No. 15 have indicated that they do not approve the shameful practice of racial intolerance."

"It is respectfully suggested that the decision of this Court is written in the shifting sands of time. Hence, it should be recalled; and for it substituted an opinion rooted deep in the solid foundations of the Constitution."

Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, in commenting upon this latest action in the Oyama case, declared that the filing of the petition for rehearing lays the groundwork for an eventual appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Report Renunciants in Texas Detention Camp Placed Under "Relaxed Internment" Policy

306 Accept Transfers To Farm Jobs on New Jersey Project

SAN FRANCISCO — The Department of Justice has placed the approximately four hundred renunciants of Japanese ancestry, who have been under detention in Crystal City, Texas, on "relaxed internment," the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California reported last week.

The ACLU group also announced that its legal action entered by Wayne Collins, San Francisco attorney, for judgments on the pleadings in the test suits challenging the legality of the proceedings under which the renunciants at Tule Lake were denaturalized have been set for argument this week.

Thomas Cooley II, director of the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice will argue the case for the government, while Mr. Collins will represent the renunciants.

After the ruling of Judge St. Sure the losing side is expected to take its case to the Ninth District Court of Appeals in San Francisco and the issue eventually is expected to reach the United States Supreme Court.

The ACLU office reported that 306 of the renunciants who have been interned at the Crystal City camp have elected to be transferred to the Seabrook Farms project in New Jersey under the "relaxed internment" program. At Seabrook Farms they will receive at least 67½ cents an hour for work and will pay \$8.40 a week for board and lodging.

The ACLU report said that lodging conditions for the renunciants at the present time is "extremely bad." It is reported that the group is being housed in an old OCC camp, in which extensive repairs are needed.

Approximately 100 of the renunciants declined to go to Seabrook Farms and are still being held in Crystal City. Members of this group include 61 single individuals, including nine women. In addition, 38 heads of families are still at Crystal City, together with 24 children.

The ACLU reported that "at least six" renunciants have been released from Crystal City after their cases had been reviewed by Department of Justice authorities. The ACLU report also indicated that 21 others may have received outright releases.

Fire Destroys Indio Packing Shed

INDIO, Calif. — The packing shed on the farm of Hikotaro Nagata was destroyed by fire on Nov. 4. Losses were estimated at \$3000.

Nomura Returns To Spartan Eleven

STOCKTON, Calif. — Babe Nomura returned to action with San Jose State after being on the sidelines for three weeks and aided the Spartan eleven in its 32 to 0 victory over College of Pacific. Nomura got away for one run of 20 yards.

Two New Suits Will Challenge Legality of Renunciations

SAN FRANCISCO — Challenging the legality of the renunciation procedures carried out for the denaturalization of American citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake segregation center, two more suits were filed in Federal District court in San Francisco for Akiko Iris Fukuhara and Isago Isao Tanaka.

The court actions were initiated by A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand, Los Angeles attorneys, for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Tanaka, 19 years of age, claimed in his petition that he had renounced his citizenship while at Tule Lake under coercion. Originally scheduled for deportation as a result of his renunciation, he was given a hearing by the Department of Justice and was later released from custody. He has since volunteered for service in the U. S. Army. He is a native of Guadalupe, Calif.

Mrs. Hirabayashi Recovers from Polio Attack

SEATTLE — Mrs. Gordon Hirabayashi, 22, was at home this week fully recovered from the attack of poliomyelitis which she suffered last month.

Mrs. Hirabayashi, whose husband figured in a test case of the Army's evacuation order in 1942, is mother of twin daughters, Sharon Mitsu and Marion Setzu, now 15 months old. She is the former Esther Schmoie of Seattle, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Schmoie of the American Friends Service Committee.

Early Payment Seen of Bank's Frozen Funds

Dismissal of Suits Paves Way for Disbursement of Funds

SAN FRANCISCO — Dismissal of all suits in New York and California courts which have tied up the funds of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. of California was announced here last week by Maurice Sparling, state superintendent of banks.

It was reported the new action paves the way for liquidation of the San Francisco and Los Angeles branches of the bank and the payment of all claims to all dollar depositors in the near future.

Over \$2,900,000 will be distributed to 1700 depositors in the two banks, it was stated.

It was indicated that most of the depositors are of Japanese ancestry.

Attorneys for the state banking departments are now prepared to file a petition to the courts for the order to permit disbursements on all claims.

Hirose Defeats French Rival in Egypt Swim Meet

CAIRO, Egypt — Takashi Hirose of Hawaii and Ohio State University on Nov. 10 scored another victory over his French rival, Alex Jany, in the 100-meter free-style at an international swimming meet held here.

Hirose was clocked in 59.4s, one-fifth of a second better than Kany's time. Taha El Gamal of Egypt was third.

Civil Service Worker Gets Germany Post

SACRAMENTO — Mrs. Tad Kitazumi, formerly of Sacramento, will leave soon on a year's assignment as a civil service employee with the American occupation forces in Frankfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Kitazumi, who resides at the present time in Lafayette, Ind., formerly was employed by the WRA.

Miss Fukuhara also charged that coercion was used by residents of the Tule Lake center to force her to renounce her citizenship.

Both suits seek to have the renunciations set aside because of coercion and also charge that the 1943 amendment to the Nationality Act of 1940, which permits the renunciation proceedings, is unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Wirin and Okrand pointed out that the 14th Amendment grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States and that citizenship, granted by the Federal Constitution, cannot be taken away by congressional action.

Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel of New York, national counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, have countersigned the arguments presented by Wirin and Okrand.

Home Town Barber Refuses To Cut Hair of Nisei Veteran

SEATTLE — Instances of discrimination against GIs and veterans of Japanese ancestry are still being reported, the Nisei Veterans Committee of Seattle announced last week.

The NVC cited the experience of Sgt. Tetsuo Yanagawa of Kent, Wash., who revisited his home town on Oct. 16 after returning from extensive duty overseas in the Pacific theater.

While waiting for his discharge at Fort Lewis, Sgt. Yanagawa revisited Kent. Wearing his Army uniform, Sgt. Yanagawa walked into the shop of his former barber. He was refused service and was informed by the barber that he now cut the hair of "whites only."

The NVC also reported that a Japanese American veteran of the 442nd Combat Team was refused service at the Spanish Castle, a road house near Puyallup. The party which included the Nisei

veteran was told that the establishment did not cater to persons of Oriental ancestry.

The NVC also is pressing for the right of Victor Nishijima to obtain membership in the Teamster's Union.

"Nishijima drove an army truck in service, but he is not permitted to join the Teamster's Union so that he can get a job driving a truck in Seattle," an NVC official said.

The NVC representative said that it was cooperating with the American Veterans Committee in fighting racial discrimination against war veterans.

"The AVC is one of the few organizations that will stick their necks out," the NVC official added.

He noted that discrimination against Japanese Americans still existed in some AFL unions and in many business establishments.

Los Angeles Nisei Survives Harrowing Japan Experience

Hid in Mountains For Two Years Until Arrival of U. S. Army

By JAMES R. YOUNG

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

TOKYO — Harry Okida, who left his home at 1577 West 22nd Street, Los Angeles, 10 years ago to come here and work on the American morning daily newspaper, the Japan Advertiser, is back in Japan again after harrowing and frightful experiences as an interpreter in New Guinea and other southwest Pacific islands during the war when the Japanese navy put him into translation work.

I met him again on a train the other day, coming from Nagoya and learned that he had not heard from his family since he left Los Angeles. His brother, Joseph, he believes, is in Los Angeles. Harry graduated from Los Angeles high school in 1929. He can be reached through APO 994. At present he is working in construction and road repair work.

Back in 1938 he came to me in our office and asked that I intervene in his behalf to prevent his being taken into the Japanese Navy. I tried, but was informed that all American-born Japanese were subjected to service and there would be no exception. Finally, Okida was picked up for interpreter work and spent some time in Swatow, then was transferred to the southwest Pacific, where he managed to starve himself, get on a ship and return to Japan, where he hid himself away for two years in the mountains, moving from village to village, then showed up when the Americans arrived at Atsugi and has been with them ever since.

Maryknoll Sisters Home Will Be Used As Social Center

LOS ANGELES — The former Maryknoll Sisters' Home on South Boyle avenue, now being utilized as a nursery, will be converted into a social center for both Issei and Nisei members of the Maryknoll Catholic group.

The decision to establish the Maryknoll Center was made at a recent meeting of the Maryknoll Associates. Three ground-floor rooms which formerly were the dining, study and play rooms for the nuns of the Maryknoll order will be reconverted for use for social gatherings of large groups.

The St. Francis Xavier school for children of Japanese ancestry, which was operated by the Maryknoll order, was closed at the time of the evacuation.

First World War Veteran Joins Nisei Organization

SEATTLE — A Japanese American veteran of the First World War, Prof. Henry S. Tatsumi of the University of Washington, recently joined the Nisei Veterans' Committee of Seattle, it was announced.

Prof. Tatsumi volunteered for duty in World War I. He is the first World War I veteran to join the Nisei ex-GI group.

Counseling Service Offered Evacuees In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — A counseling service for individuals and families of the Japanese American community of San Francisco is now offered by the International Institute of San Francisco, 1860 Washington street, according to Annie Clo Watson, executive secretary.

The service is offered by Mari Okazaki of the social work staff.

Miss Okazaki's open office hours at the institute are on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 p. m. On Wednesday afternoons she has office hours at the Southgate War Housing Administration building, 1212 Hawes street. Those unable to see Miss Okazaki at these hours may arrange for appointments by telephoning TUxedo 5212.

The International Institute is a private, non-sectarian organization supported by the San Francisco Community Chest, according to Miss Watson. Its services include (1) information on community resources meeting health, educational, social, recreational, housing, employment and welfare needs; (2) assistance on immigration and naturalization problems; and (3) consultation on family relationship and personal problems.

FEPC Defeat Leaves Unsolved Race Problem, Says Kingman

BERKELEY, Calif. — "The defeat of Proposition 11 (Fair Employment Practices Act) leaves California with the major unsolved problem of providing equality of job opportunity for a large and important segment of its population," Harry L. Kingman, wartime West Coast director of FEPC, declared in Berkeley this week.

"Every incident of racial strife or tension which develops in this state should serve to remind Californians that the failure to establish a state FEPC has left them with the responsibility of finding

Housing Delay For Evacuees To Be Protested

Resettlement Group Decides to Continue Aid to Returnees

SAN FRANCISCO — The Japanese American Resettlement Committee which has coordinated the task of assisting returned evacuees to the San Francisco Bay area will continue to operate indefinitely, the Nichi-Bei Times reported this week.

The group, headed by Mrs. Josephine Duveneck of the American Friends Service Committee, will continue to meet on call whenever the need arises.

It was stressed that the housing situation is still acute for the returned evacuees, while other problems relating to the adjustment of the group since their return to the coastal area have not been resolved completely.

A protest to be lodged against the Federal Housing Authority for their delay in converting the Hunter's Point war dormitories into apartments was discussed.

The Hunter's Point project still houses 470 returned evacuees under emergency conditions, although funds for the conversion of the dormitories into apartments was allocated by the WRA and more adequate facilities were supposed to be available some time ago.

It also was pointed out that additional housing is not available at the present time at either the South Gate or Richmond Federal housing projects for evacuees who are planning to return to the Bay area from the east.

An increase in indigent relief for needy persons and unemployed among the returnees from the present county rate of \$40 in the accepted state level of \$70 monthly also is being sought.

Members of the committee include Mrs. Oliver Wyman, Bob George of the International Institute, Laurence Hewes of the American Council on Race Relations, Charles Garry of the National Lawyers Guild, Ed Howden of the Council for Civic Unity and Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of the JACL.

Anti-Bias Committee Reports Contributions

LOS ANGELES — The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., announced this week that contributions totaling \$1800 had been received by the Los Angeles office for use in the successful fight against Proposition 13 on the state ballot.

a separate solution," Mr. Kingman, now the director of the YMCA at the University of California, declared.

He suggested that "it is not too soon" to begin consideration of positive steps toward a measure to be pressed in the state legislature and, if necessary, to be pushed as an initiative proposal in the 1948 elections.

"My experiences in the field of race relations have convinced me that legislation is one of the essential methods of establishing the fair employment practices of which, I believe, most Californians approve," Mr. Kingman said.

Returned Evacuees Welcomed Home to California Community

RUMSEY, Calif. — It was only a year ago that the Roy Hatanakas returned to their farm in Rumsey in the Capay valley in California, a little doubtful as to the kind of reception they would get after the wartime exclusion of Japanese Americans.

In the summer of 1943 their home in Rumsey had been mysteriously burned down. No one was living in the house at the time, as the Hatanakas were then living at the Amache relocation center.

Even U. S. Army soldiers of Japanese ancestry were made to feel unwelcome in Rumsey during the war.

But last week the Roy Hatanakas knew how their neighbors felt about their return to Rumsey. The Wood-

land Record of Oct. 25 reported this way:

"Mr. and Mrs. John McCanta entertained on Saturday evening honoring Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hatanaka with a stork shower. Before the evening's entertainment began Mrs. Hatanaka opened many lovely and useful gifts, then rushed on to Sacramento where a daughter was born. Besides the honored guests, others to enjoy the shower were Mrs. Hattie Jones, Mrs. George Richard Bloom, Dickie Bloom, Ed Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Jones, Mrs. Hattie Jones, Mrs. George O'Leary, Mrs. D. V. Kinder, Mrs. Paul Gelogoly, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Brandt, Joanne, Susie and Jimmie Joe Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cross and Mr. and Mrs. James Clardy and the host and hostess."

Mother Held In Death of Young Daughter

Slaying Admitted By Mrs. Homma in Signed Statement

FAIRFIELD, Calif. — Mrs. Masu Homma, 49, wife of a ranch worker, was in custody in the Solano county jail this week after she had signed a statement admitting the knife slaying of her two-year-old daughter, Keiko.

Deputy Sheriff Jules O. Pritchard said a charge of murder would be filed.

Meanwhile, Deputy District Attorney Kenneth I. Jones said a thorough investigation would be conducted before the filing of the charge.

"There is every reason to believe the mother is not normal," Jones said.

Pritchard said the woman's statement ascribed the act to a fear the baby would go "bad," as in the case of another daughter. Pritchard added this was apparently a reference to Mrs. Homma's eldest daughter, who is a patient in the state hospital for the insane.

Mrs. Homma said she intended to kill herself also, but after seeing what death was like she could not go through with her intention.

The baby's body was found by a brother on his return from school.

Pritchard said that Mrs. Homma had been an inmate of the Patton state hospital until about a year ago for treatment for a persecution complex. He said she previously had threatened to kill the child and herself.

Documentary Film On Evacuation Made By Church Group

SAN FRANCISCO — A documentary film story of the wartime evacuation and relocation of West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry has been produced by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions and has been shown recently in the San Francisco area. The picture, "Barrier and Passes," originally was filmed to tell the evacuation story, but has been brought up to date with new shots on relocation. The new shots on post-war relocation are now being edited into the film. The completed picture will be shown to church groups in all parts of the country.

Nisei Soprano To be Presented in Benefit Concert

FRESNO, Calif.—Miss Masako Ono, young Fresno soprano, will be presented in a benefit concert of classical, semi-classical and Japanese songs on December 29 in the Fresno state college auditorium under the sponsorship of the Central California Young Buddhist Association.

She will be assisted by Miss Misao Kanagawa, violinist of Sang-

Miss Ono, who is at the present time on the faculty of the Bowling Green state university in Ohio as voice instructor, received her training at the Conservatory of Music at Drake university and the University of Michigan, where she received her Bachelor of Music degree.

Committee chairmen for the concert as announced by Tomiko Ikada, chairman are finance, Lilian Shimizu; tickets, Mike Iwatani; correspondence, Robert Kikura; program, Fumi Tachino; and Sakae Ogawa; stage, Tom

Vote Against Proposition 15 Interpreted as Repudiation of Anti-Orientalism in California

Anti-Discrimination Committee of JACL Active in Fight Against Alien Land Law Measure; Widespread Support Given to Campaign Noted

By JOE GRANT MASAOKA

SAN FRANCISCO—In the election day rejection of California's Proposition 15, a stinging rebuke was administered to the proponents who are sponsoring the legal persecution of Japanese American property owners in the revival of the Alien Land Law. By a plurality of over 300,000 ballots, California voters registered a vote of repudiation against what the proponents regarded as entrenched tradition and precedent in the Alien Land Law.

This milestone in the Golden State's record of anti-Oriental-

ism marks the turning point of the forces long identified with anti-Japanese agitation. The California Joint Immigration Committee and the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West since the turn of the century have been embarked on a campaign of restrictive and expulsive action which was finally climaxed with the evacuation. Their attempts at race incitement as witnessed in the recent drive for endorsement of Proposition 15 did not win the requisite response at the polls. Observers point out this electoral repudiation may mean the demise of hate programs against Japanese Americans.

This legislative proposal was initiated while the war was still raging in the Pacific. Enacted June 16, 1945, it was identified as Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17 to validate 1923 and 1943 amendments to the initiative Alien Land Law of 1920. These amendments included provisions for the automatic and immediate escheat or reversion to the state of properties acquired by Nisei, the imputation of bad faith in their acquisition of real estate, harsh and unreasonable penalties, the inability of the alien parents to "acquire, possess, enjoy use, cultivate, occupy, transfer, transmit and inherit real property . . . (or to) . . . have in whole or in part the beneficial use thereof."

The Alien Land Law of 1920 permitted amendments in furtherance of its purposes. Proponents felt that in order to forestall any attempts to question whether these amendments were in furtherance of the purposes, they should be placed in the State Constitution by being validated by the electorate. This refusal by the voters to rubber stamp this legislative proposal raises some serious questions as to whether the courts will continue permitting infringements upon the property rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The recent Oyama decision by the California Supreme Court further emphasized the disabilities and deficiencies of the "ineligible alien" in regard to property rights. This election campaign spearheaded by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was primarily concerned with the deprivation of the rights of Nisei and the Nisei soldier. Upon this issue Californians rallied and unmistakably voiced their opposition to legal attacks against Japanese Americans. The democratic right to equal consideration is now vindicated. Ex-Sgt. Akira Iwamura's grievance was deemed to be legitimate and aroused the conscience of voters.

In a refreshing commentary, it was observed that hysteria gener-

Okuno; reception, Elaine Uye-mura; posters, Fred Nishida; publicity, Kazue Sekiya.

The proceeds of the concert will go to the recently established CC-YBA organ fund.

ated in certain quarters of California was responsible for the wartime displacement of Japanese Americans. Last week California took a decisive step in denouncing racist assaults against Japanese Americans. The Golden State's example was followed in the enactment of similar Alien Land Laws in 17 other western states. It may signify that California's lead here again may result in relegating other Alien Land laws to dead letter hangovers.

The defeat of Proposition 15 becomes significant in view of the trouncing taken by Proposition 11, the Fair Employment Practices Commission act. Proposition 15 is ideologically fair practices in agricultural operations. Despite attempts to link up Japanese aliens involved by the Alien Land Law with the atrocities committed by the recent enemy, the attitude of fair play was sustained.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee budget started out with \$250 for a state-wide coverage. As interest was whipped up, requests from organizations for informational literature assumed landslide proportions. It was originally planned to exploit organizational contracts so that informational drives would be conducted among their members. Issei generally believed the measure was foredoomed to passage. The overwhelming passage of the Initiative Act of 1920 was remembered and the accompaniment of vicious race-baiting were painful memories. The older generation recalled generous expenditures for campaign drives, but the vote which swamped them was actually distressing. Consequently there was little support financially. In many quarters a fatalistic and passive attitude was manifest.

San Francisco vernacular newspapers in editorials in their Japanese sections and in daily news stories reporting the activities of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee awakened readers from apathy. A solicitation drive was launched which culminated in contributions from all parts of Northern California. Sales of leaflets and donations amounted to \$5000 in the San Francisco regional office. These receipts covered the campaign expenses and are being duly reported to the California Secretary of State in accordance with the law. In comparison with the amounts spent by other participants to support their objectives this figure is a modest one.

During the height of the campaign frequent callers stopped at the office to leave their offerings. A Coast Guard pensioner, domestic workers, wives of servicemen, students, farmers, soldiers in uniform, storekeepers, gardeners, and others including the treasurer of the Townsend Harris Post, American Legion who left a \$100 War Bond. In the evening volunteer workers helped in mailing. Even high school students assisted in the office.

JACL chapters and members on their own initiative distributed literature, sent mailings to the voters in their precincts, spoke at local meetings, bought radio time and newspaper advertisements and persuaded friends and organizations to carry on for their cause. Significantly enough, JACL chapter efforts were reflected in generous "NO" votes. Where no Nisei organizations were established to combat Proposition 15, as in the Sacramento district, the vote was 2 to 1 in its favor.

Proposition 15 proponents chose to place their campaign emphasis on "the Japanese." If this plebiscite is to be interpreted as an acceptance index of the Nisei and his parents, then the day of the anti-Nisei race-baiter is over in California.

Disclose Japanese Americans Aided in Construction of Huge U. S. Navy Oil Storage System

HONOLULU—More than 500 Americans of Japanese ancestry were employed by the Navy Department in a secret war project, the construction of a huge oil storage system under Red hill behind Pearl Harbor, it was disclosed here on Nov. 11.

Sixteen men were killed and dozens were injured in burrowing into the lava heart of the hill. It was not disclosed whether any of the casualties included Japanese Americans.

The story of the Navy's \$42,000,000 project, which was started in 1940 and completed in 1943 was told this week in David O. Woodbury's book, "Builders for Battle."

Chinese American Wins Seat in Arizona House

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Wing F. Ong, Phoenix attorney and grocer, will be the first Oriental American to sit in a state legislature.

Ong, a Democrat, was elected at the general elections, defeating his Republican opponent, Harry L. Woodley, 1,110 to 693.

Born near Canton, China, 40 years ago, Ong was brought to the United States as a child. His father was a Chinese American native of San Francisco.

Evacuee Group Faces Eviction In Portland

Fire Chief Condemns Hotel as Hazard Under New Code

PORTLAND, Ore.—A number of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, including the family of Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Kai, faced eviction this week, when Fire Chief Grenfell condemned the Barton hotel, New Panama hotel and other properties as fire hazards.

The Barton hotel is managed by a returned evacuee.

The 62 tenants of the Barton hotel immediately signed petitions protesting eviction "at the time when winter is coming." Most of the tenants declared they had "no place to go."

The condemnations were ordered by the fire marshal under a new amendment to the city's fire code.

Japanese Americans Pack Celery for GI Thanksgiving Dinners

IRVINGTON, Calif.—Returned Japanese Americans helped pack 120,000 bunches of Irvington celery which left Oakland on Nov. 11 aboard the Army's Flying Scud which was loaded with food for the Thanksgiving dinners of American GIs in Japan.

More than 25 Japanese Americans helped pack the 5000 crates of celery, according to W. B. Williams, farmer-shipper.

The Japanese Americans harvested, packed and delivered the special shipment of celery in less than three days. The shipment filled three freight cars.

Southern California Nisei, Issei Pledge JACL Support

LOS ANGELES—Nisei and Issei leaders in Los Angeles Monday night pledged their support of the JACL in its program to bring the Oyama test case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The resolution followed a speech by Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, in which he analyzed the recent decision of the California State Supreme Court against the Nisei defendant.

The resolution, which was unanimously passed, also called upon Japanese Issei and Nisei in southern California to cooperate with the JACL and the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union in supporting the Oyama test case.

The resolution thanked the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee for its leadership in the campaign which defeated Proposition 15 on November 5 and pledged the wholehearted support of the Japanese American community in the JACL's fight for the passage of naturalization and evacuation claims legislation.

In his speech Masaoka characterized the Oyama decision of the state's highest court as "based

Hardrock miners from Colorado, tunnel men from Montana, Idaho and Nevada, and coal miners from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky labored on the project alongside the Japanese Americans who supplied much of the labor for the project.

(Japanese Americans also were used on many other Navy construction and salvaging projects during the war in Hawaii. A group of Japanese American volunteers from the University of Hawaii, called the "VVV's," did important construction work for the Army after Pearl Harbor. Most of the VVV's later served with the 442nd Combat Team and other units.)

In the Red hill project twenty vertical concrete-lined tanks, each higher than a 20-story building, were dug beneath the hill. Each holds 250,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. These tanks, with 12 surface tanks, would hold enough to fuel the Pacific fleet for six years.

According to the Navy, only 17 men are needed to operate the system.

Disband Stockton Committee to Aid Returned Evacuees

STOCKTON, Calif.—Announcing it had accomplished its original purpose of assisting in the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees in the Stockton area, the Japanese American Resettlement committee disbanded on Nov. 5.

The Rev. Andrew Juvinall was chairman and Amos Alonzo Stagg, famous football coach at College of Pacific, was honorary chairman.

Although the committee has been disbanded, the members stressed they would continue to ally themselves with the cause of fair play for Japanese Americans and members of other racial minority groups in the Stockton area.

Last Rites Held For Mrs. W. Onoye

LOS ANGELES—Funeral services for Mrs. Wakiko Onoye, 56, of 2342 West 31st street, Los Angeles, were held November 9 at the Japanese Methodist church. She died suddenly of a stroke on November 4.

Mrs. Onoye was an active member of the Christian church. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Zempachi Onoye, two sons Shigeto and Charles, and four daughters, Sada, Evelyn and Esther Onoye and Mrs. Gladys K. Shimasaki. Another son, Lloyd M. Onoye, was killed in April, 1945, while in service with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Contest Winners Offered Trip To Intermountain Convention

Winners of the oratorical and essay contests being held in conjunction with the Intermountain district JACL convention in Boise and Weiser, Idaho, Dec. 14-16, will be awarded free trips to the convention in addition to trophies and medals, according to Tom Hoshiyama, chairman.

All JACL members may enter either or both contests.

Essays must be submitted to Mr. Hoshiyama, 706 Utah Savings and Trust building, Salt Lake City,

by Dec. 1. Entries may be on any subject relative to Japanese Americans. Essays must be 1000 to 1500 words in length.

Applications to enter the oratorical contest must be made by Nov. 20, with one of the following regional chairmen: Mary Ban, Rt. 4, Nampa, Idaho, southwestern Idaho chapters; Mrs. F. Ochi, 247 4th st., Idaho Falls, Idaho, southeastern Idaho; or Tom Hoshiyama, Utah chapters.

Winners will be notified in time to make the convention trip.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Decision in Hawaii

The negotiated settlement of the industry-wide sugar strike in Hawaii, which has deeply affected the lives of the territory's 500,000 residents, indicates that labor and capital have reached a common ground of agreement on the basic wage and working issues which were at stake.

The result of the strike, which includes wage raises estimated at \$10,000,000 annually to sugar industry workers, proves that organized labor has met its most difficult test in Hawaii. It should be stressed that the success of the strike was made possible, in large share, by the interracial unity of the industry's workers who represent all of the many racial groups represented in the Hawaiian population. This interracial unity was achieved on the basis of the forthright anti-discrimination policy which has characterized the activities of the CIO's ILWU. Previous attempts on the part of Hawaiian labor groups to improve their wage and working conditions had not been wholly successful because management had been able to play one race group against another.

As a result of the strike settlement the sugar industry's workers have achieved a new sense of dignity. Formerly such "perquisites" as housing, fuel, water and medical care had been provided by industry on the plantations in addition to an hourly wage of 41 cents an hour on the island of Hawaii and 43½ cents elsewhere in the territory. The new contract calls for a minimum wage of 70½ cents per hour and ranging to \$1.38. The new wages include an allowance for the "perquisites," which now are considered on integral part of the worker's wage and not the gift of a benevolent plantation. The new contract, which also calls for sick leave and vacations, removes the workers from the peon status under the feudal economy which had existed on the plantations.

The effect of the strike settlement reached this week in Honolulu will be to end the monopoly control of Hawaii's economy by the "Big Five" industrial interests which one time maintained absolute control of basic industries and virtual control of shipping and commerce.

The news from Hawaii is that labor can now meet on equal footing with management. And the interpretation of that news is that the people of Hawaii, including its variegated racial groups, are now able to achieve a new degree of social and economic democracy.

The news from Hawaii is the best recommendation to date that Hawaii is ready for the maturity of statehood.

Program for Democracy

Americans who oppose legislative action to guarantee equal economic and political rights to all men, regardless of color or religious belief, are too prone to say, "You can't legislate racial democracy."

But during the war the FEPC proved that economic opportunity can be legislated—and successfully.

The argument that racial democracy cannot be achieved by legislation or by education is as old as the varied racial concepts that have kept us all from thinking clearly about the problem. These concepts, such as the "lazy" Negro or the "heathen" Chinese, have kept us from accepting persons of minority ancestry as full participants in this democracy.

This week, writing in the American Council's Report on Race Relations, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Community Service's Division of the council, reports that

in the Soviet Union a three-point program of legislation, economic opportunity and education has almost entirely erased racial prejudice from a country that once was "rife with anti-Semitism and national hatreds."

Expressions of nationality or racial chauvinism are punishable by law, says Dr. Weaver. In addition, the existence of full employment and social security "have removed the economic causes for the inter-group tensions and rivalries. Studied action to include all ethnic and nationality groups in the affairs of the nation have put a visible stamp of official approval upon equality of opportunity."

Most important, says Dr. Weaver, is the use of education in schools, trade unions and in cultural activities throughout the nation.

"Russia has shown the world that group prejudices and conflict can be modified," Dr. Weaver concludes. "The methods of capitalism and our form of democracy differ from those of the Soviet Union, but in Russia's handling of minority problems we can find valuable methodological tools — tools which are equally applicable to our society, but which will require refinement and redirection."

Statutory Deadwood

The people of Oregon repealed the state's so-called "Chinaman law," prohibiting the ownership of agricultural and mining property by Chinese aliens, at the general elections on Nov. 5. The proponents of repeal argued that the law, a legislative restriction aimed at a single race group, was in conflict with the Constitution and that it was statutory deadwood and was not being enforced.

Oregon, however, still has an Alien Land law, patterned on the California act, prohibiting the ownership of farm property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship" and aimed directly at Japanese aliens. This Oregon land law was amended in 1945 in a move which was interpreted as an effort to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their former homes on the West coast by denying them access to farm property. This law is still on the statute books of the state.

One of the reasons for the action to repeal the anti-Chinese land law in Oregon is the fact that the government of China promulgated a new land law in April, 1946, which is applicable to lands purchased by American nationals in China. It is pointed out that in the United States land and its incidents are governed by state statutes. Some states still have laws, as Oregon did, which prohibit the owning of land by Chinese aliens, while others impose restrictions on land ownership by Chinese nationals. Still other states have no race restrictions of any kind on land ownership. An American national in China, under the new law, is granted the same rights as Chinese have in the state from which the American national has come. If an American national's state of origin prohibits the owning of land by Chinese, such national cannot own land in China. The Republic of China is showing that discrimination is a two-edged sword and the action of the Chinese already has had the effect of repealing an anti-Chinese law in a West Coast state.

The large plurality of votes against Proposition 15, expected to total 400,000 when all the ballots have been counted, indicates that the people of California have repudiated the Alien Land law. This law, which shames the integrity of the state which has invited the United Nations to locate its headquarters within its boundaries, is still in effect, although stringent legislative amendments passed in 1923 and 1943 were rejected in the vote on Proposition 15. One of the propositions passed at the California elections now gives the legislature for the first time the power to propose the amendment, or even repeal, of laws which have been placed on the statute books by direct initiative vote of the people. The repudiation of the Alien Land Law in the vote of more than 1,200,000 Californians against Proposition 15 should inspire the 1946 legislature to propose the repeal of the Alien Land law itself. Until this is done, and until similar examples of legislative discrimination have been eliminated, California cannot be cleansed of the taint of racism.

Since California has been the fountainhead of this type of anti-Oriental legislation, it is expected that the 17 other states which have passed anti-alien land laws will follow its lead in any action toward repeal of these restrictions.

Nisei USA

On the Nisei at the Polls

During the recent political campaign in California several Nisei leaders were approached by opponents of the fair employment practices initiative on the state ballot. The anti-FEPC group suggested that these Nisei publicly condemn the FEPC proposal in return for support in defeating Proposition 15, the Alien Land Law amendments. The opponents of the FEPC, who waged a campaign of fear and distortion, wanted the Nisei, as representatives of a racial minority group, to condemn the proposal so that anti-FEPC publicity could claim that even members of racial minorities were opposed to the initiative.

The Nisei leaders involved refused to compromise their integrity. Proposition 15 was defeated without the aid of deals with political opportunists. The Nisei had learned a political lesson during the war and had learned it the hard way. The sum of that lesson was that opportunism does not pay.

The opportunists were the first to melt away when Americans of Japanese ancestry were subjected to the intensive hate campaign of the race-baiters after the outbreak of war. A flag-waver who had staged a patriotic rally for the Nisei only a few months before Pearl Harbor became one of the first to demand mass evacuation. Corrupt officials who had curried the political favor of the Nisei jumped on the racist bandwagon.

In the bleak months which followed the attack on Pearl Harbor the Nisei became fair game for the hate-monger and the political and economic opportunist. But the Nisei also found there were staunch citizens who had not lost their faith in the group and who were determined that Japanese Americans would not be the victims of the indiscriminate emotions aroused by the war. It took more than ordinary courage to stand up to be counted on behalf of fair play for the Nisei in 1942. Those who did included persons who represented every shade of political opinion. There were a number of outstanding Republicans, such as many of the men and women who lent their names and prestige to the fair play committees which were organized on the Pacific coast. But, in the main, the friends of the Nisei were those whose politics would be classed as "liberal" or "progressive." In the minds of these people, of course, the issue was not one of political partisanship, and they were joined by their common interest in democratic fair play.

A degree of political partisanship was injected, particularly at the national level, in discussions over the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans, but the demarcation usually was between reactionaries and progressives. The War Relocation Authority was created by the executive order of Franklin D. Roosevelt and was staffed largely with liberal administrators, like Dillon Myer, Milton Eisenhower and others, whose activities were subjected to bitter attacks from reactionaries in both parties.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, under Martin Dies, a reactionary Democrat, and Parnell Thomas and John Costello, hounded both the Japanese Americans and the WRA. The Dies Committee held star chamber hearings on the Pacific coast in 1943 and collaborated with the campaign of the Hearst press to picture the evacuees as spies and saboteurs. The Dies Committee seized the files of the JACL in Washington and the contents appeared in the Hearst newspapers before the files were even introduced at a congressional hearing. Stories designed to incite hatred against Japanese Americans and to discredit the WRA, such as the fabrications that the evacuees were being accorded special treatment and were enjoying tile bathrooms in the relocation camps and eating butter, scarce meats and drinking gallons of whisky were released by the Dies Committee to the newspapers.

Rep. Costello's efforts were in-

terpreted as an effort to gain publicity for a possible campaign for the forthcoming nomination for United States Senator from California in 1944. The Dies Committee's campaign backfired, largely through the alertness of the WRA, who were quick to show up the false testimony presented before the committee and through the minority report presented by Rep. Herman Eberharter, a New Deal member, which challenged the Dies group's campaign of racial bias and distortion.

The identification of political reactionaries, particularly in the Republican party with a campaign of restrictive activity against Japanese Americans, became pronounced in the 1944 elections in California when the GOP, through Lieutenant Governor Houser and other candidates, openly charged that the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt would mean the early return of Japanese American evacuees to the Pacific coast. The impression was heightened when Ohio's Governor Bricker, touring California on a campaign swing, made the silly statement that local communities should have the right to exclude Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. Meanwhile, the WRA had been transferred to the Interior Department and Harold L. Ickes, whose name is synonymous with the New Deal, became the outstanding administration critic of West Coast racism against the Japanese Americans. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had visited the Gila River center; Henry Wallace, Abe Fortas and other New Dealers also defended the WRA's policy in its treatment of the evacuees. This WRA policy, incidentally, was predicated on the belief that "the very great majority" of the evacuees were loyal Americans. Critics of the WRA were forced to attack the loyalty of the Japanese Americans in their tirades against WRA policy, just as Governor Bricker had swallowed the Hearst line against the Nisei in his Los Angeles statement in 1944.

The use of the Nisei evacuee issue by the reactionaries in their attacks on the administration is illustrated by the change in attitude of Upton Close, now one of the foremost spokesmen for American reaction. Many Nisei will recall that Close, then a commentator in San Francisco for NBC, was the first radio speaker to stress the loyalty of the Nisei after the news had been broadcast that Pearl Harbor had been attacked. Close later became identified with American reactionaries and attacked both the Nisei and the WRA in radio broadcasts claiming that the relocation centers were hotbeds of Communism.

It is undoubtedly a reflection of their wartime experiences that Nisei who took an active part in the 1946 elections campaigned for progressive candidates, mainly on the Democratic ticket. All of the active political campaigning by Nisei groups was for Democratic and liberal personalities, although this does not necessarily mean that the average Nisei on the mainland voted that way. In Seattle a committee of Nisei veterans campaigned for Rep. Hugh Delacy. In Chicago the new Nisei weekly, the Nisei Courier, recommended a Democratic slate, including Rep. Emily Taft Douglas, who has one of the best liberal records in the House, but who was defeated in the GOP landslide. In San Francisco the Nichi-Bei Times urged the election of the Democratic slate, while in New York City the Japanese American Committee for Democracy campaigned actively for the Mead-Lehman ticket and for Reps. Vito Marcantonio and Adam Clayton Powell. The Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times made a point of mentioning that some of the financial contributors to the campaign of Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno, one of the leading wartime spokesmen in behalf of the democratic treatment of the Nisei and the Democratic candidate for Congress, had "Japanese" names.

The Nisei have learned to be wary of political opportunism, but they have also demonstrated their willingness to work -and support the campaigns of candidates whose platforms are progressive in concept and embrace the welfare of the whole people.

Vagaries

Land Young, the vocalist with the Hampton orchestra, is a Leland Takao of San Francisco, according to Dick Honma in the Shimpoo. Takao, a former UC student, visited the famous Negro bandleader backstage a friend some time ago. He was a contract on the spot, although he had no professional experience. According to Honma, he had been appearing as extra in the MGM production of "The Dolphin Street." Kino (Shimizu) formerly was student president at El Monte high school and has appeared in Chicago and Detroit night clubs as a singer.

Lee . . .

Another Nisei who has played big-time band is Paul Higaki, who has toured the country with the Luncford. Higaki apparently has been professionally under the name "Paul Lee." He is now organizing his own orchestra in San Francisco. . . . The reason so many actors and musicians have changed their names is that book agents usually insist on a name.

Waser . . .

According to San Francisco's Progressive News, Fred N. Howland, newly-elected attorney general of California, who was elected the Republican landslide, is reported to have declared: "I don't care what the outcome of Proposition 15 is. I am going to win these cases anyway." . . . Howland initiated a number of cases as district attorney of Los Angeles. He was attacked by Democrats during the recent campaign for racist statements against Japanese Americans in California, when he spoke on behalf of those who sought to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry permanently from California.

Proposition 15 . . .

Proposition 15 was defeated in California's Inyo county, in which the Manzanar relocation center is located, and in Modoc county, near the Tule Lake segregation camp. . . . An intensive campaign against Proposition 15 by the Stockton JACL group, in which aid of community leaders was enlisted, is credited with San Joaquin county's 2 to 1 vote (20,152 to 10,108) against Proposition 15. The vote was in contrast with that of neighboring counties, most of which supported Proposition 15. The Stockton Record, leading newspaper in the area, opposed the Alien Land law measure.

Baseball . . .

Several of Hawaii's top-ranking baseball stars may get try-outs with the New York Giants and the San Francisco Seals next spring. Nisei stars dominate the Honolulu Red Sox, which won the Hawaii league championship this year. . . . In a recent exhibition game in Hawaii two of the major league's best-known stars, Bob Feller and Stan Musial, played for the Honolulu Red Sox in an exhibition against the Braves of the major league. The Red Sox won, 2 to 1, behind Feller's pitching. The first run of the game was scored when Dick Kashiwada, Red Sox third baseman, drove in Musial with a single. The Yankees' Spud Chandler pitched for the Braves.

Peruvians . . .

The State Department is still working on the problem posed by the wartime detention of approximately 500 Peruvian Japanese in the United States. So far Peru has agreed to readmit only 25 of the internees and the rest face deportation to Japan unless the Peruvian government modifies its present stand. . . . The properties taken from them by the United States, but there's hope that these Peruvian Japanese will be compensated for the properties taken from them. Peru has a population of more than 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and many Peruvian Japanese have served in the country's armed forces.

Washington News-Letter Nisei Girls Made Splendid Record in U. S. Army Posts

By JOHN KITASAKO

In the cascade of publicity over the renowned 100th and 442nd Nisei fighting units and the Nisei G-2 boys in the Pacific, the Nisei girls in uniform were virtually forgotten. But they, too, had a share in the war, and in their own way they served as valiantly as their brothers overseas.

Without benefit of fanfare, the band of Nisei WACs, numbering several hundred, filled essential posts in the vast war machine at home. In their capacities as stenographers, translators, and administrators, they set a fine record of efficiency and diligence.

The splendid manner in which they committed themselves is not in the least surprising, when it is noted that every single one of them was a volunteer. Many of them gave up excellent jobs and others left school to don the khaki in a demonstration of patriotism that matched that of their fighting brothers.

Nothing irritated the Nisei WACs more than being accused of joining up because they were adventure-seekers. By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that army life, with its regimentation of thought and habit, is an adventure. The girls meant business, and there is no better proof of that than the excellent standards they established wherever they served.

Perhaps we can best describe the Nisei WACs and their role in the war by telling you about one of their group who is stationed in Washington. She is Betty Nishimura, Master Sergeant, who handles the administrative affairs of all army personnel at the Army-Navy Documents Center.

Betty is a veteran WAC. In December she will have served three full years. She was eligible for discharge last summer, but signed up for another full year. Betty likes army life, and she isn't kidding, but more about that later.

Betty is from Rocky Ford, a town of 5000 in eastern Colorado, where she was born and raised. When the war broke out Rocky Ford people maintained their equilibrium, and so Betty and her family suffered none of the indignities that Nisei on the west coast had to endure. But she was aware of the gigantic political-military issue into which the evacuation was developing, and she knew that Nisei loyalty was on a precarious spot.

She felt that Nisei were faced with a challenge to demonstrate their patriotism. Buying war bonds and keeping out of mischief were not enough. So she decided to get into uniform. She volunteered for the WACs, but was turned down. She was told, however, that her application would be kept on file. She was discouraged, to be sure, but not overly so. Her brother had volunteered for the Marines some months before, and he had been turned down. Later her brother volunteered for the 522nd Nisei Artillery Unit and was taken.

Four months after being refused Betty was told that Nisei were being accepted and was ordered to report to Denver for examinations. Then another four months rolled by before she finally got orders to report at the WAC training center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. It was not an easy step for her to take, as it

was against the wishes of her widowed mother, who wanted Betty to stay behind, because she had already given a son to the army.

From Iowa, she went to Fort Devens, Mass., and then up to Fort Snelling, where after two weeks she was sent to Camp Ritchie, Maryland. From Ritchie she was transferred to Washington in the spring of 1946.

Early this year there were 35 Nisei WACs stationed in Washington. Today only three remain. Three went to Tokyo, four to Europe and the rest were discharged.

Betty says her service with the WACs has been a highly satisfying experience. Never did she encounter any discrimination. Other Nisei WACs have said the same thing. They received treatment on an equal basis with their Caucasian comrades.

Of her Nisei associates, Betty says she couldn't ask for a nicer bunch of girls to work with. They were an extremely conscientious group, but at the same time they knew how to have their share of fun.

Her work was not exciting, nor did it ever make headlines. But she and the other Nisei WACs derived a great measure of satisfaction from knowing they were part of a team which achieved victory over Japan.

She found army life broadening. It enabled her to meet people from various parts of the world who served in the intelligence units in Washington, and she got to do a great deal of traveling, which of course was much to the liking of a girl from little Rocky Ford out on the Colorado prairie.

We wouldn't know, but we imagine that something about having met a Hawaiian Nisei GI while at Ritchie has had a lot to do with making her service in the WACs seem so worthwhile. They expect to be married some time next year.

CAPITAL NOTES

Mrs. Gladys Shimasaki has taken the position of secretary to the Washington bureau chief of the newspaper PM. . . . Her husband, Ira, 442nd veteran, is body and fender man at Flood Pontiac on Connecticut Avenue. . . . Sue Aoki, one of the editors of the FBIS post in Hawaii, is on temporary assignment with headquarters in Washington.

Dick Suzuki is on the picket line in front of the Department of Justice building in Washington, with Roger Axford, former Denver minister. They're asking amnesty for the conscientious objectors who are still interned.

Sachi Anraku, one of the first relocatees to come to Washington from the Poston center, is en route to Tokyo. She was with the War Liquidation Unit in the Department of the Interior.

Congress No Longer Worried About Nisei Issue in Hawaii

WASHINGTON — The House territories committee whose proposed junket to Hawaii on Nov. 20 for hearings on Hawaiian statehood has been postponed until next year, no longer is vitally concerned about the Japanese American population of the islands.

It was recalled here that in previous years the loyalty of Hawaii's 170,000 persons of Japanese ancestry has been a matter of debate in the House territories committee. However, the conduct of Hawaii's Japanese Americans during the war and the combat record of thousands of Japanese American GIs from the territory are believed here to provide a positive argument for statehood.

The House territories subcommittee which held hearings in Hawaii in January, 1946, accumulated

thousands of words of testimony on the loyalty and good citizenship of the Japanese American group.

With early congressional action looming on legislation which will pave the way for the admittance of Hawaii as the 49th state, the House committee had planned to leave on Nov. 20 for Hawaii to inspect the islands and to hold hearings. Rep. J. W. Robinson (D., Utah), had been scheduled to head the committee visiting Hawaii. This week, however, Rep. Robinson advised committee members that the trip had been postponed.

He said that the postponement of the trip until Congress convenes next year had been suggested by Gov. Ingram Stainback of Hawaii, because of the West Coast maritime strike and the strike of Hawaii sugar industry workers.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Reading "The Boy from Nebraska"

Denver, Colo.

We have just finished reading Ralph Martin's story of Ben Kuroki, "Boy From Nebraska." It is the kind of book we wish we could have written.

It is a slim book as books go. We read it in two sittings, but if we had had the time we would have completed it in one. Once the reader gets into it he doesn't want to put the book down.

The narrative flows swiftly, and Martin has caught the feeling of the farm on which Kuroki was reared, the emotions of Ben's homecoming, the fear and aching loneliness that filled the void that came with the transition from peace to war and farmer's denim to army khaki.

The story, basically, is that of a shy, sensitive farm boy whose soul is ripped open by the sudden conspiracy of discrimination and race hatred that seems to descend on him. Kuroki finds it difficult to understand why he should suffer for the acts of certain Fascist warlords whose names he scarcely knows.

On his father's advice he enlists in the army with high hopes, but from the beginning he runs into disheartening rebuffs. How he battles the sense of being unwanted, and finally wins the confidence and comradeship of his buddies by proving himself in combat makes a gripping story.

Kuroki's story is different from that of most Nisei GIs, in that the war and his entry into the army exposed him for the first time to the bitterness of racial discrimination alien to the way of life he knew in Nebraska. Most other Nisei—at least those born and reared on the Pacific coast—had tasted that gall before.

And although they never learned to accept racial bias lying down, these Nisei were more hardened to the frustrations which hurt Kuroki to the quick.

By the same token, however, this impact that racial discrimination had on Kuroki's sensitivities aroused his determination to make good at whatever the cost. It was this determination that carried him into the air corps—which until then had been the army's peculiar "Jim Crow" reservation set aside for those with white skins only—and from the European theater to the forbidden Pacific.

Martin skillfully has avoided too blatant sermons on the need for brotherhood among men. The chronicle of Kuroki's experiences takes care of that. Outside of the story of Kuroki's mission against prejudice, the book is an absorbing record of the maturing of the boy from Nebraska.

Kuroki was one of the 10 offspring of a poor Nebraska dirt farmer. During the depression years the brood often went hungry and were clothed and shod only through the kindness of neighbors.

He went into the army as a wide-eyed youngster full of dreams, but shy and hesitant. The war developed him from a soldier who loved nothing better than the boisterous companionship of other GIs to a speaker who could win a standing ovation from San Francisco's Commonwealth club and share the platform with Gen. George C. Marshall.

It was his sudden realization

that all was not as it should be in this great land of the free and home of the brave that led Ben Kuroki on his 59th mission—against prejudice at home—which in some respects is going to be more difficult than his 58 previous ones.

Once you read the book you'll find yourself wanting to volunteer to go along with Kuroki on his last mission. And even if you don't go along, you'll be sweating it out for him.

We hope you'll read Boy From Nebraska. You'll never spend the time more profitably.

Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

Minneapolis, Minn.

Homecoming . . .

It's Homecoming week again on our campus, and tonight there's a huge bonfire right across the street. The band is playing, the crowd is singing. . . . everyone is recklessly hilarious. Integrated with the youthful college kids are those whose hair is streaked with gray, and those with obviously protruding stomachs. But, tonight, caught under the spell of an autumn night, everyone is young.

The faithful Greek who peddles his popcorn has anchored his wagon too, and you can breathe the fragrance of butter and corn. There are red reflections cast on Fraternity Row as the flames flicker in the cold wind. Now, they're singing the grand alma mater, and by the light of the fire, you see them all. . . . back for the sake of auld lang syne.

There's Homecoming only once a year. Tonight, I'm also remembering a bunch of fellows around my age, who won't belong to any alma mater except that of life's greatest school—Experience. They'll never be able to share that wonderful big feeling of cheering for your college till your throats hurt; of singing till you don't care how many flat notes you hit. . . .

Yes, at a time like this I'm wondering how many armistices shall be served as desserts on the menu of wars.

THIS IS BEAUTY . . .

The crowd has disbanded until tomorrow. It is quiet on our street again, and the houses are shrouded in peace and slumbering contentment. There is the lonesome sound of a single car on the very same street where they dance the snake dance. I can see the fragile etchings of a tree's arms silhouetted against the curtain threaded with stars. In a little while, when the clock reaches five, the sky will be pink. Not any ordinary hue, but a smoky gentle kind. I remember as a kid I used to disdainfully slush through the leaves of riotous color which had fallen. . . . and then, with the same childish instinct I would sneakily capture a leaf or two in my pocket.

Some people may fall for the beauty of faces, but they fade with age. Me? I'd rather claim the sound and force of waves relentlessly lashing against the crags. . . . or the descent of the sun as it bravely sends a last flicker of light over the dunes of the desert. But best of all, I like night with its gentle voice and starry eyes.

REMINISCING . . .

The mellowing mood of a night such as this always brings back the pleasant memories of a far-away. I'm remembering a now uncharted city called Rivers. . . . it's a city born of a war decree and killed by another. It must be very quiet there where once we laughed, we cried, we fought, and we lived. I suppose the empty barracks now hollowly echo with vastness and sheer desolation. Or maybe the Indians have returned again. I wonder. . . .

Japanese Canadians Plan National Meet in January

WINNIPEG, Man. — The first national convention of Japanese Canadian groups will be held in Toronto in January, 1947, the New Canadian reported last week.

The convention will discuss the post-evacuation problems facing Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

The formation of a nation-wide organization of Japanese Canadians will be considered at the meeting.

Robinson had been asked by Rep. Peterson of Georgia, chairman of the territories committee to make the trip, because Peterson had been defeated for reelection. Robinson himself was defeated in the general elections and will not be on hand when the territories committee makes its trip next year.

Test of Language School Ban Seen

HONOLULU — The attorney general of Hawaii has been notified that certain members of the Chinese community in Honolulu are preparing a test case to determine the legality of the 1943 territorial law regulating foreign language schools.

It was reported here that if the law is successfully challenged it may mean that Japanese language schools also will be permitted to open. Wartime public opposition to Japanese language schools accounted in part for the enactment of the law.

Many of the properties of Japanese language schools in Honolulu have been liquidated and proceeds donated to social welfare work. There has been no effort on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry to reopen Japanese language schools.

Attorney General C. Nils Tavares stated that he will put up a "stiff fight" to sustain and enforce the law.

Ontario JACL Slates Thanksgiving Dance

ONTARIO, Ore.—The Ontario JACL will sponsor a Thanksgiving dance on November 28 at the Gay-Way ballroom, one and one-half miles east of Ontario.

Cochairmen Mrs. M. Sugai and Thomas Nishitani have announced that a nine-piece orchestra from the College of Idaho has been selected to provide the music.

Hawaiian Swimmers Will Enter National Collegiate Meet

SEATTLE—The University of Hawaii's National AAU championship men's swimming team, coached by Soichi Sakamoto, definitely will enter the National intercollegiate swimming meet to be held at the University of Washington pool on March 26 and 27, 1947.

The Hawaiian team includes several veterans of the famous 442nd Japanese American Combat team.

Twenty Thousand Evacuees Find Permanent Jobs, Homes In Chicago Metropolitan Area

The Chicago area now contains one of the largest concentrations of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States, the Associated Press reported this week.

The population in the Chicago district has snowballed from 300 to 20,000, a number which Japanese American leaders in the Midwest city believe is exceeded only in Los Angeles.

The A. P. reports said that at least 15,000 of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast will remain permanently in Chicago.

Corky Kawasaki, director of the Chicago resettlers committee, declared one reason is a "sound economic assimilation," opportunities to make money in industry, business and the professions.

Many of the evacuees returned to their former home areas in the west but some of these have returned, while others have come to Chicago from other parts of the country.

Thomas Matsuda, an attorney from Seattle, cited another indication of continued residence in Chicago. He estimated that resettled evacuees of Japanese ancestry have invested more than \$2,000,000 in commercial and residential property.

"The shortage of manpower gave the people a chance to show what they could do," Dr. Thomas Yatabe, a dentist from Fresno, Calif., declared. Dr. Yatabe, who was the Midwest director of the Japanese American Citizens League during the war, added that a great many of the evacuees have been able to get jobs in Chicago for which they have been trained.

Among the persons resettled in Chicago, according to the newspaper report, are doctors, dentists, lawyers, restaurateurs, merchants, tailors, mechanics, cooks, servants and "almost everything but an undertaker."

"Like all migrants these days," the A. P. report said, "they live wherever they can find living space. But the majority reside in three areas—the south side, east of the Negro district; the near north side section by Clark street, and farther north, in a region west of Lincoln park. These are not in any sense isolated colonies. They are neighborhoods shared by people of varied national lineage."

Spokesmen concede, the report added, that there have been instances of prejudice and exclusion. Leaders of the Nisei and their friends lowered barriers appreciably by talking to civic, church and school groups, real estate men and political bosses, who took an active interest when they learned the newcomers could vote.

Among those who bought homes recently in Chicago is Noboru Honda, president of the Chicago JACL and an insurance salesman. His is the only Nisei family in that sector, but he says "the neighbors have been very friendly."

Brother Theophane Walsh, who operates a Catholic youth center for Nisei and who spent 22 years among persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast, terms Chicago "the most hospitable of all places receiving the Japanese Americans."

But there is one thing the evacuees all miss, the A. P. noted—the western sunshine.

Okadas Take Lead In Salt Lake City Bowling League

The Okada Insurance bowling team took the lead in the Salt Lake City JACL league Monday, November 11, by defeating Wally's Flowers, 4 to 0. Orem Farmers, who had been tied for first, moved into second place when they lost three points to the Ogden Veterans.

Scores for the evening were as follows:

Okada (4) 807, 929, 812—114 handicap—2602; Wally's Flowers (0) 650, 762, 772—249—2433.

Dawn Noodle (4) 842, 792, 800—179—2434; Aoki Produce (0) 736, 774, 737—234—2491.

Ogden Veterans (3) 723, 865, 796—244—2628; Orem (1) 730, 739, 777—291—2537.

ABC Townshop (4) 718, 746, 751—336—2551; Main Jewelry (0) 678, 689, 628—267—2262.

Kasai NY Life (4) 725, 623, 670—369—2387; OK Cafe (0) 684, 634, 692—267—2297.

Davis County (3) 700, 692, 753—324—2469; Terashima Studio (1) 685, 735, 737—289—2446.

Larry Tajiri's 607 series with a 254 high game was the high series for the night.

Denver Boxing Titles

DENVER—Two Nisei war veterans representing Cathay Post 185 of the American Legion won championships in the Rocky Mountain Diamond Gloves tournament here last week.

Shag Harada of Rocky Ford won the featherweight championship while Sam Yashiro won the 105-pound, B-class title.

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Chicago JACL Chapter Will Hold Elections

Jack Nakagawa Nominated for Presidency of Unit

CHICAGO—Jack Nakagawa is the choice of the nominating committee for president of the Chicago chapter of the JACL, according to the list of nominations announced recently. Elections will be held at the monthly meeting of the Chicago chapter on Nov. 21 at the Loop Plaza, 59 W. Monroe St., from 7 to 9 p. m. Other candidates announced by the nominating committee include: Sabusawa, vice-president; Suzuki, rec. sec.; Masaji Moriyama, corres. sec.; Masaji Moriyama, treas.; and Bill Sims, Kiyomasa Kasai and Martha Hayes, representatives. The nominating committee explained the fact that only one person had been nominated for each post by declaring that many members had been approached, but had declined to run. Elections will be open to write-in candidates, it was stressed.

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Chicago Bowlers Win Two Matches From Cincinnati

CHICAGO—The city's top Nisei bowling teams defeated a visiting Cincinnati Nisei squad in a three-game series on Nov. 9 and 10.

The Chicago teams are the leaders of the city's fourteen-team Nisei league.

In the first game Cincinnati defeated Victory Recreation of Chicago, 2428 to 2383. Joe Horimoto fired a 534 while Stogie Toki had a 520 for the winners. Shorty Tanaka and Tak Fujii, top average bowlers in the Chicago league, had 539 and 512, respectively.

The Cincinnati squad lost on Nov. 10 to Terusaki and Dea's Garage team, 2389 to 2183. Jim Uejo of the winning team had high series of 552.

In the final game Bob's Cafe, last season's Chicago league champions, defeated Cincinnati, 2436 to 2377. George Yamasaki and Chy Kawakami led Bob's Cafe with a series of 533 and 524. Jim Takeuchi of Cincinnati had 522, while Stogie Toki finished with 521. Paul Sugimoto, Joe Horimoto and Shig Watanabe were the other members of the Cincinnati team.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Nawa a girl in Denver, Colo.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Yago a girl on Oct. 10 in Greeley, Colo.
To Mr. and Mrs. K. Harry Uno a girl in Ault, Colo.
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fujii a girl on Oct. 26 in Walnut Grove, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Sugimoto a girl on Oct. 26 in Elk Grove, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Todd Tomihiro a boy, Robert Michio, on Sept. 27 in Boston, Mass.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Nakajima a girl on Nov. 1 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Matsumaga a boy on Nov. 1 in Brighton, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Morikawa a girl in Guadalupe, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Esami Okamoto a girl on Oct. 6 in Chicago.

DEATHS

Hidejiro Hirata, 46, 330 23rd st., Ogden, Utah, on Nov. 9.
Yukie Tanikawa on Nov. 6 in Los Angeles.
Mrs. Wakiko Onouye, 58, on Nov. 4 in Los Angeles.
Paul Hajime Sakauye, 35, on Nov. 8 in Venice, Calif.
Yahei Naruto, 57, on Nov. 5 in Los Angeles.
Hisayo Okino on Oct. 29 at Visalia, Calif.
Harue Kuromi, 52, on Nov. 8 in Los Angeles.
Sanaya Carol Matsuo, 2, in Sacramento, Calif.
Benichi Sano, 73, on Nov. 8 in Los Angeles.
Ryuichi Neishi, 29, 330 23rd St., Ogden, Utah on Nov. 6.
Tetsutaro Hidaka, 27, in San Jose on Nov. 6.
Yasutaro Yamada in San Jose on Nov. 5.

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Joe E. Brown Will Be Guest At Chicago JACL Inaugural

CHICAGO—Joe E. Brown, famous star of the radio, stage and screen, has made tentative arrangements to attend the inaugural ball of the Chicago Japanese American Citizens League on December 13 as a special guest of the chapter, it was announced this week by the program committee.

Mr. Brown, whose interest in the Nisei and their problems endeared him to all Japanese Americans, will be officially presented with an invitation at a dinner with Mari Sabusawa of the program committee and some of her committee members. The dinner will be held Sunday, November 17, at the Wisteria Tea Room.

During the war the famous actor publicly praised the fighting men of Japanese ancestry in the U. S. Army in both the Pacific and Italian war theaters, where he came in contact with them during the course of USO tours.

Following his tour of Pacific war fronts, the noted comedian said that American soldiers on the front-lines in the war against Japan strongly condemned discriminatory treatment of Nisei Americans.

"As for the persecution of the Nisei here," Brown said, "they think it's terrible. I know. I've had a number of round-table discussions with them on that subject alone."

The Chicago chapter's inaugural ball will be held at the Shoreland hotel in the Crystal ballroom under the chairmanship of Lincoln Shimidzu.

Other committee chairmen will be Dr. Mas Sakada, facilities; Jack Ota and Louise Suski, publicity; Mas Iwakagawa, bids; Jiro Yamaguchi, sales; Mary Suzuki, program; Noboru Honda, patrons and patronesses; and Miss Sabusawa.

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Interracial Solidarity Shown By Sugar Industry Workers As Strike Nears Settlement

HONOLULU—The interracial solidarity of Hawaii's 28,000 sugar industry workers was lauded here this week by CIO officials as the territory's 75-day old sugar industry strike appeared near settlement.

Workers of all racial groups are represented in the membership of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union but the majority are of Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, Filipino and Hawaiian ancestry, it was indicated.

A union official noted that previous strikes in the sugar industry had failed because of the lack of interracial unity among the sugar workers.

(A Honolulu report on Nov. 15 declared that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association had signed an agreement granting \$10,500,000 more yearly in wages to employees as settlement of the 75-day-old sugar strike appeared to have been negotiated. The agreement, which provides a guarantee against anti-labor practices and includes promises of improved working conditions, must be ratified by the 28,000 members of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and by 33 plantations. Quick ratification was predicted by ILWU leaders and it was possible that the workers

would be back at their jobs by Nov. 19.)

It was noted that the CIO's ILWU had stressed interracial activity and responsibility in its organization of sugar, pineapple, warehouse and waterfront workers in Hawaii during the war years. CIO leadership in Hawaii is representative of the many race groups in the territory. Many of the leaders of local unions in the sugar strike are Japanese Americans, including combat veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team.

Chairman of the ILWU's Territorial Council is Jack H. Kawano, longshoremen's leader and wartime member of Hawaii's Manpower Board.

Kawano and other local CIO officials have played an active part in the negotiations with sugar industry representatives.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, special representative of the Labor Department, announced last week that he believed that a basis for an agreement between the union and industry representatives on the basic issues of the strike had been reached.

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YBA Group Holds First Post-war Meet in Watsonville

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — With "This Is My Faith" as its theme, the first postwar coast district YBA conference was held in Watsonville on Oct. 27.

The conference, by unanimous vote, passed a resolution of appreciation to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry for their valiant war service.

The membership pledged to "keep the brilliant war record of these soldiers untainted by faithfully serving the United States as loyal citizens."

Cabinet officers for the year 1946-47 were installed in a candlelight service led by Manabu Fukuda, national YBA president.

The cabinet is composed of Tom Takeda, president; Larry Onitsuka and Grace Kodama, vice presidents; Michi Hirose, recording secretary; Marianne Masui, corresponding secretary; Bob Manabe, treasurer; Hitoshi Akizuka, auditor; Riyoko Ichikawa, religious chairman; Sachi Endo, social chairman; Bill Mine, boys' athletic manager, and Alice Ichishita, girls' athletic manager.

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Nisei Team Proves Surprise of San Jose Winter League

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The all-Nisei Zebra nine is providing the surprise of San Jose's fast winter baseball league, in which many of the players are professionals, including several from Class AAA leagues.

The young Zebra team is currently tied for second place with three victories and one loss.

Last Sunday the Zebras came from behind with a five-run rally in the eighth to defeat the University of Santa Clara nine.

The Zebra team recently was reinforced by several Nisei stars from the Presidio of Monterey team which reached the finals of the Sixth Army Command tournament recently.

Sawaya Recovers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A recovered fumble by Al Sawaya, Diego State lineman, set up second of three touchdowns as Aztecs defeated Loyola's Lions Nov. 8 at Gilmore stadium.

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