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Palo Verde Valley Farmers Declare Japanese Americans "Not Wanted" by Community

Mass Meeting Held Following Employment of Farm Supervisor of Japanese Ancestry; Valley's "Non-Japanese" Status Stressed by Speakers

BLYTHE, Calif.—(Special)—Persons of Japanese ancestry are "not wanted" in Palo Verde Valley, according to an announcement here following a meeting of 35 farmers called by the Blythe Growers association.

C. A. Woodward, head of the Blythe Growers, declared that the question was "not necessarily" one of race discrimination but stressed that he and other growers in Palo Verde Valley did not want to change the community's status as a "non-Japanese" area.

The meeting, which was described as "tense," was called following the action of a Palo Verde Valley farming company, Colorado River Farms, in hiring a farmer of Japanese ancestry.

Kelley Curci, representing Colorado River Farms, was called upon to explain his company's actions in bringing a person of Japanese ancestry into the valley. Curci declared he had retained the Japanese farmer because he was inexperienced in growing produce and melon crops, and that his company had not been able to keep "good white men" on the job as grower-supervisors.

It was reported that the "various produce men" who were present at the meeting "spoke highly" of the good record of Colorado River Farms and the company's success in valley crops. All of the speakers, according to the report, asked Curci to make every effort to secure another "white man" for his farmer and to fire the Japanese employee.

One shipped said he had talked to a number of Palo Verde Valley people in Blythe and that "without exception" persons of Japanese ancestry were not sought in the area.

Sentiment expressed at the meeting consisted largely of statements opposing the "invasion" of the community by ranchers and other persons of Japanese descent. It was indicated that this opposition also extended to American war veterans of Japanese ancestry.

Woodard pointed out, in expressing his opposition to the residence of persons of Japanese ancestry in Palo Verde Valley, that many of the valley's farmers had lost sons in the Pacific war. He indicated that bitterness would be felt "for a long time to come."

One prominent grower stated flatly, however, that if Colorado River Farms wished to bring in farmers and farm workers of Japanese ancestry, there would be no trouble so far as he "and most of the men present" were concerned. He said that the company would be within its legal rights, but said the move might be an unpopular one.

Curci was reported to have agreed with much that was said at the meeting and finally asked some of the growers to send him a "white man" to assist him in supervising his farming operation. The meeting wound up with Curci agreeing to make "an honest effort" to hire someone to replace the farmer of Japanese descent.

Canada Plans To Repeal Ban On Chinese

Prime Minister King Says Bill Will Be Given to Parliament

OTTAWA, Canada—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced on Jan. 27 the government intends to repeal the Chinese immigration act which has drastically limited the number of Chinese allowed into Canada.

King said a bill will be introduced early in the approaching session of Parliament for repeal of the act, which he said was regarded by the Chinese government "as an exclusion act and in the nature of discrimination on grounds of race against a friendly and allied people."

(A law enacted in China provides for reciprocal treatment of citizens of countries and states who discriminate against persons of Chinese ancestry.)

Canadian Legislator Seeks Permanent Exclusion of Evacuees

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Howard Green, Progressive - Conservative from Point Grey, and the senior member of Parliament from Vancouver, indicated here on the eve of his departure for Ottawa that he would campaign for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from British Columbia as a "defensive" measure.

Green was the only one of the four Vancouver members of Parliament to comment on the "Japanese question."

Two Nisei Elected To Sacramento Produce Board

SACRAMENTO—John Hayashi and Shigeichi Masuhara were elected to the board of directors of the Sacramento Produce Market at the annual election on Jan. 26.

Hayashi received the highest number of votes of all of the candidates with 1207. Masuhara received 830 votes.

Fifty-four produce men of Japanese ancestry attended the annual meeting.

Seek Payment of Damages for Victims of Fire at Poston

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because there appears to be an excellent chance that the 83 persons who were awarded damages as a result of the Poston relocation center fire in December, 1943, can be compensated, these individuals are asked to contact the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee immediately.

The address is P. O. Box 1628, Washington 13, D. C.

Some \$25,000 in damages are involved, according to Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the ADC, and prospects appear unusually good for those who are entitled to such awards provided that the necessary information is forthcoming immediately.

Should there be sufficient response, Masaoka said that Congress would be asked to appropriate the \$25,000. Individuals entitled to an award would then file their claims, which would be sent to the general accounting office for final adjudication and payment for claims of less than one thousand dollars. For sums larger than \$1000, private bills would have to be introduced.

"Persons entitled to these awards should not hesitate in claiming them," Masaoka said, "because they are morally and legally warranted in receiving them. And unless the necessary information is forthcoming soon, they may lose their right to these funds."

Myer Backs Naturalization Bill, Disapproves Proposal to Pay Lump Sum Damages to Evacuees

WASHINGTON—While pledging his unqualified support for a naturalization and immigration bill, Dillon S. Myer, former national director of the War Relocation Authority, declared on Jan. 24 that he could not approve of any evacuation claims measure which provided automatic lump sum payments for those evacuated from their west coast homes in the spring of 1942.

Mr. Myer, now the commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, made these statements during a meeting with Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, on Jan. 24.

Noting that he had always advocated the naturalization of Japanese nationals as the only way in which most of the discriminations against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States could be eliminated, the former WRA director renewed his oft-repeated pledge to do everything within his power to facilitate the passage of

such a corrective and remedial law, even though he is no longer officially connected with the Japanese.

In answer to Masaoka's proposal to grant lump sum payments ranging from a thousand dollars for each adult evacuated, Myer was emphatic in his opposition to such a liberalization. He contended that those who had suffered economic losses should file their claims in the prescribed manner and that a properly constituted commission or court should adjudicate and pay such claims. Unless the people are interested enough to file claims, it would be difficult to persuade Congress and other Americans that the Japanese really suffered great financial and other losses, he said.

"What is proposed is an indemnity bill, and not a claims bill," Myer declared, "and I cannot subscribe at this time to such a complete change in the evacuation claims commission bill which we helped draft for the last Congress."

Masaoka Seeks Liberalization In Evacuee Claims Legislation

WASHINGTON—Asking consideration of a more liberal evacuation claims bill to be drafted and sponsored by the Interior Department this session, Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, met with Oscar Chapman, under-secretary of the Interior Department, on Jan. 24.

Explaining that he was acting under instructions from the delegates to the Pacific coast area action conference of the JACL last December, Masaoka called upon the Interior Department to sponsor a more liberal evacuation claims bill than the one which narrowly missed passage during the final days of the 79th Congress.

A liberalization which the JACL delegates thought to be just, according to the ADC official, would provide for an automatic lump sum payment to every evacuee, whether he left the west coast voluntarily in the spring of 1942 or was processed through the WRA. He suggested an "across the board" payment of \$1000 to every adult evacuee over the age of 18, \$500 for those from 6 to 18 years, and nothing for those under the age of 6 at the time of the military exclusion orders. In addition, he suggested that the regular court of claims channels be opened to those who felt that they had suffered greater losses than those compensated for by the lump sum payment.

Should the Department disapprove of such lump sum payments, Masaoka asked that the field of recoverable claims be extended to include such items as lost good will. He also proposed that some appropriate adjustment be made between the salaries paid to the "so-called administrative personnel" in the relocation centers and the totally inadequate "allowances" granted to the evacuee workers for comparable work.

Raising of the maximum sum which the commission might pay from \$2500 to \$5000 was also proposed, as was the specific provision for channeling larger claims through the regular court of claims.

Regardless of whether the bill sponsored last session is liberalized or not, Masaoka asked that special consideration be given to the following ideas:

- (1) That all claims recovered from the government be exempt from all income taxes, both state and federal;
- (2) That the Statute of Limitations barring action against the government for evacuation losses be waived, and
- (3) That the maximum fee which attorneys might charge for their services be reduced from 20% to 10%.

H. Rex Lee, former relocation officer of the now defunct WRA and present assistant director of the division on territories and island possessions, sat in on the conference.

Joe Masaoka To Join Group On Hawaii Trip

Will Seek Support For Work of JACL, ADC Campaigns

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Grant Masaoka, San Francisco representative of the JACL, will accompany three other leaders of the JACL and the Anti-Discrimination Committee on a fund-raising tour of the Hawaiian Islands during February, it was announced here this week.

Other members of the party were earlier reported to be Sim Togasaki, former national treasurer of the JACL; Keisaburo Koda, prominent leader in the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union; and Kohei Ikeda, businessman and farmer.

The party will leave San Francisco by clipper on Wednesday, Feb. 5.

They will ask the support of the people of Hawaii for the 1947 program of the Japanese American Citizens League and the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The importance of pushing for legislation to ease citizenship and naturalization statutes will be presented by these delegates during their tour.

Enomoto Named To Board of New Civic Organization

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — William Enomoto, president of the San Mateo chapter of the JACL, has been named to the board of directors of the Redwood City Council for Civic Unity, which was organized by peninsula residents to prevent the recurrence of anti-racial attacks following the recent arson burning of the home of a Negro war veteran.

Don Brown, instructor at Sequoia high school, was elected president of the council.

Returnee Wins Right To Reoccupy Home

LOS ANGELES—Judge Charles P. Johnson of Los Angeles Municipal court ruled last week that Merry Karaki, a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry, was entitled to the right of occupancy of her home at 3221 East 4th Street.

Miss Karaki stated she was forced to take court action when she was unable to evict the family which had been renting the house during the war. She indicated that she had been unable to find other accommodations since her return to Los Angeles.

Nisei War Veteran Robbed For Third Time in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Tom Yamamoto, 30, Nisei war veteran who came east from California after his discharge because he thought opportunities in Washington would be better for Japanese Americans, was robbed on Jan. 27 for the third time in six weeks.

The slender Californian who, like his father, is a grocer, told the Washington Star his migration wasn't working out so well.

"In San Jose my father never used to lock our store when he left it for lunch," Yamamoto said. "We operated on the honor system. Customers used to come in while we were away, take what they wanted and leave the correct amount of money."

The Nisei ex-GI said he has taken it on the chin from robbers for the last time.

"I'm going out and get the biggest damn gun I can lay my hands on," he said.

Yamamoto lost \$115 at about 1:45 a.m. on Jan. 27, when a bandit climbed in the second-floor bedroom window of the Yamamoto home, flashed a light in his eyes and demanded money. Because the thief held something in his hand which might have been a pistol,

Yamamoto said he handed over the cash.

On Dec. 15, he recalled, a bandit armed with a pistol robbed him of \$30 and returned on Christmas day to get \$30 more. Subsequently, a plainclothes policeman shot and killed Ernest Lawson, 21, in a holdup attempt at another grocery on Jan. 2 and police announced later that Lawson was the man who had robbed the Japanese American.

Tom Yamamoto served two years in the Army while his family was in a war relocation center. He was in military intelligence, serving in the Philippines, where he interrogated Japanese prisoners and translated captured documents.

Upon his discharge last May, the Nisei moved to Washington with his young wife and went into business.

Injured at Project

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Torahiko Oshima, 67, was treated for critical injuries at the county hospital on Jan. 20 after a prefabricated wall at the Camp Elliott project collapsed and fell on him.

Congress May Vote on Hawaii Statehood as War Record Of Territory's Nisei Stressed

WASHINGTON—With the question of Hawaii's population of Japanese Americans no longer considered a subject for controversy, proponents of Hawaiian statehood were confident this week that the question may be put to vote for the first time during the present session of Congress.

Eight members of the House and Senator William Knowland of California have submitted bills for Hawaiian statehood.

No objections have materialized as yet in the present Congress to the statehood proposal. It was recalled that in the past one major objection raised to statehood for Hawaii was based on the high percentage of Orientals in the Hawaiian population.

In previous sessions doubt had been raised by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi and others regarding the loyalty of Hawaii's large population of Japanese ancestry. Rep. Henry Larcade, whose subcommittee made an extensive survey of Hawaii in January, 1946, is the author of one of the statehood bills and he has reported to Congress that "during the war all reasonable doubt about the loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States" was removed.

It is believed here that the records of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, which included men of Japanese ancestry from the mainland and Hawaii, as well as the services of more than 5,000 Japanese Americans in the war in the Pacific may prove to be a major factor in the consideration of the Hawaiian statehood question by Congress.

Advocates of statehood believe that the parade of the 442nd combat team down Constitution Avenue last July and the decoration of the unit by President Truman were a great boost to Hawaiian aspirations for statehood.

It is noted that in previous years when Hawaii campaigned for statehood, the question of Japanese Americans was played down by statehood proponents. This year the role of Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry in the war is being stressed and the overall record of war service by Hawaii's population of diverse ancestries is emphasized.

Bi-partisan support is claimed by statehood advocates who point to the various sections of the country represented in the Congressmen who have submitted statehood bills. Besides Senator Knowland and Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, they are Reps. Larcade, Angell, R., Ore.; Taylor, R., N. Y.; Judd, R., Minn.; Hale, R., Maine; Mansfield D., Mont.; Miller, D., Calif.; and Simpson, R., Ill.

Delegate Farrington last week inserted in the Congressional Record a report on the annual report of Gov. Ingram Stainback of Hawaii to the Interior Department which stressed that the ratio of persons of Japanese ancestry to the general population had decreased while the white population of the territory had doubled since 1940.

Gov. Stainback reported that the ratio of Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry had declined from

GOP NOMINATES USHIRODA FOR HAWAII HOUSE

HONOLULU—Republicans of West Hawaii have nominated former Rep. Shunzo Ushiroda as the GOP candidate in the Feb. 8 special election to select a successor to the late Rep. Francis K. Aona of the 2nd representative district.

The Republican nomination of Ushiroda was unopposed although the names of Earl A. Neilsen and W. I. M. Lindsay were presented.

Meanwhile, Hawaii Democrats are reportedly urging Sakuichi Sakai, Democratic member of the County of Hawaii board of supervisors, to resign his present post and run for the vacancy created by Rep. Aona's death.

Territorial Democrats are reportedly showing considerable interest in the West Hawaii special election since the election of a Democrat will give the party 15 members in the House of Representatives, an even split with the Republicans.

Nisei Army Employee Convicted on Sale Of U. S. Supplies

SENDAI, Japan—Victor N. Ito, Army hospital employee whose home is in California, was sentenced to three years at hard labor upon his conviction by a court-martial on the charge of selling a variety of United States supplies, including medicine, to the black market.

It was revealed at the court-martial that Ito received more than \$2000 at the current rate of exchange for the goods which he allegedly sold on the black market.

40.1 percent in 1940 to 32.2 percent in 1946. He reported the population of Japanese ancestry at 168,463 persons. In the period between 1940 and 1946 the Caucasian population, according to Gov. Stainback, increased from 74,543 to 173,533 or 33.43 percent of the total.

Previously, the "Japanese" question was raised by Congressmen from the West Coast and the South. As a result of the war record of the Japanese American group, statehood advocates now are confident that opposition will not materialize on the "Japanese" question.

Problems of Nisei Veterans Dramatized on Radio Program

JACL Is Co-Sponsor Of Weekly Broadcast On Salt Lake Station

A thirty-minute radio play dramatizing the problem of the returning Japanese American war veteran to his hometown was presented over Station KALL in Salt Lake City Tuesday, January 28, under co-sponsorship of the Council for Civic Unity, the NAACP and the JACL.

The drama was presented by the three organizations to highlight the need for passage of Senate bills 25 and 26, introduced in the present session of the state legislature, which provide for the outlawing of discrimination in public places and fair employment practices.

The play, titled "The Open Door," portrayed the difficulties of minority group veterans in finding employment and housing. The drama centered around Joe Tanaka, Nisei G-2 specialist, and his wife Mary.

The script was written by Norma Haan and Marion Tajiri. It was directed by Norma Schmutz and her

assistant, Norma Rae Lees. Mrs. Louise Howe of the University of Utah faculty aided in the production.

David Morgan and Virginia McGrew played the leading roles of Sgt. Tanaka and his wife Mary. Other members of the cast were Kenneth Jensen, Alan Frank, Marjorie Williams and Robert Deming. All are students of radio drama at the University of Utah and members of the university chapter of Alpha Epsilon Rho, national radio fraternity.

The play opens with the awarding of the Silver Star for gallantry under fire to Sgt. Tanaka, who rescued a member of his company during an attack in the Pacific theater. But after the comradeship and fraternity of the fighting men overseas, Tanaka returns home after his discharge to meet discrimination in his efforts to find a job commensurate with his training and ability.

The play ends with an appeal for public support for Senate bills 25 and 26 to insure the rights of all persons of minority ancestry in employment, housing and civil rights.

Washington News-Letter

Report on Los Angeles Notes 25 Thousand Evacuees Have Returned to Metropolitan Area

Progress of Returnees in Achieving Community Organization Has Been Slow; Most Evacuees Have Resettled in Minority Group Districts

By JOHN KITASAKO

Los Angeles' Little Tokyo and its environs, with a population hitting 25,000 and steadily rising month by month, has already regained its pre-war position as the most concentrated area of Japanese in America. But as is to be expected when 25,000 persons of minority extraction rush into an already over-crowded community, many socio-economic problems arise.

Last week Tom Sasaki, who conducted extensive studies in Los Angeles for the Department of the Interior Resettlement

Study project from July through December of 1946, described the changes in the economics of Little Tokyo. Today, we present his observations on the social adjustments being made by the Angelenos.

The progress which Japanese in Los Angeles have made toward community organization has been unusually slow, says Tom. The Japanese are just now beginning to settle down to the point where organizational development is getting under way.

This situation is due to various factors. For one thing the returnees have been too occupied working, looking for jobs, and building up business. They feel that projecting themselves into community activities definitely is secondary to attaining economic security, and that furthermore with everyone's hands full earning bread and butter, there is little need for social organization.

Another big factor has been the lack of able Nisei leadership. Many of the pre-war leaders have not returned, and those who have are saddled with family responsibilities.

Then too, many have had no urge for participation in community programs until they were reasonably well settled, and in most instances, it was a terrifically long haul from hostels and trailer camps to apartments and private homes. Some had to wait for months before they could move into their own homes or into newly purchased homes.

The tendency of the returnees for the most part was to gravitate toward those areas that were familiar to them, areas with a high percentage of minorities. These were the Little Tokyo district with a minority population of 65 per cent, the Boyle Heights district with 50 per cent, the West Jefferson area with 27 per cent, and Downtown with 29 per cent.

Centrally-located Little Tokyo in the early days of relocation was the hub of socials and meetings, but for the Nisei it is no longer recognized as the center for social gatherings. The pull of First and San Pedro is strong for some of the younger, wilder crowd, but the majority of the Nisei favor places outside of Little Tokyo for formal social events.

In fact, Tom found that from an economic standpoint also, after the passing of the current year of prosperity, Little Tokyo's future is not bright. It does not have many Japanese residents, and the expansion of the Los Angeles Civic Center will limit to a great degree the growth of business in Little Tokyo.

Another significant factor is that the bulk of trade in Little Tokyo presently comes from the Negroes; but this trade cannot be relied on, for when recession sets in, the Negroes will be the first to be out of jobs. Many Angelenos feel that the West Jefferson district will in time become the pivotal point of Japanese business.

The returnees have been wary about forming organizations, observes Tom. This is especially noticeable among the Issei. Many of the capable leaders, the big guns of the pre-war years, who were interned for the great part of the war, are still suspicious of the FBI and prefer to lie low. And although there are newcomers of leadership caliber, they are for the most part reluctant about forcing themselves into positions of prominence because of in-group pressure.

A highly prevalent sentiment among the Issei is that the JACL should be the only organization in the community. The Issei leaders were fully aware of the JACL's progressive program during the war and have thus in-

dicated their endorsement of that program by urging support for the JACL.

As far as the attitude of the Nisei toward the JACL is concerned, Tom noted that for the most part it was either passive resistance or no interest at all in the organization. In view of the intensive work which the JACL has performed in the Los Angeles area, this hesitancy on the part of the Nisei to accept the JACL is difficult to understand. Perhaps these Nisei are still judging the JACL on the basis of its pre-war record which, in some areas, was not too savory.

The Issei-Nisei relationship has improved, says Tom. It is the result of both parties recognizing the need of the other. Up to the time of evacuation, Issei considered Nisei as upstarts, and permitted them little voice in joint organizations. The war has changed that attitude. Issei realize that Nisei have matured considerably. Their sons set a remarkable record in the armed forces; the JACL fought valiantly for civil rights of Issei and Nisei alike. The Issei, therefore, are more than willing to accept the Nisei on an equal footing.

The best indication of the growing Issei-Nisei harmony was the JACL-initiated testimonial dinner for Nisei veterans. The Nisei took charge of the program, while the Issei handled the finances. All committees were co-chaired. The highly successful dinner gave birth to the hope among the Isseis that the JACL would receive wider support. Many Isseis indicated willingness to be contributing members of the JACL and to form a koenkai, but so far nothing concrete has emerged.

Veterans have shown slight interest in organizations. Approximately 100 belong to the Nisei Veterans' Association, and about a half-dozen to the AVC. Not a single Nisei yet took part in the huge Armistice day parade.

In some respects family relationships follow quite closely the same pattern that had developed in the centers, observes Tom. The relationship between members is loose; parental controls are lax, with children displaying an unhealthy degree of independence. This was particularly evident in families whose members had to live apart because of housing difficulties. Children whose families are quartered in a single room stay out late, and gangs loiter around bowling alleys, playgrounds and dance halls.

Attempts to evolve a program for these youths met with little success. The parents are too busy earning their livelihood, and they are inclined to rationalize by blaming housing conditions and the effects of camp life.

Tom says that the relationship of the Japanese groups to the larger community has been restricted. Despite considerable urging for participation from both Japanese and Caucasian leaders, the response has been poor. The Nisei Veterans' Organization succeeded in getting only a handful of Nisei to join the AVC, and bids from the YWCA, the YMCA and churches have stirred little interest.

This indifference is partly due to the fact that the people still feel unsettled, and that their working day exhausts their capacity for after-dark activities. The result has been that Caucasian organizations are becoming impatient and are beginning to feel that the Japanese do not help themselves, why should they.

The younger Nisei are interested primarily in bowling and dancing, says Tom. The high school Niseis

Stranded Nisei Return to U. S. On Victory Ship

SAN FRANCISCO—Three Nisei who were stranded in Japan during the war returned to the United States on Jan. 23 after being cleared by American authorities in Japan.

They arrived on board the Pan American Victory. Also on board the boat was a naturalized Mexican citizen of Japanese ancestry.

Sumio Kawasaki of Berkeley, who went to Japan in 1940, was reunited with his wife after a separation of six years and saw his daughter, Hiroko, for the first time. Kawasaki was with the Mitsubishi company in San Francisco before the war and was transferred to the firm's office in Japan in 1940. His wife returned to the United States in 1941, but the war started before he could follow her home.

Katsuko Saito, 21, and her sister, Kiyoko, 19, were the other two Nisei on board. The Saitos, who were bound for West Los Angeles, were employed by occupation army officials in Yokohama until they obtained clearance to return.

Dr. Kaoru Tsukuba, a resident of Guadalajara, Mexico, also was caught by the outbreak of war while visiting Japan.

do well by taking part in school activities, but during after-school hours their association with Caucasians is limited.

The large group of post-high school age Nisei who went through relocation center school suffer the most from uneasiness among Caucasians. Their distinct characteristic is their poor English, Tom observes. A girl adorned in furs and speaking pidgin English is a tragic but common sight.

Generally speaking, for the present at least, the Nisei seem unable or unwilling to see beyond their immediate recreational needs. Their unawareness of the necessity for greater community participation in social relationships have thrown them back into their pre-war pattern of self-sufficiency.

In the early days of relocation there was a great deal of face-to-face discrimination, says Tom, but after that ceased, other types of discrimination emerged. These took the form of boycotts in the flower markets and nurseries, pressure from big wholesale fruit markets, application of restrictive covenants, exorbitant rentals and discriminatory legislation.

Organized assistance from strong civic groups broke down many discriminatory practices, however, and today, discrimination mostly takes the form of restrictive covenants and pressures.

The Japanese have exerted little effort in fighting for the rights of minorities. Tom cites as an example the battle against Proposition 15. The Japanese solicited the support of the Urban League and other minority groups, but when the Negroes sought aid from the Japanese to fight restrictive covenants, the response was very mild.

Social relationships with other minorities is quite limited. Interracial relationship is confined mostly to the realm of business, where the dependence on minority trade, especially that of the Negroes, is exceptionally great.

Negro businessmen and residents are being gradually pushed out of the Little Tokyo area. No tension has developed so far from this squeeze in the business field. But Tom noted that tension is brewing in the case of residences. Negroes have complained that when ownership of hotels and apartment buildings changes from Negro to Japanese, the buildings would be remodeled, necessitating the vacating of all rooms. When the buildings are reopened, preference is given to Japanese, and the Negro would be completely out. No serious trouble is expected to arise from this form of discrimination, however, as most Negroes seem to feel that living in Little Tokyo indicates an individual's inability to advance and that it would be better to move out eventually anyhow.

Summing it all up, Tom feels that once the Japanese become thoroughly settled and attain a fair degree of economic security, they will make greater progress toward community organization. And once this has been accomplished, their participation in the larger community will swing upwards.

Salt Lake VFW Asks Passage of Utah Bills

Proposed Legislation Prohibits Discrimination In Accommodations, Jobs

The Salt Lake Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars went on record on Jan. 28 as favoring passage of two bills in the state legislature which will guarantee freedom from racial discrimination in employment and public accommodations.

The measures, introduced in the Utah Senate by Senators Selvin and Elggren, were returned on Jan. 29 from committee consideration with favorable reports.

The VFW's Salt Lake Council will hold a public meeting on Feb. 4 to acquaint veterans and the public with measures before the state legislature. One of the bills sponsored by the VFW and four other veterans' organizations calls for the repeal of the Utah Alien Land law, a wartime measure aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Suit Tests Hawaii Language School Regulation Law

HONOLULU—A test case on the legality of the Territory of Hawaii's foreign language instruction act, which has resulted in the closing during the war of Japanese, Chinese and other foreign language schools, went to court this week after Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin had previously denied a preliminary injunction to set aside the law.

The case has been brought by three Chinese language schools.

Nicholas W. Y. Char, attorney for the Chinese schools, contended that the territory's law violates the Fifth amendment to the Constitution. He said that the Chinese schools are idle and face the loss of their property through tax deficiencies.

The territorial law does not specifically prohibit the teaching of foreign languages, but establishes certain standards and requires the teachers and pupils to pass qualifying examinations proving their ability to speak and use English. It also requires children to have completed the fourth grade in school before studying a foreign language.

Nisei USO Plans Birthday Party

WASHINGTON—The Nisei USO in Washington has played host to 11,352 service men and women in two years of operation, according to Yukiyo Tanaka, chairman.

A formal birthday party will be held by the USO group on Feb. 8.

Colorado Bill Will Outlaw Restrictive Housing Covenants

Fair Employment Practices Measure Also Introduced

DENVER, Colo. — Legislative proposals to outlaw restrictive housing covenants and to enact a fair employment practices law were introduced last week in the Colorado Senate and House of Representatives.

The bills were prepared by the Denver Unity Council's legislative committee, of which Min Yasui, Denver attorney and Tri-State regional director of the Japanese American Citizens league, is a member.

In a resolution supporting the bill to outlaw restrictive covenants, the Denver Unity Council declared that many citizens of Colorado "are restricted to certain areas because of their race, creed or national origin," and said that the situation was "not only a direct contradiction" of the Constitution, but also tended "to create and perpetuate slum conditions."

The proposal against restrictive covenants proposes to safeguard the right of all persons, regardless of race, color or nationality to obtain, own, hold, enjoy, possess or occupy real estate without segregation or discrimination.

The bill (SB 118) is sponsored in the Colorado Senate by Senators Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., R., Denver, and Robert Theobald, D., Breckenridge. The House sponsors

Book on 442nd Combat Team Published by Infantry Journal

WASHINGTON — The long-awaited for "Americans — The Story of the 442nd Combat Team," by Orville C. Shirey, is now off the Infantry Journal Press and ready for distribution, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported today.

Advance orders are being filled first, it was announced by the Infantry Journal Press, publishers. Advance individual orders from former 442nd members in the Territory of Hawaii are now in the mails and should be in the hands of those who ordered them by the first of February.

Advance orders received from former Combat Team members residing in the continental United States will be mailed out during the first week in February, the Press officials promised, assuring delivery early next month.

Because of the widespread interest in the 442nd, the Army approved history of the famed Nisei organization will be placed on public sale. Book stores in Hawaii will offer these histories for sale beginning about the first of February, while on the mainland public sales are scheduled to begin about March 15.

The 154-page history was written by former Major Shirey, Combat Team Intelligence Officer. Nine chapters deal with the running history of the Nisei unit and supplementary chapters list the awards won by the 442nd and the individual names of all the officers and men, together with their major awards, who served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, the 232nd Company of Combat Engineers, and the 206th Army Ground Forces Band.

Six operational maps originally drawn by Mitch Miyamoto are featured and over 33 photographs showing various activities and personalities of Combat Team members are reproduced. Special illustrations were drawn by J. W. Guenther.

Two Bills to Stay Deportation Of Japanese Aliens Introduced

California Legislator Sponsors Proposals to Amend U. S. Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two bills, which if passed, will vitally affect Japanese nationals now subject to deportation, were introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman George P. Miller, Democrat, of Alameda, Calif., the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week.

The two proposals, designated H. R. 674 and H. R. 578, have been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 674 combines the essential features of the two general relief bills which were introduced by Representatives Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania and Walter H. Judd of Minnesota in the

Nursing School Offers Scholarships To Japanese Americans

QUINCY, Ill.—The Saint Mary's Hospital School of Nursing in Quincy, Ill., is offering scholarships to properly qualified Japanese American students, according to Mary Anderson, director of nursing.

Several Nisei students are now in training at the school, according to Miss Anderson.

Interested persons may write to Miss Anderson at St. Mary's hospital, Broadway at 14th, Quincy, Illinois.

sors are Ben Bezoff, D., Denver; Ben Yersin, D., Kit Carson; Robert S. Gast, Jr., R., Pueblo; Robert W. Taylor, R., Pueblo; Peter Culig, Jr., D., Pueblo; James Radetsky, D., Denver; John Johnson, D., Las Animas; and Jack MacMillan, D., Washington.

It was recalled that last fall an effort was made to oust a Japanese American war veteran and his family from their new home in a Denver suburb on the basis of restrictive covenants.

The fair employment bill (HR 809 and SB 229) will prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in employment in Colorado. It is sponsored in the Senate by Senators Brooks and Theobald and John J. Harpel, R., Denver. Its sponsors in the House include Reps. Zeffoff, Gast, Culig, Yersin, Radetsky, Johnson and O. C. Abernathy, D., Denver; Donald Dunklee, D., Denver; Frank H. Reeds, D., Mesa; John Horsman, D., Las Animas; Earl W. Mann, R., Denver; Richard Abe, D., Huerfano; Clem Crowley, D., Denver; and George G. Priest, R., Jefferson.

Support of the proposed legislation is being urged among Japanese Americans and members of other minority groups in Colorado by the Denver Unity Council.

Senator Brooks also introduced a bill to ban discrimination against Japanese aliens in fishing in the state of Colorado.

last Congress. This bill provides the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, be amended to read as follows:

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

H. R. 578 would amend the Immigration Act of 1924 to provide that:

"At any time within ten years after entering the United States, any alien who is found to have been at the time of entry not entitled under this chapter to enter the United States, or to have remained therein for a longer time than permitted under this Act or regulations made thereunder, shall be taken into custody and deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917: Provided, That the Attorney General may, under such conditions and restrictions as to support and care as he may deem necessary, permit permanently to remain in the United States, any alien child who, when under 16 years of age, was heretofore temporarily admitted to the United States and who is now within the United States and either of whose parents is a citizen of the United States: Provided further, That the word 'entry' herein shall not be construed to mean entries after temporary absences."

Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the ADC, declared that H. R. 674 provides for those in the so-called "hardship" category and for those treaty merchants who also qualify under the "hardship" terms as well as those Japanese nationals who rendered valuable war aid to the United States.

Just how the new Judiciary Committee will react, however, was a moot question, according to Masaoka, who emphasized that the enlarged House Committee had not yet created any sub-committees on immigration matters. Recalling that the House Immigration Committee last year failed to favorably report out such measures, the ADC official suggested that the dominance of the Republicans on any such sub-committees may prove helpful.

Masaoka also stated that Congressman Miller had assured him that he would re-introduce his bill to permit the Canadian-born wife of ex-Sgt. Robert Kitajima to enter and reside in the United States.

War Department Seeks Nisei Volunteers to Meet Critical Shortage of Trained Personnel

WASHINGTON—Faced with a critical shortage of occupation personnel who can speak and read both English and Japanese, the War Department has launched a national campaign to enlist volunteers from among Americans of Japanese ancestry for assignments in the Military Intelligence Service.

Both Nisei veterans who have graduated from the MIS language school and have served in the Pacific and other Nisei, between the ages of 18 and 34, are sought by the Army of occupation.

It is pointed out that much counter-intelligence work, the object of which is to prevent future militarism in Japan, will be seriously hampered if trained personnel cannot be obtained.

The Army trained more than 5,000 Japanese Americans for intelligence work during the war but most of these GIs already have returned to civilian life under the Army's redeployment program.

In a recruiting ad, aimed specifically at the Nisei in the United States, the Army declares:

"The U. S. Army is offering for the first time exciting and responsible jobs in the Far Eastern Intelligence Service on General MacArthur's staff. These are inspiring jobs, building friendships and mutual understanding between Americans and the Japanese."

Recruits will receive a nine-month course in the Japanese language and related technical subjects at the Military Intelligence Service Language school at Monterey, Calif.

Veterans who have already graduated from the language school and who have qualified as grade B translators or higher may enlist as Technician Fourth Grade or in the grade held at the time of their discharge, whichever is higher.

British Columbia Community Opposes Racial Settlements

KAMLOOPS, B. C. — A resolution protesting organized communal settlement of any single racial group, including those of Japanese ancestry, in any interior district was passed on Jan. 16 by the Associated Boards of Trade of the Okanagan and Main Line in a meeting at Revelstoke.

The resolution was supported by George F. Greer, secretary of the Kamloops board.

Nearly two years ago, the Kamloops board protested against the principle of persons of Japanese ancestry being "foisted off on the upper country" by being excluded from the lower mainland. At that time it received assurance from Ottawa that the interior regions of British Columbia would be required to take only its "fair share" of resettlers of Japanese descent.

25 Private Bills Introduced For Japanese Alien Deportees

Permanent Stays Asked In Bills Submitted In Senate, House

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five private bills have been introduced in the first three weeks of the 80th Congress for the relief of individuals of Japanese ancestry.

Most of the bills concern alien Japanese and seek permanent stays of deportation on grounds of hardship or need to legally resident family members of Japanese ancestry.

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington has introduced private bills for Mrs. Eiko Adachi, Mitsuo Arita, Hiro and Kana Higa, Yukiko Kimura, Kiyoichi Koide, Ellen Miyoko Kondo, Koichi Kondo, Yoshiko Kondo, Tsuta Matsumoto, Yoshito Ota, Sumi Serisawa and Elishin Tamanaha.

Senator Henry Dworshak, R., Idaho, has introduced a bill for Yasutaro Ikuta.

Rep. Alfred J. Elliot, D., Calif., is the author of legislation for Chiyokichi Y. Koga.

Rep. Frank R. Havenner, D., Calif., is the sponsor of bills for Benzo Okada and Shokichi Washimi.

A bill for Hayato Harris Ozawa has been introduced by Rep. Carl Hinshaw, R., Calif.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, D., Colo., is sponsoring bills for Ryohai Kubota, Yoneo Sakai and Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn.

Senator Robert Taft, R., Ohio, has submitted private bills for

Report 233 Evacuee Families Live in Richmond Project

RICHMOND, Calif. — Two hundred and thirty-three families of Japanese ancestry are housed in the Richmond Housing Authority, the nation's largest single project with a population of 70,000 in 16,889 units.

The Japanese Americans are returnees from war relocation centers.

The Richmond project originally was built to care for the needs of thousands of shipyard and defense workers. It is now devoted solely to servicemen and veterans' families and the Japanese Americans who are being housed in the project through arrangement with the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The Japanese American families in the project were residents of the San Francisco Bay area at the time of their evacuation in 1942. Since their return they have been unable to find private housing.

Aged Man Leaps To Death from Pasadena Bridge

PASADENA, Calif. — The body of an 86-year-old man of Japanese descent was found last week below Pasadena's Arroyo Seco bridge.

The deceased, who apparently had leaped to his death off the "suicide span" was identified as Yanshin Abe, whose last address was the Rio Hondo Old Folks home near Downey. He had no known relatives.

Methodist Choir Will Take Part in Seattle Interracial Festival

SEATTLE — The Japanese Methodist church choir, directed by Kazuko Osawa, will take part in an interracial hymn festival on Feb. 9 at University Christian church under the auspices of the Seattle Council of Churches and the Washington chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

Yoneko Nakazawa and Yoshi Yokoya.

A bill for James Kinoshita has been offered by Rep. Harry L. Towde, D., New Jersey.

Rep. Brooks Hays, D., Ark., is sponsoring a bill for Henry Shoiichi Higashio, while Rep. Ellsworth B. Foote, R., Conn., has signed a bill for Kazumi Noda.

During the 79th Congress, which adjourned last August, 32 bills concerning 56 individuals of Japanese ancestry were introduced. All of these bills, with the exception of two sponsored for Teruko Nagai by Sen. Elbert Thomas of Utah and Rep. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, asked for stays of deportation of aliens to Japan. Miss Nagai was faced with the possibility of deportation to Canada.

Many of the private bills introduced so far are the same as those which were introduced in the 79th Congress and which died in committee when Congress adjourned before action could be taken.

Several other private bills for stays of deportation are expected to be introduced shortly. Among the bills are those for alien Japanese who served in valuable civilian capacities in the United States war effort, some in the service of OWI, OSS, FCC and other agencies, and who face the possibility of deportation to Japan. Rep. George Miller, D., Calif., also has announced that he is preparing a general bill which will benefit aliens of Japanese ancestry who served in the American war effort.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Immigration Service

The apparent lack of common courtesy shown by officials of the United States Immigration Service at San Francisco in their treatment of incoming persons of Chinese ancestry has evoked considerable news and editorial comment during the past week. The discourteous treatment accorded 400 Chinese who arrived at the port of San Francisco last week is a matter to be regretted and condemned. Included among the arrivals, according to the San Francisco Chronicle, were "scores of Chinese brides of American war veterans" who were detained and held incommunicado.

The situation is not one of new development, but reflects a traditional policy among Immigration Service officials on the West Coast. Neither is it a question of personnel. Rather, the situation is the direct result of America's long history of discrimination against aliens of Asiatic ancestry. Until World War II all Asiatics were considered ineligible for naturalization and were excluded from entering the country as immigrants as a result of successive restrictive legislation passed by Congress at the behest of West Coast white supremacists. This national policy of exclusion of Asiatic nationals, implemented in such laws as the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Asiatic Exclusion Law of 1924, has been reflected in the attitude of Immigration Service officials and has resulted often in indignities and summary treatment of the nature which has inspired the protests.

In recent years Congress has specifically excluded Chinese, Filipinos and Hindus from the provisions of the Asiatic Exclusion law, but it is apparent that the attitude of many Immigration Service officials has not changed.

This attitude of discrimination also was carried out until late in 1945 against Americans of Oriental ancestry traveling between Hawaii and the United States. The JACL, the American Veterans Committee in Honolulu and other organizations strongly protested the continuance of travel discrimination against American war veterans of Oriental ancestry. Under the policy which had existed until that time, Oriental Americans traveling from Hawaii to the mainland were subjected to questioning and processing not demanded of Caucasian Americans and were required to submit proof of citizenship. A communication from Ugo Carusi, Commissioner of Immigration, to the JACL indicated that he had not been aware of the existence of the discriminatory policy. As a result of the protests, the policy was revised.

This week the National JACL forwarded a letter to the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia, protesting against the high-handed action of an Immigration Service official in a West Coast city who had refused to issue applications for first papers to Japanese aliens and had commented that he hoped that the "Japanese would never get citizenship." Although Japanese aliens still are ineligible for naturalization, the filing of applications for first papers is not prohibited and the Immigration Service has authorized local offices to issue the applications. In spite of this, however, resident Japanese aliens have reported instances of apparent discourtesy on the part of Immigration Service officials in western cities.

It must be realized, of course, that the hands of the Immigration Service are completely tied as a result of Congressional action in their dealings with aliens who are ineligible to citizenship. What may pass as discourtesy often is the result of the inability of Immigration Service officials to take discretionary

action because of statutory provisions. The remedy lies in a general overhaul of our immigration and naturalization laws and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin. Legislation to accomplish this already has been introduced in Congress by Delegate Farrington of Hawaii, while Reps. Miller, Judd and others have submitted bills which would eliminate specific discriminations in the statutes.

"Divide and Conquer"

The mass evacuation of 1942 and the later return of Japanese Americans to the west coast reacted to some degree upon every other minority within the state.

It involved, certainly, the housing and employment situation of many Negro Americans who moved into areas at one time occupied by the evacuees. It affected public attitudes toward Filipino and Chinese Americans, for the anti-evacuee feeling was only a part of the anti-Orientalism that has pervaded the state for these many decades.

In a state where it has become the practice to play off one racial group against another, it was simple to put the "divide and conquer" theory to use in the spreading of anti-evacuee terrorism.

Certain facts on the use of this Nazi-like concept are brought out by Katharine Luomala, University of Hawaii anthropologist, in an article, "California Takes Back Its Japanese Evacuees," which is discussed more fully on another page of this week's Pacific Citizen.

Unfortunately, says Miss Luomala, it was not only the racists who used this concept, but also some "people of good will and members of the minority groups" who mistakenly adopted the same belief.

Rescission of the Army's exclusion regulations meant the return of Japanese Americans to jobs, businesses and housing areas which, in many cases, had been taken over by minority group members.

"Some of the non-Caucasian peoples . . . faced a dilemma in regard to rescission," she writes. "The dilemma . . . consisted on the one hand of their fear of losing hard-won improvements gained during the war and evacuation, and on the other hand, fear of losing all rights eventually if they did not unite with other minorities to defend the evacuated minority."

After the Army revoked the exclusion ban, the Filipinos and the Negroes were singled out as being "particularly dangerous" to returning evacuees. "Not only the enemies of the evacuees, but many of their friends joined in using these two groups as prospective scapegoats and bogeymen. Early evacuee scouts . . . were afraid of the Filipinos and went to great lengths to avoid seeing them. Difficulties had occurred between the two groups before the war, so that there was a foundation for the evacuees expecting hostility."

As for the Negroes, some persons who predicted difficulties in these quarters stated that the Negroes would forcibly resist evacuee efforts to evict them from the former "Little Tokyos." Other persons predicted that eviction attempts would set off "general rioting," and though law enforcement officials in the larger cities discounted the possibility of violence, they were "definitely apprehensive."

Despite these fears and despite the pressures brought upon these other minority groups, however, the predictions of trouble went unfulfilled.

Instead:

"No trouble between Negroes and Japanese has occurred to fulfill the early prediction, nor have Negro riots, for any reason, taken place. Negro trouble continues to be predicted since the tensions and problems have been solved. But however grave the general Negro situation may be, that phase which was to involve the Japanese has not materialized and it is no longer even mentioned."

In the case of the Filipinos, some individual instances of violence did occur, though nothing on the mass scale predicted. The individual instances, Miss Luomala says, were "incited by those groups which spearheaded the resistance and practiced and directed the hazing, including advising evacuees to leave the community."

In the end, the return of the evacuees was accomplished with, in most cases, far less difficulty, noise and trouble than was ever expected. But the many divergent problems of the evacuation reverberate today, into every minority group, into the majority group. In the personal life of every minority American it created fear and sometimes hate. And in its defiance of our basic civil liberties, it involved every American citizen in the land.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Great Japanese Spy Scare

It is now a matter of record that no persons of Japanese ancestry were arrested during the war in United States on the charge of espionage.

The great Japanese spy scare, touted for two generations by yellow journalists, pulp writers and movie scripters, has turned out to be a dud.

It is a fact, however, that in the minds of many military and civilian officials who were receptive to the racial myths and stereotypes which prevail, the Japanese spy scare was a very real thing and this attitude of wholesale suspicion, now proved to have been unwarranted, influenced actions and decisions which have left an imprint upon American history.

Way back in 1916 when the race-baiters of that day were carrying on a campaign against Japanese in California, the Hearst newspapers carried a poem titled, "Hymn of Hate," which epitomized the sort of racism which was used to sow public distrust of the resident Japanese population. A few lines of this "Hymn of Hate" shows the use of the spy angle:

"Uncle Sam, won't you listen when we warn you?

They meet us with a smile

But they're working all the while,

And they're waiting just to steal our California!

So just keep your eyes on Togo, With his pockets full of maps, For we've found out we can't trust the Japs!

This was the sort of campaign, of suspicion and fear, which was carried on by the anti-Japanese organizations and which resulted in the passage of the Alien Land Law and other examples of restrictive legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Japanese militarists, in their drive for imperialist conquest, had their own agents and their diplomatic officials and accredited military observers and utilized, in the years shortly before the outbreak of war, the services of fascist nations, including Franco Spain. The war in the Pacific is over and American agents have pored over the infamous blueprint of Japanese aggression at the War Ministry in Tokyo but there is no report that the Japanese warmakers ever had, or hoped to have, an espionage network among the resident population of Japanese ancestry in the United States, Hawaii or Canada.

The spy scare, however, has been used by the West Coast racists for two generations against residents of Japanese ancestry. It had no factual basis, as the wartime record of persons of Japanese descent in the United States has shown, and its use was a maneuver to segregate the group from the total population with an aura of suspicion and potential disloyalty. The spy scare was effective and was a major factor in the Army's decision, now regretted in many quarters, to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. The spy scare is still being used in British Columbia where the racial reactionaries are engaged in a campaign to exclude all persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal areas as a "defense measure."

It is apparent that the Japanese spy scare, publicized for two generations by the coastal race-baiters, was a very real thing to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of Pacific coast defenses at the beginning of the war. In his final report on the 1942 evacuation, Gen. DeWitt mentions "hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast" and suggests the possibility of mass espionage by persons of Japanese ancestry. He declares that the "Japanese population of the Pacific Coast was, as a whole, ideally suited with reference to points of strategic importance, to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them have been inclined to do so."

Gen. DeWitt's report suggests that suspicion and fear of mass espionage and sabotage impelled his decision for mass evacuation. There was no real evidence. No persons of Japanese ancestry were arrested or convicted of flashing signal lights or committing any other acts of a treasonable nature. Suspicion and fear, instilled by two generations of Yellow Perilism, became factors which resulted in

a military decision without precedent in American history. Gen. DeWitt's fears were shared by many other military men and by public officials, including the mayors of Los Angeles and San Francisco, who also had been seduced by the racist fears of the Japanese spy scare. (Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles admitted at a recent testimonial dinner honoring Americans of Japanese ancestry killed in the war that he had been wrong. Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco is now out of office.)

The Japanese spy scare was a fake. The mass evacuation was not initiated until almost four months after Pearl Harbor and was not completed until nine months after the outbreak of war. During that time there was no recorded instance of espionage or sabotage. Gen. DeWitt's contention may be that mass evacuation halted espionage and sabotage. But 170,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were not evacuated from Hawaii and the only resident Hawaiians charged with spying for Japan were two German aliens. The Roberts report on Pearl Harbor mentions the presence of numerous "Japanese agents" and identifies them as Japanese consulate officials and attaches. They are not to be confused with the resident population.

A public opinion survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center last year revealed that two-thirds of the American people believed falsely that persons of Japanese ancestry had engaged in espionage. This impression has resulted from the constant use of the spy motif in fiction and propaganda dealing with the Japanese American population. It is the result of two generations of Japanese spy scares, inspired too often by interests who have sought to achieve the economic displacement of the Japanese American group by the use of the weapon of racial suspicion. It is the result of novels, short stories, Hearst editorials and motion pictures which have pictured the existence of Japanese spies in the United States.

Hollywood movies released in 1942 and 1943 pictured Japanese spies, while novels as far back as that of Peter B. Kyne and Wallace Irwin in the early 1920s sowed suspicion and hate. Even in 1945 Dorothy Hughes, who has specialized in the anti-fascist mystery novel of which "The Fallen Sparrow" is a good example, wrote one called "The Spitting Tongue," which was concerned with the escape of two Japanese agents from the Manzanar relocation center and the efforts of these spies to contact confederates in Yosemite valley. Miss Hughes, like so many others, had succumbed to the phony Japanese spy scare.

Japanese agents undoubtedly operated in the United States, but they were not Nisei nor members of the resident alien group. In many cases they were not even of Japanese ancestry. The authorities did arrest one woman in New York on the charge of obtaining information for Japan, but her name was one of the unmistakable Anglo-Saxon origin.

The spy scare, dreamed up by the yellow journals and concerning the resident population of Japanese ancestry, was a myth. Its purpose was to make social patrias and economic outcasts of the Japanese Americans. It was a weapon of profiteers and white supremacists.

There is a note for future historians in a United States Army recruiting ad which has appeared in some newspapers recently. The Army ad is titled "Opportunities for Nisei" and seeks to recruit Japanese Americans with bilingual ability for occupation duty in Japan. During the war some five thousand Nisei served in the intelligence service of the U. S. Army in the Pacific. Many of these Nisei served as counter-intelligence agents for the United States in Japan. Today, the Army, which once evacuated the Nisei, wants more and is willing to advertise for them.

Instead of a Japanese spy scare there is today a situation in which the Army is advertising for Japanese Americans to serve in its occupation force in Japan, one of the duties being that of counter-intelligence to stamp out any incipient evidence of any recurrence of Japanese militarism.

Vagaries

Movies . . .

Hollywood: An announcement from the movie industry shows a trend toward realism. Henceforth, it is stated that persons of Japanese ancestry will be used to depict Japanese in Hollywood films. During the war Japanese roles were taken by Chinese, Korean and Filipino actors, but in the future Hollywood will use actors furnished by the Los Angeles Nisei Employment Agency.

Clarke Kawakami, San Francisco-born son of K. K. Kawakami, Washington journalist, is the author of a forthcoming book, "MacArthur's Japan." Kawakami served during the war with G-2 in the Burma-India command and in Japan with the occupation army. Before the war Clarke Kawakami was a member of the English staff of the Domei news agency. His wife is one of the best-known of Japanese film actresses.

McCloy . . .

John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War and a leader in the War Department's decision to organize the Japanese American Combat Team, has reconsidered and will take the presidency of the World Bank . . . The Supreme Court recently vacated a decision to review the appeal of Mariano Uyeki, a Filipino of Japanese ancestry who was sentenced to hang by an American military commission for collaboration with the Japanese. The court's action was taken after Uyeki was released by American authorities to officials of the new Philippine republic to be tried and punished by his Filipino countrymen.

Inside California . . .

John Gunther, author of the famous "Inside" books, gathered material on wartime prejudice toward Japanese Americans in California for his book, "Inside USA," which will be published this spring. He has used some of this material for an article on California in the February issue of Holiday . . . Milton Ozaki, who wrote "The Cuckoo Clock," one of the most entertaining mystery novels of the past year, is writing another for his publishers, Ziff-Davis.

Contradiction . . .

Canadian note: Howard Green, British Columbia conservative, is supporting a plan advanced by Canadian Minister of Agriculture Gardiner to bring no less than ten million immigrants into Western Canada. However, Mr. Green left Vancouver for Parliament recently vowing that he would fight to prevent the return of 20,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their former homes in British Columbia.

Dan Ota . . .

On the day before he took off on a routine flight from Osaka, Sgt. Daniel Ota of San Francisco wrote home that he had sold an article to "Air Force" magazine. Sgt. Ota, along with 22 others, was killed the next day when the Army transport in which they were riding crashed and burned . . . Dan Ota, who wanted to be a newspaperman, was a member of the staff of the Topaz Times before he volunteered and was accepted into the Army. Dan Ota was the editor of his school paper at George Washington high in San Francisco. He graduated in 1942, receiving his diploma while at the Tanforan assembly center. His teachers and the principal of George Washington high went down to Tanforan to present the diploma to Dan . . . Last week in San Francisco, Sinclair G. Trimble, editor of the Richmond Banner, a district newspaper, published a front-page tribute to the young boy from the Richmond district who had wanted to be a writer and who had died in the service of his country.

Baseball . . .

The San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League will meet at least one Japanese American baseball club in their spring exhibition series in Honolulu, according to Manager Lefty O'Doul. The Seals, who will train at Hana, Maui, will also give a tryout to the player who wins the vote of Honolulu sports scribes as outstanding in the present Hawaii winter league.

West Coast Study:

Crisis Over Evacuees' Return To California Resulted in Reaffirmation of Democracy

"The major conflict over the return (of the evacuees to the west coast) was over the idea of the return and not the reality, a reality which resulted in bringing back to the community the familiar faces of friends and neighbors whom they had so regretfully seen leave in 1942."

Thus writes Katherine Luomala, University of Hawaii anthropologist in "California Takes Back Its Japanese Evacuees," a study on the readjustment of California communities to the returning Japanese.

The article, published by the Society for Applied Anthropology, is based particularly upon studies made in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and in the San Francisco bay area.

The return of the evacuees, according to the author, was "a controversial issue" which aroused intense emotion and mobilized economic, racial and social groups to take a stand. The conflict was resolved to the extent that some kind of working arrangement, or accommodation, was achieved, for during 1945, the War Relocation Authority assisted over 40,000 evacuees to return to California; and doubtless more have gone back without the aid of this agency.

The author probes into the background of the evacuation and the return to answer the question: How was the conflict resolved to the extent that community solidarity was maintained despite the heat generated by the issue of the return of the Japanese evacuees?

Miss Luomala discusses the history of the evacuation, pointing out that the 93,117 persons of Japanese ancestry in California in 1940 were "an infinitesimal proportion of the nearly seven million population of California."

But the history of anti-Oriental prejudice and discrimination in California went back, she points out, for almost a hundred years.

"That history as it pertains to the Japanese covers the past five decades. Up to December 7, 1941, the history of the Orientals in California was marked by the milestones of national legislation, denying them the right to become naturalized American citizens and to enter the United States as immigrants from across the Atlantic, and of state legislation denying them the right to own land and to marry outside their race. The type of legislation enacted together with the social and economic restrictions accompanying it provide the fundamentals for forming a caste system and encouraging the continuance of such cultural encystments as 'Little Tokyos' and 'Chinatowns.' The legislation had an adverse effect on the relations of the United States with the Far East, and some political commentators regard it as a factor in the Japanese starting the war in the Pacific against the United States."

Anti-Oriental forces in California, particularly through the year 1942, were not opposed in their demands and criticism against the ousted Japanese, says the author, but in the following year Californians began to organize or work through organizations on behalf of the evacuees. The key organization was the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"It is characteristic of the California situation that most of the battle over the American Japanese, for and against, has not been fought through groups organized only with that purpose in mind, but through groups organized on a larger base," she says.

Three major periods marked the readjustment of Californians to the lifting of the exclusion ban, the author says. They were not simultaneous in all California communities, and they varied in length with communities and individuals.

The first period, called by the author the ideological period, was "a battle of words, ideas and efforts to manipulate the thinking of those who differed." Most Californians throughout this period were non-committal as to whether their inclination might be for, against or undecided about the return. Most Californians who constituted the middle and majority groups which fell between the two extremes preferred to say little or nothing at all, and it was in their direction that the extremely friendly and unfriendly groups

looked for a clue as to how to adjust their programs to woo them to their side.

During this period, also, the town elders, like the majority, usually avoiding taking any definite stand, and usually avoided saying anything.

The second period, called the period of compromise, began as the communities began to outline and deal with the problems of actual return.

"Increasingly there was realistic awareness of the difficulties of reintegrating the evacuees and of the toll in finances and spirit which evacuation had taken of them. The city elders, disturbed by the incidents of lawlessness, particularly during the period of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, took action, and more leaders began to announce that depriving the Japanese of their rights under the Constitution would be a break in the dike which would lead to other antagonistic groups fighting to deprive each other of rights."

Soon, says the author, one could scarcely tell a friend from an opponent if one heard only their words. A middle ground had been reached on which both sides were saying, "Of course they have the right to come back, but it would be better to wait awhile till things settle down, especially since they have nice relocation centers to live in."

During this period both friendly and unfriendly groups joined in criticizing the WRA and its plans to close the centers. "Thus," writes the author, "the extremists among the Californians were reunited, but with WRA, not the evacuees, as the scapegoat."

The third period, that of accommodation, was highlighted by "the announcement of the closing dates for the centers and WRA, by V-J day, by the carloads of evacuees returning to California, and by the more forceful attitude of moderate citizens and their leaders against violence to evacuee families and property. Ideological issues faded into the background as Californians took up the task of dealing with the realities of getting housing, jobs, protection and public assistance for those who needed aid."

Of the evacuees' attempts to settle down after the evacuation, the author says:

"The financial losses of the evacuees through evacuation and relocation center existence became more and more apparent as those who returned tried to make a new start. During the first period after rescission, the interviewer met not one community leader, not even those in charge of welfare, who anticipated that any returning evacuees would request public assistance. Their stock remark, echoed in with examples from experience by both friends and foes of the evacuees, was the Japanese had rarely been on relief rolls and would reject aid from any but their own people. That the three years since evacuation had brought economic and other changes was realized by only a few Californians. How it had changed the evacuees even fewer Californians could guess. WRA had learned since 1942 of the financial losses resulting from evacuation and thefts by enemies and false friends; the loss of sons to the U. S. Army by aged alien parents who had counted on the boys to bear the brunt of a new start; of the breakdown of the nearly self-sufficient Little Tokyos; of the damage to family life by barrack existence; of the chronological and mental aging of people already old and ready to retire at the time of evacuation; and of the population distribution with its preponderance of very young, the large numbers of elderly single men and of the scarcity of people in the mature and most vigorous age groups."

Katherine Luomala brings out the question of interaction of lev-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Reflections on Racial Characteristics

Denver, Colo.

"Ape-face" is no more. In his place is David Ruge, a happy 17-year-old boy who, thanks to the magic of plastic surgery, can look forward to a normal life.

David Ruge is a Chicago youth whose face was so ugly he wrote his employer an extortion note demanding \$5,000 to pay for a plastic surgery operation. When the story became known many offers for help were received. Finally he underwent an operation which removed the congenital deformities which had kept him a social outcast.

This is an extreme example of how physical characteristics differing from the norm can change person's entire outlook. It is not so far from this to the case of many Nisei who during the war

els of authority in the readjustment of the state to the returning evacuees.

On the national level, says Miss Luomala, were the Army, the WRA, and American principles, as expressed by the Constitution. On the state level were the governor and other state officials.

There was also the Conference on Interracial Cooperation, which represented a cross-section of California leaders who fought discrimination against Nisei and Issei.

The conference was "a landmark in the racial history of California," says Miss Luomala. "Its primary accomplishment, perhaps, was the fact that it occurred at all and the encouragement, and sense of solidarity it gave local leaders who were to face the problems of rescission on the most difficult levels, those of the county, the community and the individual."

For it was at the county level, the author says, that the most difficulty was faced in reference to the return. On this level, conflicts of opinion are sharper and more personalized, ideological differences are fused with older personal antagonism and struggles for power, and adjustments must be worked out primarily on a face-to-face basis.

Thus all levels of authority interacted in the solving of the problem of the return, and all operated within the context of political, religious, economic, education, fraternal, entertainment and family groups. It is also brought out by the author that despite pressure from above, the lower levels maintained considerable independence and autonomy. Many local units, which could not achieve a united front on a statewide level, nevertheless did considerable work on the local level.

"No crisis," the anthropologist says in conclusion, "leaves a social situation unchanged. How deeply and permanently changed can be determined only by future events. The crisis over the return of the evacuees was a frightful laboratory demonstration, but it demonstrated the power of American principles to permit wide diversity of opinion and to succeed in establishing an adjustment in accord with the Bill of Rights and its connotations . . .

"That so many people of good will, a cross-section of the population, organized or actively joined as individuals in protecting the rights of a minority group, gives hope that in future crises involving minorities these same people might furnish the leadership and experience for working out differences. However, one cannot, unfortunately, conclude that a future crisis would find the same people lined up together, as in the crisis over the evacuees. The interviews showed that people of good will frequently exhibit a selective discrimination and prejudice toward minority groups and are unwilling to see fair play and American principles extended to every minority."

A related problem, that of stereotyping, is brought out by Miss Luomala, who points out that while many Californians will adopt the negative stereotype for Japanese they do not know, they speak differently of the individuals they personally know.

"When they find that it (the stereotype) does not fit the Japanese who are their friends and neighbors they decide, not that the stereotype is false, but that their Japanese friends are superior."

Thus, tolerance, assuredly as surely as prejudice, can be manufactured and spread, says Miss Luomala, and the "same people who sponsor prejudice can switch their stands and start sponsoring tolerance if that is the expedient thing to do."

peered into mirrors and wished something could be done about the Oriental features which set them apart.

There is no record of any Japanese American resorting to plastic surgery to escape what might have been considered the stigma of race. But in at least one case a youth tried to become a synthetic blond to escape evacuation. The effect was startling but impractical.

In Japan's Hollywood craze period which preceded the rise of the military, many women underwent operations to acquire the more stylish double eyelids. Actresses and modern-minded daughters of the rich indulged their whims to rid themselves of the almond-eyed look.

That was followed by the peroxide craze. Some women went all out, but the more discreet were satisfied with a single lock bleached to shades varying from straw to red. The effect was weird and perhaps the nationals were partly justified in raising a howl.

David Ruge no doubt will get a great deal of satisfaction from his new face. But others who have tried extreme means to look like the rest often have found the results unsatisfactory. A Nisei turned blond makes him or her no more different than if he had added an apostrophe to his name to give it that Irish touch.

Many Fields

Last December several Denver Nisei operated a Christmas tree lot. That, observers said, just about completed the list of occupations in which Nisei have engaged.

A decade ago there was a report of a Nisei cowboy taking part in the Pendleton, Ore., roundup, one of the best-known of early day rodeos before they went bigtime.

Then there was Jujiro Wada, an Issei who carried U. S. mail by dog sled in interior Alaska about the turn of the century. Ju Wada was reported to be one of the frontier country's most rugged trail runners—so tough he survived by eating his leather pants on one occasion, according to some stories.

Wada died virtually penniless in a San Diego waterfront hotel some years ago, if memory is correct.

Social Calendar

Budd Fukei's new "Northwest Times" published in Seattle runs a "Nisei Calendar." Among some of the events listed:

"University students' winter dance in Buddhist hall."

"Main Drug basketball team's dance."

"Shiga Ken club party."

"High school girls' basketball team's party."

Other stories tell about a "shin-boku-kai" for persons from Shiga province and their children, and a "Kaikan benefit fund" raffle.

How wrong were those who predicted that the evacuation had destroyed forever the old pattern of "Li'l Tokyo" life.

The Good Fight

A word of appreciation here to those who still carry on the good fight. Scores of Nisei all over the country are speaking on radio programs, before forums and club gatherings to tell the story of themselves and their people as well as the story of all American minorities.

The most encouraging thing is not that these Nisei are going out, but that the public's interest in minority problems is continuing at a time when the cost of living and when the new car is going to be delivered are primary topics.

The Nisei themselves deserve a great deal of credit for keeping this interest alive. Those who go out of their way to make talks and contacts do so at a sacrifice of their own time. The least less articulate Nisei can do is acknowledge these efforts.

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Utah University Students Vote Equal Rights for Minorities

Students at the University of Utah voted overwhelmingly in favor of equal rights for Japanese Americans and members of other racial and religious minority groups in a poll of 636 out of the 8000 students on the campus last week.

The poll was conducted by the Utah University Chronicle, daily campus newspaper, and the Inter-collegiate Knights.

One question asked was: "Do you think that minority groups, such as citizens of Negro, Japanese, Chinese and Mexican descent should have equal rights by law?" It was explained that this meant equal accommodations in hotels, restaurants, hotels and places of entertainment for all of the minority groups. The results were: Lower division men, Yes, 244; No, 68. Lower division women, Yes, 100; No, 24. Upper division men, Yes, 110; No, 27. Upper division women, Yes, 41; No, 14. Graduate men, Yes, 4; No, 2. Graduate women, Yes, 2; No, none.

In the second part of the poll, the students were asked: "Do you think the same group should be denied employment simply because of their color when they are fully competent to do the work?"

The following answers were recorded:

Lower division men: Yes, 40; No, 271. Lower division women: Yes, 15; No, 112.

Upper division men: Yes, 19; No, 117. Upper division women, Yes, 6; No, 48.

Graduate men: Yes, none; No, 6. Graduate women: Yes, none; No, 2.

The totals showed that University of Utah students favored a law to prohibit discrimination in public places by a vote of 501 to 135. Fair employment practices were favored by a vote of 556 to 80.

San Jose Zebras Lose League Game

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebras lost their Winter league game on Jan. 26 to Houser Used Cars as the latter squad won a 3 to 1 contest behind the pitching of Tom Seats, former San Francisco Seals star.

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Chicago Nisei Council To Hold Testimonial For Brother Theophane

CHICAGO—Brother Theophane Walsh, M. M., director of the CYO Nisei Center, will be given a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Chicago Japanese American Council at the Como Inn, 546 No. Milwaukee ave., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 7 p. m.

Brother Theophane will leave his post as director at the end of the month because of poor health.

Prior to his assignment locally, he was connected with the Japanese work of the Maryknoll missions on the west coast. He accompanied the first evacuee group to Manzanar, Calif., where he remained until his "relocation" to Chicago.

The Chicago Resettlers Committee, through its director Corky T. Kawasaki, has been authorized to carry on the work of the Nisei Center.

All persons interested in joining the Council in honoring Brother Theophane are asked to purchase banquet tickets through the organizations affiliated with the Japanese American Council or at the new office of the Chicago Resettlers Committee at 1110 No. LaSalle street.

Due to limited facilities, only 100 persons can be accommodated at the dinner. Tickets will be sold until Feb. 6. Cost of the banquet has been set at \$3 per person.

New York Golfers Form Association

NEW YORK CITY—The New York Golf Association was recently organized with E. Ken Furuya elected president.

Chong Nakayama was named vice-president. Other officers are Albert Terada, treasurer; Ken Nakamura, corresponding secretary; and Frank Okazaki, recording secretary.

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To the Editor— THE LETTERBOX

Lieutenant Asks For Food for Japanese Orphans

Editor Pacific Citizen:

I am fully aware of the many requests you receive such as the one I am about to make; however, I believe that this one is worthy of special consideration. It concerns a group of missionary priests of the Salesian Order of Don Bosco, situated at Itabashiku Minamitanaka Shakuji, Tokyo, who operate an orphanage school for homeless children.

These men, there are 30, are mostly of Italian and German origin, who are dedicating their young lives to helping the abandoned youth of Japan. Because of language difficulties and the poorness of their order, they are lacking the necessary means with which to carry on their mission; nevertheless they are accomplishing wonders on nothing more than their zeal and faith.

They have some 100 orphan boys for whom they care. They also administer to the needs of a destitute tubercular hospital near by Shakuji, which although operated

by the Japanese government, is beyond human description.

It's inmates are unfortunately ranging in age from 3 to 85 years, whose only destiny is death, and a horrible one at that. These priests spend the greater part of their day giving solace to these poor and unattended creatures.

I'm not soliciting money for their behalf, as money's value here is negligible. I am soliciting your aid for them in securing any articles of clothing, soap, toothbrushes, salt, just anything in the way of clothing and basic materials which will make their task easier.

Since the mails are limited to Japanese functions, if you will be kind enough to run an article in their behalf beseeching your subscribers to send, in care of me, whatever they can, it will be a great contribution for which the children and these good priests will thank you.

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Jim Kishida Leads Cleveland Bowlers With 184 Average

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Led by Jim Kishida and Kay Nakatsuka, the Playhouse Square keglers won the championship of the fourth season of the Cleveland Nisei Bowling league last week.

Kishida averaged 184 for the season, while Nakatsuka finished with 178.

Six teams were in the league. Playhouse Square had the team high game of 988 and high series of 2632. Other entries in the league were the Clippers, Cal-Oregon Cardinals, Chungking, Nisei Athletic Club and Ding How.

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Kitazumi Says Some Nisei Suffer From "Cultural Amnesia"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Japanese Americans answered the hate and abuse of California racists in a trail of blood circling the globe," Edward Kitazumi of Minneapolis told the Minneapolis Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in a speech Jan. 17 at the YMCA.

Speaking on Nisei problems, Kitazumi told his audience that the evacuation depreciated the value of citizenship "as it was never depreciated before."

"We were presumed guilty and it was up to us to prove our innocence," he said.

Kitazumi said that some Nisei, as a result of the evacuation, are suffering from a form of "cultural amnesia."

"They would like to forget themselves and their racial and cultural background," he said.

"Because of their experiences and indoctrination about assimilation, many Nisei hate other Nisei, or they are embarrassed to be seen in their company. A Nisei in this category feels that if there weren't other Nisei, he wouldn't have experienced what he has."

Kitazumi asked the support of his audience in fighting for a reversal of the Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the evacuation.

He also asked for their support in the establishment of an evacuation claims measure and naturalization rights for the Issei.

Mariko Mukai Will Give Concert in New York Town Hall

NEW YORK—Mariko Mukai, Nisei soprano, will be heard in concert at Town Hall on March 16, it was announced this week.

Miss Mukai, a native of Seattle, Washington, came to New York in 1941 to study at Juilliard School of Music. She was awarded a fellowship by Juilliard Graduate school for four successive years and sang leading roles in the school's annual operas in 1943 and 1945.

She was heard last year in the American Broadcasting company's production of "9 September," which starred Gene Kelly and Canada here.

Returned Veterans To Be Honored at Ogden Dinner Dance

OGDEN, Utah—Returned veterans will be honored at a veterans homecoming party Friday, February 21, at 7 p. m. at El Chico club in north Ogden under the joint sponsorship of the Ogden YBA, YPF and JACL.

Scheduled for the evening are dinner and dancing, with special entertainment and a drawing. Through a special fund-raising project, the cost per person for the evening will be \$1.50. Tickets are available from Yoshi Sato.

Members of the planning committee are Shig Hamada, Haruko Kato, Michi Mayemura, Toddy Sato, Ken Uchida and Toshi Yano.

Harvey Yamashita Elected President Of Pocatello JACL

POCATELLO, Ida.—Harvey Yamashita was elected president of the Pocatello JACL for the new term.

Other members of the cabinet are Sam Yokota, vice-president; Yuri Okamura, recording secretary; Junko Nakashima, corresponding secretary; Ruth Kadowaki, treasurer; Masaru Kadowaki and Amy Kawamura, social chairman; Sachi Kawamura, reporter; and Mike Shiosaki sergeant-at-arms.

Harada Knocks Out Alvarado in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Shag Harada of Rocky Ford, Colo., defending champion in the featherweight division, knocked out John Alvarado of Landes in the third round of their contest on the News-Elks amateur championships on Jan. 27. Harada fought in the colors of the Amvets.

Everett Matsui Leads Methodist Team to Win In Cage League

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Grant Street Methodist No. 1 team, led by high-scoring Everett Matsui, staged a last half rally to knock the Opportunity Christian five out of the unbeaten ranks as they took a 34-31 game on Saturday, January 25, at the Lewis and Clark gym.

Trailing 10-5, 20-13, 27-25 at the quarters, the Nisei finally pulled the game out of the fire in the closing minutes to gain their fourth consecutive victory and undisputed first place in the Spokane Class B Inter-church Basketball league.

Matsui scored 13 points, followed by Ben Soejima and Roy Shiraga with 7 and 6 points respectively.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Nakamura a girl in Lodi Calif., on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray M. Okamura a girl in Yuba City, Calif., on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Okazaki, Acampo, Calif., a boy in Lodi on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Uchida a girl on Jan. 18 in Vale, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Ito a girl on Jan. 13 in Stockton, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fukuda a girl on Dec. 31 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akeji Yoshimura, a girl on Jan. 1 in Colusa, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Inaba a girl on Jan. 14 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tanaka a girl on Jan. 22 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Etsuo Hirose a girl on Dec. 28 in Gallup, N. M.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Kusama a boy on Jan. 6 in Stockton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu Ota a boy on Jan. 3 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenny Yamamoto a girl on Jan. 19 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Shimoda a girl on Jan. 16 in Marshalltown, Iowa.

DEATHS

Yanshin Abe, 86, in Pasadena, Calif.

Koitsu Kato on Jan. 27 in Los Angeles.

Robert Taro Edwards, 44-year-old son of Richard Charles and Susie Utsunomiya Edwards, 673 East 3rd South, Salt Lake City, on Jan. 26 in Los Angeles after a short illness.

Yoshio Itagaki on Jan. 22 in Los Angeles.

Tsunematsu Minami on Jan. 24 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Harue Sumizawa on Jan. 21 in Stockton, Calif.

Yuitsu Sugimoto, 85, on Jan. 20 in Venice, Calif.

Mrs. Kazu Nakata on Jan. 23 in Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. Ayame Ichiyasu Kawase, 32, on Jan. 23 in San Francisco.

Jintaro Miyagishima on Jan. 19 in Los Angeles.

Yuriko Yuge on Jan. 21 in Delhi, Calif.

Sakataro Mori, 70, 2302 E. Ave., on Jan. 24 in Ogden, Utah.

Dr. George Y. Nomura, 44, on Jan. 14 in Seattle.

Sakaki Tanaka, 55, on Jan. 26 in Fresno.

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MARRIAGES

Fujiko Hirokawa to Akira Nagamoto on Jan. 26 in Gallup, N. M.
Elsie Fujimoto to Minoru Mayeda on Jan. 26 in Richmond, Calif.

Jean Ino to William S. Tsuchiya in Minneapolis, Minn., on Jan. 16.

Helen Toshiko Matsuda to Richard A. Okuda on Jan. 26 in New York.

Amy Fujisaka to Kazuo Saito on Jan. 26 in Los Angeles.

Hisako Kameshige to Masaru Harada on Jan. 26 in Los Angeles.

Muriel Kawahara to Dr. George Kubo on Jan. 17 in Denver.

Jean Miyuki Nakagiri to Kiyoshi Waki on Jan. 26 in Los Angeles.

Yoshiko Miura to Sam Kita on Jan. 25 in Los Angeles.

Mitsura Fukunaga to Mitsuyoshi Hombu on Jan. 19 in Los Angeles.

Michiko Ryono to Akira Shimizu on Jan. 19 in Los Angeles.

Masako Nakachi to Henry Kowase on Jan. 4 in San Diego.

Chicago Chapter Will Give Away Car

CHICAGO—A 1947 Chevrolet will be given away by the Chicago JACL on March 22.

Other prizes will be a Philco radio and an Elgin wrist watch.

It was reported that funds derived from the drawing will be used to carry on the work of the Chicago JACL.

Spokane Chapter To Hold Sukiyaki Dinner Meeting

SPOKANE, Wash.—A sukiyaki dinner meeting will be held by the Spokane JACL at the Quality cafe on Monday, February 10, at 6 p. m.

The dinner will initiate the chapter's membership drive.

Reservations will be taken by Michi Hirata, R. 3024. Because of limited facilities, only 35 persons can be accommodated.

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Phonograph record manufacturer wishes to contact distributor of Japanese records. Write Box C, Pacific Citizen, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

EXP. WOMAN for general housework on Monday's and Friday's. 75c an hour. Lunch and carfare. Phone: 5-5807. Mrs. Harter.

Personal: Will James K. Shiba, formerly a student at Wilton college, please contact the president of the college and let him know your present address?

Minneapolis Initiates Survey On Social, Economic Prejudice Against Minority Race Groups

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The city's self-survey on discrimination toward Japanese Americans, Negroes, Jews, Indians and Slavic Catholics was launched last week by 300 volunteer workers.

Interviews with Minneapolis' minority group families are expected to provide data on human relations in the city.

Later surveys will be conducted to determine if the city's Nisei resettlers and members of other minorities encounter discrimination in education, recreation and housing.

A mass meeting will be held on Feb. 8 at Central high school, at which time 600 volunteer workers will be given a perspective on how Minneapolis' self-survey in human relations operates. Speakers on the program, which will be open to the public, will be Mayor Humphrey, Bradshaw Mintener, survey chairman, and the Rev. Reuben K. Youngdahl, chairman of the mayor's council on human relations.

Facts obtained in the survey will be sorted into an inventory of the problems relating to adjustment of minority group families to Minneapolis living, according to Dr. Herman Long, survey consultant.

Interviewers will gather such economic data as the number of persons living in a home, the size of the dwelling, whether the home is owned, the amount of rent paid, family income, and the type and level of employment.

In the social areas of contact the interviewers will obtain facts on or anizations to which the families belong, schooling and "migration."

Attitudes will be discovered through questions on problems encountered in adjusting to life in Minneapolis, what social agencies have proved helpful, and what ex-

periences individuals of minority groups have had with government officials and public service employees.

The interviewing of families is expected to take three weeks and the complete self-survey is scheduled to be finished in eight weeks.

More than 5000 Japanese American soldiers were trained at the Army's military intelligence language school at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area during the war. The civilian population of the Twin Cities, mostly resettlers from the relocation camps, was estimated at more than 2000 during the war.

JACL Members Speak To Issei-Nisei Meeting in Oxnard

LOS ANGELES—Saburo Kido, Scotty Tsuchiya and Eiji Tanabe, members of a JACL deputation team, were the main speakers at an Issei-Nisei meeting held January 22 at the Oxnard Buddhist church.

Kido, past national president of the JACL, asked for support in carrying through the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's program for liberalized citizenship, naturalization and indemnification legislation.

More than 40 Nisei present unanimously approved reactivation of the Oxnard JACL chapter.



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JACL Will Launch National Campaign for Membership

All plans have been made for the 1947 national JACL membership campaign to begin February 15 and continue to March 15, according to Mas Satow, acting national secretary.

While no specific overall goal has been set, Hito Okada, president, has announced that "every effort will be made to bring the total membership close to the pre-evacuation total of 18,000 members."

Membership leaflets and suggestions for campaigns have been sent to local chapters within the past week.

Although the national drive is not scheduled to begin for another two weeks, several chapters have already initiated their drives, according to Satow.

The Salt Lake City chapter, under Bill Mizuno, began its campaign on January 20, while the Milwaukee chapter has announced a "kick-off meeting" for January 29th under the direction of Mrs. Chiz Satow. Chairman Emi Katagiri has started the Denver chapter campaign.

Membership chairmen for other chapters include Ted Takeshita, Boise Valley; Fred Mizusawa, Orange County; Sam Sakaguchi, Idaho Falls; Minnie Okamura, Potomac; Sho Endow, Jr., Mid-Columbia; and Frank Fujii and Amy Watanabe, Santa Barbara.

The Denver JACL last year was the largest of the local chapters, but it is expected that it will be hard-pressed this year by the newly-formed Los Angeles JACL as well as the Chicago chapter.

Nisei Elected President of YWCA Council in Nampa

NAMPA, Ida.—Mary Ben was elected president of the Nampa YWCA Adult Council at a meeting January 21 at the Christian church. This organization sponsors the Y-Teen clubs at the senior and junior high schools as well as all YWCA activities in Nampa.

Mrs. Ban, only Nisei on the council, has served as advisor to the Junior high school Y-Teen club for the past two years.

Alice Abe was recently reelected president of the Nampa junior high school Y-Teen club. The club has a membership of 80 girls.

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State VFW Official Will Attend Nisei Post Ceremony

SACRAMENTO — Charles P. Ash, commander of the California department of Veterans of Foreign Wars, will conduct the instituting ceremonies of the new Nisei Post No. 8985 on Feb. 7 at the Sacramento Buddhist hall.

Dr. Yoshizo Harada is the commander of the new post.

Miura-Kita Rites

LOS ANGELES—Miss Yoshiko Miura, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Miura of Puente, Calif., was married to Mr. Sam Kita of Hawthorne Saturday, Jan. 25, at the Nishi Hongwanji with the Reverends Kow, Hayashima and Yamamoto officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Ume Helen Murata as the maid of honor, while Mr. Misao Edward Kita served as best man.

Following an extensive honeymoon trip through northern California, the young couple will make their home in Hawthorne, where the groom is engaged in farming.

Shower

LIVINGSTON, Calif.—A pink and blue shower honoring Mrs. Buichi Kajiwaru was held recently at the home of Mrs. William Yoshino, who served with Mrs. Mamoru J. Masuda as co-hostess. Gifts were received from the Misses Kate Tanji, Minnie Andow and Miho Kishi and Mesdames T. Tashima, K. Masuda, S. Ozawa, M. Yamaguchi, S. Maeda, R. Kishi, J. Fujimori, G. Tanji, F. Kishi, B. Morimoto, N. Kishi, T. Morimoto, B. Noda, S. Onove, Grace Uyematsu and Momayo Tagawa.

Marriage

NEW YORK CITY—Announcement has been made of the recent marriage of Miss Carolyn Aiko Ikegami to Mr. E. Ken Furuya at the Church of the Transfiguration, Little Church Around the Corner in New York City. The bride is from Los Angeles and is a graduate nurse at Bellevue hospital. The groom, graduate of New York university, is owner of the Metropolitan Lapidary Co.

Nisei Girl Editor

NYSSA, Ore.—Alyce Wada, student at the Nyssa high school, has been named editor of the "Bulldog," semi-monthly publication of the school's student body.

Plan Permanent Group to Fight Housing Bans

Temporary Committee Formed to Fight Ouster Of Nisei Family

BERKELEY, Calif.—The organization of a permanent group to carry on a campaign against restrictive covenants in housing was considered here this week following a recent mass meeting in Oakland to protest the proposed ouster of a Japanese American family by a real estate firm on the basis of restrictive covenants covering occupancy of the property.

The temporary neighborhood committee which has been formed to aid Mr. and Mrs. William Usumi in their fight to retain occupancy of their Oakland home, may be enlarged into a permanent group, according to Dave F. Selvin, executive secretary of the Berkeley Interracial Committee and one of the sponsors of the neighborhood group.

Dividend Checks

Dividend checks from the National JACL Credit Union are being held for Susumu Kojima, formerly of Fort Snelling, and Hiro Yamauchi, formerly of Chicago, according to Hana Okada, secretary. These checks will be forwarded upon receipt of present addresses of the above persons. Correspondence should be sent to the National JACL Credit Union, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

James Sakoda Given Research Fellowship In Social Science

BERKELEY, Calif.—James I. Sakoda has been given a Social Science Research Council fellowship for field training under the direction of Professor Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard university. Sakoda has been a member of the research staff of the University of California Evacuation and Resettlement Study since 1942 and was a contributor to its first volume, the Spoilage, published by the University of California Press.

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