

# Krug Urges Payment of Evacuee Claims

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### Interior Secretary Supports Legislation in Communications to House, Senate Leadership

Passage of Bill Creating Claims Commission Seen by Official as "Matter of Fairness, Good Conscience" in Messages to Vandenberg, Martin

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the "least this country can do, in simple justice, is to afford some degree of compensation for the measurable special losses that the evacuees have suffered," Secretary of Interior Julius A. Krug this week sent communications to Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, R., Mich., president pro tempore of the Senate, and Rep. Joseph Martin, R., Mass., speaker of the House, urging the passage of an evacuation claims bill to repay West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses sustained as

result of the evacuation in 1942. Secretary Krug transmitted a draft of the proposed legislation to create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of Interior.

Secretary Krug's letters were acknowledged by Sen. Vandenberg and Rep. Martin and were forwarded to the respective Senate and House Judiciary committees.

Introduction of the evacuation claims legislation, which is expected to be identical to the bills introduced in the 79th Congress, is expected in both houses in "the next few days."

The evacuation claims bill was introduced in the 79th Congress and was passed unanimously by the Senate last July. It did not come to a vote in the House.

In his letter to Sen. Vandenberg and Rep. Martin, urging passage of legislation to create the Evacuation Claims Commission, Secretary Krug outlined the tangible losses suffered by the evacuees as a result of the evacuation and their exclusion from the West Coast area until Jan. 2, 1945.

"Unlike our fighting men and their families, who also made financial and personal sacrifices in this war, this group was given no statutory right to ameliorating benefits," Secretary Krug declared. "These persons have had to bear the losses occasioned by the evacuation in addition to the wartime deprivations they have shared with the rest of the American people."

Secretary Krug said that many

### Evacuee Property Losses Discussed By Canada Official

TORONTO, Ont.—Procedures for the investigation of property losses suffered by Japanese Canadians as a result of their forced evacuation from the British Columbia coastal zone in 1942 were discussed in Ottawa last week by Andrew Brewin, legal counsel of the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians, and Secretary of State Colin Gibson, it was reported here.

The meeting was arranged by the Cooperative Committee.

Mrs. Hugh MacMillan, secretary of the Toronto group, declared that the organization proposed to give assistance to Japanese Canadians in presenting their claims for compensation for losses suffered as a result of the evacuation.

### Army Official Calls Nisei World's Best Infantrymen

VIENNA, Austria — A high American army official said here recently that he believed "the best infantry soldiers in the world today" are not the Germans, the Russians or even the Caucasian Americans — they're the Nisei from the mainland United States and Hawaii.

The authority for the statement is Col. William P. Yarborough, provost marshal of American forces in Vienna and organizer of the International Patrol which keeps an eye on soldiers of all the four Allied powers occupying the city.

evacuees were forced to sell their personal and business possessions at the time of the evacuation "in a setting of confusion and hysteria" for a small fraction of their value.

"A large number had to accept totally inadequate arrangements for protection and management of property," he added. "Valuable leasehold interests had to be abandoned."

The Interior secretary pointed out that continued exclusion of the group between the time of the exclusion and the time of the Army's rescission of exclusion orders on Jan. 2, 1945 increased the losses of the evacuees through theft, vandalism, arson, mismanagement and waste.

It was pointed out that the proposed evacuation claims bill provides for adjudication of claims for accountable losses sustained by the evacuees.

"The Commission would have jurisdiction to adjudicate claims by persons of Japanese ancestry for damage to or loss of real or personal property, or other impairment of assets, that arose from or as a natural and reasonable consequence of the evacuation and exclusion program," Secretary Krug explained. He noted that the standard set for claims to be paid under the legislation "excludes claims that are largely speculative and less definitely appraisable, such as claims for anticipated wages or profits that might have accrued had not the evacuation occurred, for deterioration of skills and earning capacity, and for physical hardships or mental suffering."

The communication noted that among the types of claims excluded by the bill from consideration by the Commission "are claims of persons who were voluntarily or involuntarily deported to Japan."

Under the proposed bill all claims must be filed within 18 months following enactment and the Commission would be required to complete its work within three and one-half years thereafter.

"As a matter of fairness and good conscience, and because these particular American citizens and lawabiding aliens have borne with patience and undefeated loyalty the unique burdens which this government has thrown upon them, I strongly urge that the proposed legislation be enacted into law," Secretary Krug concluded.

Col. Yarborough fought alongside Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team all the way up the Italian peninsula. He thinks they proved beyond doubt they were loyal and that they were good soldiers.

Col. Yarborough has a pretty good combat record himself. He took a group of anti-aircraft gunners and made infantrymen out of them and brought them up alongside the Nisei.

"The Nisei really earned their way through this war," Col. Yarborough, a native of Seattle, declares. "They had more Purple

### Citizenship For Issei Urged By Masaoka at Hearing

#### Nisei Amputee Vet Testifies For FEPC Legislation

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—"I lost two legs in France. They were good American legs."

So, succinctly, Takaji Goto, 24, veteran of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, testified on Mar. 18 in behalf of FEPC legislation at a hearing held by the Illinois General Assembly in Springfield.

The Nisei veteran, came in one hand, limped to the speaker's rostrum. His speech was brief.

"I think there should be equal rights for everyone in this nation," he said. "That goes for guys like me. I lost two legs in France. They were good American legs."

He was introduced by Kenneth McKenzie, Chicago, who represented the Near North Side chapter of the AVC.

### Fifty Return From Japan on Gen. Gordon

#### Nisei Were Stranded During War; Cleared By U. S. Authorities

SAN FRANCISCO—Cleared by U. S. occupation authorities in Japan, the first large-scale group of stranded Nisei to return to families and homes in the United States arrived in San Francisco on March 19 on the American President liner General Gordon.

Thirty-one of the returnees were girls, most of whom had worked for U. S. occupation forces since the arrival of American troops in Japan in 1945. Among the men, the majority had been students and of minor age at the time of the outbreak of war in 1941.

The youngest Nisei on board were Keith Yagi, 7, and his brother, Eiji, 11, natives of San Francisco, who were orphaned when their parents were killed on May 27, 1945 in the bombing of Yokohama. They had been evacuated to relatives in Hiroshima prefecture. Their father was with a Japanese bank in San Francisco before the war while the mother was a Nisei girl from Vacaville, Calif. They accompanied Sumi Teramoto, former San Francisco resident, who now is en route to St. Paul, Minn. The children will join their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Taiji Furuya, 1332 Geary St.

The oldest Nisei on board was Shira Akizuki, 42, of San Jose who was finally reaching home after a long trip started last year from Shanghai where he had been associated with the British-American Tobacco company before the war.

It was reported that 20 other Nisei had missed the boat at Yokohama when the sailing date of the APL liner was rescheduled with only a few hours' notice to the prospective passengers.

Those on the General Gordon reported that Nisei men who were in Japan during the war are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining clearance. Many were forcibly drafted into the Japanese army or were employed in positions which mitigated their chances of getting return permits. They said that all Nisei were kept under close surveillance during the war and were frequently charged with maintaining pro-American attitudes.

Hearts than any other comparable outfit."

He said he believed every one of the Nisei soldiers of the 442nd Combat Team should be classified as a hero and should be treated accordingly.

### Bemedaled Veterans Losing Lands as Result of Anti-Alien Laws, Congressmen Informed

WASHINGTON—Stressing that Japanese American war veterans and their alien parents faced loss of farm properties because of state legislation based on the ineligibility of Japanese aliens to citizenship, Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the National JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, urged the passage of legislation to eliminate restrictions based on race, ancestry or national origin from the naturalization law in a statement before the immigration and naturalization subcommittee of the House judiciary committee on March 19.

Masaoka noted that 90,928 of the 96,485 resident aliens considered "ineligible to citizenship" under the racial restrictions in the present law were of Japanese ancestry.

He emphasized that the parents of the 25,000 Japanese Americans who served in World War II and who, in the words of Gen. Joseph Stilwell, "brought an awful big hunk of America with their blood," were ineligible to citizenship.

Masaoka said that Japanese resident aliens in the United States and Hawaii "have made significant contributions to every community in which they have resided, particularly in the field of agriculture."

"They have proved themselves to be law-abiding, thrifty and good citizens by any standard applicable to any first generation immigrant group," Masaoka said.

"In the recent war," he added, "these 90,000 Japanese aliens were classified as 'enemy aliens'—not because they remained aliens by choice, but because they had no other alternative. These 'enemy aliens,' particularly those on the west coast of the United States, were called on to suffer uniquely and to sacrifice as much as any other minority. Because of their faith in the American way and in the ultimate fair play of the American people, these resident Japanese conducted themselves loyally."

"They not only aided in the factories and the farms of our victorious war effort, but many served in the vitally important counter-intelligence, map-drawing, interpretation and translation and documentation sections of our government."

"They are still branded as 'enemy aliens' and we, their American citizen children, are forced to suffer because of this accident of birth."

"Many bemedaled war veterans are losing their lands because their parents who are 'ineligible to citizenship' bought that land for them years ago."

Masaoka cited the Iwamura and Fujita cases in California which involved state prosecutions for the confiscation of property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry who have participated actively in the war effort, the Iwamura brothers in the army, and Miss Tomoye Fujita as an employee of the Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"If these alien land laws in some 12 western states were strictly enforced, American citizens could not permit their own parents to live on the same land with them if they were of Japanese ancestry," Masaoka added.

He also pointed out that "aliens ineligible to citizenship" also are excluded by restrictive laws from almost 100 separate fields of employment and from businesses and professional vocations in various states.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., interposed to ask what jurisdiction Congress had on this situation which was created by restrictive legislation passed by individual states.

Masaoka explained that the U. S. Supreme Court had stated that Congress had set up the classification of ineligibility to naturaliza-

tion on which these restrictive laws were based.

The JACL-ADC official cited two cases to illustrate the discriminatory nature of the present naturalization law.

He said that Mrs. Nawa Munemori, widowed mother whose son, Sadao Munemori, was killed in Italy in action for which he was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, cannot receive an old-age pension from the state of California.

"My own mother," Masaoka said, "who had five sons who fought overseas in Europe, with one killed and three receiving the Purple Heart, isn't sure she can lease property for commercial or residential purposes, because even this right to earn a living or to have a home is contested by the state of California under the Alien Land law."

"Most of our parents have lived a long and useful life," Masaoka continued. "They have done their best to bring us up as citizens worthy of the great heritage that is America's. We ask that they, too, be allowed to share with us the priceless privilege of American citizenship. For aside from all other considerations, this citizenship will prove to them that at long last they have been accepted by their fellow Americans as worthy of our citizenship, that they are not only good enough to live in our country and to pay taxes but also to be citizens."

Masaoka urged the subcommittee to give serious consideration to the Farrington bill to remove racial restrictions from naturalization and immigration and the Judd, Miller and Eberharther bills to correct "injustices" in the laws and to provide discriminatory powers to the Attorney General in his treatment of deportation cases involving Japanese aliens.

Members of the immigration and naturalization subcommittee at the hearing were Reps. Louis E. Graham, Pa.; Frank L. Chelf, Ky.; Emanuel Celler, N. Y.; Paul J. Kilday, Tex.; and Frank Fellows, Me., chairman.

In his plea for favorable consideration of the proposed legislation, Masaoka revived the wartime exploits of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in Europe and in the Pacific.

Rep. Kilday interposed to recall that he had been in France shortly after the 442nd Combat Team of Japanese Americans had rescued the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division. Rep. Kilday said he had been given a "fine report" on the Japanese Americans by Delegate Farrington of Hawaii who had visited the 442nd Combat Team in France.

Masaoka also brought up the problems of several Japanese American servicemen who had married Canadian women but could not bring them into the United States under the Soldiers' Brides Act because the wives were of Japanese ancestry.

In his concluding plea, Masaoka asked for the immediate removal of racial bars in the naturalization and immigration laws "in the name of the soldier dead of all nationalities who died that we might have an opportunity to fashion a better America and a greater world of peace, justice and equality for all."



## Army, Community Action Sought To Provide Recreation for GIs As Result of Seattle "Incident"

SEATTLE—The necessity for military and community action to assure recreational facilities for Japanese American soldiers at Fort Lewis was stressed here this week, following a threatened altercation on March 15 between Japanese American veterans and Hawaiian Nisei soldiers which resulted in police action in closing a dance at the Buddhist hall, 1427 Main street.

Community representatives declared that military authorities had been apprised of the need for planned action to provide recreational outlets for the soldiers

nearly one year ago when 500 recruits from Hawaii arrived at Fort Lewis for basic training with the Second Infantry Division.

It was stated that the "incident" on March 15, which received wide publicity but which did not result in any violence, was the latest expression of tension between groups of local Japanese Americans, mostly veterans, and a "small proportion" of the trainees at Fort Lewis.

A spokesman for the Nisei Veterans Committee, representing the ex-GIs, criticized a small percentage of the Fort Lewis soldiers for "hoodlum" conduct and asked military authorities for disciplinary action against "trouble-makers." The NVC spokesman said that this "small proportion" of the Nisei troops at Fort Lewis had forced their way into dances and other social activities sponsored by the veterans frequently and caused trouble.

It was stated that a recreational problem had existed for the troops at Fort Lewis since the arrival of the 500 recruits from Hawaii in May, 1946, to train with the Second Infantry Division.

Hawaiian Nisei soldiers from Fort Lewis had been invited in groups to parties, dances and other functions by Seattle residents, it was stressed. The difficulties, it was reported, involved a small group of the soldiers at the fort who had "gotten drunk" and had "picked fights" with Seattle Nisei.

A Nisei spokesman said that there had been three fights at a dance on March 8. The following week a dance was sponsored at the Buddhist church, 1427 Main St., and 40 of the Hawaiian Nisei soldiers from Fort Lewis were invited as guests to the affair. It was stated that leaders of these soldiers, who did not include the alleged "troublemakers" had expressed their regret to the dance committee of the tension which had been created between the soldiers and the Seattle residents. The soldiers volunteered to come in and help put up dance decorations.

Shortly after the dance had gotten under way a crowd, described by officials as consisting of Nisei veterans, had gathered outside the hall. Police said they had closed the dance to avoid a possible disturbance.

A member of the Nisei Veterans

## Officer Denies Report GIs in "Altercation"

Situation Involves 500 Hawaii Nisei Troops at Fort Lewis

FORT LEWIS, Wash. — Denial of any altercations between Japanese American civilians and Japanese American soldiers at Seattle during a dance on March 15 was made by Col. Robert K. McDonough, acting chief of staff of the Second Infantry Division, on March 17.

Col. McDonough said an investigation had shown:

"By prior arrangement with the committee of Japanese Americans from Seattle and the division commander, four selected Japanese American non-commissioned officers reported Saturday night to a dance at the Buddhist temple in Seattle. The dance was an open dance and certain soldiers from the division did attend.

"A group of local Japanese Americans, anticipating trouble, ordered the group outside to disperse and closed the dance. There was no altercation or fight."

Approximately 500 Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii have been in basic training at Fort Lewis for the past year as members of the Second Infantry Division.

In a statement to the press Col. James Hagen, acting commander of the Second Infantry Division declared:

"There is no reason why our men should not act like gentlemen. Although there is probably fault on both sides in this case, we can take steps to see that our men are not again involved."

Committee said that some of the veterans had gotten together to prevent further "hoodlum" conduct by some of the soldiers.

The number of men in the crowd outside the Buddhist church was estimated variously from twelve to "a hundred."

## Peggy Pays Her Income Tax



NEW YORK CITY—Nisei everywhere joined in the national rush to beat the March 15 income tax deadline, among them Peggy Okazaki, art student and model, who was snapped in the New York collection offices by a New York Daily News photographer as she sought advice on her tax problem.—New York News photo.

## Gov. Maw Signs Bill Repealing Utah's State Alien Land Law

The repeal of Utah's Alien Land law, passed in 1943 as a measure to prevent ownership of agricultural property by aliens of Japanese ancestry, was formalized on March 14 when Governor Herbert Maw signed SB 122, introduced by Sen. Newell Knight of Salt Lake City.

The bill repealing the land law was passed unanimously by the State Senate and was passed by the House of Representatives by 48 to 2 vote in the last week of the session.

Introduction of the legislation in both houses was marked by public statements by the Utah legislators which stressed the contributions of Japanese Americans to victory in World War II and the economic contributions of the Japanese American group to the state.

The bill was one of a group of

measures sponsored by the Veterans Legislative Council of Utah, consisting of state commanders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Amvets and Spanish American War Veterans.

## Portland Veterans Oppose Formation of Segregated Post

Will Urge Affiliation With Existing Chapters Of National Groups

PORTLAND, Ore.—Opposition to the formation of a segregated post of Nisei ex-GIs was expressed here last week as 25 veterans of Japanese ancestry met at the Japanese Methodist church to form a Nisei veterans club.

It was reported that the new group would oppose the formation of a segregated post affiliated with any national veterans organization and would encourage Nisei veterans to join existing chapters of national veterans groups in order to "break down discrimination against Nisei and to stimulate interest in and to fight for equal rights for Nisei veterans."

The Nisei veterans at the meeting expressed their support of a campaign to erect a monument at Arlington Cemetery in honor of Japanese Americans killed in World War II.

Backing also was stressed for Earl Finch's campaign to raise funds for a Nisei veterans clubhouse in Honolulu.

The ex-GIs at the meeting also expressed support for congressional action to permit parents of Nisei

support and cooperation. Stating that through his experiences in America with Japanese Americans and other Far East minorities he would be a most receptive person to constructive criticism and suggestions, Mrs. Starr felt assured that his mission would prove successful. Mr. Baldwin is acting also as a special representative of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Among those present to wish the 63-year-old ACLU director a "Bon Voyage" were Judge Dorothy Kenyon; Clarke Eichelberger of the United Nations Association; the actress, Betty Fields; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rice; Ralph Straus, partner in the Macy's Department Stores; New York Post columnist, Dorothy Norman; and Henry Rothschild and wife. The host, Mr. Childs, is vice chairman on the ACLU board of directors and is associated with the Lederle Laboratories as vice president of this large pharmaceutical firm.

GIs to apply for United States citizenship.

It was also stated that the group would urge qualified Nisei to try for appointments to Annapolis and West Point.

Members of the new group also will keep in contact with Nisei veterans in local veterans' and Army hospital.

The next meeting of the Nisei veterans organization will be held on March 27 at the Portland JACL office.

## Cite Tanabe For Effort Toward Intergroup Harmony in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—Eiji Tanabe, Los Angeles representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Rev. Harold Kingsley, director of Pilgrim House,

were cited for their work in harmonious race relations in Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo" by the Council for Civic Unity during ceremonies broadcast over KFWB Tuesday, March 11, at 8 p. m.

"Wars come about because we try to live alone—segregated by groups, nations, races, faiths," Mr. Tanabe said in accepting his citation. "During the war, the Japanese Americans had to give up many personal liberties for an even greater goal—personal freedom for all men."

Asked whether he thought Japanese Americans were satisfied with the outcome of their sacrifice, Tanabe stated: "Japanese Americans and all the people of the world cannot be satisfied until every individual shares equal opportunities. The Japanese Americans do not regret their sacrifice. They know it was necessary and they believe that greater freedom is not too distant. But they want it now—for themselves, for everyone. Their personal struggle is symbolic of the most important of all struggles—human liberty."

The Rev. Kingsley was cited for his work as director of Pilgrim House, founded in 1943 in the Japanese Union church, largest Japanese American church in the Unit-

## Chicago JACL Official Backs Bill for FEPC

Tats Kushida Testifies On Behalf of Anti-Bias Bill at Capital

CHICAGO—"Because the JACL recognizes in FEPC an instrument for bringing a greater share of democracy to all people, we have endorsed it nationally, as well as locally, and the Chicago chapter will do everything it can to help Illinois gain an FEPC law for the citizens of this state," said Tats Kushida, Midwest representative of the JACL on the eve of his departure to Springfield this week where he testified on behalf of the pending legislation.

The Illinois Council for a State Fair Employment Practice law called a state-wide conference in Springfield, with delegates from business, religious, veterans, civic, educational and labor organizations who testified before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees of the 65th General Assembly on March 19th.

Another Nisei, Tak Goto, an amputee veteran from Santa Ana, California, who fought with the 442nd and who is a member of the Disabled American Veterans, was among the delegates of the veterans group. Kushida and Goto drove to Springfield with other delegates in the car given Goto by the United States government.

## Baldwin Will Discuss Civil Liberties in San Francisco Talk

SAN FRANCISCO — Roger N. Baldwin, national director of the Civil Liberties Union who will shortly leave on a three-month tour of the Far East, will make a public appearance in San Francisco at the California Club on March 25, according to Ernest Besig, director of the ACLU of northern California.

One of the country's outstanding leaders in the field of civil liberties, Baldwin will speak on the subject, "How Safe Are Our Liberties?"

Bishop Edward L. Parsons, national vice chairman of the Union and chairman of the local committee, will preside.

Mr. Baldwin's appearance at the California Club will be his only public appearance in the bay area on his present trip to the west coast.

Persons of Japanese ancestry are especially invited to the meeting to get acquainted with the man who did so much for their cause, according to Mr. Besig.

The program will begin at 8 p. m. at the California Club, 1750 Clay street. The meeting is open to the general public. No admission will be charged.

## Roger Baldwin Leaves on Tour Of Far Eastern Nations

Will Serve as Special JACL Representative During 3-Months Trip

By EVERETT JAMES STARR

NEW YORK—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, was the celebrated guest of honor at a Sunday evening tea and cocktail reception, March 16, marking his departure on an extensive three months tour of the Far East, especially Japan and Korea. The party was held in the spacious apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Childs at 435 East 52nd Street, overlooking the East River's scenic traffic, its islands and the neighboring Burroughs of Queens and Brooklyn.

Mr. Baldwin used the gay occasion to explain his purposes in making the survey and stated that the trip was instigated through General Douglas MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters and the War department. The guest of honor stated that his principal job would be to contact the leading political, educational and social figures and to impart to them much advice and fundamental principles as those defended so vigorously by the ACLU. The ultimate goal, Mr. Baldwin explained in detail, was to create the agencies for future planning and assistance in the development of truly democratic governments in the Far East countries.

Expecting to make his headquarters in Japan, Mr. Baldwin said that he intended to spend considerable time in that country and in Korea. However, realizing that

he would be within a few flying hours of such places as Singapore, Manila and the lesser islands, he expected to establish contacts and to assist in establishing national affiliates of the International League for the Rights of Man and the World Federation of United Nations Associations. It was for this reason that Mr. Baldwin decided to go in an unofficial capacity as by not going through War Department orders he could better serve the non-government agencies.

Miss Louise Yin, representing the people of Korea at the United Nations, praised Mr. Baldwin's efforts in furthering a more complete understanding of the Korean people and their problems. She emphasized the fact that her country was divided by a geographical distribution of natural wealth which in turn had led to two separate cultures—the northern industrial, and the southern agricultural. Miss Yin stated that this is the reason her country needed much guidance and effort from such men as Mr. Baldwin before Korea could have the ideal home-ruled government she desired her people to form. She explained that the ACLU's director could perform a valuable service to not only her people but the peoples of all Far Eastern countries through his position as a special consultant to the War department on civil liberties.

Mrs. Yurion Starr of the JACL paid tribute to Mr. Baldwin's fine

## Uchida Elected Vice-Commander Of Ogden Amvets

OGDEN, Utah — Ken Uchida, Nisei war veteran, was elected junior vice commander of the American Veterans of World War II at the annual election meeting on March 20.

## Arlie Sugioka's Troth to Denver Minister Revealed

DENVER — The engagement of Miss Arlie Sugioka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sugioka of Denver, to the Rev. Robert Gildner was announced last week by the bride-to-be's parents.

Rev. Gildner is pastor of the Bethany Methodist church in Denver. Miss Sugioka formerly attended the University of Kansas and is on the administrative staff of the Grace Community Center and Church in Denver.



## Coroner's Jury Rules Explosion Deaths Accident

Two Nisei Girls Killed in Blast At O'Connor Plant

LOS ANGELES — A coroner's jury ruled on March 13 that the deaths of two Japanese Americans, Alice Iba and Akiko Otono, and 15 others in the O'Connor Electroplating plant explosion on Feb. 20 were accidental.

The jury absolved the O'Connor company and noted that Robert Magee, chief chemist of the O'Connor company who is missing and believed dead in the blast, had misrepresented his scientific training.

Fusako Shibuya, 24, an employee of the O'Connor company, testified at the hearing that her friend, Miss Iba had told her before the explosion that she thought Magee's process was faulty.

The witness quoted Miss Iba as saying: "Holes are being eaten into the tank and the acid will soon be all over the floor."

## Escheat Proceedings Transferred to U. S. District Court

AUBURN, Calif.—Superior Court Judge Lowell L. Sparks of Placer County last week transferred escheat proceedings initiated by the state and the district attorney of Placer County against Sengiro Kondo and his family to the Federal district court in Sacramento.

The transfer was made at the request of Floyd Bowers, attorney for the Kondos. It was not opposed by C. E. Tindall, district attorney, and the office of the attorney general.

The action, filed in April, 1945, was the first of its kind in Placer County. In the suit the state is seeking to confiscate agricultural property owned by Aster Kondo, son of Sengiro Kondo, for alleged violation of the Alien Land law.

## Nisei Runners from Hawaii Will Enter San Francisco Run

SAN FRANCISCO—Two Nisei distance runners from Hawaii are entered in the 37th annual cross-city run in San Francisco on March 23.

The two stars, who arrived this week from Honolulu to enter the famous Boston Marathon, are Takeo Takushi and Norman Tamanaha.

Felix Castilliano of Hawaii also will enter the San Francisco event. Takushi placed in the annual Dipsea marathon in Marin County last week.

## Dr. Minami Leaves On Trip to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO — The first two persons of Japanese ancestry to receive permission to visit Japan as civilians left on March 4 on the General Meigs, it was reported.

They are Dr. Hiroshi Minami, psychologist who was formerly on the faculty of Cornell University, and Shintaro Hayashi of Berkeley.

Dr. Minami was among the scientists who examined the animals used in the Bikini atom bomb tests. He has been active in progressive groups in New York and has lectured extensively.

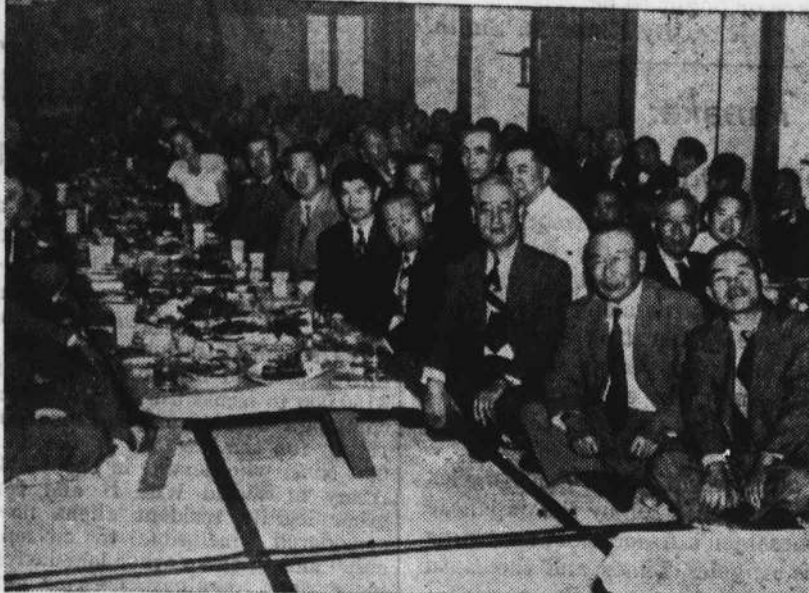
## Chicago JACL Plans Welcome For Minister from Hood River

CHICAGO — Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, whose militant crusade on behalf of returning evacuees in Hood River, Ore., earned him an award by the Council Against Intolerance, will arrive in Chicago on April 7 with Mrs. Burgoyne for a four-day visit enroute to New York to receive his award, according to a communication received here by Jack Nakagawa, president of the Chicago JACL.

The single-handed battle waged by Rev. Burgoyne against a strong and well organized opposition to the returning evacuees resulted in the issue becoming a national one known as "the hate that failed," Nakagawa said.

In recognition to Rev. Burgoyne, the Mid-Columbia Chapter (Hood River) of JACL insisted on presenting him with the trip to New York to receive the award being given at

## Hawaiians Will Aid Drive



HONOLULU, T. H.—Honolulu civic leaders pledged their support of the JACL-ADC financial drive in Hawaii at a dinner held March 7 at the Mochizuki Teahouse. In the picture above are Seishiro Okazaki, director of the Nikko Sanatorium; Kenzo Ogasawara, newspaperman; Kihei

Ikeda and Keisaburo Koda, JACL-ADC representatives; Clifton Yamamoto, leading businessman and chairman for the meeting; Joe Grant Masaoka, California regional representative of the JACL; and Susumu Togasaki, special representative of the JACL-ADC.—Hawaii Herald Photo.

## Another Evacuation Faces Residents of Federal Trailer Housing Unit in California

BURBANK, Calif.—Another "evacuation" faced 800 Japanese Americans at the Winona trailer camp this week with a report from the National Housing Administration that the temporary trailer unit would be discontinued at the end of June.

For most of the Nisei and Issei at the camp, the forthcoming move will be the fourth or fifth forced movement since the evacuation of 1942.

It was indicated that the action would be taken because the contract for the property housing the Winona residents will expire on June 30. Other reports indicated that the lot, which has nearly 300 trailers on it, may be used by a factory that was recently built upon property adjacent to the camp.

More than half of the Japanese American residents of Winona are Nisei or Sansei children attending schools in the local community. The unit is also shared by a score of non-Japanese veterans' families, according to William B. LeHane, housing manager.

Scotty Tsuchiya, Los Angeles representative for the National JACL, is expected to confer with officials over this latest action.

Tsuchiya was credited with aiding the resettlement program of the present Winona residents in the spring of 1946.

The Winona project received much publicity in May of last year when it was charged that the incoming evacuee residents were "dumped" into the project before adequate sanitation and feeding facilities were complete. Prior to being housed at Winona, these residents were housed in emergency projects at Lomita, Hawthorne, Santa Ana, El Segundo, Santa Monica and Burbank.

## Final Rites Held For Blast Victim

LOS ANGELES—Funeral rites for Alice Iba, 21, missing since Feb. 20 in the O'Connor Electroplating company explosion and now presumed dead, were held on March 20 at the Los Angeles Buddhist church.

## Seek Housing Project for Evacuee Group

GLENDALE, Calif.—The Glendale city council appeared "lukewarm" this week to proposals of the National Housing Administration that a 10-acre city-owned tract be set aside for housing 800 evacuee residents of the Winona trailer camp who face eviction from their present premises.

Responsibility for the resettlement of the evacuees belongs to the Federal government, one spokesman declared. It was also stated that the city needs the land in question for something other than emergency housing.

"After all, it was the Federal government who moved the Japanese in the first place," one official was reported to have said.

The NHA proposal was outlined to the council on March 14 by City Manager Charles R. Baird after a conference with housing officials in Los Angeles.

The tract under question is on West Colorado street, Baird said in his report. In his conference with the government executives, Baird said that the property is involved in litigation that may not be decided for some time yet.

Baird reported to the council that NHA officials had expressed their wish to locate the evacuees within walking distance of jobs that might be obtained.

## Coroner Seeks GI Son of Man Who Died in Stockton

STOCKTON, Calif. — Deputy Coroner Walter Champreux was this week reported to be attempting to locate Frank Kuga, Jr., son of Frank Kuga, 66, who was found dead of a heart attack in the yard of his home on March 17.

Young Kuga is reported to be serving in the U. S. Army in the European theater.

## California Senate Has Bill to Revoke Issei Fishing Ban

SACRAMENTO—A bill to amend California's wartime law which prohibits the issuance of sports fishing licenses to aliens of Japanese ancestry and others "ineligible to citizenship" was introduced recently by Assemblyman Thomas M. Erwin, chairman of the Fish and Game committee.

## Hawaii's Japanese Americans Support Move for Equality In Naturalization Statutes

Leaders Will Open Campaign to Raise \$150,000 Toward Erasing Discrimination; Dr. Kometani Chosen Chairman of New Hawaiian Organization

HONOLULU—A campaign to raise \$150,000 in the territory for the purpose of aiding a nation-wide movement for equality in naturalization was formally launched March 7 with the organization of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, Hawaii Area, at a meeting at the Mochizuki teahouse, the Hawaii Times reports.

With Tatsuro Matsuo, owner of the teahouse, as host, the kick-off dinner and meeting was sponsored by the four visiting representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League and the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., which is the legislative agency of the JACL.

Pointing out that the government represented "a meeting of minds and hearts for a common effort," Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL in Northern California and spokesman for

the group, listed the following four objectives of the nation-wide campaign:

1. To secure equality in naturalization.
2. To gain other legislation which will extend to all an equal consideration before the law.
3. To disseminate information for the attainment of such legislation.
4. To raise funds for the realization of these objectives.

Dr. Katsumi Kometani, local dentist and World War II veteran who served with the 100th Infantry battalion in Europe, was chosen as chairman; Seinosuke Tsukiyama, local businessman, as treasurer, and Susumu Togasaki, a special representative of the JACL, secretary.

The three men were authorized to appoint additional members to the steering committee so that the financial drive might be started immediately.

Following musical numbers by the Camp Shelby Serenaders, the meeting was called to order by Clifton H. Yamamoto, who acted as master of ceremonies. Togasaki then introduced the members of the visiting party including three other men besides himself, Keisaburo Koda and Kihei Ikeda, representing JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., and Masaoka, who next spoke.

"This is an historic occasion," Masaoka said. "For the first time in the history of the people of Japanese ancestry in America we are pointing hands and hearts in a common effort to obtain citizenship for our parents."

Stating that it was an opportune time to secure such a legislation and that "we cannot afford to allow such a golden opportunity to go by," Masaoka stressed the fact that when you remove "ineligibility to citizenship" you remove the legal basis for subordinate treatment.

Reminding his listeners that many AJAs paid the supreme sacrifice to defend democracy, Masaoka said, "A solemn obligation exists for us to transmute their sacrifices into the same equal legal status as exists for others."

He ended his plea by declaring that the Japanese Americans should be "equal to everyone and subordinate to none."

The next speaker was Ikeda of the visiting group, who explained their mission in Japanese.

Others who were called upon to speak included Dr. K. C. Leebrik, professor of government at the University of Hawaii; Dr. Min Hi Li, who spearheaded the drive for the Chinese naturalization bill; John G. Young, former YMCA secretary here who is leaving soon for Kyoto, Japan, where he will head the religious education work at Doshisha university; Curtis Otani, the Rev. Harry S. Komuro, Taichi Sato, Shigeo Soga, Tokuji Onodera, Dr. Harry I. Kurisaki, Takao Yamauchi, Robert Taira, Dr. Ernest Murai, Masatoshi Katagiri, Seishiro Okazaki and Dr. Kometani.

## Ask Citizenship For Parents of Soldier Group

Senator Tsukiyama Sponsors Resolution In Hawaiian Senate

HONOLULU—A joint resolution asking Congress to extend the right of naturalization to all persons whose sons or daughters served honorably in any branch of the armed forces during World War II passed second reading in the Territorial Senate recently.

The resolution was introduced by Sen. Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, R., Honolulu, and specifies that parents affected must "have not themselves been disloyal to the United States and who, except for race and nationality, complied with the naturalization laws."

Parents of the 12,000 Hawaiian soldiers of Japanese ancestry and several hundred Korean American GIs are not eligible for naturalization under the present laws.

The resolution asserts that "the injustice of denying to such persons the privilege of citizenship, which they have earned by the devotion which they and their children have displayed for the United States, becomes constantly more apparent."

## Abe Hagiwara Named President of JACL Cleveland Chapter

CLEVELAND, O. — Abe Hagiwara was elected president of the Cleveland JACL's 1947 cabinet at a meeting held Feb. 21.

Other officials will be Tomi Ishizuka, vice-president; Mitsue Endow, recording secretary; Kiyo Sato, corresponding secretary; Tak Toyota, treasurer; Justin Matsuda, historian; Joe Nakai and Mas Fujimoto, members-at-large; and Margaretthe Borge, correspondent.

The chapter will hold a social on March 22 as a climax to its membership drive. Chairman of the drive is George Chida, with Sumi Matsushige and Tak Toyota as team captains.

The Cleveland chapter recently instituted a streamlined organizational program, eliminating six committees and substituting three working committees under Frank Shiba, program; George Chida, membership; and Joe Nakai, special committee.

Joe Nakai, Haya Uehara and Justin Matsuda were named to head ADC work in Cleveland.

## Nisei Girl Serves With WAC On Assignment in Austria

VIENNA, Austria—A Nisei girl from Bellevue, Wash., a WAC buck sergeant, is chief clerk of the officer's section of the adjutant general's office in headquarters for American forces in Austria.

Mary Yamagiwa told Palmer Hoyt Jr. of the Denver Post here recently that she liked Austria and she liked the Army.

Mary, who joined the Army after being evacuated from her home to the Tule Lake relocation center, said she is quite happy to be in the army because she is seeing Europe and because she has a lot of friends.

"I haven't run into any trouble

because of my race since I joined the WACs," she said. "It doesn't make any difference in the army."

Mary said she served in many Army posts in the United States before she finally got overseas in June, 1946.

She doesn't think she will ever go back to the West Coast to live because there is "too much prejudice against the Japanese" and she doesn't think this will change. Her mother now is residing in Chicago and probably still remain there.

Mary said she joined the army for one of the best reasons of all — to show her patriotism and loyalty to America.



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

Elmer R. Smith:

### Background for Seattle

Recent disturbances caused by conflict situations between Seattle Nisei and Hawaiian Nisei stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., and given wide circulation in some newspapers are not of recent origin. A state of tension has been present since the first group of Hawaiian Nisei moved into the area.

A year ago a number of personal conflicts developed between various individuals in both groups. In fairness to both sides, however, it must be emphasized that the majority—and by far the greatest majority—of both groups do not cause the difficulty. From personal experiences covering a six-month period I can state definitely that to condemn all of the Hawaiian Nisei or all the Seattle Nisei is to miss the point of conflict entirely. It has always been, and still is, a very few members in one group who stimulate trouble, and four or five members of the other who follow through and, by enlisting the aid of a few others, continue to carry out discriminatory policies against the others.

A statement quoted from a Seattle Nisei and released to the newspaper says that "These guys from the islands must have come from Hell's Kitchen. They don't know what it means to act like good Americans. They crash our dances, they beat us up on the streets when the odds are six to one in their favor, and furthermore, no girl is safe around them." Such a statement is obviously unfair and far too broad to be made under the circumstances. From acquaintance with a large number of the Nisei from Hawaii stationed at Ft. Lewis, I feel safe in saying that the greatest majority of these young men are as trustworthy, clean, moral and as good Americans as one would wish to find anywhere. I am also sure that the majority of Seattle Nisei do not feel toward the great majority of Nisei Hawaiians as this spokesman or the newspapers would have use believe.

The factors making the present conflict in the Seattle-Ft. Lewis area are to be found in the following situations:

1. No adequate recreational facilities are or have been made available for the use of the large number of Hawaiian Nisei in either Seattle or Tacoma. The soldiers are thus forced to find their recreation where they can and when they can.

2. At dances and other social affairs given by local Nisei groups, the men outnumber the women, thus creating definite competitive features on the part of both groups. This is especially true when local Nisei bring their own dates and find them taken away by the soldiers from Ft. Lewis.

3. Personal conflict situations have developed on the part of certain Hawaiian Nisei and local Nisei. This becomes associated with the competitive features found at dances and other social affairs, and as these situations continue to exist, the tension situations tend to snowball and become larger and more pronounced. This is especially true since these situations have had a year to develop.

4. There are certain "cocky" boys found among the Hawaiian group as well as among the local Nisei, and when these types of personality clash, tension situations arise.

5. Officials at Ft. Lewis promised a year ago when the conflict and tension situations first appeared, that they would take the necessary steps to remedy the situation, but evidently this has not been done at this writing.

It should be born in mind that to generalize and lay the blame equally on all the Hawaiian Nisei or upon the Seattle group is to do exactly what others have done to the groups concerned under different circumstances.

Individuals must be taken for what they

are and what they stand for and should not be confused with a set mental picture of what we think they are or ought to be.

By Elmer R. Smith.

### Togo W. Tanaka: Price of Segregation

It apparently is no longer even a Little Tokyo-Bronzeville secret that the community problem of increasing crime has split the people of this Los Angeles area along racial lines.

One of the issues generating alleged friction revolves around the recent employment of two Japanese American ex-GIs as special patrolmen to cover the Little Tokyo-Bronzeville beat.

The patrol, authorized by the Los Angeles Police department, is paid for by the Japanese American Businessmen's Association, according to both the Los Angeles Times and the Rafu Shimpō.

Negro Americans of the community disapprove of the action; some of them would feel better if the special patrol were a combination of Japanese American and Negro American. Others feel that the Los Angeles Police department should provide adequate protection.

The Japanese American businessmen are reported to have instituted their patrol after months of sluggings and holdups in a crime wave which they claim was characterized by Negro hoodlums intimidating and robbing Japanese victims.

The Los Angeles Police department, already with a vested interest in having authorized the patrol at no expense to itself, tends to support the position of the Japanese American businessmen's group that the special patrol is both necessary and justified.

Negro American community leaders, according to the reports, have been left slightly cold by the approach of the Japanese American businessmen in trying to solve the problem of crime as a racial problem—rather than as a community problem.

Their point of view and feelings in Little Tokyo is as racially chauvinistic as some of it was before the war.

This is the type of leadership that exploits the potentialities in all of us for distrusting people of different racial characteristics. This is the leadership that stirs up the emotions of Issei, Nisei and Kibei in Los Angeles by insistent references to criminals as "Negro" or colored persons without recognition of the truth that color is only incidental to the fact that crime is always high in run-down overcrowded, near-slum areas of segregation such as Little Tokyo-Bronzeville.

If the Council for Civic Unity in Los Angeles can create the kind of thinking among Little Tokyo businessmen that will move them to draw into their circle all those who live and do business in the area, and that will encourage Little Tokyo businessmen to avoid confining themselves to racially exclusive organizations and activities, it will have planted a seed that may yet bear hopeful results.

But we might also admit at the outset that to chance the thinking of the champions of the segregated way of life is a real challenge to patience and that conversion will come only by example. The white American community will have to lead the way by outlawing race restrictive housing covenants.

In the interim, it would seem to us, if the reports of the Los Angeles Times and the Rafu Shimpō are correct, the Japanese American Businessmen's Association of Los Angeles enjoys a unique place in the records.

Its patrol has cut down the Little Tokyo-Bronzeville crime wave—to the apparent satisfaction of local Japanese.

But there is little evidence that its leaders are concerned about the real reason why their business district suffers a higher crime rate, causing them to dish out of their own pockets for a police protection they pay for in taxes but obviously do not get.

There also seems little awareness on their part that they have been unwittingly maneuvered by members of the majority group to take issue with members of a minority group with which they have much more in common and with whose welfare their own is more immediately linked.

The cost of crime comes high in the racially segregated business and residential ghettos of America.

Its cost falls on all, but it seems always to strike most directly and hardest at those who are the victims of segregation.

Yet it seems characteristic of such victims, in their understandable zeal to meet an immediate situation, never to question the evil of involuntary racial segregation itself—Togo W. Tanaka in "Editorials of the Times," from the Colorado Times of March 13.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Kotonks and Buddhaheads

Two weeks ago in Honolulu a meeting of Japanese American and other leaders of the Hawaiian community with four representatives of the National JACL and the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee pledged to raise a fund of \$150,000 to assist the JACL-ADC's campaign to obtain naturalization rights for the parents of the 25,000 Nisei who served in the U. S. Army in World War II and for other legally resident aliens now considered "ineligible to citizenship" and to erase other legislative restrictions against persons of Japanese descent on the basis of racial ancestry.

Last Saturday night in Seattle, according to the reports of the Associated Press, a Nisei dance was closed by police because of a threatened altercation between Seattle Nisei war veterans and Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii who are now in training at Fort Lewis, Wash.

These two incidents, the meeting in Honolulu and the reported trouble between GIs and ex-GIs at a dance in Seattle, represent two facets in the relationships of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the mainland. The first is indicative of the widening community of mutual interest between the two groups, a relationship largely engendered by a common experience during the war. The second represents a temporary flareup of tension which has been expressed in antagonism between Hawaiian GIs of Japanese ancestry and Nisei veterans residing in Seattle, but which has been motivated by conditions outside of the Japanese American group.

Reports of the Seattle incident undoubtedly have received wide circulation in Hawaii and may result in unfortunate ramifications unless the facts are kept within their proper perspective. The Seattle situation revolves around the recreational problems of several hundred recruits from Hawaii who have been in training at Fort Lewis. Particularly in view of the racial mores of the West Coast, most of these soldiers have sought social relationships in Seattle's small Japanese American community which has been only recently reconstituted with the return of the evacuees and apparently has been unable to cope with the recreational needs of a large number of Nisei troops.

A spokesman of the Nisei Veterans Committee of Seattle is quoted by a news agency as declaring that the soldiers from Fort Lewis "forced their way into dances and other social activities sponsored by the veterans and frequently caused trouble." The soldiers on the other hand can declare that they had nowhere else to go. The situation, in a limited sense of course, is not unlike that which arose in Hawaii during the war and afterwards in which there were clashes between civilian and servicemen largely because some young Hawaiians thought the soldiers and sailors stationed in Hawaii were "taking their girls away."

The Seattle situation is representative of wartime conditions rather than of any inherent antagonism between Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the mainland. Some responsibility for the Seattle situation must be placed on military policy and the concentration, on a basis reflecting segregation on a regional if not a racial basis, of a large number of soldiers from Hawaii in the Second Infantry division at Fort Lewis. The same situation undoubtedly would have arisen anywhere else on the Pacific coast if a large number of Nisei soldiers were concentrated in any single unit without provisions for recreational opportunity. At the Presidio of Monterey where the military intelligence service has trained 1,000 Nisei soldiers at a time, efforts were made to find recreational outlets for the GIs through the USO and through cooperating groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

Andrew W. Lind, in his splendid book, "Hawaii's Japanese," notes that many Island Nisei have referred to mainland Japanese Americans as "kotonks," a somewhat disdainful term which is supposed to suggest the sound of "an empty barrel falling to the ground." In

return some mainlanders called the Islanders "Buddhaheads." The terms, popularized to an extent in in-group relationships during the war, now represent a humor rather than a derogatory reference.

Dr. Lind notes that a barrier of "distrust and resentment" existed between mainland and Island Nisei at a time when men of both groups were being trained in the 442nd Combat Team.

"A brief period of battle experience together was usually sufficient to break down this barrier," Dr. Lind declares. "The AJAs from Hawaii developed not only an appreciation for the human qualities of their brothers in arms but also a sense of their common peace-time problems."

Dr. Lind quotes a Hawaii Nisei soldier in "Hawaii's Japanese":

"Our participation in battle together has brought us closer together . . . We have found that the Mainland Japanese American is just as good a fighter as we that he is just as willing to risk his life to save ours as any of our Mainland buddies; that we are of the same mold and that our basic problems at the roots are comparable. . . ."

"I have finally begun to appreciate the terrible wounds caused by the evacuation of their kindred from the Pacific coast; . . . while we speak of returning home after this war to take up again the threads of life where we left off, many of them with tears in their eyes have said that they have no home to return to except the wire-enclosed relocation centers; that they have nothing to look forward to except an even greater fight than that which they are undergoing in Italy—to win their battle at home against the race-baiters and professional patriots. . . . My hat is off to the Japanese American volunteer from the mainland; and I know that most of us from Hawaii now understand the terrific hurdles which they had to overcome to volunteer to fight for a country which seemingly had deserted them in their hour of greatest need."

A basic difference in environment and attitude has contributed to whatever past misunderstanding there may have been between mainland and Hawaiian Nisei. The personality of the West Coast Nisei has been molded by various pressures and discriminations and has been reflected in a minority group attitude. While the mainland Nisei represents one-tenth of one percent of the national population, the Japanese American in Hawaii hardly can be classed as a "minority" since persons of Japanese ancestry constitute more than 10 per cent of the territorial population and approximates that of the resident Caucasian group. Hawaiian Nisei also enjoy a larger share of participation in the general social, economic, cultural and political life and thus have a greater sense of security and acceptance.

Common wartime experiences have resulted in bridging whatever chasm of misunderstanding there may have been between the two groups. The fact that more than 10,000 Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii served on the mainland during the war has resulted in a greater degree of appreciation for the pressures of prejudice which have helped to shape the behavior pattern of the mainland Nisei. In fact, most Hawaiian Nisei who have moved to the mainland have adopted the minority group perspective of the mainland Japanese American and many of the present leaders of mainland Nisei are natives of Hawaii. An outstanding example is Saburo Kido, a native of Hilo, who, more than any other single Nisei, has contributed to the leadership of the group through his two decades of association with the JACL, an organization whose present policies are characterized by its cooperation with liberal-progressive forces and with other racial minorities.

The recent meeting in Honolulu at which Japanese American leaders expressed their support of the legislative objectives of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is indicative of an awareness by Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry of

(Continued on page 5)



## Vagaries

### Bowlers . . .

Hawaii is sending several teams to the American Bowling Congress tournament in Los Angeles in April. The teams will not be representative of the territory's bowlers. The reason is that many of Hawaii's bowlers, who are of Japanese and Chinese ancestry, were informed that their entries could not be accepted for the ABC classic in which entries are limited to "Caucasians." . . . Incidentally, for the first time since 1943, Utah Nisei bowlers took part in a tournament conducted under ABC regulations when six representatives of the Salt Lake Nisei league entered the tournament in Price, Utah on March 15. Competing against the best of the state's bowlers, Maki Kaizumi placed in the money by tying for 11th spot with an 1103 series.

### Hockey . . .

Tommy Kaneshiro, Hawaii's top hockey who will make his mainland debut during the Tanforan season, hasn't accepted any mounts as yet. . . . The Rev. Israel Yost of Pennsylvania, chaplain of the famous 100th Infantry, the Purple Heart Battalion, will visit his Nisei ex-GI friends in Hawaii in September. . . . "The Spoilage," the story of the Salt Lake segregation center by Dorothy Thomas and Richard Nishimoto, is now on display as one of the "Fifty Books of the Year" in the annual exhibition sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The selection of the Fifty Books is made on the basis of design and execution rather than on content. "The Spoilage" was published by the University of California Press under the supervision of Amadeo Tommasini and Samuel Farquhar. The jacket drawing is by Chiura Obata of the University of California art faculty.

### Redcaps . . .

Seattle is not the only U. S. city with "redcaps" of Japanese ancestry. Portland also has Issei "redcaps" and F. Nomura and R. Maeda have been at the Rose city's Union station from 1914 until the time of the evacuation in 1942. Mr. Maeda was the first Issei to return to his old job and was able to do so because of the interest of the Portland WRA staff. He did not lose his seniority and now has the longest service record of any "redcap" at the Portland station. The return of Issei to their jobs in Seattle was made possible because of the precedent set by the Portland WRA in the case of Mr. Maeda.

### Saber-Rattler . . .

Defense counsel for Gen. Sanao Araki, former war minister of Japan, is presenting the old saber-rattler, now facing war criminal charges, as an ardent champion of the loyalty of Nisei to the United States. News reports from Tokyo last week declared that Goro Iwamatsu, formerly Araki's private secretary, had testified that Araki once told a group of Japanese Americans that should war arise between Japan and the United States the first duty of the Nisei was to the land of their birth, America.

### Heroine . . .

"Black Fountains," an important new novel by Oswald Wynd is a story of contemporary Japan but its main character is a girl, Omi Tetsukoshi, who was educated in the United States. . . . Several GIs who were convicted in the Fort McClellan case in 1944 now are seeking reviews of their sentences.

### Nisei Festival

CHICAGO—The Midwest's first Nisei Festival will be held in Chicago from May 31 to June 8. Thomas Okabe, executive secretary of the forthcoming event, declared this week.

The festival, which will include dances, a talent revue and a baby show, will be under the sponsorship of the Nisei Courier.

Franklin Chino will be honorary chairman.

### Nisei USA:

#### Kotonks, Buddhaheads

(Continued from page 4)  
The mutual problems which they share with mainland Nisei. Those mutual problems will exist so long as persons of Japanese ancestry face discrimination on the basis of race anywhere within the United States.

## PC Will Publish Veteran's Story of 100th Battalion

The Pacific Citizen is happy to announce its publication of "They Were So Young," a true story of the 100th Battalion by Jon J. Chinen of Honolulu, beginning in its March 29 issue.

The novelette is the first story of this famous Japanese American fighting unit. The author was a member of the 100th and also served with Military Intelligence in Japan.

Jon Chinen was wounded twice while in Italy with the 100th. It was also in Italy that Chinen, then a lieutenant with the famous unit, promised a dying Nisei comrade that he would go to Japan to find the youth's parents and tell them how their son had died.

Chinen kept his word. Though wounded and returned to the states for hospitalization, he volunteered upon his release from the hospital for combat duty in the Pacific.

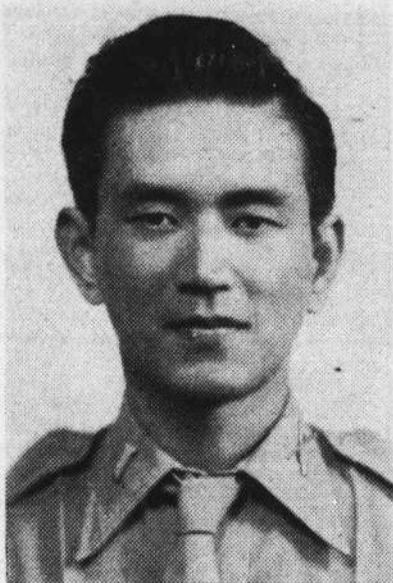
He went into training at the Military Intelligence language school at Fort Snelling. He fell ill during his training, a result of his war wounds. Upon recovery, however, he was sent to Japan as a special language officer.

He was stationed in Tokyo and after five months, with the aid of the chaplain's office, he was able to contact the family of his dead buddy.

Just as he told the parents of this youth of their son's bravery in death, he now tells a wider audience of the manner in which other sons went to their death in Italy.

Replete with personal detail, "They Were So Young" presents a vivid, true story of men in combat. Of his reasons for writing this novelette, the author says:

"Nearly every American knows of the outstanding military record of the Nisei during the past war. But many are still wondering, 'Why did these boys fight so hard? Why were they able to accomplish what



Jon J. Chinen, former lieutenant with the 100th Infantry Battalion, whose novelette, "They Were So Young," begins in the March 29 issue of the Pacific Citizen.

other units could not do?"

"With the guidance of Mr. Earl Finch, known as the 'One Man USO,' I have attempted to answer the questions by writing a story about a squad of boys from Hawaii and the states who served in the 100th Infantry Battalion. Out of the twelve men, only three returned home; but these three brought home the memory of the other nine men. Except for three or four in the death scenes, real names are being used."

Every reader will want to read every installment of this vivid story.

## Washington News-Letter

### Jesse Shima Sets Up Nisei In Washington Groceries

By JOHN KITASAKO

When Washingtonians talk about business success they mean the grocery stores. There are 21 of them right now owned and operated by Nisei and Issei, and although business has fallen off somewhat since the peak war years, all are still doing a thriving trade. Before the war there was only one. None of them is pretentious in appearance; most of them are two-by-four affairs, and all of them are located in districts that are predominantly Negro.

The phenomenal growth in grocery stores came about because an Issei electrical engineer, who had been working on federal contracts, was forced to close up shop. This Issei is Jesse Shima, who is known around Washington as the godfather of the Japanese grocery stores. Mr. Shima, who is still in his early forties, has been a resident of Washington for the past 27 years.

When he found himself being frozen out of federal jobs because he was an alien, he wondered what he would do. The FBI stepped in and took care of that for a time at least. They picked him up and put him behind bars in Philadelphia and Baltimore, but released him after three months. However, the G-men made it plain they were not quite through with him, for they trailed him constantly, and twice every month, they came face to face with him and gave him a thorough grilling.

Mr. Shima decided no suspicion could be justly aroused if he went into the grocery business, so he bought a place. When he found that business was good, he bought another store, and turned over his first place to a Nisei friend. Then he took over another store, and put in another Nisei.

He tried to encourage other Nisei and Issei to go into the grocery business. With a seller's market, percentage of profits was high. Many of the relocatees were at first skeptical about the sizeable returns Mr. Shima claimed the stores yielded. But it was largely a matter of inviting them to observe the business in Shima's store for a week or so, and they were convinced.

In all, he has found store locations and financed to a great extent 19 stores in Washington. In order to learn the ropes, some of the boys without previous experience were encouraged to work in Shima's store in Foggy Bottom, one of Washington's big colored districts. After this period of ap-

prenticeship, he found them stores and set them up in business. Working in his store right now is his nephew from Hawaii, Terry Shimabokuro, formerly with the public relations section of the 442nd Combat Team. Terry expects to have a store of his own shortly. Also on Mr. Shima's waiting list are five other Nisei.

Mr. Shima has a definite reason for setting up Nisei in business in colored districts. During the war when he was in the electrical appliance business for a time, he found that Caucasians for the most part held little confidence in him. Many a time, when some Caucasian walked into his shop with some electrical appliance to be repaired, they would walk right out again when they saw him behind the counter.

Colored people, on the other hand, display immediate confidence in people of Japanese ancestry. They trust the business integrity and ability of Japanese Americans. They find it easier to trade in Japanese-operated stores because they feel much closer racially to the Japanese than they do to Caucasians.

This has been strikingly born out by all the Japanese stores. In every district, they do more business than the stores operated by Caucasians, some of whom have been forced to close, while others are trying to sell out under the pressure of competition.

Mr. Shima figures it smart for Nisei to stay in business for about five years at the longest, and then sell out before it becomes a buyer's market.

Mr. Shima has organized the Capital Grocers Association with a membership of 19 Japanese-operated stores. The grocers meet regularly to exchange ideas on business methods and discuss changing trends in trade. Already they have set up a sinking fund

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### In the Chinatowns of America

Denver, Colorado

The Chinese as a people have been in the United States practically a generation longer than the Japanese. Their Chinatown in San Francisco is congested almost as heavily as the cities of old China, yet they also are scattered in cities and obscure hamlets throughout America.

Some Chinese Americans are thoroughly assimilated in the way many Nisei would like to be; others after decades have failed to scratch even the surface of American culture.

They are a diverse people and perhaps we should not have been surprised when this Chinese-American friend of long standing declared:

"My children were growing up without any knowledge of the Chinese language or customs because there were no other Chinese in town and we speak only English at home. My wife and I decided we'd better move to San Francisco where the children could grow up among our kind and learn something of our culture."

This man's mother was American-born. So was he, and his children also. His children are of the third generation born in the United States, and yet he felt they should not be kept isolated from Chinese influences.

Perhaps he saw surprise on our

### "Pepper Pod" Is First Book By Nisei Poet

A book of verse by Kenneth Yasuda consisting of translations and some original poetry in the traditional Japanese verse form known as "haiku" has been published by Alfred A. Knopf under the title, "A Pepper-pod."

The author is a graduate of the University of Washington now living in Newcastle, Calif. At the time of the war he was in California and was sent to relocation centers in Arkansas and Heart Mountain, Wyo. Since then he has done graduate work in the Oriental department at Columbia university.

In 1945 Yasuda attended summer school at the University of Washington and attended the first Northwest Writers Conference. During the conference Dr. George Savage, head of the creative writing department at the university, suggested that Yasuda send his verses to Alfred Knopf.

The "haiku," which is a three-line poem, is described by the author in the introduction to his book as "a one-breath poem in three lines, a single flower of beauty whose petals are 17 syllables."

The translations in "A Pepper-pod" are of both modern and classical Japanese poetry. Yasuda's original poetry is signed "Shosun," a penname adopted by the author.

for emergency purposes. And they hope to establish a huge warehouse through which all member units can make their purchases which will enable them to effect a four to six per cent saving.

To newcomers to Washington, Mr. Shima is a sort of a legendary figure. In the early thirties, he figured prominently in Washington newspapers as one of the central characters in the famous Henderson case. This case involved the 60-million-dollar estate of John B. Henderson, former Senator from Missouri, who made his fortune in Washington real estate.

Mr. Shima was secretary and spokesman for Mrs. Henderson, and managed the estate after the death of Mr. Henderson. The death of Mrs. Henderson brought an avalanche of 180 lawsuits. The tangled litigation kept Mr. Shima's name in the public prints for a number of years.

Though Mr. Shima is still in his early forties, he has had a varied career. When he came from Hawaii years ago, he studied law, but got into aviation, operating his own school just outside of Washington. Then he had a sandwich shop for a time; worked as a translator in the Department of Agriculture; operated his electrical engineering firm, and finally went into the grocery business.

The experience he has gained from his broad background he has imparted to others, and the success of the grocery stores in Washington is a fine example of what good advice and unselfish leadership can accomplish.

faces, for he pointed to his own features and said:

"Look, they'll never be white." We have pondered on his words. We believe he would feel differently had he been through the experiences of evacuation. He and his descendants may never be "white," but the evacuation only emphasized the necessity of abandoning the policy of stressing that difference.

### Mike's First Tooth

Mike's first milk tooth is gone now. He nursed it tenderly while it was loose. He refused tough foods and he brushed carefully around it so he would not disturb it from its precarious position.

Toward the end when the root disintegrated the tooth wobbled back and forth on a wide arc, and it was in pushing it back into position one day last week that the tooth finally dropped out.

His first reaction was alarm mixed with surprise, and then elation. It was out at last and he had passed a milestone. He was growing up.

That night he placed the tooth under his pillow, and when he awoke it had been replaced by 45 cents in change, more than he ever had received at one time.

"I know who put that money there," he declared in the tone of one who has solved a basic mystery of life. "You."

If his Dad hadn't been lucky at poker the night before he would have had to be satisfied with a dime instead of 45 cents.

### Answer

Mariko Inouye of Evanston, Ill., declines with thanks our invitation to use this space to state her political views. She writes:

"I was relieved to learn that you do not officially express the political sentiments of the JACL because to my opinion you lean dangerously to the left of the middle of the road, embracing a disputable form of 'liberalism' . . . When I asked you to cease endorsing the Democratic party . . . perhaps I should have said: Cease espousing your political doctrine upon us."

We are more pleased than abashed, and thanks for writing. A columnist's chores become more interesting when he gets letters, either pro or con.

### Repatriation

A Nisei civilian who holds a key position with the American forces in Japan feels the U. S. is not handling the repatriation of war-stranded Nisei in the smartest manner.

This Nisei, who must remain nameless for the present, believes too many women are being cleared for return to the United States and too many men held suspect for collaboration.

"Many of these women," he declares, "went to Japan in childhood with their parents, settled down as Japanese, married Japanese men, and had no intention of ever returning to the U. S. Now they are seeking to establish their citizenship because as Americans they are eligible for employment with the occupation army and are in position to get many material things not available to the Japanese."

"After all they were housewives and were in no position to do anything which could be called collaboration, and if they didn't do anything they didn't jeopardize their claim to U. S. citizenship."

"Nisei men, on the other hand, had to make a living. Many of them went into radio and newspaper work under duress, first because they had to live and second because they were highly in demand due to their knowledge of English."

"They're having a difficult time getting cleared because the record is against them. I believe they will be better Americans, despite their records, than women who just sat out the war. Most of those boys never wanted to be Japanese in the first place but ran up against a tough situation."



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Salinas Valley  
JACL Completes  
Membership Drive

SALINAS, Calif.—Signing up 84 of the 86 eligible Nisei in the area, the Salinas Valley chapter of the JACL announced the successful completion of their membership drive this week.

Harry Shirachi served as general chairman of the membership campaign, while the following also were active in the drive: James Ichikawa, Harry and Roy Sakasegawa, Dr. Harry Kita, Tony Itani, Lloyd Urabe, James Abe, Sid Shiratsuki and James Tanada.

It was announced that the Salinas Valley chapter will help organize a junior citizens league for members of the younger group who are not now eligible for participation in JACL work. This junior group, which it is hoped will provide future leadership for the JACL, will be closely affiliated with the Salinas chapter.

Lloyd Urabe was appointed as advisor of the youth group.

James Abe was reelected president of the Salinas Valley chapter. Other new cabinet members are: Sid Shiratsuki, vice-pres.; Harry Shirachi, vice-pres.; Marianne Masui, sec.; Tony Itani, treas.; Lloyd Urabe, soc. chm.; and Harry Tanada, ADC chairman. Dr. Harry Kita was reappointed adviser.

## Engaged

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The names "George and Yuri" hidden in Japanese fortune tea cakes revealed the engagement of Miss Yuri Matsuo, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asajiro Matsuo of Sacramento, to Mr. George Yamada of Chicago at a party at the Matsuo home last Friday.

Guests were the Misses Chizuko Yamada, Miyo Hironaka, Tayeko Hironaka, Dolly Fujimitsu, Reiko Abe, Yaye Tanaka, Chiz Tateishi, Nancy Matsui, Louise and Lois Nakashima, Yoshiko Kobata, Dotty Nakashima, Alice Urakawa, Yuki Nakayama, Shiz and Harumi Matsueda, Yoshiko and Asako Matsuo and the Mesdames Shigeko Oki, Ruli Ishihara and Fumi Matsuo.

## Engagement

STOCKTON, Calif. — The engagement of Miss Ruth Makishima of Stockton, daughter of Mrs. S. Makishima, to Mr. Tom Taniguchi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Taniguchi of Sanger, was announced last Saturday at a formal dinner attended by close friends.

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## Racism and Land Laws

By Elmer R. Smith

The history of racism in America from its very inception during the time of slavery shows a very definite tinge of economic discrimination. As a matter of fact, a close study of the total picture of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States will reveal how important vested economic interests were then and have since become entrenched around the whole problem. The alien land laws of several states are closely associated with and result from this type of economic discrimination. There are, however, definite sectional differences revealing various types of racial discriminations. These are apparent when one studies the alien land laws of the respective states along the Pacific Coast and the neighboring states. Mainly this difference rests in the fact that in the West but one group was picked out for such discrimination in terms of land ownership, namely the Oriental, with special emphasis placed upon persons of Japanese ancestry. The states holding our interest in this presentation will be particularly California, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming and Arkansas.

The alien land laws of these states were aimed, as will be shown, specifically at persons of Japanese ancestry; some of the laws were passed during the period of World War II.

The basic principles of the alien land laws (especially that of California, the archetype for all other such laws) consist of the following principles:

1). All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy, transfer, transmit and inherit real property, or any interest therein and have, in whole or in part, the beneficial use thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States.

2). The right to make cropping contracts are prohibited (particularly in California).

3). No alien ineligible for citizenship and no company, association, or corporation may be appointed guardian of that portion of the estate of a minor which consists of property which such alien is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, using, cultivating, occupying, transferring, transmitting, or inheriting.

4). Restrictions and limitations are placed on corporations that apply to individuals.

5). Any real property hereafter acquired in fee in violation of the provision of this act by any alien mentioned in sections of the alien land law shall escheat to and become and remain the property of the state.

The obviously inherent racism—i. e. the philosophy or belief which tends to stress the real, or alleged, features of race and racial groups, and supports the use of them as grounds for group and inter-group action—in the alien land laws can be understood by briefly tracing the anti-Oriental (and especially anti-Japanese) agitation in California and its neighboring states to the north—Oregon and Washington. The people of the Pacific Coast area, especially California, have been characterized for at least three-quarters of a century with distinct color prejudices. As a matter of fact, it is safe to say that the "white population" of the region has inherited a distinct color prejudice from the earlier settlers who found the territory settled by "colored persons" of Indian and Mexican ancestry, and who also brought with them a definite set of mores from the southern part of the United States relative to all non-whites. This "color prejudice" background became associated with and reinforced by the experiences of "coolie" labor from the Orient, and when any group other than their own "white" aristocracy came into direct competition with their economic empire, bigotry, intolerance and discrimination in social, legal, and economic fields were resorted to for the purpose of holding the non-white group in its place. This particular type of discrimination became especially outstanding when applied to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The persons of Japanese ancestry were the first group of Orientals seriously to challenge the "coolie labor" complex of the Pacific Coast. True, the early arrivals from Japan and Hawaii were of the menial laboring class, but the Japanese showed more initiative and independence than other groups, and they were soon working for themselves or by and through organizations of their own demanding more legitimate pay for their type of labor. The San Francisco CHRONICLE in a 1905 editorial summed up this situation with the statement: "The Chinese are faithful laborers and do not buy land. The Japanese are unfaithful laborers and do buy land." This type of attitude is still prevalent in various parts of the coastal area. In the winter of 1945 a county commissioner of Yakima county, Washington stated: "The negative reaction against the return of Japanese is not just emotional. It is a basic economic problem. The Japanese came in as laborers, but they weren't content to remain as such. They leased

farms, saved money, and are now able to outbid and outsell the whites . . . They gain control of land. The Mexicans are the best laborers. I have all Mexican help, and I have never hired Japanese. I don't intend to! The Mexicans are content to work and not try to outdo the white man. The Japanese is just the opposite."

The opposition to persons of Japanese ancestry was not only found in the landed aristocracy of the Pacific Coast, but also among various labor unions. This source of discrimination and prejudice was founded upon an already existing unfavorable stereotype of the Oriental as a "coolie" who worked for less pay than a white person, and upon the slumming anti-Oriental tradition of the Coast built up in many years of experiences with and discrimination against Chinese, Hindus, Koreans, Filipinos as well as the Indian and/or Mexican infiltrations from south of the border. This psychological complex needed to be but primed by some self-interest group to become a dominant force in Pacific Coast anti-Far Western political, economic, and social thought and action, and the Japanese served this purpose well, especially since, as Carey McWilliams has shown, the international scene relative to Japan was ripe for such scapegoating and prejudiced action.

In order to see the forces at work which specifically discriminate against persons of Japanese ancestry along the Pacific Coast and finally culminate in the passing of alien land laws, let us review some of the specific statements and organizations whose avowed purpose was working toward the ultimate end and complete extinction of Japanese competition.

On April 18, 1900, the Western Central Labor Union in Seattle held a meeting picking out for criticism the Japanese and the expression of anti-Japanese sentiments. Soon after this meeting the San Francisco Labor Council sponsored a meeting for the definite purpose of stimulating anti-Japanese feelings. The eminent sociologist Dr. E. Ross was the principal speaker, and he enumerated and expounded the stock-in-trade arguments that had been developed against all Orientals on the Coast, but this time he slanted them to apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE in February, 1905, conducted a very vigorous campaign against the Japanese as the "little yellow man," and the "treacherous, sneaking, insidious, betraying, perfidious nature and characteristics of the Mongolian race" as a whole were played to the limit. The following year (1906) there are recorded numerous assaults made upon Japanese, their stores invaded, burglarized, and destroyed.

During this time various anti-Japanese organizations sprang up throughout the Pacific Coast states, especially in California. A few of these were the Asiatic Exclusion League, the Anti-Japanese Land Dry League, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and various labor groups including the Central Labor Council of Seattle. It is interesting for the sake of the record to note that the Central Labor Council of Seattle sponsored in February, 1908, the first international convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, and that its main theme was anti-Japanese legislation.

The various anti-Japanese organizations included in their membership prominent political and economic figures in the Pacific Coast states. As Carey McWilliams says: "Scores of legislators, judges, state officials, Congressmen, and Senators received their initial support and owed their election (or appointment) to public office in California in the years 1907-1924 to the Native Sons of the Golden West. The Tolman Committee summarizes the purposes of the Asiatic Exclusion League in the following words: "The avowed purpose of the league was to preserve North America for Americans, by preventing or minimizing the immigration of Asiatics, who were said to be unassimilable, and ill-suited to complete the machine processes of American industrial life. The league declared itself in favor of segregation of Japanese in the schools and a boycott against Japanese workers and business men. In California alone it was claimed that membership of the league was 110,000 in February of 1908." Mr. Robert H. Fogel, representing the California Joint Immigration Committee, stated in 1942 at a hearing of the Tolman Committee the following: "The California Joint Immigration Committee has studied the problem of the Japanese as well as other Asiatics, for perhaps the last 20 to 30 years, hence, is familiar with the problem. We were largely instrumental in the passage of the 1913 Alien Land Act. At that time the committee was known as the Japanese Exclusion League, subsequently being termed, as it is today, the California Joint Immigration Committee."

(Concluded next week)

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# Eight Nisei Teams Will Meet Intermountain Tournament

Leading basketball teams of the region will begin competition in the 12th annual Intermountain Intentional Basketball tournament March 26 from 6:30 p. m. in the Pioneer gym in Salt Lake City. The Marusho Miks, defending champions from Denver, Colo., will defend their title on the block against a field of seven teams from Seattle, Idaho and Salt Lake City. The schedule for the quarter-finals on Wednesday will find the following lineup of games; 6:30 p. m. Salt Lake Zephyrs vs. Idaho Stars; 7:45, Denver Marusho vs. Salt Lake Bussei; 9 p. m. Gruda Druggs of Seattle vs. Salt Lake Clippers; 10:15, Harlem AC Ogden YBA. Semi-finals games will be held on Thursday evening. The finals will be held on Friday, March 28 in the Pioneer gym. Presentation of trophies will be made at a "victory dance" in the Pioneer at 9 p. m. following the championship game. Music for the dance will be provided by Bruce Lathy and his orchestra.

## Huskies Win Chicago Cage Competition

Defeat New York Bears In Final Round of Invitational Tourney

CHICAGO—The Chicago Huskies, champions of the Nisei league, won the championship of the special invitational tournament sponsored by the Chicago Nisei Athletic Assn. on March 15 and 16 as they defeated the New York Bears, 36 to 16, in the final round of play. J. Okamoto with 18 points and Hiyama with 15 led the Chicanos to victory over the New York squad. The Chicago All-Stars took third place by defeating Detroit, 34 to 26, with M. Watanabe as high point man with 10. In the semi-final round the Huskies defeated Detroit, 39 to 26, while the New York Bears eked out a 25 to 24 victory over the Chicago All-Stars. In the opening round the Detroit team defeated Seabrook Arms of New Jersey, 32 to 28. The New York Bears defeated the Philadelphia YBA, 35 to 24. The Chicago All-Stars defeated the Twin City Penguins from Minneapolis, 47 to 11. The Huskies mauled the Cleveland Westside AC quintet, 41 to 22.

## Marriage

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—The wedding of Katherine Kuwada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Katsuzo Kuwada, to Mr. Kenneth Koba, son of Mr. Masahiko Koba of Coronado, California, took place on Saturday, March 15, at the Presbyterian church in Larchmont, with the Rev. Toru Matsumoto officiating.

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## Many Enter National Nisei Bowling Meet

Teams from Seattle, Pocatello, Brigham City, Denver, Chicago, Los Angeles, Ogden and Salt Lake City will be among those competing in the first national Nisei bowling tournament, sponsored by the National JACL and the Salt Lake chapter, on March 29 and 30 at the upstairs Temple alleys in Salt Lake City.

Early entries for the tourney included the Seattle All-Stars, Brigham City, the Denver Pin Topplers and two teams from Pocatello. Two teams were expected from Chicago, while two others, Sawtelle Garage and the Nite Hawks, were tentative entries from Los Angeles.

Sawtelle Garage, which has hit a scratch series of 2860 during league play in Los Angeles, will be one of the favorites. Reports from Los Angeles indicated that the tournament team would be made up of three Ishizawa brothers and Paul Quon and Bowman Chung of the Grand Star team.

Moon Kataoka of Denver will be back to defend his singles championship and the all-events crown which he won with a total of 1860 for nine games in the Salt Lake tourney last year.

A women's team from Denver also will enter the Nisei women's bowling tournament which will be held in conjunction with the men's tourney.

## Doug Ogata Wins Sweepstakes in Salt Lake League

Doug Ogata of the Okada Insurance team won the singles sweepstakes in the JACL winter bowling league on March 17 at Temple alleys with a series of 210, 170, 207, (34) 621.

Others to place in the money among the sixty entrants were Buddy Okuda, Aoki Produce, 541 (66) 607; Isamu Tanabe, Wally's Flowers, 544 (48) 592; Larry Tajiri, Okada Ins., 570 (10) 580 and Shig Kanegai, Kasai Ins. 476 (104) 580; and Yori Kosaiku, Utah Auto Club, 519 (60) 579.

A handicap doubles tournament will be held on March 24 on the Temple lanes.

During the tournament last Monday the Okada Insurance team put together a 1023 game, highest scratch total recorded in the Salt Lake league this season. The following scores were rolled by the Okadas in breaking the '1000' mark: Larry Tajiri 225, Doug Ogata 207, Sho Hiraizumi 225, Jun Kurumada 178 and Maki Kaizumi 187.

## Colorado Student Installed in Post

DENVER—Miss Miyo Suematsu was installed last week as treasurer of Alpha Phi chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, national professional music sorority at the University of Colorado.

## Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

### MALE UTOPIA . . .

The other night somehow talk got around to the recent issue of "Life" which gave an extensive study of Japan's geisha girls. I happened to be visiting at the home of a veteran who not very much before Pearl Harbor had been on a leisurely trip to the Orient. With a gleam of reminiscence, he recalled all the service provided him by the Japanese maids, whose only real wages came from the tips which patrons threw her way. He described Japan as a male's Utopia.

Interesting, however, was an incident which he cited. He was traveling through on a train, which began to get very crowded. Among the people, he noticed a woman with a child on her back and with bundles in her arms. Following his western manner, he very chivalrously offered the woman his seat. Her husband sat down.

### TO THE ORIENT . . .

The following night, I was talking with a returned officer who is now working for the Veteran's Administration at Fort Snelling.

He made a statement, "Europe has given of its bountiful culture and art. But today, Europe is dead . . . a new civilization is being born in Asia. From the low slumps of Europe, the world will again rise through the Orient."

Strange how at one time Japan seemed to be part of another world, isolated from ours. Now it is not so. The Japanese language, to even most Nisei, was only something impounded by tutors of thorough language schools. We never imagined that its knowledge would someday be a strong tool to use against an enemy country.

### OLD MISSISSIPPI . . .

Last night, rushing over to St. Paul to work on the "Northwest Nisei" I crossed the long bridge over the Mississippi. It was at that hour when the shadows have disappeared and workmen are trudging their paths homeward. The skies were tinged with diluted fuschia and the stars were not yet out. In the murk and depth of the waters below one could see the trees and the shrubs and the lights of the highway sharply reflected. There was something very wrong about its serene perfection. But, come April, there will be laughter and song of human voices, the sight of young lovers holding hands and of old folks taking a walk and the narrow paths will be the mournful sound of barges. Yet that picture will be alive. Now the old Mississippi is twisting and melting, just biding its time.

### MAKING GREAT PLANS . . .

We've been making great plans for spring and summer. The days we'll spend by the lakes reading and sketching, the nights at the concerts, the cool mornings walking across dewy golf courses. No more boring socials, no more sticky movies. Just a few luncheons and teas and meetings. But we've said that since last year.

Americans seem to be great ones for making plans, and then ultimately being stuck with the very same merry-go-round where you keep going round and round, never knowing, and especially not caring, where it all begins or ends.

Perhaps those who live simply from day to day to day do get the best deals. But to me, they're no different from the rest of the world's population. They just like to think they are.

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George Muramoto, Sacramento, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Shibata a girl on March 3 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakamichi a girl on March 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Kimura, Fowler, Calif., a boy on Feb. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Tamura, San Fernando, Calif., a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Naka, Reedley, Calif., a girl on Feb. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Aramaki a boy, Aubrey Anji, on Jan. 22 in Bellevue, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Iki, a girl, Frances Sayo, on March 15 in Washington, D. C.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hoshino, 435 W. 123 St., New York 27, N.Y., a boy on March 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yamamoto, Elk Grove, Calif., a girl on March 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Masuda, Newcastle, Calif., a girl on March 8.

To the Rev. and Mrs. Arnold Nakajima a boy on March 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Osako a girl on March 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kurashige a girl on March 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sukeo Sato a boy on March 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Nomura, Denver, Colo., a girl on March 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Giichi Kageyama, Monterey, Calif., a girl on March 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Watanabe, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on March 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Major Kanda, Marysville, Calif., a boy on March 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Akita, 2559 South Third East St., Salt Lake City, a girl on March 19.

### DEATHS

Jutaro Yamaguchi, 70, on March 14 in San Francisco.

Ruitaro Yano, 69, on March 6 at Tulare, Calif.

Mrs. Yoshi Tachibana (Mrs.

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Masaki Tachibana) on March 14 in Denver.

Frank Kuga, 66, on March 17 in Stockton, Calif.

Soichi G. Yoshida, 68, at Renton Highlands, Wash., on March 8.

### MARRIAGES

Michiko Hirose to Shizuo Itatani in San Jose, Calif., on March 1. Fumiye Mizota to Rye Keikoan on March 16 in Sacramento.

Ruth Funakoshi to Robert Noda, Saline, Mich., on March 16 in Denver.

Katherine Kuwada to Kenneth Koba on March 15 in Larchmont, N. Y.

Yakaye Hatashita to Sho Matsumoto on March 9 in Los Angeles.

Toyoko Harada to Noriyoshi Omakawa on March 16 in Los Angeles.

Rose Yasuko Yuasa to Nobumitsu Kodama on March 16 in Los Angeles.

Hideko Ito to Haruo Sumii on March 9 in Denver.

Martha Murata to William Arie on March 16 in San Jose.

Nobuko Minamide to Yasuyuki Takaya on March 8 in Florin, Calif.

Hideko Ito, Alameda, N. M., to Harry Haruo Kadoi. Marysville, Calif., on March 9 in Denver.

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## Misaka Stars as Utah Cagers Enter Finals of U. S. Tourney

NEW YORK—Wat Misaka, the little Nisei forward who returned to the University of Utah this year after two years of service in the army in the war in the Pacific, was a major reason for underdog Utah's two upset victories over second-seeded West Virginia and Duquesne in the National Invitational basketball championships at Madison Square Garden this week.

Misaka's defensive play was the talk of New York basketball scribes this week as Utah entered the finals against the University of Kentucky on March 24.

The Nisei star from Ogden, Utah consistently outplayed his taller and bigger opponents to aid the "Cinderella kids" from Utah in their surprising victories at the Garden. Misaka already is a favorite with Garden fans for his superb play in 1944 when Utah won the NCAA championship and went on to defeat St. John's, the invitational tournament champion, to take the national crown.

A sensational block by Misaka which stopped a Duquesne scoring threat in the closing minutes of the quarter-final game broke the hearts of the Dukes from Pittsburgh. Later, with the score tied 44 to 44 in the closing seconds of the game, Misaka was fouled while shooting. He made one of the two foul throws good to put the Utes ahead. Utah froze the ball in the final 19 seconds and won, 45 to 44.

Misaka scored eight points on two field goals and four free throws against Duquesne.

He played every minute of the game against West Virginia, one of the country's outstanding teams, as he did against Duquesne and scored nine points on three field goals and three free throws as Utah outlasted the Mountaineers, 64 to 62.

The Nisei star was the talk of the capacity crowd of 18,500 as he flashed up and down the court, making impossible "saves" against his bigger opponents. Misaka, a superb dribbler, set up many of Utah's important field goals.

### New York Engagement

NEW YORK CITY—The engagement of Miss Chizuko Hayashi of New York City to Mr. Satoru Takemoto of Chicago was made known to friends at the home of Mr. Thomas Hayashi on Sunday, Mar. 5. Miss Hayashi, formerly of Sacramento, is the daughter of Mrs. Kiyoko Hayashi, and is presently employed at the Council Against Intolerance in America. Mr. Takemoto, veteran of intelligence service in Japan, is a civil service accountant. The wedding will take place in May.

## Nisei Boxers Enter NCAA Championships

**Konoshima, Miyagawa Lead Wisconsin Team In Recent Victories**

MADISON, Wis.—Two Nisei boxing stars, who came to the University of Wisconsin as a result of the West Coast evacuation, will be among the Badger entrants in the National Collegiate Athletic Association boxing tournament to be held in Madison on March 27 to 29.

Dick Miyagawa, former NCAA champion and former captain of the Wisconsin team, and Rocky Konoshima are two reasons for Wisconsin's undefeated record to date in intercollegiate competition.

Konoshima and Miyagawa led the Wisconsin team to a 6 to 2 triumph over the University of Minnesota on March 7 before 14,000 fans at the Wisconsin fieldhouse.

Konoshima, formerly of Santa Clara, Calif., defeated Robert Provost by a TKO in the third round of their featherweight bout. Konoshima is undefeated to date and is considered a strong contender for the NCAA championship. This is his third season as a regular on the Badger team.

Miyagawa won his 140-pound bout with Harold Brown of Minnesota. While at San Jose State college in 1942, Miyagawa won the NCAA championship in the featherweight division. He came to Wisconsin in 1943 from the Gila River relocation center.

Wisconsin's boxers have defeated Virginia, Penn State and Syracuse this year.

### Slate Muriel Lester For Fresno YPCC

FRESNO, Calif.—Muriel Lester, International Fellowship of Reconciliation secretary, will be the main speaker at the closing service of the Fresno Sectional Young Peoples Christian Conference on March 23, it was announced this week by Koko Yemoto, publicity chairman.

Miss Lester, a personal friend of Mahatma Gandhi and Madame Chiang Kai Shek, is flying from Geneva and will arrive in time to appear at the conference.

Miss Lester will also speak at the Methodist church March 24 in a meeting open to the general public.

## Three 442nd Veterans Swim For Hawaii U.

**Will Enter NCAA Championships in Seattle This Week**

HONOLULU — Coach Soichi Sakamoto's University of Hawaii swimming team will face tough competition in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship swimming meet in Seattle on March 28 and 29.

Nisei veterans of the famous 442nd Combat Team, Charley Oda, Bob Iwamoto and Johnny Tsukano, are three of the five men who left Honolulu by Clipper on March 1 to represent the University of Hawaii in the NCAA championships.

According to Ken Misumi, sports writer for the Honolulu Star Bulletin, Coach Mike Peppe's Ohio State Buckeyes, last year's NCAA champions, are the overwhelming favorites to repeat this year. The Ohio State team features two Honolulu swimmers, Takashi (Halo) Hirose and Bill Smith, both proteges of Coach Sakamoto when he was coaching the Alexander House, Maui squad.

In addition to Oda, Iwamoto and Tsukano, the Hawaii University team includes Jose Balmores and Arlon Richardson.

### Masaoka Will Speak At Annual Meet of Naturalization Group

WASHINGTON—Mike Masaoka, JACL-ADC legislative director, will be one of the guest speakers at the annual conference of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship next Wednesday, March 26, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week.

Theme of this year's conference is "Problems of American Citizenship Today."

Masaoka is slated to be one of four luncheon speakers. He will discuss present congressional bills removing racial discriminations in our federal naturalization and immigration laws.

Other luncheon speakers are James B. Orrick, Chief, Voluntary Organizations Section, United Nations Secretariat; Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State; Miss Jane M. Hoey, Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency; and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, economist.

### Issei Citizenship Question Will Be Debated on Air

LOS ANGELES — Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, and A. L. Wirin will uphold the affirmative in a debate on the question, "Should Japanese Aliens Be Admitted to Citizenship," over KMPC from 9 to 10 p. m. on April 6.

Hector Baida and James McLaughlin, Los Angeles attorneys, will represent the negative in the radio debate.

The broadcast originally was scheduled for March 23 but was postponed until the later date.

### Hawaiians Support JACL-ADC Campaign Reports Masaoka

SAN FRANCISCO — Numerous organizations and groups in Hawaii, not only Issei and Nisei but of other racial backgrounds, have pledged support to the JACL-ADC campaign for equality in naturalization, Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California regional director of the JACL, declared last week following his return from Honolulu.

"With the enlistment of leading citizens to serve in our campaign and with the full support of all major newspapers in Hawaii, we feel sure that the drive will be successful," Masaoka said.

Masaoka indicated that support for the campaign to abolish race restrictions from citizenship had been promised by prominent Hawaiian civic leaders, including Delegate Joseph Farrington, Robert Shivers, B. Dillingham, Miles Cary, Karl Leebrick, Andrew Lind and others.

He said that Jack Kawano, IL-WU-CIO leader in Hawaii, had pledged support to the legislative objectives of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

### Eight Teams Enter Invitational Meet In California City

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Eight outstanding Nisei basketball teams of Northern California will compete in the invitational tournament to be sponsored by the San Jose YBA on March 29 and 30 at the Santa Clara high school gym.

Teams entered in the tourney are Reedley, Sacramento Maroons, San Mateo AC, Berkeley Nisei Greens, Presidio All-Stars, San Francisco Drakes, Oakland Paramounts and San Jose Zebras.

## Nisei Veteran Defeats Seals In Honolulu

**Moriguchi Hands PCL Champions Only Defeat Of Training Tour**

HONOLULU — Gore Moriguchi, a wounded veteran of the famous 442nd Combat Team, has the distinction of being the only Nisei Hawaiian pitcher to defeat the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast league in the spring training games which the Seals have played with island teams on Oahu, Maui and Wauai.

The Seals have won most of their games with lop-sided scores with the exception of the contest on March 14 against the Red Sox of the Hawaii League at Honolulu stadium. The Red Sox won 8 to 5 to surprise Lefty O'Doul's club and the 2,000 cash customers.

Moriguchi, a little right-hander took over in the fourth inning of the game with his team trailing 5 to 2. The 442nd veteran then proceeded to hurl six innings of shut out baseball against the Seals, limiting the Coast League champions to four hits.

A San Francisco sportswriter commented that Moriguchi was "imperturbable as he must have been when he rolled through during the war with the American Japanese infantry. He cut the Seals down to size."

Wakatsuki, third-baseman of the Red Sox, Oahu champions, in the batting attack with three off Cliff Melton and Bob Chalmers.

The winning Red Sox lined up as follows: Kai, 2b; Kashiwagi, 1b; Ferreira, ss; Tanaka, cf; Hada, lf; Itamoto, rf; Watanabe, 3b; Okazaki, c; Mancao, p; Moriguchi, p; Nozaki, 2b; Shizuma, Konno, 3b; and Sakamoto, c.

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