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Jefferson Award Is Presented Rev. Burgoyne for Fight on Behalf of Nisei on Coast

Hood River Pastor Cites Splendid Record
Of Nisei, Issei During War Years; Declares
Maintaining Democracy Is Unending Struggle

By EVERETT JAMES STAR

NEW YORK CITY—The record "without blemish" which the Nisei and Issei made throughout the war "entitles them more than any other group to deserve this or any other award," the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne said on April 13 as he accepted the Thomas Jefferson award from the Council Against Intolerance in America.

The Hood River, Oregon, minister who was cited for his fight to restore the names of Nisei fighting men to their place on the Hood River war honor roll, was one of 15 Americans who were

awarded the Jefferson prize at a dinner on the Starlight Roof of the Hotel Waldorf Astoria.

Nearly 350 persons were present at the affair, held on the 204th anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence. The fifty award recipients were selected through a national poll of 500 librarians and service organizations and over 1000 editors as the Americans who had proven themselves outstanding in defending and furthering democracy in America.

Giving the first of the acceptance speeches, the Rev. Burgoyne said, "It is a sad commentary on American life that a person could be honored for standing up for those things which are right and decent and American."

He said he was saddened that an incident such as the Hood River war roll could happen. He was, he said, that such a fight could have attracted the attention of an America even then "fighting to preserve that unfinished business, handed to us by these dead and suffering soldiers."

But some of us have learned through bitter experience that democracy is not something that is given once and for all, but that it is an unending struggle in which we of us can afford to be more vigilant," he said to thunderous applause.

Other winners of the awards are the Hon. Ellis Arnall, former governor of Georgia, who will be honored later at a special presentation, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who will also be given her award at a later date.

In the field of education winners were Dr. John Granrud, who was able to be present because of previous commitments; Michael L. Steelworker of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. of Gary, Indiana, who "fought and prevented segregation in the schools;" and President Homer P. Rainey of Stephens college, Columbia, Miss., former president of the University of Texas, who was cited as a consistent advocate of racial equality in education.

Winners in the field of science were Drs. Ruth Benedict and Gene Wetfish, anthropologists and authors of "Races of Mankind;" Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton university; and Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard university astronomer and "strong proponent of constitutional civil liberties."

Evacuation Claims Commission Bill Assigned to Committee

WASHINGTON — The evacuation claims commission bill introduced two weeks ago in the House by Rep. Earl C. Michener (R) of Mich. has been assigned to standing subcommittee No. 2 for further study and possible public hearings, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee was informed by the clerk of the House judiciary committee last week.

Rep. John W. Gwynne (R) of Iowa is chairman of this subcommittee. His Republican colleagues are Angier L. Goodwin of Mass., Clifford P. Case of New Jersey. The Democratic members are Francis E. Walter of Pa., Joseph Bryson of S. C., and Thomas Lane of Mass.

This subcommittee should be

journalism and literature, according to those polled, were Margaret Halsey, author of "Some of My Best Friends are Soldiers" and the currently popular book, "Color Blind"; Drew Pearson, for his attack on the Ku Klux Klan from the steps of the capitol in Atlanta, Ga.; and John Roy Carlson, undercover investigator whose search for attackers of American democracy led him to write the book, "The Plotters."

Highlight of the evening was the acceptance speech with which Frank Sinatra received his Jefferson award for his work in the field of the arts.

Sinatra was selected along with Canada Lee, actor and producer of "On Whiteman Avenue," and Clayton Collier, radio's "Superman."

Sinatra accepted his "Jefferson" from James Waterman Wise, executive director of the Council Against Intolerance, who cited the singer for his "outstanding interpretation to America of the need for fair play for all races and religions."

In his speech of acceptance the popular star of radio, stage and screen blasted bigotry as a breed of war.

"This battle against bigotry is a psychological war against war," he said, "because you can't make war unless you first make hatreds. And I doubt if anyone can manufacture hatred where there is a real respect for what the other fellow believes in and practices."

The singing star was roundly cheered as he stated, "So it would seem that the less we use our power, as such, and the more we show our respect for the rights and privileges of all other peoples of the world, the closer we're going to get to that not impossible peace that's always in the hearts of all men of good will."

Joe Masaoka May Testify on State Senate Proposal

SACRAMENTO—Joe Grant Masaoka, northern California regional director of the JACL, is expected to appear before a Senate committee on April 22 to testify on a bill, introduced by Sen. Jack Tenney, R., Los Angeles, to create a commission on political and economic equality in California.

sympathetic to this bill because five of them—Gwynne, Goodwin, Walter, Bryson and Lane — were members of the House judiciary committee last year that unanimously approved an identical feature and reported it out favorably for House discussion," Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of JACL-ADC, declared after learning of the make-up of the subcommittee to which H.R. 2768 had been assigned.

Masaoka also pointed out that the ranking minority member, Congressman Walter, was the chairman of the subcommittee last year that wrote the admirable and forceful committee report urging its passage by the House after the Senate had passed a comparable bill with only two minor amendments.

Ozaki Elected President of Whodunit Writers

CHICAGO — Milton K. Ozaki of Chicago was elected president of the Chicago chapter of the Mystery Writers of America at the unit's last meeting.

Ozaki, a native of Wisconsin, is the author of "The Cuckoo Clock," a murder novel with the background of a Chicago beauty salon, which was published in 1946 by Ziff, Davis.

Ozaki, who formerly operated a beauty salon in Chicago, now is working on his next novel, scheduled for early publication.

Anti-Segregation Bill Passed by State Assembly

California House
Acts to Revise
Education Code

SACRAMENTO—The California state assembly last week passed and sent to the senate a bill repealing a section of the education code which permits school districts to establish separate schools for children of Indian, Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian parentage.

The bill, AB 1375, sponsored by Assemblymen Anderson and Hawkins of Los Angeles, was approved on a 60 to 2 rollcall, with Assemblymen Chester F. Gannon of Sacramento and Lloyd W. Lowrey of Yolo county dissenting.

Proponents of the measure attacked the existing statute as a discriminatory "Bilbo, Jim Crow law."

Gannon opposed the measure, declaring "we have a racial situation different from that of any other state."

Nisei Repatriates Return to Hawaii

HONOLULU — The first large group of repatriates of Japanese ancestry to return to Hawaii from Japan arrived here on March 31 on the Marine Lynx from Yokohama.

Thirty-six Hawaiian residents who were stranded in Japan during the war were on board, including one alien, Mrs. Hatsuyo Aoyama, whose son, Tsugio, is now serving with the U. S. army in Japan.

All of the repatriates were cleared for return to Hawaii by American consular representatives in Japan.

Close Canada Hostel For Evacuee Group

NEYS, Ont.—The Canadian department of labor's hostel for evacuees of Japanese ancestry was closed on March 31.

There were only three Japanese Canadian families in the hostel at the time it was closed. Two families were transferred to Fort William, while the third moved to a hostel at Summerville, Ont.

During the peak relocation period 699 persons were in residence at the hostel.

Nisei Canadian Soldiers Bring Home Brides from Singapore

SINGAPORE, Malay States — Marriages between Japanese Canadian soldiers and Singapore girls were disclosed recently, when two Nisei left for Great Britain with their brides, en route to homes in Canada.

Sergeant-major George Obokata and CSM George Suzuki, both of whom enlisted from London, Ont., were married last fall in impressive military ceremonies to Mary Lee Chee Soon and Dorothy Patricia Hunter-Hoahing, respectively.

200 Japanese Americans May Join U. S. Naval Reserve In Hawaii, Says Official

Navy's Ban Against Nisei Enlistments Dropped
In November, 1945, Following Admiral Nimitz
Statement Approving of Service to Group

The United States navy at Pearl Harbor announced on April 12 that it was accepting enlistments of Americans of Japanese ancestry into the navy and naval reserve.

The navy's "traditional" ban against Japanese Americans was officially reversed in a statement issued by the navy department at Washington on Nov. 14, 1945, following representations by the Japanese American Citizens League, the American Veterans' committee and other groups.

In the Nov. 14 statement a navy department spokesman declared that enlistments of Japanese Americans were being accepted into the navy, marine corps and coast guard.

Despite this statement, however, it was indicated that enlistments of Japanese Americans in Hawaii were not accepted until recently, although a number of Nisei enlisted in the naval services on the mainland in 1946. Japanese Americans already are in service in the navy, marine corps and coast guard.

A high navy official at Pearl Harbor, who asked that his name not be used, told newsmen that already 200 Japanese Americans in Hawaii had indicated their intention to join the naval reserve, although the spokesman doubted that many will make careers of it. Although enlistments of Japanese Americans were not permitted as a matter of navy policy during the war and even in the years preceding World War II, a number of Nisei saw navy service and several won navy decorations. In addition, a large number of Japanese American army personnel, trained at the Military Intelligence Service language school, were loaned to the navy and served with navy and marine corps units during the war in the Pacific.

Before the end of World War II, the Japanese American Citizens League, with the cooperation of the AVC and other agencies, began a campaign to rescind the navy's ban against Nisei. The matter of the navy's discriminatory policy was brought to the attention of Sen. David Walsh, then chairman of the Senate's naval affairs committee, who contacted Secretary Forrestal.

The navy secretary announced that he had withheld action on the request to eliminate the restriction against Japanese Americans until he had contacted Admiral Chester Nimitz. The latter declared that the enlistment of Nisei would be "an excellent idea" and the navy department's change of policy followed.

Admiral Nimitz later praised the contributions of Japanese Americans toward victory in the Pacific in a statement to a congressional committee.

KIDO TO VISIT HAWAII FOR ADC CAMPAIGN

Saburo Kido, former national president of the JACL, will be in Hawaii for the next two weeks to aid the Anti-Discrimination Committee's fund-raising drive in the islands, it was announced this week in Salt Lake City.

He was scheduled to leave by Clipper for Honolulu on Friday, April 18, from Los Angeles.

The Hawaiian financial drive is being sponsored by the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and Citizenship, Hawaii area.

Kido will join Susumu Togasaki, only member of the four-man JACL-ADC deputation to remain in Hawaii.

The present trip to Hawaii will be the first for Saburo Kido since he left Hilo in 1921.

Anderson Sponsors Three Private Bills

WASHINGTON—Rep. Jack Z. Anderson, R., Calif., recently introduced three private bills to legalize the entry into the United States of Isa Okuda, Mrs. Mie Sagara and Mrs. Teiko Kimura, all residents of California.

Resettlement Study Threatened by Cut in Appropriations

WASHINGTON — Protesting the prospective liquidation of the few remaining agencies serving the Japanese because of curtailed appropriations, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, this week urged Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug to retain these agencies until all of the problems arising out of the military evacuation of 1942 are completely resolved.

In a letter to Secretary Krug, Masaoka pointed out that until the remaining problems of persons of Japanese ancestry were adequately solved the government's responsibility was not ended because the government by their evacuation started the chain of events leading up to these problems.

The retention of the attorney who had been receiving and processing private claims against the War Relocation agency for negligence, damages, and other losses was specifically requested. "While these claims may not be in large sums, nevertheless we feel that every one should be properly processed in order that Congress may have an opportunity to pass on them," Masaoka wrote.

The resettlement study on Japanese Americans is another of the war agencies liquidation unit services that is threatened by the curtailed departmental appropriations. This resettlement study, under the direction of Robert Collum, has served as an information service on Japanese Americans and its abolition would increase the burdens of the Washington office of the JACL considerably, the secretary was informed.

the war against Japan. Obokata and Suzuki met their wives after they were transferred to Singapore for postwar duty.

Nogami declared that Japanese Canadians, who were recruited for special military duty in 1945, did the work of "majors and captains in the southeast Asia command without getting any credit for it."

New Facilities Assured for Bay Area Group

Returned Evacuees
Will Get Apartments
Instead of Dormitories

SAN FRANCISCO — Approximately 500 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have been housed in dormitories at Hunter's Point since their return from war relocation centers were assured this week by federal housing authorities that they will be provided with adequate apartment facilities in the near future.

The 86 families were notified that they must vacate their present dormitory rooms by June 30. About 480 individuals, including a large percentage of school-age children, are represented in the group.

Fifteen families already have been moved to new quarters in the Ridge Point project, which overlooks the present dormitories.

It was declared that the situation in San Francisco was considerably more favorable than that facing a similar group of returned evacuees in the Los Angeles area who are faced with the loss of their present trailer homes at the Winona project in Burbank on June 30.

Godfrey Cabot Gives \$500 Donation to Legal Defense Fund

LOS ANGELES — A donation of \$500 for the JACL Legal Defense fund from Godfrey Cabot of Boston was acknowledged this week by Eiji Tanabe, regional representative of the JACL in Los Angeles. In 1943 Mr. Cabot contributed \$1000 toward the expenses of the JACL in participating in the Hirabayashi evacuation court case.

Nisei Collegians To Hold Conference

DENVER — The second annual Nisei intermountain collegiate conference will convene in Denver this weekend at the Ebert auditorium, 23rd and Glenarm, under the leadership of Ted Inouye, president, and Roy Iritani, vice-president.

Dr. Cherrington of Denver university and Bill Hosokawa, Denver Post newsman, will be heard at discussion meetings on Saturday.

The annual conference banquet and dance will be held in the Edelweiss party room, 1644 Glenarm Place. James Fresque, chairman of the city council, will be the main speaker at the banquet.

Conference representatives are Rose Kawahata, University of Wyoming; Yuki Kosuge, Colorado State College of Education; Mami Katagiri, George Nakayama and Masako Sato, University of Denver; Elsie Furukawa, Pat Hiram and Fusaye Kosuge, University of Colorado; Roy Iritani, Colorado State A & M; and Helen Yamada, Barnes business school.

Sacramento Nisei Move to Reactivate JACL Chapter

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Sacramento chapter of the JACL, one of the largest west coast chapters prior to the war, will be reactivated in the near future, it was decided here at a meeting April 10 at the Buddhist church. Directors and representatives of Nisei organizations in Sacramento were at the meeting.

Joe Grant Masaoka, northern California representative of the JACL, talked to the group on the present aims of the National JACL. He spoke on the work being done in behalf of Nisei in Washington through the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

San Jose Zebras Claim California Cage Championship

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The Zebras, winners of the recent northern California Nisei basketball tournament, won the unofficial Nisei championship of California on April 12, when they defeated the Los Angeles Vets, 54 to 33, at the San Jose high gym.

Chi Akizuki, Zebra star forward, led the scoring with 15 points, while Jack Nagano was high for the visitors with nine.

The Zebras led at half-time, 26 to 15.

They Were So Young

THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By — Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)
CHAPTER FIVE

One of the loneliest of duties was to go on sentry duty at night—alone. In the dark our imaginations had a tendency to run wild. Harmless shadows appeared like the enemy creeping and crawling towards us—ready for the kill. Rats—running and squeaking in the grass—made our hearts pound hard and our hair stand on edge. The squeak could be a German signal for an attack.

Then our thoughts often wandered, too. I used to think of that last day in Hawaii, in April, 1943, when 3000 of us paraded down the streets of Honolulu to say "good bye" to our friends. Yes, there were tears for everyone knew that some were not coming back. Sure I was proud, then. Over 10,000 had volunteered for combat duty; but only 3000—the cream of Hawaii's youth—were chosen. And I was among the 3000!

But often there were times when I wished that I were back home—that this whole darn business was over. How I longed to be back in Waikiki—just loafing under the sun, while the sweet strains of a steel guitar came floating among the palm trees. I wanted to be with my girl. Why couldn't the nations live in peace? Why not let the leaders of the countries do the fighting instead of the little men who are the ones that always suffer? I wondered if things would have changed when I returned home. And I frequently wondered if I would ever get home in one piece.

Whenever possible in the early evening we looked for flowers to decorate our rooms. I remember the flowers that were growing in the garden—red and yellow roses, dark red poppies, red, pink and white carnations. Pfc. Sadao Matsumoto of our first squad once brought over a white carnation that measured well over four inches across. Its sweet fragrance filled every corner of our little room. It was our pride and joy. We nursed it carefully for almost two whole weeks.

On May Day we tried to follow the Hawaiian tradition and sew flower leis; but the darn Jerries did not cooperate. They purposely shelled the flower gardens. However, on Mother's Day, most of us managed to find some flowers for our shirt pockets—red for the living, white for the dead.

Some evenings we managed to visit with each other. A frequent visitor to our home was T/Sgt. Herbert Kazuo Sadayasu, platoon sergeant of our weapons platoon. "Bluffer," as we called him, was another of the "Original Hundred"—a magician with the machine-guns and mortars.

Bluffer was born on December 9, 1910 in Honolulu, Hawaii, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. K. Sadayasu. Though short in stature, Bluffer was full of dynamite. His Gable-moustache and the twinkle in his eyes, along with a mischievous smile, made him irresistible to the girls.

Somehow from somewhere, Bluffer always managed to get hold of a rabbit or chicken. His rabbit and chicken stew, with canned carrots, beans and flower bulbs, was wonderful. He was always welcomed with open arms wherever he went.

One of the most spectacular sights at Anzio was a night air-raid. It was a July 4th celebration on a larger scale—except that in the celebration we used harmless fireworks while in these air-raids there were death-dealing bombs, flak and bullets. It was beautiful to watch the flak burst in air and the red tracer ammunition criss-cross and slowly climb into the sky, blindly searching for planes and then fade away. The flares dropped by the planes lit up the whole countryside for miles around. With the sky full of flak and bullets, it seemed impossible for the enemy planes to go through. But they usually did; and, as added insult the Germans used to strafe us!

To be the target of an air attack was one of the worse experiences to bear. No matter how many attacks a veteran had gone through, he never got used to them. Every attack left him weaker and sent him closer to the cracking point. It was soul-shaking to sweat out the bombs. A bomb starts whistling the moment it leaves a plane, and it whistles all the way down till it rocks the earth in a terrific explosion.

Frequently we saw "dog-fights" in the sky. I remember one fight where three of our Spitfires brought down two German planes—spinning and rolling in flames. There was only one parachute. We cheered, but not for long. The German bullets, too, must have found their targets. Dark smoke began to pour out from one of our planes. The pilot leaped out and slowly floated down. The abandoned plane circled to its right—twice and then, exploded. The other two Spitfires remained in the sky till the two pilots—ours and the German—reached the ground. One slowly circled the two airmen, while the other stayed high above, guarding the first plane.

Lack of water was a great handicap in this area. Every evening two gallons of water were brought up from the rear for our platoon; but we had to restrict its use for drinking and cooking purposes only. There was an artesian well near each Italian home but nearly every one was destroyed beyond use. The Germans were very clever in thinking up ways of making our life miserable. Thus, for days—and sometimes for weeks—we went without shaving, without bathing, without washing our dirty, filthy sweat-soaked clothes. At times we did not have enough water to even brush our teeth.

CHAPTER SIX

A few weeks before the "break through" from the beach-head, our company moved into the line and dug into the sides of a river. Our platoon of 38 men held a hundred yards front. To our

right was the second platoon; to our left was the third. Two hundred yards ahead of us were the Germans' outposts.

I remember our home—Toshio Odaka's and mine. It was dug into the sides of Mussolini Canal in the shape of an "L" so that we would not be hit should a shell burst at the entrance. Several times shells did fall around our home; but the shrapnel was not able to reach Toshio and me—huddled close together, trembling with fear.

The dugout was three and a half feet wide, seven feet deep—just enough for Toshio and me to sleep together. It was three feet high, barely enough to sit up in by bending our heads forward. We had papers on the ground to prevent the dampness from coming through; on top of them we had our blankets. On the sides, we had blankets to keep the dirt from falling down upon us every time a shell exploded near-by. There were pin-up girls all over the place. At the entrance we tacked a sign, "Low Bridge."

Toshio and I really reinforced our dugout. The roof was made of logs, found from where I do not remember; on top of them we kept placing layers and layers of sandbags whenever we could by the time we left this area our dugout was so well reinforced that only a direct hit from a bomb or artillery shell was able to smash it.

We were very fortunate compared to those unable to hide in rivers or streams. These men had to stay in their open foxholes—absolutely quiet. The slightest movement or sound drew heavy enemy fire from machine guns and mortars, for in many of these places the enemy was less than 100 yards away. These were the lonely and miserable men. All day they only slept or daydreamed; they were not able to do anything else. They had no one to talk to for the nearest fox-hole was ten to twenty yards away. Even at night their movement was restricted for the enemy patrols were active. There were times when it was necessary to send a patrol into these positions in the dark—alone. Often, he was found the next evening—dead.

It was in this area that I was first wounded. One early evening after returning from a successful combat patrol in which we captured five Germans, several of us made the basic error of combat when we came together to discuss the mission in the open. We felt safe, for behind this river bank, the Germans were not able to reach us with their machine-guns or rifles; and the Germans had not fired a mortar shell at us for over a week. But somehow the Germans knew that we were exposed this particular night.

It was 8:30 p. m. that we were softly whispering among ourselves. Suddenly death struck—in the form of exploding shells. Instinct I dived for cover, but it was too late. I felt a sharp pain in my right thigh, as though someone had whipped me. I jumped up. But my legs bent in two. I sank back onto the ground. My energy seemed to have disappeared. I was trembling all over. And I was scared. Any second I expected a shell to explode directly over me.

Twisting, rolling and crawling, and fighting against the stabbing pain, I dragged myself to the nearest dugout. But it was already full. My head was inside, but my lower half was completely exposed. I was forcing my way among the occupants when I felt another shock; this time, it was my right ankle. I felt as though I had been cut off.

"I'm hit!" I groaned. Then someone dragged me into the dugout. A split second later, a shell exploded where I had been lying. One second meant the difference between life and death. Inside the dugout someone lit a candle. In the dim light he felt my wound; he put his fingers right through it—a soft, warm, sticky spot. I bit my hand hard to keep from screaming. Quickly he placed a rough dressing on the wound; he then forced me to drink the sulfa pills. Right then and there I silently thanked God for pulling me through.

Half an hour later, when we were taken to the nearest medical station, I learned that ten of us were wounded at the same time. Four were sitting on a cot. Two had wounds on their shoulders—one on his back. The other had no open wound; he merely kept shaking his head, as though trying to shake off something. Occasionally he threw up some blood.

There were five of us lying on cots. Four of us were on our backs; the fifth was on his stomach—completely nude—crying and smoking a cigarette. He had hundreds of shrapnel holes on his back; there was hardly a square inch that was not touched. The flesh on his buttocks quivered as though in great pain. It reminded me of a bull that had just been slaughtered and skinned. This Sgt. James White of Des Moines, Iowa, was cheerful—smiling and joking about his "jumping fanny."

I looked everywhere in this shattered room, which was being used as an aid station, for the tenth casualty, but was not able to find him. Everyone was talking—asking and answering questions. Then suddenly a hushed silence crept over the room. As I turned to face the door, I saw four aid-men carry in a litter, followed by a doctor and a chaplain. Slowly and gently, as though tending a baby, the four lowered the litter to the ground. The patient was warmly tucked in blankets, but I managed to glance at his boyish face. It was gray as ashes. He was trying to say something.

The doctor felt his pulse. Slowly, he shook his head. Then the chaplain knelt close beside the boy and said, "Toshio, I'll say a prayer for you!" We were suddenly quiet. The chaplain said, "I'll say a prayer for you to get well." He simply said, "Toshio, I'll say a prayer for you!" We knew that it was his last prayer.

(Continued on page 6)

Week New Site for Trailers at Winona Camp

Emergency Meeting
Held by Tenants to
Discuss Situation

LOS ANGELES—Family heads of 900 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Winona FPHA trailer camp in Burbank, which will be closed on June 30, are willing to buy the trailers at the government price of \$100 to \$125 but are unable to find a new location for their housing units, Scotty Tsuchiya of the Southern California office of the JACL indicated this week.

Tsuchiya, Eiji Tanabe and Frank Truman of the JACL were among those attending an emergency meeting of tenants at the Winona camp on April 14.

Tanabe said that the prevailing opinion among the tenants was that the government "brought us here" and that it was a Federal responsibility to see that the returnees were provided with housing facilities until permanent housing could be obtained on an individual basis.

Residents at the Winona camps are among several thousand who were returned to Southern California following the closing of the war relocation centers in 1945.

Meanwhile, county officials and representatives of private organizations were attempting to find another site to which the bulk of the trailers at Winona could be moved following the expiration of the government's lease with an aircraft corporation on June 30. Attempts were being made to obtain location in the same general area as the Winona camp in order that present schooling arrangements for the 500 school-age children at the trailer camp would not be disturbed.

In addition to 900 returned evacuees, the trailer camp also is providing housing for 30 veterans families, including 12 families of Nisei veterans.

Stanley Abel, local FPHA administrator, declared last week that the agency would sell the trailer units to the present tenants at the Winona camp. Cost of moving the trailers must be borne by the tenants, it was indicated.

Committees interested in the welfare of the Winona project residents will hold a meeting on Monday, April 21 at the International Institute. The meeting is expected to consider a proposal by a private company to provide facilities for the returned evacuees in the Burbank area.

House Passes Bill To Legalize Entry Of Mrs. Thurn

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives on April 10 passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence a private bill to legalize the entry of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn, a resident of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Thurn, a native of Japan, came to the United States with her husband, an American citizen, in 1937.

During World War II Mrs. Thurn was active in community activities in the Red Cross and the USO and assisted in the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Philadelphia region.

The bill, HR 1318, will direct the attorney general to record Mrs. Thurn's entry at the port of New York in 1937 as a lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence.

First Nisei to Receive Army Medal in Pacific Visits Home

The first Nisei to receive the Silver Star for gallantry in the war in the Pacific returned to Salt Lake City last week on leave, pending reassignment.

He is First Lieut. Kaz Kozaki, a veteran of six years of service in the army, and one of the first group of Japanese language specialists trained at the first military intelligence service school at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Lieut. Kozaki was an enlisted instructor at Camp Savage before he went overseas in 1943.

He received the Silver Star on New Guinea in 1943 when he was on a special assignment with the Ninth Australian division. He also was wounded in the leg in action in the New Guinea campaign and re-



CHICAGO—The Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, the "fighting minister of Hood River" and winner of the Thomas Jefferson award, receives the congratulations of Jack Nakagawa, president of the Chicago JACL, at a dinner given in the Rev. Burgoyne's honor by the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and the JACL. Also in the photo are Mrs. Burgoyne and Junkichi Hachiya, father of Frank Hachiya, who lost his life on Leyte and whose name was among those stricken from the Hood River honor roll. The Rev. Burgoyne's courageous fight to restore the Nisei names to this honor roll was cited when he received the Thomas Jefferson award.—Photo by Masaji Morita.

Hood River Minister Given Reception by Chicago JACL

Rev. Burgoyne Meets
Father of Nisei Hero
Of Philippines War

CHICAGO — "It is a sad commentary on American life when people who practice the principles of democracy are given an award for doing so," the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, Methodist pastor of Hood River, Ore., told members of the press who interviewed him at the Palmer House during his visit to Chicago last week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Burgoyne stopped over in Chicago as guests of the local chapter of JACL en route to New York, where he received one of the Thomas Jefferson awards as "a living American who has impressively perpetuated during 1946 the spirit of democracy and tolerance expounded by Thomas Jefferson."

Burgoyne refuses to believe that the award is for him personally.

"The fact that I'm one of those being given an award," he said, "really means that Americans in general are saying to Japanese Americans: 'We're sorry for the mistakes we made and the way we treated you during the war.'"

Burgoyne's action in insisting that the names of Nisei soldiers be restored to the County Honor Roll in Hood River is cited as the basis for the award, but behind that action is a story of how Burgoyne at first stood almost alone in his community against the American Legion Post No. 22, the Rotary club and the Chamber of Commerce, whose opposition to the Japanese, Burgoyne insists, was based on economic reasons.

"Many Caucasians became rich when the Nisei had to turn over their farm and property during the early days of the war. They didn't want the Japanese Americans coming back to what was rightfully theirs."

Burgoyne spoke from his pulpit and in letters to newspapers

against the legion's action and organized the League for Liberty and Justice which defended Hood River's Japanese families against the criticisms of the Legion and Chamber of Commerce.

In the end, an ultimatum to Post 22 from the American Legion's national commander threatening to lift the post's charter, forced it to give in.

High point of the Burgoyne's Chicago visit was a dinner in their honor co-sponsored by JACL and the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago given on April 8 at the Central YMCA. Presiding was Jack Nakagawa, JACL president, and among the large number of friends and JACL members attending were: Junkichi Hachiya, Chicago business man, whose soldier son died in the Philippines; Joe Brown, American Friends Service committee, and Sidney Williams, Chicago Urban League executive secretary. Dora Sato, Chicago vocalist, sang several selections, accompanied by Helen Mayeda.

On the final day of their visit, the Burgoyne's were taken on a tour of the city of Chicago by Mrs. Yo Furuta, JACL social chairman. The tour included Hull House, the American Council on Race Relations, Field museum and the planetarium.

MISAKA GIVEN BIG OVATION BY HAWAIIAN FANS

HONOLULU—Wat Misaka, Nisei star of the University of Utah's championship basketball team, was given a tremendous ovation by 4000 fans here on April 11 for his play for the Hawaii All-Stars, who lost to the famous Harlem Globetrotters, 57 to 40.

Mackay Yanagisawa, Honolulu promoter, praised Misaka's performance and said that the Utah star was brilliant on defense and that his lightning speed won the hearts of the fans "who gave him an ovation that shook the rafters."

Misaka and Red Rocha, all-Coast star from Oregon State, teamed with four members of the University of Hawaii team in the game.

Misaka returned to Utah this week, where he will be honored on April 21 at a dinner in his home town of Ogden.

Colorado Veteran Receives Bronze Star

BRIGHTON, Colo. — A Bronze Star for heroism was awarded to Harry S. Shibao, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, by Major John R. Snow, executive officer of the Colorado-Wyoming district of the U. S. army, on April 10.

The citation declared that Shibao entered an open field during the height of battle to aid ten wounded soldiers.

President's Civil Rights Group Considers Problems of Nisei Under California Restrictions

JACL Official Presents Statement on
Japanese Americans; Particular Emphasis
Given Effect of State Alien Land Statute

WASHINGTON—Problems of persons of Japanese ancestry in California came under federal scrutiny on April 16 at a meeting of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

Upon invitation of the Civil Rights committee, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination committee of the Japanese American Citizens League, presented a statement of the remaining civil rights problems of Nisei in the United States.

Particular emphasis fell on California's alien land law since

present enforcement of the act is victimizing American veterans of Japanese ancestry, Masaoka revealed.

He cited the case of Ex-Army Private Kazuo Hiyama of California who became full owner of his farm in Fowler after his co-owner brother was killed in Italy and who returned from army service to find that his land had been declared escheated by the state.

The unique problem of an American citizen wife of Japanese ancestry whose husband, because he was born in Japan is prohibited from living on the same property as his wife under strict interpretation of the alien land law was another civil rights problem presented to the committee, Masaoka added.

He explained that this problem would continue to exist in Cali-

fornia since present naturalization laws do not allow citizenship to those aliens of Japanese ancestry, and this "ineligibility to citizenship" is used as the basis of the alien land law.

Restrictive housing covenants, denial of employment, and restricted business opportunities because of Japanese ancestry were other California civil rights problems brought to the attention of the national committee, according to Masaoka.

Created by executive order the president's Committee on Civil Rights was formed early this year to investigate weaknesses in the civil rights statutes of the various states. Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, is the chairman of the 15-man committee.

Los Angeles AFL Group Fights Job Prejudice Against Nisei

City Central Labor
Council Supports
Anti-Bias Campaign

LOS ANGELES — Problems of discrimination faced by American workers of Japanese ancestry are the concern of the AFL Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, speakers at a luncheon meeting of the group declared on April 8.

Community leaders who attended the luncheon hailed the work of the committee, a part of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, in carrying on an intensive program of education against racial and religious intolerance since its organization nine months ago.

Federal legislation to outlaw discriminatory job practices and to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission was urged by A. Philip Randolph, keynote speaker at the luncheon. Randolph, who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, announced that prospects for such a law are brighter this year than ever before. A bi-partisan bill has already been introduced in the 80th Congress, Randolph announced. Public pressure and support must be mobilized within the next three months if such a measure is to pass.

The local AFL program to combat racial and religious intolerance was outlined by leaders of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, which sponsors the AFL Committee to Combat Intolerance. By use of films, speakers and literature as well as through the labor press, the radio and by training of union officers in the handling of minority grievances, unions are being strengthened against the threat of intolerance. Thomas Ranford, president of the L. A. Central Labor Council, and Aubrey Blair, chairman of the anti-intolerance committee and AFL community affairs coordinator, both praised the work of the AFL to date and stressed determination to continue to combat prejudice and intolerance both within labor's ranks and on the part of industry.

Describing a wave of "increasing anti-Semitism, anti-Negro and anti-Catholic sentiment which is perilous to the future of democracy in America," Randolph warned that democracy is relying on platitudes and pious phrases instead of concrete guarantees and security to minorities and majority alike.

The Los Angeles AFL program against intolerance was praised by Mr. Randolph, who urged that similar machinery be set up by other AFL bodies throughout the nation to combat intolerance and discriminatory practices. He announced his intention of conferring with National AFL President William Green to see that such a program is extended all over America by

the labor movement.

The problems of the Japanese American workers as well as of the Negro, Mexican, Jewish and Catholic were touched upon by Committee Director Zane Meckler in his outline of the activities of the local AFL committee. "Our committee is concerned with all these minorities, and advocates the uniformity of working standards and participation by all groups who make up the labor movement," he said. The overwhelming majority of unions have responded enthusiastically to the educational program of the AFL committee, and practice free access and participation for all members, Meckler reported. "The legal safeguards to minority groups are being sought in many ways, such as contract provisions barring discriminatory hiring or upgrading, and training of shop and plant stewards in handling real or alleged minority grievances." The AFL program against intolerance is an all-year-round program, Meckler emphasized.

Among the civic and labor leaders who attended the luncheon were James Carter, U. S. attorney for southern California; C. W. Pfeiffer, executive secretary of the welfare council; Maynard Toll, L. A. board of education; George Gleason, L.A. county committee on human relations; Saburo Kido, representing the JACL; Loren Miller, NAACP; William Jones, National Urban League; Fred Herzberg, Jewish community committee; W. J. Bassett, secretary-treasurer of the L. A. central labor council; Deo Lien of the Pasadena central labor council; and C. J. O'Brien of the Santa Monica central labor council.

Nisei Named to Staff of USO In Monterey

MONTEREY, Calif.—J. B. Wilbur, director, announced the addition of Mrs. Emma K. Himeno to the staff of El Estero USO at Monterey, Calif. She will work primarily with the enlisted men of the MIS language school at the Presidio of Monterey.

Mrs. Himeno is formerly of Ceres, Calif. She received a master of arts degree from Drew university in Madison, N. J. She held the positions of acting pastor of South King Methodist church and the director of religious education at Harris Memorial church in Honolulu. She was on the teaching staff at Amache high school. In 1945 she was called to teach in the Civil Affairs Training school at Harvard university. She also worked as dental assistant while in Boston.

Her husband, Hilo Himeno, is at present an instructor at the MIS language school.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

School Segregation

The Ninth district circuit court in San Francisco last week wrote a blistering, indignant opinion regarding the segregation of school children of Mexican or Latin extraction in four school districts in California.

But in condemning the practice of segregation, the federal court sidestepped the real issue at stake.

The court's main opinion by Justice Albert Lee Stephens stated that the separate schools set up in Orange county, California, for 5000 Mexican American children were illegal because Mexicans and Latins belong to the Caucasian race and thus do not come under the California education code which permits, under certain conditions, the segregation of Indians and certain Asiatics, including children of Japanese, Chinese and Mongolian ancestry.

While the federal justices did not, in their decision, strike at the real villain of the piece, the discriminatory school code, the California state legislature last week indicated that it was ashamed of the "Jim Crow" provisions in the school law. By a smashing vote of 60-2 the assembly passed the Anderson-Hawkins bill repealing the section permitting separate schools for children of certain non-Caucasian races. Favorable action by the senate will wipe another remnant of California's anti-Oriental background from the statutes.

It is unfortunate that the Ninth district circuit court did not show the same progressive attitude in its ruling, despite the fact the decision in itself was a highly commendable one.

It is imperative for the continued existence of our democracy that its precepts be put into practice within the schools where theoretically, at least, it is first taught and first learned.

Racial hatred is not inherited. It is learned, just as the idea of racial democracy is learned.

It is frightening to contemplate the fact that in four school districts in California all of the white school children in the area have already been given an example of race hate directed against a specific and large group of children in their midst, and that this race antagonism was exhibited by school trustees.

It is also frightening to contemplate that 5000 Mexican American school children have already been exposed to hatred because of their racial background. It remains to be seen whether or not they will be able wholeheartedly to accept the doctrine of democracy for all, as it will be taught in school, in the face of the wholly undemocratic treatment they have already received.

Navy and Nisei

A dispatch from Pearl Harbor this week indicated that the United States navy, for the first time in its history, was accepting sizable enlistments of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the naval reserve. The navy's ban against the Nisei was dropped officially in November, 1945, and a number of Nisei enlistments from the mainland have been accepted since that time, but the Pearl Harbor announcement that 200 men of Japanese descent were being enrolled was the first indication of the acceptance of a large number.

The navy's unwritten restriction against Japanese Americans, which has been in effect

since the First World War, was a product of what many naval experts considered an inevitable clash with Japanese seapower in the Pacific. The ban was born of an inbred spy fear regarding persons of Japanese ancestry, resulting from the acceptance of many of the racial myths propagated by west coast racists regarding the Japanese American population.

The navy's continued ban against Japanese Americans proved to be something of an embarrassment to the service during World War II when it was forced to "borrow" a considerable number of army-trained Nisei for special language work. Nisei soldiers also were loaned by the army to the marine corps, and thus Japanese Americans, barred by the navy and the marines, nevertheless participated in naval operations and marine beachhead landings in the Pacific. The role of these Nisei soldiers came to the attention of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz and it was his recommendation which finally broke the navy's traditional policy toward Japanese American enlistments.

California Law

The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles reports that the church's legal counsel is presently engaged in research preparatory to making an attack upon the California statute prohibiting interracial marriage on grounds that it is "an unwarranted and unjustifiable suppression of religious liberty."

The Interracial Council points out that a Catholic interracial couple living in California and wishing to marry must go to New Mexico or Mexico for that purpose. Extra expense as well as legal complications are caused by such an arrangement.

The council reports that it will ask for nullification of the marriage restriction because it is an "unconstitutional violation of the religious liberty of a Catholic couple in this state." Catholic encyclical, it is pointed out, rejects the right of the state to forbid marriage on a number of grounds, including race.

California, of course, is only one of many states prohibiting marriages between persons of specified racial ancestry. Thirty states have such statutes; five of them forbid white-American Indian marriage, sixteen forbid white-Oriental marriage, and thirty do not allow marriages between persons of white and Negro ancestry. These discrepancies alone point to the difficulty of rationalizing local racial prejudices.

The Interracial Council has indicated its belief that California's marriage restriction is a civil decree that is "plainly based upon the dogma, condemned by the Holy See in 1938, that 'it is imperative at all costs to preserve and promote racial vigor and the purity of the blood.'"

From the Vancouver Sun: There Is Still Hope

We can't laugh away the story of Hizi Koyke the Japanese opera star, who feared she might be "mobbed and hurt and possibly killed" in Vancouver.

Miss Koyke has been misinformed. There is no real danger to her life in Vancouver. The hatred of our white citizens against our brown citizens has cooled into apathy. It was a hatred that had to be fanned regularly by big and little businessmen who hated the Japanese Canadians on the good sound economical ground that they were competition.

Since our statesmen have eliminated this competition, we are all getting wonderfully tolerant.

The very unfunny part of Miss Koyke's fear is that it happens to represent an opinion outside of British Columbia and I suppose we just can't keep ignoring it. British Columbia has established herself in the eyes of the world as a seat of racial prejudice. In this we have had splendid cooperation from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his government.

There is plenty of evidence that this feeling is changing. The apathy is one aspect of that. There is even a chance that this apathy may be replaced by firm resolve to clear the name of our province. Our provincial legislature is giving votes to Chinese and East Indians with Canadian citizenship. And believe me, Miss Koyke, our legislature has a long quivering nose eager to scent the way the wind is blowing.

There is hope for us yet. It is a deeply exhilarating feeling to know that.—From a column by Jack Scott in the Vancouver, B. C., Sun of April 1.

Nisei USA

Nisei Issue in Politics

There has been considerable soul-searching recently on the part of a number of California politicians regarding their participation in the campaign of wartime hysteria which was waged against the Nisei and resident Japanese aliens. Several public officials have indicated privately in recent months that they were "misled and misinformed" regarding Japanese Americans, although Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles who was a loud and insistent advocate of mass evacuation is the only one who has had the courage to make a public statement. Mayor Bowron spoke at a dinner for Nisei war veterans and said he had been mistaken.

All this is indicative of a change in political climate on matters concerning the Nisei in California, the state which has been most influential in directing regional and national activity on the question. The defeat of Proposition 15 on the November ballot in California has not passed unnoticed by the state's political leaders and may be reflected in the state assembly's smashing 60 to 2 vote to pass a bill repealing a section of the education code which permitted school districts to establish separate schools for children of Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Mongolian parentage. This same bill was introduced by Assemblyman Rosenthal of Los Angeles in the 1945 legislature but was scuttled in committee.

The two unreconstructed racists who cast the only votes in the assembly against the repeal measure were Chester Gannon of Sacramento and Lloyd Lowrey of Yolo county, whose white supremacist tendencies have been given considerable expression in their wartime sponsorship of legislation restricting persons of Japanese ancestry. Gannon rode herd on an assembly committee which "investigated" Japanese Americans in 1943 and provided a forum for a procession of race-baiters and headlines for the Hearst press. During the war years Gannon and Lowrey could have been said to have represented majority thinking in the legislature on matters concerning Japanese Americans. Last week the two were alone in their avowal of the segregation code.

Another test on the attitude of the state's legislators will be provided in the consideration of a bill to appropriate \$200,000 for investigation and prosecution of the Alien Land law. Since this statute has been invoked only against persons of Japanese ancestry, the issues are clear. Legislative action will determine whether the lawmakers are cognizant of the people's mandate against the Alien Land law, as indicated by the repudiation of Proposition 15.

The nervousness of some California politicians regarding their previous actions and statements on Japanese Americans may be inspired by a knowledge that the 1948 elections are not far away. California received unwelcome national publicity regarding the state's background of anti-Orientalism as a result of the evacuation and wartime exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry. Racism is bad political medicine in California and in most of the nation and candidates, particularly those with ambitions for national office, are eager to disassociate themselves from any taint of hate-mongering. Yet this charge can be made against many who are now active in California political life and for these reason it is indicated that most of these men would rather forget their participation in moves to restrict and exclude the Nisei during the war.

The good intentions of these political figures can be taken at face value in most cases, since the percentage of hypocrites among politicians is probably no higher than among the population as a whole. Undoubtedly many politicians, like Mayor Bowron, were completely taken in by the propaganda of the racists and believed the race myths which had been fabricated regarding the Japanese Americans. They believed the falsehoods regarding sabotage at Pearl Harbor and it was not until late in the war, when the full story of Nisei loyalty and war participation was told, that they realized they had been misled and misinformed.

Governor Warren's deportment

on the issue is illustrative. As attorney general of California at the time of the outbreak of war, Warren was an outspoken proponent of mass evacuation and his testimony before the Tolan committee in 1942 reeks with the myths which had been popularized regarding the state's population of Japanese descent. Later, following his election as governor of California, Mr. Warren addressed a conference of governors at Columbus, Ohio on June 21, 1946, which time he made a hysterical outburst against the release of Japanese Americans from relocation centers, declaring that might lead to widespread sabotage and a "second Pearl Harbor in California." This last statement might be attributed to sheer political opportunism by Governor Warren who apparently believed at the time that anti-Nisei racism was good politics. Release of the evacuees, Gov. Warren told the conference of governors, would lead a situation whereby no one would be able to tell a saboteur from other Jap.

Challenged by another GOP governor, Nebraska's Dwight D. Eisenhower, who declared that "hundreds" of evacuees had been released without trouble, Gov. Warren replied: "Lack of trouble in the release of the Japanese is proof at all that they don't intend to commit sabotage. Axis war is timed, and when the time comes the Japs make a move of some sort, then we'll feel the full effect of the saboteurs."

Gov. Warren's statement at Columbus in 1943 is the sort of must haunt politicians, particularly those with ambitions for high national office. At Columbus, he showed himself to be prejudiced and later events proved that he was completely mistaken regarding his analysis of the Japanese American group. Gov. Warren's later conduct on the evacuee issue has been far more sane and he is not on public record with any similar statements at that time. In the past two years Gov. Warren has become something of a liberal in his party and he is now being advanced by western Republicans as a possible presidential nominee in 1948, although he himself has declared that he does not want the nation.

Gov. Warren's reelection in 1946 by a whacking majority in the primaries when he won the major party nominations is tribute to his ability as an administrator. He has grown stature, but a question remains to be answered regarding the sincerity of his political transformation. He and the state agency under his control have cooperated with the federal government in the return and resettlement of more than 50,000 of the persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from California in 1942. On the other hand, he has not indicated any opposition to the racist gang in the legislature who have made a political football out of the Japanese American question and who have supported the prosecution of persons of Japanese ancestry under the racially discriminatory alien land law. As governor of the state, Warren must be fully aware of the alien land law is an instrument of race hatred which today is being used to persecute Japanese Americans and deprive their properties.

As a possible candidate for party's nomination for the presidency, Gov. Warren's attitude on the legalized persecution of the Japanese American group through the alien land law assumes considerable importance in indicating whether he has grown statesmanship or whether his recent liberalism is sheer political expediency.

Civilian Interpreters Leave for Okinawa

HONOLULU—Thirty-nine civilian Americans of Japanese ancestry left Honolulu recently for Okinawa, where they will be employed as interpreters by an American construction firm.

The group was led by Philip Tanaka and Clifford K. Uyeno.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Some Compensations of Newspaper Life

Denver, Colo.

There are some compensations to be found in making a living as a newspaper man, even though life consists mainly of trying to keep one jump ahead of the wolf.

Take this week, for instance. You drive by the airport on the way to another story, and the first thing you know you're aboard a United Airlines Mainliner 300 taking off on an hour-long courtesy flight.

Of course flying's no novelty any more, especially for many who spent more time aloft than they care to remember. But to a common landlubber who does most of his traveling on a city bus and from the office, getting off the ground is something to write a column about.

The Mainliner 300, United Airlines would like you to know, is the new DC-6 which has the seating capacity of a street car and four motors drink up about as much gas in an hour as your car would use in a year.

Anyway, we took off in a mighty crescendo of thundering motors and headed for towering peaks on the continental divide, one of the more prominent vertebrae sticking out along the nation's backbone.

The plane climbed steadily and leveled off at 20,000 feet while it crept lazily the snow-clad peak. The pressurized cabin kept breathing comfortable, and only the way the windows kept frosting up indicated it was 15-below outside.

Presently we headed southward down the series of grim peaks that make up the divide—the Colorado plain stretching out like a table toward Kansas on the hazy horizon to the east, the lumpy lesser mountains to the west like green, froth-topped waves.

We circled Pike's peak at 300 miles an hour and then began the "downhill" glide into Denver with the momentum raising the speed close to 400 miles an hour.

For the first time we saw a pair of transport pilots in action in their little office in the nose. There they sat in the midst of a bewildering array of dials, levers, switches and sundry gadgets—a solid bank of dials in front, handfuls of levers by their feet, row on row of switches overhead, another galaxy of dials at each side.

This mass of confusion didn't seem to worry the pilots much. They spent most of their time ex-

plaining the sights to the passengers who were permitted to come up and gawk.

The co-pilot kept saying: "Gee, I wish we could run over to Frisco tonight."

Almost as interesting as the flight were the passengers. Like the governor of Colorado who spent a good part of the trip reading a newspaper.

Like the one-star general who kept prowling around like a little boy on his first flight.

Like the dear old lady who became wretchedly ill.

Like the schoolgirl who had won the ride by writing a prize essay and who was aglow with happiness.

Like the schoolboy, also a prize winner, who was worried about when he would be able to get back to deliver his newspaper route.

Like the photographer who had forgotten to call his wife, and was worried about getting the groceries home in time for supper.

Like the stewardess who was cool, busy and efficient, and just a bit bored with having to make four flights over the same route in one day.

What the four trips cost the United Airlines we don't know. From the standpoint of a working man, it must have been plenty. From the company's position, it may have been a trifling amount in relation to a single day's operating expenses.

But it was a good publicity stunt and won the goodwill of bigshots, politicians, businessmen, four wide-eyed youngsters who are bound to spread airlines propaganda, and even a few nonentities that got a ride just because they were newspapermen.

Certainly United's public relations man had no idea the flight would get a squib in the Pacific Citizen.

Washington News-Letter

Resettlement Study's Future Hinges on Deficiency Bill

By JOHN KITASAKO

Bob Cullum and his staff of the Resettlement Study project have accumulated reams of materials concerning the readjustments evacuees have made since relocation. They have assembled approximately 500 reports of various lengths of studies conducted in the main areas of resettlement. Tosh Yatsushiro's report on Denver, for instance, is a 60-page affair, while Tom Sasaki's report on Los Angeles is a lengthy document also.

Bob expects to condense all this information into about 150

pages, which will be published and will be available for distribution. However, just as Bob and Tom were preparing to whip the report into its final form, they ran into difficulty of a fiscal nature. The project will not be completed unless a deficiency bill up before Congress now is passed to provide sufficient funds to carry the study through to the end of June.

He is hopeful that the bill will pass, as already other agencies which had to curtail operations for lack of appropriations have had their deficiency bills approved by Congress.

Without going into details, Bob listed some of the findings he has made so far from the reports he has processed. He says that the drive for economic security remains the major preoccupation of most Nisei. Although many have become fairly well established, a large number, whose economic goals are short range, still must make numerous adjustments.

"Characteristic of many of those who returned to the west coast," observes Bob, "is a desperate effort to recoup before the wartime boom breaks the losses of evacuation and the unprofitable years spent in the relocation centers. And although some Nisei acquired loose work habits in the centers, the Nisei's capacity for hard work has not been broken by their incarceration."

Bob believes that by and large employed persons have generally bettered their pre-war economic position. Those who relocated early and who remained in one place have fared much better than the drifters. A high percentage of the relocatees in the 20 to 34 age group who left the centers early have not returned to the west coast.

By contrast, the self-employed, such as business and professional men and farmers, are the ones who were hardest hit by the evacuation, and to date they have made the least recovery. Although farmers ran into difficulties caused by the alien land laws and the problem of securing farm machinery and credit, on the whole farm owners have experienced less difficulty in re-entering their field than most other groups.

The most successful business enterprise has been the operation of hotels and apartments, with restaurants and food stores next in line. Many former business men and farmers have made good in gardening, which carries less responsibility and yields a big income.

Instead of catering primarily to a Nisei trade, the trend of most business, says Bob, is toward service to the larger community, which is a continuation of the trend begun in pre-war years.

"Nisei in many areas reported greater difficulty in finding new employment at the turn of the year," declares Bob, "but this situation was true of other groups also, and therefore was not evidence that Nisei are encountering disproportionate hardships. Generally speaking, the Nisei have achieved an excellent work record and prejudicial lay-offs are not anticipated."

Public sentiment toward Nisei as is to be expected is better in the eastern half of America, but in the west it has improved over that of the pre-war years. The number of Caucasians who have come forth in defense of the Nisei has increased everywhere, with a commendable number of returned servicemen extremely articulate, thus making the practice of stirring up prejudice against Nisei generally unprofitable.

stranger. These people are like places I've known and loved. Seeing them again, they're not as I remembered."

There was a puzzled, hurt look on Betty's face. Kim continued, "Thanks for trying. But I'm going home." Betty's hand reached out. "You'll call me again?" Kim nodded and wove her way through the spectators.

At the top of the stairs, Kim paused to put on her coat. "Oh, Lord," she thought. "There is something wrong with me." Suddenly she was running down the stairs and down the long hall.

Vagaries

Ford's Funeral . . .

Among an estimated 100,000 mourners who filed past the bier of Henry Ford at Greenfield Village last week were Dr. and Mrs. Isamu Niede and Mr. and Mrs. Koi-chiro Serizawa . . . There have been a number of marriages in recent months between U. S. military personnel and stranded Nisei girls in Japan . . . A West Coast figure who helped organize anti-evacuee sentiment during the war recently applied to a community fair play group for a job as a "race relations expert."

Slow Horse . . .

Tommy Kaneshiro finally got a chance to ride a horse at Tanforan last week, but his horse, Lako, finished dead last in the sixth race on April 11 at the San Bruno track. Kaneshiro is the leading rider in Hawaii, winning in 43 out of his last 61 races . . . Koji Ariyoshi will return from New York to Hawaii after he finishes his book on China, which Reynal and Hitchcock will publish. Ariyoshi, who was in the Manzanar relocation center in 1942 and was a leader of evacuee sugar beet workers in southern Idaho, volunteered for Army service. He won a field commission and spent a year with a U. S. army liaison group in Communist China.

Test Case Figure . . .

Gordon Hirabayashi, central figure in a wartime test case on the evacuation, last week was appointed as an acting associate in sociology at the University of Washington. . . . The current issue of Popular Photography contains a 20-page spread on Harry K. Shigeta of Chicago, one of the nation's top photographers. Shigeta, an Issei pioneer in Chicago, is a specialist in advertising photography. . . . Kay Kino, the "Chinese" singer whose escort, Lee Mortimer, was knocked down by Frank Sinatra outside a Hollywood night club recently, is Kay Kinoshita, a Los Angeles Nisei girl.

During the war years Esther Rhoads worked for the welfare of Japanese American evacuees as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee. Now Miss Rhoads is in charge of a project of feeding thousands of babies in Japan under an American relief program sponsored by LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia). . . . Ed Kennedy, swimming coach at Columbia and president of the National Collegiate Swimming Coaches' association, believes that Takashi Hirose of Ohio State university will be a member of the 1948 U. S. Olympic swimming team. . . . Another Nisei who may be representing the U. S. at the Olympic Games in Boston is Emerick Ishikawa of York, Pa., formerly of Hawaii, who is the National AAU weight-lifting champion in the featherweight division. Ishikawa competed with the U. S. weightlifting team in Paris last year.

Candidate . . .

Wat Misaka, one of the most popular students on the University of Utah campus, was named last week as the nominee for student body vice-president on a ticket sponsored by independent student groups in the May 2 primaries . . . The Nisei Courier, only Nisei paper in Chicago, backed Democrat Martin Kennelly in the city's recent election . . . Besides George Yamaoka of New York, another Nisei attorney is serving on the defense panel in the war crimes trial in Tokyo. He is George Koshi of Denver, who received the War Department assignment to prepare a defense for a civilian guard charged with mistreating Allied prisoners.

Colorado Issei are now eligible for fishing licenses as a result of the state legislature's action in passing the bill sponsored by Sen. Arthur Brooks, Jr., R., Denver. The Brooks bill amended the fish and game code of the state which included a wartime provision denying fishing licenses to aliens of Japanese ancestry . . . Thirty-five residents of the Winona trailer camp at Burbank, emergency home of 900 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, already have informed FPHA authorities they are interested in purchasing the trailer homes in which they are living if the Winona project is discontinued on June 30.

"Not as I Remembered . . ."

A SKETCH

By Sue Kunitomi

Last night it had been fun. It was like pre-evacuation days in Little Tokyo. She had been glad she went to the social. There were so many familiar faces and the dance floor was waxed smoothly. There's nothing wrong with me, she said to herself on the subway going home. She smiled, remembering one partner who had recognized her as a former neighbor in California. "I've known you since you were knee-high to a grasshopper," he said and she had laughed gaily up at him. They had questioned each other about high school classmates, their neighbors and their own families. How scattered their group was, they reflected; yet what a small world this is.

Last night her thoughts had somersaulted back to the years in Los Angeles. The yearly "kenjin-kai" picnics, the Japanese school "un-o-kai," the roller skating parties at the Shrine, the weiner-bakes at Del Ray and Redondo beaches . . . Hurrying through Little Tokyo because she felt conspicuous and yet drawn into the web of the ghetto through her love of things Japanese.

Her family owned a floral shop. Her father and mother operated it while she and her brother attended school; Jim at USC and Kim in high school. Life had been pleasant with their circle of friends. Ugly scars of prejudices were still not prominent enough to leave their mark. Then Dad was injured in an auto accident. Jim took over the shop with Dad supervising from a wheelchair. It hadn't been more than a year later that marked her graduation from high school followed by war and evacuation.

In the relocation center, all youngsters had rebelled. Gradually they had reconciled themselves but Kim kept rebelling silently. She lived in a world of books at the library while other girls attended classes in flower arrangement and tea ceremony. Soon she and the librarian engaged in long discussions. Her tall and blonde friend was a source of hope.

On her birthday the family had given her the biggest surprise of her life. They presented her with half of their savings and told her to leave camp, enroll in a midwestern college.

"Even for a year," Jim had said, because he wanted to join the army. "I'll look after the folks."

The year had stretched another six months and ended all too soon, but the ties of friendship with Doris Collier, Rose Martin and others hadn't. They were always passing through Chicago, wiring her to meet them for lunch, staying for a week-end. Her mother often brought out the folding bed for them. Jim had gone to war and returned; their life in Chicago had brought some measure of contentment. Looking after Dad, keeping up her studies at night meant busy days for Kim. Her contacts with her Nisei friends had become few and far between.

Last night had been her first Nisei contact in over a year. And today, she had come to see the basketball tournament. The glow was still there as she watched the first game on the court below. Betty sat beside her, tense with excitement. It was close to the end of the third game when Kim felt a vague dissatisfaction. Something tugged at her. It asked, "What are you doing here?" It appeared in her face and in that instance Betty's glance met hers.

"What's the matter?" she inquired.

"I don't know, Betty," she said. "All of a sudden I feel like a

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Midwest Area JACL Leaders Will Hold Meeting in Chicago

CHICAGO—The initial meeting of the Midwest District Council of the JACL will be held on April 26 and 27 in Chicago. Chapters in the Midwest region, which include St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and Twin Cities, have been invited to send two official delegates as well as boosters.

The council will open its session Saturday afternoon on April 26 at 1:30 p.m. at the Central YMCA, 19 S. La Salle street. The Chicago chapter will be host to the delegates at a dinner on Saturday night. The Sunday sessions will begin at 10 a.m. at the Lawson YMCA, Chicago and State streets, and the council will adjourn at 5 p.m.

Special guests to this organizational meeting of the first district council east of the Mississippi will be Hito Okada of Salt Lake City, national president of the JACL; Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination committee, and Scotty Tsuchiya, Southern California JACL regional representative. Okada, Masaoka and Tsuchiya will lead a discussion on how the chapters of the Midwest region can effectively support the ADC national legislative program.

Mike Masaoka will remain

through Monday, April 28, on which day he will speak before a large gathering of representatives from many organizations in Chicago in the field of race relations, business, labor, religion, civic activity and welfare, and members of the Chicago chapter of JACL. The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. promptly at the Loop YWCA, 59 East Monroe, on Monday, April 28. Issei and Nisei from the Chicago Japanese American community are welcome to attend this meeting, which is open to the public. Masaoka's topic will be "Displaced Americans and Their Problems." His talk will be followed by a question and answer period.

Hito Okada, Satow To Attend First Midwest Council

Hito Okada, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, and Masao Satow, acting national secretary, will attend the first meeting of midwest district chapters in Chicago April 26 and 27, it was announced this week in Salt Lake City by the National JACL.

While in Chicago, Okada and Satow will confer with Mike Masaoka, director of the ADC; Tats Kushida, midwest regional representative, and Scotty Tsuchiya, Los Angeles representative.

Okada will speak at a special meeting on Monday to representatives of national and civic organizations. The meeting will be arranged by the Anti-Discrimination committee of the Chicago JACL.

Okada and Satow will leave Salt Lake City April 25 for the Chicago meeting.

New Church Group To Hold First Meeting

FRESNO, Calif. — The "20-40 Group," composed of some 75 members of Christian churches in the Fresno area, will hold its initial dinner meeting at the Victoria cafe in Fresno Friday evening, April 25.

The Rev. George Aki will be chairman for the evening. The Rev. Seido Ogawa of Los Angeles, executive secretary of the Congressional Commission on Christian Democracy, will be the speaker.

In charge of other arrangements will be the Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Fukushima, guests; Harry Hiraoka, Yuri Matsumoto, Frank Sakohira, Hiro Kusakai, reception; Dr. Henry Kazato, Misawo Uyeoka, Kiyo Sanbongi, registration; Velma Yemoto, singingspiration; and Mrs. Sachi Toshiyuki, pianist.

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Chinen: THEY WERE SO YOUNG

(Continued from page 2)

I saw the doctor and aid-men remove their steel helmets.

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. The chaplain voiced the prayer. The pale, gasping boy tried to follow the chaplain. "Our—Father—our—Father—our—" faltered.

"Our Father who art in Heaven, Toshio. Who art in Heaven? Silently, desperately we urged him on. "Who art in Heaven?" it was no use. He gave a few short breaths and then stopped breathing.

I did not know what to do. I wanted to cry, but there were no tears. Toshio was my buddy—my "roommate." It was hard to believe that he was dead. Only an hour ago, Toshio and I were laughing and joking together.

Toshio had been a handsome lad, with wavy hair and round eyes. Back in his school days he was twice chosen to be school's king in the May Day festivals. But now he had a large and ugly shrapnel gash on the left side of his neck. His hair was thick with blood.

Toshio was only 18 when he volunteered for combat. He had a vague idea, but he wasn't sure what it was all about. He signed his name on the list because his high school teacher told him it was the right thing to do. But where was the teacher now? Sending young kids to join the army to fill the quota that he could avoid the draft? Toshio had no hatred for anyone. He did not want to kill. He had been brought up to love all mankind. His plans after the war was to go into the diplomatic service—to work for a lasting peace!

Toshio and I had been together since we first left Camp Seaside, Mississippi, in January. Side by side we went sight-seeing in Washington, D. C., walking through the slushy snow; we slept side by side in the Naval Transport travelling across the Atlantic at which time we were both deathly sea-sick; and we shared blankets in the dirty, filthy 40 & 8, from Casablanca to North Africa. Then in Italy we stayed close together. We cheered each other up, when the days ahead looked blue. In the morning made toast for him; Toshio made the coffee. We confided our deepest secrets to each other. "Someday, we will both come home here, Johnnie, and look the battle ground over," Toshio used to say, making plans for the future.

But now Toshio lay sleeping under the blanket—never waken again. I was stunned. I felt lost. Toshio had been a wonderful fellow—well liked by everyone. He could have done so much for the world. Why did he have to die? Why didn't God watch over him? Why? Why? WHY?

(To Be Continued.)

Booth Charges U.S. Agency Recognizes Race Covenants

LOS ANGELES—Nobody lives in Little Tokyo by choice — and those who had to settle there can't get out because of legal iron curtains hung around the rest of Los Angeles.

So said G. Raymond Booth, director of the Council for Civic Unity, at a conference this week in Pilgrim House on problems of the Little Tokyo-Bronzeville area, according to a report in the Los Angeles Daily News.

"Restrictive covenants already close many areas of southern California to non-Caucasians, and one of the most dangerous developments of recent years is the imposing of such covenants on raw, undeveloped land," Booth said.

"Why, even the federal govern-

ment, through the FHA, is insisting on restrictive covenants which will lend money to finance housing."

Dr. Henry Cooke of Claremont college, discussion leader, pointed out that the city and county are affected by conditions in Little Tokyo almost as directly as residents of the area.

Problems of overcrowding, disease, unemployment and crime are a drain upon city and county resources, Dr. Cooke said, and to the best interests of the area to combat these conditions in Little Tokyo.

"In a disintegrated community like Little Tokyo, with practically no leadership of its own, outside groups must lead the way," said.

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Separate Schools for Mexican Children Ruled Illegal by Ninth District Federal Court

SAN FRANCISCO—In an unanimous opinion on April 14 the circuit court of appeals ruled California school officials have no legal right to segregate Mexican children of Mexican or Latin descent under a California school code which permits the segregation of children of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and Mongolian extraction.

The court unanimously rejected an appeal filed by trustees of the Westminster, Garden Grove, Santa Ana and El Modena school districts and Orange county to a lower federal court decision which held that action of the school officials compelling Mexican children to attend separate schools was unlawful.

The Japanese American Citizens League was among a number of organizations which filed briefs as amici curiae, opposing the segregation policy. Other groups included the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Lawyers' Guild.

The case was the first not directly affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in which the JACL participated.

In rejecting the appeal of the school officials, the circuit court affirmed the federal court and the grand jury of southern California to consider indictment of the trustees.

The court's main opinion, however, did not deal with the legality of the California education code under which the segregation of 5000 Mexican children had been practiced in Orange county schools. The court ruled that Mexican children were of the Caucasian race and did not come under the California law which provided for the segregation, under certain conditions, of Indians and certain Asians. Divisions of races has never been held legal, the court declared.

Chicago Resettlers Committee Pushes Membership Drive

CHICAGO—An intensive campaign is now being conducted by the Chicago Resettlers Committee for new membership. Joe Koide, membership chairman, announced this week.

Koide stressed the necessity of a large membership in carrying out the group's program for expanding the social, recreational and educational outlet for persons of Japanese ancestry who have resettled in the Chicago area.

Mrs. Setsuko Nishi, sociologist, and a member of the committee, declared that the question of social recreational organization has reached a critical stage for resettlers in the Chicago area.

It was reported that a full-time recreational director would be appointed by the Chicago Resettlers committee soon.

Weber Residents Urged to Reclaim Surrendered Goods

OGDEN, Utah—Persons of Japanese ancestry in Weber county who surrendered cameras, radios and other items under wartime military regulations were invited this week to claim the articles by Sheriff Mac M. Wade.

Sheriff Wade said that the material was turned over to the United States marshal and has been stored in Room 205 in the Federal building in Salt Lake City.

Observing that a number of residents apparently had abandoned hope of recovering their goods, Wade said the government will produce the items or reimburse the former owner, provided he can prove ownership.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kawamura a girl, Peggy Ann, on March 25 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nagahiro a boy on April 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Inaba, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goro Omata, Sanger, Calif., a boy on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shintaku a girl, Katherine, in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shintaku a girl, Donna Ray, in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Art Kaneko a boy, Donald, in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Sakai a boy on April 10 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Itsuki Takeuchi a girl on April 2 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Ota, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on March 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shigeto Sakahara, West Los Angeles, Calif., a girl on March 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Inana a boy on April 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. James I. Ito a boy on April 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chris Sasaki, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Kawahara, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on March 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seyichi Kiyomoto, Reedley, Calif., a girl on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Morita, Fowler, Calif., a girl on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Itano a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shuichi Nakamishi twins, Jack and Julie, in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Kawai a girl, Andrea Lea, on March 13 in Chicago.

To Dr. and Mrs. Kunio Suzuki a boy on March 6 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi L. Kataoka, Yuba county, Calif., a girl on April 2.

DEATHS

Glen Jun Hirohata on April 13 in Mesa, Ariz.

Kamekichi Miyasaki on April 9 in Fort Lupton, Colo.

Tsuzuki Ito, 56, on April 5 in San Diego, Calif.

George Teruhiko Mishima, 28, on March 19 in Chicago.

Katsuzo Imatsu on April 8 in San Francisco.

Tomejiro Kitagawa, 69, of 2480 Grant St., Ogden, Utah, on April 13.

Frank M. Wakida, 36, on April 4 in Fresno, Calif.

Yoshizo Iwai, 69, on March 26 in Chicago.

Takeshi Kikuchi, 70, on April 13 in Los Angeles.

Tsunematsu Fujita, 59, on April 3 in Morgan Hill, Calif.

Ishimatsu Hayashi in Chicago on March 31.

Nobuko Sawabe, 23, on April 5 in Santa Clara, Calif.

Mrs. Kotoma Yueno Iwoa, 19, on March 27 in Price, Utah.

Fred J. Nagata, 80, on April 9 in Tulare, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Michi Kawamata to Kanger Komaru on April 6 in Denver.

Betty Narasaki to Fujio Ishiguro on March 17 in Greeley, Colo.

Kimiye Kuromiya to Ted Furuya on March 28 in Pasadena, Calif.

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Plan Formation Of New ADC Unit in Chicago

Gordon, Tanaka
Head Organization
Of New Group

CHICAGO—Plans for the formation of the Chicago JACL-Anti-Discrimination committee were discussed at a meeting held at the former CYO center at 1110 N. La Salle on Wednesday, April 9.

Harold Gordon and Togo Tanaka, temporary co-chairmen of the Chicago JACL-ADC outlined the purpose and function of the organization. In a spirit of commendable cooperation, many interesting questions and valuable suggestions were offered by the representatives of numerous Japanese American organizations and churches.

Representing the JACL were Jack Nakagawa, Noboru Honda and Dr. R. Mas Sakada; Rev. G. M. Kubose and M. Kuki from the Chicago Buddhist church, George Kita from the First Baptist church, Ben Chikaraishi from the Midwest Buddhist church, N. Maeda from the Zen Buddhist church, J. Fukuda from the Mutual Aid society, Corky Kawasaki from the Chicago resettlers' committee, R. Grundel from Friendship House, F. Fitzgerald and J. Sandberg from the Triple I, Rev. Kuroda from the Moody church, Rev. Oyama from the Japanese Church of Jesus Christ, and Masamori Kojima from the Chicago Shimpou.

Yayeko Murakami to Toshio Nakamura on April 12 in Los Angeles. Lily Umekubo to Yoshio Mamiya on April 6 in Chicago.

Rae Takeuchi to T. Okawa in Portland, Ore.

Suzuko Shimoide of Kingsburg, Calif., to Shizu Yamamura of Seattle on April 5.

Mitsue Saguchi to Masami Nakachi on March 29 in Chicago.

Mary Inouye to Henry Kiyomura in Chicago.

Alice Nakatomi to Seichi Otani on April 2 in Sacramento.

Fumiko Katayama, Orosi, Calif., to Yukio Niino, Fresno, on April 5.

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Legality of Oregon Anti-Alien Land Law Tested in Suit Filed By Japanese American Ex-GI

PORTLAND, Ore.—The first test of the constitutionality of Oregon's Alien Land law, which prohibits alien Japanese from ownership and lease of farm property, is expected following filing of a suit in Multnomah county circuit court by Kenji Namba, 22, a World War II combat veteran, and his father, Etsuo Namba, 59, a native of Japan.

The two seek to lease a 62-acre farm near Gresham. The suit asks a judgment declaring the law unconstitutional.

Defendants are John B. McCourt, Multnomah county district attorney, and George Neuner, attorney general of Oregon.

The complaint was filed by the Nisei ex-GI who served with the 442nd Combat Team in Italy; his father, a native of Japan, who came to the United States for permanent residence in 1908, and by Florence C. Donald, owner of the Gresham farm which the Nambas seek to lease.

The suit alleges that sections of the Oregon Alien Land law are discriminatory in that they deprive alien Japanese of the right to hold an interest in land while aliens eligible to citizenship have that right.

The sections in question were passed in 1932.

This will be the first test case of the Oregon laws.

The suit will also test an amendment to the Alien Land law which was passed in 1945 and which Kenji Namba has been advised he, his father and the property owner will violate if the elder Namba

moves onto the land with him. The complaint states that this section declares it to be a crime to enter into a contract made in the name of a wife or child of an alien ineligible to citizenship or anyone with knowledge that such an "ineligible alien" will occupy or enjoy the land.

The plaintiffs are asking a declaratory judgment declaring the 1923 law and the 1945 amendment unconstitutional and in contravention to the 14th Amendment.

The plaintiffs are represented by Verne Dusenberry and Allan Hart.

Nisei Fighter Wins 6th Army Championship

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—Satoru Wakabayashi of the Second infantry division won the Sixth army boxing championship in the featherweight division, when he out-punched Robert Fowler, 124, of Fort Ord on April 11 in the tournament finals at Fort Lewis.

Wakabayashi, a native of Honolulu, was the only Japanese American in the tournament to win a division championship.

Harry Fujimoto, 112-pounder from Turlock, Calif., representing Fort Worden, lost in the finals of the flyweight division to William Balalaos of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Shimizu Weds Kanae Akiyama

NEW YORK CITY—The marriage of Miss Emiko Shimizu, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Sojiro Shimizu of 345 East 58th street, to Kanae Akiyama, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Shosuke Akiyama, was held April 12 at the Japanese Christian Institute with the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale officiating.

The bride is a graduate of Beaver college and Columbia university. Mr. Akiyama, graduate of Kenyon college, is sales and production manager of Andors Lithograph company.

Club Meeting

CHICAGO—Mrs. Walter Kawamura presided over the March meeting of the Japanese American Women's club of Chicago. After a brief business session, the group held a smorgasbord dinner at the Sweden House. Mary Catherine Doolin was in charge of arrangements.

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Efforts of Girl to Serve U. S. Rewarded by Citizenship Bill Sponsored by Minnesota Solon

ST PAUL, Minn.—Senator Ball, R., Minn., has introduced a 100-word bill to give citizenship to Mary Gemma Kawamura but behind this short measure is a file of thousands of words in Ball's office, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press reported on April 13.

It recounts the futile efforts of Miss Kawamura to enlist in this country's armed forces during the war. She was born in Japan 28 years ago, but was brought to the United States at the age of 16 months.

Evacuated inland after the outbreak of war, she relocated in Minneapolis, where she joined the staff of St. Mary's hospital.

For five years she tried to get into the Army Nurses' corps, the WAVES and the WAVES. She couldn't make it. Regulations forbade it.

Today—with the war over—she is in Tokyo, at the request of Allied headquarters in Japan. She is an instructor in nursing arts and sciences at the demonstration school in Tokyo.

The bill to give her citizenship was introduced by Sen. Ball without the knowledge of Miss Kawamura.

This came about, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press reported, after Sen. Ball had talked with Dr. Paul Henshaw of Tennessee, one of a group of medical men sent to Japan to observe the effects on Japanese who survived the atom bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He met Miss Kawamura in Japan.

He told the senator she is "doing more to teach democracy and our way of life to the Japanese than anyone else I observed over there."

One of the first letters received from her by Ball during the early part of the war said:

"Before the war, and more so since, I have had the desire to serve. My attempts to enter the Red Cross have been futile due to my alien status. I have written the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, requesting his assistance."

Subsequently she wrote the senator several letters, all asking him to do what he could toward getting her into some type of service.

Tulare Pioneer Dies of Illness

TULARE, Calif.—Fred J. Nagata, 80-year-old pioneer resident of Tulare county, died on April 9 of illness.

Nagata had resided in Tulare county for 45 years.

Sons Stop Father From Assault

BOULDER, Colo.—Because his two sons stopped him just in time, an Issei, R. Yamanishi, is today held in jail on charges of assault rather than murder.

Yamanishi, 52, attempted to wield a knife upon his employer, Paul Kane, on April 8, but was seized in time by his two sons.

The Issei will be given a mental hearing in the county court.

Donation

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles regional JACL office this week acknowledged receipt of a \$50 donation from Mrs. Shigeko Ito of 2035 First street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in memory of her late husband.

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North California JACL Council Meets Sunday

SAN FRANCISCO—Legislative matters affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry will be discussed at the first 1947 meeting of the northern California district council of the JACL on April 20 in San Francisco at the regional JACL offices in the Booker T. Washington center.

Joe Grant Masaoka, who attended Senate sessions last week in Sacramento as a representative of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, will report on legislative questions concerning the Nisei.

For the first time since the war representatives from the Stockton, Fresno and Sacramento areas are expected to attend the meeting, according to Cosma Sakamoto, Loomis, chairman of the district council group.

Masaoka declared that the Senate bill which would appropriate \$200,000 toward the investigation and prosecution of persons of Japanese ancestry under the alien land law was "racist legislation" of serious concern to Japanese Americans. Masaoka noted that the legislature had passed a similar bill and that the same map was passed the former bill were still in the senate.

"Passage of the discriminatory appropriations bill would threaten the security of all real property owned by American citizens of Japanese ancestry in California," Masaoka said.

Bob Takeshita Wins 15th Straight Bout

HONOLULU—Robert Takeshita, Hawaii's latest fistic star, won his 15th bout in a row here on March 31, when he defeated Ray Salas of Oakland, Calif., by a TKO in the eighth round of their scheduled 10-round welterweight bout before 5600 fans at the Civic auditorium.

Takeshita will leave for the mainland soon to begin an extensive campaign for national recognition.

Government Rejects Request To Drop "Enemy Alien" Label

WASHINGTON—The JACL's request that the designation "enemy alien" be dropped as a classification for Japanese nationals of demonstrated loyalty to the United States has been rejected by the government, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee learned this week.

Replying for both President Truman and the attorney general, Thomas M. Cooley, II, director of the alien enemy litigation section of the justice department, regretfully advised Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, that the JACL suggestion could not be carried through.

"There is now pending in the courts considerable litigation in cases falling under the alien enemy act of 1798," Mr. Cooley wrote. "Until the function of that

act has been fulfilled, it will be impossible to eliminate the classification of enemy alien, upon which enforcement of the act depends. You may be sure that the department is well aware of the fact that the great majority of alien enemies of all nationalities is entirely loyal, but there remain a few who can not be so regarded, and hence the classification must be continued for the time being."

This explanation was in reply to letters addressed to the president and the attorney general by Masaoka urging them to terminate immediately the wartime classification of Japanese nationals as "enemy aliens." He pointed out that the war was over and that this arbitrary classification was working an injustice on many Japanese nationals who were loyal to the United States.

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