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Outline Vigorous Campaign Against California Bill For Alien Land Law Prosecutions

FRENCH PAPER CAPS TREATMENT OF CANADA NISEI

MONTREAL, Que. — Flagrant injustices have been committed against Japanese Canadians whose loyalty to this country never was in doubt," the Montreal Matin, leading French language newspaper, declared last week.

The Matin said that a complete report on the subject of Japanese Canadians should have been presented to Parliament since the end of hostilities.

"In the absence of undeniable proof to the contrary," the Matin said, "the public will be under the impression that we haven't any respect at all for the Japanese, even those who were sympathetic to this country."

The paper asked that justice be rendered to the victims "and those responsible should be punished."

Chicago City Club Supports Evacuee Bill

Civic Body Passes Resolution Favoring Issei Citizenship

CHICAGO—The Issei naturalization and evacuation claims bills were given the backing of the City Club of Chicago on April 22 in a resolution which asked that the United States wipe out any discrimination "based solely on the ground of national origin."

The resolution was passed by the City club after a talk by Tats Kushiida, midwest regional JACL director, to the race relations committee of the City club. Kushiida discussed the JACL-ADC program.

The City club noted that American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry proved their loyalty to the United States "both in the armed forces and on the home front."

The resolution also stated that certain state laws discriminate against Americans of Japanese descent on the basis of national origin and that various discriminatory statutes are "often invoked" against Japanese aliens on the grounds that they are ineligible to citizenship.

The resolution specifically recommended passage of HR 2112, a bill giving naturalization rights to resident Japanese alien parents of American veterans, as well as resident alien parents of other American veterans; HR 2766, creating an evacuation claims commission within the Department of Interior to adjudicate property losses caused by the enforced evacuation; and HR 2933 and its companion bill, S 1065, extending the rights

Masaoka Says Proposed Fund Contradicts Will Of People of State

SAN FRANCISCO—A vigorous campaign against the California Senate proposal to appropriate an additional \$200,000 to carry on the prosecution of Alien Land law cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry was endorsed by delegates attending the first 1947 meeting of the northern California district council of the JACL on April 20.

The political and economic consequences of the passage of SB 1453 were discussed at the meeting by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional JACL director, and Henry Takata, Sacramento attorney.

Masaoka declared that state Senate passage of the special appropriation would be a contradiction to the expressed will of the people of California, who defeated the Alien Land law amendment initiative, Proposition 15, last November.

He declared that the present campaign to escheat the properties of Japanese Americans has had the effect of clouding the titles of all property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry. Title insurance companies, he said, generally refuse to insure property where the name of a person of Japanese ancestry appears in the chain of title.

"Before an American of Japanese ancestry in California can sell his home or farm, he must file suit against the state to remove any cloud upon his title, at a cost of \$300 or more for the legal action," Masaoka said. "No other American citizen is required to go to this trouble and expense in order to transfer real property."

He also declared that Alien Land law suits had been invoked against property owned by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and described the enforcement of the law as "legalized persecution" of members of the Japanese American group.

A leaflet campaign similar to that undertaken by the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee against Proposition 15 was outlined as part of the opposition to the proposed Senate appropriation. It was stressed that the legislative activity would be carried on by JACL-ADC.

Delegates to the meeting pledged intensive drives to raise \$20,000 in Northern and Central California for the Washington office of the Anti-Discrimination committee.

Masaoka asked chapters to extend full support to the Anti-Discrimination committee's program.

It was noted that the financial drives already have been completed in the Salinas, San Mateo and Placer areas, but that the campaigns have just gotten under way in other districts.

of the attorney general in staying deportation in hardship cases.

Masaoka Named Consultant to President's Civil Rights Unit

Will Discuss Nisei Question on May 1 At Committee Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, has been named a consultant to President Truman's committee on civil rights, it was announced this week by the Washington office of the ADC.

Masaoka's was the first appointment made in the field of race relations and civil liberties by the presidential commission. The committee was created early this year to study and combat the growing tide of racism in the United States.

He will meet with members of

the committee for the first time on May 1, when he will discuss various problems pertaining to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The committee will study employment, education and housing discrimination, as well as the responsibility of federal agencies in the protection of civil rights.

The committee is headed by Charles E. Wilson. John S. Dickey and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., are vice chairmen. Committee members include Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, James B. Carey, Morris L. Ernst, Rabbi Roland D. Gittelsohn, Frank P. Graham, the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Charles Luckman, Francis P. Mathews, Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, Boris Shifkin, Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Channing H. Tobias.

Taro Yashima's Books Published In New York

NEW YORK—Taro Yashima, whose "The New Sun" was published in 1943, is the author of a new book issued this week by Henry Holt and Co.

The book, "The Horizon Is Calling," uses the same technique of drawings and explanatory text which was used by Yashima in his first work.

Yashima, a noted artist and cartoonist in Japan and an active anti-militarist, came to the United States with his wife in 1940. During the war he served in OSS while Mrs. Yashima was employed by OWI.

Suyehira Heads Veterans Post In Idaho City

Japanese American Elected to Command Emmett VFW Group

EMMETT, Idaho—Henry Suyehira recently was elected commander of the Emmett post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, succeeding the outgoing commander, Lloyd Lytle.

The Nisei veteran of the Pacific campaign will be installed as commander in the near future. He is the second Nisei to be elected commander of a VFW post in recent months. Elmer Ogawa was elected commander of the Merrick, N. Y., post of the VFW on March 20.

Mr. Suyehira, who has been a member of the Emmett VFW since Dec., 1945, served overseas for 39 months with military intelligence in the Aleutians, Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines. During the past year he has been officer of the day of the Emmett post.

One other Nisei veteran, George Hosada, is a member of the Emmett VFW, while three girls are members of the VFW auxiliary, and recently were elected to offices in the organization. They are Elsie Hosada, secretary; Mrs. Henry Suyehira, treas.; and Suyemi Hosada, historian.

Urge Indemnification For Losses Suffered By Evacuee Group

NEW YORK — Indemnification for losses sustained by Japanese Americans as a result of the West Coast evacuation of 1942 was urged here recently at a convention of the American Federation of International Institutes and associated councils, centers and leagues.

The convention also went on record against discrimination on the basis of race or country of origin under the naturalization and immigration laws.

Cortez Issei Group Seeks First Papers

CORTEZ, Calif.—Issei members of twenty-seven families in the Cortez area, practically the entire resident alien population of Japanese ancestry, last week filed for first papers for United States citizenship, it was reported here by Ichiki Motoki, executive director of the Civil Rights Defense Union.

Alameda Soldier Wins Commission

MONTEREY, Calif.—T/4 James Haratani of Alameda, Calif., recent graduate of the Military Intelligence language school at the Presidio of Monterey, was scheduled to receive a commission in the rank of 2nd lieutenant this week.

T/4 Haratani was inducted into the army on March 7, 1946, and received his basic training at Camp Robinson, Ark. He was then transferred to the Military Intelligence Service language school.

He will be sent to Japan for future assignment with the occupation forces.

Ask Congress Action to Remove Race Discrimination From Federal Deportation Statutes

Masaoka, Rev. Sherman Burgoyne Appear In Support of Justice Department Bill; American Legion, VFW Groups Oppose Proposal

WASHINGTON—Appearing before the Standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House Judiciary Committee on April 21, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee and the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne of Hood River, Oregon, testified in favor of H. R. 2933, the Justice Department bill that removes race discrimination from federal deportation laws.

Masaoka spoke after representatives of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars had opposed the bill. He introduced Rev. Burgoyne after completing his testimony.

Committeemen who heard the testimony were Congressmen Frank Fellows, chairman, Rep., Me.; John M. Robison, Rep., Ky.; Louis E. Graham, Rep., Pa.; Ed Gossett, Dem., Tex., and Frank L. Chelf, Dem., Ky.

The first witness was Edward J. Shaughnessy, special assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, who explained the provisions of the bill. He urged its enactment as it had the approval of the Justice department.

The national legislative director of the American Legion placed his organization squarely against the bill, declaring that they were opposed to any bill that liberalizes present immigration and deportation laws. He accused the supporting organizations of trying to protect illegal entrants, many of whom were criminals and types not desired in this country.

He was followed by the vice chairman of the Legion Americanism committee. Reading from a prepared statement, he outlined the part the Legion had played in developing present immigration and deportation policies. He pointed out that his organization had consistently opposed any liberalization of these laws and lashed out at the section in H. R. 2933 that would grant the Attorney General the discretion to suspend the deportations of aliens who had resided continuously in the United States for seven years. He charged that this was rewarding law violators and evaders by placing a premium in dodging the immigration officials. He also objected to permitting the Attorney General to suspend the deportations of "dangerous people" like the Japanese on the same basis as for other peoples. He declared that this was just trying to open the door to their eventual immigration here.

The assistant legislative director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars followed the Legion representatives. From a prepared statement, he charged the proposed bill was backed by powerful money interests who wanted to open up immigration to all kinds of people and to prevent the deportation of undesirable aliens. He, too, specifically opposed any type of statute of limitations being set up to prevent the deportation of any alien and also the removal of the race discriminations in the present laws. He asked the government not to tamper any more with laws that were already too liberal in their application; he urged a general tightening up of all deportation laws in order that the several hundred thousand illegal entrants might be deported immediately.

Mike Masaoka, speaking extemporaneously, opened his presentation by charging that the national representatives of the Legion and the VFW did not represent the views of all its members, suggesting that when World War II veterans were able to be heard that "the traditional policies of these old veterans groups would be changed to conform to the changed conditions in this country and the world."

He then pointed out that as far as the Japanese were concerned, most of them who are in the hardship cases were not "dangerous people or criminals who had entered this country illegally." He declared that most of them were legal entrants, treaty merchants, students, and visitors whose status was

changed by the war. He said that they had a record of demonstrated loyalty and that most of them had sons who served with distinction in the American Armed forces in the Pacific and in Europe. He asked that in all fairness and justice that these people be placed on the same basis as other prospective deportees.

Pointing out that the Attorney General was given discretionary powers, not mandatory, he urged the subcommittee to approve of the section providing that the deportations of aliens who had been in the United States seven or more years be suspended.

"The Attorney General, with all the investigative facilities of this government, should be in a better position than any other person or agency to determine whether a person should be permitted to remain after all these years here," Masaoka said.

He then pointed out that H. R. 2933 did not contain any mention of relief for those who had performed valuable war services for the United States. He urged that the language of the Judd (Walter H. Judd, Rep., Minn.) and Miller (George P. Miller, Dem., Calif.) bills on this subject be incorporated into the bill as another section. He recited the record of many Japanese nationals who had served in strategic intelligence services who were now subject to deportation.

Masaoka's last argument opposed the provisions of the bill that would eliminate private bills. Acknowledging that this privilege had been badly abused by both congressmen and those who had access to congressmen, Masaoka urged Congress to retain this prerogative and not to surrender it lest they lose all ability to cope with extraordinary situations in which the Congress might not agree with the interpretations of the Attorney General.

He cited the Soldier Brides Act as an example, pointing out that while the Justice department would not permit the entry of Japanese wives of American servicemen, individual congressmen were introducing private bills to permit such entry.

"Congress and not the Attorney General should be the last resort, for this is the way our government was established," Masaoka declared. "Congress must retain their right to correct individual injustices and hardship cases that a general law might arbitrarily bypass."

H. R. 2933 should be adopted, Masaoka urged, because it removes a patent and historic injustice and discrimination on our federal laws. "It is a step in the right direction and recognizes the great contributions made by the Japanese nationals to our total war effort," he concluded.

Rev. Burgoyne, stopping over in Washington after receiving the Thomas Jefferson award for the advancement of democracy last weekend in New York City, spoke from a prepared statement.

Declaring that he was "heartily in favor of any bill that eliminates race discrimination in any form and which tends to increase the dignity of individual men," the Hood River pastor said, "there is no valid reason to deny to these people (the Japanese) the same privileges as that accorded to others."

"I would like to state very briefly for the record that I have just come from the west coast and I am (Continued on page 3)

QUOTA FOR ASIA PEOPLES FAVORED BY N. Y. PAPER

NEW YORK—The Herald Tribune declared on April 23 in an editorial on "Asiatic Immigration" that there "never has been any sound reason to refuse to admit a few men and women each year under the quota system from any country in the Orient, or any sound reason to forbid them to become citizens."

"With the rise of nationalism in Asia, plus the current changes in old colonial empires, the good will of Asiatics is becoming more and more of consequence to the United States," the Herald-Tribune declared.

"If a few Asiatics are admitted each year under quotas, just as other residents are admitted, there should be favorable results in good will."

Property Sale Right At Issue in Court Case in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Attorney Fred Okrand of the firm of Wirin, Kido and Okrand last week filed a demurrer on behalf of the defendants in a suit brought in Superior court to prevent the Caucasian owner of property in Los Angeles from selling to a person of the Negro race.

Okrand's demurrer, filed on behalf of Edith Wilson and Minnie Allen, claimed that although the validity of racially restrictive covenants has been upheld, there is no law which prevents the sale of property to anyone because of race.

Okrand noted that a number of suits are now pending in the California Supreme court which will test the validity of restrictive covenants which prohibit the occupancy of homes by persons not of the Caucasian race.

Sgt. Spady Koyama To Be Honored At JACL Meeting

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tech. Sgt. Spady Koyama, former acting chairman of the Spokane AVC, will be honored at the April 28 dinner meeting of the Spokane JACL at the Spokane hotel.

Judge Raymond Kelly of the advisory board will be the guest speaker. Other members of the board will attend.

Reservations may be made by calling Joe Okamoto, president of the chapter, at R 3048. The dinner will begin at 6:30 p. m.

Denver JACL Holds Benefit Movie

DENVER — Proceeds from a Japanese motion picture show at the Kiva theater March 28 and 29 will be presented to the National JACL to aid in carrying on the JACL's ADC work in Washington, it was announced here this week by George Masunaga, president of the Denver chapter, which sponsored the program.

Masunaga expressed the chapter's gratitude to the Rocky Cinema company of Denver and the Nichibei Kinema company of Los Angeles for arranging loan of the films.

He also thanked girls who ushered at the performances. Assisting were Emi Katagiri, Fuzzy Yasuda, Grace Tsujisaka, Yoshi Yamaga, Nancy Ito, Joyce Chiba, Hiroko Asano, Beth Sato, Janet Sasahara, Yoko Yoshimura, Mami Katagiri, Helen Tanaka, Virginia Ito, Sumi Tashiro, May Kurachi, Bessie Onishi and Bessie Matsuda.

TORONTO GROUP HITS CONTROLS ON EVACUEE GROUP

TORONTO, Ont.—The continuation of government controls over the movements and residences of Japanese Canadians is not necessary for the success of the resettlement program, the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians declared last week in communications to members of Parliament.

The committee declared that the present restrictions were "a deterrent to successful resettlement in that they contribute to a feeling of insecurity and of isolation from the body of our society."

The Cooperative Committee urged opposition to government proposals for the continuation of restrictions on the movements of persons of Japanese ancestry and on commercial fishing by persons of Japanese descent.

They Were So Young

THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By—Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)
CHAPTER SEVEN

In combat, we were able to face most anything and still keep going forward. The bitter cold snow, the rain with its deep mud, the never-ending mountains and hills, the rivers and streams, the death-dealing exploding shells and the whipping bullets did not hold us back. They were only additional obstacles to overcome. But, there was one thing that did hit us hard—that almost broke our spirits and hearts!

One afternoon, while we were still occupying the shattered Italian buildings, Robert and I were playing checkers when, suddenly, Peter Tanabe yelled, "Gawddammit!" and jumped to his feet.

Robert and I ran over to him. "What's wrong?" asked Robert. "Look at this article. Look!" Peter threw the newspaper he was reading to the floor. "Those bastards!"

Robert picked the newspaper up. "American-Japanese Thrown Out of Barber Shop," read the banner-head. "Robert Sumida, veteran of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion, wearing the Purple Heart and still limping from the severe wounds received in action in Italy, was shoved out of a barber shop. The owner told him, 'We don't want Japs.'"

"Those damn SOB's," Peter kept on yelling. "I want to get hold of those punks."

We stopped reading. Robert lowered the paper and slowly shook his head. "Damnit," he cursed. "I've been fighting since October—through snow, mud and mountains—hoping for a better break for those back home. And, what happens? This!"

"That's not all," said Peter. "Let me tell you what happened to my family." Peter was one of the few mainland Nisei in our platoon. He was 5 feet 6 inches, solid, weighing about 160 pounds. He had dark hair, brown eyes, with curled eye-lashes that would have made him very lovely had he been a girl. He was on the quiet side, slow to anger; but, when he lost his temper, he was boiling mad. And, now, he had lost his temper!

"There are six in my family—my parents, two sisters, a kid brother in the 442nd Combat Team and myself. Before the war we had a fairly good flower business in California. The neighbors—all white—were nice and friendly. We had no trouble, although we heard of the anti-Japanese movement in other parts of the west coast.

"Then, the war came on December 7, 1941. You know the result. All those of Japanese descent were thrown out of the coast. Yes, we were thrown out of our homes—our homes which we had bought with hard-earned money—and which were supposed—get me—supposed to be protected by the Constitution. We were thrown out—not because we were traitors, not because we were criminals—but, because we were of Japanese descent.

"We were given one week to move out. Yes, they were very generous—they gave us one week to pack our things, to settle our business and sell our property. There was nothing we could do. Self-appointed law-enforcers threatened my parents several times.

"We were allowed to carry only a limited amount of our personal things; we were forced to sell the others at throw-away prices. You've heard of the Tanforan race track? That's where we were taken. The stables were our homes. You know how a barn stinks? There was horse manure, straw and dirt all over the damn place. We went on hands and knees to clean the place; but the stinking odor remained for a long time. We lived like animals.

"There was no privacy! Several families had to live under one roof—one family in one room. There was no chair, no table—no nothing. We had community kitchens and community latrines—out in the open, filthy and dirty. There were armed guards around the fence; we were not allowed to get out. We felt like criminals—disowned, disgraced!

"Things happened so fast that we were bewildered. We did not live; we merely existed—day by day—not knowing what the next day would bring. Death? Punishment? Another forced evacuation? Deportation? The rumors flew thick and fast. We did not know what to do. They young kids were running wild. No teachers, no education, no one to guide them."

Peter stopped talking. Everyone was quiet. Then, Peter continued. "My father died in the relocation center from a broken heart. I felt so damn hopeless, so miserable."

"It's a damn shame," said Robert. "I heard of these things before; but, I could not believe them!"

"It's true—every bit. And, there were guys who suffered more. Ask Edward."

"Why did you volunteer for combat, Peter?" I asked.

"It's this way, Johnnie. I thought over everything carefully. And, I came to the conclusion that the only way to prove our loyalty was with—blood. If my death means a better break for those back home, it shall not be in vain!"

Several of the other boys had joined us now. "I volunteered for the same reason," came in Edward, who was from Idaho. "I want to prove to some of these punks that I'm willing to give my life for the United States. But, sometimes, I wonder if it is worth while."

"Yeh!" said Mamoru Omano. "Remember back in the States—how we were called 'Japs'—'slant-eyed rats'? Remember the fights in Mississippi?"

"And, have you heard of the girl in Chicago who was refused admission to a hospital, because she was of Japanese descent?" I joined in.

"Sometimes I feel like throwing my rifle away and go home," said Peter. "But, things are so different here. Every one is so nice; race or religion means nothing. Roland Smith, an English-German, and Lloyd Peterson, a Swedish, are my close friends. They are coming to see me day after tomorrow."

"And, see how the 133 boys always share their meat supply with us?" added Richard.

"I guess that we have hopes," said Robert. "There is some good even in the worse of us. We have to rely on the broad-minded ones; we have to give them a combat record to fight with!"

"Right!" added Bill Yamashita. "We must fight like hell so that when we go back no one can say, 'What did they do during the war?'"

"Yeh," said Peter. "We must live up to the faith in us of the grand folks like George Grim of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mabel Van Ausdall of Ft. Madison, Iowa and Earl Finch of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and Miss Charlotte Hall of Honolulu, Hawaii."

"As yet, I haven't heard of Mr. Grim, Miss Hall or Mrs. Mabel Van Ausdall; but, I personally know Mr. Finch," said Edward. "He is one in a million."

"Say, I've heard a lot about Mr. Finch; but, I haven't had the chance to meet him," joined in Stan. "Can you tell me something about him?"

"Sure thing," I volunteered. "Earl Finch was born on December 16, 1915, at Ouett, Mississippi—the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Finch. He's on the blonde side, stands 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 170 pounds."

"Don't forget his big blue eyes and his irresistible smile with his low mellow voice," added Edward. "His smile—that's the thing that gets you."

"And did you know that Mr. Finch had a tough life as a youth?" I continued. "He worked his way through school as a bell hop and as owner of a riding academy."

"That tough life gave him his character to be a great man," said Robert. "Just like Abraham Lincoln."

"But," came in Stan again. "There are several big questions. Why did Mr. Finch take interest in the Nisei? Why not the other groups?"

"I once asked him the same question," I answered Stan. "And this is the answer he gave me. 'I have taken care of many British and French soldiers and many more of our own boys. But, I took special interest in the American-Japanese, whom I first met in April, 1943, at Hattiesburg, Mississippi—when I saw how they were being treated. Everyone took good care of the 'white soldiers' but they were treating the 'Buddhaheads' as though they were enemy soldiers. I felt that this wasn't fair. I felt that you boys should be given a chance to prove yourselves!'"

"All the boys think the world of him," came in Edward. "Remember that young kid who called for Mr. Finch, while dying in the bitter cold snow at Cassino? I'm told that he was an orphan whom Mr. Finch had befriended while he was training at Camp Shelby just before he left for combat. And, remember Kenneth Saito's last message—'Goodbye to Mr. Finch?' I wonder how many times that message has been repeated and how many times it will be repeated before the war is over!"

Everyone kept quiet for awhile. Then, Peter added. "When the FBI and Military Intelligence first heard of Mr. Finch's interest in us, they figured that he must be a Nazi spy. They couldn't believe that anyone could have such a warm heart in this cruel world. And, they carefully investigated him. But, they found out that they were wrong. And, the War Department now relies a lot upon Mr. Finch's advice concerning the Nisei."

"Let me tell you of an incident that shows Mr. Finch's greatness," I said. "When Mr. Finch took the first group of Nisei soldiers to dinner—to a swanky place—at the end of the course finger bowls were brought out. Well, these boys had never seen these things before and they thought that the water was for drinking purpose. Thus, holding the bowls to their mouths, they drank the water. As the other diners gasped and the waiter started to say something, Mr. Finch said, 'It's O.K.' took hold of his own finger bowl and drank the water down!"

"Gosh," exclaimed Stan. "I hope that I have the chance to meet him someday."

He's a great guy," added Peter. "I would do anything for him."

"Me, too," echoed several of the other boys.

Yes, we all thought the world of Mr. Earl M. Finch, the "Old Man USO" from Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

(To Be Continued)

Honolulu Veterans Plan Carnival to Raise Building Fund

HONOLULU—A "Go for Broke" carnival was announced for June 7 to 14 in Honolulu last week in order to help raise funds for the proposed \$250,000 memorial clubhouse for Hawaiian ex-servicemen. The carnival will be sponsored by the 442nd Veterans' club and will be staged in Honolulu stadium. Earl M. Finch of Hattiesburg,

Memorial Rites Held For 442nd Soldier

PORTLAND, Ore.—Memorial services were held on April 17 for Stanley Oba, who was killed in action while fighting with the 442nd Infantry in Italy in 1945.

The rites for the son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Oba were held at the Fourth Methodist church.

Miss, and Tatsuro Matsuo, Honolulu theater manager, were appointed advisers for the carnival.

Resettlement Group Disbands in New York

Believe Objectives Substantially Fulfilled, Declares Peter Aoki

NEW YORK—The Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans, Inc., a private agency which carried on the stop-gap work made necessary in 1946 by the closing of the War Relocation Authority's office in 1946, was dissolved at a special meeting of the executive committee on April 8.

It was announced that the committee has "substantially fulfilled its initial purpose of filling the gap left by the government's closing of the WRA offices."

"What remains of such work has increased to a point where it alone could not justify continuation of the committee," Peter Aoki, its executive director, declared.

Aoki explained that the general integration of Japanese American residents in New York was another of the committee's purposes, but that "no sufficient interest was found" among members of the community to carry on the program.

Masaoka, Burgoyne Testify on Bills

(Continued from page 1)

to testify that there is a growing awareness among even the people there of the tremendous sacrifices made by persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien, to the total war effort of the United States. Many of us are named of our un-Christian-like un-American treatment of these Japanese people during the war and we are more interested than ever in seeing that they are given the kind of treatment they are entitled to," Rev. Burgoyne said.

Representatives of the AHEPA, Pan-Hellenic league, spoke in support of H. R. 2933, stressing the section regarding seven years continuous residence in the United States as an aid to Greeks subject to deportation.

Public hearings on this bill will be continued next week, Chairman Hays announced, when other organizations will testify in support of the bill.

Oregon Pastor Will Speak in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—The Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, Hood River minister and recent recipient of the Thomas Jefferson award of the Council Against Intolerance in America, will speak on the "role of the Nisei in American Communities" at a dinner meeting of the Los Angeles JACL on April 30 at 7 p.m. at the Kow Nan Low.

Three motion picture subjects on Japanese Americans, "Go for the Gold," "Challenge to Democracy" and "For Valor" also will be shown.

Yoshida Discusses Nisei at Conference

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Tats Kuroki, Midwest director of the JACL, discussed the problems of Japanese Americans at the annual conference of the Michigan Schoolmasters club on April 25 in Ann Arbor.

Yoshida was one of the speakers at a session on "Education for National Unity." The others were Rev. Theodore Brameld of the University of Minnesota and John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college.

Mike Masaoka Will Address Chicago Meeting on Monday

CHICAGO—Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL-Anti-Discrimination committee, will be a speaker at a meeting to be held on Monday, April 28, at the YWCA, 59 E. Monroe.

More than 150 organizations in the field of race relations, religion, labor, business, civic action, veterans, welfare and education have been invited to send representatives to this meeting.

Masaoka, who will also attend the Midwest district council on April 26 and 27, will discuss "Discrimination Against Japanese Americans and Their Problems." He will be introduced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, and national JACL sponsor. The meeting is open to the public.



NEW YORK CITY—The Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, Hood River's fighting minister, is shown here handing his "Jefferson" to James Waterman Wise, executive director of the Council Against Intolerance in America, as Mrs. Burgoyne watches during the April 13 presentation dinner at the Waldorf Astoria hotel. One of 15 Americans chosen as doing the most to promote democracy in America during 1946 by vote of over 500 service organizations and 1000 editors, Burgoyne was selected for his part in demanding that 16 Nisei names, erased from the Hood River war soldier memorial, be replaced.—ACME photo, courtesy of the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Hood River Minister Continues Crusade Against Anti-Nisei Bias

WASHINGTON—Speaking out against discrimination directed towards persons of Japanese ancestry at every opportunity, the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne of Hood River, Ore., continued his crusade against intolerance in the nation's capital last weekend.

Stopping over in Washington en route home after receiving the Thomas Jefferson award for public service in New York City on April 13, Rev. Burgoyne spoke over the radio, to congressmen, and to various meetings, describing his fight against the removing of the 16 names of Nisei soldiers from the Hood River community honor roll as a part of the larger fight against racial intolerance and bigotry.

"We still have a lot of unfinished business to do, and until we complete that business the torch handed us by our soldier boys in World War II must be carried high and ever forward," was his general theme.

On Friday, he spoke over station WRC, the NBC outlet for Washington. His broadcast was carried over the southern, eastern, and midwest networks of NBC. Sunday afternoon, he was interviewed over WQQW, one of the newest stations in the metropolitan area. These radio interviews were arranged by Bob Iki.

Sunday morning, he spoke to the Mount Vernon Place Methodist church at a youth meeting arranged by Kazume Ichijoji.

On Monday, he testified before the Standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House judiciary committee. He urged the removal of all discriminatory legislation based upon race. He also conferred with Senators Wayne Morse and Guy Cordon and Congressmen Walter Norblad, Harris Ellsworth and Lowell Stockman on the necessity of enacting an evacuation claims commission bill and repealing the race discrimination in our immigration and naturalization laws.

Tuesday morning, prior to his departure for Cincinnati, he addressed a special assembly at the Wilson Teachers college. This student assembly was arranged by Mrs. Claire Minami.

He also spoke at a regular JACL meeting Saturday night. Over 100 Washington Nisei and friends listened to him describe his experiences in Hood River and heard him urge them to support the national JACL movement as the most effective way in which to win their collective battles for security and a better America. Commissioner Dillon S. Myer, now of the Federal Public Housing authority, introduced Rev. Burgoyne to the JACL chapter members.

JACL Files Suit to Support Case of Japan-Born War Bride

LOS ANGELES—Attorney A. L. Wirin, special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League and the Legal Defense Fund, appeared in the Ninth Circuit court of appeals in Seattle last week in behalf of Helene Emile Bouiss, Japan-born war bride of John A. Bouiss, honorably discharged veteran.

The JACL also filed a brief as "friend of court" in the Bouiss case on grounds that it affected several cases involving American servicemen of Japanese descent who have married women of Japanese birth. Three of the marriages involve Nisei soldiers and Japanese Canadian women.

The JACL brief asks the court of appeals to uphold a decision by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, who granted a writ of habeas corpus in Mrs. Bouiss' behalf and ruled that the soldier brides act of 1945 applies to war brides of Japanese descent as well as of other ancestries.

The brief argues that the court of appeals should interpret the war brides act consistently with the present policy of the United States against discrimination because of race.

"Already this nation has committed itself generally, as a signatory to the United Nations charter, to the protection of 'human rights and fundamental' freedom for all, without distinction to race, sex, language or religion," the brief states. "More particularly, thus far, by armed force, we have induced the present Japanese government to adopt a 'Japanese Bill of Rights,' and directed it to 'remove restrictions of political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.'"

Stating that the United States has seen to it that the present Japanese constitution provides for equal treatment for all under the law, the brief suggests that "our judicial policy be consistent with our national policy, and that both, equally, should not tolerate discrimination because of race."

The McCormick decision in the Bouiss case was appealed by the Justice department. Mrs. Bouiss was held in the custody of Seattle immigration officers until the writ of habeas corpus was granted on July 25 of last year.

Her case was argued by Leo Levenson of Portland.

President's Civil Rights Group Urged by JACL-ADC to Protect Liberties, Property of Nisei

Request Attorney General to Appeal in Oyama Test Case on Behalf of Japanese Americans; Urge Implementing Federal Civil Rights Statutes

WASHINGTON—President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights was urged this week to protect and further the Civil and property rights of persons of Japanese ancestry and other minority groups in the United States in an 18 page statement submitted Wednesday by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The statement urges the presidential commission to strengthen and implement the federal civil rights statutes and to make them applicable to individual as well as official action, to recommend the enactment by Congress of the evacuation claims commission and naturalization on a non-racial basis bills, and to request the president to direct Attorney General Tom Clark to appear in the Oyama alien land law case before the United States Supreme Court on behalf of the Japanese American.

Noting that persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, have many problems in common with other minority and racial groups, the statement declares: "We know that whenever a person anywhere in the world, and especially here in the United States, is subjected to humiliation, persecution, or restriction because of his physical characteristics, his religion, or his ancestry, we as individuals and as a group are vitally concerned. For that discrimination may begin a chain of reaction that may, in time, engulf not only ourselves but every other person and group."

"With our fellow citizens, we believe in effective and enforceable federal legislation to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin in employment, in accommodations and facilities, in housing, and in opportunities. We believe that the national government should be empowered to protect the life, limb and property, as well as the rights, liberties and privileges of all Americans, especially in those areas where local enforcement either fails or is a travesty," the ADC declared.

While expressing an interest in general legislation for all groups, the ADC statement goes on to say: "At the same time, because of our own vivid experiences in World War II and because of our 'race,' we are well aware that in addition to the mutual problems we share with all minorities we have several that are peculiarly and exclusively our own."

Speaking of the evacuation, the Truman committee is advised that an un-American and un-democratic pattern, dangerous to our future as a nation, was developed in the midst of wartime hysteria.

"If a people with certain 'racial' characteristics or background can be singled out and persecuted, regardless of the circumstances, then no group or person is immune, even in our America, from such arbitrary action."

"If 'hate and hysteria' can be clothed in such vicious lies that basic civil rights and constitutional guarantees can be by-passed without fear or challenge, our vaunted freedoms are not real and deep-rooted."

In order that all citizens might know in advance whether "our presumed safeguards are merely fiction or actual bulwarks of our system of government," the committee is asked to re-examine the record and provide another opportunity for the Supreme Court of the United States to rule on the constitutionality of the evacuation.

Quoting liberally from Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug's letters to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate last month urging them to enact legislation creating an evacuation claims commission, the statement emphasizes that "While we are in hearty accord with the spirit motivating the introduction of an Evacuation Claims commission bill and the principles behind it, we suggest that the specific terms of the administration-sponsored legislation are not as liberal as would expect from the letters of the Secretary of the Interior. Nevertheless, in view of the practical political situation and the urgent need of many for immediate funds with which to rebuild our former businesses and homes on the west coast, we urge this committee to use its good offices to recommend to the Congress the immediate passage of the Evacuation Claims Commission bill now under consideration."

Arguing that naturalization problems are within the jurisdiction of the Truman committee, the statement declares: "... As long as 'ineligibility to citizenship' is used as an excuse to deny to some such basic civil liberties as earning a livelihood and the 'equal protection of the laws,' it is the concern of this committee and a challenge to its sincerity."

The fact that Japanese nationals, though they have a demonstrated record of loyalty, are barred from over a hundred fields of employment, professions and businesses is brought out and the committee is asked to recommend to the Congress the passage of law removing racial discrimination from our naturalization laws.

"The enactment of this legislation would remove the 'heart' from the discriminatory anti-Japanese laws of California and other western states. It would also remove the traditional 'excuse' used in enacting such prejudiced laws."

A major portion of the statement discussed the alien land law of California, describing the present interest of that state in escheat proceedings against American citizens of Japanese ancestry as a "concerted attempt to force another evacuation of the Japanese from California, this time by refusing to permit them to earn a living."

Declaring that the Alien Land law of California violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and he Civil Rights Statutes, the ADC statement calls upon the committee to recommend to the president that he direct the attorney general to appear in the Oyama hearings before the Supreme Court this fall and to argue that the entire law is unconstitutional and invalid.

Looting of Evacuee Property Cited by Canadian Legislator

Charge Custodian Neglected to Protect Goods of Evacuees

OTTAWA, Canada—Citing accounts of widespread looting and vandalism concerning properties left behind by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia, Donald Fleming, Progressive-Conservative member from Toronto Eglington, charged in the House of Commons on April 14 that the Custodian of Japanese Property had neglected to take proper steps to safeguard the holdings of Japanese Canadians following the evacuation in 1942.

Fleming also declared that the Custodian of Japanese Property had failed to report on his activities.

The criticisms were levied in

Commons during debate on a bill which seeks to continue the special duties of the custodian.

H. W. Herridge, Ind. CCF, favored a detailed investigation of the activities of the Custodian of Japanese Property.

"I am sure that when this matter is referred to the committee they will find plenty of evidence as to the sale and disposition of houses, boats, farms, cars and general effects formerly belonging to Japanese evacuees which will make any honest Britisher and any honest Canadian hang his head in shame," Herridge said.

Reports read by Fleming cited instances in which buildings in which property of Japanese Canadian evacuees were stored were broken into and property stolen or damaged.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Winona Residents

Today, five years after the enforced mass evacuation of 1942, little tangible evidence of the ten relocation centers that once housed almost the entire Japanese American population of these United States. The War Relocation Authority has been disbanded, and the employees of that agency are scattered in government and private jobs from coast to coast. The ten relocation camps are mostly dismantled. Barracks from the Topaz camp now provide veterans housing at the University of Utah. Buildings at Hunt, Idaho, have been sold to farmers and war vets. The land at the Poston center has long been returned to the Indian service. And most important of all, practically all of the centers' onetime population of 110,000 have resettled in private life.

Only one group of those 110,000 persons today remains as the last remnant of relocation center life. Today, at Burbank, California, are nearly a thousand persons living in a trailer camp, still unable to find housing.

But the trailer camp provides no measure of security or permanence, for within the next 60 days these persons must once again be moved. The lease under which the trailer camp is operated by the FPHA will be up on June 30. Within that time these 1000 persons must find new housing.

A questionnaire circulated recently among these 197 families at the Winona trailer camp reveals that their condition is still serious and that mass eviction of these 1000 men, women and children will invoke serious hardship upon the families involved.

One hundred and fifty of the families questioned stated they had no place to go, should the Winona camp be closed down. Another 20 families gave no information on this question. It is therefore probable that of the total, only 27 family units have assurance of housing in other places.

Of special interest are the answers to the question: Do you wish to move with the group?

One hundred and eleven families answered "yes" to this question, 39 gave no information. Only 20 families stated that they had no preference, and only 19 families stated they preferred to move as separate family units.

The answers indicate that these families, so long moved from first one center to another, from one trailer camp to another, still feel the need of group security. Many of the residents have indicated their feeling that "the government brought us here," and that it was up to the government to provide housing until they were able to find it themselves.

The degenerative effects of camp life have not yet worn off. The perverse sort of security that the relocation centers provided has proven, in the long run, to be one of the worst effects of the entire relocation camp program.

Voices in Opposition

Hearings in Sacramento last week on a California Senate bill to create a nine-member commission "to minimize racial prejudice or discrimination" in the state have disclosed that organized business in California still maintains a policy of laissez-faire regarding race relations. Speaking in opposition to the bill were the lobbyists for the Associated Farmers, California Real Estate association, Agricultural Council of California, the Farm Bureau federation and other similar organizations who strongly opposed the fair employment practices legislation which was defeated at the last general elections in California.

Supporters of the measure, who included Joe Grant, Masaoka of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee in Northern California,

argued that California's growing population posed assimilation problems which will become increasingly acute unless steps are taken to root out the causes and correct the conditions. They believe that the proposed bill is a step in the fight against prejudice and discrimination on racial grounds.

Anti-Discrimination Laws

The idea that no American should be barred from employment or promotion because of his color or his creed, or his national origin did not die with the fail of the last Congress to create a permanent federal fair employment practice commission. Indeed, how could it? The idea is vitally in accord with the democratic principles on which this nation was founded and with the American tradition of fair play. But it is probably not realized how alive the idea is, how many Americans are at this moment working for laws that will eliminate discrimination by employers, labor unions, and employment agencies, both nationally and in their respective states.

Since 1945 five states have shown that fair employment practice expresses the will of the majority of their voters and lawmakers. Three of these states—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts—have mandatory fair employment laws. Two of the states—Wisconsin and Indiana—have what might be described as "token" fair employment laws, since these laws lack enforcement provisions. And last February campaigns for some form of fair employment practice law were reported to be under way in at least twenty-one other states.

Officers responsible for the enforcement of fair employment laws in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts met recently at the Willkie Memorial building in New York City to compare their experience.

All three states reported that clear explanations of the law helped secure compliance from employers and that so far it had not been necessary to use their full enforcement powers. Most cases, it was said, were settled by conciliation or persuasion. All three states feel that employment agencies tend to evade the law, and New York reported that it planned a general investigation of such agencies. Aware that only certain practices of discrimination, not discrimination in general, can be eliminated by law, these three states either now have, or are in the process of creating, advisory councils to recommend policies and educational programs.

In all three states Negroes stand highest on the lists of complaints filed; Jews come second on the list and Catholics third. Some North Jersey communities were charged with discrimination against Protestants. It is not often that Protestants complain that their religion is a bar to employment. This complaint from New Jersey is a reminder that discrimination is practiced not only by so-called majority Americans, but by "minority" Americans who are themselves often the victims of bias.

With the experiences of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts before them, citizens' committees have been presenting the case for fair employment laws in many other states. Some of the arguments are well phrased in a leaflet circulated by the Volunteer Committee for Fair Employment Practice in Minnesota. The leaflet suggests questions that "Mr. Average Citizen" may be expected to ask himself when given a chance to vote away the economic handicaps suffered by many of his fellow citizens. One of the questions is a "fact" question. "How many Negroes are there in Minnesota (or Illinois, or Pennsylvania, or Missouri, etc.)? How many Japanese Americans? Mexicans? Indians? Jews? Catholics? Baptists?" Mr. Average Citizen becomes aware that the problem is bigger than he thought: there are a lot of people in his state who differ in religion and race. In fact, the more he investigates, the more convinced he becomes that almost everybody belongs to some minority group—everybody except himself, of course. In other words, almost everybody in the state is vitally concerned with the business of eliminating discrimination on the basis of race or religion or national origin, because all of us are in the minority somewhere.

Though the issue has been, and still is, a bitterly debated one, New York, the first state to enact a mandatory law against discrimination in employment, has set an example that states besides New Jersey and Massachusetts may be expected to follow in time. The issue has also been brought before Congress again. Late in March, Senator Irving M. Ives, co-author of the New York State anti-discrimination law, introduced a bill which would declare that employment without discrimination is "a civil right of all people."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Changes in Political Climate

The change in the political atmosphere affecting Japanese Americans in the western United States, marked by such actions as the Utah legislature's near-unanimous repeal of the Alien Land law and the defeat of Proposition 15 at the last general elections in California, is reflected in Washington, where the tension which surrounded consideration of matters pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry back in 1942 and 1943 is noticeably missing today.

Back in 1943, when most Japanese Americans were in temporary residence in the war relocation camps and were sampling Uncle Sam's bread and board under conditions which amounted to forced detention, the subject of the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast was a matter of interest to various agricultural and commercial interests who hoped to gain considerable economic advantage from a policy of prolonged or permanent exclusion. Consequently, great pressures were exerted in Washington during those early war years to force the War Relocation Authority to forestall its program of resettlement outside the relocation camps.

One of the first moves of the racist campaign was a bill sponsored in the Senate by Tennessee's Tom Stewart, a lackey of the Crump machine, and in the House by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi to railroad a bill through Congress which would have given the war department the power, which the war department did not want, to suspend the citizen rights of the Nisei and to intern Japanese Americans in concentration camps for the duration of the war. The passage of this bill would have provided a show of strength on the part of the anti-Nisei bloc which might have effectively blocked the WRA's program and the subsequent army move to enlist Nisei volunteers. It conceivably might have lengthened the war in the Pacific, since the role of the thousands of Nisei intelligence personnel in the war against Japan cannot be overemphasized.

The Stewart bill nearly passed the Senate. In an effort to jam it through the chamber, its proponents brought it up under a suspension of rules, requiring unanimous consent, after the bill had been reported out favorably by the Senate immigration committee. It was blocked by the action of four Senators, Republicans Joseph Ball and Robert Taft and Democrats Abe Murdock and D. Worth Clark. An immediate campaign against the bill was initiated by Mike M. Masaoka, now the legislative director of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee, and then head of the JACL's Washington office. In the weeks that followed thousands of letters and telegrams protesting the bill were received by Senate members and the measure was not brought up again.

In debate on his proposal Sen. Stewart conceded that his bill would have the effect of disenfranchising Americans of Japanese ancestry. Sen. Ball charged that the bill would put "100,000 American citizens in concentration camps without hearings or anything else." This latter argument against the bill may have been somewhat academic since at that time (June, 1942) nearly 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry already were in relocation camps and assembly centers "without hearings or anything else." The Stewart proposal, however, would have had the effect of legalizing the mass detention of American citizens on grounds of enemy ancestry. Later, in 1944, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in the Endo case that such mass detention was illegal.

The Stewart bill was a test of strength for the racists who advocated the disenfranchisement of the Nisei and the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast. It failed. Later Rufus Holman, then Senator from Oregon, proposed an amendment to the Constitution to strip the Nisei of citizenship, but this suggestion was not considered seriously in the Senate.

In 1943 the racist groups mounted a smear campaign directed against the evacuees and against the War Relocation Authority. The Dies committee, on a national level, and the Tenney, Gannon and Donnelly committees of the California legislature joined in the witchhunt. The "revelations" the Dies committee, contributed by professional cranks and by disgruntled former employees of the WRA, provided a field day for yellow journalism. Among the bits provided by the Dies committee was the information that an evacuee was provided with a car for "pleasure driving" and with "five gallons of whisky," a charge made by Rep. Starnes of Alabama. Rep. Parnell Thomas, now chairman of the House Un-American committee, then the ranking member of the Dies group, flew out to the coast and to declare automatically in Los Angeles that the battalion of Japanese soldiers been trained at Terminal Island, southern California to assist the enemy, a charge for which Thomas did not offer to submit a single fact for substantiation. Other fantastic charge aired by the Dies committee was that evacuees at the Poston camp were eating food for Japanese paratroopers in the middle of the Arizona desert.

The purpose of the Dies committee performance, which included a declaration that the Pacific Citizen "would be investigated" in its editorial attacks upon the group, was to create enough apprehension on the coast against evacuees to block any move to rescind the exclusion order. This, the racist campaign predicted, would succeed. Dillon S. Myer, in his final report on the WRA, "by the spring of 1944, with a regulation fully accomplished and Japanese attack on the West Coast no longer a substantial possibility, the Secretary of War finally joined with Secretary Ickes and Attorney General Biddle in urging revocation of the mass exclusion order. The exclusion orders were rescinded, however, until almost a year later and public opinion on the Pacific coast, to the Dies committee had contributed, undoubtedly influenced the decision for postponement.

The Dies committee's effect on public opinion might have been far more damaging to the evacuees had it not been for the courage of Dillon S. Myer and others of the WRA in challenging the committee's information and presenting facts to prove that "evidence" was a mass of half-truths, absurdities and generalizations.

The Dies committee's harassment on Japanese Americans in Washington in the hot July of 1942 marked the peak of the campaign of slanderous propaganda against the evacuees. It also marked the hey-day of influence of the Pacific coast anti-evacuee groups in Washington.

In the months that followed the lie of racist propaganda was proved by news from various fronts about Nisei soldiers three summers later all who were to pay tribute to a rising regiment of Japanese American combat infantry.

Mike Masaoka, who watched the battles of 1942 and 1943 in Washington as the JACL's representative, and who spent two years overseas with the Combat Team, is again in the nation's capital. Contrasting the tension which was noted in 1942, Mike Masaoka has a new spirit of interest and sympathy among members of Congress regarding the problems of Japanese Americans as a result of the evacuation and resettlement legislation, such as the Alien Laws of California, Oregon, Washington and several other states. Congressional support is indicated for several items of legislation affecting Japanese Americans, including the government-sponsored evacuation bill.

Congressional opinion, particularly on the part of members of the Pacific coast delegation, provides a mirror of the changing political atmosphere at home and abroad affecting Japanese Americans.

A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Here Are a Lot of Strangers—

Back home in Los Angeles along toward First and San Pedro, you couldn't take but a few steps before someone you knew sidled alongside.

He or she would buttonhole you with the latest gems of gossip. It was to solicit a donation or sell a ticket to some benefit.

Here, along Times Square or Radio City you might look upon an ocean of faces or pound the pavement for miles before you would even run across another Nisei. And nine out of ten chances you wouldn't know that person.

Here you're on your own. People seemingly haven't the time nor the interest to probe into your affairs, let alone give a darn what you do.

By the same token, in time of sorrow or distress, there is hardly a friendly tear nearby nor an extra shoulder on which to cry.

You are engulfed by a tide of humanity and must swim or sink by yourself.

New York's community life is centered around the three Japanese churches. Two are Protestant and the third is Buddhist. What little community life, if it can be called that, is focused around these three institutions. They have their outings, bazaars, benefits, and a full schedule of Sunday meetings.

The Methodist church on 108th street and the Christian church on 13rd are both long established and well supported. Close to a hundred Nisei attend services at each, amidst relatively cramped quarters.

Scouting around town I ran across a few interesting items.

On Easter Sunday, Dorothy and Kathleen Yoshizaki, both formerly of southern California, got their pretty pictures in the metropolitan dailies by wearing colorful bonnets in the Easter parade. They wore large bright picture hats topped with yards of lace. I understand a number of Nisei girls work for such exclusive Fifth avenue shoppes as Hattie Carnegie and Bergdorf-Goodman.

At the restaurant in Grand Central station they have a Kuroki salad on their noon menu. I am told it consists of fresh fruits and some endive.

Ted Husing, the famed radio announcer, has a Nisei as his private secretary. Husing is one of the most successful disk jockeys in the country and broadcasts twice daily over WHN.

Another enterprising and talented Nisei lad is program director and staff announcer for a sizable radio station in Virginia.

A former Issei oriental art merchant acts as an appraiser for the Metropolitan and Boston museums in the oriental art section. His fee ranges in the hundreds for a day's work.

Barbara Hutton's landscape artist is a long-time resident of this city.

Komuro Plans One-Man Show of Paintings

The other day I looked up Dave Komuro, one of New York's talented Nisei artists.

His dad was formerly the pastor of the Methodist church in Los Angeles, back in the early 30s. Dave has a studio in Greenwich Village, which is reminiscent of Paris' Montmartre section but not nearly as colorful.

Artist Komuro specializes in oil portraits and gave up a lucrative position with the Dell Publishing company's art department to be on his own.

It takes six or seven sittings to complete a portrait. Komuro plans a one-man show in the near future and is regarded as one of the outstanding Nisei in his field.

Here as in many large eastern cities, the Chinese chop suey business is thriving. The reasonable cost is the chief attraction to the customer. It is about the only place in town where a decent meal can be had for a dollar.

My guess is that these Chinese eateries have doubled in numbers from the pre-war days. It used to be that a Chinese laundry could be found in almost every town and city. Now it seems that the familiar laundry has been superceded by the chop suey parlor.

Speaking of Chinese food, the west coast cooks seem to have it all over their eastern cousins here.

I remember back in London I located a couple of chop suey houses after hours of search. Due to the shortage of everything, there was no rice or pork on the menu. Only the dishes and the chop sticks were genuine.

In Paris an enterprising son of Cathay was operating in high style in a swank spot just off the Champs Elysees. Plush leather seats, indirect lighting and sky-high prices completed the set-up. They managed somehow to beg, borrow or scrounge all the basic ingredients. The manager hailed me in Chinese, so I just managed to smile, nodded my head, and let it go at that. It cost me five bucks for a light lunch.

In Honolulu, Nisei and Issei alike are having quite a controversy. There seems to be a division of opinion on whether or not Japanese radio and film programs should be permitted.

One group believes that all things Japanese should be discarded and forgotten. The other side maintains that Japanese films and recorded music give much solace and enjoyment to the Issei.

At the last reading, I notice that the pro-Japanese group must have won the argument. Prewar films are sent from the mainland for regularly scheduled showings. They also have weekly radio programs with Japanese recordings.

In Washington, over a hundred Japanese films, running from two-reel comedies to 20-reel super-features are being held by the Alien Property Custodian. All of these films were made before 1941 and were used by army and navy language students during the war.

Dozens of California and other west coast towns are showing other prewar films. As yet Japan's postwar produced movies have not been shown here for exhibition.

Quite a bit of speculation has been aroused over the value of Japanese "Dollar Bonds" now held by Issei and Nisei of this country. After the first war, German bonds were declared worthless and most likely the Japanese bonds will also wind up as wallpaper.

This means that close to fifty million dollars worth held by the Japanese in this country may as well be written off as investment losses. Close to three hundred million dollars worth of Japanese assets have been vested by the office of the Alien Property Custodian in the past five years.

The large bulk of this amount emanated from the holdings of large Japanese corporations like Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yokohama Specie and the NYK. The head offices of these large firms were located in the most part here and furnished employment, at one time, for hundreds of Issei and Nisei.

All of this money has been or will be turned over to the U. S. Treasury general fund and will be used for war reparation damages suffered in Japan by Americans.

Vagaries

Cage Star . . .

When Wat Misaka, Utah university star, played for the Hawaii All-Stars against the famous Harlem Globetrotters in Honolulu two weeks ago, he was paired at forward with Tom Harimoto, one of Hawaii's topstars. Harimoto returned to Hawaii last year after serving with the 442nd Combat Team. He was one of the stars of the 442nd's basketball team which toured Italy, Germany and Austria and which included the Kurahara twins from Sacramento, Calif. . . . Harimoto was a member of the Hawaiian team which barnstormed through the U. S. recently with the Negro Globetrotters.

Textbooks . . .

Outmoded school texts which include racist references to persons of Japanese and Chinese ancestry in the U. S., following the line of the "yellow peril" propagandists, are still in use in many U. S. public schools, including those of New York City. . . . Florence Takayama, formerly of San Francisco, is giving a piano recital in New York City on May 1. . . . The University of North Carolina Press will publish Robert O'Brien's forthcoming book on the wartime Japanese American student relocation program.

Transfer . . .

It's reported that approximately 600 Nisei GIs from Hawaii, now stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., will be transferred soon. . . . James Yoshimura, badminton champion of Hawaii, lost out in the third round of the recent national badminton championships in Los Angeles to Winn Rogers of Burbank, Calif. . . . Tommy Kaneshiro, Hawaii's top jockey, hasn't had much luck on the mainland to date. Kaneshiro has made only two appearances at Tanforan, riding Lako both times in allowance races. In both races Lako finished in last place.

Press Notes . . .

Press: The Hawaii Star, an English-Japanese weekly, was started in Honolulu last month with strong backing from labor and progressive groups. One of the supporters of the new paper is the CIO's ILWU. . . . The Chicago Shimpō is starting an English section under the direction of Masamori Kojima. Although it will compete with the all-English Chicago Nisei Courier, both papers take a liberal editorial line. . . . Harry Kuwada, whose cartoon appears in the current issue of the JACL Reporter, is on the staff of a cartoon studio in New York which produces the Popeye shorts.

New Dodger . . .

Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers, first Negro to play in the major leagues since 1884, is an active fighter against racial intolerance. Robinson, then a lieutenant in the army, took part in a testimonial meeting in Pasadena, Calif., his home town, in 1944, which was dedicated to Pasadena Nisei GIs who had been killed in the war. The meeting was held at a time when the return of the first Nisei student to Pasadena Junior college had created something of a controversy. The student was the first Nisei to receive permission to reenter a West Coast school.

ABC Ban . . .

The American Bowling Congress last week voted, in effect, to continue its policy of limiting entrants "to those of the Caucasian race." Among those protesting the ABC's race policy was the representation from Hawaii, where the majority of the bowlers are not "of the Caucasian race." One of these non-Caucasians, Sada Masuda, a Nisei, could not enter the ABC tournament in Los Angeles, but did enter the annual tournament of the Honolulu bowling association. Masuda, bowling in the doubles division, threw eleven straight strikes and then left two pins on his twelfth ball for a record 298 score.

From Herb Caen's column in the San Francisco Chronicle: "Among the distinguished delegates to the ILWU's national convention here was a full-blooded Japanese named Jack Kawano, who brought more titles with him than any other visitor. Among other things, he's Pres. of the biggest ILWU union in

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Students Still Have Their Problems

Denver Colo.

So you think the lessons of the evacuation have solved the Nisei's adjustment problems? Brother, you have another guess coming.

Last week we attended a session of the Nisei Intermountain College Conference. But everything wasn't beer and skittles.

We found these Nisei worryng over the same problems their big brothers and sisters were talking about two decades ago; beset by the same inhibitions that handicapped the activities of their elders.

The students admitted they were uneasy in the company of non-Nisei; they preferred to associate with other Nisei even though they realized it was not to their best advantage. They were bewildered, and they wanted to know what to do.

Not all of them, of course. But enough of the students were confused and frightened by the world that lay before them, so many that it took the wind out of the sails of those who believed the Nisei as a group had been cleansed of all such complexes by the experience of the evacuation.

Perhaps the most encouraging part of the students' attitude was their realization that it was necessary, for their own good, to break the bonds of the herd and venture into broader circles.

Other generations of students weren't always ready to believe this, for it was so much more comfortable to stay among one's kind.

But these students knew what was to their advantage, and their problem was that of overcoming their uncertainty and fear. How? No mere columnist knows the answers.

But it might help these students, and others with similar hesitation, to know that the discrimination, prejudice and indifference that faces them in the sphere outside their own little world is only a brittle shell.

And once that shell is pierced by determination, perseverance and above all, courage, the rest is easy.

There are thousands of Nisei who have broken through that shell. Oftimes it wasn't easy. But those who succeeded have found the struggle was well worth while.

That shell is made more vulnerable each time another Nisei smashes through. It was weakened seriously during the war years by the combined assault of all Nisei—the servicemen, the home front workers, the patient evacuees.

Perhaps the serious attitude of the conferees—there were no rah-rah shenanigans that we noticed—bodes well for their efforts to solve their difficulties.

But on the other hand there is little reason for despair. Their problems are not new, only infinitely less difficult than those of Nisei students two decades or even a decade ago. In comparison, today's Nisei students have more than not disappointment and heart-break, but the whole wide world for the reaching.

The family Hosokawa has passed another milestone. We attended a father-son school program for the first time as a parent and marvelled, among other things, at the skill with which the principal handled what potentially was an undisciplined mob of small fry.

Child psychology is an amazing thing. As soon as the principal would relax his authority for a moment, restlessness would sweep through those youngsters like an epidemic of the measles.

The air would be shrill with boyish voices, sounding for all the world like a flock of sparrows holding a rainy-day convention in a fir tree.

And then the principal, a man with the build of a middle-weight boxing champ, would reassert his authority in a few precise words and there would be peace again.

Many a father left the schoolhouse that night with a deep respect for the principal's ability to control boys who, like as not, sass their dads at home.

Mike, as a first-grader, took part in a relay race for the entertainment of the dads. It involved waiting for the baton, which happened to be a boxing glove, running 20 yards, circling a chair, and then running back to pass the glove on to the next man.

Mike was so busy grinning at me that he almost missed his cue.

Fortunately, his opponent was a lad who undoubtedly eats all his stew without urging, then asks for more, all of which resulted in a portly figure not well suited for running around chairs.

So, despite a slow start, Mike made up a few yards and his team won handily, this proud parent begs to report.

The Shigeta Story: Issei Photographer Honored In National Magazine Story

"Gentle, patient Harry K. Shigeta, who gives unselfishly to teach others the photographic techniques which he has mastered, today is known by pupils and admirers as amateur photography's best friend."

Thus is described this man who today is nationally known for his salon and commercial prints and is partner in the Shigeta-Wright studios of Chicago, in an article titled, "... this is Shigeta," by Rus Arnold in the May issue of Popular Photography.

A section of 14 full-page examples of Shigeta's work accompanies the article.

When Harry Shigeta arrived in Seattle at the turn of the century, his uncle, who was supposed to greet him and take care of him, was not there to meet him. A letter, containing his uncle's new address, had passed him going home.

But Shigeta, resourceful for his fifteen years, found his way to a Baptist mission, where he secured board and lodging in return for odd jobs. Before long he was attending art classes.

One day he happened to see a box camera in a store window, and thus made his first camera purchase. His first exposure was a complete blank.

"Harry has never forgotten that first failure," says Arnold; "lest he forget, there is a box camera on

his desk to this day, and he often uses it on field trips. Today any photographer with a problem can turn to him for sympathetic guidance, help and encouragement, and many do and are glad that they have done so."

Shigeta's first use of "controlled" pictorial photography came about when he placed a tiny bunch of cotton over the glass in the printing frame to portray a tiny puff of white smoke pouring out of the muzzle of a gun.

"Harry Shigeta's use of controls in photography have come a long way from that tiny piece of cotton," the author says. "Now an old hand at montages and multiple exposures, he early became a master of the paper negative process, which makes possible changes in the image by the use of pencil, crayon or charcoal on an intermediate paper positive and a subsequent paper negative from which the final print is made by contact printing."

Shigeta also pioneered in the diapositive process, which uses film instead of paper for all the intermediate steps. The process is described as follows: a positive transparency from the original negative; a film copy negative from

(Continued on page 6)

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Art Iwata Named Bowling Commissioner For East Bay League

OAKLAND, Calif.—Art Iwata, local sports enthusiast and architect, has been named bowling commissioner for the JACL east bay bowling tournament to commence May 1, according to Tad Hirota, temporary chairman.

The league will be conducted on a handicap basis, with handicaps to be determined after the first round of play. All teams and individuals interested are requested to write to Iwata at 2120 Channing Way, Berkeley. Tentative plans call for an eight-team league.

The Oakland Paramounts, Oakland YBA, Berkeley Nissei club, Codornices and the Berkeley YBA, have already indicated they will enter teams.

A meeting of managers and interested parties will be held Wednesday, April 30, at the Berkeley Buddhist church, 2121 Channing Way, to set up regulations, prizes, fees and officers. The session will begin at 8 p. m.

Min Yasui Teaches Sociology Course on Nisei Contributions

DENVER—Min Yasui, regional director for the JACL in Denver, will give a course on Japanese American contributions to American culture at the Denver university Civic Center this spring, according to the Denver JACL bulletin.

Dr. Prudence Bostwick will supervise the course, which is being offered for credit under the sociology school.

Yasui hopes to present many guest speakers during the course, including Fred I. Kaihara, Dr. N. Kunitomo, Ray Morio Uyeshima, Sab Tani, the Rev. L. Sasaki, the Rev. N. Tsunoda, Dr. I. Ozamoto, James Curtis, Bill Hosokawa and Mike Masaoka.

The class is composed of some 25 students, most of whom are sociology majors.

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Shigeta Story Told in Magazine

(Continued from page 5)

the workedup transparency; and a paper print from the copy negative.

In his early days Shigeta was a retoucher, working in Seattle, St. Paul and Los Angeles. Then for several years he covered assignments for a movie magazine, doing some portraits of stars like Mary Pickford and Charles Ray.

In 1924 he moved to Chicago with his wife Nobu, whom he met when she, too, was a retoucher in a Los Angeles studio. He was hired in Chicago at Moffett's, largest studio he could find in the city. During this period he became interested in commercial photography and developed the then-neglected commercial department of Moffett's studio.

His first group of commercial photos for a soap manufacturer were the marvel of the advertising world. In 1929, when the studio went out of business, in combination with George Wright, the firm of Shigeta-Wright.

Despite his tremendously busy schedule, which includes lecturing, activity in the Photographer's Association of America, and the inordinate amount of interest and ability he takes in work of amateurs, he also keeps up his interest in two hobbies — magic and oil painting. One of his paintings, a scene of Christ at Gethsemane, hangs in a chapel in Chicago's famous Presbyterian church.

"As for the future," Arnold says, "he is already dreaming of the day when he can retire from professional photography to devote himself entirely to teaching. Not in a school with courses on how to mix chemicals and lectures on gamma control, but with a group of sincere persons who are seeking self-expression through photography. A recent visit to Frank Lloyd Wright's school of architecture at Taliesin, N. M., impressed Shigeta. There, learning to live and work together comes before learning architecture. Shigeta's plans are still vague, but he feels that in some similar manner he will be able to teach photography most effectively.

"For Shigeta's motivating force for years has been the desire to give. He feels a great debt to photography and to his adopted country for the happiness and success he has achieved. He works actively at trying to repay that debt.

"As a man grows older his viewpoint changes. Deeply religious in the genuine sense of the word, Harry Shigeta's viewpoint has broadened until he feels that man becomes significant only for what he can do for others. Where some other photographer might devote himself to the profit motive, Harry Shigeta is taking more and more time from business to help others. Where some other photographer might jealously guard his 'secrets,' Shigeta is hopeful that others, by learning from him, will be able to add significantly to photographic achievement.

"This genuine interest in photographers and in photography has created for Shigeta not only his gigantic circle of friends and admirers, but a genuine peace of mind reflected in his contentment with life and in his efforts to place his time at the disposal of those seeking help and inspiration. Truly, here is amateur photography's best friend."

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Stranded Nisei Will Be Given Chance to Return to U.S. Home

SAN FRANCISCO — Nisei who went to Japan before the war have been notified by American authorities to make up their minds whether to retain their citizenship by returning immediately to the United States or renouncing their allegiance to this country, the Nichi-Bei Times reported last week, quoting Shogo Hattori, a 16-year-old Fresno student who arrived from Japan on the Marine Lynx.

Hattori said that although his parents are in Japan he chose to return to the country of his birth.

He said that thousands of Nisei who were stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war while on visits to relatives or studying in schools already have applied and have been cleared for return to the United States.

Hattori said that even those who did not apply now are being sent form letters asking them to determine their own future status. These letters, the youth believed, are being sent by the American consulate to all United States nationals of Japanese ancestry known to be living in Japan. They are advised by American officials that they will forfeit their citizenship if they do not apply by a certain date and they must sail when boat passage is offered them.

As no exchange of yen to dollars is permitted by occupation authorities as yet, the United States consulate at Yokohama paid for Hattori's ship ticket and gave him \$15 in spending money when he informed them that he wished to return to the United States, but could not pay for passage.

JACL Credit Union Makes Good Showing In First Quarter

Members of the National JACL credit union were credited with making \$5651.77 in deposits during the first quarter of 1947, according to Hito Okada, treasurer.

YBL Picnic

The intermountain YBL will hold its annual picnic May 18 with arrangements under Jack Oda, general chairman, according to Michi Mayemura, public relations chairman.

Committee members will be George Doi, Dick Matsuda and Barbara Okuda, program; George Yoshida, chairman, and Yukio Isaki and Mike Haruyama, general arrangements; John Nakano, chairman, and Chico Minaga, Masaru Yamada, cochairmen, concessions; and Mits Yamasaki, drawing.

Arizona Chapter Installs Cabinet

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The new cabinet of the Arizona chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League under Kenneth Yoshioka was installed at Neighborhood hall Phoenix Saturday, April 19.

Eiji Tanabe, southern California regional director, conducted the installation ceremony before an audience of one hundred members. Tanabe was introduced by John Tanabe, toastmaster.

The new cabinet members are: Yoshioka, Dave Moore, 1st vice president; Mrs. Mariyo Hikiida, 2nd vice president; Art Yoshimura, social chairman; Masao Tsutsumi, treasurer; Mrs. Michiko Ikeda, recording secretary; and John Kibana, athletic chairman.

Advisors for the newly-reactivated chapter are Simson Z. Cox, Yukio Miyauchi, William Ryuzo Tsutsumi, Shig Tanida, William Kajikawa and Mrs. S. Clardy.

Special guests at the installation ceremony were the Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tate, David Tate, Orin E. Galt, Simpson Z. Cox, Mr. Lockwood Ed Soarla, Jim Turner, Miss Kenna and Ed Killeen.

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Japanese American Farmers Return to Puyallup Valley

Meet Little Trouble
in Area Where Much
Opposition Once Flared

SEATTLE—Japanese American families have quietly returned to their prewar way of life in the Puyallup Valley of the Green and Puyallup rivers, Dave James reported in a special feature in the Seattle Times April 21.

The area was the center of an active campaign against the evacuees during the war, spearheaded by the Remember Pearl Harbor league, which had headquarters in Kent, Auburn and other nearby communities.

Driving the highways through Puyallup and Auburn and over through the hills to Fife, one sees many families working, knees down, in weedy fields, James reported.

The Times writer said that though evacuees were home to re-entire the Puget Sound Vegetable Association, a cooperative which had a warehouse beside the railroad tracks in Sumner.

Once this was a thriving market for eighty farmers of Japanese and Caucasian backgrounds. It had grown slowly but substantially since its founding in 1924. When war came and the people of Japanese ancestry were moved from their farms to relocation camps and the association collapsed. But it is struggling to its feet this year with little more than a dozen members.

"We feel perfectly at home again," Roy Kiyohara, 30 years of age and a field man in Auburn, told the Times reporter. "It looked like heaven to us when we came back after being stuck out in the Idaho desert. Now the wife and I and two children live at Auburn. We've had no trouble."

"I've heard some people say they met with disapproval when they came back, but we haven't had that experience. All my old friends are still my friends," Kiyohara added. "I was born in Sumner and went through school there."

A Sumner farmer, Kameo Kajimura, 49, noted that the farms had deteriorated while the evacuees were away.

"The farms ran down while we were away," he said. "We lost customers. My fields weren't fertilized. Where I had left rhubarb growing, I found quack grass. But after a year's work, the place looks better."

The Kajimuras remodeled their clean, white house only a month before being sent to the camp, James learned.

"We knew we would be moved, but we wanted to paint and paper anyway," Kajimura told him. "We came home to do the work all over again."

Y Bizpros

SAN FRANCISCO—The Y Bizpros, an organization of San Francisco Nisei young business and professional women of the YWCA, will sponsor a benefit dance Saturday, May 3, at the main YWCA, 620 Sutter street, from 9 to 12 midnight.

Bob Brittan's sweet swing band has been secured for the evening.

Proceeds from the dance will go partly to the YWCA world reconstruction fund and partly to send delegates to the annual YWCA conference at Asilomar June 8 to 14.

Chairman for the evening will be Sum Kasuya.

The Y Bizpros, under Edith Enomoto, president, has scheduled many other activities, including bowling, volleyball, lectures and outings.

Kimura Loses In Semi-Finals

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Kimura of the San Francisco YMCA lost a close decision to Ed Collins of the New York AC in the semi-finals of the 128-pound division of the National AAU senior wrestling championship on April 11.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Noburo Kakinami, San Francisco, a boy on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miyai, Sacramento, Calif., a girl on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio H. Nakamura, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jusuke Hayashi, Parlier, Calif., a girl on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buichi Matsunaga, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on April 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Mukogawa, a boy on April 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kikuta, Fowler, Calif., a girl, Claire Yuriko, on March 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oshima, Richmond, Calif., a boy on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato J. Ida, San Francisco, a girl on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kosaburo Ochi, San Diego, a boy on March 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Uyeda, Monterey, Calif., a boy on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo C. Sasaki, Sacramento, twin sons on April 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiichi Koiwai a girl on March 28 in Philadelphia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Namio Okamoto, Marysville, Calif., a girl on April 9 in Yuba City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yamagumo, Sandy, Utah, a boy on April 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi Namba a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack K. Sunahara a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Mamiya a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hirai, Nysa, Ore., a boy on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hank Ogawa a boy, Kelly, on March 9 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Yamada, Orosi, Calif., a girl on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Setsugo Kurisu, Madera, Calif., a boy on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisashi Ozaki, Reedley, Calif., a boy on April 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyotaka Kato a boy on April 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kitade a girl on April 9 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Morishige a boy, Jon, on March 9 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Mrs. Masuye Fujiwara, 62, on April 21 in San Mateo, Calif.

Tsunehiko Morioka, 40, on April 20 in Los Angeles.

Kenzo Shimada, 71, on April 9 in San Jose.

Mrs. Iwano Hoshi on April 10 in Mountain View, Calif.

Seitara Ioka, formerly of Walnut Grove, Calif., on April 13 in Denver.

Seishi Mayemura, 50, on April 17 in Inglewood, Calif.

Kamezo Sato, 66, on April 19 in San Francisco.

Zennosuke Shiosaki, 70, on April 20 in San Francisco.

MARRIAGES

Helen Miyahara to Shigeo Nakashima on April 20 in Denver.

Kikuye Kawamura of Lodi to Tsuneo Araki of Loomis on April 17 in Sacramento.

Tomiye Mihara to Chikara Mattoi on April 12 in Reedley, Calif.

Mary Nakamura to Harry Tambara on April 10 in Portland, Ore.

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Kawano Nominated for Post as Delegate to CIO Convention

SAN FRANCISCO—Jack Kawano, president of the CIO's longshoremen's union in Honolulu, told the convention of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union last week that the defeat of progressive forces in last November's elections could be attributed to the fact that President Truman and others are throwing "the New Deal out of the window."

Kawano, one of the CIO's veteran labor leaders in Hawaii, was one of twenty delegates of Japanese ancestry who were among the 50-member ILWU delegation from Hawaii to the convention.

Kawano was among the eight candidates nominated by the convention for the four places on the ILWU's delegation to the national CIO convention this year. He and Yasuki Arakaki of Oahu, T. H., are among the four candidates whose names will be submitted to the membership for two vacancies on the ILWU's international executive board.

Noting the success of the ILWU's 75-day strike in the Hawaiian sugar industry to improve wage and working conditions, Kawano cited the racial unity of the membership in Hawaii as a major factor contributing to recent labor gains.

Seven Japanese American labor leaders from Hawaii were among

Sachi Matsumoto to Shig Nida in San Leandro, Calif., on April 20.

Lily Kuroko to Misashi Nagai on April 20 in Sacramento.

Marion Kumiko Kuno to Art Atsushi Katayama on April 20 in Los Angeles.

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Future Status of Evacuees Discussed in British Columbia

Emergency Powers Of Government Will Expire Next Month

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia after May 15, when the emergency wartime powers automatically will be terminated in Canada, is a matter of considerable speculation, it was reported here.

At the present time only a few persons of Japanese ancestry with special authorization are permitted in the coastal area of British Columbia, where before Pearl Harbor they were congregated in large numbers.

The main question of interest in British Columbia is whether most of the persons of Japanese ancestry now in the province will be satisfied to remain in the interior, or whether they will seek to return to their former home territory along the Fraser river and in the fisheries of Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. At one time persons of Japanese ancestry virtually dominated certain branches

of the Canadian west coast fishing industry.

Of the 24,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were residing in the coastal area of British Columbia before the mass evacuation, less than half remain in the province and these are located in the interior area, where they have resided during the war.

Ian Mackenzie, minister of veterans' affairs in Prime Minister Mackenzie King's government and British Columbia's only representative on the cabinet, has declared that he will resign his post if persons of Japanese ancestry are permitted to return to the west coast area.

Many British Columbians feel the same way as Ian Mackenzie on the question, according to Vancouver observers, but in other quarters there is a trend towards greater "tolerance" of Orientals.

The British Columbia legislature recently voted to give the electoral vote to citizens of Chinese and East Indian ancestry who were previously barred from provincial elections. Under the amendment, however, persons of Japanese ancestry still are excluded with the exception of those who fought with the Canadian armed forces in World War I and II.

Another example of a recent change of attitude toward Chinese Canadians in British Columbia was the storm of protest which arose when the Victoria school board passed a resolution prohibiting school purchases at Chinese grocery stores. The school board was forced to rescind its action.

Meanwhile, several groups, notably the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, have protested the exclusion of citizens of Japanese ancestry from British Columbia elections, maintaining that the Japanese Canadians should have equal electoral privileges.

Utah Basketball Films Shown at Mt. Olympus Meeting

MURRAY, Utah—Films on the University of Utah's Madison Square Garden basketball victories were featured at the April meeting of the Mt. Olympus JACL at the Jensen home.

President Tom Matsumori presided over a short business meeting. Successful completion of the chapter's membership drive under Helen Shimizu and Kay Harada was reported.

Jim Ushio acted as chairman for the balance of the evening, during which special feature skits were presented.

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Announce Calendar Of Summer Events

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A graduation dance, benefit movies, and a skating party head the list of scheduled events for the United Citizens League summer calendar, according to Phil Matsumura, executive secretary.

A graduation dance will be held at the Women's club auditorium, 75 South 11th st. on Saturday evening, June 21. Plans are being made to enlist the cooperation of other clubs to make the dance a gala affair, Matsumura said.

Benefit movies will be held May 30 and 31 and July 4. The May 30-31 shows will be held to raise funds to aid in maintenance of the Japanese section of the Oak Hill cemetery. Responsibility for maintaining the cemetery was recently undertaken by the league.

On July 3 the league will sponsor a "fun on wheels" roller derby at the Rollerland rink. A swimming party will be held Friday evening, July 11, at the Roosevelt junior high pool. A community picnic early in August will conclude the summer program.

ADC Formation Endorsed by Chicago Council

CHICAGO—The Chicago Japanese American council at its quarterly meeting held on April 15 at the former CYO center, officially endorsed the organization of an Anti-Discrimination committee in Chicago.

The endorsing motion was unanimously passed following a summary of the purpose and function of the ADC to the delegates present, by Togo Tanaka and Harold R. Gordon, temporary ADC co-chairmen.

It was pointed out to the council the importance of immediate formation of an ADC chapter in order to enable the Washington office of ADC to effectively carry on its vital work in endeavoring to secure passage of legislation which would grant naturalization privileges to the Issei, create an evacuation claims commission, and remove discriminatory practices from the immigration laws pertaining to deportation.

A committee was appointed to call a meeting of Chicago Issei to secure their support in the fund raising drive for ADC, and to plan for an organizational mass meeting early in May. The committee will be headed by Tahei Matsunaga.

Wedding

SCOTTSDUFF, Neb. — Miss Mary Kanno, daughter of Mr. K. Kanno of Morrill, Neb., and Ed Yoshimura of Denver were married at the St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Scottsbluff on Sunday, April 13. The Rev. Clyde Whitney and the Rev. H. Kano officiated.

Mrs. W. L. McReynolds played the organ and also accompanied Miss Inez Vernon, who sang "I Love You Truly" and "Because."

Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the Lincoln hotel for about 100 guests.

The bride is a graduate of Morrill high school and the Barnes School of Commerce in Denver. The groom received his education in Seattle and also studied photography in Denver.

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Delegates From Seven Chapters Will Attend Midwest Meeting

JACL District Council Group to Be Formed At Chicago Conference

CHICAGO — The Midwest district council will convene for the first time in Chicago on April 26 and 27th. The opening session of the council will be on Saturday at 1:30. The all-day Sunday meetings will be held at the Lawson YMCA, at State and Chicago streets.

Tats Kushida, regional JACL director, said that because of the importance and timeliness of creating the Midwest district council, particularly to coordinate the activities of the JACL-ADC chapters of the Midwest to support the ADC national legislative program, national officers Hito Okada, president, and Masao Satow, acting national secretary of the JACL will attend, as well as Mike Masaoka, ADC's legislative director in Washington, D. C. Also present will be Scotty Tsuchiya, regional representative from the Southern California district office of JACL.

The seven chapters in the Midwest district include Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Twin Cities.

According to Sam Shijo, president of the United Citizens League of Twin Cities, their JACL chapter will send two delegates. Milwaukee will send delegates Julius Fujihira, president, and Chiz Satow, vice-president, and booster delegates Nami Shio and George Isoda. The St. Louis chapter will send delegates Henry Tani, president, and Jim Kamei, with alternate Sam Nakano and booster delegates Susan Yamashita, Fusa Doi and Mrs. Maki Koyama. Delegates from the Detroit chapter will be Peter Fujioka, president and Willis Hirata, membership committee co-chairman, and will be accompanied by their wives. The Chicago chapter's delegates will be Jack Nakagawa, president, and Mari Sabusawa, vice-president, with alternates Noboru Honda and Franklin Chino, and local booster delegates.

The Chicago chapter will be hosts to official delegates at a dinner to be held at the Old Cathay restaurant at 115 E. Chicago Ave. at 6:30 p. m. on Saturday, April 28.

Frank Tsukamoto Named President Of YMCA Group

BERKELEY, Calif.—Frank Tsukamoto, real estate broker and JACL leader, was unanimously elected president of the South Berkeley Y's Men's Club Wednesday, April 2, according to Alfred O'Neil, secretary.

Tsukamoto is the first Nisei to head this organization, which is a business and professional men's group.

300 Evacuees Back In Hood River Area

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — Approximately 300 persons of Japanese ancestry have returned to prewar homes in the Hood River area since the reopening of the coastal area to

Nisei Fail to Place In Boston Marathon

BOSTON—Two Japanese American entrants in the 51st annual Boston marathon failed to finish April 19 as a young Korean runner, Yun Bok Su, raced the fastest full marathon in world history to win the classic.

Takeo Takushi and Norio Tamanaha were members of the Hawaiian team who dropped out before the finish of the grueling 26-mile 385 yard run.

Oakland JACL Hears Utsumi Case Report

OAKLAND, Calif. — A report on the Utsumi restrictive covenant case in east Oakland was given to members of the Oakland JACL attorney Tom Richardson at an April meeting of the chapter at the OME hall.

Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director, spoke to the group on the state legislative front.

Toshi Minamoto, membership drive chairman, announced that 275 members have been signed to date. A membership list of 300 is expected.

The following were chosen as nominating board members: Toshi Minamoto and Nori Lafferty, Oakland; Wat Miura, and Susa Miura, Berkeley; Mas Iwahara, Sally Seiji, Richmond; and Kay Hirao, Eden town.

Haruo Imura, Ruzzy Magazine and Sam Narahara of Alameda attended the meeting as observers.

The chapter also announced a donation of \$355 for the Oakland Cross financial drive. Dr. R. Hara was head of the chapter Issei-Nisei committee.

Denver YWCA Plans One World Fiesta

DENVER—The Denver YWCA will hold a "One World Fiesta" Saturday, May 3, from 2 p. m. to midnight at 1545 Tremont st.

Four floors of colorful entertainment have been planned to raise the Denver YW's 1947 fund of \$1000 for world fellowship. The first floor girls in costume greet guests and direct them to "International Theater," which give performances at 3 and 8 p. m. A special children's show will be on at 2:15.

Beautifully decorated booths offer articles for sale and authentic foreign foods. Other booths hold demonstrations of silk and making of leis. Countries represented will include Guatemala, Hawaii, China, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Italy and Russia. Fortune tellers will be offered in the tea room on the fourth floor.

Two orchestras will furnish music for ballroom dancing in the 2nd and 4th floors from 9:15 until midnight. Square dancing will be presented at 4:30.

the evacuees in 1945, it was reported here last week.

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