



Claims Bill Passes Unanimously in House

Bill Introduced to Eliminate Restrictions Based on Race from U.S. Naturalization Law

Masaoka Says Proposed Legislation From Two Rhode Island Senators Covers Objectives Of Anti-Discrimination Committee's Program

WASHINGTON — In a move to eliminate race restrictions in the Nationality Act and to provide for the naturalization of persons legally in the United States, Senators James Howard McMath and Theodore Francis Green, both of Rhode Island, have introduced a bill, S. 1655, into the United States Senate, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee disclosed this week.

The bill would amend Section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1906 to read as follows:

"The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this chapter shall not be denied or abridged because of race."

Introduced jointly by the Rhode Island senators, both Democrats, the naturalization bill is supported by the National Committee for Japanese American Relocation, with which the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee has been cooperating closely, according to the Washington ADC office.

The bill is based on drafts submitted by the ADC in conjunction with Edward J. Ennis, acting chairman of the National Committee for Japanese American Relocation, it was reported.

Now a New York attorney, Ennis formerly served as wartime director of the Enemy Alien Control unit of the Justice department.

He disclosed that a companion naturalization bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives after adjournment, the ADC office reported.

Commenting on S. 1655, Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director declared:

"This is the major naturalization bill advocated by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee."

Under the provisions of S. 1655, all persons of Japanese ancestry, now ineligible because of race, would be given the right to become naturalized citizens of the United States, providing they can meet other provisions of citizenship law.

More extensive in scope than S. 3555 (the bill now pending in the Senate to provide for naturalization privileges for parents of Gold Star and Purple Heart veterans), the new Senate naturalization bill would open the way for all our parents to become citizens.

If passed, S. 1655 will represent the attainment of one of the major goals set forth by the Anti-Discrimination Committee."

The joint sponsors of the Senate bill are both former governors of Rhode Island, according to Congressional records.

Senator McGrath, 44, was elected governor in 1940 and resigned in 1946 to become Solicitor General of the United States. He resigned in this position one year later except the nomination for senator and was elected in 1946.

Senator Green, 79, is the senior senator from Rhode Island, having served since 1936. He was elected to his state for two terms and to his election to the Senate.

Graduate of Brown university and Harvard Law school, Senator Green is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Ikuo Oyama Speaks of Hawaiian Groups

HONOLULU—Ikuo Oyama, former head of the Farmer-Labor party in Japan, recently concluded a speaking tour of Oahu, Kauai and Maui and has returned to the United States.

Prof. Oyama, who has been at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., since his escape from post-war Japan, will remain on the mainland until his departure for Japan on August 8 on the Marine Adder from San Francisco.

Wat Misaka Signs Pro Cage Contract With N. Y. Team

Wat Misaka, Nisei basketball star for the University of Utah, this week signed a professional basketball contract with the New York Knickerbockers of the Basketball Association of America, according to Vadal Peterson, coach of the Utah squad.

Misaka, if he makes the New York team which is one of the top pro squads in the nation, will get \$4,000 for the season. The Knickerbockers are the home team in New York's Madison Square Garden.

He will be one of the shortest players in pro basketball, standing 5 feet 7 1/2 inches.

Misaka was a member of Utah's national championship team in 1944 and was a major reason for the Ute victory in the National Invitational tournament over Kentucky last April.

NISEI VETERAN HELD IN HAWAII BEATING CASE

HONOLULU—A decorated veteran of the 442nd (Japanese-American) Combat Team, whose name was withheld by police, was being held this week for questioning in the fatal hotel room beating of William Baker, 46, it was reported.

A police investigation reportedly disclosed that Baker and a friend, who had returned recently from jobs as civilian workers in the Pacific area, had used derogatory language about Americans of Japanese ancestry on a Honolulu street. An argument with some passers-by started and the two men were followed to their hotel room where the beating followed.

East Bay JACL May Use Blue Cross Plan

OAKLAND, Calif. — Plans for adopting the Blue Cross hospital plan for members of the East Bay JACL chapter are now being studied by a committee, according to Wat Miura, secretary of the group.

Resources Minister Glen had declared recently in Ottawa that only one application had come from a Canadian-born person of Japanese ancestry in Japan asking for the right to return to Canada.

Asked why more Canadian Nisei who wanted to return had not applied to Ottawa, Ode said that those who had approached the Canadian Legation in Tokyo had been told that Ottawa had not given any instructions so that assistance could not be given.

Report Nisei, Issei Have Utah's Lowest Crime Rate

The crime and delinquency rate of persons of Japanese ancestry is the lowest, per ratio, of any group within the state of Utah, Elmes R. Smith, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Utah, declares in a report on Japanese Americans in the July, 1947 issue of the quarterly Utah Humanities Review which was published this week.

Mr. Smith, now engaged in a study for the Viking Foundation of the settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Utah, declared that the population of Issei and Nisei in the state had decreased from its wartime peak of 7,851. He noted that the present population of the group was 5,641. The 1940 census was 2,210.

The report in the Utah Humanities Review said that the general trend of the population of Japanese ancestry, particularly among wartime resettlers, was to leave the state and Mr. Smith forecast that the state would have approximately

3,200 residents of Japanese ancestry in 1950.

"Evacuee resettlers have departed from Utah for many reasons," the report added. "Many had business interests and investments elsewhere, especially on the west coast. Others did not like the climate in Utah. Still others had friends elsewhere or could see no future in Utah for the type of farming or business in which they were interested."

The report said that persons of Japanese ancestry "are desirable citizens of the state" and noted Governor Herbert B. Maw's high praise of the record of wartime citizenship of members of the group. It also noted that Governor Maw had declared at an affair of the Salt Lake chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League that he hoped that Japanese Americans who had made their homes in the state during the war would remain and participate in the future of the Intermountain area.

No Opposition Recorded During Floor Discussion of Proposal To Pay for Property Losses

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives on July 23 unanimously passed the Evacuation Claims Commission bill which will set up a procedure for the payment of business and property losses sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of the west coast mass evacuation in 1942.

Passage of the claims measure came in the closing week of the session and the bill (H. R. 3999) passed unopposed after only 20 minutes of debate by the full house. One hour of debate had been allowed under a special rule granted by the House Rules Committee last week.

The bill now has been sent to the Senate, which passed a similar bill unanimously in 1946, for consideration.

Stalled in the House for almost a week after being given a rule, it was feared that the proposal might be snowed under the avalanche of important legislation waiting to go before the body in the final legislative week of the present session.

The Rules committee called up the bill before the full House on July 23 and the measure was steered through the House debate by Rep. Earl C. Michener, R., Mich., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the measure the evacuee indemnification program will be carried out by a special division to be created in the Department of Justice.

Passage of the evacuee claims bill was urged on the floor of the House by Reps. John W. Gwynne, R., Iowa; Sam Hobbs, D., Ala.; Homer D. Angell, R., Ore.; Jacob J. Javits, R., N. Y.; Francis E. Walter, D., Pa.; Angier L. Goodwin, R., Mass.; Abe McGreggor Goff, R., Idaho; and Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, R., Hawaii.

Although the Senate-passed bill was blocked in the House last year by evidence of opposition, there were no opposition speakers in the debate on the measure Wednesday.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, hailed the House's action on the bill and said:

"Passage of the bill through the House is due in large part to the efforts of Congressmen Michener and Gwynne and all the members of the Judiciary committee and subcommittee No. 2. Special credit is due them for their successful handling of the debate on the House floor, in addition to their efforts to secure passage of the bill. Particular credit should go to Congressman Walter (D., Pa.) who has pushed this legislation from its earliest stages."

Pointing out to the House of Representatives that the Evacuation Claims Commission bill was given the unanimous approval of both the subcommittee and full committee on the Judiciary, Rep. Gwynne, chairman of Subcommittee No. 2, added that the fears impelling the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from certain areas on the mainland as well as the selective evacuation of several thousand from Hawaii were groundless.

"There was no sabotage by persons of Japanese descent," Gwynne said. "On the contrary, the people involved had a higher percentage of enlistments in the armed forces than the nationwide average."

Rep. Hobbs complimented the subcommittee for "giving the House the opportunity to pass this bill which is grounded in honor and in justice."

"I feel that you have rendered a good service in submitting this bill to us because it gives us a chance to show the world for the second time that the House believes in making our government a government not only of law but of honor and justice," Hobbs said.

Rep. Angeli also complimented the House committee and told of the evacuation of large numbers of American citizens of Japanese origin from Oregon.

"They suffered material dam-

ages and were indeed loyal in most cases," Angell said.

"I think it is a splendid thing and is elemental justice," Rep. Javits declared in urging passage of the bill.

Rep. Walter began his argument in favor of the legislation by paying tribute to Nisei soldiers who, he said, were "some of the finest fighting men that wore our uniform."

The Pennsylvania Democrat, a veteran of both World War I and World War II, said that "this bill, in a small way, will make whole those people who were innocent victims of an order that probably never should have been issued."

"It is indeed significant," Rep. Walter added, "that there was not a case of espionage or sabotage brought against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii. They certainly should be compensated for losses they suffered as a direct result of the evacuation. This would be simple justice, the kind of justice everyone in our country is entitled to receive."

Pointing out that passage of HR 3999 would make a splendid argument for the integrity of American democracy, Rev. Goodwin declared:

"This will show to the world that when our government by voluntary action of its own affecting a special racial group brings a situation where these individuals suffer the loss of their property, even though the act of the government is caused by military necessity, we are ready, willing and anxious to go forward with remedial legislation and attempt to redress those wrongs and do the right thing in the interests of simple justice."

In urging passage of the evacuee claims measure, Rep. Goff stated: "This bill is an orderly way of doing justice to these people, many of whom were fine, loyal American citizens."

Asking for passage of the bill, Delegate Farrington declared he was "very much in favor of this measure although the number of Japanese who were evacuated from the Territory of Hawaii was limited."

"I think it is eminently just and fair that this method should be devised to do those people justice," Farrington added.

The evacuee claims bill was introduced by Rep. Michener on March 25.

Because of the mass of unfinished business still on the Senate agenda before the body's adjournment this weekend, chances for consideration of the House-passed bill at the present session were considered extremely limited.

Passed by the Senate last year, the bill also had been reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee but was "killed" when it did not reach the floor of the House before adjournment last year.

"We are very much encouraged by the unanimity of opinion among both Republican and Democratic congressmen from all parts of the country that ours is a just and legitimate claim," Masaoka said. "It is rare when any bill considered under the rules does not have some opposition. The fact that there was not a single dissenting voice raised against the bill is indicative of the healthy attitude which Congress seems to be adopting toward persons of Japanese ancestry."

President Truman Signs Bill To Permit Entry into U.S. Of Japanese Wives of GIs

WASHINGTON—President Truman signed and enacted into law on July 22 the amendment to the Soldier Brides Act which will permit the entry of "racially inadmissible" spouses of American service personnel, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed this week.

Designated as Public Law 313, the measure will permit the admission also of minor children of citizen members of the armed forces.

It was reported that the enactment of the bill into law marks the passage of the first major bill favorably affecting Japanese Americans.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL-ADC, declared that passage of the bill, which benefits Nisei servicemen who have married women of Japanese ancestry outside the United States, was one of the major objectives of his group.

Directly affected by the law will be approximately 50 brides of Japanese ancestry who are married to Nisei and other American GIs.

Commenting on the report that 150 servicemen are awaiting enactment of the bill before getting married, Masaoka said they would be benefited by the law only if they get married before Aug. 21, according to the 30-day clause in the amendment. Only soldiers who were married prior to the enactment of the bill or within 30 days after enactment would be eligible to benefit from the act, Masaoka pointed out.

Sixteen Thousand Hawaii Nisei Fought In World War II

HONOLULU — More than one-half of the volunteers for military service in the Territory of Hawaii during the war were Americans of Japanese ancestry, the final report of Milton E. Ballengee, territorial director of selective service, disclosed recently.

He reported that 36,777 Hawaiian residents served in World War II and that of this total 16,083 were of Japanese ancestry. The next largest group were the Caucasians with 4,776 and 3,392 Chinese, 2,812 Filipino, 2,828 Hawaiians and 1,031 part-Hawaiians. There were 696 servicemen of Korean ancestry and 453 Puerto Ricans.

Nakamura Resigns Community Position In Marysville

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Frank F. Nakamura, manager and treasurer of Japanese community-owned buildings in Marysville, resigned here on July 1 after five years of service. At the time of his resignation he was in charge of the Japanese hall and the Gakuen building. The Buddhist church building had been turned over to the Buddhist organization over a year ago.

During Nakamura's term of service a mortgage of nearly \$3,000 was paid off on the hall building, and all the buildings are now free of debt. He also forwarded a net balance of \$976.30 to the JACL building committee, headed by Sam

California Asks Jurisdiction on Land Law Case

Motion to Remand Hirata Case Argued In Federal Court

SACRAMENTO — The State of California's motion to remand Hirata Alien Land law case from the Federal district court to the state was heard on July 14 before Federal Judge Dal M. Lemmon.

The case, in which the state seeks to confiscate the farm property of Roy K. Hirata, an alien, and his Nisei wife, Toshiye Teranishi Hirata, originally was filed in San Joaquin County superior court.

The Hiratas, through their attorneys, James C. Purcell and William Ferriter, asked for transfer of the case to the United States district court on ground they could not receive a fair hearing in the state courts. The petition was granted when the state did not contest or answer the petition. The state later filed its motion asking that the case be remanded.

Appearing before Judge Lemmon, Purcell argued that under California's community property law, there is a legal presumption that a wife is the owner of property taken in her name but that the Alien Land law is contradictory in that it presumes that any property, in which an "ineligible alien" has an interest, has been obtained in contravention to the law.

The state's counsel contended that the Alien Land law superseded the community property law.

In the original suit the state had charged that the Hirata farm property, purchased in October, 1939, was paid for and used by Roy Hirata, although the actual purchaser was Mrs. Hirata. The state described the transaction as a subterfuge and fraud and an attempt to evade the Alien Land law which prohibits any ownership or interest in farm property by an alien of Japanese ancestry.

The Hiratas claimed that under the Alien Land law the American citizen wife of a Japanese alien is denied equal protection and security in the enjoyment of personal and civil rights and that such a wife was denied the right of having her husband support her and their children.

The Alien Land law, the Hiratas claimed, imposes "peculiar disabilities and restrictions" upon Mrs. Hirata.

Kurihara, president of the Marysville chapter.

Kurihara will act as manager-treasurer of the buildings until a new appointment can be made.

Queen of 442nd Veterans Fete In Hawaii to Visit Hollywood

HONOLULU, T. H. — With a trunk load of pretty clothes and soaring hopes, Blanche Jikaku, queen of the recent 442nd combat team carnival in Honolulu, will leave for Hollywood August 6 as the representative of the famed combat unit.

The Hollywood trip and wardrobe are the prizes awarded to 20-year old Miss Jikaku for winning the title of queen from 18 other cosmopolitan beauties, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Miss Jikaku is now busy with fittings, picture-taking and conferences in preparation for her trip.

An entire wardrobe, including everything from gowns to suits, will be designed for her by Mitzi Sugita, director of Mitzi's School of Tailoring and Costume Designing.

Miss Jikaku will leave with Fred Matsuo and his musical troupe. Jane Udo, queen of the Hilo 442nd carnival, will also accompany Miss Jikaku on her three-week tour of the west coast. Together they will

tour Hollywood, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and other key cities of the coast.

Matsuo is trying to arrange a screen test for Miss Jikaku. She says that if she's given a chance to enter the movies she'll make the most of her opportunity.

The 442nd queen is 5 feet 4½ inches tall, weighs 119 pounds and graduated from Kaimuki high school in 1944. She likes swimming and tailored clothes and is still "free and unattached." She is a receptionist at her sister's beauty shop.

Her brother Tom was killed in action in Italy and a brother Jacob was seriously wounded several days later. Both served with the 442nd infantry.

Miss Jikaku has two elder sisters, Mrs. Doris Bruce, owner of a beauty shop in Honolulu, and Mrs. Lillian Yamabe, formerly known as Mamo, a hula dancer at a local night club.

Miss Jikaku herself is an accomplished hula dancer.

Senate Investigation Planned Into Immigration Situation

WASHINGTON — Complete and thorough inquiry into the immigration situation of the United States is scheduled by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary as a result of Senate Resolution 137, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned this week.

Commenting on the resolution, Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, declared:

"While not specifically aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry, nevertheless this investigation will probably include immigration quotas and other problems relating to the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924."

Introduced by Senator Chapman Revercomb, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, the Senate resolution authorizes the Judiciary committee or one of its subcommittees to "make a full and complete investigation of our entire immigration system."

According to information reaching the Washington ADC office, this inquiry will include:

1. The history and development of United States immigration policy.

2. Administration of immigration and deportation laws.
3. The extent to which aliens have entered the United States in violation or circumvention of such laws and the extent to which aliens have been permitted to remain or have remained in the United States in violation or circumvention of such laws.
4. The situation with respect to displaced persons of Europe.
5. The effect upon this country of any change in the immigration laws.

With \$50,000 set up to cover expenses of the investigation, the committee will be authorized to employ experts to aid in the inquiry the ADC office learned. According to the resolution, an immediate beginning in the detailed review of the immigration situation is indicated. The investigating committee is ordered to report its findings to the Senate at the "earliest practicable date." The resolution was submitted jointly by Senator Revercomb of West Virginia, Rep., and Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada, Dem., who is the only other member of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration.

Senate Passes Bill to Legalize Stay in U.S. of Wife of Nisei

Senator Taft Sponsors Private Legislation For Yoneko Nakazawa

CINCINNATI, O.—A bill by Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, which would forestall the deportation of a young Japan-born Cincinnati woman to a land she hardly remembers and prevent her separation from her Cincinnati Nisei husband was passed by the Senate in Washington on July 16, the Enquirer reported in a special dispatch.

The woman is Mrs. Yoneko Nakazawa of 319 Rockdale Ave., Avondale. She is employed at the Cincinnati Chemical Works, Norwood.

Her husband, Warren, is a Nisei who graduated this year from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The Senate bill was passed unanimously but action in the House at this session is unlikely, it was stated. Filing of the bill, however, has stayed the deportation of Mrs. Nakazawa and Senate passage of the special bill is regarded as one step toward assuring her permanent residence in the United States. The bill would legalize her entry and her residence in the United States.

Yone Nakazawa was brought to the United States by her parents in 1930 when she was seven years of age. Her father was an international trader who was permitted to reside in the United States under a treaty merchant status. Both her mother and daughter died in the United States and Yone was educated in California, learning to speak English and forgetting Japanese.

When the war started in 1941 she was informed that she was an "enemy alien."

She married Warren Nakazawa in 1943 and the young couple came to Cincinnati from a war relocation center.

"Yone can't even speak Japanese, except for a few words," her husband declared. "She doesn't know anyone in Japan."

During the war Yone attempted to join the WACs but was rejected because of her enemy alien status. Her husband also sought to enlist in the army but was rejected on physical examination. His two brothers-in-law joined prominent Cincinnati residents in writing Senator Taft in her behalf.

Other letters came from Dr. Claude V. Courter, Superintendent of Schools, as chairman of the Mayor's Friendly Committee; Mrs. Robert S. Cann, Rabbi Victor E. Reichert, the Rev. Nelson M. Burroughs, and Paxton Seasongood, attorney.

San Mateo JACL Studies Blue Cross

SAN MATEO, Calif.—A tribute to Kenji Kato, war veteran president of the San Mateo chapter of the JACL who died on July 4, was paid by chapter members at a meeting on July 23.

Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL regional director, spoke to the members on the JACL's program of activity for the current year.

Members of the chapter discussed the possibility of instituting a Blue Cross hospitalization plan.

Minoru Yasui Honored At Dinner in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Minoru Yasui, Denver attorney and former Tri-State regional representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, was honored at a "recognition dinner" on July 18 at the Woodlawn.

Past and present officers of the Denver JACL chapter and many members were present at the dinner at which Mr. Yasui was cited for his service to the Japanese American community while head of the JACL regional office in Denver for the past two years.

Minoru Yasui resigned from the JACL post to devote full time to his law practice and has been succeeded by Roy Takeno, former Denver and Los Angeles newspaperman who has been in charge of the JACL's financial drive in Denver in recent months.

A wrist watch was presented to Mr. Yasui by Roy Takeno on behalf of the National JACL organization. He also received a pen and pencil set from the Denver chapter. Congratulatory messages also were read.

Speakers cited Minoru Yasui's personal fight for the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry and noted that he had gone to prison in 1942 to test the legality of the military decree issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt which had established a curfew on the west coast for American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Yasui case was tried in local courts and was appealed to the United States Supreme Court where Gen. DeWitt's wartime orders were upheld.

Disclose Nisei Student's Fight Against Race Bias at Nebraska

HONOLULU—A Hawaiian Nisei girl's fight against discrimination at the University of Nebraska was disclosed here recently upon the return of Patsy Takemoto, a senior at the school, who declared that she found "alarming" discrimination against people of non-white origin in Lincoln.

Miss Takemoto recently was elected president of the unaffiliated students of the University of Nebraska, an organization with 6,000 members, comprising two-thirds of the total enrollment.

She is the author of an article condemning restrictive practices against non-Caucasian students at the school which appeared in the Daily Nebraskan, campus newspaper.

In her article for the college paper Miss Takemoto declared:

"When I arrived here (at the University of Nebraska) I hoped and prayed that here I could find some link with what I was told America was like.

"I found the college of medicine polluted with germs, germs of a discriminatory nature.

Find New Site For Families in Winona Camp

Eighty-Seven May Be Relocated by Group in San Fernando Valley

LOS ANGELES—Plans are being continued to move 87 evacuee families of Japanese ancestry from the Winona emergency housing project to a new site, a spokesman for the American Friends Service Committee indicated this week, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The Winona trailer project, which 900 persons of Japanese ancestry have been housed since their return from war relocation camps in 1945, is expected to be closed by the end of August when the owners of the 10-acre property are expected to take possession.

The new site, obtained by the AFSC, is reported to be "seven or eight miles" from Winona and will house more than 400 of the Winona residents who have been unable to obtain individual housing.

The AFSC spokesman said that eviction notices are being distributed this week in view of the impending deadline for the closing of the Winona camp. It was reported that 138 families of Japanese ancestry are still in the project.

"We are able to account for 100 families, but still some 51 other family units are left without proper housing," one of the AFSC officials declared.

Efforts now are being made to find housing for the others.

Meanwhile, several families of Japanese American war veterans in Winona have been relocated in veterans housing projects.

The new location will permit space of 40 by 50 feet per trailer and some land will be available for gardening purposes, it was indicated.

Family heads at Winona will sign two-year leases for the site. Tenants at Winona have purchased trailers in which they have resided at government prices ranging from \$75 to \$125. These trailers will be moved to the new site.

Thirty-six other families at Winona moved out of the project during the first week of July for other locations.

Meanwhile, the Valley Advertiser in Burbank reported that the Federal Public Housing Agency was reported to have filed a suit in Federal court to extend the housing agency's lease on the Winona housing project until Jan. 1, 1948.

Project officials declared, however, that the lease renewal request did not mean the continued operation of the camp beyond the July 30 deadline.

"Because FPHA was to have moved the units on June 30 last, the suit was filed as a matter of formality to receive the 60-day notice until August 30," an FPHA official said.

The Valley Advertiser said the Pacific Automotive Corporation, owners of the plot, would take possession when the last evacuee leaves the premises and that any possibility of a further extension was "out of the question."

Officials of the company told the FPHA they needed the land for a warehouse for airplane engines and parts.

"I found that the dormitories were not open to people like myself. I found that affiliation with sororities and fraternities was not possible for anyone with skin as dark as the superciliously arrogant whites."

In Honolulu, Miss Takemoto complains that when she wrote the article she was engaged in a campaign to open the dormitories to non-Caucasian and foreign students.

"It caused quite a bit of trouble and a plebiscite that fell through because the families of the project objected."

She said she stayed at the International House where 24 Negroes and an Indian girl were housed. Foreign students from Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Philippines and San Francisco were forced to live with friends or in private homes near the campus.

Miss Takemoto, who is 19 years of age, will graduate from the University of Nebraska in February and hopes to continue her education at Northwestern University.

Nisei WACs Help Model Kimonos in Tokyo



TOKYO, Japan — Two Nisei were among the U. S. WACs who traded their khaki uniforms for traditional kimonos for a night during an Oriental fashion show given by members of the 8225th WAC Central Postal Directory at the American Red Cross club in Tokyo recently for troops at occupation headquarters. The WACs modeled costumes ranging from an elaborate bridal gown to simple street kimonos.

The WACs in the photo are (left to right): T/3 Meme Asakura, Oak Park, Ill.; T/3 Linda Tanaka, Honolulu, T. H.; Pfc. Terry Lamb, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T/5 Leni Sourant, Detroit; Pfc. Lenore Caramico, Brooklyn; T/4 Elizabeth Gordon, Norwich, Conn. (wearing wig); T/4 Doris Copp, Youngstown, O.; T/5 Martha Pugh, Galivants Ferry, S. C.; and T/4 Mary Beard (in bridal costume), Miami, Ariz. — U. S. Army-Signal Corps photo.

Senate Halts Action on Issei Naturalization, Deportation Bills Until Session in '48

WASHINGTON, July 17—All further action on the deporting bill, H. R. 3566, and the naturalization bill, H. R. 3555, has been halted in the Senate for this session, the Washington office of the JACL AntiDiscrimination Committee learned this week. The Senate Judiciary committee has tabled the two measures pending a sweeping review of the immigration situation in the United States, the ADC office was informed.

This means there will be no further consideration of these bills until the next session of Congress, which is scheduled to open on January 5, 1948," Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, declared.

Result of a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Chapman Rev. of West Virginia, Rep., to conduct a thorough inquiry into the immigration system, the tabling of bills involving immigration, naturalization, and deportation was announced by the Senate Judiciary committee.

H. R. 3555 provides for the naturalization of parents of Gold Star Purple Heart veterans and would affect approximately 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

H. R. 3566 would give the Attorney General discretionary power to deport aliens inadmissible to citizenship and would affect approximately 2000 persons of Japanese ancestry, according to the ADC office.

The Senate resolution, No. 100, which will delay our bills, "not aimed directly at persons of Japanese ancestry," Masaoka declared.

It was largely directed at immigration policies relating to European countries and was introduced at this time particularly because of the end of the war and a fear that the history of immigration after World War I might repeat itself," he explained.

Pointing out that the resolution is in line with the traditional caution of the United States Senate in matters relating to immigration, Masaoka added that persons of Japanese ancestry had recently been made innocent victims of the Senate's cautious approach to this matter.

However," he stated, "this full investigation of the immigration situation by the Senate may be a better opportunity to present ideas for the naturalization of aliens now considered ineligible for citizenship."

Because of the emergency features of any deportation cases, Masaoka said the Anti-Discrimination committee would not let up in its efforts to prevent deportation, "despite the action by the Senate Judiciary committee."

The Justice department has held cases in abeyance pending action of H. R. 3566, he reported. Senate resolution has been

referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration after receiving full approval of the Judiciary committee.

Nisei Girl Injured By Flying Glass

SAN FRANCISCO — A Nisei girl who was passing by the Day and Night branch of the Bank of America in downtown San Francisco was slightly injured by flying glass fragments which resulted from a gun battle between police and a bandit seeking to rob the bank on July 23.

The girl, Florence Yoshida, 22, of 1150 Turk St., was one of several bystanders who were treated for injuries.

Joe Masaoka Speaks To Redwood City Civic Unity Council

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — Immediate problems facing Americans of Japanese ancestry were discussed by Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California regional director of the JACL, before the Redwood City Council for Civic Unity on July 24.

Masaoka told of the Alien Land law and other forms of legislative discrimination against the Japanese American group.

TEXAS NISEI WILL HOLD ASSEMBLY IN SAN MARCOS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Texas Nisei Assembly, held each summer since 1942, will meet this year August 21 to 24, at San Marcos Academy in San Marcos, according to Souichi Aono, chairman.

The assembly is under sponsorship of the Southern Baptist convention, with Dr. A. C. Miller, director of the department of Interracial cooperation of Texas Baptists. Aono stressed, however, that it was open to all Nisei, regardless of religion.

Speakers and leaders for the assembly will be W. F. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. McKinney, Dr. Miller, H. E. Butt, Foy Valentine, Reiji Hoshizaki, George Stewart, Eunice Parker and Katie Stokes.

Dr. and Mrs. McKinney have been named advisors.

Costs for the assembly will be \$2.50 per day or \$7.50 for three days for persons 12 years old and above. Children 5 to 12 will be charged half-price, and all children under 5 will be admitted free. A nursery service will be provided.

Further information may be received by writing to Mr. Aono at 3922 W. Commerce street, San Antonio 7, Texas.

Inspector Clears Soya Sauce Stocks In Portland Area

PORTLAND, Ore. — Richard Edge, Federal food and drug administrator, announced July 21 that a check on soya sauce stocks in the Portland area has determined that none of the Staley company product in which the arsenic was found recently and which caused considerable sickness in the Ontario, Ore., area and elsewhere is being distributed here.

Eastern Washington agents of the food and drug administration are making a check of distribution in the Ontario sector.

Mother-in-Law Seeks to Keep Son's Japanese Wife in U.S.

House Passes Private Bill for Admission Of Mrs. Akiko Miller

BEAVER, Pa. — A mother-in-law's campaign to keep her Navy lieutenant son's Japanese wife in the United States was marked by a first round victory on July 23 when the House of Representatives passed a private bill to authorize the admission of Mrs. Akiko Tsukado Miller, wife of Navy Lieut. (j.g.) John Miller, as a permanent resident.

The couple's son, John, Jr., 8, is an American citizen.

Mrs. Miller came here from Japan on a visitor's permit before the war but was notified last March that she would have to leave the

country. Upon appeal, she was allowed to remain six months.

Mrs. Ward, mother of Lieut. Miller, then asked her district congressman to get a law passed to permit Mrs. Miller to remain here.

"I am truly grateful," Mrs. Ward when notified that the House had passed the bill. "It will permit my grandson to be raised as an American boy."

The House-passed bill has been sent to the Senate for action.

Lieut. Miller, who had 20 years of naval service last month, met and married Akiko Tsukado in Osaka, Japan in 1936.

At present the couple is living in Newport, R. I., where Lieut. Miller is stationed.

Arsenic Poison in Tainted Sauce Traced to Caustic Soda From Weed-Killer Concern

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco city health director, reported on July 25 that arsenic poisoning resulting from the consumption of tainted soya bean sauce had been traced to two carloads of processing caustic soda manufactured by a Chicago weed killer concern.

Geiger said that the soda's eventual arrival in Decatur, Ill., where it was used in making soya bean sauce by the Staley company, one of the world's largest soya bean products concerns, "was the most fantastic procedure I ever heard of."

The carloads of arsenic-impregnated soda came through an eastern broker without the original weed-killer maker, the broker or the soya sauce company exchanging enough information to indicate that it was to be used in food products, it was reported.

As a result, according to Joe O'Leary, Federal food and drug inspector at San Francisco, thousands of gallons of the arsenic

tainted sauce were marketed, poisoning people in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Boston, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans and other cities.

O'Leary explained that 40,000 gallons have been seized in San Francisco but explained that five per cent is still undetected because the sauce manufacturer shipped it in drums to wholesalers who bottled it under various names.

200 Persons Stricken With Arsenic Poisoning from Sauce

Quarantine Clamped On Sales of Soy Sauce In West Coast Cities

The epidemic of arsenic poisoning was under control this week as more than 200 persons of Japanese ancestry in California, Oregon and Utah were recovering from illnesses caused by the consumption of contaminated soya sauce manufactured by the Staley food products firm in Decatur, Ill. and distributed widely in the western states.

It was established that the poisoned sauce was in a shipment of 33,155 gallons which left the Staley plant on May 8. Shipments went to Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Garland, Utah. According to Los Angeles health officers, all but 2,500 gallons of the shipment now have been accounted for.

Local health officials in many western cities had clamped a quarantine on sales of soya sauce but these restrictions were being relaxed as inspectors checked retail stocks to segregate supplies of sauce suspected of being contaminated.

Most of the shipment of tainted sauce from the Staley firm went to jobbers in Los Angeles who re-bottled it under various brand names, including "Hanamurasaki" and "Yamaman."

Meanwhile, food inspectors cleared such brands as "Marusho," manufactured at Glendale, Ariz., and Oriental Show-You Sauce, made in Indiana.

Few cases of soya sauce poisoning were reported this week, mainly in isolated areas.

Milton Duffy, chief of the California bureau of food and drugs, said that the contaminated sauce had been manufactured by the Decatur, Ill., firm which also markets an insecticide. A check with the Illinois plant reportedly disclosed that some insecticide ingredients with an arsenic base accidentally were mixed with a quantity of soya bean sauce and shipped to the western states before discovery of the error.

It was reported that all the brand names under which the poisoned sauce was marketed in California have been obtained and the sauce will be destroyed.

In addition to the approximate number of 200 cases reported by health officials and physicians, it was believed that many other persons may have suffered mild attacks of arsenic poisoning from use of the tainted sauce but that the wide publicity given the poisoning cases probably saved these persons from serious illness.

All persons reported ill of arsenic poisoning from the soya sauce are reported to have recovered.

Cases of arsenic poisoning were reported in the past week from Yolo, Fresno, Placer, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties and from Ontario, Ore. and Salt Lake City.

Yolo, Fresno and Sacramento county officials quarantined all supplies of soya sauce as a family of seven in Davis, Calif., was stricken after eating at a Sacramento restaurant and 40 farm workers in Fresno county were taken ill. Cases also were reported in Penryn in Placer county.

Several mild cases were reported

in the San Francisco bay area and in Los Angeles.

A number of cases of non-Japanese who were stricken after eating in Chinese restaurants which also used the tainted sauce also were reported in California.

In Los Angeles the figure of persons treated for arsenic poisoning reached 93, while Salt Lake reported 37, all of Japanese ancestry.

Federal and local authorities in Utah quarantined 2685 gallons of soya sauce, while small amounts, tested and found free of contamination, were released. Outside of Salt Lake City, cases were reported in Sandy, Clearfield, Riverton and Tooele, Utah.

California state health authorities said that "several hundred" persons had been made ill by the tainted sauce.

Los Angeles tests on the contaminated sauce showed the presence of one-twentieth of one per cent of arsenic, it was reported. This arsenic content, according to Milton P. Duffy, state food and drug inspector, is enough to make people violently ill.

Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco Health director, said that all stocks of soya bean sauce, regardless of make, had been quarantined in San Francisco and that approximately 10,000 gallons had been frozen and had been turned over to state health officers for analysis.

The quarantine, which has removed all soya bean sauce from grocery stores, delicatessen shops and restaurants throughout San Francisco, will remain in effect pending both quantitative and qualitative analysis. He said 33 brands of the sauce were under analysis.

Dr. Geiger reported on July 17 that soya sauce with an arsenic content 60 times as great as the contaminated sauce previously tested had been found in a San Francisco restaurant.

According to a United Press report, the sauce had been bottled by an Oakland firm and Dr. Geiger was reported to have asked authority to quarantine all stocks of the company. The confiscated sauce contained 13½ grains per pint, he said.

The discovery was made through the illness of the restaurant proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Oishi.

Report Tainted Sauce 'Destroyed' Voluntarily in Denver

DENVER, Colo. — More than 1,000 gallons of arsenic-contaminated soya bean sauce were destroyed voluntarily and an additional 50-gallon shipment is being held for government seizure, a United States pure food and drug official declared here on July 22.

Wendell Vincent, supervisor of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, said that although his office has reports of a number of cases of arsenic poisoning in the Salt Lake area, he has had only one telephone report of a poisoning in Greeley which may have been caused by the sauce.

Vincent said that tests of the sauce confiscated in Denver show an arsenic content of from 300 to 1,000 parts per million as compared to 1.4 parts per million which is considered dangerous by food authorities.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Tainted Soya Sauce

It is most fortunate that none of the more than 200 victims of tainted soya sauce has died from the effects of the poison, although a large number were made seriously ill.

Widespread publicity given out regarding the contaminated sauce through the newspapers and by Federal and local health authorities undoubtedly saved thousands of others from the acute discomforts of arsenic poisoning.

How the poison was introduced into nearly 40,000 gallons of soya bean sauce was something of a mystery until this week when Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco city health director, reported that the poison had been traced to two carloads of caustic soda manufactured by a Chicago weed-killer concern. He said that this caustic soda, which apparently had been adulterated with an arsenic compound, had been used in making the soya sauce.

The story of the adulterated soya sauce stresses the necessity of greater supervision and additional safeguards over the manufacture of food-stuffs. Dr. Geiger declared that the shipment of arsenic-impregnated caustic soda from a manufacturer of weed-killer compounds and insecticides to a firm making food for human consumption "was the most fantastic procedure I ever heard of." Dr. Geiger declared that the carloads of the contaminated caustic soda had been obtained by the Staley company through an eastern broker, without the broker, the manufacture of weed-killers or the soya sauce company exchanging enough information to indicate that it was to be used in food products.

The Federal Food and Drug administration, which has coordinated the work of local agencies in tracing and quarantining supplies of the tainted soya sauce, was in itself created as a result of the negligence and excesses of various food manufacturers, notably the meat-packing industry. This latest incident points to the need for even stricter safeguards upon food manufacturers in order to protect the health of the people of this country.

The 80th Congress

The 80th Congress, now concluding its first session, has proved that problems relating to persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States now have been removed from the arena of partisan politics for the first time since San Francisco's Boss Reuf and Mayor Schmitz made political capital of a "Japanese issue" in 1906.

Although many unkind words have been said about the present Congress and the record of its accomplishments is small, it is the first in which legislation involving Japanese Americans has been approached in an objective manner. As a result, both houses of Congress passed and President Truman has signed a bill to permit the entry into the United States of otherwise racially inadmissible spouses of American servicemen. The largest number of GI brides affected by this new law, and the total number is probably less than 100, are women of Japanese ancestry who married Nisei and other American GIs in Japan and Canada.

The bill to create an Evacuation Claims Commission in the Department of Justice was passed without a dissenting vote in the House this week after it had been "passed over without prejudice" the week before when the measure came up on the consent calendar. In 1946 when the Senate of the 79th Congress had passed unanimously the bill for evacuee indemnification, the House had not acted when Rep. Clair Engle of California had given notice that he would object. Consequently the bill had died. It was revived in the present

session but may have been pigeon-holed in committee except for the dogged persistence of Mike Masaoka of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee who has impressed the legislators with the imperative necessity for early consideration. Since the Senate unanimously passed a similar bill last year, it may be expected to act favorably on the present proposal.

The present session also saw the introduction of bills, in the House by Delegate Farrington from Hawaii and in the Senate by the two Rhode Island senators, which would give the Issei and other resident aliens still inadmissible to citizenship the same right to naturalization enjoyed by other aliens, including Hindus, Filipinos and Chinese. Although these bills remain to be reported out of committee, the House already has passed a bill to give the right of naturalization to aliens ineligible to citizenship who are parents of American soldiers killed or wounded in the war.

In addition, more than 50 private bills for the relief of individuals have been tossed into the congressional hopper and one, concerning Mrs. Fuku Thurn of Philadelphia, has been passed in both Houses and signed by President Truman. Many of the private bills, particularly three involving the Canadian Nisei wives of U. S. servicemen, have been made unnecessary because of the passage of the GI brides bill.

As Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, noted this week, the fact that not a single dissenting voice was raised against the proposal to indemnify Japanese American evacuees for accountable business and property losses resulting from the evacuation was "indicative of the healthy attitude which Congress seems to be adopting toward persons of Japanese ancestry."

The wartime record of Americans and residents of Japanese ancestry, and the combat performance of Nisei GIs, is responsible for the fact that questions relating to Japanese Americans no longer are a matter of political controversy. Now that the situation has been removed from the stresses of partisan politics, Congress has been able to approach it in a sane and objective manner, something which Congress has been unable to do on the matters of taxes, housing and labor.

Foreign-Language Press

The great extent to which this country is compounded of persons of foreign birth and parentage is shown in a report on America's foreign language press as made by the Common Council for American Unity.

The council reports a total of 1,010 foreign language publications, ranging from 130 in the Spanish language to one each in Flemish, Korean, Ladino and Wendish. About 130 of the newspapers and magazines carry at least some of their columns in English.

Persons of foreign birth or parentage constitute one-quarter of the population of the United States. But additionally, in the 1940 census it was reported that 21,996,240 persons stated that some language other than English was their mother tongue—the language principally spoken in the home in their earliest childhood.

It is interesting to note that while there is a tendency toward a decrease in the number of foreign language papers (the peak was reached in 1917 with a high point of 1,323 publications), the Japanese language press has been on the rise. This, however, was entirely due to evacuation, which automatically closed down all Japanese papers on the west coast. Since that time 6 newspapers have been established again in the evacuation area. Nevertheless it can be noted here that the influence of the Japanese language press will continue to decrease as the average age of the Nisei continues to rise. It is generally conceded that within another generation the Japanese language papers will have given way to English papers.

Mormon Centennial

The people of the state of Utah who have something of an evacuee heritage, since most of them are descendants of the hardy Mormon pioneers who crossed plains, mountains and desert in a great forced migration to escape prejudice and bigotry, are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and his party in the Salt Lake valley.

The Mormons have been a minority who, in their time, have been subjected to as bitter a campaign of persecution on religious grounds as the Nisei and their parents faced on ancestral grounds in World War II. It is perhaps for this reason that more than 5,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry were able to find homes without undue friction in the state of Utah during the war.

Discrimination by Legislation Reexamination of Alien Land Law Recommended in Article In California Law Review

The California alien land law, symbol of racial intolerance and prejudice, is "unjust and unjustifiable legislation" and "violates" rights protected by the fourteenth amendment, according to Dr. Edwin E. Ferguson in a discussion of the land law and 14th amendment in the *California Law Review*.

The land law, Dr. Ferguson says, "was enacted and has been enforced solely as a discriminatory law directed against the Japanese."

Outlining the background and history of the law, Dr. Ferguson states that the Japanese immigrants to the mainland of the United States were the legatees of a strong prejudice against Orientals which was originally directed against the Chinese.

"The pattern for dealing with the Chinese—local opposition by apparently competing economic groups, physical violence highly publicized, capitalization on racial and color prejudices of politicians, enactment of laws constitutional or otherwise to direct national attention to the 'problem,' followed by national legislation to deny admittance to the 'undesirable' aliens—was destined to be followed in dealing with the Japanese."

In 1900, the year in which 12,628 Japanese aliens entered the country, anti-Japanese agitation got off to a good start. A mass meeting in San Francisco in May of that year adopted a resolution that Chinese exclusion be extended to apply to the Japanese. In January of 1901 the California legislature, upon the recommendation of the governor, asked Congress to protect American labor by restricting Japanese immigration. In November, 1904, the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to exclude Japanese and Koreans as well as Chinese laborers. The San Francisco Chronicle followed with a series of inflammatory articles, which were highly effective in whipping up popular feeling. In March, 1905, the legislature passed a second resolution demanding the restriction of Japanese immigration.

In May, 1905, the Asiatic Exclusion League was organized in San Francisco with 2383 affiliated bodies, of which 202 were labor unions. The league claimed a membership of 110,000 in California by 1908.

In the following years the politics of the state were shot through with anti-Japanese sentiment. The election campaign of 1910 saw three political parties, the Republican, Democratic and Socialist, urging exclusion. The 1909 state legislature introduced seventeen bills directed against the Japanese.

In 1911 the legislature came close to passing a bill prohibiting land ownership by aliens ineligible to citizenship. Presidential intervention, according to Ferguson, was instrumental in killing the bill.

"By 1913 the political situation was ripe for the passage of an anti-Japanese land law," Dr. Ferguson writes.

"The choice presented to the legislature was the enactment of a law applicable only to aliens ineligible for citizenship or a law applicable to all aliens. The latter would have affected large European holdings and strong pressure against it was brought by the San Francisco real estate board, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, merchants associations and foreign oil and copper syndicates.

"At this point, Secretary of State Bryan visited California for the purpose of counseling with the members of the legislature and cooperating with them in framing a law which would meet the view of the people of the state and yet leave untouched the international obligations of the United States."

Shortly after his departure an alien land law was passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses and became law in May, 1913.

The period immediately following enactment of the law was relatively an era of good will toward Japanese aliens. The war brought a demand for Japanese farmers as laborers or tenants. At the same time, however, Japanese immigration continued almost unabated and Japanese farming activities continued to expand, and with the end of the war anti-Japanese agitation was renewed.

In 1920 the people adopted by initiative act and by vote of 668,435 to 222,066, an amendment to the 1913 act continuing the prohibitions of the law, deleting a provision au-

thorizing leases of agricultural land for three years and plugging various loopholes to the act.

The chief pressure group opposing the measure was the Immigration Committee, composed of members of the old Exclusion League, the American Legion, California, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California Grange and other individuals who had long been active in saving California from the "yellow peril."

In 1924 Congress inserted a provision generally prohibiting admission of aliens ineligible to citizenship in its immigration act. A representative of the Joint Immigration Committee stated in 1924 that the committee considered itself instrumental in securing adoption of the exclusion provision.

"Japanese agricultural interests declined in the period following the adoption of the exclusion law," Dr. Ferguson says. "California farm land controlled by Japanese dropped from 211,000 acres in 1920 to 191,427 acres in 1930. The groups in California traditionally opposed to Japanese continued active, however, as guardians of the exclusion clause and as sponsors of additional restrictive legislation."

Until December 7, 1941, however, the land law was virtually a dead letter in many if not all parts of the state.

"The historically anti-Japanese forces took advantage of Pearl Harbor to urge the evacuation of all resident Japanese from the west coast, a policy adopted by the military in February, 1942," says Dr. Ferguson. "Mass removal and inmate deportation were, of course, a logical result of the earlier campaign for exclusion. It became apparent by the end of 1942, however, that the program of the War Relocation Authority for the resettlement of the evacuees throughout the country would seriously jeopardize the success of an attempt to deport the evacuees and keep them from eventually returning to the west coast. There followed an amazing and vicious campaign, emanating largely from California, to reactivate west coast prejudice and stir up national feeling against the evacuees. One product of this campaign was the 1943 amendment to the alien land law enacting stricter reporting requirements from ineligible guardians, providing criminal penalties for violation of the law, increasing the maximum penalty and authorizing injunction and declaratory judgment suits as additional enforcement procedure. An offshoot was a renewed alien land enforcement program."

But the anti-Nisei campaign ended, says Dr. Ferguson. It failed, chiefly because of the country-wide educational program, the excellent record of the evacuees, the excesses of the baiters themselves, and the brilliant exploits of the Japanese American combat team in Italy and France.

Nevertheless, a "rear-guard action" in the legislature in 1945 resulted in a \$200,000 appropriation to enforce the alien land law along with other actions to facilitate prosecution of such cases. By the spring of 1946 there were 50 suits pending to escheat cultural property owned by Japanese. The majority of the suits, Dr. Ferguson notes, originated in Fresno and Tulare counties, the counties which reported the largest number of terrorism cases in the spring of 1945.

The 14th Amendment In 1923 the Supreme Court in *Terrace and Porterfield* decided on the alien land act and in subsequent instances decided that the law did not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Even prior to these decisions the courts had "consistently assumed that the power of the states to enact strict alien land ownership laws was unaffected by the amendment." "It is doubtful," Dr. Ferguson

(Continued on page 9)

A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Few Will Get on Ground Floor

Denver, Colo. Watch for a grand scramble among Nisei businessmen for the Japanese import-export trade when Allied authorities open up that country in a few weeks. Every third Nisei entrepreneur seems to be set on cashing in on what appears to be the opportunity of a lifetime.

Very few, however, are likely to get in on the ground floor because the field is so limited at this stage. Those who have connections, capital and know-how aren't saying much. Those not so sure of themselves appear to be more voluble.

Perhaps it is natural that the Nisei should gravitate toward this business opportunity. Many have had experience, others studied foreign trade before they drifted into steadier vocations like running a market or a fruit stand.

A cursory glance now shows few Nisei indeed with all three of the requirements—connections, capital and know-how—to make a success of the import-export business. There are apt to be a good many frustrated Nisei businessmen before the trade simmers down to normal.

Rationalizing on Jalopies

If one does not have a car to trade in, new auto dealers pay him scant attention. And if one doesn't have the cash to pay \$700 above list price for a "used new car," he's out of luck.

For fellow jalopy drivers we have devised a rational viewpoint based on the contention that new cars are really old-styled for these reasons:

1. The outside visors which dealers insist on attaching to new cars are an atrocity and setback in styles. Visors were standard equipment back in the late twenties and early thirties and motorists should rebel at such a backward step.

2. New cars have sunk their headlights into fenders. This is old stuff, too, as witness the postwar (World War I) Pierce Arrows.

3. The trend to convertibles is also a sign of retrogression. Convertibles are merely a variation of the oldtime roadsters which boasted of tops which could be taken down after a 30-minute struggle, and sidecurtains whose celluloid panels were clearly as transparent as safety glass which has begun to

come apart.

4. Present-day prices, instead of reflecting the advantages of mass production on assembly lines, have gone back to the days when a person could buy a little runabout, complete with wooden spoke wheels, acetylene headlights, clincher rims and 30 & 3 1/2 tires, for a mere \$2,500.

All this rationalization, however, does not detract from the fact that new cars run noticeably better than one which has negotiated 125,000 miles in the last ten years.

Interim Report on Mechaus

This next section is an interim report on the Bonnie Mechaus and their four dachshund pups. Three of the pups—Stanislaus, Magnolia (nee Maggie) and Bitsy—were taken to a dog show which was their first. It was also the first for the Mechaus.

What transpired has converted the Mechaus, it is feared, into confirmed dog exhibitors. Stanislaus was picked the champ dachshund pup. The three as a group were chosen the best Dachshund litter (there was no competition in this group), and as the best litter of the show over a trio of Boston Bull pups and a batch of Pomeranians.

And Stanislaus again was picked the best dog in the hound class.

His chief rival in this division was a giant Afghan which Bonnie, in great disdain, dubbed a "moth-eaten African pyramid jumper." For his originality he was rewarded with a killing look from the Afghan's owner who, it turned out, wasn't so hard of hearing as it had been presumed.

In all, the Mechaus came away from the show with four first place ribbons, a second place ribbon, a third place ribbon, a gold cup, and 45 pounds of dogfood.

Stanislaus, who is to become the property of our Mike as soon as he quits depending on his mother for meals, was to have been named Toughy. Mike, after the day's events, announced Stanislaus hereafter will be known as Champ.

One other result stemming from the day's events needs to be recorded. Only one of the litter, Magnolia, had been available for sale, and her asking price had been \$100. Mrs. Mechaus, who is the business man of the family, lost no time in upping the price to \$150.

Vagaries

First Into Tokyo . . .

The spit-and-polish First Cavalry Division has claimed the distinction of being the first U. S. Army unit to enter Tokyo but the first U. S. soldiers to enter the Japanese capital and other important centers in Japan probably were special Nisei counter-intelligence agents who were the spearheads of the advance landing party to land on Japan after the surrender. These Nisei and other CIC agents fanned out over all of Japan to take over important communications points in advance of the arrival of American occupation forces. . . . The story told in the Hollywood film, "Tokyo Rose," which pictured Nisei agents who were landed in Japan by submarine while the war was still in progress, has not been verified but some Nisei GIs volunteered and were trained for such behind-the-lines activity.

Romance . . .

Love story: A hitherto unpublished story is the romance between a U. S. Army officer and a Japanese girl in Tokyo. The girl, American-born, had been taken to Japan by her parents when she was a small child. After long months of red tape and waiting she received permission to repatriate to the United States and arrived in San Francisco recently to marry the officer.

Workers' Song . . .

Paul Robeson has told Nisei friends that he is interested in a Japanese workers song for his extensive multi-lingual repertoire, which already includes songs in Spanish, French, Hebrew, German, Russian and Chinese. . . . Japanese folk and popular music is getting a new play with the return of GIs from the occupation army in Japan. KLO in Ogden, Utah, broadcasts a weekly program of Japanese recordings and many of the listeners are ex-GIs who served in the Far East. Japanese-style restaurants in the United States also have found a new group of patrons in the former occupation troops who developed a taste for soya sauce and rice while in the Pacific.

Next Session . . .

The House-passed bill to give naturalization rights to Issei and other "ineligible alien" parents of wounded and dead U. S. GIs is given little chance for Senate passage at this session. The Senate traditionally moves slowly on immigration and naturalization legislation and Senator Revercomb,

Yone Noguchi's Poetry Enjoyed Twenty Years of Popularity In United States, England

NEW YORK — A Japanese poet who once was popular in California and other parts of the United States and in England died on July 13 in Toyooka village, 50 miles north of Tokyo, according to word received here.

He was Yonejiro Noguchi, 72, whose son, Isamu Noguchi, noted American sculptor, is a resident of New York.

The death of Yone Noguchi was attributed to stomach cancer, according to the report.

Noguchi, a resident of the United States for many years, started as one of Japan's first young intellectuals with strong leanings toward Western culture. At one time, according to the New York Times, he was even suspected of Socialist ideas.

Yone Noguchi enjoyed twenty years of popularity in the United States and England. Then he reversed himself, becoming a revered poet and professor in his Japanese homeland and a convinced literary exponent of Japanese aggression in China and the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Mr. Noguchi, the New York Times said, was born in Tsushima in Aichi province. He was not related to the famous scientist, Hideyo Noguchi, who also enjoyed great fame in the United States. After graduating from Keio University in Tokyo at the age of seventeen, Noguchi came to the United States. Here he met and became a disciple of the California poet, Joaquin Miller, and he lived for three years with Miller in his retreat in the Berkeley hills above San Francisco Bay.

His first poems in English were published in Gelett Burgess' "The Lark" in San Francisco. Mr. Noguchi's son, Isamu Noguchi, noted

West Virginia Republican, has shown no disposition to call up the bill for early action.

Housing . . .

Housing officials are having difficulty in reopening the Southgate war housing dormitory for returned evacuees who have been unable to obtain individual housing in the San Francisco area. . . . California Nisei war veterans may protest Rep. J. Leroy Johnson's statement in Congress during the Hawaiian statehood debate that "Hawaii's Japanese were more loyal than California Japanese."

sculptor, and stage and furniture designer, who lives at 33 McDougal Alley, Greenwich Village, said here this week that his father's first English poems, such as "Momo-logues of a Homeless Snail," written when his command of the language was limited, had a "simplicity and power" that his later "more flowery and ornate" works lacked.

One of his later works, written about 1920, follows:

"Bird of Silence, born before the world and wind were made.

"Lonely ghost away from laughter and life,

"Wing down, I welcome thee!"

In New York shortly after 1900 Mr. Noguchi met and married Miss Leonie Gilmour, a Bryn Mawr graduate and a writer, translator and editor. Their son, Isamu, was born in Los Angeles in 1904, and two years later, the family returned to Japan.

In Tokyo, Mr. Noguchi took the chair of English literature at Keio University and became, besides a teacher and a poet, an authority on Japanese color prints. His son said he believed his father succeeded Lafcadio Hearn in the professorship. He said his father was a friend of the famous writer on Japan and had written a book about him.

Shortly, after the return to Japan, Mr. Noguchi quarreled with his wife and they separated. Mrs. Noguchi succeeded after some effort in winning custody of her son. She taught school in Japan for a time and then returned to this country so that Isamu could receive an American education. She died in New York in 1933. Mr. Noguchi said his father later married a Japanese woman and had "seven or eight children."

Mr. Noguchi lectured at Oxford on Japanese literature in 1913 and in 1919 and 1920 made a lecture tour of the United States. At that time he publicly criticized statements that Japan was contemplating an aggressive war for imperialistic ends, and said:

"The spirit of democracy in Japan is exceedingly strong. Her future will be that of a liberal people with a conservative background."

His son, Isamu, was one of the first persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States to criticize and oppose the imperialistic program of the Japanese militarists and has been active in progressive movements in America.

All a Racket

Here, along the Great White Way, the boys have all the answers you. Weisenheimers are a dime a dozen. They can always get it "whole." You have to wake up pretty early in the morning to be able to smart or outshout them. The Nisei yokel from the far west, therefore, has plenty of spade work to do and lots to learn or else he'll wind without even the filling in his teeth.

You are bound to bump up against a Damon Runyon or O. Henry character most anytime and anywhere on the sidewalks of New York or in the jostling subways underground.

Most of the lads here have a little racket of their own. It all goes to show you that many in this huge city live by their wits. The idea is to get up a "front," gather up some nerve, add a lot of gall, and then be in business. Many of their activities are barely within the borders of legality and some are slyly outside the limit. The natives are adept at walking on a tight-rope or trudging along a seamy trail.

The Smaller Fry

They start young. Take the "car-watching" game that the youngsters on the eastside handle with masterly finesse. They operate with an icepick in one hand and a defiant gleam in their eyes. When a customer parks his car on the street, they offer to "watch" it for a "lousy buck." Now, if the patron decides the car doesn't need juvenile protection, he may find a couple of flat-tires on his return.

A slight deviation of the above pitch are the lads who work the racket of "dusting off" your car. The trick is to use an old rag and off some dust particles on a parked car. This herculean feat demands a half a buck.

Marking Lots and Cab Drivers

The lads then graduate to the cab driver or parking lot class. Here, strong arm and a handy left hook works to a great advantage.

Cab drivers delight in cajoling a passenger to giving him a big tip. It is not uncommon to hear them moan and groan over a measly dime. The standard remark they render is, "why don't you be a big man for a quarter?"

When you realize that the parking fees in the city start at a dollar and then spiral up to three and four bucks a day, you can understand why so many like the parking lot game.

At any big athletic event, be it near the Polo Grounds or Madison Square Garden, a number of enterprising hustlers will be seen marking certain areas for parking cars. They then put the bite on you for a couple of dollars when you decide to park on these streets.

The Matter and Manner of Tickets

Sell-out sporting or theatrical events always attract the sharpshooters. They can smell an SRO attraction even weeks in advance.

The shifty-eyed ticket speculator will buy up all the choice seats in the house, days and weeks in advance. Then on the night of the event he screams a profit by charging twice or triple the face value of the tickets. They charge as much as the market can bear. It's almost impossible to get a good seat at one of the smash musical comedy hits on Broadway without consulting a ticket "broker." The gullible customer has to pay thru the nose if he wants in.

The Ball Game

At the ball park, for a top-notch game, it is the same story. It usually happens that the usher finds a few choice "last-minute cancellation" seats to you. This usually is good for a extra couple bucks tariff a seat.

The only other alternative is to sweat a long line out. This means standing in line six hours or more before game time.

Nisei Not in on the Deal

So far, I haven't come across any Nisei lad in on these ventures. There is also the hat-check or soft-drink concession which is a good thing.

During intermissions at theaters, these fast-moving merchants will cheerfully sell you a paper cup full of lemonade for a quarter. There's drinking water available, so the customer digs and gives with a smile.

The talented and experienced checkroom attendant will almost tear the coat or hat out of your hand upon entering a restaurant or theater. When you retrieve your things, the slicker will usually make sure that the "kitty" is flooded only with quarters and halves.

The Subway Artist

During the war years when terrific crowds used to pile into the subways, it took quite a lot of waiting to get change at the booth. The turnstiles take only a nickle and nothing else.

Therefore, the sharpies got the brilliant idea of being quick-change makers at strategic spots.

The hustler would stand near the end of the change line and offer to give the sucker three nickels for a quarter or a nickel and a penny for a dime. When it's hot, humid, and you're in a hurry, you decide it's worth the difference.

So it goes, and not a single trick is overlooked.

Hustlers in Housing

The best set-up in recent years has been to take advantage of the housing shortage. These eagle-eyed entrepreneurs would go around leasing all the apartments they could get their hands on. Then they would sublease these apartments on a one-room basis and thereby multiply their money.

By contracting several leases at one time, the fast operators would have a nice substantial income coming in every month from their sub-tenants.

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Dr. Ferguson Says Land Law Violates 14th Amendment

(Continued from page 4)
says, "whether there is any real social purpose served by restrictive state legislation against aliens as a class, at least in the field of land ownership. . . . Even if it be assumed, however, that the denial of the privilege of land ownership to all aliens does not violate the equal protection guaranty and is a proper exercise of state police power, the California law is subject to inquiry for its discrimination against one class of aliens—those ineligible for citizenship—and its application in practice against one group of aliens within that class, the Japanese."

In the Terrace case Justice Butler, speaking for the court, stated that the fact Congress had seen fit to declare some aliens eligible and others ineligible for citizenship "furnished a reasonable basis for classification in a state law withholding from aliens the privilege of land ownership as defined in the act."

Says Dr. Ferguson: "This statement assumed that the criteria for state classification are the same as for the particular federal classification. Congressional power to restrict or extend naturalization to designated classes of aliens is plenary. Justice Butler set up the judgment of Congress on a purely political issue—a judgment at that with which many thoughtful persons disagree—as a ground for deciding a constitutional question involving fundamental rights of persons under state law. He ignored the well-established principle that each statutory classification must be tested in the light of the purpose for which the statute was enacted. Surely more substantial rationale must be provided than this."

Justice Butler also decided that it was possible that aliens might acquire "every foot of land" within the state, unless restrictions were put upon their right to property.

"It would be difficult," Dr. Ferguson notes, "to find a better example of judicial ostrichism." Even in 1923 the immigration laws prohibited or severely restricted the immigration of natives from all of the ineligible groups except Korea and the non-whites of Central and South America.

Persons of Japanese descent in the state only increased in population from 71,592 to 93,717 from 1920 to 1940. At the same time the percentage of farms they controlled decreased from 4.4 to 3.9 and the acreage involved decreased from 1.2 to 0.7.

"The unsavory truth," writes Dr. Ferguson, "is that the law was aimed solely at the Japanese and during its spotty history of enforcement was used only to throttle them. It should be further tested for its actual discrimination against a racial group within the more general category. All legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single ethnic or racial group are immediately suspect."

There is also, he writes, state interference with private rights in the California law:

"An agricultural landowner is denied the right to sell land or to avail himself of the services of a

Japanese alien except as employer, with consequent master-servant liability; he must pay cash for the alien's services and cannot share the risk through share-cropping arrangements. The alien is prohibited from advancing beyond the status of an ordinary laborer in one of this country's major occupations. He cannot utilize his skill or his savings to better himself economically in what is often the one field of endeavor he knows. If either the landowner or the alien violates the law, he is subject to criminal prosecution, and the alien's interests are subject to escheat as of the date of acquisition, thus rendering the alien accountable for any interim profits. This is in sharp contrast with the comparatively liberal common-law provisions which attached no criminal penalty to alien ownership and permitted the alien to acquire and enjoy land until forfeiture proceedings were instituted. These are substantial invasions of private rights; no court should uphold them in the absence of positive evidence of a corresponding public benefit."

Dr. Ferguson also points out that alien land laws have been passed in only some of the states; thus it is "hardly credible" that any real public interest is served by such restrictions. Public security was the justification for denial of alien land ownership under common law, but under our present system the federal government is responsible for security against attack or infiltration by foreign agents.

Dr. Ferguson calls the California land act a "symbol of racial intolerance and prejudice."

"Its genesis and history are part and parcel of the whole spectacle of anti-Japanese agitation in California. In such a context it should not be enough to indulge in speculative justifications of the law as the Supreme Court did in 1923 or to please ignorance of local conditions and the 'possibility' of 'racial basis' for the legislative judgment. Restrictive legislations stemming from race prejudice, particularly against a minority that is unable to participate in the political process, calls for a more searching judicial inquiry. Such an inquiry would reveal, it is submitted, that the alien land law is unjust and unjustifiable legislation, and that it clearly violates rights protected by the Fourteenth amendment."

Hawthorne Group Gives to JACL Drive

LOS ANGELES—A total of \$500 has been donated toward the various activities of the Japanese American Citizens League from the treasury of the former Hawthorne Japanese language school through Mr. K. Tobinaga, it was announced this week by Eiji Tanabe, Southern California regional director of the JACL.

Of the total \$180 was donated to the National JACL, \$160 to the Anti-Discrimination Committee and \$160 to the Legal Defense Fund.

Tanabe also noted that \$41 has been received from the Santa Barbara area in the ADC drive through Tsutomu Dyo, chairman of the Issei committee.

California Banking Commission Will Pay Specie Bank Depositors

SAN FRANCISCO — A petition filed by Maurice J. Spaling, California State Superintendent of Banks, for payment of an 80 per cent liquidating dividend against all approved claims filed against either the Los Angeles or San Francisco offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank will be heard in Department 15 of the Superior court in San Francisco on July 28.

Most of the depositors in the bank were of Japanese ancestry and the sum involved totals nearly one million dollars, it was stated.

Spaling said that there were many accounts with these banks for which claims have not yet been filed. He said only those whose claims were filed prior to the hearing on the petition will be able to participate in the dividend.

Murata Wins Honolulu Public Links Crown

HONOLULU — Ted Murata, a Nisei war veteran, won the 1947 Municipal Golf tournament from a 56-man field at the Ala Wai course in Honolulu recently.

P C SPORTS

Forty-Niner

Wally Yonamine, the first Nisei player in big-time pro football, started working out this week with the San Francisco Forty-Niners of the All-America conference. Coach Buck Shaw is counting on Yonamine to be one of the key players of the San Francisco team and may devise some special plays to take advantage of the southpaw passing and left-footed kicking ability of the Honolulu star. Coach Shaw signed Yonamine on the recommendation of Bobby Grayson, former Stanford All-American who had broadcast the game last year when Yonamine and the Honolulu All-Stars ran wild over Portland University. Yonamine, who also is accomplished in baseball and basketball, had an offer from the New York football Yankees in his pocket when he received a better bid from San Francisco.

Nisei Pros

Both Yonamine and Wat Misaka, who became the first Nisei to sign a pro basketball contract this week when he joined the New York Knickerbockers, are crowd-pleasers. Yonamine has been the spotlighted star on every team on which he has played, including an all-star Army team which Coach Jock Sutherland took on a tour of Pacific bases last fall. Misaka, if appause is any criterion, was the most popular player to appear at Madison Square Garden last season. His feat of guarding in holding Kentucky's All-American Ralph Beard to one point in Utah's upset victory in the Metropolitan Invitational tourney, "the world series of basketball," did not escape the no-

Watanabe Selected As Honolulu Player In Baltimore Game

HONOLULU, T. H. — Watanabe, a 17-year old player who plays for Waipahu Post in the American Legion, has been selected by the Honolulu Stars to play in the International Audubon game to be played soon in Baltimore, Md.

Watanabe also was a star on Waipahu high school basketball playing under Coach Mitsuo Shige.

Playing in the Territorial American Legion tournament recently on Maui, Watanabe made the team when he batted .429 and killed 15 chances, committing one error.

He is the president of the Waipahu alumni association and was president of the student body at Waipahu high during the 47 semester.

tice of Ned Irish, Madison Square Garden basketball promoter and owner of the Knickerbockers. Misaka proved he could play with pros when he went to Hawaii recently at the invitation of the Honolulu promoter, Mackay Yamaguchi, and teamed with Red Kohn, the Oregon State star, to lead a Hawaiian team which broke the winning streak of the famous Harlem Globetrotters.

Wat Misaka is no Johnny-come-lately in basketball, however. native of Ogden, Utah, he was star for Ogden high school and later was the main cog of the college's championship team before enrolling at the University of Utah. Back in 1942 Misaka was named the outstanding junior college player in Utah when he played Weber. He also was a mainstay of the smart Fort Snelling team before going overseas to the Philippines for Army intelligence work.

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Koyke Appears Cincinnati Concert

CINCINNATI, O. — Miss Hizi Koyke, one of the favorite stars of Cincinnati Summer Opera lovers, headed a record breaking holiday performance at her performance "Madame Butterfly" on Independence Day. Critics were unanimous in praising Miss Koyke's performance of Puccini's opera. At the request of the management she sang the following song. Many local Nisei were in audience.

After the performance, Miss Koyke entertained with a dinner party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Makoto Koyke, followed by a reception at which time local Nisei gathered for the prima donna.

Following her successful Cincinnati engagements, Miss Koyke departs for Wisconsin.

GI Band Plays Monterey Dance

MONTEREY, Calif. — The Pre-Flight Monterey jazz band, composed entirely of Nisei GIs, played for 700 servicemen and USO members at an informal dance on July 20 at the El Estero USO.

The appearance was one of the highlights of the band, it was reported. Yoshida of Sacramento, on sax, is the leader and acting manager of the band.

Members in the band are Trucko Kato, Shoji Kubo, Tats Okabe, George Goto, Tsutomu Toma, Matsumoto, Hitoshi Sato, I. J. Kato and Dave Yamano.

Among the many Nisei hostesses at the USO who attended were: Enokida, Sanae Okumura, Ueda, Yoneko Tsubouchi, Ueda, Tanaka, Mary Okumura, Sakoda, Chisa Oda, Sumi Hiroko Kuwatani, Chisato Tanaka, Mitze Tanaka, Tomi Tanaka and Meiko Yamashita. Mrs. Himeno is the staff assistant at the El Estero USO.

Chiwa Competes Golf Tourney

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Y. Kato, Honolulu entry in the National Public Links golf tournament, shot a 79 on July 21 in his round of play.

Junior JACLers Honor Graduates

SALINAS, Calif. — The Junior JACL of Salinas, first junior organization to be established, honored graduates of local schools with a potluck dinner dance.

Graduates honored were Keiji Futamase, junior college; Kaye Endo, Mary Hibino, Larry Onitsuka, Joyce Teraji, Joe Uchida, Marianne Urabe and Tom Yuki, high school; and Sally Endo, Nancy Ichikawa, Don Ikeda and Mae Otsugi, junior high school.

The Junior JACL is affiliated with the senior chapter and is headed by the following cabinet: Yasuo Abe, president; Larry Onitsuka, vice president; Doris Sakagawa, rec. sec.; Joan Kitamura, corr. sec.; Mickey Miyana, treas.; Kaye Endo, girls athletic manager; Tom Yuki, boys athletic manager; recently succeeded Bob Oka; and Lloyd Urabe and Mrs. Marjorie Iwamoto, advisors.

S. F. Chapter Holds Picnic

SAN FRANCISCO — Five hundred members and guests enjoyed the San Francisco JACL picnic July 20 at the Golden Gate park.

Toby Kuruma was chairman of arrangements, assisted by Fred Hoshiyama, Takehiko Yoshihashi, Dr. Tokuji Hedani and Kaneo Miyoshi M. Ishigami was official starter.

Mrs. Hyobu Takei won first prize in a free drawing.

In charge of refreshments were Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, president, Mrs. Michi Onuma and Ichiro Sugiyama.

Team to Hold Benefit Dance

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — The Box Elder A. C. girls' softball team will sponsor a benefit dance Friday night, August 1, beginning at 8:30 p. m. at the American Legion Memorial building in Brigham City.

Refreshments will be served by members of the softball team. An intermission program will be presented.

The public is invited to attend the dance, which will be held under the chairmanship of Toots Murakami and Kimi Yagi.

Vital Statistics BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nabeta, 225 Emeril Ave., Salt Lake City, a boy on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuzo Kato a girl on July 19 in Palo Alto, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Kataoka a girl on July 13 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Watanabe a boy on June 30 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mike Aoki a boy, Wayne, on July 7 in Richfield, Utah.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. Kushigemachi a girl on July 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Gohata, Gardena, Calif., a boy on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie S. Tsukimura a boy on July 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Nakamura, Gardena, Calif., a boy on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Makoto Amano, Richmond, Calif., a boy on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamamoto, Stockton, Calif., a girl on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Hata Wapato, Wash., a boy, David Michael, on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Yamamoto, Wapato, Wash., a boy, Reid, on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miyoshi Kanemitsu a girl on July 4 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tommy S. Hasegawa a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Shirozono a girl in Brighton, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Horita a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sakayama a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kai Umeki, 466 South Fifth East, Salt Lake City, a boy on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Tom Hasegawa a girl on July 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Eddie Miyamoto a boy on July 12 in Los Angeles.

DEATHS

Chohichi Kosuga, 62, 239 Capitol St., on July 20 in Ogden, Utah.

N. Kato, 68, on July 20 in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Sasaye Yasuoka on July 5 in Chicago.

Hiroshi Murakami on July 15 in Pasadena, Calif.

Kanroku Ota on July 18 in Los Angeles.

Tamezo Saka on July 16 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Yuriko Matsuo to Katsuchi Yamada in Chicago.

Toshie Doibatake to Harvard Hirahala on July 22 in Mesa, Ariz.

Amy Sakuma to Sam Iijima in Sacramento, Calif.

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Unrestricted Participation to Be Pattern for Chicago Forums

CHICAGO, Ill. — A democratic, unrestricted participation in the social discussion group program now being inaugurated by the Chicago JACL was decided upon at a committee meeting recently called by William R. Simms, chairman, to

determine policy and mechanics in guiding the program.

The meeting, held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Yatabe, was attended by Elaine Ishikawa, Dr. and Mrs. Randolph Sakada, Noboru Honda, Mari Sabusawa, Tats Kushiida, Dorothy Kitow, Kumeo Yoshinari, Roxie Takehara and Marvel Maeda.

The committee recommended that persons setting up such discussion groups make an effort to bring in young people, Issei, non-JACL members, "dormant" JACL members as well as interested non-Japanese.

To aid the host and hostess of these gatherings, the committee suggested:

(1) meetings start promptly at 8 p. m. and end at 11 p. m. unless the host indicates otherwise (2) keep refreshments simple and inexpensive, each person attending donate twenty-five cents to defray expenses. It was felt that expecting the host to provide refreshments at his own expense was an undue hardship.

Full information will reach the membership through the August JACL-er.

The first social discussion group meeting since the program was initiated met Tuesday (July 22) at Hull House. Stetson Kennedy, author of "Southern Exposure," led the discussion of "Fighting Subversive Elements in America." William R. Simms was the host for the evening.

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First Test of Oregon's Alien Land Law Scheduled as Court Will Consider Namba Case

PORTLAND, Ore.—Initial test of the constitutionality of Oregon's Alien Land law, which prohibits aliens of Japanese ancestry from the ownership of agricultural property, will begin before Judge Crawford in Multnomah County Circuit Court on July 29.

Judge Crawford will hear a suit filed by Kenji Namba, 22, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team in Italy, and his father, Etsuo Namba, 59, a native of Japan.

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

John M. McCourt, Multnomah county district attorney, and George Neuner, attorney general of Oregon, have been named as the defendants.

The suit alleges that sections of the Oregon Alien Land law, passed in 1923, are discriminatory in that they deprive alien Japanese of the right to hold an interest in land while aliens eligible to citizenship have that right.

The suit also will test a wartime

amendment to the law, passed in 1945, which Kenji Namba has been advised he and his father, and Florence C. Donald, owner of the property which Kenji Namba seeks to lease, will violate if the elder Namba moves onto the land. The complaint states that this section declares it to be a crime to enter into a contract made in the name of wife or child of an alien "ineligible to citizenship."

The plaintiffs ask a declaratory judgment ruling the 1923 law and the 1945 amendment and in contravention to the 14th amendment.

The Nambas are represented by Verne Dusenberry and Allen Hart, Portland attorneys.

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150 Persons Attend Annual Picnic of Washington JACL

WASHINGTON—About 150 persons attended the annual picnic of the Washington JACL on July 20 at Rock Creek Park. Games for all age groups were conducted by Ken Iseri, Hal Horiuchi, Joe Ichijui, and Ira Shimazaki. Baseball games were organized by Jack Hirose, Toru Hirose, and Dan Komai.

Prizes for game winners and for the drawing were contributed by local Japanese merchants. Jesse Shima donated 20 cases of soft drinks, while Joe Tasaka contributed foodstuffs for the weenie bake, which was supervised by Kenko Nogaki and Mrs. Susie Ichijui. Cash donations were received from several families.

Portland Chapter Plans Beach Picnic

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland chapter of the JACL will hold a "Pushing Sand day" at Cannon Beach on July 27 under the chairmanship of Mac Iwashita.

Other measures of the outing committee are Tai Funatake, Jimmy Mizote, Fumi Sasaki, Reiko Miura, Toshi Tomiyasu, Bunzo Nakagawa, Paul Oyamada and Mary Minamoto.

Boating, bicycling, swimming, horesback riding, beach-combing, clam digging, softball and games are planned.

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Report Florita Will Fight Takeshita in Honolulu Ring

STOCKTON, Calif.—Jimmy Florita of Stockton, Calif., will leave on July 28 for Honolulu where he is booked to fight the sensational young Nisei welterweight, Robert Takeshita, on Aug. 1.

Polly Watson, manager of Florita, declared that terms have been reached with Al Lang, Honolulu promoter, for the fight against Takeshita.

Florita, then a featherweight, is the fighter who upset Harold (Hal) Hoshino, Nisei boxer from Pendleton, Ore., by a surprise knockout at Olympic Stadium in Los Angeles in 1941. The bout was Hoshino's last until this year when he went to Honolulu to make a comeback. Hoshino announced his retirement from the ring recently following his defeat at the hands of Henry Daws.

Forty in Farm Labor Camp Reported Ill

FRESNO, Calif. — Forty farm workers of Japanese ancestry at a Parlier labor camp last week were reported suffering from severe headaches and fever from having eaten poisoned soya sauce.

George W. Chance, sanitarian for the Fresno County Department of Health, said he found the men ill in the Tidofu Labor camp in Parlier.

"The operator of the camp said he received the last shipment of the soya sauce in a 50-gallon drum container which he repacked in gallon glass jars," Chance reported. "He has used eight gallons of the sauce and that is what made them ill."

Chance said the soya sauce was shipped to the labor camp under the Hanamurasaki brand name.

He added he has quarantined all Reedley and Parlier establishments which offer soya sauce for sale or use.

Meanwhile, the Fresno Bee said on July 25 that Dr. W. F. Stein, county health officer, has ordered all soya sauce removed from shelves in stores throughout the country.

Fresno Fellowship Will Hold Outing

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno Christian Fellowship will hold an all-day outing at Bass Lake on July 27 and have invited the Livingston young peoples group to join the affair.

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200 Gallons of Soy Sauce Dumped by Food Inspectors

SACRAMENTO — Two hundred gallons of soya bean sauce containing arsenic were dumped into a sewer at 1111 Fourth St. on July 21 by the California state food and drug department.

It was declared that the batch was the first of thousands of gallons of tainted sauce, all of which was manufactured by a Decatur, Ill., firm, to be destroyed following tests made after nearly 200 residents of the state, the great majority of them of Japanese ancestry, became ill.

J. R. Dieffenbacher, state food and drug inspector for 24 Northern California counties, was in Sacramento this week to arrange for the destruction of all suspected sauce.

"We aren't able to make tests of all the brands," he explained, "but we have blanket permission from the Staley Corporation in Decatur, Ill., to destroy all sauce shipped by them to California."

The state food and drug headquarters in San Francisco has compiled a list of brands known to be tainted and is expected to order destruction this week of supplies now on hand.

Dieffenbacher said he obtained permission to pour the 200 gallon lot in the sewer but is still seeking a place to dispose of 2,000 gallons

and other quantities which will be destroyed after the list is made.

All the brands to be destroyed are those which use the Staley product. Soya sauce manufactured by individual firms are not affected.

Dieffenbacher said that the best supplies in Northern California of soya sauce which is suspected of being contaminated are in Sacramento, Walnut Grove, Marysville, Lodi and Stockton.

Nisei Vets Team Leads Second Half In Watsonville Loop

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Nisei Vets trounced Richfield 10-1 recently and took lead in the current second half of the city softball league. The team scored two runs in the first, four in the fourth and four more in the seventh for their second straight victory. In a previous game, the haro-hitting Nisei team smothered the Eagles, 15-2.

The Vets placed second in first half with four wins and a loss. The single defeat was a 4-1 decision to the pennant-winning Freedom ten.

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