



Justice Department Will Halt Deportation of Japanese Until Senate Considers Pending Bill

WASHINGTON—Deportation proceedings against aliens who might be beneficially affected by H. R. 3566 will be halted until full Senate consideration of the bill next session, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned this week.

In response to an ADC-sponsored request to the Attorney General, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice this week gave assurance that those aliens who might be benefited by the provisions of H. R. 3566 will not have deportation proceedings instituted against them until after the Senate has a full opportunity to consider the bill.

Staley Company Will Act on Damage Claims

Attorney Says Suits Being Prepared in Soya Sauce Poisonings

LOS ANGELES—A representative of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing company of Decatur, Ill., producers of soya bean sauce, will arrive in Los Angeles soon to help settle claims against the company by consumers who became ill from use of the company's product which had been adulterated with an arsenic compound.

Kenji Ito, Los Angeles attorney, indicated that a number of persons who were stricken by use of the contaminated sauce, were filing actions against the Staley company.

Mr. Ito was informed by Paul D. Doolen, attorney for the Staley firm, that the company was requesting the exact dates on which the consumers became ill from use of the soya bean sauce and also needed information as to the brand of the sauce used and the date on which it was purchased.

The Staley company, one of the world's largest processors of soya beans, produces the sauce which is sold to individual firms for bottling, packing and distribution.

More than 300 persons in three western states are reported to have been made ill by use of the tainted sauce. It has been reported that the contamination occurred in a 40,000 gallon shipment, most of which was sent to Los Angeles and San Francisco, although a small shipment also was sent to Utah.

Turlock Issei Get Army's Permission To Return to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO — Two aged Issei, Mr. and Mrs. Eisuke Yotsuya of Turlock, Calif., have received permission from Allied authorities in Japan to go to Japan, it was reported here.

They are believed to be among the first Japanese nationals in the United States to receive permission to repatriate to Japan since the end of the war. They are scheduled to leave on Oct. 3 for Yokohama on the Marine Adder from San Francisco.

Nisei War Veteran Held on Murder Charge in Honolulu

Second Degree Charge Filed After Fight in Hotel Room

HONOLULU—A Nisei war veteran who saw heavy fighting with the 442nd Infantry Regiment in Europe and received many decorations is one of three men who face a charge of second degree murder in the beating to death of William Baker, 46, in a Honolulu hotel room on July 29.

The Japanese American veteran was identified as Harry Matsumoto, 23, of Nuuanu Ave. His companions, Charles Caspino, 25, and Henry Wong, 24, also face the charge of second degree murder.

The three men were given a pre-

Nisei Ensign Stationed at San Diego Base

SAN DIEGO—Ensign Nelson Kobayashi of Brighton, Colo., one of the first Americans of Japanese ancestry to be accepted for Navy duty shortly after stationed in San Diego.

Ensign Kobayashi was accepted by the Navy shortly after the opening of naval service to Japanese Americans in 1945. Previously, Japanese Americans had been excluded as a matter of Navy department policy although many Japanese American soldiers were attached to U. S. naval units as intelligence personnel during the Pacific war.

Committee Will Pick Outstanding Nisei of Year

JACL Will Honor Notable Achievements in Various Fields

Selection of a National JACL recognitions committee was announced this week by Hito Okada, president.

Min Yasui, former Tri-State representative, was named chairman.

His committee members will be Yori Wada, San Francisco; Kiyoshi Sakata, Yellowstone chapter; Toshi Yano, Ogden; Mrs. Betty Uchiyama, St. Louis; Sim Togasaki, Eastbay chapter; Bill Enomoto, San Mateo; Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City; John Kitasako, District of Columbia chapter; Harold Fister, Seabrook; and Mrs. Fumi Sakano, Portland.

The committee will select persons of Japanese ancestry who have made notable contributions in their particular fields, Okada said.

Fred Fertig Named Executive Secretary Of Los Angeles JACL

LOS ANGELES — Fred Fertig, who has been prominently associated with interracial activities in the Los Angeles area, was named executive secretary of the Los Angeles JACL at a cabinet meeting last week, according to Frank Chuman, president.

Fertig will meet with the cabinet and the executive committee on August 12 to outline the chapter's program for the coming year.

Members of the committee are Sam Minami and Masami Kunitomi, sports; Henry Ohye, public relations; Rose Sasajima, Ryo Mune-kata, socials; Akira Hasegawa, political education; Roy Mizokami, legal defense; Leon Miyazaki, anti-discrimination; Helen Ohnick, interracial activities; Stanley Uno, social welfare; Sue Takimoto and Dick Itanaga, publication of "Vanguard."

Six Nisei Injured In Vacaville Accident

VACAVILLE, Calif. — Six persons were injured, one seriously, when the auto in which they were riding blew a tire and overturned on U. S. highway 40 near Vacaville on Aug. 1.

Yoshiko Osada was treated for critical head and leg injuries at Vacaville hospital.

Others who sustained injuries were William Osada, driver of the car, Akira Ishii and George, Bobby and Harold Uchishiba.

1,500 Evacuated from Hawaii During War

HONOLULU — An estimated 1,500 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to mainland war relocation centers under military orders during the war may be eligible to file claims under the proposed Evacuation Claims Commission legislation if they sustaining business or property damages as a result of the evacuation, it was reported this week.

JACL Official Finds Racial Issue Not Involved in Dispute At Ensher Ranch in Mendota

50 Japanese Americans Reportedly Employed On California Farm

SAN FRANCISCO—There is no racial issue involved in the dispute at the Ensher, Alexander and Barsom ranch at Mendota, 32 miles from Fresno, Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California regional director of the JACL, declared on Aug. 7.

Masaoka said he had offered the services of the JACL in the dispute in which approximately 50 workers of Japanese ancestry were involved.

The JACL official contacted Federal Conciliator Jules Medoff in Fresno and was assured that the "race or nationality" of the workers at the Ensher ranch was not at issue in the dispute which reportedly involves a contract which the CIO Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers union claims is in existence with the Ensher ranch. Ranch representatives have disputed the existence of a contract.

Medoff said that the matter was now out of his hands, following the action of ranch officials in filing a suit in Superior court in Fresno on Aug. 5 to obtain a restraining order against the union.

Medoff declared that the matter of the existence of a contract will be argued in the Superior court hearing.

It was reported that pickets were removed by the union from the Ensher ranch on Aug. 5 and packing and shipping operations are continuing.

Medoff indicated that the majority of the workers at the Ensher ranch were of Japanese ancestry.

According to information obtained by Masaoka, the Japanese American workers were recruited in Sacramento by the Ensher, Alexander and Barsom ranch which maintains large-scale farming and canning operations in four California counties. The workers were not aware that a dispute with the CIO union over existence of a contract existed at the ranch in Mendota.

Gene Black, representative of the CIO Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers, declared at Mendota that ranch officials had misrepresented the situation when they charged that the union was objecting to the employment of Japanese Americans.

Black said that the union had "many Japanese American" members and that the union's concern in the dispute was the enforcement of a "self-renewing" contract which he said had been signed with ranch officials last year and which provided for the employment of union workers.

CIO Official Denies Race Bias In Union Strike at Mendota Farm

Charges Employer With Raising "Phony" Discrimination Issue

MENDOTA, Calif.—Denial that the strike of CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural union workers at the Mendota packing sheds of the Ensher, Alexander and Barsom melon ranch was provoked by the hiring of 50 Japanese Americans was issued this week by Jack Montgomery, regional director of CIO-ETA.

Montgomery charged that H. E. Ensher of the melon ranch was attempting to create a "phony" racial issue by declaring that the union had demanded that he replace the 50 workers of Japanese ancestry.

"When the members of the union went to the sheds to work, Ensher said he had no contract with the union and they had no jobs," Montgomery said. "Then he hired non-union help. He is trying to make it appear the union is discriminating. The fact is we have Japanese Americans in the union."

Ensher had stated that his \$500,-

NISEI VETERAN WINS SHORTHAND MEDAL IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Lewis Y. Matsuoka, 25, of New York and Chicago, will be presented with the Diamond medal award, highest prize in shorthand, by the Gregg Publishing Company this month.

Matsuoka, a graduate student at Gregg college, is a court reporter, first Japanese American in the country to qualify for the profession. He has been free-lance reporting in Chicago and is in training to take the New York certified shorthand reporters' examination this November in New York.

To achieve the Diamond medal award, candidates must successfully take shorthand notes in excess of a speed of 200 words a minute for a period of five minutes with not more than 5 per cent margin for error. The rate of speaking for the average person is 160-170 words per minute.

Matsuoka is a graduate of Long Beach junior college, where he majored in a pre-legal course. He won membership in Alpha Pi Epsilon, national commercial honorary society.

During the war he served in the military intelligence school language service at Fort Snelling in court martial reporting.

U.S. Files Suit To Seize Soya Bean Sauce

Contends Shipment From Insecticide Firm Contains Poison

SACRAMENTO — The Federal government moved this week to seize and condemn 26 cases of adulterated soya bean sauce in the possession of the Mitsuwa company, 1214 Fourth St.

The complaint filed in the Federal court by Emmet J. Seawell, assistant United States attorney, contended the sauce contains monochloroacetic acid, a "poisonous substance."

The complaint stated that the sauce, Homare brand, was shipped to Sacramento from Pueblo, Colo., June 5 by the N.B.C. Insecticide company.

A similar complaint was filed last week by the government in an effort to seize 19 cases of soya bean sauce in the possession of the G. T. Sakai company.

000 melon crop was endangered by the CIO strike because he insisted on his right to hire Japanese Americans.

According to Montgomery, Ensher has refused to abide by his contract with the union calling for preferential hiring through the union when the packing season opens.

Conferences were held in Fresno between union and employer representatives in the presence of Federal Mediator Jules Medoff. Both the CIO and AFL representatives at the conference contended that a self-renewing contract has been in effect with the ranch and has not been terminated. The ranch company claimed no contract signed by a responsible officer of the firm has existed.

Robert Franklin, public relations representative of the Associated Farmers, of which the firm is a member, has been representing the Ensher ranch in the negotiations.

The Ensher-Alexander-Barsom company operates ranches in Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Fresno and San Joaquin counties and has a cannery in Isleton.

Oriental American Veterans File Court Suits Against Restrictive Housing Covenants

Fight Occupancy Ban On Non-Caucasians in Residential Districts

LOS ANGELES—Two Oriental American veterans of World War II this week filed proceedings in the California Supreme Court, claiming that restrictions in housing agreements barring non-Caucasians from occupancy, are unconstitutional because they deny the "equal protection of the law" as guaranteed in the 14th Amendment.

The proceedings filed by Tom D. Amer and Yin Kim seek writs of prohibition from the State Supreme Court to restrain the Los Angeles County Superior court from hearing injunction suits which would restrain the Oriental Americans from continued occupancy of their present homes.

The petitioners are represented by Attorneys A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Loren Miller.

Tom D. Amer, a veteran of the Special Chinese Infantry Unit of the United States Army, is petitioning for the right to live with his family in his home at 127 West 56th Street which allegedly lies in a residential district from which persons not of Caucasian ancestry are excluded through restrictive covenants entered into by property owners. According to the petition, Amer received the Purple Heart for a combat wound and also has

been decorated for "specially meritorious military service."

In the second petition, Yin Kim, an American citizen of Korean descent who served in the United States Army as a captain, is petitioning to reside in his home at 1201 South Gramercy Place in Los Angeles. Kim received the Bronze Star and the Combat Medical Badge for overseas activity. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California College of Dentistry.

According to the legal counsel already are several cases involving restrictive covenants affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry in the courts.

It was stated that the California Supreme Court also has had under consideration a number of suits testing the constitutionality of racial housing restrictions against non-Caucasians for more than a year. Meanwhile, the United States Supreme Court has granted a hearing in two cases involving restrictive covenants, one from Michigan and the other from Missouri. Both cases involve applications of restrictions against Negroes.

According to the legal counsel for Amer and Kim, the proceedings are being filed in the California Supreme Court at this time so these will be presented to the United States Supreme Court when the other cases are argued during the fall term of the nation's highest tribunal.

Rose Hirata McMahon Finds Self "Girl Without Country"

Tule Lake Nisei Girl Unable to Return to U. S.

TOKYO—The story of Rose Hirata McMahon, a girl without a country, was told this week by Peter Kalischer, UP correspondent, in a dispatch from Tokyo.

Mrs. McMahon, attractive 21-year-old Nisei cashier at the Tokyo officers' billet, wants to join her ex-marine husband in America either as a United States citizen or a Japanese war bride, but red tape and immigration laws have so far prevented her travel to America.

Rose, who married Eugene F. McMahon of Lancaster, Pa., last January in a ceremony at Tokyo's Tsukiji Hongwanji temple, presents a kind of hair-splitting immigration problem that is fun for everybody but the principals involved, the UP report said.

Rose may not be able to return to America as a U. S. citizen because she chose to accompany her parents when they repatriated to Japan in January, 1946, from the Tule Lake center and does not recall whether she renounced her citizenship at the time.

She may not be able to rejoin McMahon, a Purple Heart veteran of Iwo Jima, under the GI brides act, because the Japanese authorities, regarding the couple as Americans, failed to register the Buddhist marriage ceremony at the Tokyo municipal office.

The United States consulate at Yokohama "doubted" that immigration authorities consider temple records sufficient to admit her under the recently enacted law.

"If Mac were here, everything would be all right," Rose said. "He is a temperamental Irishman, but he would fix things up."

When told that McMahon was blowing his top back in Lancaster over the red tape that is keeping them apart, Rose said, "That sounds just like him."

She said she receives letters three times weekly from her husband and once weekly from his parents.

"We plan to have a civil ceremony and another religious ceremony when we can," Rose explained. "I am a Presbyterian and Mac a Catholic, I think. When Gen. Starr (Brig. Gen. R. E. Starr, headquarters and service commander) refused our application to get married while Mac was working as a civilian in the economic and scientific section, he got so mad he said we should marry with a Buddhist

ceremony—for the heck of it. Mac doesn't like officers, you know."

Rose, who had never been in a Buddhist temple before the wedding, said the ceremony was "very interesting."

"When he was in Tokyo, Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union said the citizenship matter would not be cleared up this year," Rose said.

American consulate officials in Yokohama said if she desired to return as an American citizen she would have to wait a check of the attorney general's records to see whether or not she had disqualified herself by renouncing her citizenship, the UP said.

For entry as a war bride the consulate advised McMahon to secure a form from the immigration and naturalization service in Philadelphia and mail it to his wife for filing with the immigration authorities.

Rose said she and Mac planned to have two children, but added that it looks like "a kind of long range plan."

Hito Okada Tells Of Nisei Bills In Last Congress

Congressional action on bills affecting persons of Japanese ancestry was discussed by Hito Okada, national JACL president, in a radio forum Sunday afternoon, August 3, on KALL.

The broadcast, one of a series sponsored by the JACL, the NAACP and the Council for Civic Unity, featured the general subject of Congressional action on legislation for minority groups. Other forum members were D. H. Oliver, lawyer, and Judge Clarence Baker.

The speakers voiced their opinion that the past congressional session accomplished little of value in regard to such legislation.

Persons of Japanese ancestry, Okada said, favored adoption of the anti-polltax bill, the anti-lynch law and fair employment practices legislation. Bills protecting the interests of one minority group, he said, protected the interests of other groups.

Okada lauded adoption of an amendment to the soldiers' brides act by which brides of nationality ineligible to citizenship would be permitted to enter this country.

The JACL president discussed the evacuee claims bill and other bills pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry and lauded the efforts of Congressmen to make restitution for losses and damages resulting from the evacuation.

In The American Magazine: Bradford Smith Says Nisei Have Discovered America as Result of Wartime Relocation

The story of nearly 20,000 Japanese Americans who discovered America in the city of Chicago is told by Bradford Smith, author and former OWI chief in Japan, in an article in the August issue of *The American* magazine.

After years of living in Little Tokyos along the coast, the Nisei have discovered America, says Smith. "They are not excluded from residential areas and preferred types of employment. No longer are college graduates working as errand boys. Their skills are sought after, their abilities put to use."

The move to Chicago began in 1943 with a trickle of evacuees from the relocation centers.

"Victims of wartime prejudice and hysteria, then of 'military necessity' which drove them from their homes, and then of outright thievery and vandalism, when their vacated homes were broken into, they were as suspicious of other Americans as most Americans were of them," writes Smith.

By the time the war ended there were more than 12,000 Nisei in the city. Some have since gone back to California. Others have moved to Chicago from other midwest cities. "And some," he says, "after a scouting trip to the coast, have come back and settled down, with the conviction that California's warm climate is not so important as Chicago's warm welcome."

Smith tells the story of Sam Terao, who bought a kosher-style delicatessen shop, though he could not tell a gefullte fish from matzoth.

Business was slow. The neighbors "didn't quite know whether they wanted to get their strudel from an Oriental." On Yom Kippur, Sam Terao saw that all the other shops around his were closing for the day. He did the same. After that, business began to pick up remarkably.

"I'll never go back," he told Smith. "It's better for us here. The evacuation was a blessing in disguise, as far as we're concerned."

The Nisei and their parents have almost completely altered their prewar employment, the author says. On the coast they were farmers, produce merchants, fishermen, gardeners and domestic workers. In Chicago, he says, they have deserted these fields for factory work of all kinds, and more than 2000 organizations employ them. Nisei and some Issei, too, are supervising employees of all races, a situation practically unheard of in California. The older men who lack special skills work in hotels and restaurants, but less than 10 per cent are in domestic jobs.

The only complaint employers have, says Smith, is that the Nisei are too good as workers, that they want promotions faster than better jobs are available, and that they will quit to go somewhere else if they see a chance to improve their situation.

"It is true that many Nisei are pushed on by this sense of urgency—a result, in part, of the great losses they suffered from evacuation and working in the relocation centers for \$12 or \$16 a month," Bradford Smith says. "As one of the most educated groups in the country, (parents considered no sacrifices too great to send their children to college), they naturally go for jobs where they can use their training. And in Chicago such jobs are open to them."

The main problem for the Nisei, the writer says, is housing, as for everyone else. Average monthly rent is \$50 per family.

"At the best, these apartments are average homes in decent, slightly down-at-the-heel middle-class neighborhoods," Smith says. "At the worst, they are near-slums sandwiched in between the Negro area and Chicago's most expensive apartment houses—what the sociologist calls an area of transition. Here a family, including several grown children, their parents, and sometimes a small child of the third generation, is crowded into two or three rooms where cooking and toilet facilities have to be shared with other families. Dingy halls, frayed rugs, dilapidated furniture, and the terrific clutter of many personal effects in a small space make a discouraging spectacle."

"Yet the Nisei are not complaining, because they know that their failure to find attractive homes is not, as on the coast, owing to racial prejudice. They are concerned about the effect on their children of living in areas where delinquency is

high, for the Nisei had a virtually spotless record on the coast. They want to keep it that way.

"Crime and delinquency rates have already risen. Fourteen babies have been born out of wedlock. One boy is serving a life sentence for taking part in a holdup. So they are anxious to move into better areas. Meanwhile, they have cleaned up the near North Side section a good deal. Chicagoans familiar with the area say that it has improved noticeably since the Japanese came."

In spite of the housing shortage that has forced many Nisei into the undesirable areas north of the Loop, no Little Tokyo has developed, nor will there ever be anything like the Main-San Pedro area of Los Angeles or the Fillmore area of San Francisco, says Smith.

"The Nisei who grew up in that kind of segregated community do not want it repeated for their children," it is the author's belief. "In this respect, as in employment, the Chicago Nisei are ahead of the game. Those who returned to the coast have been forced by restrictive covenants into their former areas of concentration, where they may again be victims of open or underground prejudice. In Chicago, despite a few areas of heavy settlement, the Nisei are widely dispersed."

The tight, integrated unit, socially and economically compact, he says, has not been recreated, and most Nisei are glad to be rid of it. On the coast it was just such a community—the result of prejudice and discrimination—which led to all the mistaken notions about the "Japs" and thus kept up the prejudice.

"The west coast communities were built on a shaky economic base," Smith says. "Truck farmers sold their produce to produce merchants and bought their necessities from shops in Little Tokyos. Everyone was taking in someone else's washing. There simply was not enough money circulating to keep everyone going."

Chicago's Nisei and Issei, on the other hand, are part of the great city. Their stores, interspersed with others, cater to the general public. Stores, photography studios and beauty shops look like those run by any other persons, and they do not cater to the Nisei trade alone.

The adjustment has been harder for the Issei than the Nisei, the writer says, for resettlement has caused a complete change in their lives. But they had been through troubles before, he says, and their faith was fixed on the second generation.

Not all Nisei have made successful readjustments, however. For some the wounds of evacuation made scars too deep for healing.

"Some became barflies, inhabiting the joints along Clark street. A few took to crime. More simply withdrew within themselves, convinced that America would never accept them, never give them a square deal."

"Many who wanted nothing more

Nisei Natators Will Bid for Olympic Posts

Hawaiians Make Good Showing in National Meet

TYLER, Tex. — Although they failed to win any individual honors, a group of Nisei swimmers from Hawaii, members of a team coached by Soichi Sakamoto, proved here at the National AAU men's swimming championships last weekend that they will be among the leading contenders for berths on the United States Olympic team next year.

Bunmei Nakama, brother of Hawaii's famous Kiyoshi Nakama, former National AAU champion in the 1500 meters, placed second to New Haven's Jimmy McLane, the individual star of the meet, in a closely-contested 800 meters free-style event. McLane's time was 10:18.1s. The Connecticut swimmer also won the 1500 and 400 meter free-style events.

Robert Kumagai of Hawaii was fifth in the 800 and 1500 meter races.

Charles Oda, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team and the Mediterranean area swimming champion in the middle distances in 1945, placed second in the 400 meters and fifth in the 200 meters.

One of the surprises of the meet was the failure of Takashi (Halo) Hirose of Ohio State and Hawaii to qualify in the 200 meters. Hirose took second last year to Bill Smith, also of Ohio State and Hawaii, who repeated in the event in 2:12.6s.

Hirose was fourth in the 100-meters free-style behind Walter Ris of the University of Iowa who was timed in 58.5s. Smith was second.

The Hawaii Swim Club was fourth in the 300-meter medley relay.

Members of the Hawaii Swim Club who competed in the national championships under Coach Sakamoto were: Robert Kumagai, Godfrey Kang, Robert Iwamoto, Bunmei Nakama, Jose Balmores, Richard Tokushima, Robert Kang, John Tsukano, Charles Oda and Bill Neunzig.

Hirose and Smith were members of Ohio State's team which won the 800 meter free-style relay in the new national record time of 9:13.8s.

Ohio State won team honors with 43 points. The Hawaii Swim Club was fourth with 20.

Wasa Hits Homer As Hawaiians Beat Flint All-Stars

FLINT, Mich. — Jimmy Wasa, Nisei second-baseman for the touring All-Hawaii Stars, poled a 450-ft. home run in the seventh inning here as the visitors scored a 9 to 5 victory over the Flint All-Stars.

The triumph was the second in five starts for the Hawaiians.

It was reported that Tsuneo Watanabe, one of Hawaii's top school-boy baseball stars and the Hawaiian representative in the international audition baseball series at Baltimore, will join the All-Hawaii Stars in time for the national semi-pro baseball tournament at Wichita, Kan. Watanabe is a shortstop.

than to live like other Americans felt ill at ease among Caucasians. They thought they were being sneered at. They thought their manners or their speech betrayed them. For such as these segregation was something imposed from within. No short cut could provide them with self-confidence."

Nisei Seeks to Regain Property Escheated Under Alien Land Act

Nishizu Files Suit In Superior Court To Regain Land

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A young American of Japanese ancestry went into Superior court last week in a move to recover property confiscated by the State of California under the Alien Land law.

The suit was brought against the state by Yamao Nishizu of Buena Park. Nishizu claimed that he purchased a residential lot in San Fernando valley on Jan. 28, 1942 from Mrs. Irene E. Foster of Van Nuys.

The property was escheated from Nishizu by the state on the ground that he had purchased it in violation of the Alien Land law, the state charging that Nishizu's Japanese alien parents had an interest in the land.

Nishizu stated in the complaint that he is a citizen of the United States and purchased the lot for his own use with his own funds with no intent to put the land to agricultural purposes.

He contended that the State of California has no interest in the property and asked the court to so determine.

Federal Official Assures ADC Loyalty Investigation Will Not Discriminate Against Nisei

Right of Appeal Is Stressed by Meloy, Loyalty Board Head

WASHINGTON—That Nisei employees of the federal government will be given the same treatment as employees of other racial backgrounds in the loyalty check ordered by President Truman was assured the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee Aug. 6 by Lawrence V. Meloy, chairman of the Loyalty Board and chief law officer of the Federal Civil Service Commission.

"We don't want the loyalty check to deteriorate into a witch hunt," Meloy said. "We will do everything possible to see that every person is given a fair chance and a right of appeal."

Pointing out that any Civil Service employee charged with disloyalty would be given an opportunity to appeal, Meloy added that the final appeal board would be composed of 25 prominent Americans and that appellants could present evidence and call witnesses.

The Loyalty Board chairman made the statements as a result of personal representation by the ADC legislative director, Mike Masaoka, the Washington ADC office reported.

Masaoka urged the Board to use extreme care, thoroughness, and fairness in investigating Nisei employees under the loyalty check.

"We realize how vulnerable Japanese Americans are," Masaoka stated, "and sincerely hope that no witch hunt will develop out of this investigation."

Adding that before Nisei were given jobs they were screened more thoroughly by the FBI and other agencies than even the President's loyalty check proposes to do, Masaoka declared:

"We are afraid that the loyalty check may be used as an excuse for leasing Nisei arbitrarily in order to provide jobs for others."

Student Will Study Anti-Nisei Bias in Denver City Area

DENVER—Sixty sociology students at the University of Denver have been assigned to Mayor Quigg Newton's survey committee on human relations. Dr. Eugene Link, chairman of the sociology department, announced this week.

Among students making the survey for this sociology class is Mrs. Masako Sato, who is making a study of discriminatory practices against Japanese Americans in Denver.

Working in small groups, one of students will gather facts about Denver's minority discriminations in employment, housing, recreation, health and education. Among other projects, another group will analyze treatment of racial issues in the press.

"Tokyo Rose" Will Write Book Defense of War Activities

Iva Toguri D'Aquino Hopes to Stay Out of Public Limelight

TOKYO — Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, one of the four girl broadcasters the Allied soldiers called "Tokyo Rose," was quoted in the Pacific Stars and Stripes as saying that she eventually wants to return to the United States.

Mrs. D'Aquino, a native of California, told the GI reporter she wants to see her family, now living in Chicago, and hopes to find a good writer for a book she would like to author defending her war-time activities.

According to the Pacific Stars and Stripes, she said the book, still in the embryo stage, would "correct some of the things written about her. Previously she claimed to have been little more than a jockey" on Radio Tokyo's programs beamed to American and Allied troops in the Pacific and has stated that she did not broadcast propaganda material.

She was just sitting on the fence as the war was concerned,"

New York Church Group Asks Senate To Repay Evacuees

NEW YORK—A resolution asking for the passage of the Evacuation Claims Commission bill to repay evacuees of Japanese ancestry for damages sustained in the evacuation in 1942 was passed by the Forum of the Men's Class of the Riverside church in New York recently and was sent to the United States Senate.

The resolution urged members of Congress from the New York area to support the proposed legislation.

Ota Loses Case On Residue of Wife's Estate

Ex-Wrestler Married Noted California Heiress in 1928

LOS ANGELES — Setsuzo Ota, 49, former professional wrestler, was denied a share in the \$19,960 remnant of the \$463,987 estate left by his late wife, Mrs. Lucy Banning Ota, daughter of Gen. Phineas Banning, noted California pioneer, in a Superior court decision on Aug. 4.

The decision was returned by Judge Newcomb Condee in approving a current account submitted by John S. Chapman, who became administrator of Mrs. Ota's estate on the death of his father, Ward Chapman, for many years the legal adviser to Mrs. Ota.

Under the accounting, John Chapman and his brother, Philip M. Chapman, claimed all the remaining cash in the estate by virtue of a \$40,000 bequest made their father in Mrs. Ota's will.

Ota, represented by Attorneys Lyman A. Garber and John F. Dolan had filed an objection, contending that Ward Chapman was not entitled to charge the estate interest on his bequest.

Ota's lawyers pointed out that Ward Chapman could have taken out his entire bequest soon after Mrs. Ota's death but instead had paid himself only \$31,000 on the principal and his sons were claiming \$9000 more plus \$30,000 interest.

The court held that this claim was valid and that the Chapman sons are entitled to priority to the remaining funds.

Ota and Lucy Banning were married in Seattle in 1928. She died in Florence, Italy, the following year during their honeymoon. Since her death the estate shrank considerably in value. It was stated during the hearing before Judge Condee that Ota had received \$122,000 under the will.

she told correspondents after her arrest two years ago, "I didn't think I was doing anything disloyal to America."

Mrs. D'Aquino, who married a Portuguese national in Tokyo, was arrested after she had signed a contract with a Hearst representative to give her story as "Tokyo Rose" exclusively to an American magazine. After being held in Sugamo prison for a year, she was released by military authorities.

Now a 31-year old housewife who lives in a one-room flat in Tokyo's Setagaya ward, Mrs. D'Aquino said she spends her spare time reading historical novels and doing her best to keep out of the public eye.

She told the Stars and Stripes reporter that she hopes to go to the United States and that she had clung to her American citizenship throughout the war.

"I've caused enough trouble to my folks," she said. "Now I want to live a normal life."

Born in Los Angeles and a 1941 graduate of UCLA, she married Philip Sisco D'Aquino in April, 1945, which gave her Portuguese as well as American citizenship.

Attorney Asks U. S. Withhold Loan Until Peru Will Permit Return of 297 Internees

SAN FRANCISCO—The Federal Export-Import Bank this week was asked by Wayne M. Collins, San Francisco attorney, to hold up a multi-million dollar loan to Peru until the Peruvian government agrees to repatriate 257 Japanese Peruvians who have been detained in the United States since 1943 at the Department of Justice internment center in Crystal City, Tex., and under "relaxed internment" at Seabrook Farms, N. J.

"It is a matter of public notoriety in Peru that the motives which prompted the illegal seizure and imprisonment of these people were of a base, local, economic nature," Collins declared.

Collins is the legal counsel for the 297 Peruvian residents of Japanese ancestry who were seized by Peruvian authorities in 1943 and delivered to American officials for internment in the United States.

Collins previously has charged that these Japanese Peruvians were "kidnapped" by United States troops and that they were being held illegally in the United States.

He indicated that the Peruvian government has so far refused to approve the return of the great majority of these persons to Peru despite representations by the State department.

"I protest the grant of any loan whatever to Peru until Peru authorities grant the return of each

and all of these innocent victims of international intrigue," Mr. Collins said.

There are approximately 25,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Peru. Following the outbreak of World War II, several hundred Peruvian Japanese were seized and interned and later were turned over to United States authorities on the charge that they were dangerous to hemisphere security.

Collins said that United States authorities had found these people to be "guiltless of wrongdoing" but that the Peruvian government has declined to reaccept the internees.

"It is a matter of public notoriety in Peru that the motives that prompted the illegal seizures and imprisonment of these people were of a base local economic nature," Mr. Collins declared. "Suffice to state that the whole affair has been an outrage of the grossest character."

"If the government of Peru declines to readmit these people to Peru, it will fail in the performance of basic legal and moral duties which it as a sovereign state owes to its own residents and thereby indicates an unworthiness to obtain a loan from this country. It would be astounding were a foreign government audacious enough to request a loan involving mere property rights while ignoring the fundamental human rights of these unfortunates."

Program of JACL-ADC to Be Discussed at Salt Lake Meet

JACL Staff Sessions Will Be Opened by Okada on Aug. 13

First two days of the JACL national staff meeting, to be held August 13 to 17 in Salt Lake City, will be devoted to discussion of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, according to Masao W. Satow, national secretary, who released an agenda this week for the five-day special conference.

The sessions will begin Wednesday morning at 9 with President Hito Okada presiding.

Mike Masaoka, ADC director, will lead discussions on the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The complete agenda was announced as follows:

- Wednesday—**
9 a. m.: Opening session and Washington report.
2 p. m.: ADC, local committees and general program.
Thursday—
9 a. m.: ADC finances and executive meeting plans.
2 p. m.: ADC.
7:30 p. m.: ADC and JACL legal affairs.
Friday—
9 a. m.: JACL organization and district councils.
2 p. m.: JACL regional offices, finances, and Hawaii campaign.
7:30 p. m.: JACL legal affairs.
Saturday—
9 a. m.: Issei relationships and Pacific Citizen.
2 p. m.: 1948 National convention, interim projects, national committees and elections.
Sunday—
10 a. m.: JACL in Japan, public relations, and problems of other minorities.
2 p. m.: Final session.

Sessions of JACL legal affairs will be headed by Saburo Kido, past national president. Shigeki Ushio, chairman of the 1948 convention, will head a discussion Saturday afternoon on conference plans.

Staff members at the meeting will be Hito Okada, George Inagaki, Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido, Masao Satow, Yurino Starr, Tats Kishida, Roy Takeno, Eiji Tanabe, Scotty Tsuchiya, Mas Horiuchi, Larry Tajiri, Kay Terashima, and Shigeki Ushio. Sam Ishikawa, who will join the staff in the fall, will also be present.

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Fresno Fellowship To Meet Sunday

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno Christian Fellowship will hold its next meeting Sunday, August 10, at the Memorial chapel with Misao Uyeoka as chairman.

Velma Yemoto will report on the Lake Tahoe retreat, and Lillian Goto will report on the Lake Sequoia retreat.

Nisei Included Among Traders Going to Japan

Wesley Oyama Leaves With First Group to Trade with Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO — Wesley K. Oyama, San Francisco businessman, is a member of the first contingent of Americans who are going to Japan to resume private trade with Japanese firms.

Oyama was named recently among 102 American businessmen who have received permission to make the trip and who were accepted as America's quota of the 400 foreign firm representatives which General MacArthur is permitting to enter Japan.

The Nisei businessman will represent his firm, the Modern Food Products company. He was scheduled to leave San Francisco this week for Tokyo by air.

Five More Nisei Get Permission to Trade in Japan

SAN FRANCISCO — Five more Nisei businessmen have obtained permission to enter Japan on or after Aug. 15 to carry on trading operations, the Nichi-Bei Times reported on Aug. 6.

The Nisei who are included in a group of 120 U. S. businessmen are: James Tsugio Ota, Valianos Co., Los Angeles; Henry T. Tsugawa, United Commercial Co., Portland; George Shigeo Fujii, Fujii Shoten Ltd., Honolulu; Matsutaro Kamioka, Standard Trading Co., Honolulu; Kinzo Sayegusa, Yonekura Co., Honolulu.

Henry Honda Hurls Richmond Nine to Two Tourney Wins

OAKLAND, Calif.—Little Henry Honda pitched the El Cortez team of Richmond, Calif., to an upset first round victory over the Southern Pacific Stores, 4 to 1, in the annual Oakland Tribune tournament week.

Honda, who pitches on Sundays for the Richmond team in the Northern California Nisei league, got two hits, batted in a run and stole a base. He gave the Southern Pacific team only five hits.

Honda also played a major role in El Cortez team's victory in the second round. Going into the game as a relief hurler after the Emeryville VFW post had scored four runs in the fifth inning, Honda stopped the VFW bats cold and went on to be the winning pitcher as El Cortez won, 7 to 5.

21 Nisei GIs Graduate From Military Intelligence School

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, Calif.—The Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio of Monterey, California, graduated twenty-one Nisei linguists at its 28th graduation ceremony on Saturday, August 2nd, at the Presidio Sports Arena, it was announced today by Mr. Paul T. Tekawa, Technical Director and Chairman of the school's Japanese Department. The men, who received the rank of Technician 4th grade (Sergeant) upon graduation, will be assigned to duty as translators and interpreters in Japan.

At the commencement exercises Technician 4th grade, Ioshi B. Yasuda spoke in Japanese on behalf of the class, while T/3 Minoru C. Matsumoto received the award which was given to the best student of the class.

The graduates who have just completed nine months of training in the Japanese language and translation and interpretation technique at the language school, left upon pre-embarkation furloughs immediately after the exercises.

First Sergeant Teruo Miyagishi, a veteran of combat service with the 442nd Combat Team has submitted an application, which is now being processed, for a direct commission as a second lieutenant, Minoru Matsumoto and Michio Takade, both three year enlistees,

were promoted to Technician 3rd grade (staff sgt.) upon graduation.

A list of the 21 graduates is as follows: T/4 Takeshi Kawashima, 3536 6th Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; T/4 Toshio Kumamoto, 1330 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; T/3 Minoru C. Matsumoto, 329 South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah; T/4 Dixon Muyauchi, 3116 6th Ave. South, Seattle, Washington; T/4 Tokumasa Nakamoto, Kohala, Hawaii; T/4 Hisashi H. Ogushi, 535 Wall Street, Los Angeles; T/4 Roy S. Okumo, 1212 Hawes, San Francisco; T/4 Masaji B. Shimada, 2416 East 4th, Los Angeles; T/3 Michio Takade, Seabrook, New Jersey; T/4 Kiyoshi K. Yamagishi, Isleton, Calif.; T/4 Yoshio B. Yasuda, 4620 Alger Street, Los Angeles; T/4 Akira Yonekura, Chula Vista, Calif.; T/4 Tsutomu T. Akiyama, 2310 South Cotner Ave., Los Angeles; T/4 Charles M. Asakura, 1722 A Kam 4th Place, Honolulu; T/4 Ben H. Dohi, Arroyo Grande, California; T/4 Toyohisa Higashi, San Jose, Calif.; T/4 Misami S. Ichiyama, 156 North Gifford Avenue, Los Angeles; T/4 Kay K. Kawashima, 1336 West 36th Pl., Los Angeles; T/4 Ichiro Mishina, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii; 1st/Sgt. Teruo Miyagishi, Layton, Utah and T/4 Kenichi T. Nakanishi of Boys Town, Nebraska.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Restricted Housing

Two American citizens, veterans of overseas service in the Pacific and European war theaters, filed suit in the California Supreme Court this week for writs of prohibition to restrain neighbors from bringing restrictive covenant suits against them.

One of the veterans, Tom Amer, is a Chinese American veteran of Merrill's Marauders in the Burma-India theater. The other is Dr. Yin Kim, a Korean American who served three years with the U. S. Army in Europe.

Both of these men came home to find that their right to occupy homes that they had bought for their families was jeopardized by the existence of racially restrictive covenants which specify that occupancy of homes in the area shall be limited to persons of the Caucasian race. Non-Caucasians may live in the covenanted districts only in the capacity of servants or caretakers.

The prohibition on occupancy which is legalized in the restrictive covenants is a viciously undemocratic practice which affects not only the Amers and the Yin Kims but all Americans who are not of Caucasian ancestry. Many Nisei war veterans also have been denied the right to live in homes in many cities because of restrictive covenants.

Virtually all new housing in California, as well as in other states, is covered by restrictive covenants, seriously limiting the number of housing units available for non-Caucasian homeseekers.

In many areas the practice already is resulting in the creation of all-white communities, with minority group members permitted in the districts only in menial capacities.

The American Civil Liberties Union is one of the groups which is taking a serious view of this reactionary trend toward restricted housing. The ACLU has announced an "all-out legal drive" against race restrictive covenants. Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court on June 30 to review two decisions by the Missouri and Michigan state supreme courts upholding these restrictive practices, the ACLU declared it would file briefs in both of these cases which involve Negro Americans.

The Amer and Yin Kim cases have been submitted to the California Supreme Court in an effort to bring these housing issues involving Americans of Asiatic descent before the U. S. Supreme Court at the time it reviews the Michigan and Missouri cases. It is hoped that the filing of these cases will give the justices an appreciation of the extent and scope of the anti-democratic practices which have been permitted in housing under the law.

Americans of Japanese ancestry, whose right to decent housing also is at stake in these cases, will watch with deep interest the result of judicial deliberations in these court tests of racially restrictive covenants.

Japanese Peruvians

The situation of 300 Japanese Peruvians who are illegally detained in this country through agreement between our government and that of Peru was again called to public attention this week by their attorney, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco, who asked that a contemplated U. S. loan to Peru be delayed until the status of the Japanese Peruvians is cleared.

The case of these men, women and children is one of those strange incidents brought on by war. They were first picked up in Peru in 1943 and 1944 by Peruvian authorities, then turned over to U. S. military police, who

brought them to this country. Here they were sent to concentration camps.

Last year the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after complete examination of their records, declared these persons to be innocent of any wrongdoing and of no danger to hemispheric security, the general charge upon which they were first detained.

Since that time the Peruvian government has refused to permit these persons to be returned to that country. At the time of their internment their property was confiscated by the government.

It has been asserted by Collins that it is a matter of "public notoriety" in Peru that the motives which prompted their seizure was of a "base, local, economic nature." There has been no evidence to refute this charge.

Suffice it to say that at the present time there are no charges of any sort whatever against these 297 men, women and children and that valuable property belonging to them was confiscated by the government. This property has since been taken over by competitors.

Whatever restitution can be made to these people must be made by the government of Peru. It would appear that that government is not yet prepared to undertake such restitution.

Meanwhile it is necessary that public protest be made now and from this point on, until some kind of justice can be obtained for this handful of persons.

Mendota Strike

An attempt to raise the "Jap issue" in an union-employer dispute in Mendota, Calif., this week fizzled when both the union and the federal conciliator stated definitely that the race question was not involved.

The case in question occurred at the Ensher, Alexander and Barsom ranch in Mendota, which is now being picketed by the CIO fresh fruit and vegetable workers union. The employers claimed that the union had objected to 50 workers of Japanese ancestry employed at the ranch.

The union, however, countered that the dispute did not touch upon the racial question, that persons of Japanese ancestry were among the union members and that the racial question was injected by the employer to create a false issue.

The federal conciliator, Jules Medoff, has also stated that the race issue was not under dispute.

The situation, however, recalls the days when the racial issue was used, and with success, by both union and management. It is a matter of record that in California's earlier agricultural history, persons of minority ancestry were "played off" against workers of other descent. It is also a matter of record that among the strongest forces in the anti-Japanese movement of the early 1900's in California were the unions.

It is good to note that today Japanese Americans are taking their place in the labor movement. Progressive labor unions have learned within the past decade that their strength is increased when they include among their numbers the peoples of minority ancestry that once were excluded. This was shown conclusively in Hawaii just this year, when for the first time a major strike succeeded in the sugar industry. The union was composed of all the disparate racial elements that at one time sought to secure their labor rights separately.

Whatever the merits of the issues at the Ensher, Alexander and Barsom ranch, it should be noted that the attempt to drag in the Japanese Americans to confuse the real issue has failed.

No Discrimination

"At no time during the war did death show discrimination among our soldiers, sailors, fliers or marines. When the blow struck it did not discriminate as to creed or color. When the Japanese Americans of the heroic 442nd Regiment stormed their way up the hillsides of the North Apennines in Italy no one stopped in the heat of battle to think about the color of their skins.

"Today, with the heat of battle over, some of us sometimes forget the bonds of selflessness which forged heroes during war. Moreover, a few rabble rousers have made vicious attacks on some groups—forgetting that every man, no matter what his color or creed, is a human being, and no one has a right to wound him by stinging words or thoughtless acts."

—From the July 28 column of "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" by Drew Pearson.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

U.S. Webb and the Native Sons

In his book "Prejudice" Carey McWilliams names some of the leaders of anti-Japanese agitation in California. The list includes the late Hiram W. Johnson who was governor of California from 1911 to 1915 and United States Senator from 1917 until his death in 1945; James D. Phelan, who also was governor of California and later a senator; U. S. Webb, attorney general of California for many years; V. S. McClatchy who was editor and publisher of the Bee newspapers in Sacramento, Fresno and Modesto; J. M. Inman, State senator and once president of the California Oriental Exclusion League; Eugene M. Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco in 1906; Abe Ruef, corrupt political boss of San Francisco who was tried and convicted of bribery in 1908, and Anthony Caminetti, a state senator who later became United States Commissioner of Immigration.

As Mr. McWilliams has noted, all of these men were leaders in the Native Sons of the Golden West, an organization which once maintained that California should remain what "it has always been and God Himself intended it shall always be—the White Man's Paradise."

There was a time when the leadership of the Native Sons virtually was synonymous with the political leadership of the state of California. "Scores of legislators, judges, state officials, Congressmen and Senators received their initial support and owed their election (or appointment) to public office in California in the years 1907-24 to the Native Sons of the Golden West," Mr. McWilliams has observed.

The Native Sons discovered the political potency of anti-Japanese agitation and nurtured, fostered and exploited it. For two generations the activities of the Native Sons have been conditioned by their anti-Japanese attitude which originally was directed against the Japanese immigrants in the state but which later was transferred against the American-born children of these immigrants. Until 1945 the Native Sons were actively engaged in agitation against Japanese Americans.

Representatives of the Native Sons were among the early shouters for mass and complete evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from California and later was in the leadership of the racist campaign on the Pacific coast which sought to prevent the return of the evacuees. In 1943 John T. Regan, on behalf of the Native Sons, filed a suit which sought to disenfranchise Americans of Japanese ancestry by denying to them the right of ballot. Regan's suit sought to enjoin Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco, from certifying Japanese Americans as qualified voters.

Not only are Nisei disqualified from membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West, the organization also excludes all others who are not of the white race. In a brief filed in Federal court in the suit to disenfranchise the Nisei, the Native Sons reiterated their stand that the Constitution refers to "white people only."

An organization which prides itself on its patriotism, the Native Sons have not openly opposed the return and resettlement of the evacuees in California, following the Army's announcement which rescinded the exclusion order on Jan. 2, 1945. In fact, in the past two years the organization has muffled its anti-Japanese and anti-Nisei campaign and has conducted only rear guard action under the leadership of such men as Seth Millington, Walter Odemar, Elred Meyer and U. S. Webb who once were in the forefront of the Native Sons' white supremacist agitation. Of late the Native Sons, and their feminine counterparts, the Native Daughters, are sticking more and more to their fraternal-social activities and little is heard of their once-powerful committee on Japanese legislation. The organization stirs itself once in a while to oppose such measures as legislation to repay Japanese American evacuees for property and business damages resulting from the evacuation and its legislative representatives still are on record against such measures as statehood for Hawaii and amendments to revise the racially dis-

crimatory provisions of the naturalization law.

The Native Sons vigorously opposed the formation of the Japanese American Combat Team (the 442nd Infantry regiment) in 1944 and the record of Nisei GIs in the 442nd and other units spelled the end of the effectiveness of the anti-Japanese movement in California. It was Senator J. H. Inman who declared, somewhat plaintively, that the greatest mistake which the anti-Japanese campaigners in California made was in permitting the organization of a Nisei combat unit in the United States army. Mr. Inman, one of the early leaders of the Native Sons, was responsible in 1944 for the organization of the California Preservation Association, which was formed in an effort to organize state sentiment against the return of the evacuees.

The death last week of U. S. Webb, who fathered the first Alien Land law of California in 1913 with Francis Heney, marks the end of an era in California politics. It was an era in which political careers, like that of former District Attorney Burton Pitts of Los Angeles and Congressman E. A. Hayes of California, were developed in the ugly atmosphere of racist politics. In recent years, however, anti-Japanese and anti-Nisei appeals to voters have fallen flat, as former Rep. John Costello, defeated for reelection after having conducted the Dies Committee's inquisition of Japanese Americans in 1943, testified.

U. S. Webb, as attorney general of California, wrote the original Alien Land law which was designed specifically for the elimination of farmers of Japanese ancestry as a major factor in the state's agronomy. He defended the discriminatory legislation which he had authored to force farmers of Japanese ancestry off the land and during the 36 years he spent as attorney general of the State of California from 1902 to 1938, in ten straight Republican administrations, he invoked his law only against the Japanese farmer, although Chinese, Hindu and Korean farmers also were subject to its provisions.

U. S. Webb's career encompassed the whole 50-year history of political and economic sanctions applied against persons of Japanese ancestry in California. He went into the Supreme Court to defend the iniquitous law and succeeded, in the tribunal of Justices Butler, Sutherland, McReynolds and Van Devanter was every bit as reactionary as he. Even after he had stepped down from the attorney generalship, turning it over to a young district attorney named Earl Warren, U. S. Webb continued his leadership of anti-Japanese activity and was particularly active during the early war years when the Native Sons carried on a loud and insistent campaign against the return of Japanese Americans to California.

Although he was a leader of the Native Sons, Ulysses Sigel Webb was not a native of California. He was born in Flemington, West Virginia in 1864 and did not arrive in California until 1886 after he had been admitted to the Kansas bar. He came out to California looking for a legal career and found that there was a political bonanza in anti-Japanese activity. He worked the same vein for half a century.

In politics, as the San Francisco Chronicle noted in its obituary, was a conservative "stand-pat" Republican. An isolationist, he opposed the League of Nations. He was regarded by many in recent years as a kindly old man with a long and honorable record as a public servant. If it had not been that he was obsessed with racial myths and fears regarding persons of Japanese ancestry, his stature in the state's history would be unquestioned. For, on many occasions, he fought tenaciously for the people's interest.

He lived long enough to see the people of the state of California repudiate the Alien Land law he fostered and had jealously guarded for four decades. They defeated Proposition 15 at the last election which would have tightened the law's provisions. The majority attitude in California, which once approved the Alien Land law by initiative vote of 3 to 1, had changed.

The death of U. S. Webb may be regarded as the end of an era in racism in California politics.

a Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Journey to Coney Island

No trip to New York is complete without a visit to Coney Island. Frankly, I was disappointed. Coney is very much like the Pike in Long Beach, a little bigger, but certainly not more spectacular or dazzling. Where were all those miraculous breath-taking rides like you see in the movies? Where were the Buck Rogers-like weird contraptions that propel you through the air with the greatest of ease? There just isn't, that's all. California's Ocean Park and Venice need not concede anything to New York's Coney Island, except in the way of the number of people. On any Saturday night or Sunday, a million people or so will pack the local beach and boardwalk. Taking in Steeplechase park, the Coney Island pleasure zone is only two miles long and a quarter mile wide.

Best Ride Value in the Subway

I would say that the only bargain feature about Coney Island is the subway ride. From Queens Plaza to Coney, which is in lower Brooklyn, is about the same distance as Los Angeles to Ocean park. This trip costs only a nickel, sitting or standing, mostly standing. But the boys at the boardwalk have figured out a hundred different ways to shake the extra change out of your pockets that you save via the inexpensive subway ride. They have strange ground rules out here on the local beaches. You can't toss a ball, shuffle a deck of cards, or even sit on a newspaper on the beach. Space is too valuable. No form of gymnastics or athletics is permitted and likewise it is illegal to trudge along the boardwalk garbed in a bathing suit. Squads of policemen patrol the area writing out tickets for all violators.

Oriental Bird Fortune-Tellers

Wherever there are summer resorts, midways or beach concessions, you will always be sure to find some Japanese operators. Coney Island is no exception to the rule. I guess this started decades ago when the oriental curio store was a landmark at all of these places. At Coney, the Nipponese, mostly Issei, have only one type of concession. They call it the "Oriental Wonder Bird." The parrot-like bird tells your fortune for a dime. The gimmick in this case is the "mystic Oriental bird" who is trained to grab your dime in his beak, drop it in the cash-box, and then slides up to a wooden box and plucks out your "fortune." Of course these printed predictions on paper have the same hokus-hokus as found in the well-known fortune senbei. At any rate, it's a well trained animal act for the subway set.

Novelty Stores Still Operate

Frank "Pancho" Sakamoto, former fiery Wanji ball player and former Bussei leader from Los Angeles, is the assistant manager of a local wholesale novelty concern. He tells me that most of the famous summer resorts on the east coast, from Maine to Florida, have well-established souvenir stores run by the Japanese. Very few of them were wartime casualties. In the prewar days, many a Nisei salesman traveled cross-country in firms like Nippon Dry Goods or Yamanaka company, selling thousands of Japanese dishes, toys and novelty merchandise, suitable for gifts or for regular sale. When trade with Japan reopened, it is quite possible that these summer trade hustlers will again be beating the highways and byways. The summer trade hustlers are running short of the type of merchandise which only Japan seemed able to supply.

Black-Luster Rides

Getting back to Coney Island, there are only a few different kinds of rides and attractions than found on the west coast. Coney's most spectacular ride is an attraction left over from the world's fair. This is the captured-parachute concession. Here, you are hoisted up 250 feet and then suddenly released on a wired parachute, takes merely 50 seconds for the operation and it costs you a tidy sum for the pleasure of floating down through space. The old faithful roller coaster ride costs a standard 30 cents. There are no spectacular twists or awesome drops to this minute and a half ride. In fact, the Venice version, at the foot of the pier, is much faster and more thrilling.

No Games of Chance at Coney

Gambling games, in any shape or form, is not permitted. Therefore, even the old standby beach game of bingo, is conspicuously missing. The nearest thing to any kind of a prize-winning contest is that game, which consists of rolling a rubber ball through the holes of a board as quickly as possible. The winner gets a carton of cigarettes and the house gets a dime from each of the forty players. The smart boys, however, have rigged up a new twist to that time-worn "guess your weight" game. Here, they offer to guess your weight, your name, your native state, or even your weight. You write the answer on a piece of paper and the operator will purposely try to miss. The catch is that the "prizes" usually consist of a trinket or a doll costing far below the quarter or 35 cents they assess. A lot of showmanship and surprised expressions go with the pitch which makes every "winning" customer very happy.

Food is the Biggest Business

By far, the most flourishing business along the boardwalk is the food concession. New York has long been the favorite stamping grounds of the lowly frankfurter. At Coney Island, a couple of million hot-dogs are consumed every day. At a dime a throw, the red-hot is the number one seller. One enterprising merchant offers a weiner baked in biscuit batter for the price of a thin dime. A chow mein sandwich for a dime is a popular seller here. A couple of other different types of dime delicacies is the kinish and the pizza. A kinish, favored by the Bronx crowd, is a heavy pastry about four inches square. Inside the dough are mashed potatoes and spices. The pizza is like a slice of coffee cake and is really an Italian cheese pie. Most novel food concession is the soda-mat where any one of a dozen different kinds of soda is served automatically in a paper cup merely dropping a nickel in the slot.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Reflections of a Parent

Denver, Colo. Of the many reasons for boys, not among the least must be the enjoyment they bring their dads. We do not refer to the normal parent-child affection, nor to the ungratified personal ambitions that some parents project into their progeny. We refer, instead, to the ability of youngsters to make their parents young again, and especially to how sons can help their dads enjoy boyhood once more.

Boyhood, contrary to the poets, is not one grand lark to be remembered in later years with nostalgia. Rare is the youngster who escapes the bewildering adjustment of trying to grow up in an adult world. Boyhood is a series of experiences in pitting inborn mischief against society's taboos (which don't mean too much to the boy, anyway), and in trying to catch up with the father's fond estimation as to the state of the son's physical and mental capabilities.

Thus, even though a new-born man-child's sole interests are nursing and sleeping, his father already is buying footballs and toy racers for the offspring's amusement.

Fathers insist on taking their toddlers to circuses and ball games and movies of animated characters, and the result is that the children—who would much rather stay at home and play with a rattle or throw building blocks at the furniture—become very bored, cross and harrassed.

Outwardly, the parent's objective is to show his son a good time. We suspect, from personal experience, that there is a strong inward, or subconscious reason behind his actions.

We suspect that the parent without being aware of it is using his son to further his own recreational pursuits.

Boredom to Intense Interest

In recent months and years we have taken our Mike, now nearing 7 years of age, to circuses, movies, the zoo, swimming, amusement parks, midget auto races, rodeos, the museum, and a variety of other places.

His reaction has varied from boredom to intense interest. He doesn't care much for the movies,

for instance. He'd rather play outside. And he can take or leave his swimming, chiefly, we believe, because his old man insists on trying to teach him the dog paddle.

Mike loathes getting his face wet and having water go up his nose. That's a natural reaction for a 6-year-old. Those discomforts are inevitable to the process of learning to swim. Next year, or the year after, he'll be better adjusted to absorb the initial discomforts of water sports.

Meanwhile, while Mike is digging canals in the sand at the water's edge—which he'd rather do than get his face splashed—his old man takes off for the deep water to enjoy a good swim.

With amusement parks Mike is a bit more sophisticated than his father was at the same age. He likes the merry-go-round and tolerates the ferris wheel. The old man can remember becoming fearfully dizzy on the merry-go-round as a boy and almost falling off his galloping steed, and being scared half to death when the ferris wheel stopped with him at the top of the arc.

Zoos Are a Lot of Fun

We doubt that without the existence of our Mike, and our 3-year-old Susan too, we ever would have ventured out to places like the zoo and the museum, the circus, rodeo or auto races. We'd have curled up with a good book and missed a lot of thrills.

Take the auto races. They're fun. Those under-sized cars skidding and chasing each other around the tracks with their exhausts thundering made your blood race a bit. If we were a bit younger, we thought, we'd like to try one of them in a race. It has been a long time since we felt that way.

Zoos are fun, too, and that goes for rodeos and circuses. Sometimes we have to put up with having the youngsters clamber on our backs while we kick and squirm and make like bucking broncos, and sometimes the roaring, racing motors continue for days from the throats of the children.

But that's all a part of the fun. And we're glad the children are around because they give us a chance to get out and entertain them with things we'd never get around to doing by ourselves. It's fun to enjoy boyhood again.

A Lobby for Justice:

Masaoka Carries on Campaign Of Education on Issues Until Senate Considers Pending Bill

By ESTHER L'ECLUSE

Washington, D. C. There's a fresh wind blowing in Congressional lobbying circles these days, they tell us.

And they call it "that Japanese American group" or more officially, the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League.

With nothing much more than a fresh technique and an obvious sincerity, the ADC has managed to set official lobbying circles on their collective "ear."

While the \$1000-per-day lobbyists were maneuvering around backstage, pulling strings and applying pressure in a big-business way, the ADC—a shoe-string organization with a will to work and nothing to lose—has wound up at the end of the first Congressional session with one of the most successful lobbying records on the "Hill."

The Anti-Discrimination Committee is a little amazed itself. And the other lobbyists are frankly envious.

They watched with amusement the beginning efforts of this small group in the early part of the session, with growing respect later in the spring, and with amazement in the closing days of the session as special rules were secured and special procedures granted—procedures reserved usually for bills of major import.

"What goes with the Japanese Americans—did you see what they got through today?" was a frequently heard buzz in the lobbying beehives on the "Hill" during those last harried days of the session.

Along with the astonishment of the big league lobbyists was a certain wonderment as to the techniques used by the ADC, techniques that seemed to be overcoming Congressional hurdles with a minimum of effort.

It was simple. But that's a fresh technique in lobbying, they tell us.

The Anti-Discrimination Committee based its whole campaign on the education of congressmen to the problems facing persons of Japanese ancestry, knowing it was the only way that might bring success to a legislative program not backed by a well-known organization nor great monied interests.

The results of the campaign are not all in but the trend so far seems to bear out the soundness of the theory that education might

prove to be a good lobbying technique.

After the pressure tactics exerted by traditional old lobbying groups, congressmen reacted to the ADC approach as to a breath of air.

And because of the simple justice in the proposed bills and the sincerity of purpose of the ADC representation, key congressmen became personally interested in the program and began to push it.

Back of that personal interest of the congressmen however, is a story of growth of personal esteem in which they hold the persons who provided the background education—the ADC legislative director, Mike Masaoka.

Competent, eloquent, unabashed, Masaoka enjoys a relationship with key legislators that is rare in capital circles.

Impressed with his knowledge of Japanese American problems and disarmed by his friendly personality, congressmen call him "son," joke with him, throw their arms across his shoulders while they talk, and listen intently to what he has to say.

"Make no mistake about it," a congressional committee staff member said the other day, "Mike's personal relationship with certain congressional leaders has smoothed most of the way for your legislation so far. The Evacuation Claims bill would have been stuck in the House until next session if friendly congressmen hadn't secured a rule for you. That's the way Congress seems to work."

Grateful for the luck he has had so far in "educating" congressmen, Masaoka is keeping his fingers crossed for the next session.

"The 80th Congress is supposed to be a tough Congress to buck with a Democratic president and a predominantly Republican legislative branch. But so far it has been favorable for bills affecting persons of Japanese an-

Vagaries

Florida Town . . .

The Boca Raton, Fla., airfield was declared surplus by the Army Air Forces this week. The Boca Raton field is located partly on the site of the former Florida settlement of Yamato. This little community on the east coast of Florida was settled in the early 1900s by a number of families from Kobe, Japan. Although the men of the family had been merchants in Japan they became farmers in Florida. Their crops were leveled by successive hurricanes and the community gradually broke up. The name of the community, "Yamato," remained on the maps, however, until World War II. The remaining people of Japanese ancestry at Yamato left after the outbreak of the war when the area was taken over for an air field and several persons eventually wound up in the war relocation centers. Others moved to eastern communities.

Campaign . . .

A full-time national executive will be named soon by the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and the group will begin an intensified campaign for the passage of legislation to eliminate racial restrictions from the naturalization laws . . . Blanche Jikaku, queen of the 442nd Veterans club's carnival in Honolulu recently, will do a hula with the Hawaii Takarazuka show which will tour West Coast cities this month.

Ruth Sato, who is probably the only Nisei girl to appear as a chorus girl for Billy Rose, is now the co-proprietor with her husband, clarinetist Bill Reinhardt, of a Dixieland jazz club in Chicago. The night club, called Jazz Ltd., specializes in the low down rhythms which came out of Storyville in old New Orleans . . . Some of the best writing on jazz is being done by S. L. Hayakawa in the Chicago Defender. Mr. Hayakawa, of course, is the author of the best seller on semantics, "Language in Action."

Weiner Bake

GARDENA, Calif. — The Gardena chapter of JACL will sponsor a weiner bake Saturday evening, August 16, from 6:30 p. m., according to Paul Shinoda, president. Harry Masunaga will be chairman.

cestry, and we hope it will continue to be," he says.

At any rate he keeps rubbing his little good luck figurine.

"I'm not a superstitious man, you understand. It's just that I don't want to leave anything open to bad luck."

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TO THE EDITOR: What Social Equality Means

Pacific Citizen:
I am an unseasoned writer in this field of race relations, because of a long impression disposed by a hurriedly-written letter of paragraphs I wrote to the Citizen several weeks ago. That short note was only a part of the serious thought arising from the philosophy in which I believe.

Combating race prejudice is what I am trying to sell. It is social equality. All of us seeking it in one way or another.

By social equality, I mean equality of basic human rights and practical planes, I mean equality of opportunity. I mean the participation by all Nisei in ordinary human courtesies essential in the conduct of affairs in modern life.

Can we expect our Issei be shown respect in a streetcar that is open to anyone of another race. If hats are removed in an elevator to a woman of one race, there is no exception to my mother. Where persons of different color gather, not for the purpose of paying the private friendships but for public and necessary business such as church, meetings, etc., some courtesies are extended to members, regardless of race, religion or sex.

It does not mean by social equality indiscriminate and intimate mixing of persons on a different plane, where differences are due to factors other than race. We recognize the serious incongruities to the orderly conduct of such indiscriminate mixing. There are, we all admit, a few individuals demanding the total regard of the traditional group by advocating all-out mixing of persons. Such an attitude is the consequence of non-practical ideas.

You have observed that as we advance in education and experience, they naturally associate with persons of groups who are of like degree of education and social experience to advance the common good. They understand the disadvantages to society and to the individual of indiscriminate association of persons of unlike complexions, tastes, and habits.

Social equality also means the extension of the right to form our own associations as part of American tradition. There is a liberty for man to form his own friends. However, it appears to some as though the way those our friends is unjust and discriminatory. It is unjust and discriminatory when society should have special regulations for individual matters which are made for any other group of persons.

In these distinctions about social equality, we can consider how we discuss relations. They can be descriptive: What are the actual conditions? They can be social: What factors bring

about these conditions? They can be historical: To what are these conditions due? Or they can be practical: What are we going to do about it?

But such discussions deserve a better basis—ethical: What the relations should be.

Because, in the first place, I believe that "God made the world" as a Catholic child learns from his catechism and that "man is a creature composed of a body and soul and made to the image and likeness of God," there is a bond between man and his Creator. And because of his bond, it determines our relations with other men. It also determines our attitude toward the material goods of this world of which we are not absolute owners.

If a man lives and acts as though he had no soul, he shrinks in human stature. The consequent distortion of his own brute personality results in a distortion in his relations with others. They become for him means to his own end. When he acts in the name of humanitarianism or when he acts in the gesture of social importance, he is ministering to his own ego.

It was not until Christ appeared that we learned the logical order in the field of human relationship. His teachings proclaimed the moral unity of the human race, based upon men's natural unity as children by creation. From this moral unity, the positive lessons were drawn for human relationships of justice, mercy, charity, pardon, etc.

When men lose confidence in the power of moral principles to effect good in the world, the immediate result is that force and violence are called into play to solve the social evils that cannot be endured.

And if we live to these standards of morals and ethics, upholding the dignity of man, and if others live to these same standards, there will be no need of imposing ourselves. The work of racial adjustment is, in a few words, a part of the great task of harmonizing the various cultures and civilizations in such manner as to achieve cooperation and unity in essentials without destroying the human liberty and variety of expression.

What I firmly believe in—Catholicism—with its doctrine of unity amid diversity in the universal bond of charity points the way.

These conclusions, I know, will probably meet no resounding acceptance. However I would not try to persuade people to walk on a certain road. Instead, I merely want to show another way.

Harry Honda,
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Kai a girl in Los Angeles on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadae Kajikawa, Hawthorne, Calif., a boy on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Kito a girl on July 27 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Imoto a boy on July 27 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Hayashi a boy on July 22 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seichiro Hirano a boy on July 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Miura, Puente, Calif., a girl on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morito Nishimoto a boy on July 25 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Moriwaki a boy, Lee, on Aug. 2 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taro Takehara a boy on July 25 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Tsudama a girl, Donna Masako, on July 26 at Alamosa, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Morimatsu twin girls, Kathryn Ann and Karolyn Vi, on June 24 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Nakamura, Suisun, Calif., a son Stephen on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Ikejiri, Parlier, Calif., a daughter Shirley on June 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keichi Hayame, Suisun, Calif., a daughter Patricia on June 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Hayame, Milwaukee, Wisc., a son Raymond on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Larry M. Hikiji of Sanger, Calif., a girl on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Hoshida a boy, Robert Isamu, on Aug. 1 in Seattle, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tak Nakawatase twins, a boy and girl, on Aug. 1 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nasuo Hashiguchi a girl, Lois A., in Portland.

DEATHS

Kotaro Kawaminami, 74, on July 30 in Los Angeles.

Shigemi Kimura, 27, on July 30 in Long Beach, Calif.

Otojiro Yanase on July 27 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Alice Tanizawa to Yukio Kudow on Aug. 3 in Los Angeles.

Lily Yuriko Matsuoka to Henry Shuso Nakagawa on Aug. 3 in Los Angeles.

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San Juan JACL Aids in Drive For ADC Funds

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif.—With the recent revival of the San Benito County JACL chapter, the local financial drive was stepped up, and a total to date of \$688 has been realized from the San Juan Bautista and Hollister district.

Caucasian friends in this community have also manifested much interest in the ADC program to attain naturalization privileges without race restrictions and have come out to give financial support.

Donations have been received from the following: Pete Wykoff, \$25; Reno Cornaglia, \$20; H. Dana Pearce, \$10 and \$10 from his father, E. A. Pearce; Eleanor S. Frost, \$20; Marion Hubli, \$5; Kathleen Talbot, \$5; M. Lavagnino, \$10; A. A. Hyman, \$10; George Grunagle, \$10; W. T. Freitas, \$10; William Jacinto, \$10; E. E. Holbrook & Co., \$10; Mission Meat market, \$5; Pendleton Florist, \$5; W. E. Tibbets, \$5; C. H. Hellman, \$5; Postmaster H. O'Brien, \$5; C. K. Harris, \$5 District Attorney Richard Stevens, \$5; W. B. Saunders, \$5; William Lust, \$3, and Rico Hernandez, \$2.

SAN JOSE ZEBRAS WIN FIRST HALF BASEBALL TITLE

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebras won the first half of the Northern California Nisei baseball league on Aug. 3 when they defeated Florin, 6 to 5, for their ninth straight victory.

The second half of the season will be in the form of a "Shaughnessy playoff" with the four top teams in the league competing in a regular round-robin.

The Monterey team put the officials in a quandary Sunday when they upset Lodi, 4 to 3, to put three teams in a tie for fourth place. Behind the Zebras, Richmond A. C. finished second and Lodi third. Suisun, Monterey and Florin are tied for fourth.

In other games last week Suisun edged Stockton, 10 to 9, while Richmond dumped Madrone, 9 to 3.

Softball Game Features Picnic

CHICAGO—A seven inning softball game highlighted the joint picnic of members and their families of the Enterprisers and the 20 and 5 clubs, social-business groups, recently held at the Green Lake Forest Preserve south of Chicago. The Enterprisers, led on the mound by Dr. Ernest Takahashi, won by a score of 11 to 3. Togo Tanaka pitched for the 20 and 5.

It was announced that a golf match between the two clubs is scheduled for the near future.

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Nisei to Serve City of Denver As Pathologist

**Dr. Ogura Formerly
Was On Staff of
Colorado Hospital**

DENVER, Colo. — Appointment of a Japanese American doctor to replace Dr. W. W. Williams, city pathologist under the Stapleton administration, was announced this week by City Manager of Health S. S. Kauvar.

Dr. Kauvar said that Dr. George Ogura, employed for the past five years in the department of pathology of Colorado General hospital, will take over the post on Aug. 15.

Dr. Ogura, although discharging the duties performed by Dr. Williams, will have the title of assistant pathologist, Dr. Kauvar added. He said that the city eventually hopes to create the post of medical examiner and eliminate the position of chief pathologist.

Baseball League To Hold Dance In San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The northern California Nisei baseball league will sponsor an awards dance September 1 at the new Palomar ballroom.

Prizes to be awarded will include a perpetual trophy donated by Dr. Morton Kimura of San Jose and a championship trophy donated by the Nichi Bei Times of San Francisco.

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Three Nisei GIs Will Bring Canadian Brides Into U.S.

WINNIPEG, Man. — President Truman's action in signing the amendment to the GI Brides Act, passed recently by the United States Congress to permit the entry of "racially inadmissible" wives of American servicemen, is a happy event for three Nisei couples in Canada, the New Canadian reported this week.

Three Japanese American GIs have married Canadian girls of Japanese ancestry but have been unable to take their wives to homes in the United States. All were married in Canada in 1946.

Because of the ban ex-Sergeant Robert Kitajima of Alameda, Calif., was unable to live in the United States with his wife, the former Molly Enta of Winnipeg, and moved to Windsor, Ont., from where he has been commuting to his job in Detroit.

Ex-Sergeant Frank Masao Kawagoe of Los Angeles, Calif., has

been living with the family of his wife, the former Edith Nishikawa of Vancouver, in Westwood, B. C.

Lieut. Makoto Kimura, now on occupation duty in Japan, was able to get permission for his wife, the former Seiko Inamoto of Vancouver, B. C., to join him in Tokyo but would not have been able to return with her to the United States had the GI Brides act amendment not been passed.

Private bills had been introduced for the three couples in Congress through the efforts of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee but action on the special legislation was dropped when the GI Brides Act was amended.

Chicago JACL Will Hold Outing at Tremont Sand Dunes

CHICAGO, Ill. — Tremont Sand Dunes in Indiana, on cool Lake Michigan, will be the locale for the August outing of the Chicago chapter of JACL on Sunday, August 17, Yo Furuta, social chairman, announced this week.

A chartered bus will be available for those who need transportation, she said. According to Miss Furuta, there is still space for a few additional bus reservations at \$1.75 per person, round trip. The bus is scheduled to leave Clark and Division at 8:00 a.m., Michigan and Van Buren at 8:30 and South Parkway at 43rd Street at 9:15 promptly.

Those driving down should take the South Shore Drive, Route 41, turning left on Route 12 at the junction on the outskirts of Whiting. The group will meet at the beach house at the parking lot at 10:30 a.m.

"Let's make this a family affair," said Furuta. "Bring your kids, your folks and your own lunches." Reservations may be made by calling FRANKlin 8840.

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UCL To Sponsor Bowling Tourney And Dinner Dance

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The United Citizens League will conclude its summer bowling league with a two-day open Nisei bowling tournament this weekend and a dinner-dance at the Hotel DeAnza on Sunday, August 10, at 8 p. m.

Winners of team and individual honors for the league and the tournament will be made during the dinner by Terry Sentachi, chairman.

Reservations must be made by Friday, August 8, at Clark's barber shop, Ballard 6622. The public is invited to attend.

Phil Matsumura, executive secretary of the United Citizens League of the JACL, said that 16 five-man teams, 35 doubles and 62 singles entries already had been received for the tournament.

Team entries include two from Sacramento, two from Oakland, one from the East Bay area and one each from Lodi, Stockton, Monterey, San Francisco and Los Angeles, in addition to six teams from the United Citizens League bowling loop.

Housing Case Ruling Favors Nisei Family

Property Owners Seek To Evict Utsumis on Covenant Claim

OAKLAND, Calif. — A favorable preliminary ruling on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. William Utsumi was handed down by the Superior Court of Alameda county in the case which involved the attempt to evict the Utsumis from their home at 641 62nd St., Oakland, on the ground that the property was covered by a restrictive covenant barring occupancy by persons not of Caucasian ancestry.

Russell L. Vonberg and Juanita Vonberg, neighbors of the Utsumis, had filed suit to oust the Japanese Americans from their newly-purchased home. The Utsumis, represented by Attorney Thomas B. Richardson of Oakland, filed a demurrer which was argued orally before Judge Frank M. Ogden.

As a result of the court's decision the plaintiffs must now file an amended brief in the case if they wish to press the suit.

WANT ADS

WHEREABOUTS of Manao Yamada, whose pre-evacuation address was 1520 S. E. Mall St., Portland, Ore., is being sought by the Multnomah County chapter of the American Red Cross, 1506 S. W. Alder St., Portland 5, Ore. The Red Cross has a letter for him from Masake Yamada.

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Japanese American Officers Assigned to Reactivated 442nd Infantry Regiment

Major Fukuda Given Command of Revived 100th Battalion

HONOLULU — American war veterans of Japanese ancestry are among the officers assigned to the 442nd Infantry Regiment which was reactivated at Fort Shafter on July 31.

The 442nd, which fought in Italy and France as the Japanese American Combat Team with enlisted personnel consisting of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the mainland United States, will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Harry G. Albright.

Major Henry Kawano has been named executive officer for the reactivated 442nd Regiment.

The 100th Infantry Battalion, which also was reactivated as the first battalion of the new 442nd, will be under the command of Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda who commanded the unit in the final campaign in Italy. Major Fukuda was the only field officer of Japanese ancestry in Europe.

Other officers of the 442nd Regiment are Capt. Jack K. Dunn, S-1; Capt. Ralph Yempuku, S-28; Capt. Bert Nishimura, S-3; Capt. Hon. C. Chee, S-4; Capt. George E. Goss, company commander; Lieut. Kaoru Akamatsu, gas officer; Lieut. Kenneth E. Y. Ching, liaison; Lieut. Richard B. Morse, platoon leader; and Lieut. William M. Borthwick, assistant S-3.

Other officers of the 100th battalion are Lieut. Conrad C. Tsukayama, Lieut. Dick N. Hirano, Lieut. Takeichi Miyashiro and Lieut. Teshimi Sotetani.

It was stated that the 442nd Regiment and the 100th battalion were selected because of their combat record to become the first reserve units to be activated in Hawaii.

It was stated that the 442nd and the 100th formed what is generally regarded as one of the finest assault groups in army history.

Neighborhood Group Continues to Fight For Minorities

WEST LOS ANGELES — The Education for Democracy club neighborhood organization was formed last year during a campaign to help a Japanese American family retain the right to live in their home, is continuing its fight toward protecting the civil rights of minority group citizens in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lory Titleman, chairman of the group, said this week that the organization is continuing its fight against racially restrictive covenants and is especially interested in protecting the rights of Japanese and Mexican American citizens, many of whom work as laborers in the West Los Angeles area.

Mrs. Titleman recalled that the organization, affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, was formed last year when a small group of property owners in a West Los Angeles district sought to force a Japanese American family to leave their home on the ground that a restrictive covenant was in force in the district. Threatened court action was dropped, Mrs. Titleman said, under organized community pressure.

Headquarters of the Education for Democracy club are at Wellesley Ave.

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