

PACIFIC CITIZEN



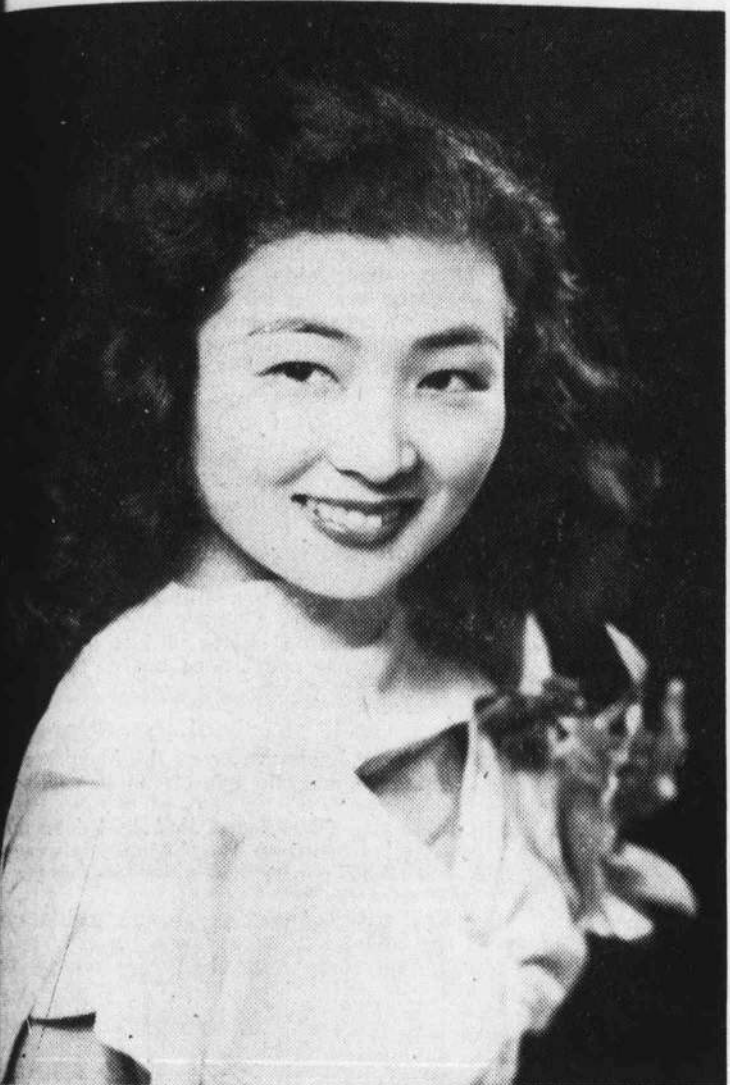
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Price: Seven Cents

Queen of California Bussei



AYAKO INN of Berkeley, Calif., was named Miss Bussei of 1947 at the state convention of the California Young Buddhists Association at Asilomar, Calif. Miss Inn, 19 years of age, is 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 115 pounds. She is also active in the JACL, holding the post of secretary in the Berkeley JACL cabinet. Miss Inn was entered by the Bay District YBA at the state convention.

Urge JACL Chapters Adopt French Town of Bruyeres

LARGEST GROUP OF STRANDEES ARRIVES IN U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO — Eighty-three Japanese Americans, returning to American homes after being stranded in Japan during the war, arrived in San Francisco on Nov. 27 on the General Meigs from Yokohama in time for Thanksgiving dinners on American soil.

The arrivals constituted the largest single group of war-stranded Nisei to arrive in the United States.

A total of 985 persons were aboard the General Meigs, 522 of them being of Chinese ancestry.

Two Renunciants File Suit to Regain Rights

Coercion at Tule Lake Center Charged by Spokane Couple

SPOKANE, Wash. — Declaring they renounced their American citizenship under coercion at the Tule Lake segregation center in 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Sumiyuki Tanbara filed suit in Federal court this week to regain their citizenship rights.

The suit named D. W. Brewster, district chief of the Immigration Service, and Attorney General Tom Clark as defendants.

The Tanbaras alleged they were interned at the Tule Lake camp despite the fact they were American citizens.

They said they filed applications for renunciations of citizenship in 1945 and were coerced into taking such action under fear and threats of bodily injury to them and to members of their family by "pro-Japanese gangsters" at the Tule Lake center.

The Tanbaras claimed they were denied counsel at the time of their renunciation hearing and were unable to explain the circumstances of coercion and threats which led to their decision to renounce their citizenship.

Nisei Returns From World Health Meet in Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Iwao Moriyama returned to Washington last week from the conference of the Interim Commission of the World Health organization which met in Geneva from Oct. 18-28. Dr. Moriyama, who is chief of the mortality analysis section of the national office of vital statistics, was one of the 4-men delegation representing the United States.

The conference considered the proposed classification system for recording diseases and causes of death. This system, which was developed by the American group, will be submitted for final adoption at the international conference which is to be held in Paris next spring.

Dr. Moriyama was accompanied on the month-long trip by his wife, with whom he visited Paris and London before returning on the Queen Mary.

NISEI GIRL SERVES ON GRAND JURY IN SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO—Akiko Kayama of 215 Capitol Avenue is a member of the Federal grand jury which returned indictments in seven cases on Nov. 19.

Miss Koyama is believed to be the first person of Japanese ancestry to serve on a Federal grand jury in the State of California.

Intermountain Area Meeting Told JACL Faces Challenge In Scope of Future Activity

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—A proposal that JACL chapters "adopt" the town of Bruyeres, France and send CARE packages to the people of the French community where a JACL monument to the men of the 442nd Combat Team is now located was "heartily endorsed" at a preliminary meeting of the national board of the JACL on Nov. 28 at the Rogers hotel.

The national board members authorized a communication to JACL chapters encouraging the sending of CARE food and clothing packages to Mayor Louis Gillon of Bruyeres.

The national board emphasized that the town of Bruyeres had set aside a plot for the JACL monument and that Bruyeres citizens had cleared and were maintaining the memorial area.

"The people of Bruyeres and of the surrounding Vosges mountain area consider the JACL monument a tribute to Franco-American amity," Mike M. Masaoka, national director of JACL-ADC, told members of the board. He urged JACL groups to send food and clothing packages to the people of Bruyeres as an expression of friendship.

The main business session of the national board will be held on Nov. 29 at which time the JACL budget will be outlined and such questions as Issei participation in JACL activities will be discussed.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—A challenge for future activity by the Japanese American Citizens League and its members after immediate legislative problems are solved was outlined by Elmer R. Smith, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Utah, on the opening day of the Intermountain JACL district convention in Idaho Falls.

In attendance at the convention are 200 delegates and boosters from eastern Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

Prof. Smith declared that after the JACL has concluded its immediate campaign of remedial action on behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States the organization will continue to play a major role in life of Japanese Americans.

"I am of the considered opinion that persons of Japanese ancestry as citizens of the United States have problems that are basic to all other citizens and not just to themselves," he said. "It will thus be a job for future leaders of the JACL to so expand their organization that it will cooperate with all other groups upon a wider representation of the ethnic or racial heritage of its members in solving the basic problems of civil rights as outlined in the recent report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

He said that the committee had presented a challenge to all Americans in its recommendations to President Truman for the strengthening of the machinery for the protection of civil rights, the right of safety and security of the person, the right to citizenship and its privileges, the right to freedom of conscience and expression, the right to equality of opportunity.

Stressing the responsibilities of Americans of Japanese ancestry, Prof. Smith added:

"It involves all of us but it takes organization and cooperation to carry out the program. The JACL with its past high reputation and its present status on the American scene can continue its work but upon a broader and more representative basis."

"A free society is based on unity

and not uniformity. It requires groups and individuals living together more or less harmoniously with none of the groups dominating the others. A free society encourages differences, for it realizes that diversity is a sign of health and a society in which there are no varieties is monotonous, stupid and unprogressive, but this diversity must be upon a cooperative and equal basis. The JACL and other like groups can continue to make this tradition the basic foundation of the American heritage."

Prof. Smith was one of the speakers at the public meeting on Nov. 28 at the Idaho Falls senior high school. Other speakers were E. W. Fanning, mayor of Idaho Falls, who welcomed the JACL delegates to the city and spoke of the contributions of persons of Japanese ancestry to community activity in the area; Sadao Morishita, president of the host chapter; Shigeki Ushio, Murray, Utah, chairman of the Intermountain District Council; George Inagaki, Venice, Calif. first vice president of the JACL; Saburo Kido, immediate past national president of the JACL, and Hito Okada, national president of the JACL. Yukio Inouye of Shelly, Ida., was chairman.

A report by Mike M. Masaoka, national director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, will be one of the features of the Nov. 29 session.

Convention headquarters have been established at the Rogers hotel.

Senate Urged to Give Early Consideration to Claims Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., chairman of the special subcommittee on the evacuation claims bill, was strongly urged this week by Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, to give early consideration to evacuation claims legislation.

During the interview, Mr. Masaoka dealt at length with the history of the evacuation and the developments in the legislative history of the evacuation claims bill. He pointed out that aside from the Administration's endorsement of the evacuation indemnification program, the recent report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights had recommended prompt Congressional action in reimbursing losses occasioned by the evacuation. He re-

called that the House of Representatives last July had unanimously passed H.R. 3999 and that an almost identical bill had been approved by the Senate during the closing days of the 79th Congress.

The JACL-ADC legislative director, in concluding his interview, urged Sen. Cooper to have his subcommittee report the bill out to the full Judiciary committee and the Senate in time for their approval before adjournment of the present special session of Congress.

Mr. Masaoka also spoke to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., the other member of the special subcommittee, for prompt action on the bill.

The subcommittee was appointed early this month by the Senate Judiciary committee to consider the evacuation claims bill.

National JACL Will Enter Restrictive Covenant Cases Before U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Attorneys representing both sides in the restrictive covenants cases to be heard before the United States Supreme Court next month have agreed a stipulation agreeing to let the National JACL to file a brief questioning the constitutionality of racial housing restrictions, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee revealed this week.

A brief is now being prepared by attorneys A. L. Wirin, Saburo Kido, and Fred Okrand, of the firm of Wirin, Kido and Okrand, of Los Angeles, who are legal counsels of the National JACL. The brief will set forth the Japanese American Citizens League's interest in the covenants cases as well as the JACL's contention that such racial housing restrictions are not only unconstitutional but their enforcement run contrary to public policy. The brief will emphasize further that restrictive covenants violate United Nations treaty commitments under the United Nations charter.

The Japanese American Citizens League's document, the JACL-ADC here learned, will also point out how real estate agreements and restrictive covenants against persons of Japanese ancestry have contributed directly to the segregation of the Japanese into racial ghettos like the "Lil Tokyos" of the Pacific Coast; how the fact that segregated housing was used against them at the time of their evacuation from the west coast five years ago and how these same covenants are again forcing the Japanese to live in new racial ghettos.

Attention is expected to be directed to incidents showing how restrictive covenants had prevented evacuees from finding adequate housing in the Midwest and in the East. Finally, the brief will emphasize that what affects one minority affects all minorities and therefore affects the health and well being of democ-

cracy in the United States.

Signing the stipulation were attorneys Charles H. Houston, who represents one of the petitioners, and Henry Gilligan and James A. Crooks, who are defending the respondents. They are all Washington attorneys.

Asks Supreme Court Outlaw Housing Bans

CIO Enters Racially Restrictive Covenant Cases Before Tribunal

WASHINGTON — The Congress of Industrial Organizations this week urged the Supreme Court to reject "the racist principles" of private zoning agreements that bar racial minorities from owning or renting properties.

The CIO, asking permission to present its views as a friend of the court, called to tribunal to forbid enforcement of the so-called "restrictive covenant." Three cases challenging constitutionality of such agreements are before the court on appeals by Negroes from St. Louis, Detroit and Washington. In all three cases the Negroes were ordered by lower courts to vacate property because of covenants.

The Supreme Court has not yet acted on similar appeals by Americans of Chinese and Korean ancestry from Los Angeles covenants.

"The right to acquire and hold property as a home without discrimination because of race enjoys at least the same protection as freedom of speech, religion and the press," the CIO said.

It said that many thousands of Negro CIO members had been subjected to "unbelievable hardships" because of restrictive agreements.

House Committee Will Study Restrictions on Japanese Aliens Residing in Hawaii

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Examples of the injustices worked by a discriminatory provision of the U. S. immigration laws which prohibits alien Japanese living in Hawaii from entering the continental United States as permanent residents have been brought to the attention of Rep. Frank Fellows, R., Me., chairman of the subcommittee on immigration and naturalization of the House Judiciary committee, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week. Mr. Fellows assured the JACL-ADC that this matter would be submitted to his committee tomorrow for further consideration.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL-ADC, in pointing out these injustices to Rep. Fellows, submitted case histories of two aged Japanese now subject to deportation as a result of enforcement of this discriminatory statute. The cases involve Shinkichi Shimizu, 79, of Guadalupe, Calif., and Mrs. Haru Toyama, 74, of Del Rey, Calif. The Justice department has instituted deportation proceedings against these persons under the terms of the Presidential Proclamation of 1906, which prohibit Japanese aliens from admission to the continental United States except on temporary visits. Both were legally admitted to Hawaii.

In requesting the House subcommittee to study these two unusual cases, Mr. Masaoka called upon the committee to correct this "unique" situation. He showed how prior to 1900 many Japanese aliens were brought from Japan by American sugar interests to work as laborers in Hawaii. These aliens were admitted into Hawaii under labor contract visas which permitted their entry only into the Territory of Hawaii. In most cases, he said, these passports were never given to the individual immigrants, but were retained by their contractors to insure their labor supply.

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, bowing to the agitation on the Pacific coast for the exclusion of the Japanese, issued a proclamation which forbade the admission of these workers into the mainland except on temporary visits. Mr. Masaoka emphasized that since the passage of the Exclusion Act in 1924 the fears of west coast congressmen that the Japanese would "overrun" their states are no longer valid.

Further, enforcement of this 1906 executive order works a grave hardship on Japanese aliens in Hawaii who may not come to the United States for permanent residence, even though their children may now be resident citizens on the mainland. He pointed out also that, if these persons want to visit the United States proper, they may do so only after being processed as an alien from a foreign country. Stressing that since Hawaii is on

the threshold of statehood and since Hawaii is an integral part of the United States, he added the JACL-ADC believes that such restrictions on the free flow of persons between the Territory of Hawaii and the mainland should be removed.

The cases of Mr. Shimizu and Mrs. Toyama, the ADC said, demonstrate the hardships thus created by the statute. Mr. Shimizu first entered Hawaii in 1883 carrying a labor contract visa. Six sons were born in Hawaii, but his wife has long since passed away. He was admitted to the United States on a temporary visitor's permit of one year in August 1930 to be with his son Harold in Guadalupe. Harold, an American citizen, had moved from Hawaii to California in the 1920s.

Mr. Shimizu returned to Hawaii in 1939 and then came back to California in 1940, again on a temporary one-year permit. He has received extensions from time to time, but is now up for deportation in January under the provisions of the 1906 proclamation. He is subject for deportation, not to Japan, but to Hawaii. Aged and dependent wholly upon his son Harold for support, his deportation would result in grave hardships for him.

Mrs. Toyama, who is similarly affected by this order, came to Hawaii with her husband in 1899 on a labor visa. She established residence on the island of Maui. A son, Kazuo, who was born in Hawaii, migrated to Sacramento, California, in 1934. Her husband was admitted into the United States on a regular immigration visa in 1906, shortly before the President's proclamation was issued. Except for one visit to Hawaii in 1932, Mr. Toyama has remained in the United States all that time.

In 1934, her son Kazuo called her to the mainland but she was not reunited with her husband until 1946. Mrs. Toyama has no living relatives in Hawaii and her only means of support is her son and husband with whom she is now residing.

Mr. Masaoka appealed to Rep. Fellows and his subcommittee to remove these restrictions which hamper the free movement of alien Japanese to the mainland and act to prevent not only the deportation to Hawaii of these two helpless aliens but also any others that might be affected.

Los Angeles Court to Rule On South Pasadena Case

Involves City's Right To Restrict Property On Racial Grounds

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Whether a city has the legal right to insert racial restrictions upon property acquired by the city for non-payment of taxes is the question awaiting final decision before Judge Paul Nourse of the Pasadena Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court.

The decision is awaited in the test case filed in behalf of Ernest R. Chamberlain and his wife Ethel E. Chamberlain against the City of South Pasadena by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Commission on Social Action of the American Jewish Congress.

Attorneys Wirin, Kido, Okrand, and Church are representing the ACLU and the JACL, while attorney Loren Miller is appearing for the NAACP and William Strong, Assistant U. S. Attorney, is representing the American Jewish Congress.

A hearing in the case was held last week before Judge Nourse upon a demurrer filed by the City of South Pasadena claiming that a city had the legal right to impose race restrictions in tax deeds because the city was acting in a "proprietary" capacity rather than as a governmental agency; and since it is acting in a "proprietary" capacity, it had the legal right to

impose such race restrictions as any individual has.

The case was argued in behalf of the Chamberlains by attorney A. L. Wirin who urged that the demurrer be overruled on the ground that restrictions in housing were illegal when imposed by a city whether or not the city acted in a governmental or proprietary capacity. Judge Nourse accepted Mr. Wirin's argument and overruled the demurrer. The City of South Pasadena was ordered by Judge Nourse to file an answer. The next step in the case will be an effort by attorneys for the Chamberlains to secure a judgment against the City on a motion for summary judgment after the City of South Pasadena files its answer.

Brazil Opportunities To be Told to JACL Members

SAN FRANCISCO—Tsune Baba, who returned here recently after spending several months in Brazil on a business trip, will speak to members of the local JACL on Dec. 6 at the Booker T. Washington institute.

Baba's subject will be, "Opportunities for Nisei in Brazil."

Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC representative for the west coast, noted that several requests for material on the JACL have been received from Brazil and that his office has sent information on the organization to Nisei in that country.

Only Five Persons Attend Memorial for Japanese Canadians

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Because all persons of Japanese ancestry, with the exception of Canadian Army veterans, are still excluded from the coastal area of British Columbia, only five persons were present at an Armistice day memorial service in Stanley Park before the monument to the men of Japanese ancestry who served with the Canadian Army in World War I.

Participating in the rites were Laura Mah, formerly of the Canadian WACS, and Tony Kato, Goro Suzuki, Roy Codd and Buck Suzuki, veterans of the Canadian army in World War II.

The park was deserted and squirrels were playing amid the fallen maple leaves as Mr. Codd read a brief remembrance day service. Mr. Kato then placed a wreath before the memorial.

Stockton Nisei File Suit to Clear Land Title

Attorney Declares Action Necessitated By Alien Land Law

STOCKTON, Calif.—Two Japanese Americans filed suit in Superior court on Nov. 18 to seek to force a clear title to a 118-acre parcel of farm land they want to purchase in the Woodbridge area.

Defendants in the suit are State Attorney General Fred N. Howser, District Attorney Chester E. Watson and the Security Title and Guaranty company.

The plaintiffs are Mrs. Sadake Ueda and Mrs. Lillian Ueda of Stockton. The women, according to their attorney, Francis Vierra, are American born citizens who want to exercise their rights as citizens to purchase land for their own use.

The suits set forth that the Japanese Americans are prevented from purchasing the land by the title company which refuses to clear title because of possible escheat proceedings which might be instituted by the state.

The court proceedings, known as a complaint for declaratory relief, seek to enjoin and restrain Howser and Watson from action in escheat proceedings under the Alien Land law which prohibits aliens of Japanese ancestry from the right to own or hold an interest in real property in California.

Children Escape Serious Hurts In Bus Crash

SEATTLE—Sixteen school children, from 2 to 4 years of age, escaped serious injury when the bus in which they were riding collided with a Transit coach at 24th Avenue South and Charles street on Nov. 21.

All were treated at Harborview County Hospital for cuts and bruises. They were riding with the Rev. Emery Andrews, minister of the Japanese Baptist church, Broadway and East Spruce street, where the children had attended kindergarten.

The injured children are: Aiko Okumura, 4; Janet Mazuki, 3; Pauline Yoshida, 4; Jose Salgado, 4; Elaine Karikomi, 4; Cheryl Erickson, 4; Lola Jean Kimura, 3; Riekey Isomura, 4; Timmy Miyahara, 4; Patty Abeyta, 3; Dianne Okada, 4; Sherley Ibara, 4; Dale Kodama, 3; Walter Ruttey, 4; Karen Katayama, 2; and Nancy Yamada, 3.

Army Language School Head Gets New Post

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, Calif.—Promotion of Col. Elliot R. Thorpe, commandant at the army language school at the Presidio of Monterey, to military attache at Bangkok, Siam, was announced last week.

Col. Thorpe formerly served as assistant chief of staff for G-2 in the U. S. army in the far east. He was chief of civil intelligence in the Pacific theater.

Under his leadership the army language school progressed from a one-language activity (Japanese) to a multi-lingual school teaching a total of eleven languages at the present time. The number is expected to rise to twenty languages within the next half year.

MINORITY WEEK

Clothes Make the Man

Some months ago a visiting student from the Middle East found he couldn't get food, lodging or courtesy in the southern states until he wrapped his turban around his head, whereupon he became not a Negro but a "foreigner" with all the courtesy and hospitality due a visitor.

Last week the same thing worked—in reverse. A Negro clergyman, the Reverend Jesse W. Routte, visited Mobile, Alabama, wearing a turban and using a "slightly Swedish" accent. The combination was good enough to get him rooms in the best hotels, meals in good restaurants, and use of the "white" section of the train.

Pathetic as the story is, it reminds us exactly how inconsistent are some of our practices.

Ride on that Freedom Train

Citizens of Memphis, Tenn., didn't get to see the Freedom Train. It seems they had to take it without segregation or not at all. So they went without.

This Week's Quote

"To me the playing of jazz is secondary in importance to fighting discrimination against the American Negro. Jazz is our weapon by the inclusion of an anti-discrimination clause in each of our contracts forbidding segregated seating of the audience, we feel that we can go a long way toward breaking down the color bar in many public and private clubs and auditoriums throughout the country."

—Norman Granz, director, "Jazz at the Philharmonic"

Decision

Negroes may engage in peaceful picketing in order to enforce proportional employment.

This important decision was handed down this week by the California district court of appeals, which dissolved contempt proceedings against two Richmond, California, Negroes for picketing the Luck store. The court held that the only issue involved was whether Negroes may be lawfully enjoined from peaceful picketing to enforce such employment.

"The fact that such discrimination exists makes such picketing lawful," the court opinion said. "The court need not go beyond that."

Great Day Coming

Slowly but surely the country hacks away at the blemishes of society, the minor shortcomings, the little symptoms of undemocratic action.

This week Colorado university (Boulder, Colo.) laid down the law to professional and honorary fraternities: they would do away with racially restrictive clauses in their constitutions within five years, or lose their charters.

It started when Blue Key, national men's honorary society, applied for a charter and asked the university to approve its charter, which includes a provision that all members must be "male citizens of the Caucasian race."

The Way It Goes

Some people are so intent upon keeping some other people "in their place" that they inadvertently humiliate and insult diplomatic statesmen, etc., of other countries along the way. Thus Francis Georges, Haitian minister of agriculture, was refused a room at Biloxi, Miss., and Joseph Charles, Haitian ambassador, was asked to move to the "colored section" of the Nashville airport station.

The American Language

It was the butcher, the one with the curly, black hair, from El Nuevo Castillo market. He said he lived in the housing project back there. But it was not by choice.

"Oh?" we said.

"Too many pachucos," he said, curling his lip. And I remembered similar phrases, said with a similar curl of the lip: the landlady extolling the N. Bernal environs above the S. Bernal environs, "Lots of pachucos around there"; Jemo, of the buddy he had brought home from Yuma, "He's a typical Hawaiian yogore."

—From "Small Talk," by Hisaye Yamamoto, Los Angeles Tribune

New Day Immigrants

About 200,000 new day migrants to this country, Puerto Ricans of Negro, Indian and Spanish ancestry, have sought refuge from hunger and poverty in New York's Harlem.

These 20th century immigrants come into New York by plane but not in the modern comfort usually synonymous with plane travel. For a few dollars per head, these Puerto Ricans are stuffed into comfortable, barren plane cabins. But they get to New York.

In trying to escape from the poverty-stricken island in which they were born, they come into more prejudice and poverty, and their resettling in the crowded Negro district of Harlem is today creating a major social problem in that city.

However bad Harlem conditions are, however, back home in Puerto Rico things are worse. In that country unemployment runs always number about 200,000, and unemployment benefits are \$12 a month. The average annual income is \$320, but prices are almost 40 per cent higher than in the United States. Tuberculosis takes 60 out of 10,000 Puerto Ricans each year. One out of every five Puerto Ricans is illiterate.

These conditions at home have brought these people into New York City at a tremendous rate, and the already appalling conditions of poverty and overcrowdedness in the Harlem section, where they go, is making the Puerto Rican problem one of the biggest social problems to be handled by the city.

Candidate

It's reported Harold Stassen, Republican presidential aspirant, declined the support of a Republican group in Mississippi because it placed a ban on Negroes.

Other Side of the Fence

While Memphis, Tenn., staved off a visit by the Freedom Train because of its rigid non-segregation rules, Mayor Hatsfield of Atlanta, Ga., said: "I am willing to stand beside any American citizen, regardless of race or creed, in mutual admiration and respect for the great historical charters of American freedom."

Student Council

The student council of the University of Nebraska has recommended that the university withdraw from the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Six) unless the conference deletes its anti-Negro ban.

Library Check List

"Back Home," by Bill Mauldin, William Sloane Associates, N.Y.C. \$3.50.

Same, terrific, hard-hitting cartoons and writing that made young Bill Mauldin a success both "Up Front" and "Back Home." His most hardboiled and hardhitting cartoons are sockeroos directed against racial bigotry.

Denver Legion Group Favors Evacuee Bill

Cathay Post Backs Change in Present Naturalization Law

DENVER—The American Legion Cathay Post of Denver went on record on Nov. 19 in favor of the removal of race restrictions from the naturalization law and for the passage of the evacuation claims measure to provide indemnification for the losses of West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The post's resolution also supported the House bill which will provide for the naturalization of the alien parents of American servicemen killed or wounded in World War II.

Max Greenwald, commander of the post, declared that the resolution would be presented to the Colorado department of the Legion. Copies also are being sent to Colorado members of Congress.

The resolution noted that membership in the Cathay Post consisted of veterans of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Caucasian and other racial ancestry.

The Legion resolution noted that Americans of Japanese ancestry served in World War II "with no distinction."

Fresno Nisei Freed Traffic Charge Sacramento

SACRAMENTO — Cooney Yagi, president of Fresno, was cleared of a municipal court on Nov. 22 of police charges which arose from a minor traffic accident on Oct. 9.

Dismissed were charges of disturbing the peace, battery, hit and driving and speeding when his car was passed.

Municipal Judge James M. McDaniel said the complaints were without sufficient foundation.

Police said Yagi became involved in an argument at a Sacramento intersection with Tony P. Paretto, two passengers in Paretto's car, Kenneth Schroeder and Lawrence Frisbee. An altercation followed in which Frisbee was hit.

Nisei Hurt as Truck Crashes Cars in Battle Accident

SEATTLE—Shroke Nishida, 73, was treated at Harborview County hospital on Nov. 21 for injuries sustained as a result of a spectacular accident on Jackson Street and Sixth Avenue South when an army truck crashed into six parked cars.

Nishida was struck on the head by a flying object as a result of the accident.

The truck was driven by Pvt. Bert Nelson, 23, Fort Lawton, who was charged with reckless and run-driving by police.

Baptist Church Holds Installation Service Rev. Morikawa

CHICAGO — The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, elected last October as pastor of the First Baptist Church, was formerly installed Sunday morning, Nov. 23.

He is the first minister of Japanese descent ever to serve a congregation made up mainly of members of the Caucasian race. The church, founded 114 years ago, is at 155 East 50th street.

John W. Thomas, formerly pastor of the theological seminary participated in the installation. Also taking part in the service were Dr. E. Lowder of the Chicago Baptist federation, Dr. Robert H. Green, president of the Baptist ministry training school, and the Rev. Mack McCray, Jr., of the Chicago Baptist association.

Japanese Film Slated Murray Showing

"Shina no Yoru," popular full-length Japanese movie, will be shown in Murray, Utah, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 7:30 p. m. at the theater, according to Lt. Spady, commander of the army language school.

The film is being shown to Issei Nisei audiences by the army, for force recruiting service.

Seek Tom Clark's Support For Civil Rights Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Attorney General Tom C. Clark's endorsement of the JACL-ADC evacuation claims program as well as other legislative measures now up for Congressional consideration, passage of which was recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, is being requested, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL-ADC, during a conference last weekend with Fred G. Folsom, acting chief of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice, strongly appealed to Mr. Folsom to use his good offices in bringing these matters immediately to the attention of the attorney general. Mr. Masaoka pointed out the Justice Department's growing responsibility in implementing the recommendations of the civil rights committee.

The committee's recommendations, he noted, urged prompt passage by Congress of legislation indemnifying evacuee losses, modification of our naturalization laws which prohibit alien Japanese from obtaining U. S. citizenship, and re-

peal of other statutes discriminating against alien Japanese of this country.

Mr. Masaoka urged the acting chief of the civil rights section to appeal to the Attorney General for direct support in facilitating Senate approval of the evacuation claims bill, pointing out that the Administration-sponsored measure had been endorsed by both Interior Secretary Krug and Undersecretary Chapman, who later personally appeared before Congressional committees in support of the evacuee indemnification program. He hoped that Mr. Clark would agree to actively aid in the final passage of the measure since it has already been unanimously approved by the House of Representatives.

Since the Attorney General will be given the authority to adjudicate evacuation compensation if Congress approves the bill, Mr. Masaoka voiced the hope that a meeting with the head of the Justice Department and his staff could be arranged shortly to iron out the various problems involved. The projected conference might also be a sounding board for consideration of other problems which affect persons of Japanese ancestry.

House Judiciary Committee Favors Private Bills for Three Resident Japanese

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private bills designed to permit the permanent residence in the United States of three Japanese aliens, two of whom aided directly the war effort against Japan in World War II, have been reported out of the Judiciary committee for early consideration by the House of Representatives, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned this week.

Rep. Frank Fellows, R., Me., chairman of the subcommittee on immigration and naturalization of the House Judiciary Committee, presented the three private measures to the lower house this week. These bills were favorably considered by the subcommittee and by the full Judiciary Committee last spring but they were approved too late for full consideration by the lower house during the regular session which ended on July 27. The bills, passage of which would in effect prevent the deportation of these Japanese nationals, are supported by the JACL-ADC.

The three separate measures affect Hayato Harris Ozawa, 38, who has been in the employ of the Army Map Service in Washington, D. C., since 1944; Technical Sergeant Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, now a language instructor at the Military Intelligence Service Language School in Monterey, California; and Mrs. Mitsu M. Kobayashi, of Honeyville, Utah, a mother of four children, one of whom volunteered for the Army.

Mr. Ozawa is one of a group of Japanese engaged since the early years of the war in the translation division of the Army Map Service. He was one of the six translators retained by the map service upon disbandment of its Cleveland office. He entered map intelligence work in May 1944 after having been processed from the Gila River Relocation Center and the Army language school at Camp Savage, Minnesota. His conduct has been exemplary and he has won the confidence of his superiors by his extraordinary service and loyalty to American ideals.

Married to a Nisei and the father of two children born in this country, Mr. Ozawa entered the United States from Japan in 1928 as a student. In 1944 his status was changed from that of a student to that of a temporary visitor and he has been granted a stay pending disposition of the private bill which was introduced in his behalf by Representative Carl Hinshaw, Republican of California.

Tech. Sgt. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, an ordained Methodist minister, performed valuable services for the United States during World War II. Immediately following the outbreak of war, he volunteered for the Army, but was not accepted because of his status as a Japanese national. As a civilian he taught in various army training programs at the University of Michigan, Harvard and the University of Chicago.

Matsumoto applied for induction in the U. S. Army on Feb. 1945, when the Army agreed to accept Japanese aliens for military service. Because his papers were mis-

placed, he was not inducted into the army until Feb. 15, 1946, too late to be afforded the benefits of the law by which he could become an American citizen by virtue of service in the army prior to Dec. 28, 1945.

He has expressed hopes of enlisting in the Regular Army but only by being permitted to become a citizen may he do so. Matsumoto came to this country in 1937 as a student. He is 38 years old, married but separated from his wife who is residing in Tokyo. He is the brother of Toru Matsumoto. The private bill to allow him to remain permanently in this country was introduced early last spring by Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Kobayashi is the wife of Edward T. Kobayashi, a citizen of the United States. She is the mother of four children, the oldest of whom is a volunteer member of the armed forces of the United States. The Board of Immigration Appeals has ordered her deportation on the grounds that she was not in possession of a valid immigration visa at the time of her entry and that she is racially ineligible to citizenship and therefore inadmissible for permanent residence.

The immigration service charges that Mrs. Kobayashi entered the United States from Mexico, near San Ysidro, California, surreptitiously and without inspection early in 1927 after having been denied lawful admission. She had married Edward Kobayashi in Japan a year earlier. Aside from her illegal entry, the records indicate that Mrs. Kobayashi and her family are law-abiding people and well thought of by members of their community. Her deportation would work an unnecessary hardship on her family.

Mrs. Kobayashi's four children range from the ages of 4 to 18. The oldest son, Jack T. Kobayashi, is stationed at Boca Raton Field, Florida. He is in the radar technical school. He is a graduate of the Box Elder high school at Brigham City, Utah. The other three children are Frank T. Kobayashi, 17; Raymond K. Kobayashi, 13, and Martin K. Kobayashi, 4.

Before the war they were living in Delano, California, and were evacuated to Fresno, California. After staying in an assembly center for approximately seven weeks, they volunteered for work in the Utah beet fields. Their record being good, they were allowed to go immediately to Utah. They have lived in Honeyville since 1942. The bill to prevent her deportation was introduced in the House by Repre-

Job, Housing Discrimination Against Nisei Cited in Report Of Denver Mayor's Committee

Survey Group Discusses Social, Economic Status Of Racial, Religious Minorities in City; Prejudice Noted in Hospitals, Public Places

DENVER—The "extraordinarily high prejudice" against persons of Japanese ancestry in Denver has declined since the end of the war "although it is still strong," Mayor Quigg Newton's survey committee on human relations declared in its report which was made public on Nov. 22.

The report listed discrimination against Japanese Americans in employment, housing and in some types of public accommodations.

Mayor Newton's committee studied the present status of approximately 65,000 members of racial and religious minority groups in the city consisting of 30,000 Spanish Americans, 16,500 Jews, 15,000 Negroes and 2500 Japanese Americans.

Its overall report was described by the Rocky Mountain News as "a startling report on Denver's race and discrimination problems" and noted that discrimination in Denver "is a fairly new development."

The committee investigated barriers set up by hotels, amusement places and similar establishments on patronage by members of certain minority groups. It also surveyed operation of city government and checked such specific operations as schools, public places, health, community service agencies and the workings of "hate" groups.

The report singled out the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Ku Klux Klan as organizations stirring up racial and religious animosity in the city.

The committee recommended the establishment of a permanent mayor's commission on human relations.

Mayor Newton described the work of the survey committee as "outstanding" and said that his administration is interested keenly in breaking down discrimination in Denver.

The committee's report noted that it had found prejudices on racial grounds among such teachers. One survey of a large junior high school, the report said, showed teachers generally preferred "white students to Spanish American, Nisei and Negro students in that order."

There is no discrimination in the admission of students to public schools but the report declared that some schools, because they are situated in areas of housing segregation, have large minority group representation.

"A 'Keep Out' sign stands between minority groups and many of Denver's hotels, restaurants and places of recreation," the mayor's committee reported.

Discrimination at the Public bathhouse, 20th and Curtis streets, has been partially broken down but still exists, the committee noted.

"Here, special days are set aside for Negroes, Spanish, Japanese and 'whites,'" the committee said. "Following protests to the authorities, segregation was broken down in all facilities of the bath house except the pool. Separate swimming days for minority groups are still in force."

The committee said that 45 of the 73 hotels interviewed declared they did not accept Negroes. Thirteen hotels did not answer. Of the fifteen others, two are Negro hotels and most of the remainder were either expensive apartment hotels that most Negroes cannot afford or were hotels which laid down conditions as to appearance and manner.

Concerning the resorts, the committee said that "many dude ranches, vacation hotels and pop-

sentative Walter Granger, Utah Democrat.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL-ADC, who was instrumental in securing the introduction of these private measures, reported that action on most of the other private bills affecting possible deportees has been postponed indefinitely pending Senate consideration of H. R. 3566. This bill, which gives the Attorney General discretionary power to stay the deportation of racially-ineligible aliens on the same basis as those eligible for citizenship, was passed by the House of Representatives during the last session.

ular dining spots have an anti-Jewish policy."

The committee reported that the Denver General, Colorado hospital and the National Jewish hospital have no racial barriers but that several other hospitals indulged in discriminatory practices.

Practically all the good sanatoria and convalescent homes in Denver exclude Spanish Americans, Japanese and Negroes, the report added. "The Community Chest sanatoria which admit many persons not eligible for city care, deny admission to Negroes and are selective about admitting Spanish and Japanese."

The committee said that many hospital administrators would like to hire minority group members for their staffs but are afraid of unfavorable public reaction.

The report stressed that housing and employment form two main areas of discrimination for Denver's minorities.

The committee said minorities get fewer and "dirtier" jobs than do other groups.

The committee's report gave the following percentage breakdown on jobs held by minorities in 189 firms employing 11,310 persons:

Group	Professional, Supervisory and Clerical	Skilled	Unskilled
Negroes	1	33	66
Spanish	4	44	52
Japanese	10	66	24
Jewish	40	55	5

Of the 189 businesses, the committee said it found that 129 employed no Japanese, 107 employed no Negroes, 100 employed no Jews and 80 employed no Spanish Americans. Forty-nine employed no minority workers at all.

The committee said that screening takes place through application blanks, photographs, agreements between employers and employment agencies and discriminatory want ads.

The committee also condemned discrimination within AFL labor unions. The report said 16 AFL locals had no Japanese members, nine had no Negroes five had no Jews and two had no Spanish Americans.

"The four CIO unions surveyed apparently have no official policy of discrimination," the report added.

The report said prejudice in housing has created slums and asserted:

"The word 'ghetto' has a frightful sound to American ears. Nevertheless, Denver, a democratic city, has ghettos in fact, if not in name. The forces of discrimination and segregation have been at work."

"Here as elsewhere, minorities are trapped in the poorest housing areas. Here they live in ramshackle houses, tightly crowded, without comforts, and often without the barest essentials needed for decency and health."

The committee listed "gentlemen's agreements," the realtors' code of ethics and neighborhood prejudice as three barriers to minorities moving into better housing areas.

Among those working on the survey were Shyoko Hiraga, Ruth Kawakami and Mary Kuwabara who conducted investigations for the report on the status of the Negro in Denver under W. Miller Barbour, executive secretary of the Urban League.

Masako Sato was among the workers on "The Japanese Americans in Denver."

Guy Fox, personnel director of the Denver public school system, and the Right Rev. Hubert Newall were among those who furnished reports on the status of Japanese Americans in Denver.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

"Legalized Blackmail"

The State of California, using the Alien Land law as a threat, has been able to deal in "legalized blackmail" with some of its citizens of Japanese ancestry, according to Bradford Smith, writing in the winter issue of *Common Ground* magazine.

Smith cites the story of Akira Iwamura, veteran of the South Pacific theater, who came home from war just in time to read a summons to court: California's way of welcoming him back from war service was to demand that he forfeit his land.

His property consisted of 60 acres of land in the Fresno area. The farm had been bought by his father in 1938 when Akira was a minor. The land was purchased in Akira's name, though it was operated by his father.

This was the land the state sought to escheat when Akira came home from overseas duty.

The Iwamura lawyer advised them that since the land laws had been declared constitutional by the California supreme court in 1941 and 1946, there was little possibility of winning their case in court. He advised settling with the state.

"All the state asked," Smith writes, "was that the Iwamuras pay a sum equal to half the assessed valuation of the land. In return the state would 'quiet the title.' That is, once the shakedown had taken place, the Iwamuras would be permitted to possess and enjoy the land they had already bought in a fair and open manner. So the Iwamuras paid to the state the sum of \$29,625—part of this for Akira's sixty acres, part for forty acres held by his sister. The state credited the sum to a fund to be used to prosecute more escheat cases!"

Bradford Smith points out that the Iwamura case was not a only instance of this type of "legalized blackmail." In one Los Angeles case, he says, \$75,000 was required to "quiet" the state's scruples about letting American children have the property their parents bought for them. In the Fresno area zone, \$70,000 was collected in the month of January, 1947. To date some 75 cases have been initiated by the state, of which sixteen have been settled and \$437,000 collected.

Writer Smith points out that the Alien Land law was not enforced until the war and evacuation occurred.

"After economic pressure groups had succeeded in getting the Japanese removed from the coastal area as a wartime measure, a campaign was started to see that they never be allowed to return," he says. "A good many people were getting fat off the farm land they had leased from the Japanese. One man, who leased such a farm for \$500 and netted \$15,000 the first year, publicly announced that he hoped the Nisei owner, then fighting in Italy, would be killed in combat. A slush fund of \$200,00 was appropriated by the state to aid the prosecution of cases under the Alien Land law. Nisei in relocation centers began to get letters advising them not to return to the coast. Local California newspapers (subscribed to by the exiled evacuees) printed large advertisements warning the Nisei to stay away."

These factors did not prevent the Nisei from returning, although Smith points out that perhaps it was partly because they could "afford to do nothing else." Many of them had lost all their property because of the evacuation; some lost all their be-

longings in mysterious fires that destroyed churches and buildings in which their personal property was stored.

When Akira Iwamura, for example, returned to California, he found both his house and his barn burned down.

The Alien Land law, the author says, was never intended to work the kind of "squeeze" that is going on now—the "quieting" of title. Nor was it the desire of the people of California to persecute returning veterans in this way. In November, 1946, the people of the state defeated Proposition 15, which was intended to validate constitutionally the 1923 and 1943 amendments to the land law of 1920. The proposition was decisively beaten.

The Alien Land law, when directed only against aliens ineligible to citizenship, was discriminatory enough, Smith says, but it is "little short of fantastic" when it is directed against American citizens, many of them veterans of the most decorated outfit in the European war.

The evacuation, in addition to losses of household goods and business properties, has already reduced Japanese farm lands from 250,000 to a mere 60,000 acres in the three west coast states. Says Bradford Smith: Will justice replace legality in California before this too is lost?

The author suggests that one step in the right direction is to withdraw the discriminatory immigration law against the Japanese.

"While it is not legally certain that even such a bill would automatically settle land claims now in dispute," he says, "such a mandate from the nation would be bound to have an effect in California where, in the defeat of Proposition 15 in the last election, the majority of voters have already shown their desire to correct old abuses."

One City's Discrimination

Denver is a city of pleasant streets and comfortable homes set beside a range of towering mountains.

It is a city far pleasanter than most, and one would conclude its citizens were in the main as well off and happy as citizens anywhere.

But this week the mayor's temporary committee on human relations, chosen by Mayor Quigg Newton to probe into minority discrimination, came up with some startling and appalling figures.

Prejudice, the committee reported, against the city's large number of Americans of minority ancestry (30,000 Spanish Americans, 16,500 Jews, 15,000 Negroes and 2,500 Japanese Americans) is found in schools among students and teachers; operates to keep minority group members out of many of Denver's hotels, restaurants and places of recreation (despite the state's anti-discrimination statute); prevents many minority Americans from equal treatment in health and medical treatment and deprives them of equal opportunity in employment.

Prejudice, the committee reported, is evident even in such public agencies as community service agencies and the police department.

The Denver report, following closely upon the publication of the President's Committee of Civil Rights report, bears out the findings of that larger, national group. On the local level, the prejudices and the effects of prejudice are the same.

The mayor's committee's report will doubtless have repercussions within the city, both from persons named in the report as members of "hate groups" and from loyal citizens who do not like to see their city discredited.

It might well be recognized that Denver's history of prejudice is not an isolated case—that almost every city in the country has in larger or lesser degree the same symptoms of prejudice and the same ugly results of prejudice.

The city of Denver—and the mayor and his committee in particular—must be credited with doing a much-needed job in a forceful way. The committee did not hesitate to name names, to probe completely into the ugly workings of discrimination.

Every community in this country should follow Denver's lead in making a close study of its human relations. The mayor's committee found discrimination rampant in Denver, but it is as rampant elsewhere.

There can be no eradication of discrimination without first a thorough, fearless study of that discrimination.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Making of an Artist

Yasuo Kuniyoshi's story is in the great American tradition.

A poor immigrant boy, lonely and friendless, he arrived in the United States in 1906 at the age of 13. He obtained his first job in a railroad yard in Spokane, sweeping out the roundhouse and carrying buckets of water and sleeping on a bare wooden bunk without any mattress.

Today, more than 40 years later, he is internationally famous as an outstanding American artist. His paintings hang in galleries in many cities and are included in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney and other museums. His prizes range from the Carnegie International to the first place he was awarded among American artists at the competition held in connection with the San Francisco Worlds Fair in 1939.

A Kuniyoshi painting was the subject of considerable debate in the Senate last summer when a senator, whose approach to art apparently was as reactionary as his politics, pointed to it as an example of the "modern art" which the State Department was planning to exhibit in foreign countries as representative of American culture. The Kuniyoshi portrait happened to be of a circus lady. She was fat, as circus ladies often are, and the senator thought it wasn't representative of American womanhood, or something. Needless to say, the senator didn't like any of the other paintings which were in the State Department exhibit as representing the best in American art.

The regard in which Kuniyoshi is held by his fellow artists and citizens can be illustrated by the honors which have been heaped on him. He has been named the president of various artists groups and is currently the head of a new organization which has been formed to protect the economic rights of the American artists.

In the tense unhappy summer of 1941 we took a few days off from our job in New York for a vacation in the Catskills. We spent several days in Woodstock, a pleasant village much favored by writers and artists where the "summer people" from New York mingle with the sixth generation Americans whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. During our first day in this Catskills village we were told several times by townspeople that Yasuo Kuniyoshi lived there. The people of the town were proud of him.

Kuniyoshi spends his summers at his home in Woodstock or at Ogunquit in Maine. His New York studio is on Fourteenth street, looking out on Union Square. It is a long, long way from that railroad roundhouse in Spokane where he got his first job at the age of 13.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi told of some of the pain, poverty and hunger of his first years in America in an autobiographical article in the March, 1940 issue of *The Magazine of Art*. This article later was reprinted in 1945 in a monograph, "Yasuo Kuniyoshi," published by the American Artists Group, of which he is a prominent member.

He was born in Japan in 1893. He recalls that he was a "spoiled only child" who "aimed for the stars." At the age of 13 he had decided he wanted to go to America, dreaming of an exotic and wonderful land. Much to Kuniyoshi's surprise, his father finally consented to let his 13-year old son travel alone to America.

"I had no definite plans when I arrived on the West Coast in September, 1906—a vague idea that I should like to stay two or three years, learn to speak English fluently and be able to translate English into Japanese. Then, all polished, return home," he recalls in his autobiographical article.

"My dreams of America and actually, seeing America were two totally different things. I thought nothing of money, expecting to pick it up practically from the streets."

The manager of a Japanese hotel got him his first job, the work in the railroad yard in Spokane. He soon quit the job and returned to Seattle. He got a small job scrubbing floors in an office building and went to a mission school to

learn to speak English. When the weather got cold, he went to Los Angeles.

"I guess the sun and the warm climate made me more cheerful. I was resigned to stay and not go back home," Kuniyoshi writes. "Still I never thought of becoming an artist or of staying as long as I have. It was only after entering public school that one of my teachers suggested and encouraged me to go to art school. I had always liked pictures and so I thought was a good idea."

Yasuo Kuniyoshi went to school in Los Angeles, earning his living on the side by doing odd jobs, "such as working in the fields of the Imperial Valley picking cantaloupes; picking grapes in Fresno, during the summer." The winter he worked as a bellboy in a hotel.

After three years at the school Kuniyoshi still was undecided about his career. Then an aviation meet was held for the first time in a field near Los Angeles and Kuniyoshi, fascinated by the idea of flight, decided to enroll at an aviation school.

"But I soon gave that up because I was scared," he says.

He returned to art and decided to go to New York. Again it was a matter of odd jobs. He was then.

"It seemed like a cold war," he remembers, "especially since I spent the winter of 1910 without an overcoat."

But by this time he had made up his mind to continue his studies. He obtained his board means by cleaning the studios of Japanese artists named Kano and walked more than 80 blocks back and forth every day from National Academy on 109th street. He didn't like the academy quit after two months. He went to the Independent school where the talk was about cubism. He enrolled at the Art Students League.

"At the League my life began to take on a real meaning," says. "I had a great hunger for friends and companionship—a natural reaction from my long wanderings. At the League I found warmth and kindness which I sorely needed."

He began to have direction. He found friends—Alexander Brook, Peggy Bacon, Hans Schnakenberg, Katherine Schenck, Reginald Marsh, Edmund Dulac and Arnold Blanche, names which have become synonymous with modern American painting, and Miss Schmidt were among them.

In that period shortly after the end of World War I there were only a few galleries which were willing to show the work of a young painter whose work was the "modern idiom." One of the galleries, the Daniel, showed Kuniyoshi in 1921. Next year Kuniyoshi had his first one-man show at the Daniel.

For a while Kuniyoshi turned to photography to earn enough money to continue his painting. After his paintings had begun to sell he went to Europe from 1925 and 1928. The trips gave him a great stimulus, he says, enlarging his scope and vision.

During all this time he had returned to Japan. In 1930 he received a message which said that his father was ill and wanted to see him. He left in October.

"I enjoyed coming back to Japan but found it difficult to adjust myself after being away for so long," Kuniyoshi writes. "I felt strange and unnatural, I had no home, no loved ones."

He returned to the United States in February, 1932, convinced it was his home.

He married for the second time in 1935 and that year he received the Guggenheim Fellowship. He went to Mexico where he stayed for several months. Back in New York he taught at the Art Students League and at the School for Social Research which is still associated with the schools.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi declared his position to militarism long before World War II. During the war he did valuable work in the field of democracy.

His philosophy is embodied in his art. (Continued on page 5)

A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

New York's Bowery

The Bowery, so well known in the song and dance of the gay twenties, is still here.

This particular stretch of Manhattan ranges along under the Third Avenue Elevated, from about 12th Street down to Mott Street Chinatown.

Its format today is much the same as fifty years ago. Some of the old, tired, decrepit buildings are still standing. It still seethes with elements, poverty, distress, dirt, filth, and tragedy; all of shabby elements that are the dismal lot of the down-and-out strata of any large metropolis.

Of course, the Bowery is not the only tenement section in this city. There are splotches and blots of these cells and human misery scattered in several sections, but the Bowery is the best known.

The leading characters of this section, however, have changed during the past few generations. Where once the Bowery was known for the raucous clamor of the fighting Kellys and the quibbling Cohens, the tawdry dance halls and saloons, and the strident ruckus of the pool rooms, it is now known as the street of "forgotten men."

Old men, friendless and forlorn, slowly trudge along its sidewalks, the weight of the world's burdens on their backs and the cry of despair in their souls.

* * * * *

Haunts of the Old Men

Imagine that district around the Midnight Mission in Los Angeles, or around East Fifth Street or along South Los Angeles Street, and you will have a counterpart of the Bowery.

It is similar to San Francisco's Howard Avenue and Third Street. Or, in Denver, it would be the area around Larimer and Eighteenth.

Wherever there are old, lonely, poor men, you will find a reflection of New York's Bowery. Only here, it extends for blocks and blocks, for several miles on end.

These are the men with no destiny but that of eternal sleep and no goal beyond that of the price of a meal and the cost of a solitary pot in some shoddy flophouse.

These are the men with gaunt hollow eyes, the frayed tattered clothing, and the slow faltering step.

This is the legion of the living dead, who seek to find the warmth of friendship in a bottle of heady, and almost lethal, drink; who stumble and curl up in some doorway; and who never know or hardly care if this be their last night on earth.

Though some may drop out of the passing parade, the ranks of the old and the hopeless daily spawn new reinforcements to join other patriots along Bowery Street.

* * * * *

The Neighborhood

Quite appropriately, the main thoroughfare of this section is called Bowery Street.

Block after block of cheap hotels filled with men living out the rest of their lives in a forlorn and forgotten fashion.

They talk of old times to pass the time away. Some have been among the famous and the great, the rich and the prosperous, the stable and the successful; but in some manner or fashion, each, through some queer quirk of human destiny has been channeled off to live the rest of his remaining days in this neighborhood.

Countless second-hand shops provide their clothing and numerous pawnshops translate their last meager holdings into some semblance of dollars and cents.

Near Canal Street, there is a thieves market where these poverty-pinched derelicts trade their scant belongings, hoping to come out ahead on the deal.

Dingy, cheap restaurants provide miserable food, just enough to keep the body alive and enough nourishment to last another day.

Sandwiched here and there are the ever-hopeful gospel missions that invariably have an ancient foot-operated organ and a big sign in the back, "When Did You Write Home Last?"

This cauldron of forgotten humanity have no homes. Tempest-tossed on the raging sea of life, they merely drift among the flotsam and jetsam of the Eastside, knowing not where they land and caring less.

* * * * *

Comes Hopeful Spring

After the long and cold wintry months, the denizens of the Bowery look forward to spring.

It is that time of the year when a few of the more agile and younger men of the Bowery look for a fresh start or else, hopefully, plan to "go back."

The "Laborers Wanted" sign is seen in many windows of the numerous employment agencies. Several railroad gang bosses wander through the streets in hopes of picking up a fairly decent crew of workers. Large farm operators seek help to plant or harvest their crops.

And so, the spring exodus begins. It is only a trickle in reality. The large majority of the Bowery are men whose working bodies have wound down to almost a stop and can no longer do much more than the basic ritual of eating and lying down on his humble cot at night.

But that alcoholic fringe and the part-time hobo class of the Bowery, will hopefully eye these springtime jobs and see in them a chance for a normal life and to get out of the deepening pit that is the Bowery.

So they go each spring with rosy-hued ambitions and an aspiring gleam in their eye. Comes fall and they are back again on the Bowery, heavy in drink and light in the pocketbook.

But while the hard-earned dollars last, there is an alcoholic spree that is shared by all. This is the only escape they know.

* * * * *

As time passes on, with its unrelentless and undiminished fury, the average Nisei realizes that he has emerged from his carefree teens into his burdened twenties.

He becomes of age, and, as a result, must wear the mantle of adult responsibility. The job resolves itself into taking care of his own wife, his children, and his parents.

But many of the Issei, who are now in their sixties, have slipped into the ranks of the old and the forgotten. Then a social problem results.

Where once we had been building for the future and planning for the Nisei, we must now give some heed to the past and to ease the lives of the aged Issei pioneers.

Someday . . . anyday . . . I would not be surprised to hear that an old and lonely Issei bachelor or widower jumped off the Empire State Building or flung himself into the path of a speeding subway train. Just who these oldsters are and why they jumped we may never know.

We just know that in any community, the old, the feeble, and the forgotten are with us and this is the problem for all Nisei. New York's Bowery is not alone in its unhappy existence. It is part and parcel of every community.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Mayor's Group Creates Tempest

Denver, Colo. Denver has been shaking this week in the minor tempest created by the release of a report from Mayor Quigg Newton's committee on race relations. The report made it plain that racial discrimination exists in a variety of places and that the situation is far from good.

Schools, city officials, the police, real estate agencies, hotels, the juvenile court and a variety of others were termed guilty along with the usual run of crackpots, many of whom were listed by name.

These accusations for the most part have been met by a barrage of denials with the situation deteriorating close to the "You are—I ain't" stage.

The report was drawn up by a committee of leaders in the race relations field, most of whom are strongly idealistic about interracial brotherhood. Unfortunately they had no funds with which to press their research, and as a result their findings are mostly generalizations which might be true of any other large American city.

Their effort was valuable, however, in pointing out shortcomings to a public which is inclined to feel that race strife is something on which the deep south has no monopoly. In addition, the newspapers have been liberally sprinkled with stories refuting accusations in the report, thus emphasizing the constructive work that has been done in this field.

The very fact that a commission of prominent citizens was empowered by the mayor to survey and report on racial conflicts is a long step forward.

* * * * *

"Life Is Too Short" Department

Near the desk where we work is the office of

NISEI U.S.A.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi

(Continued from page 4)

these lines which he wrote for the monograph published by the American Artists Group:

"Today, those of us who paint . . . have a two-fold responsibility. First, we must be prepared to defend our freedom as artists. Second, and most important of all, in spite of the grave threats looming all over the world, we must hold firmly with all those who believe in and encourage freedom of expression and democratic principles, so that . . . we may continue to create a great American art."

Vagaries

The earliest date on which the Oyama case decision is expected now is Dec. 8. Meanwhile, California's State Department of Justice is marking time on prosecutions of persons of Japanese ancestry under the Alien Land law until the Supreme Court has ruled in the test case . . . Incidentally, Common Ground will publish an article on the California Alien Land law by Bradford Smith in its forthcoming Winter '48 issue under the title "Legalized Blackmail." . . . One of the nation's biggest magazines also is interested in the story of a Nisei personality in a forthcoming issue.

According to the report of Mayor Newton's survey committee on human relations 260 of the 264 Nisei union members in Denver belong to the AFL Teamsters Union . . . The New Canadian reports the lessening of prejudice against Japanese Canadians in eastern British Columbia where several thousand evacuees still reside. A precedent was set recently when the city council of Vernon, B.C. decided, after some hesitation, to permit the sale of a city-owned lot to a person of Japanese ancestry who will erect a home on the land. This will mark the first time since the evacuation that a Japanese Canadian has been permitted to live in the town.

Thomas L. Stokes noted in his nationally syndicated column this week that the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as national housing administrator had been forced by the powerful real estate lobby which "is fighting public housing programs and housing legislation." Mr. Stokes described Dillon Myer as a "hostage to political expediency."

The columnist noted that Dillon Myer has been in Washington for the past 13 years in various difficult assignments in which he has demonstrated his ability. "He was director of the War Relocation Authority," Stokes recalled, "handling most creditably the ticklish job of resettling 110,000 Japanese evacuated by the army from the Pacific coast during the war. For that he was awarded the civilian medal of merit by President Tru-

man." When Dillon Myer took over the Federal Public Housing Authority, he fell heir to the "tremendous job of managing and disposing of war housing."

He ran into trouble with Congress because of his policy of doing this gradually so as not to dispossess tenants. It's apparent that Dillon S. Myer in his work in public housing compromised neither his ideals nor his integrity.

the lovelorn editor. Besides great sheafs of mail which arrive daily for her, a variety of individuals troop in to see her, some with problems of the heart, some with pleas for advice and assistance. Recently a Japanese American visited her, told his tale of woe, and went on his way. "Women, women, women," the editor cried after he left. "They're mean, they're small, they're selfish. They cause nothing but trouble." The same charges could be leveled against men.

But for sheer spite and pettiness—regarding matters that most men would quickly forgive and forget—women take the leather medal. They remember with the bitterness of outraged elephants, and they bend their every effort that the male shall not forget his trivial transgression. Life is too short for such misery. We make this statement without equivocation with full knowledge of the consequences.

* * *

Years ago while driving across the plains of eastern Washington we were involved in a hit-and-run accident. Miles from any farmhouse a huge tom turkey dashed across the road in front of our jalopy racing along at its top speed of 47 miles an hour.

But the turkey didn't dash fast enough, and we collided amid a small explosion of feathers. Apparently we hit the bird halfway between the front wheel for we felt no tell-tale bumping of the wheels. Perhaps we neatly beheaded it. We never knew because we couldn't have stopped in less than a quarter of a mile. Besides, we didn't care to risk the farmer's ire.

We often think of that bird when Thanksgiving rolls around. If that incident took place today we'd probably stop and pick up the bird. At 70 cents a pound it would be sacrilege to leave it lying there for the coyotes.

Los Angeles Regains Prewar Role as Mainland City With Largest Group of Japanese

LOS ANGELES—With the return of thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry from the midwest, east and Rocky Mountain areas, Los Angeles has regained its prewar position as the mainland's American community with the largest population of persons of Japanese ancestry.

The population of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles is now believed to be 27,000, compared to prewar estimates of from 30,000 to 37,000.

Although a large number have returned to the urban Los Angeles area where they have reestablished small business and are taking factory employment, farmers have been slow to return to southern California, it was stated.

Thirteen Buddhist and 23 Christian churches have been reestablished in the Los Angeles area since the return of the evacuees, while two daily newspapers now are functioning.

To date, however, Japanese Americans have not regained the important position they held before the evacuation in produce farming and marketing in the area. Only one quarter of the number of prewar farmers, who produced 87 percent of Los Angeles' fresh market vegetables before the war, have returned. The wholesale market, which once had 29 wholesalers of Japanese ancestry and 134 permanent stall operators, now has only one commission house owned by a Nisei and 14 produce companies.

Only 30 of 1000 retail produce outlets and groceries operated by persons of Japanese ancestry before the evacuation have reopened. It was noted, however, that the

returned evacuees have entered new employment fields, particularly light manufacturing, and many women now are employed in the Los Angeles garment industry.

Although Japanese aliens still are barred from the coastal commercial fishing industry because of an anti-alien fishing law adopted during the war, returnees are doing well in the landscape gardening field and many have entered domestic work in order to raise funds to start businesses.

Although 27,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have returned to Los Angeles, many of these include persons who resided in other Pacific coast areas until the evacuation, according to Fred Fertig, executive secretary of the Los Angeles JACL.

"The steady influx since the 1945 evacuation lifting has tapered to a trickle," Mr. Fertig said. "Many have settled permanently in Denver, Chicago and in other midwestern and eastern cities."

He noted that only a few isolated cases of racial friction have developed since the return of the evacuees.

Report Nearly Five Thousand Evacuees in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — This city has virtually reached its prewar population of 5,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the Chronicle reported on Nov. 23.

About 30 per cent of the San Francisco evacuees have not returned but their numbers have been replaced by Japanese Americans from other sections.

The Chronicle quoted Y. W. Abiko, editor of the Nichi-Bei Times.

Abiko said there were more Japanese Americans in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties than before

man."

When Dillon Myer took over the Federal Public Housing Authority, he fell heir to the "tremendous job of managing and disposing of war housing."

He ran into trouble with Congress because of his policy of doing this gradually so as not to dispossess tenants.

It's apparent that Dillon S. Myer in his work in public housing compromised neither his ideals nor his integrity.

the war, also in the Fresno and Sacramento areas. But, he noted, there are fewer in Stockton, Vacaville, Salinas and southern Alameda county areas.

The Nisei editor said the farm movement in the agricultural areas was concentrated where the Japanese Americans had been landowners. In areas where they leased properties for farm purposes, they had been unable to resettle on their former scale, he said.

In San Francisco, he noted they have been slow to reestablish their former small businesses. Where they had 125 cleaning and dyeing establishments before the war, they now have 20, he said. Only three of ten laundries have been reestablished.

"Most of the returned evacuees have taken up factory work and resumed domestic service, in which the bulk were engaged before the war," he added.

Only a few incidents have marked the return to the San Francisco city area, he declared, and these were not founded on racial conflicts.

ress Chapter Organization problems at JACL Workshop

NEW YORK—Organization prob-
lems of JACL chapters will be dis-
cussed at the first Eastern District
council workshop which will be
held on Nov. 29 and 30 at the Mc-
Cormack YMCA.

Delegates and friends from Phil-
adelphia, Washington, Boston and
Brook Farms, N. J., are expect-
ed to attend.

The workshop will lead off on
Nov. 29 with a discussion of mem-
bership problems: L. E. Moore,
work secretary at the Mc-
Cormack YMCA, will be the resource
leader with Mitsu Takami of New
York assisting. Hiroshi Uyebara of
Philadelphia will be the moder-
ator.

Miss Clara Clayman, a member
of the New York JACL, will be the
resource leader for the discussion
of fund raising. Sam Ishikawa,
CL-ADC director in the eastern
district, will be the moderator, while
Harry Oye of Philadelphia and Ken-
neth Cohen of Washington are on the
panel.

Mr. Cohen, national coordina-
tor of the National Community Re-
lations Advisory Council, will be
resource leader in the discus-

sion on legislative action in the
community. Panel leaders will in-
clude Ina Sugihara, New York,
Tets Iwasaki, Philadelphia, and
Ira Shimasaki, Washington.

Program planning will be dis-
cussed by Wesley Marshall, mem-
bership director of the Harlem
branch of the YMCA. Toshi Miya-
saki of New York, Mrs. Grace Uye-
hara, Philadelphia, and Sada Onoye
from Washington are on the panel.

Miss Ethel Aaron, former public
relations director for the China
Aid Council, will be the resource
aid for the discussion on public re-
lations which John Kitasako of
Washington will moderate. Max
Franzen of the Philadelphia JACL
and Everett James Starr of the
New York JACL will constitute the
panel.

Eastbay JACL Will Hold Fish Derby

OAKLAND, Calif.—A perpetual
JACL trophy and a \$125 outboard
motor will be presented first place
winner in the Eastbay JACL fish-
ing derby to be held this week-
end.

Over 100 entrants have already
notified the chapter they will par-
ticipate in the contest. Entries
have come from all parts of
northern and central California, in-
cluding Monterey, Parlier and Oro-
ville.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. James O. Ito
a girl on Oct. 27 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takayuki
Katow a boy on Nov. 16 in Los
Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Fuji a
boy on Nov. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tanaba,
Glendale, Calif., a girl on Nov.
17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kosaburo Naka-
gawa, Long Beach, Calif., a girl on
Nov. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Kagawa
a boy on Nov. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Naka-
mura, Selma, Calif., a girl on Nov.
8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yei Shimozono,
Reedley, Calif., a boy on Nov. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shingoro Tsuda,
Reedley, Calif., a girl on Nov. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sato a boy,
Kenneth R., in Portland, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Naka-
mura, Selma, Calif., a boy on Nov.
8.

To Mr. and Mrs. George M.
Murakami a girl on Nov. 6 in San
Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Larry Kikuo
Toji a girl on Nov. 13 in San Fran-
cisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aoki a
girl on Nov. 24 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Saibara a
boy, Paul Edward, on Nov. 7 in
Houston, Tex.

DEATHS

Yonekichi Fujita on Nov. 19 in
San Diego, Calif.

Joseph Sakamoto, 56, on Nov.
18 in San Martin, Calif.

Hanzo Miyazaki, 69, on Nov. 19
in Fresno, Calif.

Tatsutaro Kitada on Nov. 13 in
Los Angeles.

Tokio Takahashi, 68, on Nov. 17
in Hanford, Calif.

Yasu Ihara on Nov. 18 in West
Los Angeles.

Ichijiro Kinoshita, Winton, Calif.,
on Nov. 18.

Sawajiro Hataneda, Ivanhoe,
Calif., on Nov. 20.

Dansho Miyatake on Nov. 16 in
Los Angeles.

Jiro Hirai, 63, on Nov. 12 in
Seattle.

Usizo Sato, 72, on Nov. 18 in
Garland, Utah.

MARRIAGES

Masayo Uchiyama to Jimmy Ma-
kino on Nov. 1 in Los Angeles.

Martha Takemura to Edwin
Hideo Saida on Nov. 16 in Los
Angeles.

Mitsuye Toda to Michihiko Wada
on Nov. 9 in New York.

May Tomita to George Taka-
hashi on Nov. 23 in Loomis, Calif.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Kazue Nagao, 19, Isleton, and
Tadashi Johnny Tanaka, in Sacra-
mento.

Utako Fukuda, 24, Hanford, and
Tashiharu Kiino, 25, Fair Oaks, in
Sacramento.

Toshiko Watanabe, 24, and
Masao Nakamichi, 30, in Seattle.

Ethel Miyemoto, 23, and Lester
John Zietlow, U.S. Navy, 21, in
Seattle.

Actor Is Guest of Honor At Chicago Inaugural Ball

CHICAGO—John Forsythe, who
has a leading part in "All My
Sons," Arthur Miller's Pulitzer
prize-winning play of 1947 which
recently opened at the Erlanger
theater in Chicago, was the guest
of honor at the Chicago JACL's
second Inaugural Ball held at the
Sherman hotel on Nov. 22. For-
sythe, who is a personal friend of
Ben Kuroki, was introduced by Abe
Hagiwara, master of ceremonies.

Hagiwara, former president of
the Cleveland chapter and present
recreational director of the Chicago
Resettlers committee, presented the
newly elected officers of the 1948
Chicago JACL cabinet to more than
150 couples who attended this sec-
ond annual semi-formal event.

The new officers are: Mari Sa-
busawa, president; Wiley Higuchi,
vice president; Ronald Shiozaki,
treasurer; Gladys Ishida, recording
secretary; Eiko Yoshihashi, cor-
responding secretary. Sectional repre-
sentatives are: Elaine Ishikawa,
northside; Shigeo Wakamatsu,
southside and Rev. Perry Saito,
westside.

The intermission period featured
Hinae Koito, popular Nisei singer
and dancer, who sang "Smoke Gets
In Your Eyes" and "One Fine Day"
from Madame Butterfly. She was
accompanied by Helen Mayeda.

As a novel innovation, each of
the program dances was dedicated
to organizations and their repre-
sentatives who served as patrons:
Tahei Matsunaga, chairman of the
Chicago JACL-Anti Discrimination
Committee; Corky Kawasaki, ex-
ecutive director of the Chicago Re-
settlers committee; Thomas H.
Wright, executive director of the
Mayor's Commission on Human Re-
lations; Dr. Homer Jack, executive
secretary of the Chicago Council
Against Racial and Religious Dis-
crimination; Louis E. Hosch, ex-
cutive assistant of the American
Council on Race Relations; Sidney
Williams, executive secetay of the
Chicago Urban League and Dr.
Edwin E. Embree, president of the
Julius Rosenwald Fund and a na-
tional JACL sponsor.

Other patrons and patronesses
attending the ball were: Mr. Koch-
achiro Sugimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Ko-
ichi Masunaka, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur
G. Falls, Mr. and Mrs. James E.
Kidwell, Rev. and Mrs. Soyu Mat-
suoka and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer
Shirrell.

Fellowship

FRESNO, Calif.—Koko Yemoto,
president of the Fresno Young
Peoples Fellowship, will be chair-
man of the group's Nov. 30 meet-
ing at the Methodist church at
7:30 p. m.

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New York Team Seeks Waivers On Nisei Star

NEW YORK—The New York
Knickerbockers of the Basketball
Association of America this week
asked waivers on Wat Misaka and
Sonny Hertzberg.

Misaka was a star of the 1947
Utah University team which won
the Metropolitan Invitational
championship, while Hertzberg was
a pivotal member of the New York
City College team.

Misaka has played in all of the
Knickerbockers' games to date. He
scored two points in his profes-
sional debut against the Washing-
ton Capitols and tallied five points
last week against Providence.

Nisei Basketball Team Will Enter Boston Competition

BOSTON, Mass.—The first Nisei
basketball team to enter league
competition in the New England
states was organized here recent-
ly.

The Boston Nisei club has en-
tered the City of Cambridge munici-
pal league which opens play next
month and may also enter the New
England Semi-Pro league.

The Nisei team's roster includes
players who formerly were active
on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii.
They include Jin Kinoshita, San
Francisco; Yuk Hibino, Berkeley;
Hid Sasaki, Reedley, Calif.; Shun
Ozono, Los Angeles; Lawrence
Sugiyama, Hawaii; Mich Hayashi-
da, Berkeley; Kume-kawa, San
Francisco; Hid Itabashi, Los An-
geles; Sets Dai-riki, Penryn, Calif.,
and Oscar Aizumi, San Diego.

Surprise Party

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—A sur-
prise party was given by Ruth Ki-
moto on Nov. 22 in honor of Terry
Asami who is leaving for Berkeley
next month.

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Eight Nisei Ex-GIs Face Murder Trial

Arraigned in Death Of Gangster in Brawl Outside Tokyo Cabaret

TOKYO—Eight Japanese Americans, all former members of the U.S. Army who are now on civilian occupation duty, were arraigned here this week on first degree murder charges growing out of the knife slaying of a Tokyo gangster outside a cabaret on July 1.

Defense Attorney Vincent Esposito of Honolulu charged that the eight Nisei ex-GIs were "unwittingly involved in a grudge fight between two strong-arm members of politically powerful Japanese gangs."

Those arraigned were identified as: Eddie Okizaki, Los Angeles, and Edward Okazaki, Koto Nakamura, Kiyoshi Tsukayama, Shigeru Arata, Masaharu Shimizu, Robert Tamura and Mitsuo Takaki, all of Honolulu.

Elle Club

FRESNO, Calif.—Members of the Elle club were recently invited to weddings of two members of the group.

Alice Osaki was married to Kei Kitahara at the Methodist church in Reedley, while Sakae Ogawa was wedded to George Ichimoto at the Fresno Baptist church.

Also leaving the club are June Sakai and Elaine Uyemura who will continue their studies in New York.

The next meeting of the Elle club will be held on Dec. 5 at the YWCA.

California Beatings May Be Referred to U. S. Agency

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is prepared to take the recent cases of violence against persons of Japanese ancestry in Yolo County, California to the civil rights section of the Department of Justice in Washington, Mike M. Masaoka, national director of JACL-ADC declared in Salt Lake City on Nov. 27.

Masaoka indicated that the Justice Department will be asked to investigate the beatings of two Japanese Americans, one a war veteran, recently.

Masaoka stopped in Salt Lake City briefly en route to Idaho Falls where he was scheduled to report to the Intermountain JACL district council convention on the work of the Anti-Discrimination Committee on Nov. 29.

Although Congress is meeting in special session, primarily to act on European relief and domestic anti-inflation problems, Masaoka declared that efforts are being made to obtain early consideration of the evacuation claims bill which was passed by the House at its regular session earlier this year.

The JACL-ADC official also noted that the recent report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights had inspired bills by Rep. Emanuel Celler and Rep. Arthur and others which seek to outlaw discriminatory practices to which many racial minorities now are subjected. Masaoka pointed out that Rep. Celler had introduced a bill, following the report of the Committee on Civil Rights, which will remove race restrictions from the naturalization law.

Two Men Face Trial in Yolo County Cases

SAN FRANCISCO—There is no undercurrent of racial friction against persons of Japanese ancestry in Yolo County, E. L. Means, district attorney, told Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, this week.

Means noted that two men were under arrest for assaults upon persons of Japanese ancestry in the Winters area. A third man is being sought by authorities in connection with beatings administered to two Japanese Americans last week.

Means said that Edward (Pete) Lopez and Bud McLaughlin had previous records of assaults against persons other than of Japanese ancestry.

"If we get a fair jury, you can expect full justice," Means, a World War II veteran, told Masaoka.

Lopez, who is one of two cattle herders who are charged with beating Taira Matsushita, 21, a veteran and a member of the Sacramento Nisei VFW post, will be tried on Dec. 2.

Matsushita had stopped his car to allow cattle to cross the highway when he was hit by Lopez and another man named McLaughlin. The pair later dragged Harry K. Arao, 41, from another automobile and slugged him because "they didn't like Japs."

The other arrested man was Bud McLaughlin who is charged with firing four shots at Koki Tsuji of Esparto. The latter had not been able to collect rent in arrears amounting to \$300 and had given McLaughlin an eviction notice.

The McLaughlin who is wanted in connection with the beatings of Matsushita and Arao is described as a brother of the man who is under arrest in the Tsuji case. McLaughlin was said by authorities to be a "drifter" and has not been located.

Seek Reactivation Of JACL Units in North California

SAN FRANCISCO—JACL chapters are in the process of formation in eight Northern California communities, Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, reported last week.

Masaoka said that a move had been started to reactivate the Florin JACL following a meeting in that community last week.

He said that there are 13 chapters chartered in Northern California at the present time. Before the evacuation there were 26 JACL chapters in Northern California.

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SL Chapter Forms Women's Auxiliary Under Doris Matsuura

The Salt Lake City chapter of the JACL this week announced formation of a women's auxiliary under Mrs. Doris Matsuura, who was appointed by Tom Hoshiyama, president.

The auxiliary will be an educational and service project of the JACL. It will be primarily concerned with promoting educational studies for parents on family and child-parent relationships.

The group will also consider plans to provide day nursery service during JACL conventions and will consider the possibility of taking over meal planning and serving for organizational banquets.

First meeting of the group will be held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2 p. m. at the home of the chairman, 927 West 5th South street. All interested persons are invited to attend.

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Cargo Vessel To Be Renamed In Ceremony

WASHINGTON — The Wilson Victory, an Army cargo vessel, will be renamed the "S.S. Private Sadamunemori" at a ceremony which will be held when the ship reaches its home port, Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, Army chief of transportation, declared this week.

The Wilson Victory, which was the ship which brought 500 men of the regimental colors of the 44th Combat Team home from Italy in July, 1946, is now being utilized as a cargo vessel for the movement of supplies for U. S. troops and the peoples of occupied countries.

The ship is one of a number which were acquired by the Army Transportation Corps from the Maritime Commission.

It was believed that a similar ceremony will be held when the Wilson Victory will be renamed in honor of the only American of Japanese ancestry to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The mother of Pvt. Munemori who was killed in Italy in April, 1945 during the action for which he was cited for the nation's highest military award, now resides in Long Beach, Calif., at 547 The man Boyd Manor.

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