



Ask Supreme Court Hearing On Takahashi Case Testing California Fish, Game Code

Dean Acheson Will Join A. L. Wirin Before High Tribunal If Petition Granted in Case Challenging Constitutionality of Ban Against "Ineligible Aliens"

WASHINGTON—Challenging the constitutionality of California's fish and game code which prohibits Japanese aliens from commercial fishing, a petition for writ of certiorari was filed on Jan. 16 in the Supreme Court in the Takahashi test case.

Joining A. L. Wirin, counsel for the Southern California Japanese Fishermen's Association, in signing the petition are Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of State, Charles A. Horsky and Ernest W. Jennes, all of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Acheson was associated with Mr. Wirin in the presentation of arguments to the Supreme Court which questioned the validity of the California Alien Land law in the Oyama case.

It was believed that in the event the Supreme Court grants a hearing in the Takahashi case Mr. Acheson will join Mr. Wirin in the presentation of the case.

Both Mr. Horsky and Mr. Jennes are associates of Dean Acheson and are members of the leading law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Mr. Horsky was the United States representative in Washington for the prosecution of Axis war criminals at Nuremberg and was associated in that matter with Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court.

In addition to the above attorneys, the petition was countersigned by the Japanese American Citizens League through attorneys Saburo Kido, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman of Los Angeles.

Although the California Supreme Court announced its decision in the Takahashi case last October, upholding the California law by a split 4 to 3 decision with Chief Justice Phil Gibson among the dissenters, the attorneys in the case explained they had postponed filing the appeal in the Supreme Court because they were awaiting the decision of the court in the Oyama case, since some of the constitutional questions in both cases are similar.

Supreme Court observers in Washington this week expressed the informal opinion that it is now likely that the Supreme Court will not decide the Oyama case immediately but will rule upon it when a decision is made in the cases now pending in the Supreme Court involving the legality of racial restrictions in housing.

In the restrictive covenants cases, Attorney General Tom Clark has filed a brief arguing that such racial restrictions violate the Federal Constitution and are contrary to public policy.

The observers assume that the Supreme Court has postponed its decision in the Oyama case because the constitutional questions involved are similar to those in the housing restriction cases.

In the Takahashi case petition, the attorneys presented the following legal points: (1) That the California fish and game code violates the equal protection of laws and due process of laws under the Constitution because it is racist in purpose, and (2) insofar as the California law applies to fishing on the high seas and in waters off the coast of California, it is in conflict with the authority of the United States over high seas and in coastal waters.

The brief recalled that the California legislature first passed a law in 1943 specifically excluding Japanese aliens from commercial and sport fishing in the state. Later, in 1945, the legislature amended the law to broaden the class of aliens excluded to cover "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

As in the brief of the Attorney General of the United States in the racial housing restriction cases, the attorneys for Takahashi cite the provisions of the United Nations charter in which the United States has pledged itself to observe "human rights and fundamental freedom for all without discrimination as to race."

Briefs as "friends of court" in support of the Takahashi case are expected to be filed by the Con-

gress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and the American Civil Liberties Union, as well as by other interested organizations.

Under Supreme Court rules the State of California has 25 days in which to file a reply to the appeal.

The Takahashi case was first heard by Judge Henry M. Willis of the Los Angeles County Superior court who ruled that the California law was unconstitutional and racially discriminatory. The case then was appealed by the State of California to the State Supreme Court where split decision was announced, upholding the California law. Joining Chief Justice Gidson in the dissenting decision were Justices Jesse L. Carter and Roger Traynor.

(Before the war with Japan approximately 700 Japanese aliens were engaged in commercial fishing activities in California, operating in tuna clippers and sardine boats out of the ports of Monterey, Terminal Island and San Diego. The law excluding them from commercial fishing was passed during the war when the fishermen had been evacuated to war relocation centers. These fishermen have been unable to return to their former occupation, although American citizens of Japanese ancestry are engaged in the California fishing industry.)

Washington Court Reverses Verdict

SEATTLE—In a split decision, the Washington State Supreme court reversed a manslaughter conviction of Dr. James M. Unosawa, an osteopathic surgeon, but upheld the lower court conviction of abortion in connection with the death of an 18-year old girl on Dec. 2, 1945. The court's decision, announced on Jan. 2, said the information accusing Dr. Unosawa of manslaughter was not properly drawn.

Domoto Nominated By Eden Township

SAN LEANDRO, Calif.—Toichi Domoto, Hayward nurseryman, was nominated this week for the office of president of the Eden Township JACL.

Others named for offices by the nominating committee are: Ray Kitayama, first vice president; June Niede, second vice-pres.; Aiko Hironaka, rec. sec.; Ann Hara, cor. sec.; Min Yonekura, treas.; and, Shigeki Arai, Misaye Tanizawa, Min Shinowa, Kenji Fuji and Kay Hirao, board of governors.

Army Court Rejects Dismissal Motion in Tokyo Nisei Trial

TOKYO—A U. S. Army provost court in Tokyo on Jan. 9 rejected a series of defense motions for dismissal of murder and riot charges against eight Americans of Japanese ancestry which grew out of the fatal stabbing of a Japanese national on July 1, 1948.

The defense motions were filed by Vincent Esposito of Honolulu, chief counsel for the defendants, after the prosecution had rested its case on Jan. 8.

Esposito opened the defense case following notification that the dismissal motions had been rejected.

The first defense witness was George Yamaguchi of Los Angeles who testified that he had borrowed

Man Killed by MPs in Tokyo Not Nisei GI

TOKYO—A man dressed in an American army uniform who was shot to death by American military police on Jan. 11 and who was believed to be a Nisei technical sergeant was positively identified this week as a Japanese national, Hideo Ninomiya, the U. S. provost marshal in Tokyo reported.

First reports on the case had stated that the MPs believed that the man, who carried no identification, was a Japanese American serving in the occupation army.

The provost marshal's report said that Ninomiya had posed as a Nisei agent of the U. S. Army's Criminal Investigation Department and had perpetrated twelve armed robberies involving nearly 1,000,000 yen in the Tokyo area.

The MPs picked up the Japanese national on the charge of improperly wearing an American uniform. He was placed in a truck but jumped out, drawing a revolver. He was fatally wounded by Cpl. Fred D. Lambert of Tall Timbers, Md., while attempting to escape and firing on the police.

Fred Toyota Succumbs After Long Illness

Was President of Student Body at Nevada School

Fred Toyota, 27, prominent Nisei athlete and active member of the Salt Lake City JACL, died Thursday morning, Jan. 15, at his home after a prolonged illness.

His death followed only a day after a bedside marriage ceremony with Miyo Sadahiro of Syracuse, Utah, to whom he had been engaged prior to his illness. The wedding was held the previous evening.

Fred Toyota was born in McGill, Nevada, where he attended grade school. He was a student at the Ely high school, where he served as president of the student body and president of the junior class. He was active in basketball and football.

He moved to Salt Lake City with his family in 1944. During his residence in this city he was vice president of the YBA and 1947 second vice president of the JACL.

His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tokujiro Sadahiro of Layton, Utah. She is presently a laboratory technician at the LDS hospital in Salt Lake City.

Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shizutaro Toyota, 535 South 1st West street, Salt Lake City; four sisters, Dr. Toshiko Toyota, Susie Toyota, Mrs. Kimi Iwamoto and Mrs. Yoshiko Sugiyama, all of Salt Lake City; and the widow.

Services will be held at the Taylor mortuary, 125 No. Main street. Wake services will be held Monday at 7 p. m. and the funeral service will follow on Tuesday afternoon at 2.

a knife from Mitsuo Tadaki of Honolulu, one of the eight defendants, and did not return it until the day following the dance hall disturbance.

During its month-long presentation of its case against the eight Nisei, seven of whom are from Hawaii, the prosecution had produced 29 witnesses through whom it succeeded in placing all of the defendants at the scene of the dancehall disorder.

The prosecution also produced a statement allegedly made by Kiyoto Nakamura confessing the stabbing of Michimasa Kosaka of Tokyo "two or three times" during the fight at the dance hall.

Three U. S. Supreme Court Justices Disqualify Selves In Race Covenant Cases

Observers See Possibility of Even Split Which Would Uphold Lower Court Decisions In Cases Involving Negroes, Jews, Orientals

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The long-awaited debate testing the validity of racially restrictive covenants in housing began in the United States Supreme court on Jan. 15 following a development which created a possibility the nation's highest tribunal may in the end find itself upholding decisions of lower courts that property agreements barring Negroes, Jews and Orientals are constitutional and enforceable by court orders.

After Chief Justice Vinson had called the case, Justices Reed,

Jackson and Rutledge left the bench disqualifying themselves and leaving a bare quorum of six judges, Justices Frankfurter, Burton and Vinson of the so-called conservative majority and Justices Murphy, Douglas and Black of the so-called liberal minority to decide the issue involved and made possible a 3 to 3 tie on the final decision.

The Washington Star pointed out on Jan. 15 that historic court precedent holds that equally divided decisions uphold the rulings of the lower court. According to veteran court observers the voluntary disqualification of the justices may have cost the petitioners two votes.

The fight of anti-covenant interests to obtain a decisive ruling against private agreements excluding persons on arbitrary grounds of race or religion from occupying homes in specific areas has been filled with suspense and drama ever since Attorney General Tom Clark announced his decision to enter an "amicus curiae" brief which held that the government considered restrictive covenants unconstitutional and unenforceable by court action.

The restrictive covenant cases were scheduled to be heard early in December but were postponed to January upon the illness of Justice Murphy.

The government opened the case against restrictive covenants as Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman told the court that the Federal government considered restrictive covenants unconstitutional, detrimental to public welfare and opposed to public policy.

Perlman noted that residential restrictions based on race, color, ancestry or religion has become "a familiar phenomenon" in almost every large community in this country and affect the lives, health and well-being of not only millions

of Negroes but of Jews, Chinese and Japanese."

Perlman added that there is "an unmistakable trend toward the increasing use of racial covenants, primarily against Negroes, but also with accelerating expansion against other minorities."

Restrictive agreements on residential property "should be relegated to the limbo of other things as dead as slavery," Perlman argued.

The restrictive covenants cases before the court involve the legality of private agreements against Negroes in Michigan, Missouri and Washington, D. C.

The Japanese American Citizens has entered the restrictive covenants cases with briefs as "friends of court" in the case of Hurd vs. Hodge, explaining the interests of Japanese Americans in the restricted housing issue. The JACL also has filed a brief in behalf of the petition for writ of certiorari which has been filed in the Amer and Kim cases, which involve the use of restrictive covenants against American war veterans of Chinese and Korean ancestry.

Counsel for the petitioners, in argument before the court on Jan. 15, expressed disappointment that the court had not acted on the petition for writs of certiorari in the Amer and Kim cases in time for this week's debate.

In arguments on Jan. 16 in the Hurd case, the attorney for the Negro petitioners made a specific reference to the Amer and Kim cases at the beginning of his oral presentation, pointing out the impact of the enforcement of restrictive covenants on decorated war veterans.

The JACL is one of 23 organizations which have filed amicus curiae briefs on behalf of the petitioners.

Ex-Officer of 442nd Named By Illinois Democratic Party

Sherwood Dixon Will Run for Office of Lieutenant Governor

CHICAGO—A former officer of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team who helped train Nisei GIs in Mississippi is the Democratic party's nominee for lieutenant-governor of Illinois.

According to Frank S. Okusa, a veteran of the 442nd, Nisei veterans of the Italian campaign who are now living in the Chicago area are planning to put on a drive for Sherwood Dixon, who was the commander of the 3rd battalion of the 442nd Combat Team during the entire training period of the Japanese American unit at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Dixon was nominated at a meeting of Illinois State Democratic party representatives at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago last week and will run on a ticket which includes Paul Douglas, for U. S. Senator, and Adlai Steenson for governor.

Dixon, a lawyer and a prominent officer in the Illinois National Guard, is a resident of Dixon, Ill., a city named for his grandfather. He is a veteran of World War I, entering the Army as an enlisted man and winning his commission on the field of battle.

He was assigned to command the

3rd battalion of the Japanese American Combat Team following the activation of the unit at Camp Shelby. He sought to go overseas with his men but was transferred by the War Department to Washington where he was made an advisor on National Guard affairs.

Dixon is married and has seven children.

Although active in civic affairs, Dixon has not been previously identified with partisan politics.

Tats Kushida Will Take Part in Town Meeting

CHICAGO — At a "town hall meeting" of the Henry Horner lodge and chapter of the B'nai B'rith on Feb. 16, Tats Kushida, Midwest regional representative, will participate with Sidney Williams, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, and Ben-Zion Emmanuel of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, in a discussion on "implementing the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights." Kushida will call special attention to the Japanese problems outlined in the committee's report. The meeting will be held at Hotel Windemere.

Former U. S. Attorney General Expresses Support of ADC's Current Legislative Program

WASHINGTON—Former Attorney General Francis Biddle, during a lengthy meeting on Jan. 13 with Mike Masaoka, promised to support the legislative program of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee which is designed to complete within this year the "unfinished business of evacuation," the Washington office of the JACL ADC announced today.

Mr. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC, called on the former Cabinet member to solicit fresh aid in the mounting fight to secure final Congressional approval of H. R. 3999, the evacuation claims bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives last summer, and is now being studied by a Senate subcommittee.

The JACL ADC office reported that Mr. Biddle had recalled to the young Nisei director his friendly position as attorney general toward persons of Japanese ancestry during the critical days of the evacuation and relocation and emphasized that he would continue to work for their welfare until the evacuation problem was settled. Mr. Masaoka explained the developments in the Japanese American Citizens League's fight to secure evacuation indemnification, and Mr. Biddle agreed that until some compensation was made the record of evacuation would not be closed.

Referring to H.R. 3999, the former attorney general asserted however that the term "claims bill" was misleading, pointing out that it is not a claims measure as some may construe it to be. He stressed

that no alien or citizen, irrespective of race or nationality, can sue the Government for the recovery of economic or financial losses. He recognized a further difficulty for the JACL in view of the U. S. Supreme court ruling in the Korematsu case in 1944 in which the constitutionality of evacuation was upheld. Mr. Biddle pointed out that passage by Congress of the claims bill would be an act of grace on its part, an authorization by the national legislature directing the Government to compensate persons for evacuation losses.

When informed of the rapid resettlement of the Nisei and Issei since the end of the war, Mr. Biddle expressed gratification that the trek of Japanese back to their homes had been accompanied without many incidents or violence. Mr. Biddle was attorney general from September 1941 to June 1945. After resigning from his Cabinet post, he served as a judge with the International War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg.

Survey Discloses California's Anti-Alien Fishing Law Aimed at Japanese Fishermen

By HOWARD GOLDSTEIN

Los Angeles

Are the 1945 amendments to the Fish and Game code of California, barring aliens "ineligible to citizenship" from engaging in fishing, aimed at the Japanese?

Judge Henry M. Willis of the Los Angeles Superior court in a test case, ruling that the Amendments to the Fish and Game code of California which barred from fishing "aliens ineligible to citizenship" was unconstitutional, stated:

"As it was commonly known to the legislators of 1945 that Japanese were the only aliens ineligible to citizenship who engaged in commercial fishing in ocean waters bordering on California, and as the Court must take judicial notice of the same fact, it becomes manifest that in enacting the present version of Section 990, the Legislature intended thereby to eliminate alien Japanese from those entitled to a commercial fishing license by means of description rather than by name."

An examination of the records of the Fish and Game Commission (records open to the public for examination), which examination I made, discloses that for the last fifteen years from 1930 to 1945 only three aliens ineligible to citizenship, other than persons of Japanese ancestry, applied for commercial fishing licenses in California. One was a native of Guam; the other two, natives of Korea. I arrived at the above conclusion as the result of the following: The commercial fishing application forms, provided and used by the Commission have a place not only for the applicant's nativity but also for a personal description and physical characteristics of the applicant. Thus, where the nativity of the applicant was in doubt, I recorded the name of the applicant, his address, and also his physical description. By this means I was able to determine the number of persons who were obviously not in the classes of aliens ineligible to citizenship, by reason of the fact that their physical description indicated that their eyes were blue and their hair was blond, red or brown; or that even where their eyes were brown, that their hair was also blond, red or brown. Such descriptions manifested clearly that they could not be deemed to be Orientals. Where an applicant had failed to state his nativity in his application for one year, I then cross-checked his name for several years prior and subsequent to the application for that particular year. In that way, I was able to ascertain his nativity from his other applications. In this cross-check, however, I found no more applicants who fell within the category of aliens ineligible for citizenship, other than the two Koreans and one Guamese as listed above.

In cross-checking my conclusion against the official Fish Bulletins, (published by the California Fish and Game Commission), which include the number of commercial fishing license issued to all persons, by nativity, for certain years, I found, for example, that for the license year 1935-1936, there were a total number of 6,007 licensed fishermen, of which 860 were natives of Japan. Although 89 fishermen were listed as "all

others," there was but the one Guamese in this year; the other 88 fishermen were natives of countries eligible to citizenship. Again, for the license year 1939-1940, of a total number of 8,724 fishermen, 607 were natives of Japan. In this same year there were 101 aliens who were listed as foreign born, and 52 were listed as citizenship unknown. Having checked the statistical records, I found again only the one Guamese listed for the year 1939-1940, the cross-check showing that the others were born in countries whose subjects were eligible to United States citizenship. In the license year 1941-1942, there was a total of 9,350 fishermen, of which 699 were natives of Japan. In this license year in the "all others" category, there were five whose citizenship was not stated, 23 who were aliens, 17 who had obtained first papers, and 57 who had attained full citizenship, a total of 102. Since it was only in 1943 that the Filipinos obtained theirs, and 1946 that the Hindus obtained theirs, it is clear that for the license year 1941-1942 the figure 17 who had obtained first papers and 57 who had attained full citizenship would not include any persons ineligible to citizenship, which number I was now seeking. Thus, of the five persons whose citizenship was not stated and of the 23 aliens, the cross-check showed that only two ineligible for citizenship had applied. These two were Koreans.

The Japanese fishermen, of course, had been removed from the West Coast early in 1942. In the license year 1942-1943, of a total number of 9,043 fishermen, there were no natives of Japan listed, since they had been evacuated from the state of California in the spring of 1942. There were 111 persons listed as "all others." Of this number one person was a Korean. All the rest had physical descriptions clearly demonstrating that they were Caucasians. In the license year 1943-1944, there was a total number of 11,803 fishermen. Since the Japanese were still excluded from California, none was listed. One hundred and thirty-four were listed as "all others." None of them was an alien ineligible to citizenship.

Letter to the Editor:

Truman's Pardon of Nisei COs Not General Amnesty

Editor, Pacific Citizen. I have just read the article in the January 3 issue of the Pacific Citizen concerning the "amnesty" granted Nisei and others on December 23.

I would like to present a few facts concerning this matter as I believe that we Nisei together with all others have the responsibility to study a situation and look for the truth concerning it.

Several statements following the President's proclamation have pointed out that that which was granted was not an "amnesty," but a group of individual pardons handed out together at Christmas time. The inference is that pardoning 1,523 out of 15,805 Selective Service Act violators (10 per cent of the total) does not constitute a "general pardon for a certain category of prisoners," which is the usual definition of an amnesty. After the first World War there was a real amnesty for conscientious objectors and recently our government has granted amnesty for groups of people in Germany and Japan without the "individual consideration" that was given our conscientious objectors by the President's Amnesty Board.

From the information that I have been able to gather, it would appear that those who were pardoned included certain categories of Nisei and a very narrowly defined group of religious objectors.

Most of those who refused non-combatant service in the Army as contrary to their convictions were not pardoned. Those who felt that Civilian Public Service was a compromise, because the camps were under the jurisdiction of Selective Service, were also for the most part not pardoned. Neither were the majority of those C.O.'s who fought racial segregation in federal prisons and in many cases changed the practices that kept black men from white behind the bars. Yet these classifications were not completely left out either in the pardons granted. It is difficult to determine what standards were used in judging the men.

Among the Nisei pardoned, I do not see the names of two conscientious objectors whom I know personally. One is George Yamada, who protested going to an evacuation center from a Civilian Public Service camp, then was shifted from one CPS camp to another several times for actively participating in movements against racial discrimination in nearby communities, and finally went to prison from New York. He too took part in demonstrations opposing segregation at Danbury prison in Connecticut where the C.O.'s were successful in changing the pattern.

Yet most of those who later went into the Army, or gave the evacuation as their reason for refusing to serve, were pardoned. Of course, many sincere objectors were pardoned which is all to the good. It would seem to me that people like George Yamada and Jim Otsuka who from beginning to end contended that "War is wrong and I will not take a part in the shooting, the maiming, and the killing," were the real conscientious objectors in this war. A true amnesty would cover all such men without the individual consideration given by the Amnesty Board.

There are draft-dodgers, but it is easy to find these and single them out without penalizing all the conscientious objectors who have thought the issues through and sincerely believe that they can serve better ends by not going to war. Many of the latter belong to religious groups, but were not considered "religious objectors."

It might be well to point out that even though Nisei were pardoned for having misgivings about going into the Army after being evacuated, Negroes were not pardoned for having the same misgivings about fighting in a Jim Crow Army and defending a democracy that did not exist for them.

Some of the inconsistencies in the pardons were pointed out by A. J. Muste, chairman of the Committee for Amnesty, in a public statement:

"One glaring example involves two brothers, of the same religious denomination; one was granted pardon though never classified IV-E as a conscientious objector; the other, who had been so classified, is refused pardon. Then there are the two boys who grew up together, lived and thought like brothers, and went to prison together: one is listed, the other not. Eight theological students at Union Theological Seminary (New York) refused to register in 1940 and stated publicly their religious convictions on the subject. Two are included; why not the other six? Another theological student who, after serving a sentence for nonregistration, accepted IV-E and spent several years in CPS, is omitted.

"A Brethren minister who refused to serve in CPS is granted pardon, but not Methodist, Presbyterians, and others who took the same position of principled opposition to the alternative service program. Another missing name is that of a Jewish Rabbi. Of two members of the New York State bar, clemency is granted to the one who failed to obtain IV-E classification and not to the one so classified by his local board. The list in-

cludes only one of two men granted probation by New York judges in recognition of obvious sincerity of conscience."

Dr. Robert W. Searle, executive secretary of the Human Relations Commission of The Protestant Council of the City of New York, in a letter to the President stated:

"Obviously the pardoning of 1,523 out of 15,805 individuals was not an amnesty. Any clearcut and defensible principles for the selection of so few from so many were difficult to discover in the statement which accompanied the pardons. Many members of Jehovah's Witnesses were not included among those pardoned. A recognition of conscientiousness seems to have been denied unless the individual was formally enrolled in a traditional ecclesiastical body. It seems to have been assumed that moral and religious conviction cannot be developed apart from institutional association."

I hope very much that this situation can be clarified in the PC. The drive for amnesty is still on, and to consider that one has been granted is misleading.

INA SUGIHARA
New York City.

\$40 Thousand Goal Set for Financial Drive

Seek Funds for JACL ADC in Pacific Southwest District

LOS ANGELES—With its goal set at \$40,000, the JACL-ADC financial drive for the Pacific southwest area will be started by all chapters next week and completed by the end of February, it was announced here by the regional office following a meeting of chapter representatives.

Each chapter will have one Issei and one Nisei chairman to head the drive. All the representatives will meet January 23 to discuss in detail the largest financial drive to be conducted in the southern area.

Delegates at the meeting unanimously voted to raise a dollar per member quota from each chapter. A strong appeal was made to guests from the Los Angeles southwest area to assist the regional office in organizing a special chapter in the southwest area as soon as possible. Pasadena was suggested as the locality for activation of the new chapter.

Present at the meeting were Paul Shinoda, Gardena; Fred Inaguchi, Long Beach; Ken Dyo, Santa Barbara; George Shibata, Camella valley; Hana Uno, Los Angeles; Seido Ogawa, Los Angeles; Tommy Enomoto, Orange county; Harriet Okada, West Los Angeles; Alice Sumida, Los Angeles; Saburo Kido, National JACL.

Tom Watanabe, Los Angeles; Shosuke Nitta, Orange county; I. Koda, San Francisco; Frank Chuman, Los Angeles; Mary Nishida, West Los Angeles; Frank Minisawa, Orange county; M. B. Ahori, southwest area; Tsutomu Dyo, Santa Barbara; Toraido Ambo, southwest area; Masuo Tajima, southwest area; and Grant Masaoka, San Francisco.

Cleveland JACL Elects Chida 1948 President

CLEVELAND, O.—George Chida was chosen president of the Cleveland JACL for 1948 following a turn of mail ballots.

Other cabinet members are T. Toyota, vice president; Marjorie Nako, recording secretary; Miss Sukekane, corresponding secretary; George Nakanishi, treasurer; Kiyomiko Kodani, historian; Ida Fujimoto, correspondent; Jimmy Aki and Margarethe Borge, member at-large.

The 1948 cabinet will be officially installed at an inaugural dinner at the Engineers Society building on Jan. 16.

"Nisei Angel of Kushan" Now Residing in Kyoto

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

I read with great interest the article "Nisei Angel of Kushan" in your holiday edition. Perhaps some of your readers would be interested in knowing what has happened to Yasuko Kusumoto since her repatriation to Japan almost two years ago.

Yasuko was married in China and was expecting a child any moment when she got on the boat to Japan.

She writes: "Although the trip was one of discomfort, we were sad when it ended. For on the trip all were friends and we could laugh and joke and talk of good ole times, but as soon as we set foot on Japanese soil we had our individual places to go. Having no friends in Japan at all, I felt as if I could die of loneliness." Her daughter was born just one week after her arrival in Japan.

Yasuko, her husband and baby have struggled since then as they had only the few things they were able to bring back from Shanghai. But with their faith in God and courage, they have managed to get by even after most of the family's clothing was stolen and they lacked the finances to buy more clothing and the necessary food.

Yasuko and her family are living in Kyoto now. She writes: "For the

first time in my life I am experiencing a real family life and very happy."

She is working for the Kyushu military government team in a public welfare department as an adviser.

She states, "It's one way to prepare myself for my future work in Japan. My job is to take care of the field work, investigating and trying to improve the institution by giving suggestions."

Her great desire now is to come to the U. S. for a year to learn more about welfare work here and prepare for her future work with the children in Japan. Some of her friends in the Los Angeles area are trying to get together funds for her and her daughter's trip here. Her husband will not be able to come. The consulate in Yokohama has told her that she and her daughter may make the trip as soon as the peace treaty is signed.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Yoshiko Shinoda
1856 Tennyson St.
Manhattan Beach, Cal.

P.S. Perhaps some of her friends who used to be at the Shomura would like to write to her. As she and her husband took her father's name, she is still a Kusumoto. Her address is:

Mrs. Yasuko Kusumoto
Ukiyoku Sain
Kita Yukakicho No. 2
Kyoto, Japan.

Issei Seek U. S. Citizenship



(Top) Approximately 100 Issei filed applications for American citizenship during the recent campaign promoted by the United Citizens League (JACL) of the Twin Cities in Minnesota with the cooperation of the Minneapolis Americanization Council and the International Institute of St. Paul. Here Mrs. R. A. Emerson, a case worker for the International Institute, interviews Mr. and Mrs. Roy Matsumura who have resided in the United States for the past 41 years and have lived for the past three years in Minneapolis. Ted Sugano of the JACL group is assisting as interpreter. Although Japanese resident aliens are still barred from naturalization several thousand already have filed first papers, signifying their intent to become American citizens if the present law is amended.

(Lower) Michiye Nishimura is shown taking the application for citizenship of Thomas D. Ezaki, 67, who has resided in America for 47 years and has been in Minneapolis for the past four years.—Photos from Minneapolis Tribune.

Minnesota JACL Group Aids Move By Resident Aliens

By PETER OHTAKI

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Twin Cities Issei applied for their first paper naturalization for United States citizenship recently through the efforts of the JACL and the Twin Cities Fellowship.

The sign-up was carried through the co-operation of the Minneapolis Americanization council and the International Institute of St. Paul. Approximately 100 Issei from both cities made their application.

The move was part of the JACL's nationwide action to demonstrate to congress the genuine desire of Issei to become citizens and that if enough Issei follow, there may be a stronger chance that the naturalization bills may go through the next session.

Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, Twin Cities United Christian Ministry director, who was instrumental in carrying out the program and in collaborating efforts of all the organizations in aiding the Issei, stated:

"The enthusiasm shown in the Twin Cities is something which I wish to show to every person here in the cities. There is no question that such enthusiasm for United States citizenship on the part of

aged people who have been long discriminated against is but an evidence of the restoration, in their minds, of the faith in the basic principles of U.S. democracy."

Issei Supporters Set Quotas for Financial Drive

SAN FRANCISCO—Continuing with the program established at the All-America Kikaken Kisei Domei conference on Dec. 9, the Northern California Kisei Domei met in assembly last week to determine quotas for the various local districts. The assembly unanimously agreed to complete this second campaign by March 1.

Materials for the local district solicitors are now under preparation at the Northern California Kisei Domei office and will be distributed immediately.

The west coast JACL ADC office had been designated by the All American Conference as the clearing house with which to maintain contracts amongst the variously allied groups interested in furthering the ADC legislative activities.

DENVER CHAPTER RAISES FUNDS FOR ADC PROGRAM

DENVER — A grand total of nearly \$1,700 has been raised by the Denver JACL ADC committee, according to a preliminary report made by Mits Kaneko, committee treasurer, at a dinner meeting Jan. 6 attended by members of the 1947 and 1948 cabinets.

Contributors who received solicitation letters may mail their donations to the Tri-state JACL office, which will route the money to the chapter for transmittal to national headquarters, it was announced.

Mrs. Michi Kawai, ADC committee chairman, received a gift from the 1947 cabinet members for her direction of the extensive voluntary staff which worked on the campaign. The presentation was made by Tosh Ando, retiring vice president.

Chiye Horiuchi agreed to assume editorship of the chapter bulletin.

The following persons were recommended to serve as advisors for the chapter:

Dr. K. Miyamoto, Z. Kanegaye, T. Kado, Reverends Yoshitaka T. Hamai, K. Sasaki, George Aso, and Messrs. Sano of the Rocky Shimo and Abe of the Colorado Times, Issei advisory board.

Ed Matsuda, Min Yasui, George Furuta, Tosh Ando, George Masunaga, Taki Domoto, Sab Tani, Harry Yanari, and Drs. T. K. Kobayashi and Takashi Mayeda, Nisei advisory board.

Plan Court Test Of Idaho Alien Property Law

Intermountain JACL Chapters Approve \$8,000 Assessment

OGDEN, Utah — An assessment of \$8,000 toward the JACL ADC budget of \$160,000 was approved at the first 1948 meeting of the Intermountain JACL district council on Jan. 10 at the Japanese Christian church in Ogden.

The sum will be raised by the Snake River, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, Mount Olympus, Ogden, Idaho Falls, Boise Valley and Yellowstone chapters.

Restrictive legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the Intermountain area was discussed at the meeting which was attended by Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, and Masao W. Satow, national secretary.

James Watanabe of Payette, Idaho was selected ADC legislative chairman for the western Idaho and eastern Oregon areas.

Preliminary plans for court tests of Idaho's anti-alien land law and its anti-alien fishing law were discussed. Oregon's Alien Land law, recently the subject of a court test, also was discussed.

Ken Uchida, IDC chairman, reported on a recent trip to the Twin Falls area and declared there was a possibility that the Magic Valley JACL chapter may be reactivated this year.

The following delegates attended the meeting:

Mount Olympus, Shigeki Ushio, Michi Iwata; Salt Lake City, George Mochizuki, Fusaye Odow, Lily Yasuda and Mrs. Alice Kasai, IDC secretary; Ogden, Eddie Enomoto and Toyse Kato; Pocatello, Kiyo Morimoto, Hero Shiozaki and George Shiozawa; Boise Valley, Edson Fujii; Idaho Falls, Tod Ogawa, Fred Ochi, Charles Hirai, May Sato and Betty Nii; and Snake River, Joe Saito and James Watanabe.

County Officials Honored for Aid to Evacuee Returnees

LOS ANGELES—Arthur J. Will and his staff of the Los Angeles County Department of Charities were honored at the annual meeting of the County Committee on Human Relations on Jan. 12 for their work in assisting 900 Japanese American returnees obtain emergency housing at the Winona trailer camp in Burbank, following the termination of the War Relocation Authority in 1946.

Mrs. Paxton Lytle, chairman of the county committee, presented the award to the veterans of the "Winona incident."

Circuit Court Considers Test Involving Stays of Deportation For Alien "Hardship Cases"

DENVER, Colo.—A case which may determine the fate of several hundred Japanese aliens who face deportation to Japan was taken under advisement this week by the Tenth District Circuit Court of Appeals.

In an appeal from a Federal district court decision in Utah, Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, presented the case of seven persons of Japanese ancestry now facing deportation and argued that no question of disloyalty is involved and that the appellants are being discriminated against solely because of their race.

Wirin declared that the seven should be allowed to remain in this country and that the decision for deportation "constituted cruel and unusual punishment contrary to the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution."

The Japanese aliens involved in the case include those whose legal residence in the United States was changed to an illegal status upon the abrogation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Japan in 1941. These aliens held the status of international traders or members of the families of treaty traders and had entered the United States legally.

The seven involved in the case are:

Takasaburo Sekino, Salt Lake City, who is married to an American citizen and is the father of three American-born children.

Federal Justices Sam G. Bratton, Walter A. Huxman and Alfred P. Murrah heard the cases.

Mrs. Hatsu Chogyoji of Los Angeles, 70 years of age who is in ill health and is dependent entirely upon her American citizen son for support.

Koshiro Miura, San Diego, father of two American-born sons, one of whom is reported serving in the United States Army.

Mrs. Hana Kanaya Hildebrandt, wife of a master sergeant with a 30-year army record. The Hildebrandts were in Manila when it was captured by the Japanese and were prisoners in Santo Tomas prison for three years.

Sakijiro Moriyama, Clearfield, Utah.

Yasutaro Ikuta, Caldwell, Idaho, wed to an American citizen and father of two American-born children.

Yoshiko Aoki, daughter of a Salt Lake city merchant and a student at the University of Utah.

Mr. Wirin argued that the United States Attorney General acted arbitrarily in refusing to grant stays of deportation to the Japanese nationals involved in the cases. He pointed out that Attorney General Clark had ordered stays of deportation in connection with Chinese and Hindu cases under similar circumstances when legislation was pending in Congress to grant naturalization to members of the national group.

Wirin claimed that the present immigration laws are unconstitutional because they constitute racial discrimination in that all but a few groups deportable aliens in the United States, of which the Japanese group is largest, are permitted to remain in the United States in hardship cases involving American citizen relatives. He cited the United Nations charter, which condemns and prohibits racial discrimination, and noted that the United States is a signatory.

Wirin further contended that under recent amendments to the naturalization law, Japanese aliens are no longer totally inadmissible to citizenship because of race. He said that one amendment provides that upon volunteering for the

United States army and receiving an honorable discharge a Japanese alien may be naturalized on the same basis as other aliens. These amendments, according to Wirin, have changed the naturalization law so that race alone is no longer a complete bar to citizenship.

Under the present immigration law, the Attorney General may allow aliens otherwise deportable, in hardship cases, to remain in the United States except only in cases where the alien is ineligible to citizenship because of race. In claiming that the Attorney General abused his discretionary powers and acted arbitrarily, Wirin declared that there was unreasonable delay in the Japanese deportation cases, some of which were left unacted upon for as long as 18 years.

Judge Huxman questioned Assistant United States Attorney Clay of Salt Lake City who represented the government and asked what harm there would be if the deportations were postponed until Congress could act on pending legislation. Judge Huxman expressed special concern over the case of Mrs. Hatsu Chogyoji who was reported to be too old and ill to travel back to Japan. Her original home in Hiroshima was reported to have been destroyed in the atom bombing of the city.

Wirin said that the treaty trader cases involve approximately 400 Japanese aliens and that 2,000 other persons, members of the families of those threatened with deportation and most of whom are American citizens by birth, are affected by the cases.

He disclosed that legislation sponsored by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will provide remedial relief for these deportees. In his opinion of Min Yasui and Toshio Ando, Denver attorneys, these deportees will be protected only by court litigation if the legislation to grant them relief is not passed by the present session of Congress.

Mr. Wirin declared that the cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision from the appellate court.

Cincinnati JACL Sets Member Drive

CINCINNATI—A "kick-off meeting for the membership drive of the Cincinnati JACL on Jan. 23 will feature Dr. Randolph Mas Sakada, second national vice president of the JACL, as guest of honor, according to Tom Kanno, newly elected president of the chapter.

A graduate of the University of California in Berkeley, Dr. Sakada is an instructor at the Northern Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago, and also maintains an office in Chicago's southside. Active in Chicago JACL activities, Dr. Sakada is also co-chairman of the Chicago Nisei Bowling League and is a member of the Lions club, as well as secretary to a Nisei business-social organization, the 20 & 5 club.

Nisei GI, Posing as Officer, Arrested in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Two reservation clerks at the office of Trans-World Airlines were credited this week with assisting in the arrest of a 21-year old Nisei army private who had promoted himself to the rank of captain and had written a series of bad checks while AWOL, the Nichi-Bei Times reported on Jan. 13.

Army officials arrested Pvt. John Sakurai of Denver, Colo., at the San Francisco airport on Jan. 11 as he was attempting to buy a ticket to New York with another check.

The reservation clerks, Blanche Arp, 26, and Maureen Action, 25, learned that "Captain" Sakurai

had written a \$100 check at Hotel Bellevue where Miss Arp resides. They also learned that the same man had also passed another bad check on another air line.

When the TWA office at the airport reported that Sakurai was requesting a ticket to New York, the two girls reported the fact to the army, FBI and to local police officials and Sakurai was picked up. Sakurai now is charged with desertion and impersonating an officer. Bad check charges also are expected to be filed.

According to Sixth Army officials in San Francisco, Sakurai went AWOL from Camp Stoneman in California on Dec. 31.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.50 year. Non-members, \$3.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Supreme Court Issue

This week the U.S. Supreme court began hearings on that most important of present day issues—the restrictive covenant.

The covenant generally consists of a few lines of small type buried in the mass of facts and figures comprising a contract for sale of a home. Many persons have signed it without knowing of its existence. They have at the same time signed a pact to continue a vicious and never-ending chain of racial discrimination.

The Japanese American Citizens League, as a friend of court, has filed a brief in the present restrictive covenants case in the Supreme court, though the particular case itself does not involve directly persons of Japanese descent.

But, as the brief says, discrimination against any minority "redounds to the detriment of all minorities and therefore to the nation as a whole," and the effect of the covenant upon persons of Japanese descent demonstrates its effects upon persons of other minority groups.

One of the main reasons given for the evacuation of the Nisei and Issei from the west coast during the war was the charge that they were "clannish and unassimilated," and lived in "Little Tokyos."

"If these charges be true," the brief says, "they can to a great extent be attributed to the presence of the restrictive covenant. For the court to enforce restrictive covenants is to further entrench on the national scene a situation found by the military to be dangerous to our national defense."

One effect of the enforcement of the race restrictive covenant was to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry from intermingling with the rest of the population, the brief says. This enforced "ghettoizing" was then used against them to "substantiate the upheaval now known as 'the evacuation.'"

The evacuation ended the 'Little Tokyos.' The rescission of restrictions might have meant the return of Japanese Americans to normal dispersal throughout the west coast. This might have happened, the brief says, "had not potent and powerful force worked against it."

"That force was the race restrictive covenant."

The end result is that persons of Japanese ancestry were again forced into racial ghettos and were "thus again placed in the position of being criticized for being 'clannish' and 'unassimilable.'"

The returning American veteran of Japanese, though he fought in the war to rid the world of the pernicious doctrine of the "master race," "finds that theory more prevalent in this country than ever before," the brief states. "But an even greater blow is for him to find an official arm of his government, the very courts themselves, aiding in and making possible the further spread and growth of this cancer."

"Thus," the brief concludes, "the cycle has run its course. Originally punished because he was 'clannish,' 'unassimilated,' and lived in concentrated areas—a situation to a large extent brought about by reason of the restrictive covenant—the Japanese finds himself subject to the forced migration of the evacuation. Returning therefrom and

attempting to become assimilated, he found himself effectively kept out of area after area and tract after tract and forced back again into the 'Little Tokyos.' To all this, the court enforcement of racial restrictive covenants has given aid and comfort. A clearer case of action that is contrary to our avowed public policy could hardly be found."

Trial in Tokyo

Vincent Esposito, defense counsel for eight Japanese American ex-GIs who are now on trial in Tokyo charged with complicity in the fatal stabbing of a Japanese national in a brawl outside a dance hall on the night of July 1, 1947, has made some serious charges regarding the treatment of the Nisei defendants by the Army authorities prosecuting the case.

The Eighth Army provost marshal announced last July 10 that Kiyoto Nakamura of Honolulu, one of the defendants, had confessed to the stabbing of Michimasa Kosaka. Yet for six months the eight defendants have been held in custody and, according to Esposito, they have been in solitary confinement since September. All eight men are still charged with first degree murder although the news reports on the case from Tokyo, which describe the stabbing as having been part of a brawl outside the Santa Fe dance hall, hardly seems to justify the charge of murder in the first degree against eight men. It may be that other issues are involved which necessitate the jailing of eight men for six months but there has been nothing to indicate this.

The defense has charged agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Department with "promises and threats" to obtain confessions from the eight defendants. The first defense witness, Mitsuo Tadaki, told the military tribunal last week that a CID agent had told him that "unless one of us confesses and takes the rap we would all be charged with murder and serve 20 years in jail."

On the face of the news reports on the case, the conduct of the Army prosecutors seem far more reminiscent of the police state methods of the Kempeitai than of American democratic justice.

Oriental Immigration

There was a time, in the days of the Yellow Peril movements on the Pacific coast, when the white supremacists and the demagogic politicians who were their parrots spoke dismally of the tide of Oriental immigrants who would sweep over the western states if a policy of exclusion were not adopted.

Before the Japanese Exclusion Act was passed in 1924, the continental United States had admitted 277,949 immigrants from Japan. Of this group less than 50,000 now remain and many of these persons have been legally resident in the United States for more than 40 years. The total population of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States is less than 130,000, while there are approximately 170,000 others in the Territory of Hawaii.

Although 383,581 Chinese were admitted into the United States before Chinese immigration was restricted, the total Chinese American population is less than 100,000 with 25,000 persons of Chinese descent in Hawaii.

The next largest group of immigrants from the continent of Asia were 10,218 persons from India, while less than that number were admitted from Korea. The number of Kroean Americans is approximately 2,500 on the mainland and 5,000 in Hawaii.

The Yellow Peril mongers were wrong. Less than 700,000 immigrants were admitted to the United States between 1820 and 1945 from Japan, China, Korea and India. The total population of Far Eastern ancestry in the United States at the present time is less than 450,000. Of this group aliens from China and India are now eligible to citizenship as a result of legislation passed in World War II and immigrants from these two countries now are admitted on a quota basis of not much more than 100 per year. Legislation pending in Congress would make the Japanese, Korean and other Oriental aliens eligible to citizenship.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

An Unpublished Novelist

We know George Furiya won't mind our doing this piece about him. Being a writer, he knows how it is for a columnist, with a deadline approaching, to be without a world-shaking idea on which to peg a column.

There are some people upon whom anecdotes seem to fasten like barnacles accumulating on the side of a ship. George Furiya is one of those people. T. John Fujii who used to work on the English sections of the Japanese American dailies on the west coast and who was working on a newspaper down in Singapore on Pearl Harbor day is another. But T. John is another story.

We first got to know George Furiya in the mid-Thirties, in that period between the wars when the world was a different place. We were editing a paper in San Francisco then and George used to come down from his home town of Sacramento to eat spaghetti in the little Italian restaurants on the slopes of Telegraph hill. He would sit far into the dawn on a grassy island atop Telegraph hill, watching the lights of the city and of the ships on the bay and hearing the growl of the fog-horns and the metallic night noises. He would recite the poetry he had written and would talk of all the writing that needed to be done.

He was just growing out of his teens when his father, who was something of an inventor, decided to give up his jewelry shop in Sacramento and return to Japan. George went along. We don't know much about his life in Japan except that he didn't like it very much and that he worked for a while on a magazine with the famous photographer, Natori, whose work is known and appreciated in America. In 1936 when we spent a few months in Japan we expended a fruitless night in a maze of unnamed streets and unnumbered houses in Tokyo's Kanda, looking for the home of George Furiya.

Then one day, a few months later, we were walking up Post street in San Francisco and there was George Furiya. He had arrived that morning on one of the NYK liners from Yokohama.

Japan's militarists had launched their war against China with an "incident" at Lukuochiao outside of Peking. Nippon was on a war footing and George did not like the smell of aggression. He decided to return home to California. He had his passport but no money for passage. He went down to Yokohama, and posing as one who had come to see a friend depart, he got aboard the NYK liner and stowed away. The day after the ship had cleared Japanese waters he got hungry and gave himself up. He was immediately lodged in the brig.

The ship's captain radioed George's father in Japan but the latter, angered by his son's unannounced departure, refused to pay his passage. George stayed in the brig until reprieved by an uncle in Tokyo who agreed to pay for a ticket. On board the ship George met an adventurer who was en route to New Orleans where he had a small sailing boat which he planned to sail along the islands of the Caribbean. George accepted an offer to go along.

When we met George on Post street he had changed his mind about the cruise in the Spanish Main and had decided to stay in California. He had left Tokyo without any money and with only the clothes on his back. He got a shirt, a change of socks and borrowed enough money to take a wildcat bus down to Los Angeles where he could stay with friends.

Some months later he came back to take a job on our paper in San Francisco. Meanwhile, he had brought manuscripts back from Japan. One, the translation of Kensaku Shikuma's story of the Japanese anti-militarist underground, "From a Japanese Prison," was published by a New York magazine.

George did not feel too secure about his job on the paper and finally hit upon a maneuver which

would insure his continued employment. In addition to his other editorial duties, he started a serial story which ran daily in the paper. But instead of writing a complete story, he would write each installment on the night before its publication. Thus he felt that he would have his job as long as the story continued. He was right. He wrote three serial stories before he decided to go down to Los Angeles to finish the book he had started.

George has the facility of writing a most persuasive letter. A letter placed him with one of the leading New York literary agencies. The agent got him an advance payment on which he lived while he completed his book. When the book was finished the world ready was spinning toward war in Europe and the publishers dropped the book.

The next time we met George Furiya he was living in west town Manhattan, in that section of tall apartments and rooming-let around Broadway and 116th street where most of the Nisei evacuees since have settled. He had three books going then. One was called "Act of God" and was concerned with a boy and a girl and the coming war. Another christened "Tub Rice," was a 120,000 word novel of Nisei adolescence in a hot valley town in California.

By the time "Act of God" had been tentatively accepted by one of the leading publishing firms, George had moved down to West Tenth street in Greenwich Village. It was during this period that he developed a terrible enthusiasm for the ballet. He finally borrowed a month's salary from a local company and had a seat in the orchestra for every performance except matinees, during the entire ballet season. As a balletoman he met Baronova, Toumanova, Zorina and went backstage to meet Sono Osato who was giving his first solo performances in such numbers as "The Prodigal Son." He was haunted by loan sharks but felt the experience had been worth the trouble.

In the spring of 1941 the publishers who were interested in "Act of God" became wary of a book which ended with the departure of the first American soldiers on troopship bound for Europe. "Act of God" was shelved. About this time George heard of a newspaper job he could have in Buenos Aires if he could get down to Argentina. Simultaneously he was greeted by the President through the local draft board on Greenwich street. George decided he would like a trip to South America before he went up for arm induction. He composed a persuasive 20-page letter and was too surprised when the draft board granted him a six months stay in execution.

He finally got enough money together for one-way passage to Buenos Aires on the S.S. Brazil. We went down to the pier that night in June, 1941 to see him off. One of his last acts before departure was to sell us his other pair of shoes which were two sizes small for us and for which we had no use. But George can be persuasive. Later we learned that he had spent all of his money in purchasing his ticket and that he had decided he needed the few dollars he got for the shoes to tip the steward on the ship. The S.S. Brazil was blessed with several twenty Powers models who were en route to South America on a good-will tour and one of them, former ballet dancer, found a fellow balletoman in George. He was "adopted" by the company and managed to see the seaports and cities of South America in pleasant company.

George had learned Spanish with linguaphone records and found it easy about Buenos Aires. He witnessed the street-fighting and hoodlumism which accompanied the rise to power of the Argentine group now represented by Colonel Peron. He was in a cafe frequented by pro-democratic anti-democratic hoodlums one night when a delegation of anti-democratic hoodlums arrived. The battle was joined, dishes crashed and furniture crumbled.

Continued on Page 5.

OPERATION SOFT PEACE

Observers Watch Japan's Move Toward Democracy

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

New York

DURING the 30s we were often reminded in the Hawaiian Islands that Japan was a traditional enemy of the United States. I remember vividly how my Caucasian friends spoke with considerable concern because Japanese Americans and their parents did not publicly take a stand to condemn Japanese aggression in Manchuria and China.

I attended a few meetings of a Japanese American civic association in Honolulu where Nisei leaders told us that we might be put to an "acid test," meaning we must prove our loyalty in the event of war between the United States and Japan.

"Pearl Harbor" occurred. The war record of Nisei GIs, those from Hawaii and the continent, speaks eloquently for us.

But this does not erase the fact that after "Pearl Harbor" we were singled out for attack on the West Coast by the press and the racists. We were put in the same category with the Zaibatsu and the Gumbatsu, and consequently we suffered hardships and injustices of various sorts.

A militarist, un-democratic Japan was greatly responsible for the treatment we received in this country. This Japan, long an aggressor nation, surrendered unconditionally in the summer of 1945.

The kind of Japan which is emerging from this defeat will undoubtedly influence the Nisei's status in the United States, just as pre-Pearl Harbor Japan affected us in the past. A democratic Japan will enhance our position tremendously.

It is about two years and a half since V-J day. To what extent has Japan moved toward democracy? In the early days of occupation when General MacArthur's headquarters issued numerous directives to change Japan into a democratic state, the future of Japan seemed encouraging. There have been democratic reforms and achievements under the occupation. But to date numerous important directives and laws enacted to implement directives still remain on paper.

Japan is basically not moving toward democracy. This becomes quite clear when the "old guard" diplomats and politicians of the Zaibatsu and Gumbatsu can brazenly bid for a "soft" negotiated peace while under occupation. They disdainfully flout the "unconditional surrender" signed in 1945.

Last September Japanese planners for a "soft" peace met secretly in Tokyo. The personal histories of four participants reveal what they are after. Shigeru Yoshida, president of the Liberal Party and recent premier, was pre-war ambassador to London. He is associated with a wealthy coal mine interest. Kijuro Shidehara, second post-war premier, is an in-law of the Iwasaki family of the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu industrial and trading monopoly. He was foreign minister during Japan's first aggression in Manchuria.

Prince Tsuneo Matsudaira who was elected to the presidency of the House of Councillors under the new Constitution is a relative and close adviser of Emperor Hirohito. Naotake Sato was wartime Ambassador to Moscow who attempted a negotiated peace after Germany's defeat.

A second meeting held in October comprised these four plus two ranking Foreign Office officials. Their secret discussions were followed by frequent visits of Foreign Office representatives to U.S. occupation officials. This was done to sound out American attitude on the peace treaty and to lay the groundwork for their blue-print for winning the peace. Their efforts are bearing fruit.

For example, the Foreign Office representatives argued that Japan's production level set at the 1930-34 average by the Far Eastern Commission in Washington is too low. William Sebald, US representative on the Allied Council for Japan in Tokyo, fully endorsed their plea under objections by China, Great Britain and the USSR.

The same Japanese complained that the mild anti-trust reforms of MacArthur's headquarters are too harsh. James Lee Kauffman who visited Japan recently for our government voiced his sympathies for the Zaibatsu in an article in "News-week" of Dec. 1, 1947. He is a

New York corporation lawyer, connected with Libby-Owens Glass.

The U.S. friends of the Zaibatsu are now subjecting the American public to a propaganda bombardment in order to influence the forthcoming peace conference. But within Japan public response to a negotiated peace is strongly unfavorable. That last at least is promising.

The preliminary work of the schemers of "operation soft peace" resulted in a secret memorandum drafted by the Foreign Office in Tokyo. The "World Report" of Dec. 9, 1947, printed this document. The magazine said this is a plan to play off the United States and the Soviet Union when treaty-making begins, and thus obtain favorable peace terms.

When the Japanese take such initiative under occupation by presenting counter-proposals, the achievements and character of the occupation become clear. The "old guards" in Japan make known in the document that they want to regain some of their lost territories, escape major occupation cost, do away with American reforms and rebuild an armed force.

The Japanese treaty proposal says that all occupation directives would "become null and void" and all laws enacted by the Japanese government to implement these directives would remain in effect only "until they are repealed."

"World Report" staff correspondent Joseph Fromm writes from Tokyo that veteran Japanese diplomats are confident that they "will be permitted to negotiate, either formally or informally." For this reason they have prepared their private draft of terms which they will try to get Allied acceptance.

Mr. Fromm also writes that Japanese leaders are encouraged by reports that General MacArthur has "strongly criticized as too severe a draft peace treaty submitted by the State Department." If Japanese delegates cannot attend the peace conference, the Japanese Foreign Office plans to submit its draft treaty to General MacArthur, hoping that he would present Japan's case to the Allies.

In the meantime the situation in Japan favors the "old guards." Within this framework of emerging danger from Japan is another element to be considered. This is none other than Emperor Hirohito who has publicly renounced his divinity but whose divinity has not been renounced by the Japanese people themselves. When Allied occupational troops leave, the Zaibatsu could capitalize on Emperor worship to whip the people into obedience.

The Zaibatsu and the inflation profiteers with whom they have merged dominate Japan's post war life. Not one Zaibatsu executive has been tried as a war criminal, like the Farben executives in Germany. T. A. Bisson, expert on the Far East who spent many months in postwar Japan, analyzed in a recent issue of the "Far Eastern Survey" that the Zaibatsu clique and its bureaucratic supporters have deliberately bankrupted the Japanese economy in order to get a "soft peace."

It is a truism that political democracy cannot be separated from economic democracy. Japan is not heading toward democracy.

Office Moves to Larger Quarters

NEW YORK — The eastern regional office of the JACL and the Anti-Discrimination Committee has been moved to new quarters at 49 West 44th Street, New York 18, Sam Ishikawa, regional director, announced this week.

The phone number of the JACL office, Murray-Hill 2-2459, remains the same.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Frozen Octopus Amazes Denver

Denver, Colo.

The importation of a ton of frozen octopus from Seattle by Denver's Granada Fish company for New Year caused a minor stir among the uninitiated here. Salt water fish are still in the delicacy class in the shadow of the Rockies, but octopus was a sensation.

The octopuses (or should it be octopi) were shipped in from Puget Sound where they are common enough not to cause panic. The Main Fish company in Seattle used to run a fleet of trucks with pictures of octopuses painted on their sides. Someone once remarked they probably were the only trucks in the world so decorated.

Remembering Mr. Sears

Answering the week's mail: Mariko Inouye of Evanston, Ill., reports the death on December 30 of Arthur George Sears in Seattle. He was 81 years old and died in his sleep of heart failure.

Hundreds of ex-Seattle Nisei will remember Mr. Sears as the kindly, fatherly one-time principal of Washington grade school who took a personal and intense pride in his Nisei and Sansei pupils. At times the great majority of the enrollment at his school, in the heart of Seattle's "Li'l Tokyo" residential section, were Japanese Americans. There they rubbed elbows, quarreled, played, co-operated, studied and learned Americanism with moppets of the Jewish faith and of Irish, Negro, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Greek and old stock American extraction.

Mrs. Inouye writes: "There are many Nisei he (Sears) befriended now scattered throughout the country. To them this news (of his death) will sever the final physical tie which began as one of teacher and pupil, and later developed into a lasting friendship. But the spiritual bond he created with kindness and understanding will always be with us."

Nisei Race Consciousness

And Alice Uda writes from Boise, Idaho: "Your story on Rose Hanawa in the holiday edition of

the Pacific Citizen aroused my interest. Her story strikes me as a very good example of what I've believed all along.

"Some people could call me 'antisocial' and 'isolationist,' would accuse me of disliking my own race. But I don't believe in the Nisei's habit of congregating in groups no matter what they do. How can the Nisei gain equal status as an American if he persists in thinking of himself as being apart, and acting accordingly? The Nisei is too race conscious in whatever he does.

"No matter what he is doing, he thinks of it in terms of 'prejudice' and 'segregation.' His thoughts and attentions are so directed to himself that it shows in all his actions. If he would stop thinking of himself so intensely, perhaps he would get further."

Any rebuttal?

Miss Uda, incidentally, attended Boise Junior college, edited the college paper for two terms, and was copy editor of the annual. She is now working as researcher for the firm which handles publicity for the state of Idaho.

Avoidable Frustration

One of our minor gripes is the guy who sends you a Christmas card and fails to include the return address. It may have been several years since you've corresponded, or you want to acknowledge his greetings, or you've been wondering what's happened to him, or you've some important news to send his way. But there's his card with only a distant postmark to indicate its origin. Such communications are among life's avoidable frustrations.

Thus, we are happy to co-operate with Bonnie Mechau in his request that we provide space here to extend his appreciation to those who sent him Christmas cards but no return address. We shall ask the editor what the fee happens to be for publicity in this column, since we've never run into the problem before. We'll pass the information on to Mechau, and if he's willing to foot the bill we'll make public his message.

NISEI USA: Unpublished Novelist

(Continued from page 4)

The combatants somehow recognized that George was an American, a non-combatant. The battle surged around him while he picked at his porkchop. George recalls that it gave him an empty feeling. A stranger and alone, in a foreign land.

There was the day he met an Argentine Nisei girl and asked her for a date in the American fashion. He was somewhat surprised when she arrived that evening for dinner with a chaperon, her mother, such being the custom of the young ladies of Latin America.

George Furiya was in Argentina on Dec. 7, 1941. The outbreak of war between the United States and Japan posed a personal problem. Being in a neutral country he had two choices. He could go to Japan where his father lived and where he stood to inherit considerable property and money from his father's inventions. He could go back to his native United States where he had no home, no family and no job. He went to the American consulate and asked for permission to return to New York. The consular authorities who had never heard of Japanese Americans were perplexed but after months of waiting he received permission to return.

This was in 1942 when German U-boats lurked in the south Atlantic waters. The ship on which George obtained passage zig-zagged its way up the South American coast. George was kept under surveillance on board on orders from the captain whom he beat consistently at chess. Later after the ship entered the delta of the Mississippi below New Orleans, he was told by the captain that the latter had been given orders to shoot George without question if he had made even one suspicious move.

He left the ship at the river dock and boarded a street car. It was a Jim Crow car. I knew I was back home, he recalls wryly.

During the war George worked for government propaganda services. He became a lapidary and finally opened his own shop. When we met him in 1946 the lapidary business had been depressed by too much competition. He sold the shop some time later.

The last time we heard from George he was in the U.S. Army, en route for occupation duty in Japan.

There are uncomplete novels in his trunk and one of these days George will be back to finish them. Maybe one of them will be published and he will be famous. You might remember the name. George Furiya.

MINORITY WEEK

Judaism University

A University of Judaism, first of its kind in the history of Jewish education, will be developed from classes already meeting in temporary quarters in Los Angeles, according to Dr. Moshe Davis of the Jewish theological seminary of America. The school will be devoted entirely to the study of Jewish subjects and will include a school of education, a graduate school and a school of creative arts.

Arabian Nights

Because a new children's edition of the "Arabian Nights" has been pronounced anti-Semitic by some organizations and individuals, Grosset and Dunlap, publishers, have withdrawn the books from public sale.

Diplomat

The country can pat itself on the back for selection of Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche as head of the U. N. secretariat in Palestine. Dr. Bunche was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of California, was a star guard on three championship varsity basketball teams and holds a doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard.

Dr. Bunche is also a Negro. When that last fact becomes matter of fact and not surprising, we shall really have progressed.

Crime and Discrimination

A direct relation between crime and discrimination is seen in a three-year report recently prepared by R. J. Reynolds, investigator, and released by District Attorney Edmund B. Brown of San Francisco.

An overproportion of Negro crime in the city can be tied directly to the need for mutual adjustment, better housing and more employment opportunities, the report indicates.

While Negroes represent five per cent of the city's population, 12 per cent of the persons arrested in the city, apart from those arrested for drunkenness in 1945 and '46 were Negroes.

The report reveals that the Negro has "less job opportunities, is the most likely to get discharged in layoffs and is usually circumscribed with lack of promotable opportunity."

"Much of their infractions of the law as disturbers of the peace, disruptions in their family life, and fighting amongst themselves, has a definite relation to the overcrowded, deteriorated quarters in which they live and the tendency of real estate firms to rent or sell to them only in certain areas," Mr. Reynolds reports.

He also says: "Negro families in numerous instances are paying extremely high rent for substandard housing and with their job opportunities becoming less, it is easy to see that resort to crime may be one of their reactions."

Whirlwind Finish

It was two years ago that Ada Lois Sipuel, young Negro graduate of the Oklahoma State College for Negroes, made her first attempt to enter the University of Oklahoma law school, only law school in the state. Her credits were in order, she passed all the tests. But the university regents mustered behind the state's segregation laws and said "no."

The case went to the Oklahoma supreme court, where the answer was the same.

Last week, the case got up to the U. S. Supreme court. The justices heard the case, deliberated and wrote their decisions in record time of four days.

She had waited long enough, the justices decided, there would be no further delay. She was to be admitted immediately to the university.

During the hearings the justices administered a verbal hazing to counsel for the state of Oklahoma.

Samples: When Assistant Attorney General Fred Hansen of Oklahoma told the court that the state had a right to give its citizens equal education in separate schools, Justice Jackson said: "A law school for just one student wouldn't be equal. It wouldn't be much of a law school, would it?"

Hansen said the regents would be bound to open the new school promptly but admitted it might take some time. "She might be an old lady by that time," Justice Douglas said.

Community Center Elects Cabinet

CHICAGO — Wacky Wakamatsu will be president of the Ellis community center work campers, it was decided after an election meeting. Chuji Sowa was named vice president, with Grace Sayegusa as secretary and Rei Nakahara as program chairman.

The work campers recently re-decorated the third floor social room, which will be used for education activities as well as a teenage canteen. The group enjoyed a spaghetti feed prepared by Chuji Sowa and Rei Nakahara after decorating the room.

The work campers have laid tentative plans for a Valentine social on Friday, Feb. 13, and a sunrise service on Easter morning.

Dillon Myer Takes State Dept. Post

WASHINGTON, D.C., — Dillon S. Myer, wartime head of the War Relocation Authority and more recently commissioner of the Public Housing Administration, this week took over his new duties as president of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learns.

Mr. Myer served as director of the WRA from June 17, 1942 to June, 1946, when the WRA program was officially terminated. He has served in various posts in Washington since 1934.

Hannah Tani Will Take Part in Interracial Panel

CHICAGO, Ill.—A forthcoming interracial panel on the subject "Social Problems in Mixed Groups," will include Hannah Tani, active member of the Chicago JACL chapter, according to the Midwest regional office.

The panel discussion, sponsored by the Englewood B'nai B'rith young people, will be held on Feb. 4, at the Oir Chogosh Temple at 702 W. Englewood at 7:30 p. m.

Miss Tani is formerly of Los Angeles, and is a graduate of Baker University in Baldwin, Kansas, where she majored in education. She is employed as group education secretary at the Association for Family Living, an educational organization in the field of marriage and family living.

Nurses Complete Training Course

CLEVELAND, O.—Two Cleveland JACLers who have completed their courses in nurses' training at Frances Payne Bolton school of nursing are Mitsue Endow and Kiyoko Sato.

Miss Endow, who graduated several months ago, recently took a position as staff nurse at New York hospital in New York City. Miss Sato, employed at University hospital in Cleveland, will take part in graduation exercises on Feb. 4 when she will be awarded her master in nursing degree.

Both Miss Endow and Miss Sato served as cabinet members in 1946 and 1947. Their homes are at Hood River, Ore., and Sacramento, respectively.

Rev. Kubose to Give Keynote Address at Bussei Conference

SYRACUSE, Utah — The Rev. G. M. Kubose of the Chicago Buddhist church will deliver the keynote address at the 12th annual intermountain Bussei conference Jan. 24-25 at Davis high school.

Rev. Kubose, one of the leading Nisei ministers in the country, is originally from Berkeley, Calif. He is a graduate of the University of California and was a leader in YBA work prior to ordination.

The Syracuse YBA will be the host chapter during the two-day meeting. Opening services will begin 7:30 p. m. on Jan. 24, followed by a conference ball. The second day's events will begin at 10 in the morning and will include services, luncheon, a general meeting, election and installation of officers, a banquet and talent show. Registration will continue throughout both days.

Mike Maruyama, president of the intermountain league, will be general chairman, assisted by the following committeemen: Tommy Yamada, co-chairman; Ko Yamane, general arrangements; Jack Oda, finance; Rose Yagi, publicity; Tak Nakano, services; Jack Oda, conference ball; Helen Yamane, registration; Rose Yagi, program booklet; Yoshiko Yamamoto, luncheon; Rose Oda, conference pictures; Isao Yokomizo, banquet; Jake Koga, toastmaster; and Ted Morinaka, master of ceremonies.

Sam Ishikawa Will Attend New York JACL Function

NEW YORK CITY—Sam Ishikawa, new eastern ADC representative, and Emily Kuwada, secretary, will be guests of the New York JACL at a welcome dinner at the McBurney YMCA, 215 W. 23rd st., on Jan. 28 from 6:30 p.m.

Other guests will be Yurino Starr, past eastern JACL representative, and new officers of the New York chapter.

Professor Roma Gans, educational director at Columbia university and an outstanding speaker, will deliver the main address of the evening.

20-40 Fellowship

FRESNO, Calif.—The 20-40 Fellowship plans an evening of entertainment, games, refreshments and fellowship at the International House, 847 Waterman st., on January 16 at 8 p. m.

Plans for a proposed snow hike on Jan. 25 will be discussed.

Velma Yemoto will be general chairman, with Koko Yemoto, Frank Sakohira and Kiyoko Sanbongi in charge of refreshments. The public is cordially invited.

ADC Official Asks Support For Program

Joe Masaoka Meets With Republican Party Leaders

LOS ANGELES — West Coast ADC Director Joe Grant Masaoka met with John S. Barcome, chairman of the Central Republican committee of Los Angeles county, and McIntyre Farries, campaign manager for Senator William F. Knowland on Jan. 10 in an effort to win support of west coast Republicans for the Issei naturalization bill.

In his conference outlining the historical background of the naturalization laws, Masaoka described the recent national trend to remove all racial restrictions in our traditional laws. He asked that the present naturalization statutes be stripped of their racial barriers to permit extension of this privilege to all aliens legally resident in the United States.

Seek Procedure To Recover Funds From Japanese Bank

SAN FRANCISCO—In response to information on which to base claims for remittances sent to relatives in Japan in September of 1941, the West Coast ADC office last week asked the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., in liquidation under the California State Banking Department, on how to proceed.

According to the case quoted by Masaoka, Kuichi Masaki of Sacramento sent a remittance of \$150 to a relative in Japan in September of 1941 through the San Francisco branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Many others who had reportedly done so recently have received word that the recipients never did receive the transfers of funds.

In the opinion of Maurice C. Sparling, superintendent of banks, of the state of California, in charge of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., San Francisco, in liquidation, it will be necessary for them to reject such claims due to the fact that the transaction went through insofar as the San Francisco office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., is concerned, and, therefore, is not an obligation of this office. Collection should be referred to the head office in Japan, according to Sparling.

People holding this type of obligation may file an APC-IC form with the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 833 Market St., San Francisco, Sparling suggested.

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New York JACL Sets Valentine's Day For Winter Ball

NEW YORK CITY—Dance conscious New Yorkers will do well to remember that Feb. 14, besides being Valentine's day, is the date for the local JACL chapter's winter ball at the Grand st. Boy's Association at 106 West 55th st. Dancing will start at 9 p. m. and end at 1 a. m.

Irving Akahoshi will be dance chairman. Members of his committee include Yuki Takami, Mike Tanaka, Inky Sawahata, Tomo Ogai, Harry Kuwada and Ken Hayashi.

Tickets have been distributed to many members and will sell at \$3.60 per couple and \$2.40 for single admission.

Fresno Group Plans Hospita Visit

FRESNO, Calif. — Members of the Fresno Christian Fellowship will visit patients at the Fresno County General hospital and the Wish-Ah-Wah sanitarium Sunday, Jan. 18. Books donated by the members will be given to the patients.

A fellowship will follow at 7:30 p. m. at the Memorial chapel.

On Feb. 1 the Church of the Brethren will be host to the group at a joint fellowship meeting.

Fred Umade was named social chairman and Dorothy Nagata was named music chairman for the new cabinet at the group's meeting last Sunday.

Teen-age Crusaders

SANGER, Calif.—The Teen-age Crusaders will begin a membership drive Friday, Jan. 16, with recruiting teams sent to Clovis, Sanger and Fresno to contact possible new members.

Fresno JACL Sends Holiday Fruit Gifts

FRESNO, Calif.—As a holiday goodwill project the American Loyalty League of Fresno and their Issei supporters shipped packages of the valley's specialty of glace fruits to representatives in Congress and to prominent individuals and officers of organizations which have been especially helpful in the legislative and educational campaign of the JACL-ADC.

Many letters of appreciation for this thoughtfulness were reported being received by the local chapter. This remembrance project of the Fresno American Loyalty League is similar to the Thanksgiving celery shipments which are sponsored by the Mt. Olympus and Salt Lake City chapters. Other chapters have been reported as considering similar gift packages of their favorite local products during the harvest season.

WEAR IT PROUDLY

By William Shinji Tsuchida

A Japanese American medic recorded his war experiences and impressions in brief, but sharply descriptive letters written to his family. They are published in this book just as he wrote them on Europe's battlefields, describing the people and hundreds of vivid anecdotes. The letters tell little about the war, but they tell a great deal about the nature of an American. \$2.75.

THE SPOILAGE

By Dorothy S. Thomas and Richard Nishimoto

A factual record of the causes and consequences of the evacuation to detention camps of Japanese Americans. The book traces the course of a minority group from law-abiding citizens to people without a legal basis for existence. It shows how they were pushed toward denationalization. Volume I of Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement. \$3.75.

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Masaoka Tells Quakers About ADC Program

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Legislative issues concerning persons of Japanese ancestry, principally those on evacuation claims and naturalization privileges for the Issei, were discussed in detail by Mike Masaoka at the political action seminar of the Friends Committee on National Legislation which was held at the Friends Meeting House here on Jan. 12. The conference was attended by about 50 regional representatives and national officers of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Masaoka, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported, urged leaders of the Friends Committee to "help complete the unfinished business of evacuation," pointing out the great interest which the Friends organization has developed in the welfare of both the Nisei and Issei since the war and especially during the difficult days of the evacuation. He emphasized that material support by such interested groups as the Friends Committee will enhance immeasurably the possibility of early success of the JACL ADC legislative program.

Elect Jack Ozawa Head of Philadelphia JACL Chapter

PHILADELPHIA—Jack Ozawa, former editor of the Penn Notes, Nisei monthly publication in Philadelphia, was elected president of the Philadelphia chapter of the JACL at the recent election meeting.

Mr. Ozawa is an engineer with the Atlantic Refining company.

Gary Oye, was elected vice president, while Mary Doi, group worker at the Philadelphia International Institute, was named treasurer.

Fumi Shitamae, a chemist with the Sharp and Doane company was elected recording secretary, while Marian Tomita, employed at the Women's hospital, is the new corresponding secretary.

Isamu Uyehara, an engineer, and George Sakai, an aeronautical engineer with the Piasacke Aircraft corporation, were named publicity directors.

The official delegate is Hiroshi Uyehara, an electrical engineer at Westinghouse, while the alternate delegate is Tets Iwasaki, an engineer with the Atlantic Refining company.

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Min Iwasaki Wins Singles Sweepstakes In Salt Lake City

A men's sweepstakes and mixed doubles contest substituted for regular team and men's doubles play Thursday, Jan. 15, in the JACL traveling league at the Temple alleys.

Min Iwasaki of the Pagoda team walked off with first place in the men's singles with a 171-184-235 series. He was followed by Sam Matsukawa with a 557 series (182, 188, 188); Choppy Umemoto and George Sakashita, tied with 553; and Larry Tajiri, 535.

Choppy Umemoto of Hibbard Drug teamed with Grace Yonezu of Aoki Produce to take the mixed doubles with a 1035 scratch series. Umemoto carried a 588 series, while Mrs. Yonezu rolled a 447. Second place went to George Doi and Chick Terashima (544 and 420, respectively); third place was won by Doug Ogata and Mari Tobari, who rolled 560 and 396; and Isamu Tanabe and Hime Tobari's 927 series carried fourth place.

Dot Mukai rolled a 463, including a 196 game, the highest woman's series in the mixed doubles.

Regular league play in the JACL Monday night league saw New Sunrise fish market take a three point win from Hibbard Drug, leaders in the league. A 234 game and 545 series by Bert Kikuchi helped the Sunrise team in its surprise win.

Sho Hiraizumi took high scoring honors for the evening as he posted games of 212, 197 and 193 to lead Okada Insurance to a three-point win over Star Coffee shop, 2682 to 2656.

Dawn Noodle also took three points to continue its second place tie with Okada Insurance. For the winners Yuki Dote rolled up a 569 series, while the losers, OK cafe, were led by Sam Matsukawa's 535 series.

Board of Governors Picked for Salt Lake JACL Chapter

Members of the board of governors and new committee chairmen for the Salt Lake City JACL were announced this week by Alice Kasai, executive secretary of the board.

The board will consist of the following: Tom Hoshiyama, Ichiro Doi, George Yoshimoto, Stormy Mitsui, Jeri Tsuyuki, Maki Kaizumi, Bill Honda, Skip Tabata, Tom Morita, Yosh Kojimoto, George Sakashita and Mrs. Kasai.

Committee chairmen were announced as follows: Doris Matsuura, women's auxiliary; Sachi Wada, bulletin; Tak Maruyama, ADC; Jeri Tsuyuki, membership; Tom Hoshiyama, public relations; Alice Kasai, publicity; Maki Kaizumi, bowling; Yosh Kojimoto, basketball; and George Sakashita, veterans.

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WANTED — Part time waitress. Temple Noodle House. Phone 3-0923, Salt Lake City.

WANTED—Oriental couple or family, preferably Japanese desired as tenants on 140-acre farm 18 miles from Washington. Write Mrs. W. E. Von Goetz, 1509 Spring Place, N. W., Washington, D.C., for further particulars or interview.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Matsumoto, Sutter, Calif., a girl on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Taniguchi, Florin, Calif., a girl on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ito a boy on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yamamoto a boy on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tetsuo Saito a boy on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Ishibashi, Lomita, Calif., a boy on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsushi Ishida, Glendale, Calif., a boy on Jan. 9.

To the Rev. and Mrs. Harper Sakau, Clearwater, Calif., a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Aihara a girl on Jan. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Yoshiyama, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Kimoto, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Dec. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fujii, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Zenzo Yoshino a boy on Jan. 4 in Auburn, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Kuniyuki a girl on Jan. 6 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Manabu Fukuda, Clovis, Calif., a girl on Dec. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Kuwamoto a boy on Dec. 28 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reiko Keikoan a boy on Dec. 30 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Shiohita a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barney H. Yasuda a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Furukawa a boy on Jan. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tokio Nakamura, Selma, Calif., on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Noboru Honda, Del Rey, Calif., a boy on Dec. 28.

DEATHS

Hamaichi Yano, 59, on Jan. 2 in Seattle.

Suetaro Ogata, 76, 122 East 2nd East St., Salt Lake City, on Jan. 6.

Masao Kijima on Dec. 30 in Chicago.

Masai Kawaguchi, 65, on Jan. 8 in Los Angeles.

Kukei Hamoka, 69, on Jan. 8 in Fresno, Calif.

Mikiyo Hisadomi Hashimoto (Mrs. Asataro Hashimoto), 55, on Jan. 8 in Deweyville, Utah.

Fred Taro Toyota, 27, 535 South First West St., Salt Lake City, on Jan. 15.

Mrs. Aki Furumura on Jan. 10 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Sadaye Akimoto to Roy Yamana on Dec. 20 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Yuriko Lillian Toki, 22, and Rio Sunahara, 21, in Sacramento.

Michie Nakai and Kumesaburo Kosaka in San Francisco.

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First Recruit for 1948



Jack Ota, Sandy, Utah, the first Nisei recruited for the Army Language school at the Presidio of Monterey in California in 1948, is shown as he was sworn into the army by Major Thomas B. Sessions, executive officer for the recruiting district, on Jan. 6 at Fort Douglas, Utah. Pvt. Ota was processed by Second Lieut. Spady A. Koyama of the Army Language school. Pvt. Ota is taking his basic training at Fort Ord, Calif.

Baptist Churches To Hold Advance

CLEARWATER, Calif.—The annual Baptist leaders' advance will be held Friday, Feb. 13, to Sunday, Feb. 15, at Mar Casa on Balboa island.

Arthur Tsuneishi of the Los Angeles Nisei Baptist church will be general chairman.

The following Baptist churches will be responsible for their respective committees: Los Angeles, program; Garden Grove, banquet; Clearwater, publicity; Pomona, recreation; Torrance, reception and general arrangements; Burbank and Glendale, registration.

Children Enroll for Nursery School

CHICAGO—Children from 5 to 14 years of age are being enrolled for the Ellis community center Sunday school which will officially begin its religious program this Sunday, Jan. 18 from 9:45 a. m. Miss Mary Matsumoto, program director of the center, will take over as the temporary superintendent. A joint worship service is being planned and will break up into smaller class units for the remainder of the hour.

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Engagement

SAN JOSE, Calif.—At a party given by Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Torigoe in San Jose Sunday Mr. and Mrs. H. Date formally announced the engagement of their daughter, Kiyoko, to Mr. Akira Abe. The engaged couple are both active members of the Pine Methodist church in San Francisco.

Present were Mr. and Mrs. B. Torigoe of Watsonville, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Date of Berkeley; Miss Chiyoko Date, Alameda; Mr. Kenji Torigoe, Watsonville; the bride and groom elect, parents of the bride to be and the host and hostess.

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Yellowstone JACL Selects Cabinet

REXBURG, Ida.—Hiroshi Miyasaki was elected president for 1948 at the January meeting of the Yellowstone JACL.

Other members of the new cabinet are Kazuo Sakota, vice-president; Yaeko Miyasaki, secretary; Tom Miura, treasurer; Haruo Yamasaki, official delegate; Mariko Hanami, reporter; Mabel Sakota and John Sakota, social chairmen; and Tom Kusaka, sergeant at arms.

The advisors are Dr. M. F. Rigby and Mrs. H. E. Young.

Nisei Northwest Bowlers Vie in Annual Classics

SEATTLE—The second annual Northwest Nisei bowling classic which will be held on Jan. 17 and 18 at Main Bowl in Seattle is attracting a large list of entries from the whole Northwest area.

Competition is scheduled in team, doubles and singles events.

Nisei Girl Dances At Seattle Affair

SEATTLE—May Tsutsumoto, talented Nisei dancer, was a featured performer in the intermission program at the International Ball sponsored by the Cosmopolitans on Jan. 10 at the YWCA.

Consular representatives of Britain, China, Cuba, France, Italy and Ecuador were among the guests at the affair.

The Cosmopolitans are a group of young adults representing many racial groups, including Chinese, Jewish, Japanese and Negro.

Officers of the group are: Audrey Cockrum, pres.; Wilma Darnell, vice-pres.; Mary Ann Henderson, treas.; Mitsi Uyeta, sec.; and Theo Jonkel, publicity.

National Science Academy Will Continue to Accept Nisei For Research Project in Japan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Academy of Sciences informed the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week that it will continue to accept for some months applications for positions as medical scientists and laboratory technicians for its research project in Japan.

Replying to a recent inquiry of the JACL ADC, the Academy's business manager, G. D. Meid, reported that qualified Nisei physicians (M.D.s), trained in radiology and pediatrics, chemists with advanced training in biochemistry, and medical laboratory technicians are in demand. "For the immediate future our interest lies entirely with those applicants that will have scientific or technical qualifications," he said, adding that the door has been closed to applicants for the position of fiscal and property officer in Japan and possible medical translators in Washington.

Mr. Meid thanked the JACL ADC for its cooperation in publicizing last November the scientific organization's search for qualified Nisei personnel, declaring: "We have been very pleased with the responses that we have received from those who have read the announcements which you have caused to be printed in various papers." He revealed that nearly 50 persons had sent in applications. "In general," he added, "the caliber of the applicants has exceeded our expectations."

Disclosing that a few applicants, after very careful screening, have already been chosen to go to Japan, Mr. Meid said the group of applicants as a whole presented good possibilities and "we have been most pleased with the results. We appreciate very much your efforts in our behalf."

In keeping the door open for qualified Nisei scientists and technicians, he explained that since the project "will go on for several years" it was desirable to have as large a roster of names in these categories as possible. He warned that the Academy may not be able to interview all those who make applications or to give them personal attention for a matter of months or perhaps a year or more. However he assured the Washington office that the organization will acknowledge receipt of application and file the information therein for future needs.

The JACL ADC solicited infor-

Satow to Visit JACL Chapters

Mas Satow, national secretary of the JACL, will leave Salt Lake City Friday, Jan. 23, for a two week tour of chapters in the Pacific southwest district.

His first commitment in the southern area will be in Long Beach on Jan. 24, when he will install 1948 cabinet members of the JACL in that city.

His tentative itinerary, as announced this week, will be as follows:

Guadalupe, Jan. 28; Santa Barbara, Jan. 29; Ventura, Jan. 30; Los Angeles, Jan. 31; Pasadena, Feb. 1; Orange County, Jan. 3; Gardena, Jan. 4; Coachella, Jan. 5; Arizona, Jan. 6; San Diego, Jan. 7; San Fernando, Jan. 8; West Los Angeles and Venice, Jan. 9.

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