

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## ADC Official Believes Senate Bill on "Contraband" Losses May Have Chance This Session

Little possibility for passage of the Judd naturalization bill in the special session of Congress called for July 26 by President Truman was seen by Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL ADC, who was in Salt Lake City this week to confer with other top officials of the organization.

Masaoka declared that other urgent legislative matters to be presented to Congress by the president may prevent consideration of the Judd bill.

## Nisei Girl Will Go to Japan as Missionary

Eunice Noda Plans To Teach at Ferris School in Yokohama

NEW YORK — Miss Eunice Noda, 27, was given her credentials on July 11 as the first Nisei to go to Japan as a missionary from a Protestant church in the United States. Commissioned last May 19 by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, she will represent the First Reformed church of Queens County, New York City.

Miss Noda has agreed to serve three years as missionary-teacher at the Ferris school in Yokohama, the oldest Christian school in Japan. She has a master's degree from Teachers College of Columbia University.

The congregation that will assume her financial support is known as the Community Church of New Gardens, Queens.

A special "recognition service" was held for Miss Noda on July 11 at the Kew Gardens church, of which she recently became a member. The preacher at the service was the Rev. Dr. Luman J. Shafer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, under which Miss Noda will serve in Japan.

She will sail for Japan on Aug. 1 from San Francisco.

Miss Noda was born in Livingston, Calif.

## Olympic Games Eight Years Too Late for Hirose, Nakama

None of Hawaii Nisei Prospects Make U.S. Squad at Tryouts

DETROIT, Mich.—The Olympic games of 1948 came along eight years too late for two of Hawaii's best swimming champions who missed out on their bids to make the U.S. Olympic team in the final tryouts here last week.

Takashi (Halo) Hirose and Bunmei Nakama, who were two of the outstanding American swimmers in 1940 and were certain of places on the Olympic team when the Tokyo Games were called off, reached the finals of the 100-meter free-style and 1500-meter free-style events on July 11 but failed to finish in the top three.

Back in 1940, Hirose, Bunmei Nakama and Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama led Coach Soichi Sakamoto's Alexander House, Maui team from the irrigation ditches of the pineapple plantations to the national AAU championship. Hirose and the Nakama brothers represented the United States in swimming exhibitions in South America and Australia in 1940 in place of the cancelled Tokyo Olympics and set records which still stand south of the equator.

Two years ago Hirose toured Europe and North Africa and defeated Alex Jany, now considered probably the world's top 100-meter free-style stylist.

Eight years is a long time and Hirose and Bunmei Nakama were

not up to their 1940 times in the Olympic tryouts in Detroit last week. They reached the finals of their favorite events, however. Nakama, representing Ohio State University, swam the 1500-meters in 20:28.78, a full minute behind the 19:27.78 time set by sensational young Jimmy McLane, winner of the event. Nakama finished fifth.

Hirose was timed in 2:16.48 in the 200-meters, placing eighth.

Keo Nakama, considered a professional because he has taught swimming at Farrington high school in Honolulu after graduating from Ohio State where he won the National AAU and NCAA titles in the 1500 meters, was unable to compete in the tryouts.

Three other Nisei entrants from Hawaii in the Olympic tryouts also failed to qualify for the Olympic team.

Evelyn Kawamoto reached the finals of the women's 400 meter free-style but finished eighth in 6:04.88.

Robert Kumagai and Herbert Kobayashi failed to qualify in the 1500-meters and in the 100 and 200 meters free-style respectively.

Coach Sakamoto, who won two national championships with his teams from the plantations of Maui, will accompany two Hawaiian swimmers to London as assistant coach of the U.S. squad. His prize protege, Bill Smith, Jr., will enter the 400-meter free-style in London, while Thelma Kalama is a member of the 400-meter free-style relay team.

## Evacuee Family Wins Court Judgment in Death of Father

LOS ANGELES—A former Salinas family last week was awarded a judgment of \$20,000 in the traffic death of Mitsutaro Fujikawa on June 23, 1947 in Los Angeles.

The Fujikawa family was awarded the judgment in their suit against Macario Vasquez, driver, and Peter Murillo, owner of the death car.

The Fujikawa family had just returned from Seabrook Farms, New Jersey two days before the accident. The plaintiffs were Mrs. Rise Fujikawa, the widow, and daughters Sachiye and Mitsuko and son David.

## Masaoka Seeks Suggestions on Evacuee Claims

Will Give Reports On Compensation Law During Coast Trip

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In order to obtain the suggestions of all interested Issei and Nisei on the handling of evacuation claims and to report on the activities of the Washington office, Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, will make a flying visit to several key communities, it was announced this week.

Masaoka is expected to not only report on some of the problems involved in the recently enacted law but also to consult with all interested parties on the most expeditious manner in which these evacuation claims might be processed. The results of his findings will be presented by Edward J. Ennis, special counsel, and Masaoka to the Attorney General as representing the views of the evacuees themselves, the beneficiaries of this JACL sponsored legislation.

Expressing regret that time would not permit him to visit every community where persons of Japanese ancestry reside, Masaoka declared that he hoped that all interested Issei and Nisei in the various areas would be able to attend the public meetings and to contribute their ideas.

The meetings would be open to the public and not confined to JACL ADC members and contributors, Masaoka emphasized, pointing out that the JACL organization has always served the entire group without regard to support or membership.

In order that those who are unable to attend the special meetings will be able to participate in the program, Masaoka expressed the hope that JACL ADC regional representatives would be able to visit other localities where chapters are in existence after his meetings.

Masaoka left July 14 for Salt Lake City. He will leave Salt Lake for San Francisco on the morning of July 17th. Meetings are being planned for him on Saturday and Sunday. San Francisco was selected as the first meeting place because the Northern California area has contributed most to the JACL ADC fund drive during the past three years, the Washington Office of the JACL ADC disclosed.

Masaoka will be in Los Angeles on Monday and Tuesday, July 19th and 20th. He will fly to Denver on Wednesday morning, July 21st. After spending two days there, he will fly to Chicago, meeting with the Mid-west group on Friday and Saturday, July 23rd and 24th. He will leave by Sunday morning plane for Washington on July 25th.

Sam Ishikawa, Eastern Regional Representative, who aided Masaoka in Washington during the final weeks of Congress, will accompany Masaoka to Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. He will remain in the Southwest Office of the JACL ADC.

## First Nisei Files for Hawaii Legislature as Isles' Political Races Slow to Get Under Way

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—The first Nisei to file for a territorial legislative office in the 1948 campaign this fall announced his candidacy this week.

He is Hilo-born Joe Takao Yamauchi, World War II veteran, a public accountant and a tax consultant. He will be a Republican candidate for the house of representatives from the east Hawaii district.

A first-timer in politics, Mr. Yamauchi has tossed his name into the political arena before any of the veteran AJA candidates have.

This has been a slow year for the politicians to declare their intentions—not only the Nisei but all others as well.

Although the elections are only three months away, the prospective candidates have been cautious and waiting for the next fellow to show his hand first.

There is little doubt that the field will be full of runners when campaigning time rolls around and the issues will be many and controversial.

The only Nisei in the territorial senate, Attorney Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, will be a hold-over member so will not need to stand for reelection. The chances are nil that there will be any AJA who will try for a seat in the senate this fall. At any rate, there isn't even talk of such a possibility at this date.

But the house of representatives should be well represented again, as in the 1944 elections, with Nisei office holders. A large list of incumbents among the Nisei politicians will do battle, notwithstanding their slowness in filing nomination papers up to this time.

As usual, the Republican and Democratic parties will put up a sizeable number of Nisei for county offices.

The return of the Nisei public office seekers in 1946 was amazing, considering the fact that every one of them voluntarily withdrew from active politics during the war years, to avoid possible misunderstanding of their aspirations.

Henceforth more and more of their race—particularly the veterans—are being mentioned as potential runners.

Not only as active candidates but as party workers are the Nisei displaying their interest in politics. Many of them serve in high party councils and committees and in the scores of precinct clubs of both parties.

They come from a cross-section of backgrounds—professional men, business leaders, labor union officials, veterans, housewives.

The race question is being submerged in the campaigns and elections. If any appeals to constituents on a nationality basis are made, they are definitely subtle and undercover.

Political observers still remember the time, only a few years ago, when a number of oldtime Chinese candidates were dumped

## Nisei Attorneys Will Attend Meeting on Evacuee Claims

SAN FRANCISCO — Nisei attorneys of Northern and Central California were invited last week to attend a meeting here on July 19 with Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, to discuss procedures and forms for filing claims for evacuation losses.

## Sam Ishikawa Will Make Speaking Tour Of Southwest Area

LOS ANGELES—Sam Ishikawa, new JACL ADC regional representative in the Pacific Southwest area, will make a speaking tour of JACL chapters in Southern California next week.

He will be accompanied by Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, and Eiji Tanabe who recently resigned his JACL-ADC post here.

The Southern California JACL ADC office noted that the following chapters already were on Ishikawa's itinerary, Santa Barbara, July 22; Los Angeles, July 27; Long Beach, July 29, and Santa Maria, July 30.

Ishikawa formerly was the Eastern regional representative of JACL ADC and has been in Washington assisting Mike M. Masaoka in recent weeks.

because the newspaper made much of the "plunking" practice alleged to have been engaged in by Chinese voters. The other voters apparently objected to any one being selective to the point of casting ballots only for candidates of their own race. Anyway, that's how the rumor went.

As the first territorial candidate to file, Joe Takao Yamauchi will probably oppose other Nisei already in office or better known than he in his district. If precedent means anything, he has more than an outside chance as many first-timers among the Nisei have made the grade before, and by astounding margins.

Yamauchi was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley with a B.S. degree in business administration and accounting. His business office is in Hilo, where he is active in civic affairs.

## Amputee Veteran Enters UC To Work for Ph.D. Degree

HONOLULU—An amputee veteran who lost a leg, two fingers and the sight of one eye at Cassino, Italy, more than five years ago, is displaying his mettle today on a school campus.

Still on crutches, Kenneth Kengo Otagaki of Honolulu has enrolled at the University of California and will work for his Ph.D. in animal husbandry for the next two years under a grant from the McNairy Foundation.

The Nisei veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion left for the coast on June 9. Last week his wife, Janet Maruhashi, formerly of Hilo, and their two young daughters flew to Berkeley to join him.

Otagaki received the McNairy award with the backing of University of Hawaii authorities who were impressed with his record.

Kenneth once was prominent in

the 4-H club movement in east Hawaii and was manager of the Cooke ranch on Molokai when he joined the army.

With the 100th battalion, he fought in Italy until Cassino. There a German mortar shell exploded in the middle of his volunteer rescue team. The blast mangled his right leg so badly it had to be amputated, sheared two fingers off his right hand, damaged his eyesight, took part of a rib out of his side, broke a bone in his right arm and covered his body with wounds.

Then followed many months of hospitalization. When he got out, he took postgraduate work in animal husbandry at Iowa State college and received his master's degree in August, 1946.

Back home in Hawaii, he joined the University of Hawaii faculty as junior animal husbandryman.



## Witnesses Accuse Kawakita Of Brutal Acts as Los Angeles Treason Trial in Fourth Week

LOS ANGELES—The government intends to drop two of the 15 overt acts of treason charged against Tomoya Kawakita, wartime interpreter at Japan's infamous camp Oeyama, U. S. Attorney James M. Carter announced on July 16.

Carter said that the government would withdraw the charges that the California-born Japanese served a company producing war materials and that he supervised the work of American prisoners to produce war materials for Japan.

The other 13 acts charge abuses and brutalities against American survivors of Bataan and Corregidor confined at Oeyama.

On June 15 the trial was enlivened by a woman spectator who, Defense Attorney Morris Lavine claimed, was heckling him.

At the request of the court, the woman left. She refused to give newsmen her name, but told them she thought the government already had plenty of evidence against Kawakita. The woman said she was the mother of a World War II veteran.

LOS ANGELES—The parade of government witnesses, testifying to alleged brutalities committed by Tomoya Kawakita while the latter was an interpreter at the Oeyama prison camp in Japan during the war, continued this week as the trial of the California-born Japanese ended its fourth week.

At the beginning of the trial's fourth week, U.S. Attorney James Carter indicated that the government intended to call at least 20 more witnesses against Kawakita who is charged with 15 overt acts of treason and faces the death sentence if he is convicted. Eighteen government witnesses, all but one of whom was a former American prisoner of war at Oeyama, have testified during the first three weeks of the trial.

The testimony of these government witnesses is a recital of brutalities allegedly inflicted by Kawakita against American POWs who were interned at the Oeyama camp and forced to work in a nearby nickel mine.

On July 14 Staff Sgt. Irwin L. Abbott, 52, of Portland, Ore., told the court that American prisoners at Oeyama received their first intimation that the conflict was over from Kawakita. Abbott said that on Aug. 15, 1945 a group of prisoners was summoned back to camp from a rice paddy where they had been working.

"Well, you Americans will be getting fat from now on," Abbott quoted Kawakita as saying. Shortly afterward came the official word that hostilities had ceased.

Thomas J. O'Connor, a navy chief boatswain's mate from Jacksonville, Fla., added to the growing list of cruelties attributed to Kawakita when he testified on July 14 that Kawakita and a group of prison camp officials had knocked him repeatedly into the camp cesspool after the prisoner had been charged with stealing food from a Red Cross storehouse.

Previously, another ex-prisoner, Staff Sergeant James T. Phillips had testified that O'Connor had

been beaten until he went out of his mind temporarily.

Testifying in the courtroom of Federal Judge William C. Mathes, Staff Sergeant John T. Carter said that Kawakita had twice beaten him at the Oeyama camp.

Carter told Judge Mathes that in response to a question from Kawakita on how many planes and ships the Americans had, he replied: "You probably know better than I do."

Carter said Kawakita then hit him on the side of the head.

Later, Carter said, some planes flew overhead and Kawakita asked if he knew whether they were American. Carter said he declared that American planes "have smooth motors and Japanese planes sound like washing machines."

"Whereupon," Carter said, "he hit me over the head and across the back with a piece of bamboo."

Carter added that Kawakita forced two survivors of Bataan to thumb their noses in the direction of the United States as punishment for gathering firewood to warm barracks housing sick Americans.

John L. McCoy, of Riverton, Wyo., the first Canadian army veteran to appear as a witness in the case, said that he first encountered Kawakita when he arrived at the Oeyama railroad station. McCoy, who enlisted in the Winnipeg Grenadiers because he was too young for the U.S. Army, was taken prisoner at Hong Kong. He said Kawakita asked him where he was from and that he said "Los Angeles."

McCoy said Kawakita referred to Los Angeles as "my old stamping grounds."

McCoy testified that he understood some Japanese and had heard Kawakita tell a guard at the nickel mine: "The men are not doing enough work; slap them!"

Like earlier witnesses, McCoy denied under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Morris Lavine that he ever knew a Japanese girl named Mo-Mo of Miyazu (a town near Oeyama) or another girl named Suzuko. Lavine's questions concerned the liberated prisoners' excursions after V-J day.

Master Sgt. David D. Huddle of Denver, Colo., testified that Kawakita smashed his nose with three savage blows when he was caught chewing gum.

Judge Mathes, over defense objections, allowed testimony regarding the incident after again admonishing the jury to consider it only as evidence of the state of mind and intent of the 27-year old defendant.

## Nisei Soldier Hero Honored in Sacramento



SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The flag-draped coffin of Pfc. Torao Hayashi, who died in action in France, was accompanied to its final resting place in East Lawn cemetery, Sacramento, on July 2 by Cpl. Masami Hinoki, army escort from the Oakland army base. A firing squad of seven men acted as the honor guard. Pallbearers were the dead soldier's closest friends and former buddies who served with him in the army.

Lower photo: The flag from Pfc. Hayashi's coffin was presented to the dead soldier's mother by Cpl. Hinoki at the conclusion of reburial rites for the Nisei hero. Sitting to Mrs. Hayashi's right are Kazumi Hayashi, brother of the deceased, and his wife and children. Pfc. Hayashi was killed during the rescue of the "lost battalion" on Oct. 28, 1944. Funeral rites were directed by the Nisei VFW Post 8985.

—Photos by Kenneth Kuroko

## Joe Masaoka, Ikeda to Tour Coast Cities

Will Acquaint Local Groups with Progress Of JACL ADC Program

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Grant Masaoka, west coast director of the JACL ADC, and Kihei Ikeda, vice chairman of the Kikaken Kisei Domei, will make a tour of California cities and Reno during the last two weeks of July to acquaint local communities with the progress of the JACL ADC program.

Subject of their discussions with local groups will be, "What's Behind the News in Washington?"

Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, who was originally scheduled to go on the tour with Masaoka and Ikeda, will not be able to make the trip. It was announced that calling of the special Congressional session on July 26 would keep him occupied with matters of a legislative nature.

He will, however, be in San Francisco on August 1 for the Northern California district council meeting.

Masaoka will also discuss the 1948 convention in Salt Lake City and chapter problems.

Their itinerary will begin in Reno on Saturday, July 17, following which all stops will be in California communities.

Their speaking schedule has been announced as follows:

Reno, July 17, 7:30 p.m.; Alameda, July 18, 2 p.m.; Eastbay, July 19, 7:30 p.m.; San Mateo, July 20, 7:30 p.m.; Sonoma County, July 21, 7:30 p.m.; Marysville, July 22, 7:30 p.m.; Sacra-

## Final Rites Held for Victim of Vanport City Flood Disaster

PORTLAND, Ore. — Last rites were held for Mrs. Izumi Oyama, Vanport City flood victim, on June 29 at the Nichiren church.

More than 500 persons attended the three-hour rites, and over 300 telegrams of condolence from throughout the United States and Japan were delivered to the family of the victim.

Bishop Ishihara of Los Angeles conducted the services with the assistance of Rev. Oda of Seattle, Rev. Kurahashi of Sacramento, and Revs. Arakawa, Kimura and Hirayama of the Portland Nichiren, Henjyoji and Konkonyo churches. The Rev. Francis Hayashi of the Epworth Methodist church was also present.

Mr. G. Hara conducted the services, which included the following speakers: M. Yasui, Mary Minamoto, Mrs. N. Tanida, I. Ikoma, H. Okuda, G. Mihara, G. Niguma, L. Takeoka, T. Tsuboi and Kimi Tambara.

Funeral sermons were delivered by Bishop Ishihara and Rev. Oda. Concluding services were held at

monterey, July 23, 7:30 p.m.; Watsonville, July 24, 2 p.m.; San Jose, July 25, 2 p.m.; Mt. View, July 25, 7:30 p.m.; Stockton, July 26, 7:30 p.m.; Cortez, July 27, 7:30 p.m.; Tulare County, July 28, 7:30 p.m.; Reedley, July 29, 7:30 p.m.; Fresno, July 30, 7:30 p.m.; and Yo-Solano, July 31, 7:30 p.m.

On August 1 Masaoka will attend the San Francisco meeting of the Northern California district council.

the Lincoln Memorial crematorium. Pallbearers included the following JACL members: George Furusho, Kiyoo Yamamoto, Jimmy Mizote, Shig Sakamoto, Akira Makino and Tsuguo Ikeda.

Mrs. Oyama lost her life in the tragic Vanport flood of May 30. Her body was found on June 22 by a cruising telephone company crew when it floated to the surface of the debris-laden waters near her former home.

She was active in the local women's aid society and the Nichiren church. She is survived by her husband, Iwao Oyama, editor of the Oregon Nippo, a daughter Minnie and son Albert.

## Plan Reburial Rites For Nisei Soldier

SELMA, Calif.—Plans are being made here for final reburial rites for Pfc. Masashi Araki of Selma, son of Chaemon Araki, whose remains arrived in the United States recently on the Carroll Victory.

Pfc. Araki's remains are the first of a soldier of Japanese ancestry to be returned from Italy.

The body is expected to arrive in Selma sometime next week.

## Matsumoto's Entry Wins in Model Meet

SAN FRANCISCO—An entry by George Matsumoto, 19, won first place in the cabin class rubber powered event in the senior division of the Northern California championship model plane meet on July 10.

## Honolulu Nisei Veterans Give Plays on Italy, Defeated Japan

HONOLULU — The two Nisei veterans' clubs in Honolulu are producing theater plays this month.

The 442nd Veterans club will offer a war play, "A Sound of Hunting," beginning July 22. It will have the cooperation of the Honolulu Community theater and the direction of John Kneubuhl, Honolulu playwright.

The Club 100—organization of the 100th infantry battalion veterans—closed the Japanese play, "Omoide," over the weekend after eight performances.

"Omoide" was presented in the original Japanese version. Early this year it was staged as "The Defeated" in English by the University of Hawaii theater guild. It was acclaimed as a realistic postwar play of the defeated country, and drew capacity audiences. But only mild success accompanied the showing of the play in Japanese. Its acting and staging were praised but the play did not attract the Issei for whom it was particularly directed.

Attendance did not pick up until the last few nights. One explanation

given was that the Issei stayed away because newspaper notices had described the play as being so realistic, it was depressing. However, later — so this explanation goes—the older Japanese learned that the play, while realistic and depressing — is also inspiring in that it ends on an optimistic note of a new Japan rising out of war ruins.

The 442nd play, "A Sound of Hunting," will be acted by Nisei veterans themselves. It depicts the experiences of a combat squad along the Arno river in Italy.

The players will be acting roles which they played in real life some three years ago.

The original Broadway production has been adapted and the names, localities and slang have been changed to fit the local men with the permission of the author, Harry Brown.

The 442nd and 100th veterans' groups will put proceeds from the productions into their respective building funds, to build clubhouses later. For both it is their first venture into the theater business.



# Naturalization Bill Will Be Pushed in Next Congress

## Rep. Judd Will Continue Fight For Measure to Open Citizen Ranks to Resident Japanese

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the records of the 80th Congress, the Judd immigration and naturalization bill "died in committee." The measure, however, is far from dead. Congress has already been served notice by Representative Walter H. Judd, the dynamic and influential Republican from Minnesota who carried the fight in the House on the JACL-sponsored legislation, that a perfected bill will be reintroduced by him in the 81st session "for the favorable consideration it deserves."

The Issei citizenship measure was unanimously approved by the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization early in June, and undoubtedly would have been furthered had not Congress been forced in the last weeks to back its way wildly toward adjournment. Barring any large turnover in the Subcommittee, which is unlikely, there is every reason to believe that the new Judd bill will be given early consideration by the House next year, almost certainly without hearings.

Last week the naturalization and immigration objectives of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee for Equality in Naturalization were aired in open hearings for the first time by a Senate committee. On July 7, Edward J. Ennis and Robert M. Cullum, chairman and executive secretary of the CEN, and Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC national legislative director, appeared before the professional staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization to submit their case.

On the following day, more testimony in favor of the Judd bill was given before the subcommittee by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The Council has maintained a steadfast position on this issue ever since it expressed outspoken opposition to the passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924. It must be noted that Dr. Van Kirk and his organization have been supporting the JACL ADC fight ever since the program was started and the Council's action last week in the Senate indicates that more help can be expected.

The Senate subcommittee, now engaged in a comprehensive study of the whole immigration and naturalization structure with a view to making changes, was thus afforded an opportunity to familiarize itself with some of the inequities in existing laws. That these men were able to make their recommendations was a noteworthy development in itself.

For it must be remembered that while the Judd legislation had established a substantial record in the House, practically nothing had been done along this line in the Senate where immigration measures usually encounter their greatest difficulties. To be sure, bills have been introduced, but they have been pigeon-holed and forgotten in committee. Even if the measure had been approved by the House, there is grave doubt that there would have been any response in the Senate.

With the JACL ADC's legislative objectives put before the Senate for the first time, the hearings last week may ultimately pave the way for constructive action in the Upper House in the not too distant future. Thus, slowly, step by step, the citizenship fight inches ahead.

That the Judd bill was not made into law undoubtedly has created considerable disappointment among the Issei and those who supported the bill, but it was too much to expect that such a complex and difficult problem as the outright repeal of the whole Oriental immigration structure could be solved in any one session. There were too many questions to dispose of and too many issues which had to be met. That the measure was reported out of the House Judiciary subcommittee is a re-

markable achievement. Nothing should obscure this fact.

The most important fact which must be brought out in any discussion of naturalization legislation is the fact that a solid foundation, embodied in the Judd bill itself, has been laid. The Judd measure, revised and reworked both by Congressional lawmakers and Administration experts, is a result of exhaustive research on Oriental immigration. Through open hearings and in executive session, the House subcommittee has evolved a workable formula within the framework of codes and statutes which comprise the U.S. Nationality Act.

The last bill on this subject submitted by Dr. Judd was H.R. 6809, which solves a highly technical and complex problem. Dr. Judd had introduced three previous bills on this matter in the session just ended and H.R. 6809 represents what its sponsors believe to be a "perfected bill." Besides the bill, a comprehensive printed record covering every detail of the hearings, which should be of great value to the 81st Congress, has been completed. Public interest in this legislation has also grown as is evidenced by encouraging editorial comment in important newspapers of every section of the country. Such is the present status of this major JACL ADC project.

The task of evolving an acceptable and workable immigration and naturalization formula was a formidable one. State and Justice Department officials have privately admitted that it was "the nearest thing to an insoluble problem they knew." The problem was how to approach an equation which would be acceptable to both the executive and legislative branches of our government and yet be consistent with the moral principles it sought to achieve. The matter was complicated because the issue was clouded by the necessity of compromise, not dealing with the problem of naturalization, but in the close tie between the provisions of the nationality and immigration laws.

That a solution was achieved is crowning testimony to the work of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and to its able chairman, Edward J. Ennis, and Robert M. Cullum, the executive secretary who carried the principal burden of operation. The job required of Mr. Cullum required unwavering adherence to principles, comprehension of the issues involved, and the capacity for hard work. The monumental work done is but one manifestation of Mr. Cullum's ability to grapple with the issues and meet them head on.

Perhaps one can best appreciate the magnitude of difficulties faced by Mr. Cullum and his committee by describing some of the problems he had to meet in building up a formula. An act which would erase all the discriminations in our nationality and immigration laws and yet admit per year only a few hundred more persons of Asiatic ancestry who are presently ineligible would produce ramifications which were bound to be unwieldy and dangerous if the problem were not thoroughly handled. For years these ramifications have confounded the experts in our administrative departments and have frightened away our legislators.

In testifying before the House Immigration Subcommittee last April, W. Walton Butterworth, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of

State, told the committee that the importance of the problem of eliminating racial discrimination from U.S. immigration and naturalization laws has "long been appreciated, and also the difficulty of its solution."

He pointed out the problem was complicated by the fact that the countries of North and South America have a nonquota immigration status, so that if racial exclusion were abandoned, a very considerable number of persons of Oriental ancestry would be able to immigrate into the United States from other American states without being subject to quota restrictions.

On the one hand, it was considered essential, for the maintenance of friendly relations with the Americas, to grant to them the right of free or non-quota immigration into the United States; on the other hand, it was considered undesirable to have unrestricted immigration of Orientals.

"To one espousing the simple justice of the proposal of extending equality in naturalization, it comes as a distinct shock," says Mr. Cullum, "to learn that there is no equally simple answer to the question, 'What will this do to immigration?'"

"The American public has thoroughly accepted the doctrine that large numbers of Asiatic peoples cannot be brought easily and quickly into consonance with American life; the headlines would kill not only the lifting of immigration exclusion but the granting of the right of citizenship to those now here. The question, indeed, was one no thoughtful man would approach lightly."

The practical problem in providing realistic support for equality in naturalization was to devise a means of laying down immigration restrictions only in terms of number, while removing the gratuitous insult of a blanket prohibition against race. This was a problem which could be approached in two ways: by enacting legislation to continue exclusion of those at present ineligible to citizenship, or by authorizing quotas with nationality based on ancestry rather than country of birth.

A bill embodying the former approach was submitted in 1945 on behalf of the East Indians. It was superseded by a successful measure which provided an immigration quota as well, very largely because the original bill was considered an affront to India. The second approach was fully developed by Congress in dealing with the immigration of East Indians and Chinese. The direct result of determining nationality by ancestry rather than by country of birth is to charge secondary immigration to the ancestral country. For example, under present law, an immigrant Chinese born in England would be charged to the Chinese quota.

Dr. Judd in introducing his original bill at the request of the CEN and the JACL ADC pointed out to the House he did not wish to change the quota law but merely to extend it. The problem, then, was to extend the Congressional formula derived for the Chinese and apply it to all Asiatic immigrants without creating any new questions, leaving any loose ends lying around, or opening any loopholes.

For, as Representative Ed Gossett, Democrat of Texas, had warned at the same hearings in April, Congress and the committee must be certain that the Judd formula will not do any more than it says, before it will act, "because when you get to dealing with these immigration matters you sometimes do something you do not intend to."

It took several months of consultations with the executive departments and with the lawmakers for Mr. Cullum to develop a satisfactory formula. Snags developed as he got embedded in the legal technicalities in our quota laws and it was Cullum's task to bring facts to bear which would solve these problems. The Judd bill thus represents a realistic attempt to meet the issues in the light of the views of the Government, Congress and the public.

Anyone who has read the Judd bill or studied the printed record

## Predict Japanese Canadians Will Win Right to Vote in British Columbia Next Year

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadians of Japanese origin will be given the right to vote when the 1949 session of the provincial legislature deals with the issue, it was disclosed this week.

For the first time, they will be able to take part in a provincial general election, which is expected within the next 18 months.

This became clear soon after the House of Commons revised the Elections Act and gave the federal vote franchise to

Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry. The federal measure overrides the provincial statutes which in the past have denied electoral rights to Japanese except to those Japanese who have served in the armed forces of Canada.

Until recently, the Canadian government has denied the federal voting privilege to those persons disfranchised by the provinces, but only in the provinces concerned. Last year the opposition of British Columbia members of the House extended the period of denial of the vote for Japanese Canadians, the only racial group now disfranchised.

Early next spring the Canadian government is expected to remove the restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry respecting their place of residence. Since the mass evacuation in 1942, persons of Japanese origin have been unable to live in Canada west of the Cascade mountains. They are unable even to visit the coast without a special police permit, even though Japanese Americans in the Pacific coast states long ago had their prewar privileges restored.

When the Federal authorities in Canada relax these regulations—and Ottawa reports indicate this is now inevitable—the Japanese Canadians will be able to move about the province of British Columbia freely. However, it is not expected they will congregate in the coastal areas as they did before the war, as many former British Columbia Japanese Canadians have now re-established themselves satisfactorily in other parts of Canada.

British Columbia citizens of East Indian and Chinese ancestry were first granted authority to vote in provincial elections at last year's session of the British Columbia legislature, although restrictions were continued against the Japanese group.

It was noted that the Doukhobors, a religious group, are not permitted to vote in British Columbia because they entered Canada on the understanding they would not be called upon to bear arms.

## American Food Gifts Relieve Quake Victims

### Japanese Americans Contribute to Relief Agency for Japan

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—American voluntary gifts of food and clothing have been used for relief of suffering caused by the Fukui earthquake in Japan, LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) announced last week.

Many of the relief goods have been contributed by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The Fukui earthquake area has been visited by Ernest L. Bott, one of the three American representatives of LARA in Japan, who took clothing, milk and other baby foods to the stricken communities.

Cables to the United States from LARA representatives have urged immediate shipment of additional supplies, stating that the need is great and that the milk supply is very low.

LARA, which works in cooperation with the military welfare department and the Japanese government, already has sent more than 6,870, 580 pounds of supplies valued at approximately \$2,000,000 since it began relief operations there.

The following agencies contribute to Japanese relief through LARA: American Friends Service Committee, Inc.; Brethren Service Committee, Inc.; Church World Service, Inc.; Labor League for Human Rights, AFL; Lutheran World Relief, Inc.; Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.; National CIO Community Services Committee; Salvation Army; War Relief Services; National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.; YMCA international committee; and the YWCA, national board.

of the hearings will be impressed with the intelligent approach made to this problem. While the JACL ADC has lent much assistance to the CEN, it is safe to say that were it not for Mr. Cullum and his committee there is doubt that a satisfactory bill could have been written and approved. The Committee for Equality in Naturalization, and particularly, Mr. Cullum, realizes, however, that the way for pushing this legislation was made easier by the efforts of Mike Masaoka, the national legislative director of the JACL ADC, who has seen two major JACL ADC bills through Congress.

The Judd bill represents months of spade work—actual digging into facts. It also represents success on the part of Mr. Cullum to bring the Executive departments to his side on this proposition. The State and Justice Departments have been long cognizant of the problems involved, but it was not until Cullum and his committee determined the issues that the departments were ready to support the legislation. It was an accomplishment of the first magnitude.

Bob Cullum's interest in this legislation has been both academic and personal, a fact which may account for the success he has achieved. Besides convincing the Executive department experts and the hard-headed members of the House immigration subcommittee with a cold and realistic analysis of the problem, he has also impressed all those with whom he has had contacts of his sincerity and interest in the matter. His personal integrity and resourcefulness have also been a source of inspiration to those who have worked with him.

The CEN has virtually been forced to suspend operations until next year because of the

lack of funds. With the suspension, Mr. Cullum has severed his official connections with the organization, but his interest remains. In a farewell letter to CEN supporters he significantly reminded them that his interest in the problem "which concerned me most, remains. I shall feel very badly if I am not called upon for whatever contribution I am able to make when the campaign again gets under way."

There is little doubt that until this legislation is approved that Bob's interest in the JACL ADC campaign will remain as active as ever. He became acquainted with the problem early in the days of the War Relocation Authority when he was appointed WRA regional director in charge of relocation on the eastern seaboard and later in the Great Lakes area. Mr. Cullum also acknowledges that the courage and integrity of former WRA director Dillon Myer as well as his personal acquaintance with Tom Sashihara, an Issei who wanted so badly to become a good American citizen, had much influence on his determination to join the JACL fight for Issei citizenship.

That the elimination of race as a factor in obtaining citizenship will come in due time is a foregone conclusion, according to Mr. Cullum. The CEN, he adds, is also here to stay until the fight has been won. At this point, it might be well to state that the CEN is interested in equality for all groups, not only for the Japanese and that it was on this principle that such a diverse membership was successfully obtained.

Of Dr. Judd with whom he has kept a close liaison, Bob is confident that the Minnesota Congressman's leadership and influence will provide the necessary spark to keep the issue alive.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### CARE Services for Japan

The opening of CARE service to Japan is welcome news for many Nisei and Issei who have long sought a simple and direct method of aiding relatives and friends in Japan.

The great advantage in the use of this service lies in the fact that delivery is made quickly, since the packages are already in Japan, and in the additional fact that delivery is guaranteed. CARE service has already proved a boon in Europe, where millions of individuals have been aided by the supplementary foods provided in these packages. Their distribution in Japan should prove as useful and as beneficial in the building of good will among the people of Japan.

### The Japanese Canadians

The year 1949 may see, at long last, the rewarding of Japanese Canadians with two of their most hard-attained rights—the right of franchise and the right to travel where they please, including within the British Columbia area from which they have been excluded since 1942.

The House of Commons, overriding provincial statutes which have denied the vote to Japanese Canadians (excepting for those who served in the Canadian army) has given the federal vote franchise to these Canadians of Japanese descent.

For many years now, racial prejudice in Canada has dictated the travel limitations of these citizens and limited their participation in civic affairs. The Canadian evacuation of the citizens of Japanese descent extended for many years past the time of military necessity—if we concede that that was a legitimate reason for the evacuation. And the right to vote has always been withheld from these Canadians, who by inclination and by birth were as much of Canada as any citizen of British or French or other ancestry.

The serious psychological effects of discrimination have been brought out clearly by Dr. Forrest E. La Violette, sociologist at McGill university, in his excellent book, "The Canadian Japanese and World War II." Dr. La Violette treats of the neuroses brought about by tension, by internment, by fear and indecision. The consequences of the evacuation were not limited to physical and material things—they created almost irreparable damage to the minds and spirit of thousands.

### Kawakita on Trial

During the coming week, in the fifth week of the trial, the defense for Tomoya Kawakita is expected to present its case to the court. Defense Attorney Morris Lavine already has indicated the line which the defense will follow. Mr. Lavine is expected to plead that Tomoya Kawakita cannot be guilty of treason against the United States because he became a Japanese national after Pearl Harbor and is, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Whatever the validity of the defense claim, it seems to be in contradiction with the fact that Tomoya Kawakita asserted his American citizenship in 1946, although he allegedly falsified the record of his wartime behavior, and was permitted to return to the United States.

The Kawakita case has been in court for four weeks and, although the press in general has given it objective treatment, it has already received more space than the acts of the 33,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who served in the armed forces of the United States during the war. It is an unpleasant truth that the acts of one man accused of treason can achieve wider publicity than the loyal deeds of thousands.

In his conduct of the trial Federal Judge William C. Mathes has indicated his awareness of the fact that the trial can be utilized as a weapon of discrimination against Japanese Americans. There have been overtones of prejudice growing out of the trial as a result of the continual recital of brutalities and atrocities which are an integral part of the government's case against Kawakita. Judge Mathes, has felt it necessary to admonish the jury on several occasions that this is not an "atrocity trial" and that Kawakita is not responsible for the conditions which existed at the Oeyama prison camp where he was employed as an interpreter. The contention of the prosecution is that Kawakita overstepped the bounds of his job as interpreter and took over supervisory capacities in which he administered beatings to the prisoners of war.

Despite overtones of prejudice, particularly in the handling of news of the trial by one sensation-mongering Los Angeles newspaper, the fact remains that the trial has been remarkably free of group bias. This treatment reflects the general public attitude toward Japanese Americans and gives assurance that, despite the few Kawakitas and Tokyo Roses, Americans of Japanese ancestry, as a result of the wartime loyalty of the great majority, have won a secure and permanent place among the people of America.

## MINORITY WEEK

### Quick Decision

Southerners aren't always as slow and easy going as fiction writers would have you think. Down in Richmond, Va., the other day it took an all-white jury only ten minutes to find for a bus company in a suit brought by a Negro woman.

The woman charged she was unlawfully removed from a bus when she refused to move to the rear.

### Cotton

A crying need for Mexican labor in Texas' cotton fields may bring about racial democracy where other measures have failed.

Each year Texas has depended upon a large supply of labor imported from Mexico to pick the state's big cotton crop. But Mexican laborers, and their families, have been plagued by discrimination. Their children were segregated in schools. They could not go to many of the state's movies, restaurants and business houses. Laborers were paid under the white worker's rate.

Last October the government of Mexico stepped in. No equality, no labor, it said in effect. It cut off the labor supply.

This year, Texans have been alerted to the possibility of their entire cotton crop going unharvested unless something is done to insure decent treatment for Mexican workers. Gov. Beauford Jester has moved to eliminate discrimination in schools. Businessmen and farmers have agreed to eliminate discriminatory practices.

At the present time it appears that Mexico may be persuaded to send at least some workers into Texas under the new policies.

### Quote

"Neither major political party has anything special to offer the Negro as a race. They will both promise and not deliver, but this is no cause for bitterness. In the realm of political promises there is no racial prejudice whatever. Both parties break faith equally with Negroes and whites. This leaves the Negro with no alternative except to vote as any other American—on the key political issues of the day. — maintaining peace and prosperity."—Ebony magazine.

### No Doctor in Town

A courageous doctor in Palmer, Tenn., gave up his practice and his clinic last week in protest against race discrimination. The discrimination affected him only indirectly.

Dr. Oscar H. Clements was the only doctor in Palmer (a mining town in Grundy county), a community of some 3,000 persons. Dr. Clements had engaged four Negro bricklayers from Chattanooga to work on his new home. He had been unable to get bricklayers in Palmer.

When the men began work, they were visited by five men who warned them: "We won't even allow Negroes to come into Grundy county, much less work here." The deputy sheriff "investigated" the report but didn't bother to act on it.

So the town of Palmer is today without a doctor.

### Tolerance

"I think it's nauseating that people should think tolerance merits special credit. Why should you get credit for treating people of other races as human beings? To me, it's the same thing as seeing a doorman I used to know and crossing the street to say, 'Hello, how's your wife getting on?' or 'Hello, how's your sore foot?' Just a human feeling to be nice to all people and have them be nice to you. Most of these bigots are nasty even to their own mothers."—Wendy Barrie.

### Benefit Night

CHICAGO — A gala summer carnival will be held by the Adelphons, girls' club, on July 17 at 1128 North Clark street.

A drawing will be held with prizes announced as a radio, camera and pen.

Funds will be used for a tour and picnic to be held for Issei in August. The carnival will feature concessions, dancing and refreshments.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Beyond Political Partisanship

Despite the fact that Congress is coming back to work in the humid, sweltering Washington midsummer, there is little possibility of passage of the Judd equality in naturalization bill, the third and final phase of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's legislative program.

Extensive hearings already have been held on the proposal, the immediate effect of which will be to open the doors of citizenship to approximately 85,000 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and to several thousand other residents of Asiatic origin who are at present ineligible to citizenship. Additional hearings are scheduled on the Pacific coast, once the fountainhead of opposition to Oriental immigration and naturalization.

Proponents of equality in naturalization, led by Rep. Walter Judd of Minnesota, are piloting a quiet but firm course for the measure through the legislative processes of Congress. It is doubtful whether these necessary processes can be completed before the end of the coming special session.

JACL ADC, the National Committee for Equality in Naturalization and other groups and individuals interested in remedial legislation for persons of Japanese ancestry have managed to keep these Japanese American issues outside the area of partisan politics in an extremely partisan year. As a result, congressional support for the evacuee claims, deportation stay and Judd bills has cut across party lines. For example, House support for the evacuee claims measure has ranged all the way from such right wing conservatives as Reps. Frank Fellows of Maine and John Gwynne of Iowa to such Roosevelt New Dealers as Reps. George Miller of California and Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania. Another Democrat from the Keystone state, Frank E. Walter, a veteran of both world wars, has been a strong supporter of the JACL ADC program.

Probably because of the desire to avoid partisan conflict, no organized effort was made by the supporters of the equality in naturalization measure to include it in the platforms of the major political parties. The tactic stems from the desire to avoid having the measure labeled either as a Republican or Democratic measure when it goes before Congress, so that it can be considered on its merits rather than on the basis of its partisan supporters. Such a political tactic was successfully achieved with the evacuee claims and deportation stay bills, although the evacuee bill originated with the Truman administration in the 79th Congress. In the 80th Congress, however, most of the impetus toward its passage was supplied by the work of Mike M. Masaoka and the JACL ADC.

There is no mention of the naturalization bill in the GOP platform. There also is no direct mention in the Democratic platform adopted this week but it is there by indirection in its civil rights section which commends President Truman's civil rights program, one of the ten points of which was the equality in naturalization proposal. It should be noted parenthetically that the only one of the President's ten points to be approved by the 80th Congress was the evacuee claims proposal.

As far as third and fourth parties go, the Norman Thomas Socialists already have adopted the naturalization bill as part of their 1948 plank. The Henry Wallace New Party holds its national convention in Philadelphia next week and Rex Tugwell, head of the platform committee, has invited Japanese Americans to appear before the group.

It has been only during and since the war that the major national parties have taken official cognizance of the Japanese American group. It may be recalled that at the 1944 GOP convention Clare Boothe Luce gave the name of a Nisei soldier as typical of the names of the American war dead. A speaker at the 1948 Democratic convention this week, in urging the adoption of the strong, specific plank on civil rights in the party platform, cited the "Ja-

panese" as one of the groups facing discrimination.

In 1944 and 1945 when the Tamm and Donnelly committees of the California legislature were touring the state and whipping up prejudice against the Japanese American group, the legislature found no dearth of individuals and organizational representatives who were anxious to record their position to Californians of Japanese origin. Three years later the Native Sons of the Golden West, which has white supremacy principles similar to the Ku Klux Klan but enunciates its policies publicly without hoods or violence, remains as the remnant of the California Yellow Peril movement.

Even the Native Sons, however, will have difficulty in opposing the right of naturalization for the Issei, especially those Issei who are the parents of Nisei soldiers. Any such opposition can be based on the standpoint of white supremacy alone. And speaking of the Native Sons, it is to be hoped that now that he is a national political figure, California Earl Warren will repudiate his membership in the Native Sons organization, of which he has been a prominent member in the past. Such membership can only embarrass him in a national political campaign.

Although it has expended most of its organizational fury on the Japanese group in California, the Native Sons have historically opposed the settlement in California of other non-Caucasian groups. In extremist leadership has opposed even the enfranchisement of non-whites. In a recent interview with Joe Grant Masaoka of the JACL ADC, John T. Regan, a leading Native Sons official and the plaintiff in a wartime court case which sought the disfranchisement of Nisei voters, reiterated the Native Sons' traditional opposition to Oriental Americans and to such legislation as the Judd bill.

The Native Sons, once a power in California politics, no longer carry much political weight in California. There was a time when the great majority of California politicians belonged to the Native Sons or paid lip service to the organization. In recent months, however, there have been increasing signs that the Native Sons no longer reflect the majority attitude in California and the Pacific coast. The actions of the Los Angeles and San Francisco boards of supervisors in unanimously passing resolutions calling for the passage of legislation granting naturalization to resident Japanese aliens show the change in public opinion. This change is reflected in the attitudes of the West Coast congressional delegation, all of whom concurred in the evacuee claims and deportation stay bills, the latter measure resulting in a basic change in immigration service policy regarding aliens "ineligible to citizenship."

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly in the Takahashi and Oyama cases, show the feasibility of efforts to restrict residence of Japanese aliens on the basis of their ineligibility to citizenship. These decisions undoubtedly have had the effect of placing any further effort to discriminate against members of this group beyond the pale of public conduct.

One of the major reasons for the success of the JACL ADC's legislative program to date is the general recognition of the fact that it has originated wholly from within the Japanese American group. The Nisei and Issei, through their own organization, have provided the major impetus for this drive for remedial legislation. This drive is primarily one for equal status, but won the support of Americans in every part of the nation.

The equality in naturalization campaign is a vital one for Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as for their parents who are more directly concerned. The citizenship of the Nisei long has been limited, particularly in the ownership and transfer of real property and in various occupational fields, by the ineligibility of their foreign-born parents to citizenship. The passage of the Judd bill will mean the wiping out of the many discriminatory laws now restricting the Issei group which are based on the fact of ineligibility.



# The La Violette Book: Note Differences in Treatment Of Evacuee Groups in United States, Canada During War

THE CANADIAN JAPANESE AND WORLD WAR II, by Forrest E. La Violette. The University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada. \$3.75. 332 pp.

Until the war and the mass evacuation, U. S. Nisei were hardly aware of the fact that there were persons of Japanese descent who lived in Canada and were citizens of that country.

As the evacuation program began to unroll here, however, Japanese Americans became aware that 21,000 Canadian Japanese were undergoing an evacuation experience similar to their own under the duress of World War II.

In "The Canadian Japanese and World War II," Forrest E. La Violette, one time community analyst at the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming, provides the first definitive study of the Japanese Canadians with reference to their own evacuation.

Though comparisons are certain to be unfair, Nisei here will of necessity use their own evacuation experiences as a yardstick in measuring the Canadian counterpart of mass removal and resettlement.

The chapter headings of Dr. La Violette's book suggest the similarities between the Canadian and American evacuations. His titles might have been used to describe this country's mass removal program: Breaking up Little Tokyo, Relocation to Sugar Beet Areas, Eastern Resettlement, Segregation and Repatriation, and the Supreme Court Case.

A study of the book, however, brings into focus not the similarities but the dissimilarities between the two. From beginning to end, there were essential differences in the handling of the evacuees by the governments of Canada and the United States.

The Canadian evacuation began in February, 1942, was completed in October and altogether involved some 21,000 persons. As in the United States, some of the early removals were done with no regard for civil rights or human comfort. Some persons were given twenty-four hours notice, which resulted in a conspicuous loss of property and corresponding loss of confidence in the government.

A few thousand persons went to work in sugar beet projects. A scant thousand were employed on road camps, and others went into independent, self-supporting projects. A few went into internment camps or to the east.

The majority, however, were housed in interior settlements, which corresponded to our own WRA camps, though they were in no way comparable to them.

The government resurrected ghost towns high in the Canadian Rockies for these settlements. Conditions were primitive. One report listed 8 individuals assigned to a room 14 by 15 feet. Most of the houses were built of green lumber, and during the first cold winter, moisture from the lumber froze on the walls.

The evacuees were expected to be self-supporting insofar as possible. If a family had any funds, it was expected to contribute it towards their own support. The welfare department, responsible for scouting out a family's ability to pay, eventually became a sort of spy system in the minds of the evacuees.

A family's "ability to pay," however, was reckoned on terms that undermined the evacuee's confidence and often depleted his total assets. Property of the evacuees was confiscated by the government, and the proceeds allotted toward their maintenance in the evacuee camps. A son living in eastern Canada, if he had a job, could be held responsible for the financial support of his parents in a camp.

There was also a plan of "recovery" under which the government could enter a claim against a person for whom it had paid out maintenance funds if he was discovered later to have had any funds at all.

Eventually a program of repatriation, segregation and resettlement was evolved, but every phase of this program moved with agonizing indecision, unaccountable delays and many violations of right.

The program of eastern resettlement was presented to the evacuees as part of the repatriation (to Japan) program. It was announced that those persons wishing to stay in Canada "should now

reestablish themselves east of the Rockies as best evidence of their intentions to cooperate with the government policy of dispersal." Those persons not accepting resettlement in the east were to be regarded as refusing to cooperate with the government. This thinly veiled threat was hardly greeted with cheers by the evacuees, particularly in view of the fact that persons expressing their desire to go to Japan were given many concessions not offered those desiring to stay in Canada.

Even today loyal Canadians (and there was never any hint of spy activity or sabotage by any single Japanese Canadian) are not allowed to return to the British Columbia area. A recent decree noted that in 1949 they would be given the right to return, but the three-year lag since the end of war with Japan can hardly be laid to anything but political pressure and racial discrimination.

There is significance in the fact that in Canada the prime enemy of the evacuees was the government itself. In the United States there was a general belief that the government, as exemplified in the WRA, was a protective and beneficial authority. The WRA was called upon whenever a relocating evacuee came up against local difficulties. The WRA arranged public and private meetings to smooth the entrance of an evacuee family into a new area. Contrast this with the Canadian government, which early in its resettlement program announced that evacuees would not be sent into any area which objected to them.

The American evacuee considered the WRA an agency from which it could demand help and an agency from which it could get protection.

In Canada, however, the evacuees focussed their hate and fear and disillusionment upon the government.

There were many trespasses of civil rights in the evacuation and resettlement programs. Most of them were due to the fact that the Canadian officials did not recognize that the evacuees were entitled to rights.

An early error was the registration of several thousand males for use as labor in road camps. These men were taken from their families, set to work as road workers at a basic wage of 25 cents per hour, from which deductions for food and maintenance were taken. Married men were also assessed a regular amount to be sent directly to their families. The thoughtless separation of these men from their families and many other unsatisfactory features of the plan eventually led to its abandonment.

There were other errors in judgment, delays and indecision on the part of the government. The interior settlements, for example, made hardly any provision for education of children, a fact which the parents found very difficult to take.

The primitive conditions of the camps and long internment increased the resentment and hostility of the evacuees. Dr. La Violette points out the psychological effects of internment upon these people. Many developed anxiety neuroses, and as the months went by the increased tensions led to personality changes that left permanent effects upon the evacuees. There were numerous sitdown strikes in housing settlements, generally the only kind of protest the settlers could make.

In order to understand the evacuees' perspective, Dr. La Violette says, it should be recalled "that no charge of sabotage, subversive activity, or disloyalty

Bill Hosokawa:

## FROM THE FRYING PAN

Andy Shiga, Nisei Guinea Pig

Denver, Colo.

Andy Shiga, the Nisei conscientious objector, dropped in last week on his way from Philadelphia to Seattle. Andy is traveling leisurely, dropping in on friends and giving a hand with the chores in return for the food he consumes.

The matter of food has been of great interest to Andy ever since he and a number of C.O.s took part in the army's liferaft experiment. For ten days at a time they played guinea pig in testing emergency rations which were cooked up in the form of rock-hard biscuits. They got the equivalent of 900 calories a day, plus 750 cubic centimeters of water—about enough to fill four nickel ice cream cups.

The hunger, Andy recalls, was secondary; it was almost impossible to get his mind off water, or any beverage for that matter. The guinea pigs weren't even allowed to brush their teeth for the entire experiment. Near the end of each experiment period the saliva glands would be so dehydrated it was an ordeal to swallow the biscuits. They were so dry they seemed to steal whatever moisture was left in the body.

Andy also took part in a bedrest experiment in which he and the other guinea pigs were locked up in a cast from the hips down and confined to bed for long periods. This test was designed to find out what happened to the body when it was immobilized. The modern practices of getting patients out of bed two or three days after abdominal operations and childbirth is in part the result of the findings from the bedrest experiments.

Although we don't agree with Andy's pacifist beliefs, we admire his courage. For the last year he's been counsellor and manual arts teacher at a boarding school where most of the pupils are from broken, well-to-do homes.

### The Thumb on the Highway

A Nisei hitch-hiker who has traveled coast to coast three times via the upheld thumb reports

that he usually is more successful at flagging lifts than Caucasians.

"It seems," he says, "that there are a lot of people of good will driving cars. They see my Oriental face and think that I'm having a tough time getting a ride just because I am Oriental. So they stop, and I get a lift. It's happened time and again."

It doesn't take long, he says, for the driver to ask about his passenger's racial extraction. When the Nisei says Japanese American, the drivers usually become extremely apologetic, almost as if they'd unwittingly stumbled on skeletons in someone else's family closet.

### Mike Likes Midget Auto Racing

Our Mike is in love with midget auto racing with all the passion of his young heart. He plays at auto racing all day, and when he tires of that he retires to his work bench where he polishes or repaints his miniature model. Almost all his dinner-table conversation has to do with racing and the comparative merits of the various drivers.

Last Sunday night we were on the grass at City park watching the illuminated fountain shift in form and color as a symphony orchestra played. That fountain, incidentally, is a thing of wonder and beauty, something over which tourists and Denverites alike go into raptures.

Mike watched the changing colors for a while, and then he broke the silence in this manner: "That's a pretty metallic blue in the fountain now. Just the color of Harold Ridle's No. 4 car out at the race track."

Interim garden report: We've had our first beans, peas, turnips and beets. Corn is doing wonderfully. Some tomatoes puny, likewise on the eggplant and peppers. Current hot weather ought to do the whole garden a lot of good. There'll be good eating ahead in repayment for those sweat-drenched hours on the power end of the hoe.

## Nisei Designer of Furniture Featured in Magazine Article

George Nakashima, designer and producer of handmade furniture, is featured in the July issue of Science Illustrated as the master craftsman of the month in an article written by John Corcoran.

Nakashima is an architect turned furniture maker. He received his master's degree in architecture from M.I.T. and a diploma from Fontainebleau. He practiced architecture in America and other countries for 10 years before the war, but during the last ten years he took up furniture making because he felt that architects in America were too highly specialized and too far removed from their tools and materials.

His work is contemporary, but closer to Early American handicraft than to modern machine-moulded plywood, Corcoran says.

All of Nakashima's furniture is of solid wood, largely walnut with light cherry for contrast, which he seasons himself. One of his complaints against furniture factories is that they are not adapted to take advantage of unusual pieces of wood.

Nakashima saves money by buying unseasoned wood, but he also has a year or more to become familiar with every piece of wood in his lumber pile. He can also give exceptional treatment to exceptional grains.

He does not use plywood or veneers except for drawer bottoms or cabinet backing.

"You can do anything with plywood," he says, "but solid wood requires an honest solution of its own problems."

With solid wood the Nisei architect must allow for slight swelling and warping, so he takes great pains to make accurate, flexible joints. He uses, for example, a demountable joint, a traditional Japanese design, and an invisible joint, which falls apart in Chinese style when the pegs are removed.

Most of his hand tools are Japanese. The saw blades are thinner than American blades because they are pulled, rather than pushed. Chisels are hollow-ground on the under side, and the cutting edge is of a tougher steel than the body.

Nakashima prefers American steel because it is more uniform than Japanese, but as an artist he gets an aesthetic pleasure from the beautifully finished, graceful tools of his ancestry.

Nakashima now lives with his family in a house he is building by hand atop a hill near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He built his workshop before he built his home, and he and his family lived in a tent for six months before he finished enough of the house to move in.

The primitive life was fine as far as he was concerned, for his philosophy is to stick close to the soil.

Many photographs taken by the author illustrate the article.

has been made against any of the Japanese.

"Even though a Canadian citizen, he has had to forego his occupation, sell his automobile, store his camera and radio, submit to having his chattels and property sold without consent, and if he did not work, live on his savings up to \$50, the amount held back for repatriation. Furthermore, he has understood that the federal government would like to have him move out of British Columbia, never to return in the foreseeable future. In addition he has been expected to cooperate willingly with the policy of full employment and self-support."

One reason advanced by Dr. La Violette for the Canadian government's handling of its Japanese Canadian wards is that Canada has never had an established program of civil rights or even a concept of civil rights as such.

Most Canadian ideals, he says, were developed in Great Britain centuries ago and provided the foundation for Canadian ideology. But British Columbians have been interested only in protecting and defending these ideals, not in ex-

tending them to incorporate non-Occidentals. There is no integrating creed based upon principles of right of citizenship, he says, to bring together the varied backgrounds of Canadian settlers.

The total significance of evacuation is neither clear nor uniform in either British Columbia or other sections of Canada, Dr. La Violette says. Canadians in the middle and eastern parts of Canada accepted the evacuation as "sensible," as the only thing the government could have done.

He adds, however: "But the handling of the properties and particularly the long delay in the Exchequer court, the long imposition of restrictions on travel and the purchase of homes and farms and businesses in resettlement areas, the handling of the question of loyalty and repatriation, the demand of British Columbia that no Japanese be permitted within the boundaries of that province, thus setting up a ghetto arrangement, and the insistence of Alberta that even though the war is over, the Japanese should be moved again—all of these are shocking."

"When many of the actual de-

## Vagaries

### JACD . . .

The Japanese American Committee for Democracy quietly disbanded in New York two weeks ago after eight years of stormy activity on the progressive side of the political fence. The JACD originally was an organization called the Committee for Protection of Japanese in the Eastern States and was an Issei organization. In Oct., 1941, two months before Pearl Harbor, it was broadened to include Nisei and was rechristened the JACD and adopted an outspoken anti-fascist program . . . Many JACD leaders now are active in the Nisei-for-Wallace organization . . . The JACD's headquarters were on famous 52nd street, the street of swing and bebop, and its quarters were occupied before the war by a Japanese restaurant which was shuttered on Pearl Harbor day. One of the reasons the organization was disbanded was the possibility that the JACD's building would be sold.

### Artists . . .

Yasuo Kuniyoshi recently was awarded the \$250 fifth prize in the national La Tausca art competition for his painting, "This Is My Playground." . . . Also exhibiting in the La Tausca show, now being shown in San Francisco, is Sueo Serisawa of Los Angeles.

### Teacher . . .

Kenji Okuda, who was student head of Oberlin college some years ago, will leave soon to teach economics at the University of Puerto Rico. During the past year Okuda has been on the faculty of Franklin and Marshall college in Pennsylvania . . . Sumio Doi who was victimized by night riders when he returned to his orchard and farm in Placer county, Calif., in 1945 recently turned down an offer of \$50,000 for his current fruit crop.

The current trial of Tomoya Kawakita will cost the government approximately \$500,000. Most of this cost will go toward expenses incurred in transporting and maintaining 50 government witnesses in Los Angeles during the long trial. Five witnesses also were brought from Japan.

tails are learned from direct contact with Japanese evacuees, the tendency of the newly informed citizen is to become more impressed with the significance of evacuation, with the influence of the war at home. All of these things are shocking because they reflect basic social attitudes which have motivated politicians, various kinds of groups, and government servants. They create a mirror image, and many Canadians do not like what they see."—By G.T.



## Attorney Seeks Home For Aged Fresno Issei

FRESNO, Calif.—Tom Okawara, Fresno attorney, this week appealed to leaders of the Japanese American community to provide a home for a 73-year old Issei who has been jailed more than a dozen times during the past two years for vagrancy.

The police charges grew out of the refusal of the Issei to remain in the Fresno County Old Peoples Home where he has been confined because of his destitute status.

On July 9 the Issei was jailed, again on a vagrancy charge. The judge accepted the guilty plea and placed the defendant on probation for six months with the first 59 days in jail.

Okawara said that the Issei could be self-supporting if given a chance and said he would make a good gardener.

## 24th Jubilee

The Salt Lake City JACL will celebrate Utah's Pioneer day, July 24, with a "24th Jubilee" under the direction of Fusaye Odow, chairman.

The celebration will be in the form of a carnival to be held at the YWCA, beginning at 8 p. m.

Attraction of the evening will be a pingpong tournament with Kay Terashima as chairman. Entrance fee will be 25 cents.

Chairmen for other events will be Mrs. Lessie Yamamoto, Mrs. George Yoshimoto and Nobe Miyoshi; bingo; Chiyo Arita, penny pitch; Aiko Nishida and Mae Tsukamoto, hoop throw; Amy Doi and Grace Iida, refreshments.

All events will be handled through tickets. Ben Terashima will be in charge of the ticket booth.

## Engagement

BERKELEY, Calif. — Mr. and Mrs. Senzo Yamaguchi of Berkeley announced the engagement of their daughter, Kazuye Kay, to Bob Fukunaga of San Francisco at a dinner June 12 at the Souchuro restaurant in San Francisco.

## Professional Notices

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## CARE Packages Now Ready For Distribution to Japanese

NEW YORK CITY—CARE food packages, especially prepared for the Japanese diet, are now ready for distribution in Japan.

The announcement was made simultaneously this week by Brigadier General F. Sams in Tokyo and by Paul Comly French, executive director of CARE, in New York.

Extension of CARE service to Japan was made at the request of General Douglas MacArthur, it was announced.

The Japanese CARE package will contain items most necessary and acceptable in Japan, and has been designed by leading nutritionists. Ten thousand of these packages are now in Japan, ready for distribution to beneficiaries.

Complete cost of the parcel, including guaranteed delivery, is ten dollars.

The package, which weighs 29 pounds gross and contains 23 pounds net of food, includes flour, rice, kidney beans, miso, shoyu, vegetable oil, beef in natural juices, canned fish, apricots, raisins, egg powder, chocolate, cocoa, milk powder, sugar, salt, soup concentrate, soap and wash cloth.

Deliveries to individuals will be accomplished through Japan's domestic parcel post service, each package registered and insured by CARE.

Mr. French explained that CARE is the only registered agency through which individuals in this country can send supplementary food to designated relatives and friends in Japan. All other relief agencies serving the country distribute supplies through LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) which determines the groups and institutions to receive them.

CARE will not attempt a broad, general relief program in Japan, Mr. French said, but will provide a nonprofit and guaranteed channel through which individuals and groups here can assist their relatives, friends, and designated groups.

CARE's operation in Japan is made possible by a license from SCAP, it was made clear in General Sam's announcement from Tokyo. This license enables CARE to bring its packages into Japan ration free and duty free.

Edward B. Peacock, American chairman of LARA, said that LARA "is pleased to learn that CARE is now extending its service to Japan. The needs in Japan are great, and we welcome the CARE operation and hope that its program will be fully as successful in Japan as it has been in Europe."

Mr. Peacock noted that it is "physically impossible" for Japan to produce enough food to feed herself. The problem, he said, has been made even more serious by the return of six million repatriates from China, Manchuria, Korea, Formosa and southeast Asia.

"Not until Japanese industries have been sufficiently rebuilt to enable Japan to export manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials and food will this complicated problem approach solution," he said.

Mr. Peacock pointed to the aid given the Japanese people by LARA and parcel post packages, saying that such aid is "planting new life and hope in the hearts of many Japanese."

"The services of CARE," he said, "will make it possible for more needy Japanese to receive aid, and for more Americans to demonstrate a spirit of brotherhood and democratic good will."

He explained that the vast majority of needy people in Japan will not receive individual packages and can only be assisted through a general relief program. LARA must continue to do all in its power to handle this general relief job, he said, and it is essential that the support it now receives be continued in full.

Food for CARE packages is bought in bulk on the American wholesale market. It is packed in heavy duty cartons at its American storehouses and shipped abroad in quantity. The parcels are stored in warehouses abroad, awaiting orders from American donors, and delivered locally from these warehouses. Bulk deliveries of CARE packages in Japan, such as deliveries to institutions, orphanages and hospitals will be made by rail or truck.

Information on CARE service to Japan is available at CARE offices in major cities throughout the country or may be obtained by addressing CARE, New York, or CARE, Los Angeles. Correspondence may be sent in Romaji (English) or in Kanji (Japanese characters.)

## Nisei Post Leads VFW Bowl League

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—With a record of 17 wins and 7 losses, the Nisei Post 8985, VFW, leads the VFW bowling league.

Post 4138 and 8750 are tied for second place with 14 wins and 10 losses.

The Nisei post team is composed of L. Takai, Sam Okamoto, Rye Keikoan, K. Nakashima, C. Hamai and Keiji Oshima.

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PC—Jly. 17



Announcement that CARE packages, especially prepared for the Japanese diet, are now available for distribution in Japan was made this week in New York City.

Above is shown the Japanese CARE package, which includes such staples as rice, soy sauce, miso, sugar, salt, fish and beef.

The cost is \$10 per package and includes guaranteed delivery. Ten thousand packages are already in storehouses in Japan and will be delivered directly to recipients designated by donors in this country.

## Seeks Uncle

The JACL has received an inquiry from Osamu Kurose of Tokyo, who seeks information on the present whereabouts of his uncle, Hyoda (or Hyota) Kurose, who is believed to have been a resident of Utah at one time.

Kurose describes his uncle as being about 62 or 63 years of age. He is married and believed to have several children. He formerly lived in Ehime-ken, Shuso-gun, Tanomura, Kawane 177.

Information should be sent to Osamu Kurose, 502 Shimomurukocha, Ota ward, Tokyo, Japan, or directly to the JACL, 413 Beason bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

## Picnic

CHICAGO — An all-day church picnic is being planned by the Ellis community center for Sunday, July 18, at the Indiana sand dunes. The entire Sunday school, families and the congregation will charter two buses for the trip.

## Honolulu Wedding

HONOLULU, T.H.—Miss Minnie Yamauchi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takao Yamauchi of Honolulu, will wed Lawrence Nakatsuka on Aug. 5 at the Church of the Crossroads.

Mr. Nakatsuka is a member of the editorial staff of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

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# PC SPORTS

## Cover Olympics

Johnny Tsukano and Robert Iwamoto, two Hawaiian swimmers who served with the 442nd Central Postal Directory in Italy, are going to London to cover the Olympic Games for Hawaiian newspapers. Tsukano, who studied journalism at Iowa State, will report for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, while Iwamoto will send reports to the Hawaii Times. They are now en route to London. Tsukano and Iwamoto rate among the best free-style swimmers in Hawaii. Because of the fact that none of Hawaii's entries in the Olympic try-outs at Detroit last week made the U.S. squad, Tsukano and Iwamoto probably will be the only Nisei swimmers at London, although they will attend the events as members of the Fourth Estate.

## Public Links

Following in the steps of Toyo Shirai, Hawaii's only golf pro of Japanese ancestry, who made a good showing in the first round of the U.S. open at Los Angeles recently, Sadaji Kinoshita of Hawaii is entered in the U.S. Public Links golf championships which start on July 19 at Atlanta, Ga. Kinoshita made the two-man Hawaiian team when he carded a 143, one over par, in the Hawaiian

## Masaoka to Discuss Claims Procedure At Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO—Procedural problems of the evacuation claims measure will be discussed by Mike Masaoka, director of the JACL ADC, at a public meeting to be held at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland, on July 23 at 8 p. m.

He will talk on problems of filing and handling claims as well as other matters which have come to the fore since passage by Congress of the evacuee claims bill.

The public is invited to attend.

playoffs to take second place behind Charley Makaiwa, Hawaiian public links champion.

## Naumu to Dons

The second football player of Japanese ancestry to sign a pro grid contract in the All-American Football Conference is USC's Johnny Naumu who inked his papers with the Los Angeles Dons this week. Naumu will play on the same team with another famous Hawaiian, Herman Wedemeyer. Naumu, who is of Japanese and Hawaiian parentage, came into prominence with the Trojans in 1946 when his broken field running was a feature of the games with Washington and Stanford. In 1947 Naumu was a first string halfback until the Ohio State game in which he broke his arm. One of the most popular of the Trojan players, he captained the USC team against Ohio State. He is a physical education major. Naumu reported to the Dons' training camp in Ventura on July 14.

Another famous Hawaiian grizzer, Wally Yonamine, was scheduled to report to the San Francisco 49ers camp at San Mateo this week. Yonamine played with the 49ers last year and hopes to get a bigger share of the backfield duties this year and a chance to display the triple threat qualities which made him one of the greatest players in Hawaii where he is ranked as an equal of the great Wedemeyer. The Honolulu Warriors of the Pacific Coast conference would like to get Yonamine if the 49ers will spare the Nisei star. Yonamine's departure for mainland training will be a blow to the Honolulu Athletics of the Hawaii League. Playing centerfield, Yonamine has been a key player for the Athletics and has hit well above the .300 mark.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Honda a girl, Jo Ann Honda, on July 6 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Toshihiro Tagami a girl on June 28 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikazu R. Kumagai a boy on June 30 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nehira a girl on June 23 in Richmond, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sumio Yoshii a girl on July 2 in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Yamagami a boy on July 3 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nunotani a girl, Pamela Gail, on June 25 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Matsui a girl, Kathleen Shinobu, on June 15 in Alameda, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sakai a boy, Walter, on July 4 in San Mateo, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito a boy on July 8 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kichiyei H. Hirakawa a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Umetani a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akito Fujimoto a girl, Fern Nanae, on July 7 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Kanehiro a boy, Calvin, Jr., on July 5 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Takagi a boy on July 1 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hosoda, St. Anthony, Idaho, a girl on June 9 in Blackfoot.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sagara a boy on July 5 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Morey a boy on July 5 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sakae Mori a boy on July 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Hattori on June 3 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Fujioka a girl on July 10 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Sano a boy, Edwin Wesley, on July 11 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nakaoki, Gardena, Calif., a girl on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Chikami a girl on June 29 in Clearwater, Calif.

### DEATHS

Ichiro Gota, 69, on June 29 in Monterey, Calif.

Mrs. Ine Morishita, 67, on July 10 in San Francisco.

Mary Taira, 20, on July 4 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Nobutaro Wada on July 1 in Suisun, Calif.

Yoshiye Tsubota, 20, on July 7 in Fresno.

Inezo Fukagawa, 57, on July 8 in Hanford, Calif.

Tomori Kubota, 32, on July 10 in San Francisco.

Koroku Ikeda, 72, on July 4 in Richmond, Calif.

Kametaro Yamasaki, 74, of Lodi on July 7 in Murphys, Calif.

Shichijuro Sato, 60, of Carnation, Wash., on July 8 in Seattle.

George Sakanashi, Rexburg, Idaho, on May 31.

Sasaichi Watanabe on July 10 in

## Golf Group Sets July Tournament

CHICAGO — The July monthly tournament of the Midwest Golf Association will be held July 18 at the Bunker Hill course. Tee-off time will be 11:30 a. m.

Results of the second anniversary tournament, held last month, were announced recently as follows:

Championship flight: Brush Arai, 83 (16)—67; Harry Sakamoto, 79 (10) 69; Harry Tanaka, 86 (16) 70; Y. Miyamoto, 87 (14) 73; Mart Iriye, 86 (12) 74; and Mo Domoto, 86 (11) 75.

Top three winners in A flight and B flight were as follows: A flight: Tom Shiu, 92 (25) 67; Dr. R. M. Sakada, 91 (23) 68; and K. Ikenaka and Bob Tarumoto, tied, 96 (25) 71. B flight: S. Nakamura, 95 (30) 65; J. Nakanishi, 96 (30) 66; and S. Nakata, 99 (30) 69.

## Engagement

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. Y. Sakuma of Seattle announce the engagement of their daughter, Misao, to Sachio Ikeda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Umejiro Ikeda of Spokane.

A fall wedding is planned.

Oxnard, Calif.

Yoshio Hayami in Seattle.

Mrs. Toku Yamada in Seattle.

### WEDDINGS

Mari Okazaki, San Francisco, to Frederic Elston Fertig, West Los Angeles, on June 21 in Santa Fe, N. M.

Emiko Kohigashi to Tsutomu Harada on July 11 in Los Angeles.

Yoshimi Kaki and Kikuo Uyeji on June 26 in Los Angeles.

Esuko Nagasaki and Katsushita on July 3 in Los Angeles.

Yo Nakamura and Ted Mirikitani on July 14 in Chicago.

Michi Nishimura to Sus Hirota on June 12 in Minneapolis, Minn.

Jane Yukiko Hara to Mutsuo Shintani on July 11 in Los Angeles.

Suzie Shizue Matsui to Eugene Isamu Kobata on July 11 in Los Angeles.

Alyce Muraoka of Stockton to Mitsuru Yoshimoto on July 3 in Little Rock, Ark.

Sakaye Akemoto to Yutaka Mikawa on July 4 in Los Angeles.

## JACL Cooking Class To Prepare Lunches For Community Picnic

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland JACL cooking class will prepare lunches for a community outing to be held either the last Sunday in July or the first Sunday in August.

Lessons on July 12 and 14 were devoted to preparation of lunch foods.

Cooking classes began on May 17. Local Issei professionals have donated their services in teaching the twice weekly classes.

## Saburo Kido Opens Los Angeles Office

LOS ANGELES—Saburo Kido, Los Angeles attorney, this week announced the opening of his offices for the general practice of law in Suite 217, Miyako Hotel building, 258 East First street.

Mr. Kido has practiced law for more than 20 years in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Until recently he was associated with the law firm of Wirin, Kido, Okrand and Chuman.

## Midsummer Dance

CHICAGO — The Chicago Zen YBA will sponsor a midsummer third anniversary dance Saturday, July 31, from 8:30 p.m. at the Lawson YMCA.

Jimmy Hashimoto and his orchestra will be featured with a special program by talented girl vocalists.

Admission will be \$2.50 per couple.

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## Roy Higa Declared Blameless As State Holds Investigation Into Ring Death of Opponent

STOCKTON, Calif.—A full investigation of the death of Joe Berje, 27-year old Filipino featherweight, on July 8 in a bout with Roy Shigemasa Higa, Honolulu Nisei, was launched this week by the California State Athletic Commission.

Death was the uninvited guest at ringside as Higa, who has been touted as an outstanding contender for Manuel Ortiz's world's bantamweight crown, met Berje, known as "Little Joe" in the main event at Stockton Civic Auditorium.

Officials declared Higa was blameless and the Nisei boxer was not held after the investigation.

Higa had impressed boxing experts in his first three mainland bouts in Stockton, San Francisco and Sacramento and his match with Little Joe was considered as an important one in his quest of the bantamweight title.

Higa and Berje entered the ring with six-ounce gloves, as prescribed by the State Athletic Commission, with Berje weighing 124 pounds and Higa scaling 119.

Up to the eighth round, when the bout was stopped and Higa awarded a technical knockout, the bout was going in Higa's favor, with the exception of the third and fourth rounds, but the Nisei was bothered by a cut over the eye.

Referee Harry Atwood examined Higa's injury between rounds, but decided that it was not sufficiently severe to warrant stopping the fight.

In the eighth, things happened fast.

Berje, who had gone down for a no-count in the sixth, suddenly seemed to develop rubbery legs following blows to the side of his head. He went down for a no-count knockdown early in the round and took a three-count later on. Finally, he was down for a count of eight, most of which he took on one knee.

When Berje arose to continue the match, Atwood decided he was too dazed to proceed and motioned him to his corner and declared Higa to be a winner by a technical knockout. The round had lasted 2 minutes and 13 seconds.

Harry Fine of Oakland, Berje's manager and his chief second, Al Avila, were endeavoring to remove the fighter's gloves in his corner when Berje collapsed and an ambulance was called to take him to Dameron Hospital.

Berje never came out of the coma and died at 7:45 a. m. on the next morning, July 9.

Investigations by the police department and Assistant District Attorney Bradford M. Crittenden began shortly after Berje was taken to the hospital. All principals agreed when questioned that they had no inkling that Berje was in serious condition.

Higa said that he thought Little Joe was not seriously hurt "because he came back again and fought hard after the first two knockdowns in the eighth round."

Referee Atwood's statement was similar, but added: "He took some hard blows to the body and I thought he was out of wind."

Police Lieut. Jack O'Keefe reported that the gloves, ringposts and other paraphernalia were examined and found to be in good condition.

Matchmaker Jack Griffin said Berje had been in training for nearly a month for the match and apparently was in good condition when he was examined by Dr. Alexander Barron at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the bout. A second physical examination in the dressing room before the men entered the ring brought out no physical deficiencies.

Chief Inspector Don Shields of the State Athletic Commission was present to see that the program was conducted according to regulations.

"Little Joe," as Berje was known in the ring, was a boxing veteran having fought in California under

## Jubilee Notes

SAN FRANCISCO — A moonlight cruise leaving from Fisherman's wharf will be one of the features of the Buddhist Golden Jubilee in August.

The trip will be made by chartered boat.

A moonlight dance will be held on deck and facilities of a restaurant and bar will be made available.

The trip will begin at 8 p.m. Monday, August 23. Cost will be \$2.25 per person. Reservations must be made through Nike Noguchi, 1881 Pine st., San Francisco.

Three events scheduled for the jubilee celebration have been cancelled. They are the poster contest, ping pong tournament and the Japanese lecture.

On August 29 at 2 p. m. the jubilee will feature a nationwide oratorical contest.

Each district is expected to hold an elimination and send its representative to the national competition.

The subject will be "Buddhism—USA." The contest will be managed by June Nakayama and Mike Iwatsubo.

## Sato Wins Three Net Matches in Tourney

LOS ANGELES—Jim Sato, who reached the finals of the Long Beach Municipal championships recently, defeated his first three opponents in the 22nd annual Los Angeles Public Courts tennis championships at Griffith Park last week.

He defeated W. Weatherhill, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, and J. Witt, 6-8, 6-1, 7-5, on July 11. His first round victory was over A. Otis.

Sato's fourth round match will be played on July 17.

the name of "Black Joe" before World War II. His last previous fight had been in Stockton against Ozzie Bigge, whom he defeated with a one-round knockout.

During the war Berje served in the Merchant Marines and later visited relatives in the Philippine Islands. He has no known relatives in the United States. His funeral expenses this week were paid by the California Boxing and Wrestling Welfare association, which has a fund for that purpose.

The coroner's report stated that Berje died of contusions of the brain and hemorrhage.

Assistant District Attorney Crittenden said that no charges will be filed from his office.

Higa arrived on the mainland recently with his manager, Sad Sam Ichinose of Honolulu, and appeared for the first time on the same card with Dado Marino, flyweight contender managed by Ichinose.

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## Former Ambassador Speaks for Japan Relief in Hawaii

HONOLULU — Kensuke Horinouchi, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, arrived on July 11 en route home to Japan after attending the 10th world assembly of the Moral Re-armament Movement in Los Angeles.

While here he is to visit the other islands on a speaking tour on behalf of relief for Japan. He is chairman of the national advisory board of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. His tour here is sponsored by the local Japan relief committee.

He is to leave Thursday noon (July 15) for Japan. He will be joined by one of the 10 members of the Japan delegation to the moral rearmament conference, Mr. Tsuruhara of the Bank of Japan, who will arrive that day from the west coast.

Other members of the conference party are headed for Europe to attend more conferences at the invitation of the moral rearmament movement.

## Correction

Haruo Murakoshi, who was reported as receiving his master's degree recently from the University of Minnesota, was actually awarded his Ph. D. in plant pathology.

He is now assistant plant pathologist at the University of Hawaii, doing research in fruit and vegetable diseases in connection with the commercial production of such crops in the Hawaiian islands.

He received his bachelor's degree at the University of California in Berkeley and his master's at the University of North Carolina.

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## Three Nisei Win Places on Olympic Team

Three Entries from Hawaii Leave for Games in London

NEW YORK — Three Japanese American weight-lifters from Hawaii, the only Nisei to qualify for berths on the American Olympic team, sailed with other team members on July 14 on the S. S. America for the Olympic Games in London.

The Nisei, Emerick Ishikawa, Richard Tomita and Harold Sakata, qualified at the final Olympic trials held at the Hotel Riverside Plaza on July 9.

Ishikawa, former National AAU champion in the 132-pound division, won first place in his class with a total lift of 678 pounds. Tomita was second with 672½ pounds.

Sakata finished second to Stan Stanczek with a mark of 848½ pounds.

The Olympic weightlifting finals will be held in Express Hall, London, from Aug. 11 to 13.

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