



Kawakita Case Goes to Jury As Defense Rests in Ninth Week of L. A. Treason Trial

Defendant Categorically Denies Charges Of 13 Overt Acts; Tells of Renouncing American Nationality During World War II

LOS ANGELES—Federal Judge William C. Mathes on Aug. 12 denied a dismissal motion entered by the defense in the trial of Tomoya Kawakita and set final arguments for Monday, Aug. 16. Defense Attorney Morris Lavine argued that the defense had proved Kawakita a Japanese citizen; that his acts were not treasonable because they did not give aid and comfort to the Japanese government; and that his client had been denied the right of a speedy trial.

LOS ANGELES—The defense for Tomoya Kawakita, California-born Japanese charged with 13 overt acts against the United States while acting as an interpreter at the Oeyama prisoner of war camp in Japan from 1943 to 1945, rested on Aug. 12. The defense, led by Attorney Morris Lavine, concluded its arguments after Kawakita had testified for two days on the stand in his own defense.

The 27-year old defendant, who returned to the United States in 1946 after spending the war years in Japan, categorically denied the many charges of beating American war prisoners which had been made against him by American servicemen who had been held at Oeyama camp.

Testifying on the stand, Kawakita told Federal Judge William C. Mathes and the jury that, although he took the oath of allegiance to the United States when he entered Japan as a student in 1939, he did not owe any loyalty to the land of his birth from 1943 to 1945 when he was employed by the Japanese government as a civilian interpreter. He said that during those years he considered himself a Japanese citizen. He said that his uncle in Tokyo had registered him as a Japanese national and that he no longer was an American.

The question of whether Kawakita could thus renounce his citizenship formed the basis of the closing rebuttal arguments on Aug. 12 before Judge Mathes.

Kawakita was arrested on June 6, 1947, nearly a year after he had returned to the United States. He testified that he was "in great fear" when FBI agents arrested him but denied he had told any of the agents "I had it coming to me" after being informed he was charged with treason.

The jury consists of three men and nine women, one of whom is of Japanese ancestry.

Appearing on the stand for the first time as the trial entered its ninth week on Aug. 10, Kawakita told the jury that he considered himself a Japanese national during his wartime service as a prison camp interpreter.

He declared, however, that he turned down a lieutenant's commission in the Japanese army because he did not wish to fight against the United States. He also said he begged to be transferred from his interpreter's job when American survivors of the Bataan and Corregidor arrived at the Oeyama camp where Canadian and British prisoners had been held.

Kawakita admitted slapping one American prisoner, Marcus Rael, after he said he heard the New Mexico National Guardsman call him an obscene name in Spanish.

Under questioning of Attorney Lavine, Kawakita categorically denied the brutalities itemized in the 13-count indictment. He said that he had been instructed by the camp commander, Lieut. Kozaku Hazama, "to act in a stern, military manner and to interpret orders to the prisoners-of-war in a stern, clear, military voice just as a Japanese officer would speak to his subordinates." He said Hazama had warned him against any fraternization with the Americans would be regarded with suspicion and severely punished.

Kawakita related highlights of his boyhood in Calexico and told of going to Japan in 1939 with his father. He said he remained there to attend Meiji University and was registered as an alien, a United States citizen, with the Tokyo police until March, 1943, when a policeman took him down to the

Mejuro station in Tokyo and demanded he declare his allegiance.

"The policeman said, 'You must decide whether to be an alien or a Japanese because at the present time one owes allegiance to the country in which he is residing,'" Kawakita said.

"I asked him what I must do to declare my Japanese nationality and he said to have my name entered in the family Koseki (register)," the defendant added. He said he had his uncle do this and thereafter he gave Japan as his official residence and was regarded as Japanese.

In 1946 he went to the United States Consulate in Yokohama to try to "reinstate" his American citizenship so he could continue his schooling here, Kawakita related. He said he told a consular clerk that he had lost his American nationality through registering in the Koseki but, he testified, was advised this made no difference, that his application would be investigated by the Army Counterintelligence Corps.

The defense introduced as evidence a notation signed by Foreign Service Officer Meredith Weatherby on Kawakita's passport application:

"In the opinion of this office he (Kawakita) has not actively collaborated with the enemy nor engaged in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States beyond the minimum necessary to earn a livelihood. A check of the records of the U. S. Army CIC in Japan reveals no adverse information concerning him."

Kawakita told the jury he voluntarily took Japanese military training during his two years at Meiji University, which entitled him to go to officers' training school and receive an army commission.

"Did you take that opportunity?" Lavine asked.

"No," Kawakita replied. "I did not want to fight against the United States and I had friends that I had associated with in high school."

After American prisoners arrived at Oeyama and his request for a transfer was refused, Kawakita declared he did what he could to intercede for them. He denied ever giving orders on his own initiative or imposing punishment on any POW.

Kawakita said he knew the prisoners only by number, except for Sgt. Ralph W. Montgomery, the ranking U.S. noncom; Capt. Lemoyne Bleich, medical officer, and Rael. But he said he carried one injured American on his back to the Japanese hospital at the mine and took other POWs to get medical and dental care on several occasions.

He testified that the "wooden sword" which prosecution witnesses had testified he had laid across their backs was a cane he carried to keep from slipping in the mud. He denied ever using it to beat any prisoner.

On Jan. 1, 1945, when he is charged in the indictment with striking Einar A. Latvala, a mortally ill marine, he never left

(Continued on page 6).

Prof. Asakawa, Yale Professor, Dies in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. Kan'ichi Asakawa, professor emeritus of history at Yale University, died on Aug. 10 of illness.

Prof. Asakawa, one of the first persons of Japanese ancestry to become an American professor, retired in 1942 after 36 years on the Yale faculty.

Child of Nisei Leader Drowns in Idaho Lake

Speedboat Overtakes On Payette Lake; Father, Sister Saved

ONTARIO, Ore.—Thomas Teruo Itami, Jr., 3 years of age, was drowned on Aug. 11 when the speedboat in which he was riding with his father and sister, Margaret Kiyoko, 6, overturned while making a sharp turn on Lake Payette in Idaho.

The father, Thomas Itami of Ontario, and the girl were rescued. Funeral services will be held on Aug. 17 at 2 p. m. at Beecher's Funeral Parlors in Ontario.

He is survived by his parents, Thomas and Mary Mariko Itami; two brothers, Richard and Franklin; a sister, Margaret Kiyoko; and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuchiichi Kanetomi.

Thomas Itami is the president of the Snake River chapter of the JACL.

Contraband Articles Bill Dies At Special Congress Session

Senate-Approved Measure Stalled in House Committee

By LORRAINE YAMASAKI
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The special session of the 80th Congress adjourned Saturday, August 7, having accomplished very little in the way of legislative action, and nothing affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in America.

A Republican controlled Congress had met reluctantly in answer to a summons from a Democratic President, determined to consider only major emergency legislation. It adjourned with only three major bills sent to the White House for signature—a United Nations building loan, a modified housing, and a mild anti-inflation measure. All other recommendations by President Truman, and even one by the Republican presidential candidate, Governor

Ex-Envoy Tells Of Acceptance Won By Nisei

Horinouchi Cites Present Status of Japanese Americans

TOKYO — The acceptance of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States in the postwar era was cited on Aug. 9 by Kensuke Horinouchi, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, as symptomatic of favorable American sentiment toward Japan.

Horinouchi, a leader in Japanese Christian circles, was a delegate to the recent 10th world peace conference of moral rearmament in Los Angeles.

He declared here that Japanese Americans are being more favorably accepted now than before the war.

He said that Japanese American evacuees on the Pacific coast have moved back into their old homes and that many Nisei "are now serving with government agencies, private firms and newspaper offices."

Immigration Office's Action Threatens Court Victory in Takahashi Fishing Test Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What was a sweeping decision in the United States Supreme Court upholding the rights of California alien Japanese fishermen to fish in coastal waters may turn out to be a hollow victory if the Los Angeles Immigration Office interpretation of certain Federal regulations involving departure and re-entry permits for Issei are enforced to the letter, the JACL ADC office declared this week.

This matter was called to the attention of the JACL ADC

Washington office by Los Angeles Attorney A. L. Wirin, who was counsel for the petitioner in the Takahashi case. Wirin requested Mike Masaoka's aid in making representations to federal authorities protesting the discriminatory enforcement of such regulations.

These regulations were adopted in June, 1945, as a strictly wartime measure, and were originally intended to control the movements of enemy aliens. But according to their interpretation by the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a commercial fisherman of Japanese descent, though lawfully resident in the United States, is required to have the following:

1. A departure permit;
2. A passport; and
3. A re-entry permit or a border-crossing permit.

Whatever justification there was for the adoption of these regulations as a wartime measure, the JACL ADC contends that there is no justification for the continuance of this form of racial discrimination under present conditions. Its national legislative director has brought this matter to the attention of the Commissioner

of Immigration and Naturalization, Watson B. Miller, with the request that these regulations be rescinded as they apply to California's Issei fishermen.

Commissioner Miller has assured Masaoka that he and his staff will study the matter in Washington and that he will discuss the subject further with his district officers in San Francisco and Los Angeles next month when the Commissioner will make a trip to the west coast.

As the law is interpreted, other alien fishermen in California, whether of Italian, Portuguese or Yugoslavian extraction, are not subject to these regulations.

The regulations require departure permits of certain aliens, among them "Japanese persons of any foreign nationality." Such a requirement understandably works a real hardship on a commercial fisherman of Japanese descent. It ordinarily requires about thirty days to secure a departure permit, and aside from the question of the necessary "red tape" involved, it is certainly impractical for a fisherman to have to wait thirty days to be told he may leave a port of California to engage in commercial fishing right off the coast.

Moreover, if a departure permit is required for every separate fishing trip, the situation, needless to elaborate, becomes well-nigh impossible.

The JACL ADC contends that this patent racial discrimination could be ended by amending the regulations to exclude the phrase, "Japanese persons of any nationality." It is probable, however, that a fair and reasonable interpretation of these regulations would take care of the matter satisfactorily. Since departure is defined as leaving for "any foreign port," and Japanese commercial fishermen in California do not leave for a foreign port when setting sail for a catch, it is both Wirin's and Masaoka's contention that the fishermen should not require a departure permit.

The problem could be solved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service ruling that leaving the United States for a commercial fishing venture is not a true "departure," and by the consequent waiver of this departure permit requirement by the State Department and the Attorney General.

Masaoka pointed out that a similar waiver of the passport requirement could be effected on the grounds that a California Issei fisherman is not a seaman as defined in these regulations which require a passport of seamen who are admitted to the United States. An Issei fisherman's vessel returning home from a trip does not "arrive in the United States" from any place "outside the United States."

As to the matter of a re-entry permit, the Los Angeles Immigration Office advises that a border crossing identification card might be made available in its place. Such cards, extending over a reasonable period and subject to renewal, would take care of a situation in which a fisherman might have to stop over temporarily in a Mexican port for repairs or supplies.

It is Masaoka's hope that a favorable interpretation of these regulations by the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service may counteract the restrictions now in effect against Japanese fishermen in California, so that they may pursue their occupation without further obstructions.

Honolulu School Board Holds Hearing In Reinecke Case

HONOLULU — The Honolulu school board is now conducting a hearing in its move to oust Dr. John E. Reinecke and his Nisei wife, Aiko Reinecke, from teaching posts they have held for 20 years.

Dr. W. Harold Loper, superintendent of public instruction, has charged the Reineckes with Communist activity.

Friends of the Reineckes have organized a defense committee which has labeled the hearings as a "witchhunt."

Chief witnesses at the hearings to date have been Louis Budenz of New York and Ichihiro Izuka, an ex-Communist who said he quit the party in 1946.

Izuka charged on Aug. 12 that the central committee of the Communist party in the islands frequently met in the Reinecke home.

COMMUNITY CENTER

Former Japanese Y Now Has An Interracial Function

SAN FRANCISCO

"We represent the people."

This simple statement of policy, as expressed by Fred Hoshiyama, codirector of the Buchanan St. YMWCA in the heart of San Francisco's onetime "Japanese" district, is the reason behind the successful working of one of the country's most unusual experiments in race relations.

The Buchanan St. YMWCA is unique in two ways. It is one of the few joint operations of the few truly interracial YM or YWCAs in the country.

Yet Hoshiyama, codirector in this enterprise, will tell you that the organization is not correctly designated as "interracial."

"Ours is not an interracial center. It is a community center," he will tell you. "We represent the entire community, and we're merely fortunate that the community has persons of every racial group."

It is this attitude, combined with hard work and intelligent planning, that has made this center one of the community's most powerful motivating forces.

In this multiracial neighborhood which has persons of Japanese, Negro, Chinese, Filipino, white and other ancestries, the Buchanan St. center serves as a focal point of activities for both young and old.

It is a center of learning for adults who want training in language or special skills. It is a meeting place for youngsters who want a place for basketball or pingpong games. It is a meeting place for groups who want to discuss housing or civil rights or politics. It is a special service center, where the neighborhood residents can come for information on jobs or vacant apartments. It is a place where parents come to discuss the problems raised by their children.

Within a single month as many as 15,000 persons may make use of the center in special classes, in clubs or as individuals. During the month of June, 1948, by way of example, 55 groups used the center. Twenty-nine of these groups attracted a total of 1,830 persons. Almost 1500 persons dropped in during the day or evenings to play pingpong or basketball.

All of these persons came from almost every conceivable racial groups. Some of the clubs are composed of mixed groups, others are confined to persons of a single racial group.

The successful intermingling of these groups and the smooth operation of the hundreds of activities within this single building testify to the dynamic planning and work of the YMWCA staff.

Yet only a few years ago the building was an institution used only by persons of Japanese ancestry. It was then converted for use of Negro troops as a USO.

When the evacuation era came to a close for persons of Japanese ancestry, both Negro and Japanese American residents of the neighborhood felt a proprietary interest in the building. They had both, at different times, had exclusive use of the building and its excellent facilities.

The successful conversion of the building for use of the entire

neighborhood with its multiracial composition came about slowly. But it came.

The original Japanese branch YMCA opened in January, 1935, with much fanfare. Some of the funds for its erection had been donated by persons of Japanese ancestry in California. Even persons in Japan had contributed a share. During 1930 a drive on its behalf in Japan netted approximately \$15,000.

The building opened auspiciously. Mayor "Sunny Jim" Rolph attended the ceremony. Schools in the neighborhood let out for the big occasion.

Until the end of 1941 it was operated exclusively as the Japanese YMCA. But with the evacuation it was leased to the USO for Negro troops. On Dec. 31, 1946, the USO lease terminated and it was turned back to the San Francisco YMCA.

The San Francisco YMCA, feeling an obligation to the Japanese community which originally had the building, offered it again to the community for its original use as a Y for young men. It was evident, however, that the Japanese community could not by itself maintain the entire building. It was at this point that the interracial idea began to take hold.

The original board members were called to a meeting. In attendance were many of the leading young Nisei of the community. They included Koji Murata, Tad Fujita, Yasuo Abiko, Wilbur Takiguchi, Dave Tatsuno and Kay Tsukamoto. Also present were K. Kitagawa, an Issei, for 25 years chairman of the board, and Dr. K. Kiyasu.

The board proposed and unanimously approved the suggestion to make the YMCA available to the entire community as an interracial community center.

The members considered that it would be a step backward to organize the Y again on a segregated basis, says Hoshiyama.

It was a big step forward. Then came the second idea. It was to combine men and women's activities in the building.

The combining of the YMCA and the YWCA, says Hoshiyama, is a realistic approach to the work of both organizations. The function of both these groups is the training of youthful citizens. But this training, he believes, is not practical unless done on a coeducational basis. The YMWCA realizes that coeducational activities provide a greater chance for the realistic training of young people.

So the idea began.

Fred Hoshiyama, then working at the Nuuanu branch of the YMCA, was called to San Francisco to become one of the co-

directors. He was joined a month later by Mrs. Eloise Hirt, who had been doing USO work in Alaska.

There was never, from the beginning, any attempt to impose any artificial interracialism upon the persons who made use of the building. Many Nisei groups were organized, as were groups of Negroes. There was no effort made to re-form these groups to make them interracial in nature.

Other groups, based upon common interests, formed naturally along interracial lines. Thus a class in English drew many adults of Russian extraction, Negroes, and Issei who wished to better their conversational ability.

Classes in bridge and other special interests also formed along interracial lines. In these instances it was the interest in the subject which drew the participants together and kept them together.

It is this kind of interracial activity which the Y leaders hope to foster. They prove that mutual interest, rather than an abstract theory of interracial harmony, is the best method of getting people to work together and to know each other.

There is the added knowledge that an interracial YMWCA, open to the neighborhood, could aid in race relations. But a segregated Japanese organization might provoke added tension in an area already high with tension.

Eventually, Hoshiyama says, it is to be hoped that all activities will be completely devoid of any racial connotation. But superficial methods will not hurry the process. Intelligent direction and understanding will.

There were, and particularly in the beginning, many outcries against the opening of the center to the entire neighborhood. Many of the Nisei, feeling the building had always belonged to them, did not wish to share it with newcomers to the neighborhood. But the other residents, and particularly the Negroes, felt that the Japanese in turn were the newcomers, and they resented giving up a building they had used during the war.

Filipino groups were reluctant to join the enterprise. Nisei were suspicious of interracial activities, as were the Issei.

One youngster, a Nisei child, told Fred Hoshiyama that he didn't believe in letting the Negroes into the building.

Hadn't he learned about democracy, Hoshiyama inquired, in school?

Oh sure, the kid replied. Only he didn't believe in it being extended to the Negroes.

Where had he learned that, Hoshiyama asked further.

"From my folks," was the reply.

The battle was long and uphill. Longheld attitudes of discrimination were hard to break. The Nisei were suspicious. It was generally believed that the center "just wouldn't work."

But it had to work, Hoshiyama recalls.

"If we could make it succeed here, then people in other communities might be persuaded to try the same experiment," he says. "If we failed here, it might be impossible to succeed elsewhere. We had the ideal situation for this experiment. We also had a situation of tension due to the multiracial makeup of the neighborhood."

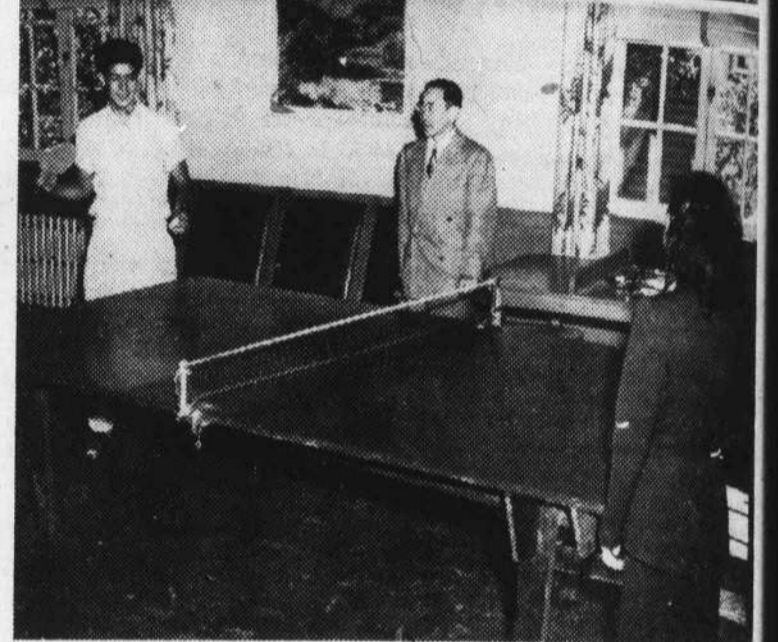
"But we don't think it's an experiment any longer. We think it's succeeded. It's been proven."

The YMWCA has proved itself in many ways. It has become the hub of hundreds of activities carried on and needed by the community. Located as it is in the heart of what the city has already designated its worst slum area, it administers to the varied needs of its residents. And the needs are many. Many mothers without sewing machines use machines at the center. Many youngsters, going out on dates, use the showers at the Y. There is insufficient plumbing at home.

The directors have been outspoken and direct in their management. They have not been afraid to take stands on controversial issues.

Many labor unions, for example, use the building as a meeting place, as do political groups. The YMWCA has taken a vigorous stand on the housing plan of the city planning commission, and many groups meet at the building to work on the housing program. The belief of the neighborhood is that the urban redevelopment may

At the People's Service



FRED HOSHIYAMA and MRS. ELOISE HIRT, codirectors of the unique Buchanan St. YMWCA, look over recent photos of the center's activities.

PING PONG ENTHUSIASTS use facilities of the center daily. Above is Bill Kimura, serving to Hoshiko Hidekawa, while Fred Hoshiyama, executive director of the YMCA, looks on.

—Photos by Kameo Kido.

oust them from their homes, unless suitable safeguards are taken to guarantee protection to persons in the neighborhood.

"Whatever the needs of the community are, we try to supply them," Hoshiyama says. "We have to be with the people. We have many working people here. It's more important for them to have a place to work out their needs and to plan a fight for their rights than it is for us to worry about losing or keeping our jobs. The people who live here must be represented by this organization, or we are not fulfilling our duty to the neighborhood."

This kind of activity, coupled with the uniqueness of the project, has led to much inquiry from other groups for information.

When Hoshiyama attended a recent midwest conference, he hoped to get more information on how to run a YMCA organization. He found out, however, that the fame of the Buchanan St. center had preceded him. He found himself spending most of his time telling others how his own center functioned.

Newspapers, too, have taken great interest in the organization, as evident in the fact that this single center alone is given more publicity in the local press than all other YM and YWCA's combined.

Vesper Services

One of the most popular projects has been the Sunday night vesper service, a project believed to be completely new in idea in interfaith worship.

The program was planned by Mrs. Hirt. A former dramatics teacher, Mrs. Hirt has combined her flair for drama with a belief that persons of all faiths and all racial groups could meet together for religious services.

Twenty-three neighborhood churches have joined the service. Such famous stars as Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso, have been so attracted by the idea that they have joined in the program.

Each Sunday night persons of the Jewish, Buddhist, Catholic and Protestant religions join forces to produce a program in which all can participate. The programs serve not only to create understanding of each other's manner of worship, they also prove the oneness of religious belief.

Activities

The Y makes every effort to satisfy needs of the community. Thus, morning till night, the building buzzes with activity. In the gym a basketball game may be in progress, while upstairs a class in sewing engages the attention of young mothers planning wardrobes for their children. In another room a group of youngsters holds a club meeting.

Night school classes, provided by the adult education department of San Francisco city schools, provide a variety of courses in such subjects as Japanese, English, bridge, weaving, pottery, flower arrangement and photography. A special class, conducted by Henry Chang, famous San Francisco teacher, gives lessons in international folk dancing.

Staff

The Buchanan Street YMWCA is fortunate in having a skilled and understanding staff. Headed by Mrs. Hirt and Hoshiyama, others include associate directors Harry Payne, a Negro, and Helen Nitta, a Nisei. The board of directors is interracial and includes persons of Negro ancestry, Japanese Americans, Filipinos and Caucasians.

Hoshiyama, a graduate of the University of California, served as director of the Japanese Y for a year prior to the evacuation. After being moved to Topaz, Utah, he went to Springfield college in Massachusetts to take his master's degree. He then worked at the Mc Burney YMCA in New York for three months, following which he went on a tour of Vermont as a "friendship missionary."

He then entered Yale divinity school, where he studied for a year, following which he joined the staff of the Nuuanu branch YMCA in Hawaii until called to his present job.

As one of the prime movers in a great community project, Hoshiyama feels only that he is doing his job.

"The YMCA and the YWCA have no right to exist if they function merely as recreation centers," he says. "They must do more than that. Their job is training citizens."

Which happens to be exactly what the Buchanan St. YMWCA does — and does superlatively well. M.O.T.



SPECIAL SERVICE—These nine youngsters, working out a picture puzzle at the Buchanan Street YMWCA, illustrate one of the many special services performed by this community center. The youngsters, war orphans from Okinawa, were entertained daily at the center while awaiting passage to Argentina, where relatives will adopt them. The boys were found in caves, alleys and in the hills. Youngster at upper right still retains facial scars from war.

National JACL Committee Will Hold Meetings

Separate Sessions
Planned During
National Convention

Thirteen standing national committees, plus four others created to consider as many other aspects of the JACL program, will hold their separate sessions during the national convention in Salt Lake City at Hotel Utah, Sept. 4-8.

A notable aspect of the preliminary work on these committees, National President Hito Okada pointed out, is the fact that due to the geographical spread of most committee members, their discussions have been carried on almost wholly by correspondence.

The president this week released the following names of committees and their chairman:

National Planning, Saburo Kido, past National President, Los Angeles; Constitution, Thomas K. Hayashi, New York City; Issei relations, Eiji Tanabe; Los Angeles; Resolutions, Pat Okura, Omaha; Credentials, George Azumano, Portland; membership, Shig Wakamatsu of Chicago and Tut Yata of Los Angeles.

Chairmen of other standing committees are: Nisei veterans, Frank Mitsuoka, Orange County, California; Pacific Citizen, Togo Tanaka, Chicago; Legal matters, John Maeno, Los Angeles; Legislative matters, Don Komai, Washington, D.C.; Program and activities, Henry Tani, St. Louis. Chairmen have not yet been named for the budget and finance and public relations and education committees.

Four other committees and their chairmen were announced as follows: Nominations, Mrs. Dorothy Kite, Chicago; Recognitions, Min Yasui, Denver; National Sponsors, Scotty Tsuchiya and Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa; Arlington cemetery project, Jack Hirose, Washington, D.C.

CANADA NISEI INTERESTED IN JACL PARLEY

Keen interest in the 10th Biennial JACL National Convention was expressed in the letter received by Convention Chairman Shigeki Ushio from George Tanaka of Toronto, Canada, executive secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

Mr. Tanaka will confer with the national executive committee of the association in mid-August regarding this matter, the convention chairman explained. A letter of invitation to attend the convention had been written to the executive secretary by Mr. Ushio.

He recalled that the National JACL had sent Mike Masaoka and Dr. Randolph Sakada of Chicago, 2nd national vice president to two of the meetings held by the association in response to its invitation.

Dr. Kawahara Gets Post in Illinois

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Fred Katsumi Kawahara, who received his Ph. D. in organic chemistry at the University of Wisconsin this year, is now employed with the Bureau of Industrial Chemistry, U.S. Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Illinois.

Army Department May Reduce Relief Parcel Rate to Japan

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In reply to a representation by the Washington JACL ADC for reduced rates on relief parcels to Japan, the office of ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman has indicated the Department of the Army may shortly issue regulations effecting a reduction of such rates.

Since China and a score of European countries are at present benefiting from reduced parcel post rates under the ECA plan, Mike Masaoka had requested inclusion of Occupied Japan in this category, pointing out the equally dire need for relief supplies in that country as in any other.

In the ECA reply, Mr. George T. Elliman, Consultant on Voluntary Relief, stated that although the

Hawaii Plans Tribute as Nisei War Dead to Be Returned

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—Hawaii's highest honors and respect will be tendered the war dead whose bodies will be returned to the islands next month.

The largest contingent of bodies—79 servicemen who gave their lives during World War II—will arrive on September 1 aboard the Dalton Victory, an army transport. Most of the war dead are assumed to be Nisei soldiers who died on European battlefields.

The bodies in caskets are being accumulated in Salt Lake City, according to information here, so they can be shipped to Hawaii together for a territorywide observance.

So far, only 11 bodies of the hundreds who have died have been returned to the islands. The islands of Kauai and Hawaii already have sponsored local observances at the time the first bodies arrived several weeks ago.

The large shipment coming in

will be accorded appropriate dignity and honors. Territorial government officials, veterans' groups and many others are working on details now for what is expected to be the only territorywide observance.

Plans include a funeral procession from the docks to Iolani Palace grounds, where two caskets will be placed on view. Services there will be conducted and arrangements are being made to invite national military leaders to participate.

Most of the bodies will be taken to the Schofield Barracks mausoleum, a 442nd Veterans club official said, to await burial when the national cemetery atop Punchbowl crater is completed.

The next of kin will be asked to reaffirm their desires as to burial or interment of the bodies.

Then the governor will send individual letters to the next of kin, expressing the condolence and high regard of the community for the sacrifices of the war dead.

JACL Official Surveys Wide Range of Losses Sustained By West Coast Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—The bewildering variety and tremendous range of losses suffered through the evacuation by persons of Japanese ancestry point to the need for immediate establishment of procedures and standards for recovery under the evacuee claims act.

This was expressed by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional JACL ADC director, this week as he concluded a two-week tour of California communities to discuss problems arising from evacuation losses.

Masaoka, accompanied by Kohei Ikeda, spoke to audiences in 12 California communities. The general topic of his talks was the ADC legislative and legal program in Washington, but major emphasis was laid upon the evacuee claims act.

The tour began in Marysville on July 22 and was concluded August 7 in Florin. Many of the meetings proved to be the first large post-war gathering for the local communities, he said.

Local interest in evacuee claims was extremely high, he said, and question and hour periods held at the end of each talk indicated the variety of problems that must be met by persons establishing procedures for carrying out of the claims act.

Different communities pose

totally different problems, Masaoka said. He pointed out that communities like Monterey, where the principal industry is fishing and canning, will raise problems differing radically from communities like Florin, where the major industry is farming in berries and grapes.

Among points raised by audiences that attended the meetings were problems of broken contracts, losses through cancelled fire insurance policies and losses incurred in tending of crops that were not harvested because of the evacuation.

Masaoka declared that a government order issued shortly before the evacuation order went into effect declared that all farmers must exert every effort to keep up their crops until the last day. The impression given, Masaoka said, was that farmers not obeying that order would be guilty of a form of sabotage.

Masaoka said that every farmer of Japanese ancestry complied with the order to continue tending of crops. Many of these farmers lost large sums of money to provide labor, fertilizer, water and other needs for crops on which they did not realize any profit.

Masaoka expressed his belief that these losses should be indemnified under the evacuee claims act.

In regard to fire insurance policies, Masaoka pointed out that some companies cancelled or refused to raise amounts of policies held by persons of Japanese ancestry on farm property, on grounds that the risks were too great. In certain of these instances, fires believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed valuable properties.

Masaoka also pointed to the problem of cancelled contracts. Many farmers, he said, made contracts with other persons or companies to handle farms during the enforced absence of Japanese owners. In some instances the new managers were unable to continue operation of the farms or were forced into bankruptcy. Nisei owners of these properties are anxious to know if claims can be filed under these circumstances, Masaoka said.

He also cited an instance of income tax charged upon money received for sale of chickens, a procedure necessitated by the evacuation. Masaoka pointed out that while the income tax was charged against capital gains, it was nevertheless true that except for the evacuation, the sale would never have been made and that the money paid in taxes was needed to begin operation again in the poultry business.

Selective Service Director Assures JACL of No Bias Against Nisei in Draft

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No discrimination or segregation will be enforced against American soldiers of Japanese ancestry under the Selective Service Act of 1948. This was the gist of immediate and favorable commitments from the Selective Service Director and the War Department General Staff as a result of representations made by the Washington JACL ADC office last week.

A statement by General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the

Combat Team Veterans Give Play in Hawaii

HONOLULU — "A Sound of Hunting," the first stage play tried by the 442nd Veterans club, completed its 13 performances last week.

The sponsors say the project is a success, financially, and in every other way. Half way through its run, the play put the club in "black" in meeting expenses connected with the production.

So successful is the play that the Nisei veterans have decided to take it to the other islands. Kauai veterans will sponsor the production there for two performances on August 21 to raise funds for the benefit of next of kin in connection with burial expenses of the war dead.

On August 27-28, "A Sound of Hunting" will be shown on Hawaii by the AJA Council there for two more performances, the proceeds to go into a war memorial fund.

Chicago JACL Will Honor Julia Yoshioka, Queen Candidate

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago JACL has "A Date With Julia" on Saturday night, August 28th when the members and friends of the Chicago Chapter will meet and honor the chapter queen, Julie Yoshioka, an outstanding candidate in the national Miss JACL contest.

The "Date With Julia" will be a summer sports dance to be held at the International House on the campus of the University of Chicago. The chapter social committee announces that the music will be played by Lenny Stevens' orchestra, a young musical combination which is fast gaining wide popularity amongst the younger

Selective Service System, said in part: "No discrimination will be made with regard to them (Nisei) by the Selective Service System because of race or national origin."

Quoting from the same statement: "The Selective Service System, recently established by the Selective Service Act of 1948, will give American citizens of Japanese descent registered under the Act the same fair and impartial treatment accorded other registrants."

General Hershey added he personally remembered with great satisfaction the splendid cooperation given the Selective Service System during World War II by Saburo Kido, who was then JACL national president.

The War Department General Staff, which determines policies regarding the training of men inducted into the Army, expressed the following view through Lieutenant General W. S. Paul, Director of Personnel and Administration: "Presently, Japanese-Americans who meet the standards for all other applicants are permitted to enlist in the Regular Army for assignment to units without regard to ancestry. The Department of the Army does not contemplate at this time that this method of assignment will be modified in the case of Japanese Americans subject to military service under the provisions of the Selective Service Training Act of 1948."

This ADC legislative director Mike Masaoka's expression of national organizational policy on this matter received prompt and definite concurrence from the Department of the Army. It is the national JACL position that because of changed national and international conditions since the end of World War II, non-segregation for Nisei GIs inducted into the armed forces is both desirable and advisable.

set in Chicago.

Together with the presentation of Miss Julia Yoshioka, Harold Gordon and Shig Wakamatsu, Chicago's official delegates to the national JACL convention, will be introduced.

Hawaii Nisei Minister Retraces Journey of Pioneer Father

SAN FRANCISCO — A young Nisei minister this month is retracing the path taken by his pioneer minister father many years ago.

The Rev. Harry Komuro, pastor of the Harris Memorial Methodist Church of Honolulu, is fulfilling many speaking engagements in pastorates served years ago by his father, the Rev. Tokuji Komuro.

Appearances by Rev. Harry Komuro have been made in connection with the statewide observance of the 70th anniversary of Japanese Christian work in America. Since his arrival on the mainland in June, he has spoken to gatherings in Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose and other cities in central California.

Rev. Komuro is on sabbatical leave from his church and will enroll at Union Theological Seminary in September for further study.

Many of his California appearances have been or will be made in cities in which the younger minister lived as a boy. He was born in Los Angeles, but the family moved successively to San Francisco, Riverside, Seattle, Honolulu and New York as the older Rev. Komuro was transferred from church to church.

Harry Komuro studied at the University of Hawaii in 1929, graduated from De Pauw university in Indiana in 1933. From 1933 to 1936 he studied at Drew university theological seminary. Upon completion of his course he went to Honolulu, where he joined the Wesley Methodist church in Honolulu.

Three years later he went to Doshisha university in Kyoto, one of the largest Christian schools in Japan, as an instructor in English composition and conversation.

He recalls that in that year of 1939-40, one of the last peacetime years enjoyed by the Japanese people prior to World War II, there was little hint of impending war.

There was, however, he says, a tenseness evident in the atmosphere. He was required to make monthly checks with the police, reporting on all his trips, his visitors and other personal affairs. He was also trailed on numerous occasions by local police. There was, in addition, a growing anti-British and anti-American antagonism, with a corresponding feeling of cooperation with the Germans and the Italians. Much of this feeling, he thinks, was due to propaganda manufactured by the government.

In 1940 Rev. Komuro returned to Hawaii to take over the pastorate of Harris Memorial church.

The greatest need of Japanese Christian churches, Rev. Komuro says, is trained Nisei leadership.

Capable Nisei leaders are not emerging at the rate at which they are needed, he says. He points to a corresponding need in Hawaii, though he believes that in the islands the Nisei are emerging more rapidly as leaders in church work.

It is his belief that the Nisei will assume major control within their churches in Hawaii within the next decade. On the mainland, however, he says, the Issei are still dominant in church activities.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Maintaining Restrictive Covenants

The Los Angeles Realty Board this week gave notice that it will seek a constitutional amendment to exclude Nisei and other non-Caucasians from racially restricted residential areas.

This is the first move in what will probably be a concerted effort on the part of realty boards to nullify the Supreme Court's recent decision which held that racially restrictive covenants were unenforceable by law. It is an indication that the realty boards have not abandoned their effort to confine non-white Americans to slums and ghettos.

The fact cannot be overstressed that virtually all new private housing developments in the United States are covered by restrictions which prohibit occupancy, except in the status of menials, by persons not of the Caucasian race. These covenants were rendered unenforceable by the action of the Supreme Court and it is to save their white supremacist standards that the realty boards are considering legal action.

On Aug. 10 the directors of the Los Angeles Realty Board voted to start a national campaign for a constitutional amendment which will guarantee the enforcement of racial restrictions on property. At the present time the board is considering a campaign to put an initiative on the California state ballot.

By what must be construed as a clever trick of semantics, organized realtors have a "code of ethics" under which individual members are bound to abide by the racially discriminatory standards of the realty boards. Any realtor selling property to non Caucasians in restricted areas faces ouster. Such a practice reveals a contempt for democratic ethics which the Los Angeles realtors have emphasized by their avowal of a constitutional amendment to permit race discrimination.

In the Land of Jim Crow

One of America's star reporters, Ray Sprigle of Pittsburgh, has breached the iron curtain which screens the Jim Crow world of the Deep South. In an endeavor reminiscent of Gregory Peck's role in "Gentleman's Agreement," Mr. Sprigle lived for four weeks in the South as a Negro.

Reporter Sprigle's series, "In the Land of Jim Crow," which is running in the Seattle Times and many other U.S. newspapers, is in the finest traditions of an American journalism which has, in the past, exposed graft and corruption in high places, smashed political machines and drawn the spotlight of public attention upon other ills in our society.

For four weeks Ray Sprigle lived as a Negro in the South. His report will be of interest to all Americans. It will be of particular interest to the Nisei and to other non-Caucasians who have met, in lesser degree, the anti-democracy of fascism.

Before leaving on his assignment Ray Sprigle worried about "passing" as a Negro in the South. He experimented with ways to color his skin but could find no permanent dyes. Later he learned that he need not have bothered. He found, in the Jim Crow world of the South, many Negroes who were lighter than he, as light or lighter than the average Caucasian, for in the land of Jim Crow a drop of Negro blood theoretically makes one a Negro. He found that discrimination in the South was not a matter of color alone.

In the first column of his series Ray Sprigle had this comment to make:

"... Don't anybody try to tell me that the North discriminates against the Negro, too, and seek to use that as a defense against the savage oppression and the brutal intolerance the black man encounters in the South. Discrimination against the Negro in the North is an annoyance and an injustice. In the South it is bloodstained tragedy.

"In the North the Negro meets with rebuff and insult when he seeks service at hotels and restaurants. But, at least in states like Pennsylvania and others, he can take his case to court and he invariably wins.

"But in the South he is barred BY LAW from white hotels and restaurants. He is fined and jailed, or even killed, if he seeks to enter a railroad station through an entrance reserved for whites, to ride in the forward end of a street car or bus, or a railway coach sacred to the white man. His children are barred from white schools and denied an adequate education in the tumbledown shacks in which little black citizens are forced to seek learning.

"No Northern white can deny that there is discrimination against the Negro in the North. Prejudice against the black citizen breaks out in race riots from time to time, as witness Detroit in recent years, and in Chicago and Springfield, Ill., in an earlier day. But in the North both black and white rioters go to prison. In the South only the black ones climb the steps to a gallows or serve terms in a cell.

"In short, discrimination against the Negro in the North is usually in defiance of the law. In the South it is enforced and maintained by the law."

Nisei and the Elections---First of a Series:

MY VOTE FOR NORMAN THOMAS

Socialists Call for Real Economic, Political Democracy

By INA SUGIHARA

New York City

It is difficult to say in a few words why one acts as he does in any place, whether it be politics, social life, personal habits, or any other. A long line of circumstances usually enter into most of our actions, and thus I find myself thinking back over a number of years in trying to explain why I am a Socialist and why I am voting for Norman Thomas and Tucker Smith.

I'm sure we all know that not everyone voting for Norman Thomas is a Socialist, with either a capital "S" or a small "s."

Many liberal and progressive individuals will do so, because they like the Socialist Party platform and the things for which it stands. Some of these switched to Roosevelt during the New Deal because they felt that his program met their needs. It is interesting to note, however, that after this switch occurred the New Deal faded out.

I am voting for Norman Thomas because he is the candidate of the Socialist Party. I am not voting for him simply because he happens to be the best in the field, nor would I switch to another candidate with the same platform. My loyalty is to a group that has advocated some of the most forward-looking measures of our time, and has continually pushed for an overall program that would hasten the evolution of democracy.

To me an election is not just a contest between individual candidates; it is an opportunity to express my sentiments favoring or opposing various measures and ideologies.

The long-range goal of socialism is the stabilization of an economy through socialization of major industries and various natural resources, promotion of cooperatives and other forms of mutually beneficial organization, and the furthering of democracy in economic life through representation of workers, the working management and the public in the management of socialized enterprise.

In working with organizations that are concerned with race relations, industrial relations, social welfare, and the improvement of society in general, I have been impressed with the tremendous proportion of ills that are caused either directly or indirectly by our present type of economic system which stimulates competition and profits, but which does not encourage service to others nor activity for the general welfare. It is the profit-incentive-free-enterprise system which has made individuals look for the dollar, and not for the good of society, or of the other fellow. Where these finer qualities are found, they are present because of other forces, and in spite of rather than because of our capitalist economy.

This is true in both urban and rural areas. We have the anomaly of New York City, the richest city in the world, having one of the poorest public school systems in the country, and some of the worst slum conditions to be found anywhere. New York State, with all its resources and manpower, does not yet have a state university, and as a result many of its citizens are not able to obtain higher education because private institutions still discriminate against certain racial and cultural groups. Other states have similar conditions—the money and ability are there, but there is not enough incentive.

Throughout the country the small farmer and the farm worker live at the mercy of the large absentee landowner whose lobby in Washington controls legislation affecting agricultural production and prices, together with the "poker game" gamblers in the Board of Trade and others who bargain in futures.

These few examples are symptoms of an economy that needs a basic overhauling, not merely controls here and there to stop this or that evil. We can never completely dissipate the power of vested interests with minor restrictions. We need to take out the props from under that power completely and put it into the hands of a cooperative group of technicians, workers, and consumers. That is what the Socialist Party advocates, and that is what constitutes public ownership and con-



INA SUGIHARA, who espouses the cause of the Socialist party and Norman Thomas in the accompanying article, is a former resident of Oakland, Calif. She now resides in New York City and is on the Staff of the Protestant Church Council of New York City. She is an active member of the New York chapter of the JACL.

trol with provision for democratic operation.

A Socialist program for full production of consumer goods would cost no more than did full production for World War II, which cost 330 billion dollars, and such a program would not be inflationary, as is an armament one. If instead of the planes in the sky and the ships on the seas, we were to plan to build the hospitals, schools, and homes that we need, and to produce the food that is needed but is not being planted, we would have a healthy economic cycle—an active nation with full employment, and goods being produced which the people can buy and need, and services which can be provided to all.

Perhaps a few illustrations of industries that would profit by public ownership and control would help to clarify the issues. There is electricity, gas, and other utilities — wherever there have been public projects, like the TVA, consumers have paid much less for these services than they would to private companies, and it has been possible to plan on a regional basis.

Our railroads are another example of an industry that has tremendous public responsibility but it under the control of a few individuals. There could be a system that makes services available to all without discrimination racially, geographically, or along any other lines, and without price wars or other evils. They are comparable to our Post Office system which certainly operates for the benefit of the people. The mines, steel and other heavy industries all fall in the same category—once they are taken out of the hands of private individuals and made public enterprises, it will be possible to operate them in such a manner that the service of the public is the goal in view, to be reached through a cooperative relationship between workers, government, and the public.

There is fear that public ownership and control would mean autocracy and dictatorship. This is not necessarily true — indeed, even greater democracy is possible under a socialized economy, as long as civil rights and other elementary forms of justice are safeguarded, and as long as the people have adequate representation in the management of the industries which they own.

Some of the pioneering advancements in civil rights have been made through public agencies. For

Recently the Pacific Citizen asked four representative Nisei to write articles on their Presidential choices in the 1948 elections. This article by Miss Ina Sugihara of New York City on Norman Thomas is the first in the series. In succeeding weeks there will be articles on the presidential nominees of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties. No Nisei could be found to espouse the cause of the Dixiecrat white supremacist party of Gov. Strom Thurmond. —I.S.T.

example, non-segregated living in housing projects started in public projects, while private industry, in spite of all the pressures, education, and other influences exerted on it, has yet to begin.

Education is a good example of an institution which when publicly owned and operated became an instrument of democracy. Granted that many improvements are needed, education is no longer the privilege of the few, but the right of many. Socialists would want to extend that right to the millions who at present do not have it, and to improve the quality by meeting a number of needs.

The little experience that we have had with public housing has shown that regardless of economic cycles and inflationary spirals, the low-income families can be accommodated when government steps in. A great deal more could be accomplished, however, if the entire industry, or a major portion of it, were socialized, since under the present system even a housing authority depends upon private sources of supply and therefore is handicapped in building at a rate that is commensurate with a need. There would also be much more building in progress if construction workers were to receive a guaranteed annual wage and other measures of security.

The various public institutions that have arisen over the years, together with temporary projects such as those of the New Deal, are beginnings of a socialist society, but these mere beginnings cannot go very far to create a real economic and political democracy, as long as controls are exercised by the same industrial and business leaders who while promoting the general welfare with the one hand, are causing the problems besetting that welfare with the other.

The last Congressional session is a good example of the reversals that can occur in a government that is not founded on true principles. We have yet to see a good federal housing bill that will provide 100,000 homes for low-income families, a health bill that will spread medical care to millions who need it, the various civil rights measures which could have been passed had Republicans and Northern Democrats been willing to invoke cloture rule in the Senate, an adequate Displaced Persons bill, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, equality in naturalization and immigration, and a host of other measures. It is commendable, however, that this session did pass the Evacuation Claims and Stay-of-Deportation measures which were in the JACL-ADC program.

On foreign policy, the Socialist platform calls for administration of the European Economic Recovery Program in such a manner that it will not aid either fascist and reactionary governments, or Communist expansion, but so that it will help the peoples of Europe regain the economic position that they need in order to offset both forces, and maintain stable governments.

Federal World Government, international control of atomic energy, abolition of conscription, internationalization of certain waterways, admission of a greater number of refugees to this country and eventual free movement of peoples between countries, universal disarmament, extension of access to raw materials—these are some of the demands.

Above all, Socialists want to see a truly democratic international organization that will supersede national sovereignty and will provide machinery for peaceful relationships.

I have refrained from mentioning other political parties for the most part because I am interested in the constructive program that (Continued on page 6).

Book Review:

Bradford Smith Tells Stories Of Americans from Japan

AMERICANS FROM JAPAN: By Bradford Smith. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. 385 pages. \$5.00.

By YORI WADA

"Oh God, who has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the whole earth . . ."

From the time that the first Japanese came to America from Japan, the barriers against integration into full community living have been rough and persistent. And though the road ahead is not one of open sesame and roses, the Japanese aliens and their citizen sons and daughters are far closer to "the trinity of words and practices: acceptance, concern, and understanding" which will make them first-class participants in the American way.

Mr. Bradford Smith has plowed deep into the history of the Japanese and their American offspring in Hawaii and in the United States—his hands upon the plow are firm and true, his eyes are sensitive and gentle. In this story of a people who worked and sweated with courage and patience to the very limit of endurance, he has laid out a field-picture that must be refreshing to the hearts and minds of those Americans who have tried to practice the lofty ideals of this American democracy. And in his turning over this soil of human history, he calls attention to the disinterested and the involved, to the bigot and the democrat, that the work of accepting and utilizing the contributions of our minority peoples must go forward if this country is to achieve the higher pinnacle of strength, integrity, human happiness.

Americans, whatever their color or creed, whether they be old stock or newcomer, rich or poor or middle-class, can learn from the reading of "Americans from Japan." And no exception must be made of the Nisei who is part of this story. They need to know of and deeply to appreciate their parents' whose sacrifices and courageous steadfastness of purpose they may never match. Too often have the Nisei and the Nisei crossed antagonisms; too infrequently have the Nisei acknowledged that part of their (and of my) heritage stemmed from the alien Japanese from whose toil and tears they oft have diverted their eyes. Never should that have happened, but what is done. The conflict of these two generations need not be sustained. The Nisei have come this far not without help.

Mr. Smith tells a stirring, gripping story as he lays bare the anxious, determined lives of the Issei and Nisei of Hawaii during the time of Pearl Harbor and later. No man with fairness in his heart can cling to his blind prejudices as he reads the notable exploits of the 100th Infantry Battalion and of the 442nd Combat Team. Not only because of battles won and lost on foreign fields, but because of the loyalty and integrity of young men of Japanese ancestry to their parents and to their America. How much more difficult it is to serve and to die for one's mother country who had not and might not accept you equally as a rightful son?

Success and failure, happiness and dejection, yes, with these things too, the Issei and the Nisei put their mark on the nation's life. On the mainland the evacuation from homes and the unconscionable concentration behind barbed wires, the exile from which came "the discovery of America," even if one cannot speak of it freely, easily, without conscience bringing indelible shadows—it is told and the mood of the people is not missed.

Nonetheless, this reader cannot read the lines of the story without a word of protest now and then. It would seem that Mr. Smith could have done a more sympathetic research in regard to the young Buddhists of the United States. There is honest disagreement with the author since I believe he underestimates the role of Buddhism in the lives of the Nisei as they seek to find their rightful niche in America. Either there is not enough depth to the plowshare or an error in judgment, but there does not seem to be the difference in outlook or action advocated by Mr. Smith between the Buddhist Nisei and Christian Nisei. It leaves me puzzled . . . and dissatisfied.

Again, in the matter of these citizen Nisei who renounced their American citizenship while locked up behind barbed wires at Tule Lake, there might have been a fuller explanation on the background of this desperate and bitter cutting-of-the-bond. That failure to break the barrier of man's prejudice against man.

Still, these are but minor points of order. The author has done a good job of cultivating the American soil that people might know and understand how men and women of this one nation can join with others of many nations and many creeds to build a stronger, happier America. His book is a clear and bold signpost to those persons who would hesitate to accept a person "on the basis of his essential qualities as a person."

If this reader feels that Mr. Smith left a patch of ground untouched, that he did not quite come to grips with the aspirations and the feelings of a certain segment of the people, then the fault is mine not his since he can see more clearly than one whose personal involvement would distort the view . . . but no one can mistake the author's conviction that he can agree with Heywood Brown, who wrote, "The aspirations of the men and women from the far corners of the earth have given the breath of life to America."

Among the pages of "Americans from Japan" I can hear the echo to the inscription at the foot of the Statue of Liberty:

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.
The wretched refuse of your teeming shores,
Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed to me.
I hold my lamp besides the golden door."

"Americans from Japan" is the third of a series on the "Peoples of America" which is being published by Lippincott's under the general editorship of Louis Adamic. Mr. Smith is the author of four novels, including "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh" which deal with Japanese backgrounds.

Bradford Smith was an instructor at St. Paul's University in Tokyo before the war. During World War II he was head of the Japanese section of OWI.

442nd Combat Team Helps Hawaii Statehood Resolution

Honolulu, T. H. The 442nd Combat Team helped the Hawaii "immediate statehood" plank into the Democratic Party's national platform.

Chuck Mau, Honolulu attorney and Democratic leader, told the story recently upon his return from Philadelphia.

Mr. Mau carried the ball as Hawaii's representative on the constitutional resolutions committee. His job was to get the Hawaiian statehood plank into the Democratic platform. He saw Sen. Frank Myers of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, who told him to submit it in official form

to a subcommittee official.

Chuck Mau typed up a copy of the "immediate statehood" resolution and took it to the official. Somewhere, between that time and three days later when the party platform was drawn up, the resolution had been knifed. First the word "immediate" was lost, then the civil rights plank to which the statehood resolution had become appended was brought up for argument without the statehood provision.

Immediate statehood for Hawaii found a supporter in Rep. Mike Mansfield of Montana who moved for the inclusion of the "im-

Denver's Evacuee Community

Someone remarked recently that Denver's Japanese American population is drifting away faster than it can be replenished by the burgeoning crop of babies being born to Nisei couples. The observation was accurate on both counts, for the exodus continues and babies are arriving at a vigorous rate.

The nature of Denver's Japanese American community made its decline inevitable. It was a community built upon sand foundations, and it began to crumble as soon as the sands shifted. Back before the war Denver's Japanese population numbered barely a hundred souls. Within months, the number skyrocketed past the 6,000 mark.

It was natural, under such boomtown growth conditions, that new businesses springing up should concentrate on catering to the newcomers. They did a thriving and lucrative commerce while the boom continued.

But when the newcomers hurried off to the new boomtown of Chicago, and later to the west coast, the businesses had to follow their customers or die—or build up a new clientele. Today only a relative handful remain of the scores of wartime businesses started up in Denver by the evacuees. Even the remnants are too numerous if they depended entirely on Japanese trade. They have survived, and many have prospered, by branching into the greater trading area.

"When we opened the store," one businessman said the other day, "99 per cent of our customers were Japanese. Now only 10 per cent are." In a manner of speaking, that's assimilation.

Behind the Evacuation

This is to further document PC Editor Larry Tajiri's column of last week in which he pointed out the army's lack of information regarding Japanese Americans at the time it ordered them out of the coastal areas.

This incident took place in Seattle early in 1942. The evacuation had been decreed, and the army was making ready to carry out the mass eviction of 100,000 men, women and children. It was, army representatives admitted, a job for which it was ill-prepared.

One night a team of army men headed by an eagle colonel flew in from San Francisco to survey

the Seattle situation. Seattle police and JACL chapter representatives were summoned to a meeting at the Olympic hotel to help the army check its data.

A large map of the city was on the wall, and the police expert was asked to point out the areas of heaviest Japanese population. His figures did not tally with the data the army had. For example, the Seattle police recorded several hundred Japanese concentrated within a few square blocks along Western avenue, the wholesale produce market district. At 5 a. m. on almost any morning there would be hundreds of Japanese converged there—from fruit stands, grocery stores and truck farms for miles around. But at 5 p. m. the entire area would be shuttered and deserted.

Of course the army was ready to accept the figures of the local authority, and it would have found itself in a perfect snafu of a mess if JACL representatives had not brought attention to the obvious error in the police census. The tragedy is in the number of times official bungling was not corrected in time. And even more tragic is the fact that misconceptions played so large a part in the decision to evacuate and incarcerate an entire people.

New Shoes and Progress

This week, as we broke in our first new pair of shoes in years, we had occasion to reflect on how little science really has progressed. This pair cost twice as much as we've ever spent for shoes, and we thought they ought to be reasonably comfortable. But they turned out to be as stiff, unbending and painful as any pair of \$5.98 shoes we've worn.

The proposition that man's tender and often misshapen feet must suffer—be bruised and blistered until they soften and loosen up unyielding cowhide to conform to their contours—is a medievalism. Ours is a scientific nation that produces atom bombs, guided missiles, rubber out of potatoes, Nylons, Fords, and a quart of ice cream out of a pint of ingredients whipped up with air. Why can it not produce a comfortable-when-bought shoe?

Perhaps when Henry Wallace achieves his era of the common man he can persuade the Messrs. Nobel, Pulitzer, Rockefeller, Rhodes and Guggenheim to put up a service to humanity award to be presented to the man who will produce brand new shoes with a built-in worn-for-two-years comfort.

MINORITY WEEK

School's Out

It could only happen in the south. A student became ill last week, and school closed down.

It appears that the student is the only one attending a Jim Crow law school, adjunct of the University of Arkansas. The student is Silas Hunt, 27, whose two-year fight to be admitted to the university's law school ended in the establishment of special classes alone.

Australia

Australia, a country with the avowed "whites only" policy, isn't backing down on her immigration policy, which admits only persons of preferred racial backgrounds.

Arthur A. Caldwell, immigration minister, has reiterated the country's policy thus:

"It is doubtful whether any quota figure would satisfy any Asiatic nation, and once the doors to Australia are opened for permanent residence of small quotas of Asiatics, continued pressure would be exerted to permit large numbers to reside permanently in this country."

The reason? Caldwell gave that, too. Australia's immigration pol-

mediate statehood" plank for Hawaii. Then he turned the floor over to Chuck Mau.

There were indications that Southern Democrats, one of whose leaders was former Governor Dan Moody of Texas, opposed the "immediate statehood" proposal. Chuck Mau brought up the matter of Hawaii's war record.

Looking at the former Texas governor who was sitting next to him, Mau said:

"Who can forget—certainly not Gov. Dan Moody and the people of Texas—when the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team was called upon to perform the dangerous mission of rescuing the lost battalion?"

If Hawaii's war dead could speak, said the Chinese American ex-supervisor from Honolulu, they would make one request: "Please grant immediate statehood to Hawaii."

The tired resolutions committee members, who had seldom applauded that day or night, applauded Chuck Mau. Gov. Moody and others came over to shake his hand.

The "immediate statehood" plank was adopted without a vote, since there was no longer any opposition. Passed by the convention, it became a part of the party's platform.

icy, he says, is "based on the concept of a nation with homogeneous European populations, free from dissensions and complexions which beset countries with mixed populations."

The Right to Play

The right to work without discrimination because of race and creed, the right to equal education, the right to vote without restriction because of color—to these are now being added the right to play. Test cases throughout the country are now challenging restrictions at playgrounds, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools.

Halftime score: Out in Palisades, New Jersey, 22 persons, half of them Negroes, were arrested for trying to gain admittance to a swimming pool . . . In Richmond, Va., M. Conrad Martin has filed suit in federal district court seeking an injunction to compel Virginia to permit Negroes full use of its present public parks or use of "similar and equal" park facilities as now are enjoyed by white citizens . . . In Warren, Ohio, Judge Jay Seth Hurd has ruled that Negroes should be allowed full use of the city's swimming pool.

Turning the Tables

The south's dual system of education for Negroes and whites is going to be challenged in a new way.

A white student, Jack Coffman, has applied for admission to a Negro school, Texas state university for Negroes.

It's agin the law, of course, but the results may prove interesting.

Graveside Services

Held for Pfc. Iseri

SEATTLE—Military graveside services for Pfc. Mitsuo (Mike) Iseri were held in the Veterans Memorial cemetery at Washelli on Aug. 7.

A firing squad, color guard and bugler from the Nisei Veterans Committee participated in the ceremony.

Private Iseri, who was born in Sumner, Wash., on June 9, 1909, was killed in action in France on Nov. 3, 1944 when he was serving with a heavy weapons company of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Combat Team.

He is survived by his widow, Alice, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; his parents and seven brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Matahachi Iseri and Tom, Mun, George, Dan, Oscar and Bill Iseri of Ontario, Ore., and a sister, Mrs. Mae Yamada of Kent.

Vagaries

Stewart . . .

Sen. Tom Stewart, once a stooge of the Crump political machine, was one of the losers in the Tennessee elections last week. Senator Stewart was the author, in 1943, of the "concentration camp" bill which would have authorized the wartime internment of citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Stewart bill was backed in the House by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi. It may be recalled that the bill was blocked in the Senate by a bipartisan coalition alerted to its dangers by Mike M. Masaoka, JACL representative in Washington. The Senators whose action stopped the bill were Republicans Robert Taft and Joseph Ball and Democrats D. Worth Clark of Idaho and Murdock of Utah . . . Stewart was considered a weak campaigner by Boss Crump of Memphis and was jettisoned by his machine but the Crump candidate lost anyway to liberal Rep. Estes Kefauver.

Mark Gayn . . .

Drawings by May Kasai illustrate an article on Japan by Mark Gayn in the current issue of New Republic. Mr. Gayn, a foreign correspondent and expert on Pacific affairs, is the author of the forthcoming book, "Japan Dairy." In his autobiography, "Journey from the East," Author Gayn wrote about John Fukushima, Johnny Fujii and others he met while at Pomona college. He was on the staff of the Pomona daily which was then edited by Joe Shinoda, now the operator of one of the largest wholesale flower businesses in California.

Cartoonist . . .

Kaz Mori, who was severely wounded while in action with the 442nd Combat Team and who is still recovering from his combat-incurred injuries, is a cartoonist who has sold regularly to many magazines, including Liberty, Gags, Writer's Digest and others. He recently sold several new cartoons to Minicam, Author and Journalist and other publications. He lives in San Leandro, Calif., with his brother, Toshio, who is the author of a book of short stories on Nisei life which will be published this fall by the Caxton Press. William Saroyan, who has written the foreword to Toshio Mori's book, calls him one of America's great writers.

Kawakita Case Goes to Jury

(Continued from page 1).

the home of his employer, Kiyoshi Mori, Kawakita said. He said he spent the morning getting his host's three children ready for a New Year's pageant and the afternoon in social pastimes with holiday guests.

After V-J day Kawakita said he helped American officers who took over the camp recover supplies parachuted by B-29s, and later saw the liberated prisoners off at the railroad station.

Thirty-five former POWs at Oeyama have testified as prosecution witnesses against Kawakita, detailing the alleged brutalities on which the indictment is based.

On cross-examination by U.S. Attorney James M. Carter, Kawakita denied he had withheld from occupation authorities the fact that he had served in a prison camp. He acknowledged he had never been punished by his superiors, even for his admitting slapping of one American prisoner.

Under questioning by Carter, Kawakita said his loyalty to the United States ceased "when I became a Japanese national in 1943" and was resumed when he applied to the American consul in 1945 for a passport to return to the United States.

"Your loyalty then," snapped Carter, "is the kind that you can turn on or shut off at will?"

Before Kawakita took the stand this week, the jury heard his father, Yasaburo Kawakita, a retired Callexico, Calif., merchant speak in his son's defense. He said that when his son returned from Japan in 1946 he was full of praise for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the way he was handling the occupation.

Lavine got into the record a deposition from Hideki Tojo, wartime premier of Japan, that Kawakita is regarded in Japan as a Nipponese citizen.

Injury Keeps Yonamine Off Pro Grid Team

SAN FRANCISCO—Wally Yonamine, Nisei halfback, has dropped out of the plans for the San Francisco 49ers in the 1948 All American Football Conference season.

Yonamine turned in his suit last week because his left hand, which was broken recently in a baseball game in Honolulu, failed to heal in time for him to participate in the practice sessions of the 49ers. According to medics, it will be six weeks before Yonamine can take part in scrimmage.

Faced with a wealth of material, Coach Buck Shaw and Owner Tony Morabito of the 49ers advised Yonamine they could not keep him on until the regular season started to see if his hand could stand the grueling pro football scrimmages.

Yonamine declared that he hoped to get another tryout with the 49ers next year. He played with the team during the 1947 season and saw action in nearly all of the team's regular season games.

He has been released from his contract with the 49ers for the coming season and will be able to sign on with the Honolulu Warriors of the Pacific Coast Professional Football league who have been trying to get him on option from the 49ers.

Yonamine broke a small bone in his left hand while sliding in a game at Hilo in July. X-ray pictures taken in San Francisco showed that the break was healing but a doctor put another light cast on his hand.

Yonamine left for Hawaii by plane this week and is expected to go into training with the Honolulu Warriors as soon as he can come to terms with the pro club.

Championship Game To Be Played by Zebras, Richmond

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebras, current leaders in the coast division of the northern California Nisei baseball league, will be out to clinch the division title this Sunday, Aug. 15, as they meet the invading second place Richmond AC's.

Richmond, a game behind the Zebras, can move into a tie for first place by defeating the Zebras, thereby necessitating a three game playoff for the title between the two teams.

The Zebras will meet the slants of either left-hander Jiro Nakamura or Henry Honda. Skipper Frank Shimada of the Zebras has a quartet of hurlers to call upon, John Horio, Jits Hayashi, southpaw Kinoshita and the recently returned Tak Abo. This wealth of throwing talent guarantees a hard-fought game for the title.

San Jose lost to Richmond 7-6 in their last game, as Richmond scored 4 runs in the 8th inning of an abbreviated game to win. The game was called in the eighth inning of the time-limit game.

Sunday's game will be held in the municipal stadium in San Jose, beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Sebastopol Group Votes to Join JACL Organization

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — The United Citizens League, an independent Nisei organization, voted here on August 4 to seek affiliation with the Japanese American Citizens League. The group is expected to apply for membership in the JACL immediately.

Approximately 70 Nisei were in attendance at the meeting, as well as some 80 Issei.

INA SUGIHARA: On Norman Thomas

(Continued from page 4).

the Socialist Party has to offer, which does not appear elsewhere. However, I am sure that many people think that the same questions are being answered by the Progressive Party, and for that reason, I want to comment on that group here.

From the manner in which the Progressive Party has arisen and developed, it is all too reminiscent of the movements that have appeared over and over again—mass groups that capitalize on discontent and help to foment further discontent. Many of the points which they raise are valid, but their techniques and the basis of their organization are questionable.

The Wallace movement now favors naturalization of basic industries, but it says nothing about democratic controls, so that the type of Communist dictatorship existing in Russia could very easily be the result of its policies. Mr. Wallace speaks against the major parties for undertaking measures that were taken while he was Secretary of Commerce, when he was in a position to take action against those measures—but of course he did not do so at that time.

Above all, however, the gravest danger of the Wallace movement lies in the fact that the Communist Party has now gained control of its central machinery and so will use the entire movement to push the wishes of the Kremlin in this country. Those who cannot believe this danger should have been in the innumerable groups and labor unions that have been killed or broken up because Communists decided to work in them.

Political strikes called at the wishes of a few individuals, resulting in loss of jobs for hundreds at a time, without any possible solution of the real issues of wages and working conditions, have cost labor possible adherents and cooperative relationships with employers.

In line with Communist policy, the Progressive Party does not mention the drawbacks of Russia—to its leaders Russia is white, and the U.S. is black. This in spite of the fact that 20 million slave laborers in the Soviet Union are certainly a greater problem than the entire tenant farmer, sharecropper, and migrant farm worker problem in this country. It is possible to tackle the issues here—and they are being tackled by the Workers Defense League and by a number of unions—but it is virtually impossible to reach behind the Iron Curtain and find the slave camps there.

Socialists oppose witch-hunts against any group; we also fight against legislation driving a group underground, on the basis of civil liberties and possible results. But we do favor knowing a group, deciding in what direction it is going and letting others know what we think.

While the major parties, Democrats and Republicans, represent essentially those who would hold back progress, the Progressive Party represents a front for the Communists who would like nothing better than further confusion in order to take over and run the government as Stalinist Russia is run. Of the two, the latter might even be considered the greater evil.

The third force is the Socialist

Party with its consistent program over the years for the evolution of democracy and socialization of industry with full protection of civil rights all the way through.

I might point out that there will never be a "Nisei Norman Thomas" committee in this country, because the Socialist Party does not believe in segregated units. Anyone may apply for membership, and if he is accepted, he is welcome to join any branch. There are groups with certain interests that form branches, such as the trade union or the cooperative branch, but there are never separate racial or cultural units.

Then, of course, many prominent people have already joined the Independent Citizens Committee for Norman Thomas who are pledged to support him in the coming election, but who are not party members.

The true Socialist does not have easy answers to economic, social and political problems. But he sees the general road on which we must travel if we are to progress and make democracy in the true sense a reality. That road includes socialization of major industry and full production of consumer goods, together with all the necessary safeguards. It also includes working now for better relations—politically, economically and socially—for the advancement of cooperatives, for clean government, for housing, for the rights of labor, and for a multitude of other needs. Many Socialists do this in their daily lives, at the same time working for the change in government that is necessary to complete the process.

As a matter of fact, that change becomes more and more necessary by the day, as our government expands its military budget and forgets other needs.

If we are interested in the records, the Socialist Party was one of the first groups to oppose the evacuation of Japanese Americans in 1942. It was also the party whose platform was adopted in part by Roosevelt in 1944 and presented as the "New Deal." As early as 1912 the Socialists were advocating in their platform: (1) An eight-hour working day; (2) pensions, accident and illness benefits; (3) protection for factory workers; (4) abolition of child labor; (5) forbidding police break up strikes; (6) factory inspection for lighting-heat-safety; (7) public work for temporarily unemployed; (8) home rule for cities, including utilities; (9) planning—economic, sanitation, beauty; (10) inspection of food—groceries and restaurants; (11) extension of free hospital medical treatment; (12) eradication of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases; (13) public baths, parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums; (14) pensions for teachers; (15) free textbooks and other school equipment; (16) free school lunches when needed; (17) free medical inspection in schools; (18) vacation—night schools for adults; (19) schools for social, civic, recreational uses; (20) socialization of alcoholics, no segregation of vice.

Practically all of these measures have been adopted by our country in one form or another, though still have a long way to go. The process of evolutionary democracy is working and Socialists are in the forefront. For the full 1948 platform write to: Socialist Party, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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Mrs. Uyeno Leads Chicago Nisei Wallace Nisei

CHICAGO — Miyo Uyeno was unanimously elected chairman of the Chicago Nisei - for - Wallace Nisei committee at a meeting on July 30. Mrs. Uyeno, wife of Dr. Frank Uyeno, Chicago physician, is a former resident of Seattle and is serving at the present time as secretary of the 6th Ward of the Progressive party in Chicago.

Other officers are: Ernest S. Yamada, Jack Otake and James Yamashiro, vice-chairman; Yuri Yamashiro, rec. sec.; Toshiye Ishihara, corres. sec.; and Smoky Sadaoka, treas.

Mrs. Uyeno said that the committee's constitution cites the reason for the existence of the group: "We believe that Japanese Americans are interested in peace, full employment, equality of all minority groups, curbing high prices, low cost housing and the strengthening of our civil liberties — the basic issues of the 1948 elections. Only the Wallace forces, by their actions, have demonstrated that they are fighting for the interests of the majority of the American people on these and other questions."

Mrs. Uyeno, a delegate to the progressive party's recent founding convention in Philadelphia, declared:

"We are convinced that the Wallace movement offers the best solution at this time to the problems facing the American people, of which Japanese Americans are a part."

A door-to-door canvass among Japanese Americans in Chicago on behalf of the Wallace group will be initiated by a committee under Ken Matsuda and Yoshitaka Taguchi.

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Chicago Zen Buddhist Church to Celebrate Third Anniversary

CHICAGO—The celebration of the third anniversary of the Zen Buddhist church in Chicago, combined with a Bon-Festival, will be held on Saturday evening, Aug. 21, at the Lawson YMCA on Chicago and Dearborn avenues.

Reverend S. Matsuo and members of his committee have outlined a star-studded program which is expected to draw a record attendance. Among the many talented performers lined up for the evening are: Tamiji Onouye, noted instructor and authority on "Kabuki"; a special performance by the newly organized "Shinko Band"; Kyoka Morishita, five-year old talented songstress of Japanese and American songs; Henry Matsukawa, who has studied the famed Tamaki Miura; Sutoko Sakuma, soprano; violin solos of Japanese songs by Keith Conrad; "Koto" and "Shakuhachi" duet by Mr. Inaba and his daughter, Yoshiko; harmonica solo by James Ogisaka, local lawyer; Tetsuya Ohtera, noted tap dancer; melodies by trio of merry singers, George Maruyama, Frank Maeda, Setsuko Nakagawa; Chiyoko Nishioka, well-known for her popular renditions of Japanese songs; Takayo Tsubouchi, a ballet artist; Thelma Mitamura, hula dancer; and a Jiu-Jitsu exhibition by Prof. M. Tamura of the Jiu-Jitsu Institute.

Helen Mayeda, versatile pianist who is well-known in the Chicago area for her accomplished playing, will accompany the performance.

The program is scheduled to start at 7 p. m.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Uchiyama, a girl, Denise Akimi, on Aug. 6 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom T. Ito, Pasadena, Calif., a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tsuyoshi Yoshihara a girl on Aug. 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Roy Okuda, Hawthorne, Calif., a boy on July 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Harada a girl on July 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Higashi a boy on Aug. 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kakita a girl on July 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Eno, Hawthorne, Calif., a boy on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Fukahara a girl on Aug. 8 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sado Sakai a boy on Aug. 8 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kawaguchi, Layton, Utah, a boy on Aug. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nariyoshi Yamanaka a boy on July 14 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Hashimoto, Parlier, Calif., a girl on June 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sahaji Nishi, Sanger, Calif., a girl on June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kusu Nakamichi a boy on Aug. 6 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Stanicec a girl, Susan Marie, on July 27 in New York City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry T. Kohaya a boy on Aug. 1 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fuji, Watsonville, Calif., a girl, Kathleen Sue, on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Akiyoshi a girl, Alice Chiyeke, on Aug. 2 in Watsonville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Yamamoto, Watsonville, a boy, Dan Yoshito, on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kikuchi a boy on Aug. 9 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Miyaki a boy on Aug. 9 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi G. Teramoto a girl on July 26 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Y. Unekubo a boy on Aug. 4 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takio Yokoyama a boy on Aug. 3 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Onodera a girl on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bud Kato, Winters, Calif., a girl on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Namba a boy on Aug. 2 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakata, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Akamine a boy on Aug. 1 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kozo Fukagai a girl on Aug. 9 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Endo a girl on Aug. 9 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Kudow a girl on Aug. 3 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiso Fujoka a girl on Aug. 3 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Tom Shinpo, Santa Monica, Calif., a girl on Aug. 4.

DEATHS

Masao Nakao, 27, on Aug. 7 in Linden, Calif.

Hisashi Miyamoto, 14 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Matsueichi Miyamoto, on Aug. 6 in Cortez, Calif.

Priscilla Yoshioka, 4 day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brownie Yoshioka, on Aug. 1 in Payson, Utah.

Hatsutaro Nakayama, 72, Walnut Grove, on Aug. 2 at McDonald Island, Calif.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kay Terashima on July 30 in Salt Lake City.

Ichiro Sakano on Aug. 12 in Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Kuno Sugimoto, 56, on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.

Tokuji Suzuki, 70, on Aug. 2 in Chicago.

Mrs. Toju Masuda on July 27 in Upland, Calif.

Seizo Watanabe, 60, on Aug. 9 in Ogden, Utah.

Kenneth Shoichi Numoto, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cano Numoto of Bellevue, Wash., on Aug. 6.

Thomas Teruo Itami, 3, on Aug. 11 at Payette Lake, Idaho.

Dr. Kanichi Asakawa, 75, on Aug. 10 at New Haven, Conn.

MARRIAGES

Setsuko Yui of Los Angeles to Keiji Matsuihiro on Aug. 1 in Sacramento.

Sakaye Yuguchi to Kazuo Hirabayashi on July 31 in Los Angeles.

Mainland Women In Hawaii Form New Organization

HONOLULU — Organization of Hui O'Malihini, a club for mainland Nisei women now residing in Hawaii, was announced here last week.

The purpose of the new group will be to promote social activities and to render community service, as well as to help members adapt themselves to life in their new homes.

Meetings are held monthly at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Goto in Honolulu.

The new officers and their former places of residence are as follows:

Mrs. Yuri Tanaka, Sacramento, president; Mrs. Mary Kimoto, Gardena, Calif., vice pres.; Mrs. May Nakata, Pueblo, Colo., sec.; Mrs. Lora Kayahara, Sacramento, treas.; Mrs. Yoshiko Ebesu, San Gabriel, Calif., reporter.

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CARL ARAKAKI WINS SECOND MAINLAND BOUT

SEATTLE—Carl Arakaki, hard-hitting Nisei lightweight from Hawaii, knocked out Matt Nip Kennedy, champion of the Fort Lewis army base, in 1m 57s of the first round of a scheduled four-round preliminary here on Aug. 3.

Both fighters started at a fast pace. Kennedy led with a left jab which Arakaki blocked. Kennedy followed with a one-two and rushed Arakaki into the ropes. The fighters were in close quarters when Arakaki let go with a short right uppercut and Kennedy went down for the count.

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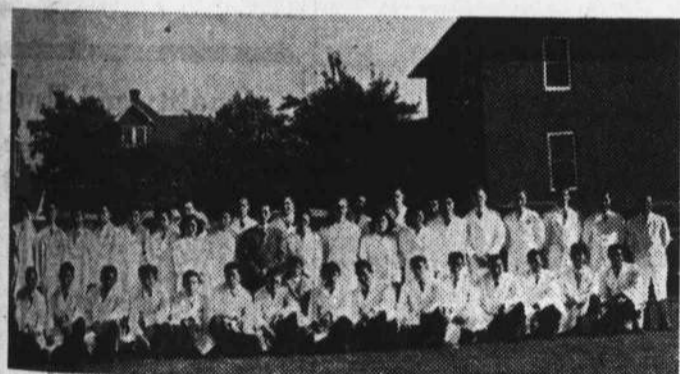
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Ishikawa, Sakata Win Points In Olympic Games Events

JACL Chapter Plans Rally for Coming Convention

MURRAY, Utah — A rally is scheduled to be held on Friday, August 20th, in Murray by the members of the Mt. Olympus JACL for the purpose of getting a 100 percent registration from the members of the chapter for the coming national convention of the JACL.

Plans are being laid out by President George Fujii and social chairman Nobuo Mori. National Convention Chairman Shigeki Ushio will be present to give the details of the convention and to answer any questions that may come up.

Aiko Tsuda Weds Ben Yamamoto

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Miss Aiko Tsuda, daughter of Mrs. Matsue Tsuda of Watsonville, was married to Ben Yamamoto, son of Mrs. Fuku Yamamoto, at the Buddhist church on July 31.

The Rev. Bunyu Fujimura of Salinas performed the ceremony.

LONDON, Eng.—Emerick Ishikawa of Honolulu, T. H., tied for fifth place in the finals of the featherweight division of the Olympic Games weightlifting competition on Aug. 9.

Ishikawa lifted a total of 667½ pounds. Egypt's Fayad won the event with a total lift of 732½ pounds.

Harold Sakata took second place in the light-heavyweight division in the Olympic weight-lifting competition on Aug. 11.

Sakata was credited with an aggregate lift of 837½ pounds.

The winner in the division was his teammate, S. A. Stanczk of York, Pa.

SEATTLE NISEI NURSE WILL WED ARMY VETERAN

SEATTLE — Sumiko Sammie Itoi, 24, Nisei nurse at Marine hospital, will marry Shirley Brinsfield, 25, a veteran of the Italian campaign, in Seattle on Sept. 6.

Miss Itoi is the daughter of Mrs. Seizo Itoi, while Brinsfield is the son of Mrs. Sylvia Ann Brinsfield. Miss Itoi indicated that there had been some parental objections to the union but that it all had blown over.

Brinsfield and Miss Itoi met more than a year ago at a dance in honor of Nisei veterans.

Both are natives of Seattle. At one time Brinsfield and Miss Itoi attended Washington grade school together.

"He insists he knew me back then," Miss Itoi told a Seattle Times reporter, "but I'm sure I was completely unaware of him."

However, they did become aware of each other at the Nisei dance, and none too soon either.

"It was during the very last dance," Miss Itoi said.

Brinsfield is a senior in the Far Eastern department at the University of Washington. After graduation, he hopes to go to the Orient to complete his studies.



AT WEDDING TEA—Miss Fujiko Shigaki, formerly of Loomis, Calif., became the bride of Thomas Zerick, Miami Beach, Fla., recently in a beautifully decorated wedding ceremony in St. Paul. Left to right are Dr. Colby, Mr. Zerick, the bride and Mrs. Colby.

The couple are now on a wedding trip to Canada, California and Florida, after which they will leave for Havana, Cuba where they will make their home.—UCL News Bureau-St. Paul Dispatch photo.

Occupation Romance Leads To Wedding in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Miss Fujiko Shigaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Shigaki of Loomis, Calif., became the bride of Thomas Zerick, son of Mrs. Antoinette Zerick of Miami Beach Fla., recently in a colorful wedding ceremony held in St. Paul.

The wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Colby in St. Paul. Dr. Colby gave the bride in marriage while Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, Minneapolis, read the Episcopal marriage service.

Miss Sue Hirano, an ex-St. Paulite now of Chicago, was Miss Shigaki's attendant. The Colby home was decorated for the wedding by Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto of Des Moines, internationally known for her Japanese flower arrangements, and special Japanese dishes were prepared by Mrs. Tomiko Ogata, St. Paul.

The bride and groom left for Miami Beach shortly after a luncheon given in her honor at the home of Mrs. Samuel Rokutani, formerly of San Jose, Calif., and a dinner at the St. Paul Athletic club with Dr. and Mrs. Colby as hosts.

The couple met in Tokyo, while both were serving with the Army of Occupation. The bride made her home with the Colby's during the war and she was an instructor at the University of Minnesota. The couple intend to make their

home in Havana, Cuba where Mr. Zerick is engaged in aviation.

The Colby's have been known in St. Paul for their activities with the St. Paul Resettlement committee during the period in which relocatees were making their homes in the Twin Cities.

Ellis Center Group Will Sponsor Dance

CHICAGO—The Ellis Community Center Workcamp group will sponsor a dance on Sept. 4 at the grand ballroom of International house, 1414 E. 59th St., on the University of Chicago campus.

Frank Yanagidate and his new Blue Mood band will provide the music and entertainment.

Joe Arata is in charge of the dance committee.

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Eggs, Powdered	8 oz.	1.10
Beef Stew	12 Oz.	.59
Corned Beef	12 Oz.	.50
Corned Beef Hash	1 lb.	.40
Roast Beef	12 Oz.	.50
Boiled Ham	1½ lbs.	2.75
Shoyu	20 Oz.	.50

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