



JACL Groups To Distribute Claims Forms

ADC Will Prepare Material to Assist in Filing Claims

WASHINGTON — Local JACL chapters will distribute evacuation claims forms in two or three weeks, as announced here Friday, Oct. 15, by Edward J. Ennis, evacuation claims legal counsel for the JACL, and Mike Masaoka, ADC director, upon their return from the west coast.

Ennis and Masaoka conferred with JACL district council members, staff members and Issei in Los Angeles, Monterey, San Francisco and Chicago.

Upon the recommendation of the chapters, the Washington office will prepare a copy of the law with an information sheet and statement of types of claims that can be filed, along with translations. These will be distributed by local chapters and regional offices.

Ennis Says Treason Case Should Not Jeopardize Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO — Edward J. Ennis, former Department of Justice official and now special counsel for JACL ADC on evacuation claims, on Oct. 11 asked government prosecutors in the Tokyo treason trial to steer clear of the position of Japanese Americans in the United States.

In his talk with U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy Mr. Ennis pointed out that during the war he served as director of the Army Alien Control Unit in the Department of Justice and could speak for the excellent record of resident alien Japanese in this country.

Masaoka to Attend Region Encampment

WASHINGTON—Mike Masaoka, director of the JACL ADC, will attend the American Legion's national encampment in Miami Oct. 18 to 21.

He will represent the John A. Loomis post No. 775, Loomis, Calif.

He expressed confidence that the legion's Americanism committee will recommend the equality in naturalization principle already adopted by the Legion state departments of California, New Jersey and New Mexico, and that the national encampment would pass the resolution.

Nisei Unable to Get Credit for Pre-War Postoffice Service

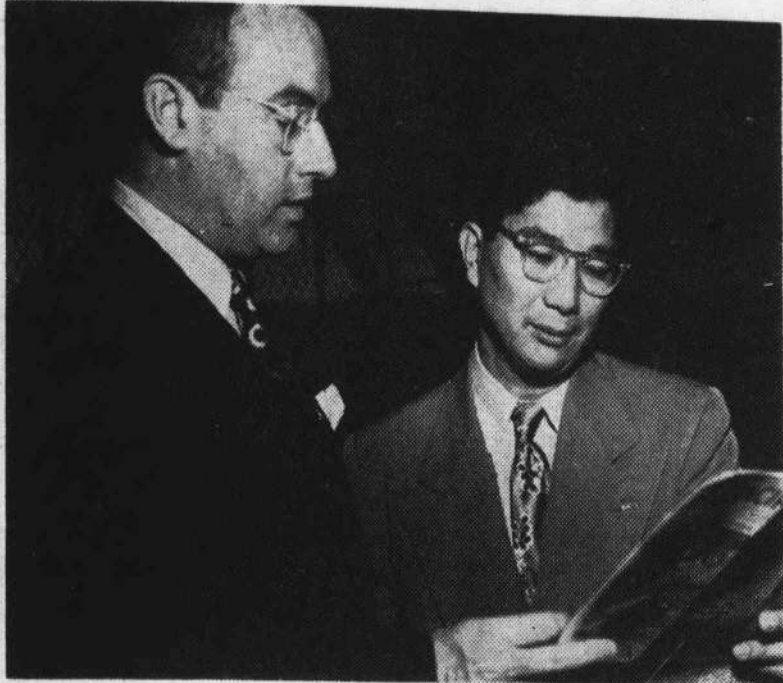
SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California reported here recently that a Japanese American employee of the postoffice department who was "unceremoniously fired from his job in San Francisco when all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942" has been denied credit for his pre-evacuation service record.

Upon his release from a relocation center and after serving in the U. S. Army, the Nisei secured a wartime job with the postoffice in the east. Subsequently, the JACL reported, he again secured permanent status and is once again working in the San Francisco postoffice. However, the postoffice department has refused to include pre-war service in determining present employment rating.

Nisei Girl Wins Four-Year Scholarship

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A four-year college scholarship was awarded recently to Flora Mayumi Kikawa, 17, of Kenner when she placed first in a scholarship competition with 400 other Louisiana students at Baton Rouge.

Discuss Evacuee Claims Law



Winding up their latest California visit, Edward J. Ennis, ADC special counsel on evacuation claims, and Mike M. Masaoka, ADC legislative director, are shown as they stopped in the San Francisco regional office of the ADC on Oct. 11.—Photo by Kameo Kido studio, San Francisco.

Placer County Group Passes Resolution Urging Citizenship For Resident Japanese Aliens

LOOMIS, Calif.—A strong resolution asking for citizenship rights for aliens of Japanese ancestry was passed here Oct. 5 in Loomis, a city which only two years ago was filled with "No Jap Trade Wanted" signs in nearly all its stores.

The resolution was unanimously passed by the Placer County Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, representing 365 families in the area. A number of Issei and Nisei were present at the meeting, held in the Loomis Union grammar school.

The resolution commended "our friends and neighbors of Japanese ancestry" and noted that "the splendid qualities of the alien parents have been reflected in the citizenship of their sons, which is noteworthy by the outstanding war performances of the Japanese Americans in combat."

It noted that citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II "uncomplainingly gave up their farms to comply with military orders" and that the resident aliens of Japanese ancestry "have shown a fitness for American citizenship to which they are denied under present laws."

The board of directors asked that U. S. naturalization laws be widened to enable all qualified persons to become American citizens without distinction as to race or national origin.

The board also specified that "this principle of equality in naturalization should be transmitted to other county farm bureaus for their expression of support."

The resolution was presented by Eugene Rogers of the Mt. Pleasant Farm Bureau Center, and seconded by John Griffin of the Griffin Farm Bureau center. It was read and explained by Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC regional director in San Francisco, whose appearance was arranged by Daniel Makabe, member of the Griffin center.

G. O. Griffith was chairman of the meeting.

Placer county, in which Loomis is situated, was the scene of anti-Nisei terrorism after the rescission of the wartime mass evacuation order. It was in Loomis that purported arsonists of the Sumio Doi farm were released after three separate trials. The acquittals were widely described in the press as gross miscarriages of justice.

Nisei Passes Draft Physical in Chicago

CHICAGO—A Japanese American war veteran, Takaaki Ichikawa, 25, is the only Chicago resident among the first six men who passed physical and mental examinations for the 1948 draft at the Army recruiting station this week, the Fifth Army announced.

Thirty-seven men were examined.

Nisei Letter Carrier Performs on Visit To White House

WASHINGTON—A Nisei letter carrier, Don Toyama, was one of four Hawaiian postmen who sang and danced for the White House staff on Oct. 8 to show appreciation for the postal pay raise given them last July.

The other Hawaiians, all of Honolulu, were Gabriel Mau, Clifford Yuen and William Soon.

The men are Hawaii delegates to the national convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers in Miami.

ADC Has Naturalization Bill Timetable, Declares Masaoka

SAN FRANCISCO—"Our timetable for the 81st Congress calls for five months of intensive work on the naturalization bill," said Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, when he addressed the Kikaken Kisei Domei of Northern California at its annual assembly held in San Francisco on October 11.

"Your Washington ADC office will swing into action immediately after the elections in November. When Congress convenes in January we will have gotten under way and hope to crown our efforts with success, when Congress ends in June.

"There is intense competition for the time of congressmen and this will be our greatest obstacle. There are more than 5,000 registered lobbyists and several times that number who are not registered. Measures of national importance will be crowding for attention. It is our job to convince the national legislators that naturalization is of vital and urgent importance.

"It is necessary for us to speed our naturalization measure so that much of our attention can be directed to aid in the processing of evacuation claims," concluded Mike Masaoka.

Judge Goodman Denies Request Of "Tokyo Rose" for Bail as Two Week Trial Delay Granted

SAN FRANCISCO—Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman on Oct. 14 denied bail to Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino but specified that she may be admitted to bail if U. S. Marshal George Vice does not provide a "suitable place" for her confinement.

In directing Marshal Vice to move Mrs. d'Aquino to a new place of confinement, Judge Goodman said that the 32-year old woman who faces a treason charge should be given full opportunity to interview witnesses and take whatever steps may be necessary to prepare her defense "no matter what the expense may be to the Federal government."

He said it was an "unusual case and her constitutional safeguards should be rigidly observed."

Judge Goodman agreed with Mrs. d'Aquino's counsel that "her present confinement (in the county jail) would prevent her from her right to avail herself of witnesses." Wayne Collins, defense attorney, said she was unable to see persons clearly through the double mesh screen at the jail.

If Marshal Vice does not provide a place of "suitable confinement," Judge Goodman said, Collins could come back to court and the judge will issue an order admitting Mrs. d'Aquino to bail.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, indicted on Oct. 8 on the charge that she broadcast wartime propaganda over Radio Tokyo, asked for her release from county jail on bail on Oct. 14 while she awaits trial for treason.

Government attorneys opposed her move, insisting that United States law prohibits bailing out an accused traitor, but counsel for Mrs. d'Aquino dipped into history to prove that his client should be freed until her trial begins late this year.

Defense Attorney Wayne Collins cited the cases of President Jefferson Davis of the confederacy who was admitted to bail after treason charges in 1867, and of a man named Hamilton, bailed in 1795 after taking part in the Whisky Rebellion.

Mrs. d'Aquino's attorneys on Oct. 11 launched an effort at the time of her arraignment before Judge Louis E. Goodman in U. S. District Court to prevent her trial on a treason charge by challenging the jurisdiction of U. S. courts in the case.

Collins insisted that Mrs. d'Aquino became a citizen of Portugal in 1944 when she married Philip d'Aquino, a Portuguese national, in Tokyo.

American courts, therefore, have no right to try her on charges of broadcasting propaganda to American troops in the Pacific during the war, Collins said.

Judge Goodman granted a two-week continuance in the case until Oct. 25 to permit the defense to prepare formal motions for dismissal.

On Oct. 11 Collins first brought up his motion for bail and this was opposed by United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy, who expressed fear that Mrs. d'Aquino might leave this country.

"Treason," Hennessy declared,

"is the most heinous of crimes and a capital offense. But it is not an extraditable crime. If Mrs. d'Aquino were to flee this country, she could not be forced to return to stand trial."

In the meantime, there were indications that the actual trial might not begin for two months. Tom DeWolfe, special assistant to the United States Attorney General and chief prosecution counsel, said that eight Japanese witnesses who testified against Mrs. d'Aquino before the Federal grand jury last week, might be returned to Japan pending opening of the trial.

DeWolfe said the witnesses, already in this country for a month, were becoming "disgruntled" at being away from home. He said present plans were to fly the witnesses home on Oct. 24 and return them later.

Mrs. d'Aquino, popularly identified as "Tokyo Rose," was indicted by the Federal grand jury in San Francisco on Oct. 8 on eight counts of treason.

The eight counts of the indictment charged Mrs. d'Aquino with the following overt acts against the United States:

Mrs. d'Aquino about March 1, 1944 discussed a proposed propaganda broadcast with the Broadcasting Corp. of Japan.

She also discussed with employees of the corporation the nature and quality of a specified proposed radio broadcast.

She spoke into a microphone regarding the introduction of a program dealing with a motion picture involving war.

Spoke into a microphone of Radio Tokyo referring to enemies of Japan.

She prepared a script for subsequent radio broadcasts concerning the loss of Allied ships.

Spoke into a microphone concerning the loss of Allied ships.

She prepared another radio script for subsequent broadcasts.

She spoke into a microphone in the studio of Radio Tokyo and did then and there engage in an entertainment dialogue with an employee of the Broadcasting Corporation for radio broadcast purposes.

The indictment was returned by the jury following a two-day hearing in which 14 witnesses testified about Mrs. d'Aquino's wartime activities.

Mrs. d'Aquino, a 32-year-old native of California, was arrested in Tokyo on Aug. 26 on orders of the Justice Department and was returned under guard to the United States aboard the Army Transport General Hodges on Sept. 28.

Mrs. d'Aquino has claimed she has done nothing wrong and that in many cases her script was prepared by Allied prisoners of war. She claimed she was fully investigated during a year she was held in Tokyo's Sugamo prison after her arrest in 1945 and declared she was released for lack of evidence.

Many Canada Evacuees Settle In Toronto City

Believe 200 Families Have Bought Homes As Housing Still Tight

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Large numbers of Japanese Canadian evacuees, relocated in Toronto after their evacuation from the west coast, are likely to remain in this city permanently, the New Canadian newspaper said.

The Toronto Japanese Canadian population is "very close" to the 450 mark, the New Canadian said, and while limited movement of new evacuee families into the city continues, there is practically no movement outward.

The Canadian Nisei newspaper noted three trends indicating the permanency of Toronto's new residents of Japanese ancestry: the steady movement from other sections of Ontario and other provinces into Toronto; the increase in the number of Japanese Canadian businesses; and home purchases.

The paper estimated that 200 Japanese Canadian families have bought their own homes.

High rent and the impossibility of finding "decent accommodations" by incoming families were given as the reasons for the purchasing of homes.

Seek Grape-Growers As Long-Standing Litigation Settled

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Many persons of Japanese ancestry are entitled to unclaimed checks now being held for them by the California Department of Agriculture, according to Paul G. Robertson, supervising enforcement officer.

The checks represent refunds to grapegrowers who delivered grapes to wineries in 1938 for processing under the provisions of the proration program.

Longstanding litigation pending against grape proration Zone No. 2 was settled in July, Robertson said. Upon completion of the litigation, the Department of Agriculture, as custodian of funds for the grape proration zone, made out checks for final distribution of the proceeds from the sale of brandy and high-proof spirits manufactured from surplus grapes crushed in 1938 under provisions of the program. Net amount of money to be distributed was \$94,257.58.

Many of the grape producers, Robertson said, were persons of Japanese ancestry. Most of the checks mailed to these persons, however, have been returned unclaimed.

Any persons who delivered grapes to a winery in 1938 for processing under provisions of the proration program may be entitled to a refund. Inquiries should be sent to Robertson at the State Department of Agriculture, State Office Bldg. No. 1, Sacramento, 14, Calif.

Letters should include the writer's address at the time the grapes were delivered, the name of the winery and approximate tonnage.

While it may not be possible to give an accurate estimate of the tonnage, Robertson said, the address and winery name are necessary for purposes of identification.

Snake River JACL Holds General Meeting

PALETTE, Idaho.—First general meeting of the Snake River JACL since summer vacation was held Friday evening, Oct. 3, at the local Japanese community hall.

Evaluation of the national convention and other topics of interest were discussed.

Lutheran Group Will Send Nisei Minister As Missionary to Japan

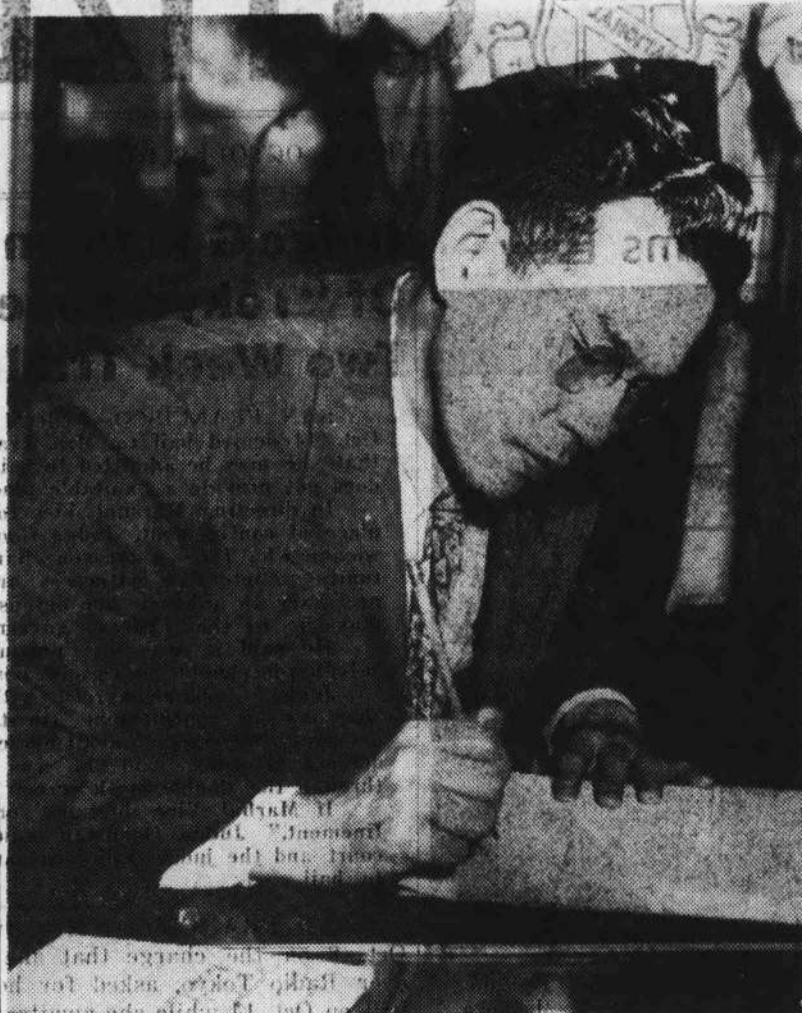
OAKLAND, Calif.—A Nisei minister was commissioned last week at Redeemer Lutheran church in Oakland as the first Lutheran missionary of Japanese ancestry to be sent to Japan.

The Rev. George T. Shibata and his family will leave for Japan as soon as visas can be obtained and their youngest child has reached the age of one.

The Rev. Shibata is a graduate of the Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The commissioning sermon was

Kawakita Writes to Mother



My dear mother, I have shown about the note that you sent me. I am very sorry to hear that you are in trouble. I will do my best to help you. I love you very much and I will be with you all the time. Your son, Tomoya.

LOS ANGELES—Tomoya Kawakita, 27, convicted of treason by a Federal court, is shown (above) penning a letter to his mother saying that he is innocent of the charges and asking her not to carry out a suicide threat implied in a letter she wrote to Judge William G. Mathes last week.

In the letter (lower photo) Kawakita tells his mother, "I did not and never would violate the laws of the United States of America."

Morris Lavine, defense counsel, has already filed a notice for appeal.—Photos by Buck Forbes for International News Photos.

Disclose Hagiwara Family Bid Denied by S. F. Park Officials

SAN FRANCISCO.—The city, which calls itself "The City That Knows How," can also be the city that knows how to forget. Freddie Francisco, observed on Oct. 3 in his column in the San Francisco Examiner.

The Examiner columnist's comment was inspired by the present status of the Japanese Tea Garden, which was opened by Makoto Hagiwara in Golden Gate Park in 1893 and has been a favorite of two generations of San Franciscans.

The Japanese Tea Garden ended on the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. The Hagiwaras, who had operated the concession for forty years, were evacuated along with other persons of Japanese ancestry.

When the Hagiwaras left, they left behind many of their own works of art—as gifts to the people of San Francisco—because they felt that they belonged in the garden.

"In the same fatuous way that delivered by the Rev. Frank A. Haedicke, pastor of the Redeemer Lutheran church, who has encouraged Shibata in his study for the mission field.

Disclose Contents of Mother's Letter to Judge, Pleading for Life of Son in Treason Case

LOS ANGELES—The Times on Oct. 9 disclosed the contents of the letter which Mrs. Yasaburo Kawakita, mother of Tomoya Kawakita who was convicted in U. S. district court on the charge of treason, wrote to Federal Judge William G. Mathes and slipped under the door of the judge's chamber the morning on which Kawakita was sentenced to death.

Before the sentence was pronounced, Judge Mathes commented that he had received "a very touching letter" from the convicted man's mother.

"To graying Mrs. Yasaburo Kawakita, he is not a traitor," the Los Angeles Times declared. "He is the black-eyed baby she cuddled to her heart 27 years ago in Calexico. He is the high school letterman, player of a strange, rough American game, growing up far from the land of his forebears. He is the only son her thoughts sped to when she, with millions of other mothers, heard the heart-rending news of Pearl Harbor."

It was this letter which Mrs. Kawakita wrote to Judge Mathes which resulted in a letter from Kawakita who asked his mother not to carry out the suicide threat she expressed in the letter.

Mrs. Kawakita's letter was five pages long and written in Japanese. An official translation made public by Kawakita's attorney, Morris Lavine, was published by the Times.

The mother's letter declared: "My dear Judge:

"My name is Tose, the mother of Tomoya. It was very insufferable to separate from a child. However, I have been told time after time that a minority group will perish if he does not understand the language of his fatherland, and it was also Tomoya's desire to go to Japan."

Hence, it was more than unbearable to depart from him, but for the sake of Tomoya we decided to send him to a school in Japan. The sudden war between Japan and America occurred before he graduated and he could not return.

"I received a letter from him through the Red Cross saying that after he graduated from the school he has been employed at Oeyama. But after this letter I did not receive any and did not know his whereabouts and dead or alive."

"It was an unforgettable incident when I received a letter from a woman in New York on 19th of November, 1945. In this letter it was stated that I'm sending you a Thanksgiving present which you would like to hear, your son."

"Tomoya is alive and living in Tokyo."

"At this moment we were overwhelmed with joy and I am sure that you will understand our feelings. I thought of her as angel and sublime who wrote this letter to me, and I bowed my head toward the direction of New York."

"After this letter I received a letter from a Nisei (Japanese-American) soldier who has been with the occupation forces, saying that your son, Tomoya, is intending to return to the States, but he is confronted with one difficulty, that is, the steamship expense must be paid in American dollars. For this reason, I went to the steamship office in Los Angeles and was informed that it can be paid here when he arrives in America. I asked the soldier to forward the above information to Tomoya."

"When Tomoya returned home I could not say a word because of being overjoyed."

"I asked Tomoya about our relatives as well as the conditions in Japan. In regard of Oeyama I was only told that he worked there as an interpreter because of American prisoners of war. But, there was a civilian personnel named Kawahata, who was wounded in Burma and troubled his arms, who tormented American prisoners which was more than pitiful. We did not ask him any further questions because the location was unknown to us and mountainous region."

"Since last June when Tomoya was arrested, our aim was out of focus."

"When we visited prison we tried to coax, comfort and threaten him to require the real reason, but only he said was not to worry, mother."

"Let us assume (he said) that I am a senseless person and was asked to punish prisoners who were four miles away from where I was working, the workshop. I

couldn't possibly do so. I stop from working, you can judge this by common sense."

"He told me this story with his tearful eyes, even though he continued how cruelly I was introduced by the former prisoner God knows. They blamed me if I were the leader for the mistreatments carried by the Japanese civilian personnel and soldiers. Surely I believe I shall be free if there is a fair and equal trial."

"I have been waiting for the day of his freedom which seemed as if to last for years."

"I believed in his tearful words. Although I asked my friend in Japan to investigate this matter, the answer I received regarding the reports of investigation was that no matter how much we investigate there is not a single evidence that shows he did not actually he did not do."

"Because I believe that American government will hold a fair trial, no matter how much the former prisoners abuse simultaneously, I prayed God to help clear the innocent life."

"And I waited for the freedom of Tomoya."

"On the contrary, the decision of the jury reached guilty. When I heard it, as any other mother feeling would be the same, I was told that I fainted. As I overheard, that among the jurors there were some who wanted to announce innocence, but to do this against the will of the government, hence, inevitably announced guilt."

"At last, I can't bear to see my son who has been (here) character unknown to the translator) . . . personal sacrifice."

"My dear Judge, I do not know whether you have children or not, but if you have, you'll understand the mother's feeling who is bleeding to death for the innocent guilt of her son."

"I am also a woman of Japan. I shall bear a full responsibility and pay my respect in ending my own life if I raise a child who becomes a high treason."

"Even if this trial becomes guilty, I beg of you to listen to my pain that I can't possibly end my life and depart from my son knowing that he is innocent. For this reason I disregard my rudeness and am writing to you."

"Will you kindly forgive my impoliteness? I intended to write this letter in English, but I can't do so; moreover, it is impossible to express my hearty feeling by looking into dictionary word by word, therefore, knowing that I'm not in writing in Japanese, I beg of you to forgive me ever more."

The letter was signed "Mrs. Tose Kawakita" both in Japanese and English, and dated Oct. 3.

Kawakita's parents, who came to the United States in 1916, visited him in the County Jail last week for the first time since he was sentenced. Though he heard the death decree without visible emotion, Kawakita wept openly as he embraced his mother and obtained her promise that she would not carry out the suicide threat expressed in her letter.

He apologized for the disgrace his conviction has brought to his family, but reiterated his innocence and confidence in his pending appeal.

Moriyama Confers with Officials in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Iwao Moriyama, an official in the National Office of Vital Statistics, a subdivision of the U. S. Department of Health, arrived here this week to confer with regional U. S. health officials.

Moriyama recently visited Switzerland as a U. S. government delegate to a world health conference.

Civil Liberties in America: Japanese Americans Achieve Results in Attempt to Remove Discrimination, Says ACLU

NEW YORK CITY — Japanese Americans in the United States achieved "most encouraging results" in the past year in their attempt to remove discriminations in law against them and their alien relatives, the American Civil Liberties Union said this week in its annual report on civil liberties in the United States.

Titled "These Uncertain Liberties," the ACLU report on the status of civil rights in the country during the 12 months ending August 1, 1948, declared that racial minorities made substantial gains in court decisions, though much-needed legislative action is still lagging.

The courts, legislatures and public opinion appear to be far more favorably disposed than in years to the extension of civil rights for minority groups," the report declared, "and with the issues pressed as they are by organized groups and political forces, continuing advances seem assured."

Only one campaign of the Japanese American minority — that to repeal the Oriental Exclusion act of 1924 — failed in achieving success, the ACLU said, but predicted it is "evidently on its way off the books in the not distant future."

The ACLU added that since the exclusion law had been amended to admit Chinese, Filipinos and Indians to citizenship and limited immigration quotas, there was "no defensible argument" remaining for not admitting all the Oriental peoples.

In all other efforts the Japanese minority won its contentions and objects," the report continued. "Congress established a claims commission to assess the damages to individual Japanese and Nisei forcibly evacuated from the Pacific coast during the war. Payments of personal damages up to \$2500 each are authorized. Deportations of Japanese aliens under the treaty merchants provision of the law, made mandatory by the wartime abrogation of the treaty, were in effect suspended by act of Congress permitting the attorney general to defer them indefinitely in so-called hardship cases on the same basis as other nationalities. Hardship cases are commonly those in which the aliens have American-born wives and children."

The ACLU noted the victory of the Japanese Americans in the Oyama land law case in the Supreme court. The Alien Land act, the report declared, was "administered to deny Japanese parents the right to give agricultural lands to their children."

The bar to ownership by aliens ineligible to citizenship remains, the report states, "but it constitutes no practical obstacle where American-born relatives can take title. All the numerous court cases brought by California officials to void titles were dropped by the state attorney general. Similar suits in Oregon and Washington were also in effect made inoperative."

The Civil Liberties union also reported upon the Takahashi fishing case, in which the U.S. Supreme court declared the California anti-alien fishing amendment unconstitutional.

"The Japanese were the only such aliens extensively engaged in that industry in California," the report states. "The attack on the statute was supported not only by the Union but by other agencies, including the attorney general of the United States, who filed a brief for the government in the Supreme court. California defended the law as a 'conservation measure.' The appeal in this as in the land law cases was handled by Mr. (A. L.) Wirin of the Southern California branch."

The civil liberties organization noted that other court cases arising from the war "moved ahead favorably."

Those "concerned with the renunciation of citizenship by several thousand Nisei at the Tule Lake relocation center. The renunciations were declared invalid by federal courts in California, on grounds that they had been obtained by coercion."

"The government will doubtless appeal the decisions," the report said. "One of the suits brought by private counsel in San Francisco with the backing of the Northern

California ACLU involves about 1200 renunciants, while the other involves three renunciants in test cases raising constitutional questions to be handled on appeal by ACLU lawyers. The ultimate decisions, the ACLU said, will determine the status of all renunciants, whether or not parties to the suit. The ACLU also reported upon the progress of the cases of Japanese Americans caught in Japan during the war and the situation of several hundred Peruvian Japanese who were interned in the United States as enemy aliens.

The Nisei strandee cases will determine whether Nisei who voted in Japanese elections, were naturalized as Japanese citizens without their own consent and took certain jobs will be considered to have lost their American citizenship. Arrangements in Tokyo to clear up the scores of complicated issues are in the hands of a local committee of the JACL formed by Roger Baldwin, director, during a visit to Japan last year.

"On the whole," the ACLU reported, "the Japanese minority, both alien and American-born, has made a most remarkable readjustment since the war to increased integration in American life, and has won both in law and practice substantial gains in recognition of its claims to equality of rights. The tragic accompaniments of the wartime evacuation, hostility and prejudices have not, as the record shows, been wholly overcome as yet, but they are on their way to such amends as can be made."

Most dramatic move of the year toward the equality of minorities before the law was the "epochal report" of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the ACLU said.

"The report aroused an unexpected acclaim throughout the country except in the south, where it was met with startled condemnation. The president followed up the report's implications by issuing orders to end discrimination but not segregation, in the armed forces and the Federal services. The report, of which over a million copies were reprinted, highlighted both the failures of American democracy to accord equal rights to racial minorities and our capacity to correct them—a lesson of major significance internationally in the contest with Communism."

"Speculation as to the future course of American liberties is so uncertain an era is obviously risky," the ACLU said. "But the role of advocates of the principles of our Bill of Rights without compromise or favoritism, is more essential than ever to the preservation and extension of democratic liberties."

"Our Uncertain Liberties," which lists the status of civil liberties as it affected each minority group throughout the year, is available at 25c a copy from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth avenue, New York City. In quantities of 25 or more, the report will sell for 20c.

Wallace Criticizes Warren for Stand Against Nisei Group

SACRAMENTO—Henry Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate, brought up the evacuation of Japanese Americans from California in 1942 in an attack on Governor Earl Warren, GOP vice-presidential nominee, in a speech delivered here on Oct. 5.

Wallace criticized Warren for ignoring the "problem of violence against minorities in California—race riots and police brutality and vigilante terror against Mexicans, Negroes and Japanese Americans."

He attacked Warren's opposition to the return of the evacuees early in the war and demanded "indemnification of the plundered Nisei."

Aiso to Participate In Dewey-Warren Presidential Campaign

LOS ANGELES—John F. Aiso, Los Angeles attorney and former lieutenant colonel in the army, has been appointed one of four committeemen to arrange a banquet in honor of Sen. William Knowland on Oct. 28, the Los Angeles County Headquarters of Veterans for Dewey and Warren announced this week.

Aiso also announced that two other Nisei veterans, George Inagaki and Michael S. Yasutake, former Army major, also have endorsed the Dewey-Warren ticket.

He also declared that the elevation of Lieut. Gov. Goodwin Knight to the California governorship would be to the best interests of the people of the west coast.

Army Officer Will Testify in Tokyo Rose Case

Identify Major Ince As One Who Wrote Scripts for Broadcasts

SAN FRANCISCO—The Army disclosed here on Oct. 14 that Maj. Wallace E. Ince, who helped prepare the scripts for Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino when she was one of six women who broadcast over Radio Tokyo, would be one of the principal witnesses against her in the forthcoming treason trial of "Tokyo Rose."

Ince, according to the Army report, taught her the microphone technique with which she made propaganda broadcasts to American troops and also made Japanese broadcasts himself.

Now at Fort Benning, Ga., Maj. Ince has been cleared by the army. He convinced American authorities that he broadcast veiled military information and weather reports for the benefit of Allied intelligence.

Ince is expected to arrive in San Francisco within a few days under a direct assignment to Thomas DeWolfe, special prosecutor for the U. S. attorney general.

Mrs. d'Aquino claimed to news-men last week that she was innocent of any wrongdoing and cited the fact that her radio scripts had been written by an Australian, Major Charles Cousins, and an American, Captain Wallace E. Ince, both prisoners of war at the time.

"As these scripts were prepared by an Australian and an American Army officer, she declared, 'I saw nothing treasonable against the United States in broadcasting them.'"

She said if the officers were brought before the court they could verify her statements.

JACL Chapters Urged to Inform Congress of Judd Bill Support

JACL Personnel Will Be Trained to Assist Claimants on Forms

LOS ANGELES — The problem of distributing information and forms for the evacuation claims bill on the JACL chapter level within Southern California was discussed by members of the Pacific Southwest district council Saturday, Oct. 9, at the Kow Nan Low restaurant.

Printed evacuation claims forms were distributed to delegates attending the meeting, but general distribution to the public will follow at a later date.

The delay in public distribution is necessary to permit training of JACL personnel to aid in the filling out of forms, according to Frank Chuman, district council chairman. It will also allow for uniform distribution of forms.

The ADC is presently preparing a translation in Japanese of the evacuation claims bill, the claims form and an instruction sheet to accompany the form. The instruction sheet will also be published in English with samples of loss claims.

When these supplementary translations in Japanese are made available to the chapters, local JACL groups are expected to provide the minimum services as vide the National JACL established at the National JACL convention. Dates for this service will be announced locally.

Frank Mizusawa, first vice chair-

32 Japanese Americans Win Nomination for Elective Posts In Recent Hawaiian Primaries

Four Nisei Elected Outright as Territorial Vote Is Largest in History; Mrs. Campbell, Critic of Statehood, Defeated in Senate Race

HONOLULU—Nisei candidates were notably successful in the spirited primary election October 2 throughout the territory. Of the 39 who ran for office, 32 were nominated—an extraordinarily high percentage, and of these, four were elected outright and therefore will not need to campaign in the general election November 2.

It is impossible to say at this time how many of the successful nominees will be elected in the general election, but even if the casualties should be high, the showing so far is regarded as encouraging to Nisei party workers.

A record number of 218 candidates, representing as many racial backgrounds as there are hues in the Hawaiian rainbow, went out for the nearly 90,000 votes that were cast—the biggest turnout ever in Hawaiian politics.

The generally high votes polled by Nisei candidates more than offset the fact that they comprised less than 18 per cent of the total number of office seekers in the primary, in relation to the large Japanese population in the territory (33 per cent).

The four Japanese Americans who were elected outright are: Dick Tanabe, Republican incumbent, as treasurer of Hawaii county.

G. N. Toshi Enomoto, Republican, as clerk of Maui county. Jack H. Mizuha, Republican, and George K. (Chris) Watase, Democrat incumbent, as members of the Kauai board of supervisors.

(Hawaiian law permits the outright election of a candidate if he receives more than half of the total votes cast in a particular race in a primary election. This applies only to county, not territorial legislative, offices).

Except for one candidate, none in the entire group of 218 office seekers raised the "race issue" in the primary election. No tirades against the Japanese element—such as were familiar in pre-war years—marked the campaign this year.

The lone critic of the Japanese was Alice Kamokila Campbell, who ran for the senate on Oahu. She placed eighth among 11 candidates and was defeated. She ran as a Republican, after switching from the Democratic party recently, but found she had to campaign alone, as an "independent," because she could not go along with the GOP's

platform for immediate statehood. She said Hawaii's Japanese population has not displayed enough Americanism for the territory to deserve statehood now.

On the other hand, a staunch backer of the Nisei—Delegate to Congress Joseph R. Farrington—easily won nomination as the Republican candidate for reelection. Aside from the lone delegate to congress, the highest office is the senate to the territorial legislature. Three Nisei tried for it for the first time and two were nominated.

Toshi Ansai, Republican, polled more votes than any other senate candidate on Maui and looks like a sure winner in the forthcoming general election. Kameo Ichimura, Democrat, failed to place in the same race. Ansai is a 442nd veteran.

On Oahu, by far the biggest and toughest island to conquer, Arthur Y. Akinaka, Democrat, was nominated but landed last on a strong slate of vote-getters. Many Nisei made the mark for the house of representatives, as follows:

East Hawaii—Thomas T. Sakakihara (R), incumbent; Takao (Joe) Yamauchi (R), Maui County; Tom Tagawa (D), 4th District, Oahu; Sam M. Ichinose (R), 5th District, Oahu—Joe Itagaki (R), incumbent; Mitsuyuki Kido (D), incumbent; Steere G. Noda (D), James K. Murakami (D), Kauai County—Norio Kawakami (R), Noboru Miyake (R), Matsuki Arashiro (D), incumbent; Tom Quye (D), incumbent.

Those nominated for county offices were: Supervisor, City-County of Honolulu—Richard M. Kageyama (D), incumbent.

Supervisor, East Hawaii—Kazu-hisa Abe (D), incumbent; Richard M. Jitchaku (R), Juichi Doi (R); Supervisor, West Hawaii—Sakai-ichi Sakai (D), incumbent; Dr. Bud Y. Yoshida (R), incumbent; James Ushiroda (D).

Attorney, Hawaii County—Tom Okino (D), incumbent. Supervisor, Maui County—Francis F. Kage (R); Dr. Shigeo Miura (D); Robert K. Murasaki (D).

Supervisor, Kauai County—Teshio Serizawa (D), Yutaka Hamamoto (R), incumbent; Yoshikazu Morimoto (D).

Strangely, the Republican upsurge in Hawaiian politics has not had much effect upon Nisei candidates as the successful ones appear equally strong on both the GOP and the Democratic tickets.

No talk of "plunking" along racial lines has arisen in this election. "Plunking" is the practice, apparently, quite widespread, whereby voters select only one favorite candidate in a particular race and drop all others even though more than one candidate is to be nominated or elected. The favorite candidate thus is given an advantage over all others.

University of Hawaii faculty and students undertook cross-section surveys of voting habits in this primary election. The data has yet to be analyzed.

No major upsets among Nisei runners were registered. While incumbents generally drew strong support, some newcomers displayed unusual strength.

For instance, "Sad Sam" Ichinose, boxing manager of wide reputation, entered a stiff race for the Oahu 4th district house seat, and emerged fourth among competitors in his first try in the political ring.

Jack Mizuha, veteran of the 100th infantry battalion, won outright election as a Kauai supervisor in his initial attempt.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Courts and Civil Liberties

The courts are the most effective agencies in the extension of civil rights of minority groups.

So says the American Civil Liberties Union, which this week published its annual report on civil liberties in the United States during the year ending July, 1948.

Civil rights for minority groups received a more favorable reception and encouragement than in years, the ACLU says. In the pronouncement and enforcement of these rights, the courts were the major agency. In comparison with the record made by legislative groups, the courts made many significant decisions, many of which can be expected to change radically the position of persons of minority groups in the United States.

The United States Supreme court and other federal courts, according to the ACLU's "Balance Sheet of Civil Liberties," made many significant, favorable decisions in regard to civil liberties.

The United States Supreme court opened up the all-white Democratic primaries in the south to Negro voters, thus eliminating what some southern states had previously found to be an effective barrier to Negro voting.

The same court made an historic decision in restrictive covenant cases, declaring that the courts cannot be used to enforce these racially restrictive pacts.

The court made almost inoperative the California anti-alien land law, which has been an economic hazard of Japanese Americans for almost three decades. The court also ruled the anti-alien fishing law of California unconstitutional, thus restoring several hundred alien Japanese to their original occupation, but more importantly, ruling out the statute because of its racially discriminatory feature. The court also made significant rulings in the matter of equality in education for Negroes.

In the lower courts, too, there were marked advances in the extension of minority rights. The federal courts restored citizenship to several thousand Nisei who had renounced their American citizenship while at the Tule Lake relocation center. A federal district court in Austin, Texas, barred the segregation of school children of Mexican descent. A federal court in New Mexico declared a New Mexico provision denying the Indians the right to vote was unconstitutional. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco voided a Hawaiian language school statute, which was aimed at the elimination of Japanese and Chinese language schools.

These significant advances in racial liberties were brought about through orderly court processes. And, as the ACLU points out, "No such political resistance as marks proposed legislation is aroused by court proceedings; even the south reluctantly accepts them."

The courts, in their role of protector of rights, have become an agency to open up new rights to citizens long deprived of them. They have become an agency to extend civil rights which have always been outlined in our Constitution but never been enjoyed by some of our citizenry because of the handicaps of race.

Gov. Poindexter's Martial Law

Testifying in Federal court in Honolulu recently in defense of his proclamation which placed the Territory of Hawaii under martial law and military government shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, former Governor Joseph B. Poindexter made some amazing admissions.

He said that he had proclaimed martial law because he had been led to believe by General Short that there was danger of a campaign of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry. He added that "if I'd had time to study" the situation, he probably would not have signed the martial law proclamation.

Former Governor Poindexter's testimony in his own defense indicates that his martial law decision was reached hastily, without study or preparation and the people of Hawaii were thus unnecessarily subjected to the rigors and discomforts of existence under a military government. The danger which Gov. Poindexter suggests as having been the motivating force in the decision for martial law, the possibility of wholesale sabotage on the part of the population of Japanese ancestry, did not exist. Had Gov. Poindexter taken the advice of authorities closer to the Hawaiian scene, it may be that the people of Hawaii may have been spared martial law—at least for the reasons for which Gov. Poindexter now indicates it was invoked.

Similarly a non-existent danger of sabotage from persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast inspired the unprecedented mass movement of more than 115,000 persons with an accountable cost to the government of \$300,000,000 and unaccountable damage to the civil rights and well-being of the persons involved.

Both the invocation of martial law in Hawaii and the mass evacuation were unnecessary as security measures against the Japanese American population. Both of these actions were provoked by fear, suspicion and racism.

MINORITY WEEK

Event

It was really something of an event for the University of Oklahoma, though it had tried to stave it off for a long time.

Wednesday of this week the university had a Negro student, the first in its 56-year history. He is G. W. McLaurin, who was enrolled in the graduate school for a doctor's degree in education.

McLaurin was accepted after a federal court ruling, which declared that state segregation statutes (which served in this instance to deny him an "equal education") were unconstitutional.

The case marked a long fight by Negroes, led by the NAACP, to enroll in the school.

It was reported, however, that the school was trying to figure out a way to keep McLaurin segregated in his classes. McLaurin may be confined to an anteroom adjoining the regular classroom.

Author & Critic

Pearl Buck, outstanding American author, turned critic this week when she addressed a meeting of the Maryland State Teachers Association.

She discovered her audience was an all-white audience, that Negro teachers were not permitted to attend.

She preceded her regular speech with a warning that segregation and discrimination in the United States have helped destroy the faith of other peoples in the United States.

"I pity the people who are enslaved by prejudice," Miss Buck said. "For those who suffer from this emotional difficulty, I suggest that you act as though you had no such feelings and that in time they will cease to exist. If you can't overcome them in yourself, I implore you not to pass them on to your children."

Warning

Miss Buck's warning that the people of other countries are beginning to lose faith in our democratic policies because of a failure to carry them out, was repeated this week by Mrs. Sadie T. N. Alexander, who was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

Mrs. Alexander, speaking in New York City, declared that civil rights policies in this country lessen our influence in behalf of international goodwill.

"We must act now," Mrs. Alexander warned, "because the gap between what we believe as American ideals and what we practice is creating moral rot within us. We are threatening the emotional and rational bases of our democracy. We must act because the mental health of America is threatened by this gap."

"There are signs that the American people are becoming mentally ill. Many situations develop mental frustrations, bringing on fear and hate. They result in investigations. Then we come along with witch-hunts. And it will not be long before we will have purges, gestapos and concentration camps."

"We must act now for economic reasons, because we have become the breadbasket of the world. If we are to produce enough to feed Europe and America, we have got to put to work every able-bodied man and woman, regardless of race or religion."

Two Nisei Teachers From Hawaii Take Los Angeles Classes

LOS ANGELES—Two Nisei exchange teachers from Hawaii are now teaching classes in Los Angeles elementary schools.

They are Mrs. Mazie Kurisaki, a veteran of 24 years of teaching in Hawaii, who is teaching the fourth grade at the 28th Street school, and Mrs. Margaret Kuwahara who is teaching at the West Vernon school.

Mrs. Kuwahara was graduated from the University of Utah in 1946 and has been teaching kindergarten at the Union school in Hilo.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

BATTLEGROUND

There is a story out of Hollywood that Dore Schary, now in charge of production at MGM, will do a new picture version of an idea which he had while he was at RKO — before Howard Hughes bought the outfit and RKO lost both Schary and its social conscience. The idea has to do with the personal stories of a number of American GIs, of varied racial backgrounds, who are killed in combat during World War II and whose bodies are returned for reburial at Arlington National Cemetery. The picture, titled "Honored Glory" at RKO, was of interest to Japanese Americans because Schary, one of the movie industry's forward-looking producers, had told Louella Parsons that one of the episodes would deal with a Nisei who is evacuated from his Pacific coast home and who goes on to Italy to die fighting as a member of the famous 442nd Combat Team. The story also was of great practical interest to a number of Nisei in Hollywood who hoped to get jobs in the film episode on the Japanese American GI.

Schary's new story at MGM will also have a Nisei GI but the 442nd Combat Team may not be pictured in the film since the report notes that it will be based on the Battle of Bastogne in France. Information on the Nisei and other GIs in the film will be provided by MGM with the cooperation of the Army department. John Hodiak, Van Johnson and Keenan Wynn will be among the MGM regulars who will appear in the picture which is now titled, "Battleground."

Meanwhile, RKO, under the new Hughes management, is going ahead with plans to do a picture about Tomoya Kawakita although work on the film probably will be held up pending the outcome of Kawakita's appeal to higher courts in the case.

EVACUEE ISSUE

The mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry by the Army in 1942 was introduced as a political campaign issue for the first time two weeks ago in California by the Progressive Party's nominee, Henry Wallace.

Wallace used it mainly to appeal to Japanese American and other minority group voters but also used the evacuation issue in a blast at the GOP's Earl Warren in a Sacramento speech.

The Democratic high command has been aware of Gov. Warren's racist record in the evacuation but has not used it to date, probably for the reason that Warren would retaliate that a Democratic administration was in power at the time of the evacuation, although a number of administration officials, including Attorney General Biddle and such men as Ed Ennis in the Justice Department, strenuously opposed mass evacuation as a solution to the Pacific coast security problem.

The evacuees were a California issue in the presidential campaign of 1944 when GOP candidates like Frederick Howser, then lieutenant governor of California, and Goodwin Knight, the present lieutenant governor, were on record with the claim that a Roosevelt victory would mean the return of Japanese Americans to the coast.

It is indicative of the splendid reacceptance accorded the returned evacuees by the West Coast population that the evacuees no longer are any sort of an important political issue. In fact, some of the areas considered most hostile to the evacuees, like Oregon's Hood River and California's Placer, have been the scenes of recent demonstrations of good-will toward the Japanese American group.

As far as the two major parties are concerned, there is no longer any partisanship in matters concerning the Japanese American group. It is a matter of record that the evacuee claims and deportee stay bills both were passed in the last Congress with bipartisan support, despite the fact that the claims bill was a plank in President Truman's civil rights program. One of the reasons why the Japanese Americans no longer constitute a partisan issue among individual legislators is the missionary work of Mike M. Masaoka in Washington.

BALLOT ITEM

The main reason why a number of prominent Nisei in California are working for the passage of Proposition 13 on the November ballot, the initiative measure which calls for the reapportionment of the State Senate, is that they realize that a major share of the racist legislation aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the past had originated from state senators who control the upper houses. These senators, coming from sparsely settled areas have been traditionally under the influence of California's corporate interests as well as serving as mouthpieces for such groups as the Joint Immigration Committee and the Nippon Sons. Reapportionment, resulting in an equitable distribution of legislators according to population, probably would result in a legislature less likely to be controlled by special interests.

There has been no greater indication of the fact that Japanese Americans are no longer on the spot on the west coast than the treatment given news of the Kawakita case by such major west coast dailies as the Los Angeles Times and the Hearst and McClatchy chains which, at one time, were the journalistic vanguard in the coastal anti-Japanese campaign. All of the papers treated Kawakita as an individual and the Times even editorialized the fact, contrasting Kawakita with another Nisei, Meiji Fujiwara, in similar circumstances in Japan. None of these papers engaged in editorial nips ups when Kawakita was convicted. In their present attitude these newspapers, along with the rest of the Pacific coast press, have evaluated the public attitude of the coast toward the Japanese American group.

NISEI SONGS

It may be that the Nisei are musically inarticulate but there is no musical record of the evacuation experience. There are no ballads to be sung at future reunions about Heart Mountain, or Granada or the alkali dust of Topaz. It may be that there are no Nisei composers, or perhaps none were caught in the evacuation. The only serious Nisei composer we know was stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war and has not returned to this country.

Most Nisei in music are interpreters, as singers or as instrumentalists. Most Nisei girl singers usually wind up singing the role of Puccini's Cho-Cho-san, and not always by choice.

A number of poems have been written about the evacuation camps, some of which might someday be set to music.

The JACL hymn, introduced at the national convention of the JACL in Salt Lake City, was composed by Marcel J. Tyrrel with lyrics by Marion Tajiri. These are the lyrics:

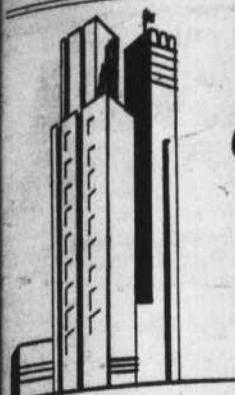
"There was a dream my father dreamed for me,
"A land in which all men are free—
"Then the desert camp with watch-towers high
"Where life stood still, mid sand and brooding sky.
"Out of the war in which my brothers died
"Their muted voices with mine cried—

"This is our dream that all men shall be free.
"This is our creed, we'll live in loyalty,
"God help us rid the land of bigotry—
"That we may walk in peace and dignity."

Ellis Center Will Institute Series Of Special Programs

CHICAGO—Initial event in a series of special programs to be held every other Sunday throughout the winter at the Ellis community center will be a concert of sacred and secular music by the Forest Park Evangelical and Reformed church choir on Oct. 17.

The 25-voice choir is directed by Mrs. Henrietta Murphy, director of music at the church. Mrs. Lucille Schaefer is accompanist.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

A Picture Brings Back Memories

I have a little snapshot, a little faded and torn, that keeps continually tumbling out of my desk drawer every time I start to look for something. Men are such helpless creatures and so sloppy, you know. Everytime I place it back into some dark recess of the drawer I can't help but read the caption on the back. It is written in a childish scrawl, "the gang at Mt. Wilson, New Year's Eve 1924."

In a few more weeks it will be 25 years since the Beaver pack of a Los Angeles cub scout troop made that historic hike up some dusty Sierra Madre trail. We twelve Nisei papooses rode the big red electric cars to the end of the line and then trudged up the steep slopes with a heavy lunch packed on our backs and a stout willow pole in our hands.

Yes, a dozen button-nosed, black-haired young rascals scampering care-free up to the road that leads to the summit. Twenty-five years ago is a long time back, but I still remember that it took a lot of childish grit and effort to complete that bunion derby to the top.

Why do I keep that picture and why do I snatch a fond look every once in a while? It's simple. I think, in my own feeble way, that there is a framework for some novel about the Nisei in that little snapshot. I figured it would be a 12-chapter epic, one chapter devoted to each of those eager beavers and how they grew up in this baffling world.

Now that the silver anniversary of that picture is just around the corner, I am jotting down a few notes on what happened to the other eleven lads in the group.

Now We Are Nine

Checking over the faces of the bunch, I find that three of those young Nisei are dead. Two died in their teens, one by illness and the other by an accident. The third member of that unfortunate trio, Stanley, was a victim of a sniper's bullet somewhere on one of those uncharted South Pacific Islands.

Yosh was always sickly and frail. Just after graduation from High School he was placed in a tuberculosis sanitarium and in a few months passed away. Then there was Jim, the ever-smiling and congenial lad who oozed with personality. At a college party, up at Lake Arrowhead, Jim contracted a severe case of cramps while swimming. Almost before our very eyes he sank to the bottom and drowned. It was a solemn, tragic funeral and every time I hear "Sweet Mystery of Life," I think of poor Jim.

It was also the last time that the other members of that group in the picture saw each other again. In hurried succession came the war and the evacuation. Seven of us saw service in the armed forces and happy-go-lucky Stanley was the only one of us who did not return.

Where Are They Now?

There are nine of us left. All are married and I've lost count of the number of offspring. We little cubs are such easy prey for the girls.

Shig, of course, is the only member of the original twelve who is not in this country. Back in 1939 his family sent him back to Japan to learn how to read and write the native language. The last time I heard from him he was going to Meiji. I understand that he is still alive but somehow ineligible to return to this country.

As might be expected, the scholar and brains of our little band, Tosh, was a Phi Beta Kappa and is now an assistant professor in history at a small college in Pennsylvania. He earned his Ph. D. at Columbia and now looks forward to the academic life of the campus.

Our star athlete and champion hiker of the original dozen, Harry, is now a mechanic in a Denver garage. He likes the brisk climate and fishing facilities of the Rockies and for that reason decided to stay there.

Then there is Tom. He is operating a small grocery store in Chicago. He has no visions of grandeur or success. "It's a good, steady living," he wrote me some time ago. Though it is hard work and requires long hours, Tom and the wife are managing quite nicely.

With myself, that puts four of us in the east; four of us returned to California; and with one in Japan and three deceased, that accounts for the entire twelve.

The California Quartette

Mas, Min, Joe, and Jiro returned to California. I recall that during those hectic years of evacuation and relocation they all vowed never to return there. But somehow the lure of their home state and old stamping grounds proved too strong for them to remain away.

I suppose that from a monetary standpoint Min is the most successful of us all. He went back to the gardening business that he had started before the war. Specializing in Santa Monica and Westwood gardens, Min has a large and substantial clientele for his particular artistry. A thousand dollars a month income, after all, requires a great deal of ability and conscientious effort. He has about ten junior gardeners working under him. He has proved to be a good organizer.

Then there is likeable Jiro. Friendly, amiable, and good-natured, it was inevitable that Jiro become a salesman. In Los Angeles' Little Tokyo he is now one of the hundreds of Nisei insurance salesmen. I also understand that he sells real estate and handles accounting jobs in his spare time. Jiro was the type of fellow who had to be among his old friends. He would have been lost without them. Somehow the pace and tempo of First and San Pedro was exactly to his liking and he thrived on it.

One of us had to wind up in farming. Mas had a couple of uncles who were farmers so it was natural that he would wind up on the business end of a tractor. Together with one of his uncles, Mas is farming 100 acres of land near Santa Ana. I think he specializes in celery and green peppers. Last year when I visited him, Mas was telling me that, in his opinion, the Nisei would achieve the results and master the excellent farming technique of the Issei. According to Mas, farming is a basic and fundamental industry in California and one that should easily blend in with Nisei because of their background. I have no quarrel with that line of reasoning except that I'd be a dismal flop behind a plow. I was even a poor hiker.

The last member of that band of happy hikers was Jimmy. He always had a deep devotion to California. I suppose it was because his folks were in the nursery business. A land where so many beautiful varieties of gorgeous flowers were grown is bound to engender warm attachments to the soil. Jimmie moved to Los Angeles to Alameda where now he has his own nursery and hothouses.

The last twenty-five years have scooted by so rapidly I wonder if I'll have time to chronicle all the events that happen to this pack of Nisei cub scouts by the time the 50th anniversary rolls along.

Old age is creeping up on me too quickly. I had better toss

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Rhapsody on Autumn Days

Denver, Colo.
Autumn is a restful season. After spring's vigorous growth and summer's heat and toil, autumn brings peace and rest. It is a season of cool nights and brisk days, of wonderfully blue skies and gold and flame on the trees. It is frost on the pumpkin and the flash of a deer fleeing the huntsman, of fattening turkeys and stars that seem brighter than at any other season.

Autumn comes in many ways: the creeping fog of the Pacific Northwest; the crisp, corn-drying days of Iowa after summer's humidity; the incredibly clear and bracing atmosphere of the Colorado Rockies. It is the apples fair to bursting with their cider in the Hood River valley of Oregon and Watsonville in California, in the mushrooms that sprout magically in the Northwest woods and the salmon that come home to spawn. It is the first snow that powders the 14,000-foot peaks of Colorado's back range and the thin, wavering V-flights of migrant geese.

Autumn is World Series time and football time, and time for getting the coal in. It is the last, gay, beautiful month before winter blusters in. Thus endeth our autumnal rhapsodizing.

The Lure of the Big Top

Last week was circus time in Denver, and of course we had to go. We hope we shall never lose our fascination for the toe-tapping, soul-stirring circus music; for the melodramatic, extravagant and beautifully alliterative buildup the master of ceremonies gives each act; for the sight of daring young men and beautiful young women defying the laws of gravity, physiology and good sense.

We go big for the dog acts, the tumblers and jugglers, and we're breathless over the antics of the trained seals. But somehow the horse acts leave us cold. Trained horses, despite all their stilted grace are awkward, their tricks are puny compared to the cleverness of the most nondescript mongrel. Horses weren't made to bow and prance and rear

to music, and it seems that to teach them such unnatural stunts is to prostitute the talents of a noble beast.

One of these days, perhaps, we shall no longer find the clowns' timeless slapstick funny. Nor shall we thrill to the lady in spangles risking her pretty neck on a wire fifty feet above solid ground. That will be a time for mourning, for then we shall have lost interest in the business of living.

No Time for Avarice

Don't look now, but the way things are going it may not be long before a lot of people wish they never had heard of the evacuee claims bill. Avarice is the root of the trouble—the same greed that led to so much unhappiness in the relocation centers over such elementary matters as coal distribution, clothing allowances, travel grants and whether the mess hall crew made steak or stew of the meat ration.

Once upon a time the Japanese people in America didn't give much of a hoot about money. They didn't have a great deal and of course they wished for more, but if they didn't get it they weren't going to be too unhappy. But now the prospect of being able to get from a generous Uncle Sam what amounts to a token payment for evacuation losses has a lot of people in a dither.

For some, of course, the money will be a godsend; for others a windfall. For still others the prospect of compensation will bring anxiety and perhaps sorrow.

It might be well for all of us to remember that congress's approval of evacuation claims payment is more an admission of a wrong done to a people and an assertion of faith in them, than an effort to repay them for actual losses. The damage done by an ill-advised decision is not the kind that can be repaired by dollars. Let there be no hesitation in filing just claims, but let there be none of the avarice that has been mankind's downfall from time immemorial.

Thus endeth this week's sermon.

Vagaries

Claims Rush . . .

With evacuee claims forms coming off the government presses, a number of private service bureaus already are opening up in a number of Pacific coast cities to handle evacuation loss claims. Nisei attorneys, who expect to handle a major share of these claims, are perturbed by the fact that they are restricted by the legal code of ethics from competing for evacuation claims business on the same basis as these service bureaus. For one thing, attorneys cannot advertise while the service bureaus can run ads for clients . . . According to a Justice Department interpretation, these service bureaus are subjected to the same limitation on fees which has been imposed on attorneys in evacuation claims suits under Public Law 886—ten per cent of the total of the claim paid by the government.

Exploited . . . A protest regarding labor exploitation of Japanese American evacuee workers by a large California farm operator has been received by the Northern California JACL office. The outfit employs nearly 800 persons of Japanese ancestry and was one of the first of California's big farm operators to reemploy persons of Japanese ancestry after the reopening of the west coast to the evacuees in 1945. An effort is being made to obtain a readjustment of the working conditions which have inspired the protest.

U. S. Films . . .

Leslie Nakashima, who was a member of the Tokyo bureau of the United Press before the war, is still with the U.P. in the Japanese capital. Nakashima was the first correspondent for a U.S. press service to enter Hiroshima after the A-bombing. Nakashima was a reporter for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin before he went to Tokyo in the early 1930s and also ran for the territorial legislature in Hawaii. . . . Nakashima reported recently that a number of American movies which were never shown because of the censorship of the Japanese militarists are now big hits in Japan. These films include "The Life of Emil Zola," starring Paul Muni, which the Japanese warlords suppressed because it showed Zola's attack on the French military clique in the Dreyfus case, "Mutiny on the Bounty," showing an uprising against constituted authority, and "Gone with the Wind," dealing with a civil war theme.

Toshio Mori—

Short Story: LIFE IS DANCE

If I have it straight Marquita was Spanish and Jose part Mexican. One thing for sure Joe was part Japanese because before he became a dancer we used to live in the same neighborhood. His full name was Jose Haruo Kumi; his father was Japanese. When he came back to the city the first thing I learned was that he had teamed up with a pretty Spanish girl who liked to dance. When I went to see him at the Rainbow where they danced nightly, Jose introduced me to Marquita. They had been dancing together for two

years now, he said, doing fairly well, making the rounds of night clubs in various cities. I said that was fine and dandy. He said they were sticking together no matter what, that the top was their goal and they believed they would make it. I shook hands with Jose and Marquita and wished them all the things they desired and then sat down at one of the tables to see them dance for the first time.

From the minute I first met her to this day I remembered Marquita as the girl warmly in love with Jose. There was something in her manner, in her gestures and expressions off the dance floor and on, that fairly said Jose this and Jose that and so forth till everyone with eyes could see how the things were with them, at least with Marquita.

Since then I have seen them dance a number of times at the Rainbow and although I do not know a thing about dancing and its routine, I was drawn to these two young people, pirouetting and swaying to a number I did not recognize but only as grace with feeling and buoyance. Of course, I am not comparing nor is there an occasion to compare Jose and Marquita with the greats such as Veloz and Yolanda, the Hartmans or the De Marcos. I am simply saying that Jose and Marquita had the potentiality of an ideal team. And both Jose and Marquita well knew this, that they were to grow into something unique but still far from being great.

When I said, "You were simply swell tonight," they looked at me and smiled and then looked at each other.

"Not yet," Jose said, "but we will improve; we will climb."

This was what Jose had been saying to me all the time. Ever since I could remember him life was dance to Jose. "Dance!" he said to me. "Life is dance! Dance, be alive!"

He knew as well as I that I could not dance but this he would

repeatedly tell me. It is one of his phrases I most clearly remember because each time he said it when we were alone he would leap in the air, click his heels and do his stuff for me. And when he finished, out of breath, out of exuberance, he would laugh hard and sit down and wipe off the perspiration.

When Marquita came into his life, he did not change a bit though he did sober down a little. Jose taught her beside the routine of dance, that dance was life and that all that mattered in the world was dance. Jose and Marquita got along handsomely. I do not think there was a couple, married or otherwise, who got along together so well as Jose and Marquita. But sometimes I suspected that to her, love, rather love for Jose more than the love for dance, was greater. Though she did not say this to me, she would have thrown overboard anything, including dance, for Jose, and as I watched them from one of the tables or in their dressing rooms I was completely sure of it.

It was a night that winter when Jose and Marquita had been at the Rainbow for quite awhile and had quite a following among dance lovers when I happened to listen to a trite conversation between Jose and Marquita which was to become not so trite later. "You'll have to watch your diet, Marquita," Jose said. "Your chin is showing double."

"All right, Jose," Marquita said. I sat there wondering what it was all about. I could see no double chin in Marquita. She was as lovely as the day I first saw her, perhaps lovelier.

Anyway, things began to come fast after that. Not a week later I learned that Jose and Marquita's run at the Rainbow was about to be over, and that Jose had plans to go back East. Not only that, for the first time I found Marquita crying in her dressing room. Jose was in the room. At first I thought they had a quarrel, a lovers' quarrel which it was not.

(Continued on page 6)

that photo in the wastepaper basket before I lose some more time just reminiscing about my childhood.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Kusan, a boy on Sept. 10 in Parlier, Calif., a boy on Sept. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Kawanaka, a boy on Sept. 8 in Fowler, Calif., a boy on Sept. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Maeda, a girl on Oct. 2 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Sakagami, a girl, Teruko Sharon, on Sept. 27 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe J. Ide, a boy, Joseph Dean, on Sept. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shochi Sakaiye, a girl, Lilly Sachiko, on Sept. 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nozaki, a boy, Stephen Kenneth, on Sept. 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiichiro Akasaka, a boy, Lawrence K., on Sept. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hikaru Ishida, a boy, Akira Christopher, on Sept. 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kawayuchi, a boy, Douglas Takeo, on Sept. 29 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shogo Nishida, a girl, Carissa Anne, on Sept. 29 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tsukasa Omura, a boy, Keith Yasuo, on Sept. 28 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Tani, a girl on Oct. 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Masanobu Endow, a girl, Sharon Nabini, on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George John Uyemura, a boy, Dennis George, on Sept. 23 in Los Angeles.

To the Rev. and Mrs. John Miyabe, a boy, John David, on Oct. 1 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. William S. Oda, a boy on Sept. 29 in Portland, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oki, a boy in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Matsunaga, Vancouver, Wash., a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Kawakami, a girl on Sept. 5 in Fresno, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. William K. Sumi, a boy on Sept. 4 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yoshitaki, a girl on Sept. 4 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Yamamoto, a boy on Oct. 7 in Nampa, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yamada, a boy on Oct. 8 in Nampa, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Alexander Momit, a girl on Oct. 6 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Tochiara, Brighton, Colo., a boy.

To Mrs. and Mrs. Koki Kawakami, Derby, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Takemoto, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugi Yamamoto, Selma, Calif., a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuo Arikawa, Fowler, Calif., a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Takeda, Fowler, Calif., a boy on Sept. 1b.

DEATHS

Ben Sadao Yamamoto on Oct. 1 in Caldwell, Idaho.

Ellen Chiyoko Nii, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Nii, Osgood, Idaho, on Oct. 10.

Kakichi Ikeda in Salt Lake City. Masuemon Nishimine, 71, on Oct. 10 in Dinuba, Calif.

Joseph Kamekichi Tokita, 51, on Oct. 7 in Seattle.

Suketaru Okuda, 65, in Seattle on Oct. 4.

Jitsuzo Okamoto, 72, on Oct. 5 in Los Angeles.

Fusao Mochinaga, 62, on Oct. 11 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kishino Takayama on Oct. 11 in Torrance, Calif.

Hatsuyo Yano on Oct. 16 in Palm City, Calif.

Hatsutaro Masuda on Oct. 6 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Tamako Shijo to Kaichi Nakashima on Oct. 3 in Los Angeles.

Mary Toyosaki to Yoshio Ozawa on Oct. 3 in Los Angeles.

Reiko Ando to Tatsuo Yamasaki on Oct. 3 in Los Angeles.

Yoshiko Yano to the Rev. Haruo Ishimaru on Sept. 25 in Chicago.

Chiyo Shiba to Tsuyoshi Ogura on Oct. 10 in Los Angeles.

Misaye Nakamura to Yoshinori Ito on Oct. 9 in Los Angeles.

Portraits by ... TERASHIMA STUDIO

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PC SPORTS

Oakland Grid

In the days before Japan invaded China one of the New Year's features in San Francisco was the annual Rice Bowl game at Kezar stadium between the Soko AC eleven and an outstanding Chinese team. The game was usually played on the first Sunday after New Year's day. Parental pressure in Chinatown forced the cancellation of the series after 1937.

Last week, however, a Nisei eleven in Oakland defeated the local Chinese eleven, 7 to 0, when Sak Horita recovered a Chinese fumble on the latter's three yard line and Socks Yoshida bulled over left tackle. Dick Ogawa made the extra point.

Although it is now the height of the football season, there are not as many Nisei in football uniforms as there used to be before the war. Royal AC of Oakland is one of the few Nisei teams in the country, whereas there were more than a score in California and Washington before the war. The lack of football players probably has something to do with the average age of the Nisei.

Bowling Fever

Notwithstanding the fact that Nisei are still barred from ABC-sanctioned leagues and tournaments, there has been an upsurge in bowling interest this fall. There are more teams than ever in such centers as Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland. Although the season is still young, some record games already have been bowled.

There was George Kishida's 300 in Salt Lake City and Okada Insurance, champions of the National JACL tournament, last Monday hit a 1059 scratch game.

Ned Day was on hand on the opening night of the Salt Lake JACL league, while last week the national president of the American Bowling Congress and last year's ABC president visited the Nisei league at the Temple alleys and extended their greetings. Not a word was said, however, by the ABC bigwigs about the organization's ban against non-Caucasian bowlers.

Hipper-Dipper

The newest Nisei college football star may be in the making at Fresno State college where the scribes already are waxing lyrical about a hipper-dipper halfback named Fibber Hirayama on the freshman team. Last week Hirayama was a one-man show as the Bullpups opened their season with an 18 to 7 upset of the Santa Cruz Seahawks. This Saturday Hirayama and company will meet the strong Santa Clara University frosh who have a Chinese American star from Hawaii named Abe Dung. Pete Beiden, coach of the frosh, thinks that Hirayama is a coming star for Fresno State. The Nisei halfback did not come to Fresno State completely unheralded. He was a prep star in Central California last season.

Los Angeles Supervisors Back Resolution Urging Recognition Of Buddhism In Army Forces

LOS ANGELES — The County Board of Supervisors recently unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Army department to incorporate the letter "B" for Buddhist in its present list of religious identifications used on military tags. Dr. Ryo Munekata of the National Young Buddhists Coordinating Council reported this week.

Dr. Munekata said he had been informed by Supervisor John Anson Ford of the action of the Los Angeles County supervisors. The resolution was introduced by Supervisor Roger Jessup.

The Nisei Buddhist leader noted that the army at the present time recognizes only three religious classifications: Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew.

He said that during the war, in which more than 15,000 Nisei Buddhists served, these GIs were "compelled" to mark their religion as "Protestant" since the letter "B" was not available for the dog tags.

He also noted that a drive is being pushed to obtain 100,000 signatures for a petition to the Army department on behalf of the "B" for Buddhists drive.

The following California leaders are among those who already have endorsed the move, according to Dr. Munekata:

Reps. Chet Holifield and Gordon L. McDonough, Assemblymen Vernon Kilpatrick, Ernest R. Gedes and Edward E. Elliot, and Robert W. Kenny, the Rev. Stephen H. Fritthman, Dr. Stewart G. Cole, Jack J. Spitzer, Loren Miller, Carey McWilliams, the Rt. Rev. Mons. Thomas J. O'Dwyer and Buron Fitts.

Sato Defeats Ogura

LOS ANGELES — Hideo Jim Sato won the men's singles championship of the Angeles Tennis club when he defeated Eddie Ogura in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1, on Oct. 10.

Okada Insurance Takes Over First Place in Salt Lake Bowling

The strong Okada Insurance team, 1948 champions of the National JACL tournament, took undisputed first place in the Salt Lake JACL winter bowling league on Oct. 11 at Temple alleys when they defeated Modern Garage, 3 to 1, with scratch pin totals of 2807 to 2698.

Dr. Jun Kurumada paced the Okadas with a 621 series. The Okadas hit a 1059 scratch second game with individual totals including 247 for Kurumada and 243 for Maki Kaizumi.

Aloha Snack Bar took undisputed third place when they defeated Ogden, 4 to 0. Ike Ogata was high for Aloha with 573. Aloha had a scratch pin total of 2618.

Hibbard Drug took fourth spot by beating Metro Motors, 3 to 1. Chippy Umemoto's 570 was high.

In other matches New Sunrise Market took three from Seagull Cleaners, while City Cafe upset Terashima Studio, 3 to 0. Whitewashed the Pacific Citizen, while Dawn Noodle took three points from Tuxedo Cafe.

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Twenty Nisei GIs Graduate from Monterey School

MONTEREY, Calif. — Twenty American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were graduated on Oct. 8 from the Army Language school at the Presidio of Monterey and are expected to leave soon for service with the American occupation forces in Japan.

Eleven Nisei GIs completed the nine-month course. They are:

Pvts. Tamiji T. Hashimoto, George Higashiguchi, Tetsuya A. Kato, Frank S. Kitahara, Edward K. Miyoshi, Shizuo Sumida, Harry H. Hakayama, Kenneth A. Tashiro, Yoshio Terazawa, Stanley S. Teruya and Masahisa Yoshimaru.

Nine others successfully completed the six months course: Pvts. Noboru Gima, Masahi Hori, Benny T. Kato, John K. Kato, Tatsuya T. Miyake, Akira M. Morimoto, Tsuguo Okamoto, Masayoshi Tanno and Hiroshi Yokoyama.

25 Seamen Stranded By Coastal Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—Twenty-five Nisei seamen, mostly from Hawaii, are stranded in San Francisco as a result of the west coast shipping tieup, the Nichi-Bei Times reported this week.

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JACL Aid on Evacuee Claims Filing Discussed by Council

MONTEREY, Calif. — Showing Congress in general and its committees on immigration and naturalization in particular that there exists a widespread sentiment in favor of the Judd measure is a task which confronts JACL chapters, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL-ADC, told the Northern California-Western Nevada Council meeting of the JACL in Monterey on Oct. 10.

He called upon JACL groups and individuals everywhere to ask the organizations with which they are affiliated for resolutions urging Congress to enact legislation which would enable Issei naturalization.

Edward J. Ennis, special evacuation claims counselor for the ADC, answered questions raised by chapter delegates on various types of losses claimable under Public Law 886.

Ennis attended the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council with Mike Masaoka after flying from Los Angeles where he conferred with the national JACL staff and was also the recipient of a dinner by Los Angeles Issei tendered in his honor. Ennis also discussed various aspects of the evacuation claims laws with the JACL Southwest District Council.

Responding to the gavel of Chairman Tad Hirota, nineteen chapters of Northern California-Western Nevada District Council answered in attendance on October 9 and 10 at Monterey. Representatives from the Watsonville Citizens League, the Sonoma County United Citizens League and the Progressive Citizens Club of French Camp indicated their desire to join.

Saturday's deliberations of this two-day meeting included discussions to give added values to JACL membership. Adoption of group medical, surgical and hospitalization plans and the initiation of chapter credit unions on a local basis were urged upon the chapters. Since initiation of these projects must be on a chapter level,

the regional JACL office will act as an informational and coordinating medium, it was reported.

At Sunday's session, more than 150 delegates listened to Edward J. Ennis and Mike Masaoka. Masaoka informed chapters that detailed instructions, information and other material on evacuation claims filing procedures were being prepared in Japanese and in English for chapter distribution upon request. The legislative director of the ADC explained in detail the extent of chapter assistance to be given local communities and defined the relationship of the regional director and national headquarters with local chapters in making available the facilities of the national organization.

Sightseeing, boatrides and refreshments were enjoyed with the compliments of the host Monterey Peninsula JACL Chapter.

Among delegates and boosters officially listed were:

ALAMEDA: Kay Hattori, Chizu Kanda and May Kanda; CORTEZ: Jack Noda and George Yuge; EASTBAY: Masuji Fujii, Toshi Nakano, Mas Yonemura, Tad Hirota, Cherry Nakagawara, Michi Kajiwara, Kimi Sakanashi, Sumi Ohye, Meriko Mayeda, Hideko Kawai and Kiyo Kawai; EDEN TOWNSHIP: Giichi Yoshioka; FRESNO: Tom Nakamura, Kiichi Tange and Seiichi Mikami.

LIVINGSTON-MERCED: David Kirihara, Frank Suzuki, William B. Yoshino, Walter Morimoto and Buichi Kajiwara; MARYSVILLE: James Nakagawa; MONTEREY PENINSULA: Mickey Ichijui, Mamie Honda, John Ishizuka, Tad Kato, Hoshito Miyamoto, Amy Nobusada, Kay Nobusada, Chisa Oda, Emma Sato, Ken Sato, Jimmie Tabata, Satoko Tabata, Yoshio Tabata, Yoshio Satow, George Obana, Meiko Yamashita, Barton Yoshida and Helen Uyeda.

PLACER COUNTY: George Makabe and Bunni Nakagawa; REEDLEY: Masaru Abe and Marshall Hirose; RENO, NEVADA: George Oshima, Mrs. George Oshima, Mas Baba, Lilly Baba and Fred Yanagishi; SACRAMENTO: Tom Furukawa and Mits Nishio; SALINAS: Harry Kita and Henry Tando; SAN BENITO COUNTY: Takeichi Kadani, Kay Mamimoto, Richard Nishimoto and Thomas Shimonishi.

SAN FRANCISCO: Yasuo Abiko, Lucy Adachi, Joe Grant Masaoka, Yukio Wada and Mrs. Yukio Wada; SAN MATEO COUNTY: Bill Enomoto, Sally Kawakita, Joe Tanoue and Bob Yatabe; SANTA CLARA U.C.L.: Ruth Hashimoto, Eiichi Sakauye, Ray Taketa, Henry Hamasaki and Akira Shimoguchi; STOCKTON: Jun Agari, Elizabeth Humbargar and Harry Itaya; TULARE COUNTY: Hiroshi Imoto, John Kubota, Hiro Mayeda, Ed Nagata, Tom Shimasaki, Tom Shimaji and Tom Watanabe.

SONOMA COUNTY U.C.L.: James T. Miyano, Mrs. James T. Miyano, Yoshio Sugioka and Shiz Sugioka; WATSONVILLE: Isao Fukuba and Fred H. Nitta; FRENCH CAMP: John Fujiki and Bob C. Takahashi.

College Daze

CHICAGO—The Ellis community center Workcampers will play host to the Chicago Sangha Buddhist Young People Friday evening, Oct. 15, under the chairmanship of Hagi Teramoto and Min Ogawara.

Canada Nisei Bronc Buster Wins Prizes in U. S. Rodeos

Fire Does Heavy Damage to Sugai Cafe in Ontario

ONTARIO, Ore.—Fire of unknown origin recently ruined the interior of the East Side Cafe and Lounge operated by Don and Art Sugai.

Damage was estimated to be approximately \$12,000.

Don Sugai, who is also a professional wrestler, was away on a tour and was apprised of the loss by telephone.

Rapid work by Ontario's volunteer fire department saved the building.

Coachella Chapter Schedules Talks

INDIO, Calif. — Sam Ishikawa, Los Angeles representative of the National JACL, and Saburo Kido, past national president, will address members of the Coachella Valley JACL on Oct. 16, at 8 p.m. at the Friends of Jesus church in Coachella.

Plans for the meeting were made at a cabinet meeting Oct. 4 at the home of John Musashi.

Ishikawa and Kido will discuss the Salt Lake City national convention and will also discuss JACL participation in the filing of evacuation claims.

Movies on the JACL convention and a sports feature will also be presented. Light refreshments will be served.

The chapter is also sponsoring a bowling league. Open bowling was scheduled to be held Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the new Indio Recreational Center.

Present at the cabinet meeting were Tom Sakai, president, George Shibata, John Musashi, Mas Oshiki, Kats Sugimoto, Mrs. Alice Sakai, Mrs. Taka Musashi and Grace Nagata.

Yam Oka Wins Two Culver City Races

CULVER CITY, Calif. — Yam Oka, Nisei hot rod driver, who recently returned to competition following his crackup last August, was a double winner on Oct. 10 at the Culver City Speedway.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL — Taeko Sawada wishes to locate her brother Akira Sawada, born in Guam, who was a medical student at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. prior to the war. Anyone knowing his address please contact: Mrs. J. T. Hallanan, 2204 18th St., Sacramento, California.

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RAYMOND, Alta.—A Canadian-born Nisei is the only cowboy of Japanese ancestry in the world who is now competing with the top rodeo riders of the United States and Canada.

He is Ivan Sugai of Raymond who recently won top money in the saddle bronc riding event in the rodeo at Bozeman, Mont.

Riding before a crowd of 6,000, Sugai won the championship trophy, a silver belt buckle and a cash prize.

He also won top money this season in bareback riding in the fall roundup at Malta, Mont.

The 22-year old Nisei has been competing in rodeos for the past eight years. This year he entered most of the stampedes in Alberta and British Columbia and entered rodeos in Montana and Arizona.

Sugai's worst spill this year occurred when he was riding a wild brahma bull which stood on its head and threw Ivan to the ground. The Nisei rider was unconscious for three hours.

His parents and other members of his family, except for three sisters living in Raymond and Welling, Alberta, were among the Japanese Canadians who returned to Japan as "voluntary deportees" in 1946.

Chicago JACL Team Loses to Zephyrs

CHICAGO, Ill. — In the upset of the season which was marked by sloppy fielding by the losers, the underdog Zephyrs shut out the Chicago JACL 12-0 in the final game of a two out of three play-off in the Chicago Nisei Softball League.

The new city-wide champions were third in the National League which was won by the JACL team.

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