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Army Continues Fight On Anti-Nisei Bias

California Fails In Attempt to Take GI's Farm

Fresno Suit Dismissed By Judge for Lack of Evidence

FRESNO, Calif.—The State of California's attempt to confiscate a 320-acre farm of an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, William Shiba, for alleged violation of the Alien Land Law failed in superior court when the suit was dismissed by Judge Kleete on Sept. 3.

Judge Kleete ordered the case dismissed on the ground that the state lacked sufficient evidence to prove the charge of violation of the anti-alien statute.

Shiba was represented by John M. Reno, Los Angeles attorney.

Schafer, Former Minidoka Official, Gets Coast Post

WASHINGTON—A former War Relocation Authority official, Phil Schafer, who left the Minidoka relocation center to go to Europe to direct the repatriation of 1,000 displaced persons, is the new Pacific Coast regional representative of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Mr. Schafer, former field representative of the Social Security board in the East, was loaned to the WRA and served as assistant director of the camp for Japanese Americans.

His appointment to direct the civilian rehabilitation office of the Federal Security Agency on the West Coast and in Hawaii was announced last week by Michael J. Murphy, national rehabilitation director.

Fourth Canadian Repatriation Group Will Leave Soon

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian government is carrying on its repatriation program and the fourth group of repatriates of Japanese ancestry will leave for Japan in mid-September, the New Canadian reported last week.

The repatriates will be taken by train to San Francisco to board the ship. Members of the department group, according to officials, will be limited to those volunteering for deportation.

Henry Tsurutani Named Registrar in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Henry J. Tsurutani of Los Angeles this week announced he has been named an official deputy registrar and will cooperate with the southern California regional office of the JACL to register as many Nisei voters as possible for the elections on Nov. 5.

Tsurutani will be present at the Venice, Los Angeles and San Fernando JACL meetings to register prospective voters.

Resettled Evacuees Operate 15 Washington Grocery Stores

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifteen grocery stores already have been established in Washington's Negro districts by resettled evacuees of Japanese ancestry from West Coast areas.

Plans are now under way for the organization of a Japanese American Grocery Association in Washington with an organizational meeting tentatively scheduled for Sept. 15.

Many of the new grocery stores have been opened in recent months with the assistance of Jesse

AVC Opposes Segregation



MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Before the Yuba-Sutter chapter of the American Veterans Committee protested, the names of American servicemen of Japanese ancestry from Yuba County were segregated in a separate list on the county's honor roll which is cared for by the local post of the American Legion. On the Fourth of July, members of the AVC chapter, led by Bob Worth, spent their holiday rearranging the names in alphabetical order in one group, ending the segregation of Nisei names on the honor roll.—Photo by courtesy of the AVC Bulletin.

Back Pay Dispute Holds Up Dismissal of Disloyal Charges Against Japanese Americans

Attorney Reports State Will Agree to Dismiss All Charges Against Nisei Employees; Personnel Board Conducts Hearings for Former Workers

SACRAMENTO—Charges of disloyalty against 88 former Japanese American civil service employees of the state of California will be dismissed if the Nisei and the state personnel board can come to an agreement on the matter of back pay, it was indicated here last week by James C. Purcell, attorney for the Nisei, at a meeting attended by twelve of the suspended workers.

The personnel board, which summarily dismissed all Japanese Americans on the rolls of the state civil service after Pearl Harbor, has now agreed to dismiss all charges made against the Nisei, reinstate them and pay their salaries for the period between their suspension and the evacuation, Purcell said.

The attorney indicated, however, that though the Nisei are reinstated, the state board of equalization would probably refuse to employ any of them. It was further declared that

certain deductions would be made from back salaries, which in most cases amount to a few months pay. Purcell indicated that this would be protested.

State personnel board hearings were scheduled to be held Sept. 4 in Sacramento and on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles.

Nisei attending the Sacramento meeting at which Purcell revealed the proposed agreement of the state personnel board were Rose Takagi, Ruby Matsuhara, Janet Nishio, Gloria Okamura, Harry Fujii, Mrs. Nettie Fujita Muramoto, Helen Otow, Mary Okidoi, Ben Kubota, Sally Kawakita and Mitsuye Endow.

Canada May Close Two More Projects

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—Closing of the Lemon Creek and Slocan interior housing projects for Canadian evacuees of Japanese ancestry is being planned by the Japanese division of the Labor Department in September.

Old and infirm persons who have no means of support will be sent to the project at New Denver. All others will be transferred to relocation hostels in eastern provinces.

Program Seeks to Awaken GIs to Problems Faced by Returning Nisei Veterans

Prejudice Against Japanese American Rare in Army; Declares Race Hatred Must Be Calmed If Peace Won By Group in Battle Is to Be Maintained

TOKYO—The United States Army, proud of the record which its soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the 442nd Combat Team and in intelligence units in the Pacific have made, is continuing a vigorous campaign against prejudice directed against Japanese Americans at home and in the armed services.

Information and Education officers in U. S. Army units in the Pacific area have recently conducted lectures and discussions as part of the Army's program of fighting discrimination against Japanese Americans.

Noting that "prejudice against the Nisei is so rare among troops that have lived and worked among them that it constitutes no real problem," the Army's program adds:

"It is the unthinking few at home, blinded by ignorance and prejudice, that have brought about such glaring examples of injustice as pillaging and burning of Japanese homes (in the United States)."

It is pointed out that the Army's program seeks "to awaken the men to the realization that the good citizen's responsibility does not end with passive good will towards an oppressed minority group."

The Aug. 19 issue of "TIPS," Troop Information Program Service, published by the Information and Education Section, GHQ, United States Armed Forces, Pacific, devotes four of its eight pages to its feature article, "The Nisei: Victors or Victims."

The article in "TIPS" described the rousing ovation given the 442nd Combat Team on its return to the United States in July, 1946:

"Newspapers vied with each other in their praise. Such superlatives as 'unbeatable,' 'most heroic,' 'unexcelled,' clattered out of editorial typewriters to form a context reminiscent of old-fashioned Fourth of July oratory. Even the average citizen knew that this was something special—in New York and Washington he joined with thousands of his fellows to stage gala welcoming celebrations featuring howling sirens, martial bands, hula dancers. To many a New York observer it seemed much like the 'wonderful nonsense' which had greeted the return of the heroes of the Jimmie Walker era—Lindbergh, Gertrude Ederle, Admiral Byrd.

"But there was no nonsense connected with this reception. The objects of these outbursts of adulation were 500 smart, tough, fighting men who fought a two-front war; one against prejudice at home, the other against fascist armies in Italy. They were the vanguard of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team—all Nisei except for a sprinkling of officers.

"As they marched down Constitution Avenue with hosannahs echoing in their ears, and as they formed on the rain-drenched White House lawn to watch President Truman pin the presidential citation banner to their colors, the men of the 442nd could recall with pride their reasons for being there.

"Theirs had been a record which fully justified superlatives...

"Glorious as had been their record the Nisei soldiers of the 442nd would have been the first to point out that they were but representative of all Japanese Americans in world war II. They might tell you, for example, of the individual intelligence work performed by Nisei soldiers in the Far Eastern theater. With Merrill's Marauders in Burma, Nisei units had been chiefly responsible for uncovering information which assured success for hit-and-run raids. On Pacific battlefields a top-secret Nisei outfit operated so skillfully that it learned even the telephone numbers of Japanese billets...

"Homebound Nisei troops might have been tempted to dispatch these sentiments to residents of certain western states with the notation to 'please note.' For this was the big question mark in the minds of thousands of returning Japanese American fighting men: Would their record on the battlefield wipe out the prejudice which had victimized them and their families at home?

"What kind of treatment have the Nisei received at home?

"Certainly the treatment accorded Americans of Japanese descent invited such a question. Etched deep in every Nisei mind were the words which had warned them away from certain west coast shops before they had gone to fight for liberty: 'We Don't Serve Japs,' 'Japs Not Wanted.' All of them remembered the strong-arm terror which had brought grief to many of their families.

"The case of Mr. and Mrs. Kay Sakamoto was typical. They had returned from a relocation center to their California home only to find that their house had been burned to the ground two days before. No matter that one of the Sakamoto sons had been killed in action and two others decorated for bravery. Stories like this—true stories—had filtered through to Nisei troops in the front lines. Little wonder that they asked, as did Combat Correspondent Terry Shimabukuro: 'Will we, as Japanese Americans, come home to something we can call our own?'

"The answer depended on the determination of the American people to assure the Nisei a square deal. The reception in New York and Washington may have seemed to some observers conclusive evidence of such an intent; but when the tumult and shouting had subsided, when the Nisei had returned to local prejudices, perhaps to local greed which coveted their property—what then: Could, and would, the power of public opinion thwart the forces which would make of the Nisei—and all minority groups—second class citizens?

"Up until the time that their allegiance to the United States

had been demonstrated by force of arms, the Nisei could hope for little support from public opinion. True there were editors and enlightened public officials who viewed with shocked disapproval the dragnet tactics which indiscriminately uprooted Japanese families and planted them in relocation centers. But the average American, caught up in the hysteria of war, haunted by tales of fifth column treachery, was far more inclined to be cautious than reasonable.

"If the average American had a slightly guilty conscience he appeared it by protesting the more obvious outrages. When the

(Continued on page 2)

Foreign-Born Japanese Plan To Resume Operations in California Fishing Industry

LOS ANGELES—Preparations were under way this week by some 800 alien-born fishermen of Japanese ancestry in California to act upon Judge Henry M. Willis' ruling which permits them to fish in coastal waters.

Attorneys representing the fishermen in two separate court acts, stated last week that a group of Japanese alien fishermen in Monterey were prepared to take their craft to sea this week.

Japanese fishermen at San Pedro were scheduled to meet to discuss taking similar action.

It was believed, however, that the recent strike of AFL fishermen in California ports may delay the action planned by the Japanese fishermen to go to sea. Before the war the majority of the Japanese fishermen in the Southern California area were members of the AFL union.

The foreign-born Japanese fishermen were an integral part of the California fishing industry before the war. During the war, however, the California legislature passed a bill in 1943, amended later in 1945, which prohibited the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to foreign-born Japanese and any other "ineligible aliens." As a result of the amendment to the State Fish and Game Code, the Japanese fishermen have been unable to return to their pre-war occupation since their return from war relocation centers.

Crews of Japanese American fishermen, composed mainly of returned war veterans, already have returned to the industry and several boats manned mainly by Nisei are fishing out of Monterey Bay.

In San Francisco the State Supreme Court ruled on Aug. 22 that Japanese aliens, now prohibited from commercial and sports fishing in California waters, cannot use a Superior Court order as a fishing license. An interpretation of the effect of this ruling upon the preparations of the Japanese alien fishermen to return to their former occupation was being awaited this week.

Meanwhile, A. L. Wirin and John Maeno, counsel for the fishermen are making ready the arguments which will be presented to the California Supreme Court on Oct. 2 in the test case involving Torao Takahashi. It was in the Takahashi case that Superior Judge Willis ruled that the legislative amendment to the Fish and Game Code barring the Japanese fishermen was unconstitutional.

The Fish and Game Commission appealed the lower court decision and, through an agreement between Attorney General Robert Kenny and the attorneys for Takahashi, the appeal was taken directly to the State Supreme Court in an effort to expedite the judicial processes necessary to obtain a decision from California's highest tribunal.

In a more recent test case, Yoshikazu Tsuchiyama and 220 other alien Japanese were issued, by Judge Willis, a preliminary injunction restraining the State Fish and Game Commission from interfering with their right to go deep sea fishing. It is understood that this case also will be appealed by the Attorney General in order to get a further test of the existing laws.

Attorneys Wirin and Maeno last week filed bond in the sum of \$1,000 in order to make the injunction effective.

Takushi Enters Dipsea Marathon

SAN FRANCISCO—Takeo Takushi, Honolulu star long-distance runner who placed in the National AAU 5000-meter race in San Antonio, Tex., recently, has entered the 36th annual seven-mile Dipsea marathon on Sept. 8.

Takushi was last year's 10-mile champion of Honolulu.

MISLS Dance

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A dance sponsored by Company "D" of the MISLS of Monterey in cooperation with the United Citizens League attracted over 250 persons to the Rainball ballroom Saturday evening. Entertainment was provided by the Company "D" Octette and Miss Anna Mae Fujino. Pfc. George Hamasaki and Yo Horiuchi were co-chairmen.

Ben Kuroki's Biographer: Ralph Martin Seeks Facts on Problems Facing Nisei GIs

It wasn't much of a story, really—just a few lines coming across the news ticker. The words clicked out dispassionately, blue letters on the flimsy white paper roll.

But the GI correspondent for the Stars and Stripes who read the story that day in December, 1944, knew a good story when he read it. He also knew what his readers, the tired guys fighting out the war in southeastern France, would be interested in.

The dateline was Hood River, Oregon. The American Legion

Post on Dec. 2 had announced through its commander, Jess Edington, that it would erase the names of 16 Japanese American servicemen from its county war memorial.

The news ticker clattered on. This week in Salt Lake City that GI correspondent, Ralph G. Martin, now assistant editor of the New Republic and biographer of Ben Kuroki in "Boy From Nebraska," recalled the story of the Hood River Legion.

"I knew that was an important story," he said. "It was important because it meant some people at home weren't going along with the guys who were fighting the war."

"But I had a special interest in it because I'd just a couple months before finished a really big story on the 442nd—the story of the 'Lost Battalion' and how the Nisei had gone into the Vosges mountains to save these guys from Texas."

Martin paused a bit and then continued:

"That 'Lost Battalion' story was really something. I interviewed a lot of those Texas guys and the Nisei, too."

"One of the men in the 36th told me how the whole thing had opened up his eyes. He had lived on a ranch most of his life and he never had anything to do with Nisei or Negro or Mexican or anybody else whose skin was a different color from his. Now he thought differently. He'd be rotting in a hole if it wasn't for these Nisei and he said the least he could do from now on was to try to know a guy before he judged him, no matter who or what he was."

"Boy, if that wasn't really something," Martin added. "These guys were dead tired. They'd just been rescued after sweating it out—almost without food for over a week. They were dirty and tired and yet they wanted to tell me all about those great and good guys of the 442nd."

That was why, when two months later the Hood River post decided to delete the names of its Nisei servicemen, Ralph G. Martin knew that this was a story from the homefront for the guys fighting the war.

He knew where to get the story, too. He went to the 'Lost Battalion' and the 36th division.

"Those guys of the 36th division were mad, boiling mad," he remembered. "The whole thing was still fresh in their minds. If it wasn't for the 442nd, they wouldn't be there talking to me, and they knew it. I'll never forget that one kid who retold the story all over again—the way he ran down the hill with the others and grabbed those guys of the 442nd and hugged and kissed them and danced around them like crazy people."

"It was a good thing for Hood River Legion Post that Hood River was such a long ways from the Vosges Mountains in France. Because these men had learned their Americanism the hard way. Not the big vague words that so many politicians use, but the hard fact of democracy that every human being has to be judged as an individual. That was something they would now never forget."

"And that was the story I wrote for the Stars and Stripes. Well, a lot of people picked up that story and the news services sent in some more men to get the story their own way. I think we helped get it across that we were fighting for a lot more than just a physical victory over the Germans."

Today Ralph Martin has the kind of job newspapermen dream about. He is on a three-month traveling assignment to tour the country. He makes his own traveling schedule, he picks his own subjects for articles. And he has a wife, Marge, who acts as secretary-companion-critic and shares the driving of their 1946 sedan.

But one of his major, all-over assignments is devoted to the Nisei.

"After meeting the 442nd in 1944, I decided I would find out

later just what kind of reception they were getting at home.

"I don't think their resettlement is being as easy as people say," he mused. "There are plenty of veterans getting the runaround. I want to know why. And I've also included Texas on my itinerary. I want to talk to the men of the 36th and particularly the 141st battalion. I know they remember the Nisei."

He has also put Hood River, Oregon, on his present schedule. He plans to do a report on the town, two years after the Hood River affair.

Of his new book, "Boy From Nebraska," Martin would say little except that he "hoped it would sell."

The biographer and his subject, Ben Kuroki, did not meet until after it was decided he would write the book.

"I was sure glad to do it," he said. "It was something I really wanted to do."

During the writing of the book, Martin said, Kuroki appeared every morning at the Martin apartment for a good long talk. "We'd just sit and talk," Martin said, "until Ben was tired. We consumed gallons of Cokes during these talks. When Ben got tired of talking, we'd quit for the day and I'd work on the notes."

"I don't have to do any work on the plot—that was all there. It just had to be brought out of Ben. It's Ben's story—the whole thing."

Martin revealed that Bill Mauldin, most famous GI cartoonist of World War II, had written the foreword.

"We were kind of worried about the foreword," he said. "Now that we know that's done, I expect the book will be ready as planned on Oct. 8."

Martin's present plans entail the writing of a new book wholly devoted to the problems of veterans. Much of the material is being gathered on his present trip, he said. One section of the book will be on the special problems of minority veterans, including the Nisei.

Thus on his present trip he divides his time between stories on the political scene and veterans.

He has, however, no set schedule, aside from a general plan which will take them to the West Coast, through the south and on to Washington, D. C. The Martins have crammed the back of their sedan with clothes, filing cases and a typewriter. After a few days on the road, gathering stories, they settle down for a brief stay at a national park or camping ground where Margery types out their notes and Ralph puts them together again into readable form.

Martin is long and lanky, with a luxurious laziness that belies his reporter-sharp mind. Like many a writer he has a capacity for drawing people out. He gets them to talk about themselves, not because he is intent upon reporting but because of his genuine interest in people.

His reportorial style, which is honest and sharp and down to earth, has brought a new readability to the pages of the New Republic, according to many of his readers. Though he appears to be taking few notes during an interview, he has an accurate ear for dialogue and reproduces conversation with uncanny faithfulness.

He has a passion for many things, including chocolate cake, ice cream and a strange concoction called a "triple threat."

The triple threat is a Martin invention, conjured up during the days after his discharge when he weighed 135 pounds, an incredibly low weight for his 6 feet of height.

The triple threat, he explained, is made with a third of a bottle of heavy cream, one pint of ice cream, chocolate syrup, three tables of choc malt, three table-spoons of hemo and enough milk to fill a quart-bottle.

"It's delicious with chocolate cake," he adds. He also credits it with adding 30 pounds.

Masaoka Sets Speaking Dates In California

LOS ANGELES—The southern California itinerary of Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL who is now on a speaking tour of the state, was announced recently by the Los Angeles regional office director, Eiji Tanaka. Masaoka's speaking engagements in this area will begin Sept. 19 with a stop at San Barbara.

His other speaking engagements will be as follows:

San Luis Obispo, Sept. 19; Guadalupe, 21; Los Angeles, 22; Long Beach, 23; San Fernando, 24; Gardena, 25; Los Angeles, 27; Orange County, 28; Los Angeles, Pasadena, 29; San Diego, 30 and Oct. 1; Tempe, Arizona, 2; Phoenix, 3; Indio, 4, 5; Los Angeles, 6.

Masaoka Continues Speaking Tour of Northern California

SAN FRANCISCO—Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, this week continued his tour of California communities with meetings scheduled in Stockton, Livingston-Cortez, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Berkeley and San Mateo during the week beginning Sept. 8.

Basing his talks upon the subject, "Why the Evacuation Bill was Lost," Masaoka will refer to the Nisei and Issei of the communities the story of the defeat of this bill during the days of the 79th Congress.

He will also discuss the naturalization and deportation bills, which also failed of passage, and stress the need for their passage during the next session.

During his month long tour of California, Masaoka will gather data for a special memorandum to President Truman on the problems of Japanese American.

Masaoka's itinerary for Sept. 8 to 18 has been announced as follows:

Stockton, Sept. 8, Stockton Buddhist church, 7:30 p. m.; Livingston-Cortez, Sept. 9; San Francisco, Sept. 10, San Francisco Buddhist church, 7:30 p. m.; Oakland, Sept. 11, Oakland Buddhist church, 7:30 p. m.; San Jose, Sept. 12; Berkeley, Sept. 13; San Mateo, Sept. 14; Monterey, Sept. 15; Salinas, Sept. 16; Reedley, Sept. 17; and Fresno, Sept. 18.

American Indians Cite Nisei Right To Attend Schools

EUREKA, Calif.—Pointing out that children of Japanese ancestry are not denied admittance to public schools in California, Indians of Northern California demanded the right to send their children to public schools at a hearing conducted here on Sept. 3 by the legislative interim committee on Indian affairs headed by Assemblyman Don Allen of Los Angeles.

Representatives of Indian groups in Northern California also asked for the elimination of the reservation system and the granting of full citizenship rights to all persons of American Indian ancestry.

(Under a California state law which is still in effect local school boards are given the power of segregating children of Indian, Mexican, Japanese and Chinese ancestry in separate schools. Mexican Americans in Riverside county recently demanded the abolition of segregation of their children in special schools.)

New San Francisco Paper Published

SAN FRANCISCO—The first issue of the Progressive News, a Japanese American bilingual newspaper, was published on Aug. 30.

The newspaper lists Michi Ozuma as publisher and Howard Iwazeki is editor of the English edition.

442nd Football Star Returns to Hawaii U.

HONOLULU.—Unkei Uchida star tackle on the 442nd Regimental Combat Team's football team last year in Italy, will return to the University of Hawaii where he was a outstanding member of the football eleven during 1940 and 1941 seasons.

U. S. Army Continues Fight Against Anti-Nisei Prejudice

(Continued from page 1)

American Legion chapter of Hood River, Ore., erased from their honor roll the names of Japanese Americans, any fair-minded person could grasp the injustice of it and protest. When the Spokane, Wash., post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars refused membership to a Nisei combat veteran the American sense of fair play could rise up and denounce such discrimination. When Japanese Americans were beaten, or their children stoned, or their houses pillaged, the great majority of the public was almost invariably found on the side of justice. But whether or not they saw through the brand of thinking which sponsored such acts was the question.

"For example, how righteous was the public when two brothers were brought to trial charged with dynamiting the fruit packing shed of a Japanese American? The California jury acquitted them after their attorney argued it was a 'white man's country.' It can, of course, be claimed that a jury is a cross-section of public opinion, but this might have been a special case, a 'bad jury.' However, this would not seem to be so, as the accused brothers were tried again—this time on charges of unlawful possession of explosives and conspiracy to break a Federal law. Again they were acquitted, by a different jury. Were these judicial decisions victories for American principles or were they victories for race hatred?"

"It is race hatred itself which must be calmed if the Nisei's battle-won place in society is to endure. It is now fairly apparent that following Pearl Harbor the quite natural fears of Americans were fanned by the merchants for political or commercial gain. Stories of 'the yellow peril,' which had first been publicized in the early 1900's, were revived and by insinuation applied to Japanese Americans. Popular conceptions of the Japanese character—its inscrutability, for example, which supposedly served as a mask for treachery—were dusted off by some sections of the press and peddled as 'racial traits,' despite all scientific evidence to the contrary."

"It is against this background, which ran the gamut from doubt to out-aid-out hatred that the original official steps to 'neutralize' Japanese Americans must be appraised. It now seems certain that if the U. S. government and its people possessed the knowledge of Japanese Americans which now is theirs, a different course would have been pursued and we would have averted what one Yale professor labeled 'our worst wartime mistake.'"

"TIPS" declared that the Nisei, "by their conduct as citizens and as soldiers," have already won a good part of their fight for fair play. The continuance of race-baiting against the group, the Army publication stated, has not ceased and in the last week of July, 1946, a band of hoodlums hurled rocks through the windows of a Japanese American home in California—"tossed to the ground was a service flag bearing one star."

The Nisei, the Army information publication added, have, in the words of Gen. Stilwell, "brought an awful big hunk of America with their blood." It still remained, the paper said, for other Americans to prove the truth of the late President Roosevelt's statement that "Americanism is not a matter of birth or creed, but a matter of the heart."

Hearing for Renunciants Will Open in San Francisco Court



Yukiye Teshiba (above) is one of nearly 1,000 renunciants from the Tule Lake WRA center whose status is affected in the hearings which are scheduled to open on Sept. 9 before Federal Justice A. F. St. Sure in San Francisco. The hearings are the result of petitions filed by Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco, attorney for the renunciants, by which members of the group hope to regain the citizenship which they repudiated while interned at Tule Lake. Miss Teshiba, whose fiance is a Nisei soldier, is a member of a family whose father repatriated to Japan during the war. She and Henry Mittler (shown in the lower photo with his son, Erik) were among the principals who filed habeas corpus proceedings in San Francisco District Court, charging illegal detention and declaring that they were "coerced" under threats of physical violence to renounce their citizenship while at Tule Lake.

Nisei Girl Tours Country to Introduce Oriental Dances

DENVER—Fujima Kansuma, a pretty, graceful Japanese American dancer, is in Denver on a tour to introduce the beauties of the classical Japanese dance to amateurs of Oriental culture, according to Dick Detweiler of the Rocky Mountain News.

Miss Kansuma is on the last leg of a two-month good-will tour of the east before returning to her home in Los Angeles.

"The purpose of my tour," she said, "is that through the medium of my classical dancing, I can introduce some of the Japanese culture and promote a better feeling toward the Oriental people in this country after the war."

She has danced before large audiences in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and a number of other Eastern cities. To date she has held two performances in Denver but hopes to arrange a performance for the general public.

Miss Kansuma left America, at

the age of 15 to study "kabuki," classical Japanese drama, in Tokyo. Upon completing her dramatic studies, she became interested in "odori," traditional Japanese dancing, and continued her studies in Japan for five years.

She adopted her stage name (she was born Samoko Hamaguchi) when she returned to this country in 1939. Her stage name is an adaptation of the name of her famous dancing teacher, Fujima Kanjuro, she said.

Upon her return she established four dancing schools in Los Angeles. One of her pupils, Yukino Okubo, is now teaching in Denver.

She gave her first public performance at the World's Fair in San Francisco in 1939 and previously doubled for Sylvia Sydney in the dance sequences of the film, "Madame Butterfly."

She was interned in the Rohrer relocation center during the war but continued teaching there until she left.

Canadian Ban Lifted for Nisei Veterans

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian government's exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal regions of British Columbia has been lifted for Japanese Canadian veterans of World War II, the New Canadian reported last week.

The paper said that one Nisei veteran, Goro Suzuki, who recently returned from service in the Southeast Asia Command, is now working as a longshoreman in Vancouver. Suzuki hopes to return to his pre-war occupation of fishing.

New Law Suit Will Challenge Alien Land Law

LOS ANGELES — Challenging the constitutionality of the California Alien Land law, a motion for judgment in favor of Fumiko Mitsuuchi and Roy Sakioka was filed in Los Angeles superior court on September 4 by attorneys A. L. Wirin and J. Marion Wright.

The case involves valuable property in Los Angeles county. Judge Alfred Paonessa will be the presiding judge.

100th Battalion Veterans Attend DAV Convention

PORTLAND, Ore. — Spark M. Matsunaga and Herbert W. Yamamoto, wounded veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion, are two of Hawaii's three delegates at the national convention of Disabled American Veterans in Portland this week.

Matsunaga is adjutant of the Oahu post of the DAV and Yamamoto is treasurer.

The third Hawaiian delegate is Charles A. Whitcomb, Oahu post commander.

One of the main interests of the Hawaiian delegation was passage by the DAV of a resolution supporting statehood for Hawaii.

San Fernando Nisei Sign Petition for JACL Chapter

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-six San Fernando Nisei have signed a petition to reorganize the fifth chapter of the JACL in southern California, it was announced this week by the Los Angeles regional office.

Instrumental in setting up the petition, according to the regional office, was Tom Imai, former cabinet member of the Los Angeles chapter.

The first meeting of the new group has been set for Tuesday, Sept. 24. Mike Masaoka, national secretary, will be present to address the new chapter. George Inagaki, national vice president, and Eiji Tanabe, regional director, are also scheduled to attend.

It was reported that Henry Tsurutani, deputy registrar, will be present to register Nisei voters.

Those signing the petition, thus automatically becoming members of the organizing committee, are Tom Imai, Mino Imai, Sam I. Muto, Ethel Y. Muto, Michi Imai, Fred Y. Muto, Katie K. Muto, George S. Muto, Marian Muto, Tokio T. Muto, Masaki Muto, George T. Endow, Sanaye Endow, Frank Endow.

Ayako Nakadaira, Ayako Mitsui, Satoru Mitsui, Akiko Mitsui, Mas Nakadaira, Hiro Nakadaira, Tom Endow, Lily Endow, Frank Kuwahara, Sumi Kuwahara, Hiro Imai, and Hilda Imai.

Ex-Mess Sergeants Start Restaurant In Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif.—Three Nisei veterans who served as mess sergeants at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling in Minnesota will apply their Army training to their new business project, a restaurant in Oakland.

The trio, Tosh Higashi, Joe Iijima and Tad Nakamura, opened the Paramount Cafe in Oakland this week.

The partners have a total of 12 years of Army service.

West Coast CIO Members Pledge Aid to Strikers in Hawaiian Sugar Industry

SAN FRANCISCO—West Coast leaders of the CIO have pledged the full unity of CIO members with the 25,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union who are now on strike against the sugar industry in Hawaii.

Messages of support have been sent from Pacific Coast unions to the Hawaiian strikers and CIO unionists at the California and Hawaiian sugar refinery at Crockett, Calif., have voted not to handle any sugar from Hawaii if strikebreaking is tried.

Nisei Veterans Group Formed In California

Los Angeles Body Incorporates for Fraternal Purposes

LOS ANGELES—Incorporating under the name, The Nisei Veterans Association, a group of Los Angeles ex-servicemen this week formed a patriotic and fraternal organization of Japanese American war veterans.

The new organization will cooperate with any and all organizations working for the welfare of minority groups, according to its statement of purposes.

Additional provisions include a free employment and welfare service and the fostering of athletics among all Nisei.

Present plans of the group call for the organization of other chapters in several California cities and various eastern areas. A ladies auxiliary is also contemplated.

Signers of the articles of incorporation are Frank Okada, Walter Y. Nakashima, Frank H. Saraye, Royachi Adachi, Jack Wakamatsu, Arthur Shimidzu and Tom T. Kasai.

The articles of incorporation were completed in the office of J. B. Tietz, Los Angeles attorney.

The association was informed Wednesday that the franchise tax commissioner for the state of California has approved the NVA's application for franchise tax exemption.

Announcement that the group's charter has been granted by the state is expected within a few days.

SAN JOSE ZEBRAS SPLIT SERIES WITH L. A. ALL-STARS

LOS ANGELES — Two of the strongest Nisei baseball teams on the West Coast, the San Jose Zebras and the Los Angeles All-Stars, split a two-game series here over the Labor Day weekend.

The Zebras, undefeated in Nisei competition this season, defeated the All-Stars, 6 to 3, on Sept. 1 in an eleven-inning thriller behind the six-hit pitching of Henry Honda. Babe Nomura, who last year established a junior college conference record for passing as a member of the Los Angeles City College Cubs, broke up the ball game in the top of the eleventh when he tripled with two men on base.

The All-Stars came back on Labor Day to win, 7 to 4, before

Pacific Coast CIO members have been informed that the great majority of the 25,000 now on strike in Hawaii are of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino and Hawaiian ancestry with only a few Caucasian workers.

Reports from Hawaii indicated that the territory's huge sugar industry was at a complete standstill as a result of the strike which began on Sept. 1 for higher wages.

Thousands of Japanese Americans, including many members of the famous 442nd Combat Team which was hailed by the territory in ceremonies held on Aug. 14, marched in the Labor day parade of Hawaiian union members through downtown Honolulu.

The paraders gathered at the Iolani Palace grounds to hear Henry Schmitt, San Francisco ILWU representative, tell the Hawaiians that West Coast CIO members would support their strike.

Jack Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii, said the strike which has tied up 33 island plantations "marks the opening of a struggle by the little people to control their own destinies."

"It marks the last chance for the economic royalists to maintain dictatorship in the sugar industry," Hall said.

Union officials in Hawaii claimed the strike was 100 per cent effective and that all plantations were being picketed.

The Hawaiian sugar workers, organized only two years ago, are asking a 65-cent minimum wage, 40-hour week, union shop and union-employer administration of perquisites.

Perquisites, which include housing, medical care, fuel and water, are considered part of wages in the sugar industry.

Workers have refused to budge in the company-owned plantation houses.

Strikers are operating plantation water and power plants, and the IWU has assured normal service to dependent communities. Wages paid for this work go into the strike fund. In areas where communities are dependent upon plantation stores for supplies, pickets operate the stores and wait on customers.

Hall has cabled the ILWU international headquarters in San Francisco that the "non-plantation population" of Hawaii is sympathetic to the strikers.

"The morale of the strikers is high," Hall said. "They are out to win this strike and are preparing for a long fight."

2,000 fans. Shig Kawai, All-Star left-fielder opened the game with a home run. Jimmy Tamura and Shozo Hata split the hurling chores for the Angelenos.

Civilian Mission Harder Than War, Says Ex-Sgt. Ben Kuroki

WASHINGTON—Ben Kuroki, a young American from Nebraska who has been fighting racial intolerance in the United States after returning from 58 heavy combat missions as an air gunner in the European and Pacific war theaters, reported on his 59th mission this week.

Kuroki, subject of a forthcoming book by Ralph G. Martin, reported that his "59th mission" as a civilian was a lot tougher than the other 58 which were flown in the flak-filled skies of Africa, Europe and Japan.

Since being discharged from the Army Air Forces in February, Kuroki has toured the country as a special representative of the National Japanese American Citizens League, telling Americans his war-learned lesson that "all blood is the same color."

Kuroki was interviewed by the Washington Post on Aug. 30 at the Davis International House where he is temporarily staying with his bride of three weeks, the former Miss Shige Tanabe of Pocatello, Idaho.

Like most migrants to the city, he has found apartment-hunting "a rugged business."

Kuroki has assumed new duties as executive secretary of the Washington office of the East and West Association, a cultural organization founded and headed by Pearl Buck to refute Kipling's classic statement that "east is east, and west is west, and never the twain shall meet."

Headquarters of the organization will continue to be located at the home of Mrs. Grace Yankey, sister of Pearl Buck, who lives at 400 Maple Ave., Bethesda, Md.

Kuroki commented on racial discrimination in the nation's capital. He thought it sad that foreign visitors coming to Washington must see Jim Crowism practiced here, and be able to read in the papers of lynchings and of college quotas placed on students because of color or religion.

Kuroki, himself, would like to go to college under the GI bill, but he said, "What I am doing now is part of what I was fighting for. It is hard to break away."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Issue in California

The people of California will have an opportunity at the November elections to repudiate a part of the racist history of the State. In the past California politicians have played an important role in shaping the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States, particularly in regard to Oriental peoples. California's contribution to race legislation in the United States has been its laws restricting the rights of "aliens ineligible to citizenship" to own or operate real property and, as passed in 1945, to fish commercially or for sport. At the time the Alien and laws was passed in 1920, the restrictions against "ineligible aliens" affected all aliens of Asiatic origin, although the laws were actually aimed at the elimination of the Japanese farmer from the state's agricultural economy. Today, with the passage of laws which permit Chinese, Filipinos and Hindu aliens to become citizens by naturalization, the "ineligible alien" laws actually are laws which affect only Japanese aliens and, indirectly, American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Proposition No. 15 on the California ballot is an initiative which seeks to establish the validity of 1923 and 1943 legislative amendments to the Alien Land Law. These amendments were passed by the legislature in an effort to tighten the provisions of the land law and to facilitate its enforcement. It is under this piece of race legislation that more than 50 legal actions have been instituted by the State to confiscate the agricultural properties of Japanese Americans on the charge, in the great majority of cases, that the alien parents of the Nisei have an interest in the property. There is no reason for the existence of this racist law, which has been copied by seventeen other States, other than the sheer economic greed of its perpetrators. The land law is a legislative land grab and has been used in the past and is being used at the present time to seize the agricultural property values created by farmers of Japanese ancestry in California.

The issue on Proposition 15 at the November elections is not the amendments but the Alien Land Law itself, a vestigial remnant of a period of California history when anti-Orientalism flourished. It is interesting to note that reactionary forces already have announced their support of Proposition 15. Its passage in November will only serve to implement a policy which should be repugnant to all citizens. However, few men in California politics will dare to oppose the proposal in the fear that such opposition may have political repercussions. It will be the duty of those who are willing to fight for the repudiation of California's racist history in relation to its Oriental population to bring the issue at stake clearly before the people.

In the information booklet issued by the State to registered voters, the argument in favor of Proposition 15 is signed by two men, State Senators Jack B. Tenny and Hugh M. Burns, members of the State Senate's "Little Dies" committee whose most recent contribution to the progress of democracy in California is a proposed witchhunt of liberal groups. On the other hand the argument opposing Proposition 15 is signed by Chester Rowell, Monroe E. Deutsch, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Alfred J. Lundberg, Lynn Townsend White, Jr., Frederick J. Koster, James K. Moffitt, Max Radin, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Richard E. Perkins and Galen Fisher, men distinguished in the affairs of the State.

Passage of Proposition 15 will mean the

validation of racism. If the issue involved can be clarified it should be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people.

Hawaiian Strike

Aside from the industrial issues which involve the fight of Hawaiian workers for better working and living conditions, the strike of 25,000 members of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in the Hawaiian sugar industry is an important manifestation of the growing unity of the people of Hawaii.

The workers on strike include thousands of Japanese and Japanese Americans and men and women of Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Hawaiian and other racial groups of the territory. The strike now in progress differs from the great strikes in the same industry which followed World War I in that the present dispute shows the unity of the Hawaiian workers on the ground of a common economic interest. Previous strikes in the sugar industry, particularly those in the early 1920's were staged by racial groups of workers and did not wholly succeed although they were milestones in the betterment of working conditions in Hawaii.

It may be said that the present dispute, which may finally break the feudal paternalism which has been the industrial pattern of the Hawaiian sugar industry, provides a strong argument in favor of Hawaiian statehood. It has been argued that Hawaii has been dominated by economic feudalism, symbolized by the political, social and business power of the Big Five. The people of Hawaii today have declared their independence of the influences which have dominated them in the past.

Federal Housing

Recently the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity and other civic groups initiated a public campaign protesting discrimination in public housing projects for veterans. It was shown that former members of the country's armed forces were deliberately kept out of veterans' homes—on the basis of race.

The project under fire concerned a contract for 1200 units made by the city with the San Francisco Housing Authority.

On August 26 the city's board of supervisors approved a non-segregation amendment for the contract. Under the amendment, applications for the housing units will be accepted according to seniority and from one master waiting list, without regard to race, color or creed. The Council for Civic Unity's campaign has shown that a strong campaign for a good cause can be successful. Other cities still crippled by racial and religious bias in veterans housing projects should institute similar campaigns to provide equal housing rights for the men who went to war for this country.

Across the Border

There is a growing interest among Americans of Japanese ancestry regarding the problems faced by Japanese Canadians who are now in the midst of a government-sponsored individual relocation movement reminiscent of 1943 and 1944 in the United States.

In any comparative analysis of the evacuation programs of the two countries, it has been agreed that that of the United States has been by far the more democratic. While the Canadian government followed our program in evacuating its persons of Japanese ancestry from the coast areas, it did not follow our in trying to rectify the monstrously unjust program. Thus while Washington planned to resettle its Americans of Japanese ancestry throughout the country, the Canadian government was still devising means of keeping the Japanese Canadians in internment. It was only recently that the ban against them was lifted from British Columbia, and in this instance it was lifted only for a handful of war veterans. The very great majority of the Canadian evacuees are still excluded from the coastal area.

The racists in British Columbia, who were able to force the Canadian government to adopt its harsh policy toward its population of Japanese ancestry, used the same race myths and fears propagated by similar racist groups in the United States. So long as that hate propaganda persists and is permitted to influence official policy there can be no sane or decent solution of the problems which today face the Japanese Canadian group.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Behind the Mass Evacuation

The forced mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942 already has been called "our worst wartime mistake." In his new book, "Dinner at the White House," which was reviewed in this column last week, Louis Adamic calls it "perhaps the Roosevelt administration's greatest specific blunder during World War II."

As the social historians of this post-war day look back upon the government's conduct in World War II, the West Coast evacuation assumes a far greater importance, as an example of racist policy and for the precedent it has set in the treatment of a minority group, than it may have seemed to have during the confused and crowded months after Pearl Harbor was attacked. At the time the evacuation policy was announced by General John L. DeWitt in the uneasy spring of 1942, the main body of liberal thought and action in the United States was immobilized by the considered menace of the enemy's military power. There was little protest, except from the candidates for evacuation, from certain Christian leaders and from the American Civil Liberties Union, the sincerity of whose belief in the civil rights of all has not been tempered by the immediacy of expediency.

President Roosevelt is dead and the genesis of evacuation may never be recorded completely. The relationship of FDR to the decision for mass evacuation, however, will continue to interest the historians, just as many wonder what Mr. Roosevelt's attitude would have been on another important decision, which also has been justified on the ground of "military necessity." Louis Adamic writes: "One hears people talking: If he were still alive, he might not have dropped the A-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Both the evacuation and the A-bomb decision are related in that they will be matters of contention long after the strictly military phases of a victorious war have been forgotten. Both may be justified on the basis of military strategy but both have ramifications which reflect the moral issues of our time.

In his record of conversation at a White House dinner on Jan. 13, 1942, Louis Adamic offers the disturbing reflection that the evacuation decision may have been "made already by that date. A discussion of the situation concerning Japanese Americans occupied only a few of the 90 minutes of the dinner. It was initiated by Mrs. Roosevelt who told her husband: "Franklin, we've simply got to do something about the alien situation. People are being hounded and persecuted." Mrs. Roosevelt voiced her belief in the loyalty of "a very great majority" of the German, Italian and Japanese aliens in the United States. Winston Churchill, a guest at the dinner, broke in to outline the British policy of alien hearing boards by which the "enemy alien" population was segregated and those considered disloyal on the basis of individual hearings were interned. Mr. Adamic expressed his concern "over the hysteria on the Pacific Coast directed against Japanese immigrants and their American-born children."

Louis Adamic told the White House dinner guests that he had met many Nisei on the Pacific and that he was sure the biggest majority, in common with the majority of second-generation German and Italian Americans, "were loyal Americans." He expressed his belief that it would be a "serious mistake" to handle persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast any differently from the way we meant to handle the German and Italian elements on the East Coast.

Believing that "the hysterical cry in California, Oregon and Washington for internment of all people with Japanese faces" was stimulated by chauvinistic groups and newspapers and that agricultural interests sought to eliminate the competition of Pacific Coast Japanese farmers, Mr. Adamic thought "it would be wrong to yield to such a demand."

Mrs. Roosevelt answered sharply, according to Adamic, that "some of the Japanese on the Coast have been caught as spies of the Japanese government."

"The tone and finality of her words surprised me," Mr. Adamic writes. "The President looked thoughtful but said nothing. Was he under pressure from the West Coast members of Congress? Was he obliged to heed Lieutenant-General John L. DeWitt in San Francisco? The general, faced with a potential military problem, was disposed to listen to the pressure groups out West who were taking advantage of the war to stir up hysteria. Had that hysteria touched Mrs. Roosevelt during her recent visit to California? Was she too under pressure? Were Westbrook Pegler's continual attacks upon her work in the Office of Civilian Defense affecting her?"

"The manner in which she began this discussion was at odds with the content and tone of the statement with which she closed it. At least it seemed to me she was closing it. Was it perhaps troubling her so much that she did not want to burden the dinner party with it, and yet had not been quite able to keep it to herself?"

"The chances are that the decision to evacuate the Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans from the Coast—virtually to put them into concentration camps—had already been made."

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement on "Japanese spies" reflected the general level of information, in Washington and on the Pacific Coast, in January and February of 1942, regarding the "Japanese situation" on the West Coast. The story of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry was generally accepted. The late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox brought back "first hand" information from Hawaii regarding such sabotage there after a hurried trip to Pearl Harbor. Sabotage rumors flooded the Coast. Later all of the stories of sabotage and of Japanese spies were proved false. But by that time the mass evacuation already was under way.

Whether the evacuation decision already had been made on Jan. 13 or whether it was not made until after Gen. DeWitt's final demand for evacuation on Feb. 14 when he outlined the proposal for mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry and other enemy aliens, the Roosevelts must have acceded to it with many doubts regarding its advisability. In describing it as the Roosevelt administration's greatest specific wartime blunder, author Adamic finds only this "weak extenuation": "Perhaps the evacuation was consented to by the President partly because the military outlook in 1932 was so uncertain, but mainly to protect the Japanese Americans and their alien parents from the hysteria on the Coast. Perhaps the administration, absorbed with the burden of carrying on the war, felt itself powerless against that irrational frenzy."

On the basis of information now available, it also appears that the Roosevelt administration was grossly misinformed by the late Secretary Knox and possibly by other high advisers regarding the loyalty of the nation's citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. This misinformation and the insistence of West Coast Congressmen and lobbyists for mass evacuation, coupled with Gen. DeWitt's demand in his Feb. 14th note, probably decided the issue. Gen. DeWitt had asked the right to intern all enemy aliens and to give Japanese Americans the choice of "voluntary" internment, under guard, or total exclusion from the military area.

Five days after Gen. DeWitt's note reached Washington, the President issued Executive Order No. 9066 which gave him the right to exclude any and all persons from designated military areas. On March 2 Gen. DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 1 and the evacuation was under way.

Mrs. Roosevelt's later visit to the Gila River relocation center and her fight in Washington for fair treatment of the Japanese American group, in which she backed the policies of the War Relocation Authority, and President Roosevelt's wholehearted support of the formation of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, after he was satisfied with the loyalty of what he described as "the very great majority" of Japanese Americans. (Continued on page 6)

Vagaries

Movies . . .

A major Hollywood studio is reported to have a script writer working on a film story of a Nisei in the 442nd Combat Team. . . . A story in the September issue of the "Detroit's Battle Leader's Digest," "Detroit's Battle of the Milk Bottles," tells of an American servicemen's business organization which is fighting the Detroit milk trust. Every man in the servicemen's Dairy Cooperative association is a veteran and a stockholder. Names on the roster are a cross-section of America — Irish, Jewish, Polish, Italian, Russian, German, Rumanian and French. Treasurer of the concern is a Japanese American, Jimmie Mochi, a much-decorated veteran of the Italian campaign.

Publisher . . .

John Day, the New York publishing house, has three books on Japanese Americans tentatively scheduled for publication in the next two years. One is Rackham Holt's biography of a Nisei artist, titled "The Golden Door." Another is Toru Matsumoto's "Brother Is a Stranger," listed for October publication. A third book is a novel by a Nisei writer which is still under consideration. . . . Incidentally, Toru Matsumoto's first book, published by Friendship Press, a religious publishing firm, going into its second edition. The first edition of 3,000 copies of the book, "Beyond Prejudice," is completely sold out.

WAC . . .

Priscilla Yasuda, the first Nisei WAC to serve in the European theater, will return to Salt Lake soon after nearly two years in Germany. . . . The CIO in California recently cancelled plans to hold its 1946 State convention in Long Beach "after hotels and restaurants there refused to agree not to discriminate because of race or color against any delegate." . . . Fifteen thousand veterans have applied for homestead rights to the 86 farms, developed by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Tule Lake WRA project, which are now available under the reclamation bureau's program.

Hawaii-Bound . . .

Maki Ichiyasu, former head of the Japanese YWCA in Los Angeles and more recently reserve director of the YWCA in Milwaukee, sailed from San Francisco recently for Hawaii where she will be executive director of the Y's central work on the island of Oahu. . . . Togo Tanaka's newspaper series on the Tokyo Club, pre-war underworld organization in Los Angeles which operated a number of "legitimate" enterprises including the showing of motion pictures, contains some of the best documentation to date on a phase of the pre-war life of Little Tokyo.

The recent visit of Honolulu's Henry Tominaga to Brooklyn for the Brooklyn Against the World Series has stirred the interest of the Brooklyn National League Dodgers in the Nisei and other players in Hawaii. There's a possibility that the Dodgers may hold a baseball school in Hawaii. . . . According to at least one major league scout, Tominaga who pitched a no-hit game for McInley high last season, is "too tall" for the majors.

Outcasts . . .

Recent reports in West Coast papers from Tokyo indicate that Nisei emigrants who left Tule Lake for Japan are having hard sledding. Toshio Tsunoda, reporting from the Rafu Shimpo from Tokyo, says that the people of Japan consider these persons who renounced their U. S. citizenship as outcasts. They are having difficulty finding employment and many have gone to the black market to make a living. The Japanese government shows little interest in the group. . . . Tragedy of the situation is that many members of this group are 18 and 19 years of age and were forced to renounce their U. S. birthright while at Tule Lake by parents or other elders. Now they are a "lost generation," without hope. . . . Similar reports have been received in Canada about Japanese Canadians who thought that discrimination in Canada was insurmountable and repatriated to Japan.

Washington News-Letter

Texans Rush to Aid Nisei Veteran of 442nd Infantry

By JOHN KITASAKO

This week we procured from Bob Cullum's files in the Resettlement Study office of the Department of the Interior some clippings from The Houston Press about Sgt. George Otsuka who kicked up quite a stir when he was warned there would be trouble if he moved onto a Harris County farm with his family.

We read with special interest the letters to the editor of the Press in the first wave of readers' opinions which were printed on Aug. 17. There were six, and every single one condemned the intolerance and selfishness of those people who told Otsuka to stay away. The way those Texans went to bat for him made our heart glow with pride and joy.

Two of the correspondents led off by exclaiming that the discriminatory act made their blood boil, which expression, we imagine, says a great deal since Texans by and large take such immense pride in being known as red-blooded individuals.

Another writer, strongly commending The Press for its forceful presentation of Otsuka's predicament, urged the paper to "stay in there for this little fellow." "He may be of Japanese blood," he continued, "but what is blood any way? Some would attach more importance to it than it really deserves."

The American Veterans Committee of Houston warned Texans that Otsuka must not be deprived of his rights by bigots "whose only claim to military distinction is in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Victory in its final phase is not won on the battlefield," said the AVC, "but it is won at home," and went on to tell the people to wipe out racial discrimination.

Texans rushed to Otsuka's support not only through vigorous condemnation of the bigots but through extending farming offers. Otsuka decided to take up the proposition of a Mrs. Paul Roco, who said that the Nisei veteran

could move on to her 45-acre farm with a fine house and modern equipment—all rent free until January 1, at which time a lease will be arranged.

We commend Otsuka for the way he brought his case before the bar of public opinion. He utilized effectively his record as a former soldier and the tie-in of the 442nd's rescue of the Texas lost battalion in the Vosges. The set-up was ideal, and Otsuka played his hand masterfully.

The emphatic manner in which the Texans rallied to Otsuka's side demonstrated once again that the vast majority of the people everywhere believe in fair play and that they will act to beat down any contradiction of the American tradition of justice and equality.

It has been shown time and again that whenever any fascistic outrage is brought to light, there are people who will rise to stamp it out. When the wounded Nisei veteran was thrown out of the barber shop in Parker, Arizona; when the names of Nisei GI's were removed from the honor roll in Hood River; when the Issei farmer was run off a farm in New Jersey; when a Chicago hospital refused to take in a Nisei patient; and when La Guardia tried to close up the Brooklyn hostel—watchdogs of the American way of life rose up in anger and demanded a fair deal.

While these incidents may have

Interracial Paradise: Hawaii's Minority Race Groups Progressed During War Period

By ALBERT W. PALMER

(Dr. Palmer, a former resident of Hawaii, recently returned to the territory to be ad interim pastor at Central Union church. He is the moderator of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches of the United States. The following article is reprinted from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of Aug. 23, 1946.)

In many ways, Hawaii is an interracial paradise. There is no spirit of Jim Crow and there are no restrictive covenants. If people divide racially in churches or other areas of life, it is because they choose to, not because a door has been slammed in their faces. All churches are actually or potentially interracial churches.

Manoa valley, which used to be thought of as a white or "haole" residential section, now has many Chinese and Japanese families but it has not deteriorated.

Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hawaiians all come to me at Central Union church to be married. Interracial marriages are slightly on the increase but there is no stampede in that direction.

I spoke at two business college graduations. It was an inspiration to watch these young people of all races, but predominantly Japanese; they are so clean-cut and alert in mind and body, so smiling and well behaved, so neatly and smartly dressed.

This happy interracial situation is deeply rooted in history. The basic Polynesian race, the Hawaiian, was never enslaved. It provided the royalty, the social elite, of the past.

The missionaries, by helping organize the government and by providing education, kept the Hawaiians from being submerged and exploited. As different races arrived they were welcomed — Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipinos and others. Each saw the value of according to others the courtesy and fair play it hoped to receive in turn.

On the whole, the war has helped this racial situation. All races have contributed. The Chinese have greatly improved their economic situation. The Filipinos have grown up and come of age with the grant of national independence.

But most of all the AJA — Americans of Japanese ancestry — have demonstrated, both in Hawaii itself and on battlefields in Italy and France, their courage,

ability and loyalty.

It was a thrilling experience to be in the reviewing stand on Veterans Day and see the 100th and 442nd combat units march by to deposit their colors with the governor of the territory. No one any more can question the honor and integrity of our Japanese fellow citizens.

If statehood is nearer today than ever before it is largely because of the new confidence in, and indeed enthusiasm for, the AJA both here and on the mainland.

Will Hawaii's inter-racial good will continue?

Four things threaten it but they can be guarded against if promptly recognized. First, there is some danger of a haole-Chinese cleavage. It is going to test the large-mindedness and generosity of spirit of the people who in the past have had the economic leadership to welcome and share leadership with the Chinese in all parts of business matters.

But I believe it will be done because, after all, "money talks" and the Chinese are so thoroughly Americanized and so winsome socially that they will fit into the Hawaiian pattern quite easily and acceptably.

A second danger lies in the recent emergence of gangs of hoodlums. These gangs are interracial but they tend to discredit all the races they contain. Honolulu needs a better playground system and an intelligent, vigorous campaign to

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Nisei and International Affairs

Denver, Colo.

One year ago a handful of Nisei language specialists landed by plane and ship on the homeland of defeated Japan. They were invaluable in arranging formal surrender ceremonies with local commanders, in passing on American orders to dazed villagers, in bridging in a thousand ways the language and psychological barrier between the conquering armies and the native populace.

This month, Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger characterized the first year of the occupation as "model" and something bordering on the miraculous in view of the fanatical resistance the Japanese had put up until the surrender.

A great many factors have entered into the success of the occupation and not least among these is the role played by the Nisei. The invaluable work they undertook in the first post-surrender days has been enlarged and extended.

The entire story has not been told, but Nisei in uniform have led to the apprehension of dissident elements, to the guidance of the masses through radio and press control, to the more humane operation of the occupation by

been unpleasant for the principals directly involved, they served some good purposes. They pointed out dramatically the festers of prejudice which would continue to grow and defile our democracy unless they are eradicated with dispatch.

They also challenged the instinctive fairmindedness of people. And that is good for a democracy. Unless its people are given a chance to assert themselves, the spirit of a democracy will become feeble and forlorn.

The spontaneous and lusty response which incidents like George Otsuka's evoke should be a tonic for the Nisei and all minorities. It is another graphic proof that for every person that pulls a raw deal in the name of bigotry, there are at least a hundred who will squelch it in the name of justice and democracy. Our democracy seems pretty safe as long as there are people who will "stay in there for the little fellow."

prevent, not merely suppress, juvenile delinquency.

This is a world wide phenomenon resulting from the war, but Honolulu, being on an island, can easily diagnose and cure its problem if it will. More swimming pools are needed, not more reform schools!

The third menace to good race relations is only in the somewhat distant background but it should be recognized just the same and dealt with intelligently. It is over-population. One needs only to look at Porto Rico to see what over-population can do to bring on poverty and degradation in an island situation.

Before churches which frown on birth control become too strong, the principle of planned parenthood, with the necessary clinics and free medical information, should be made a part of the folk ways of all races in the territory. This, plus a rising standard of living, will prevent over-population.

The fourth and most menacing threat to Hawaii's interracial paradise is the danger of an industrial cleavage which consciously or subconsciously might come to be felt as identical with a racial cleavage.

If a spirit of antagonism grows up between management and labor as a result of strikes and agitation and either a real or an artificially promoted sense of oppression which lead to strikes, then the fact that management is largely white and labor, especially on the plantations, is predominantly non-white creates a dangerous situation.

It is dangerous because there will be a natural tendency to blame an economic struggle on to a racial difference.

Even though the present leaders of organized labor, who come from the mainland, are Caucasian, they can not be sure of keeping the situation in hand.

The "haole haters," and there are a few, will have what will appear to be a clinching argument. "The white people are unwilling to give you laborers a square deal," they will say, "because you are not white."

This is the most dangerous threat that Hawaiian race relations have ever had to face, except for the prewar uncertainty as to the loyalty of the AJAs.

studies of Japan's economic resources.

Now increasing numbers of Nisei civilians, including many who took their army discharges in Japan, are working as civil service specialists in censorship, import and export control, public health and a large variety of other fields.

Nor can the Nisei caught in Japan by the outbreak of war be forgotten. Many of them have been accepted for service with the United States administration. Others have been of unheralded but highly effective influence in winning over Japanese civilian compliance with Allied directives in business and every day life.

Nisei and Labor

This year's Labor day found more Nisei within the fold of organized labor as full-fledged members than ever before. The old-time "Jim Crow" unions which segregated Nisei in affiliates — and gave them the privilege of paying dues but provided questionable protection—is pretty much a thing of the past.

Nisei have been accepted into unions like the A. F. of L. carpenters and joiners and the typographers which once were closed preserves of the white supremacists.

Because they were denied membership in so many unions, many Nisei once were inclined to align themselves ideologically with the employer group despite their own lurchbucket status. It was a situation which made them vulnerable to exploitation.

But in the post-evacuation years, with increasing acceptance, the Nisei have taken their place in union ranks with a better understanding of the workings and advantage of organized labor. The Nisei have made progress.

Nisei and Politics

The nation this fall is going into one of its most important off-year elections. The makeup on the new congress will determine to a large extent how successfully President Truman can carry out his foreign and domestic policy.

A strong slate of veterans have been pressing oldsters of both parties in local, state and national races. At least 14 of the 35 senators who face contests have either been defeated in primaries or are not seeking reelection.

Nisei voters are going into this campaign with a more mature understanding of the issues and their own responsibilities than ever before.

Mainland Nisei in comparison to those in the Hawaiian islands were politically apathetic before the evacuation. There were a few Young Democratic and Young Republican clubs formed. Some Nisei even attended state conventions. Clarence Arai's unsuccessful campaigns for state representative in Seattle were the most publicized of a handful of Nisei aspirants who ran for political office.

But the war and the evacuation changed that lethargy. The Nisei suddenly became conscious of politicians, from city councilmen to senators, for the stands or lack of stands they took on the evacuation issue.

From this elementary interest the bulk of the Nisei found a new fascination in the national political scene. If men like Dies of Texas and Costello of California were against them, then there was Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania, of whom the Nisei never had heard before, who was willing to stick his neck out in their defense in the interests of fair play.

Their interests projected thus forcibly on the national scene, the Nisei should need but little stimulation to continue their concern in politics. But their interests now should transcend purely personal concerns, for there is reward enough in being a well-informed conscientious voter on the lookout for the national welfare.

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Seattle Girl Named Among Finalists In Contest for Designs

SEATTLE—Frances Arase, 1639 King St., has been announced as one of the 50 finalists in the second annual Teentimer Design-and-Name-It contest. Her original dress design, named "B-Plaid," was one of the choices from 120,000 entries from all over the country.

Miss Arase is now eligible for consideration for the first prize of a \$250 bond and an expense paid trip to New York and one of 30 national prizes.

Engagement

CHICAGO—The engagement of Miss Sakaye Tashiro to Mr. Michael Kamimoto was disclosed to a circle of close friends at a dinner party held at the Stevens hotel on August 27.

Both are natives of California. Miss Tashiro is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Juzo Tashiro, formerly of Pismo Beach, and now of Littleton, Colo. Mr. Kamimoto, son of Mrs. H. Kamimoto of San Juan Bautista, is an Air Forces veteran of the ETO.

Two Nisei Win Places on Army's Boxing Team

HONOLULU — Two Japanese American GIs from Hawaii will be members of the U. S. Army's Hawaiian Area squad which will enter the Pacific army games championship in Tokyo this month.

Pfc. Yoshio Miyamura, flyweight, and Frank Kikuyama, Golden Gloves welterweight champion in Hawaii, won their matches in the finals of the Hawaiian Area GI tournament on Aug. 23 at Schofield Barracks.

Kikuyama came up off the floor to win his bout from Richard Cabral. After being dropped by a left hook from Cabral, Kikuyama was saved by the bell. He came back, however, to wrest the decision from his opponent.

Miyamura defeated Mike Fukuda in the finals of the 112-pound division matches.

Gilbert Buna defeated Roy Higa to win the featherweight crown. T/5 Sakaichi Yoshida lost to Herbert Loo to miss out on the trip to Tokyo.

NISEI USA: Behind the Evacuation

(Continued from page 4) indicate that they might not have agreed to evacuation had they not been misled and misinformed on the loyalty of the group in the weeks following Pearl Harbor.

The hysteria of the West Coast racists and the false sabotage rumors touched even the White House.

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Nisei War Record Aids Hawaii Campaign for Statehood Rights

Nakama Hopes To Return to Swim Ranks

HONOLULU — Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama, world's record holder in the mile swim and former national champion in the 1500-meter event, has resigned as a physical education instructor at Farrington high school in Honolulu in an effort to regain his amateur status, lost when he joined the school's faculty.

Nakama recently accompanied Soichi Sakamoto's University of Hawaii swimming team which won the National AAU championship at San Diego as manager of the squad. He later went to Paris with Bill Smith as the latter's manager.

Toshi Kuge Named To Presidency Of Portland JACL

PORTLAND, Ore.—Toshi Kuge was recently named successor to Kenzo Nakagawa, president of the Portland JACL, with the announcement that Nakagawa was resigning his post to volunteer for the U. S. Army.

The former president reported for duty at Camp Beale, Calif., on Aug. 30.

Fred Irinagawa was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy created when Kuge was named president.

League Outing

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The United Citizens League has scheduled its first community outing for Sept. 8 at Alum Rock park near San Jose. The picnic will start at 2 p. m. with swimming and hiking, followed by a weiner bake at 5:30. Dancing will follow until 11 p. m.

World War II has dissipated any fears in Hawaii regarding the loyalty of its population of Japanese ancestry and public sentiment is now overwhelmingly in favor of statehood, Elmer C. Jenkins, Honolulu businessman, declared in Salt Lake City on Sept. 4.

Jenkins said that the chief resistance to statehood in the past has come from apprehension over the Japanese American population. During the war, however, he pointed out, Hawaiian citizens of Japanese ancestry demonstrated their loyalty and showed that they do not constitute a racial group problem.

Now vice president and manager of the American Savings & Loan Association of Honolulu, Jenkins, a former Salt Lake City resident, said his own firm employs a considerable number of Japanese Americans and has found them outstandingly loyal and competent and American as to habits and ideals.

Salt Lake JACL Edits Newspaper

The Salt Lake chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League this week presented the first issue of a new bulletin, the Salt Lake Journal, under the joint editorship of Jane Beppu and Fusaye Odow.

The Journal will appear monthly as a special report to members of the Salt Lake chapter.

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American Jewish Congress May Sponsor Test Cases on Issei Right to Citizenship

NEW YORK—Dr. Kanzo Oguri, known affectionately by Nisei GIs as the "one-man USO" of Brooklyn, has signified his willingness to be the complainant in a test case which will challenge the constitutionality of the immigration and naturalization laws which prohibit aliens of Japanese ancestry and other "ineligible aliens" from becoming American citizens, the Nisei Weekender reported here recently.

According to the paper, the American Jewish Congress is contemplating the possibility of sponsoring the test case. The committee on law and social action of the Jewish group may file an application for naturalization on behalf of Dr. Oguri and may later apply for an order of naturalization and seek a court order which will instruct Immigration department officials to accept the application.

It is reported that Edwin S. Newman of the world Jewish affairs section of the committee will handle the case.

The test case argument is expected to point out that the immigration and naturalization statutes discriminate against certain aliens

on the basis of race and ancestry and are in violation of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed under the Constitution.

Dr. Oguri headed several Red Cross drives among New York's population of Japanese ancestry during the war and was active in USO work.

Two of his sons saw service in the paratroops.

Portland JACL Undertakes Census

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland JACL will take a census of all persons of Japanese ancestry living in Portland and surrounding areas, it was decided at a meeting held Aug. 28 at the Niichiren church.

At the same time the JACL will prepare and circulate a questionnaire on the interests of the Nisei and Issei in the area in order to give the JACL insight into their needs and desires, it was announced. May Zakoji will be chairman of the questionnaire committee, aided by Jimmy Mizote, Tamae Yamamoto, France Moriyasu and Ted Takaya.

President Kenzo Nakagawa acknowledged donations from the Placer county and Spokane chapters in support of the Portland JACL's sponsorship of a Purple Heart veteran.

President Nakagawa also acknowledged the donation of drums and bugles by parents of former boy scouts of troop 123.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Gene Nishinaka, 171 East Ninth South, Salt Lake City, a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ogawa, 797 Tenth St., Oakland, a boy, Allan Jon, Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Ouchida of Montague a girl on Aug. 23 in Yreka, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Nakagawa of Lodi, Calif., a boy on Aug. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Nitta of Lodi, Calif., a boy on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Takeuchi of Lodi, Calif., a girl on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaz Arai, 1322 S. E. 8th Ave., Portland, Ore., a boy on Sept. 4.

DEATHS

Genzo Hashimoto, 2960 Lawrence St., Denver.

Okunosuke Nakamichi, 62, on Aug. 23 in Fresno, Calif.

Tsutaichi Nagano, 58, of Pingree, Idaho, on Aug. 23 in Ogden, Utah.

John T. Yoshimura on Sept. 1 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Taneto Haruyama, 59, of Springville, Utah, in Salt Lake City on Sept. 1.

MARRIAGES

Yae Shimizu to Takashi Matsumoto in Los Angeles on Sept. 1.

Mary Murakami to Fukuyoshi Nishi on Sept. 1 in Los Angeles.

Kimiye Miyamoto to Nobuyuki Mitsuoka on Aug. 25 in Visalia, Calif.

Sumiye Tashiro of Orosi to Masayuki Nakamura of Lompoc Aug. 24 in Visalia.

Toshiko Shimada to Mitsunabu Sakata of Cortez on Aug. 25 in Sacramento.

Sakae Saeki to Yoneo Mayeda on Aug. 16 in Chicago.

Angela Hiyoshi to Hiroshi Nee-no on Sept. 1 in Los Angeles.

Sadako Komae to Noboru Oyama on Aug. 18 in New York City.

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Ushio Elected President of Credit Union

Shigeki Ushio of Murray was elected president of the Japanese American Citizens League credit union at a meeting of the board of directors on Thursday, Sept. 5.

Dr. Jun Kurumada of Salt Lake City was elected vice-president.

Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, was appointed treasurer by the board of directors, who also named Mas Horiuchi board clerk for the coming year.

The board also named George Fujii of Murray and Tom Hoshiyama of Salt Lake City to fill vacancies created in the credit union. Fujii was named to the board of directors, replacing Kenji Kawaguchi, who resigned recently upon returning to Seattle.

Hoshiyama will replace James M. Yamamoto of the credit committee, who has announced his resignation on grounds of illness.

The board of directors announced that maximum shares have been set at \$3,000 per member.

It also announced that real estate loans will be limited to 30 per cent of the total assets of the credit union. These loans will be made at a 5 per cent per annum rate.

A treasurer's report revealed the present membership of the credit union to be 207, with a share balance of \$32,935.73.

Correction

A baby girl, Sharon Midori, was born Aug. 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mori of Denver. The vital statistics column of the Pacific Citizen incorrectly stated that a baby boy was born to the Moris.

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Problems Mainly Personal, Resettlement Director Says

Government Study Unit Members Hold Denver Conference

Problems confronting the resettlement of Japanese Americans throughout the country are mainly of a personal nature, such as housing, and there are otherwise no major obstructions to their successful relocation, according to Robert Cullum, chief of the Department of Interior Resettlement Study.

Cullum stopped briefly in Salt Lake City on Thursday while en route to the west coast from a conference of resettlement study field workers in Denver.

The three main problems of the Japanese American group as a whole are still naturalization, indemnification claims, and deportation, Cullum said.

The Denver conference, held August 31 - Sept. 2, was attended by Tom Sasaki, Tosh Yatsuhiro, John DeYoung, Mr. and Mrs. Aesel Hansen and Cullum, and was held to check upon field work done to date.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, who were assigned to the Santa Clara valley, left for Oxford, Ohio, after the conference. Hansen is a member of the faculty at Miami university at Oxford.

Hirose Leaves for Swimming Tour of European Nations

NEW YORK — Halo Hirose, 442nd Combat Team veteran and a member of Ohio State's national collegiate championship swimming team, left by plane for Europe last week to compete in aquatic meets in France, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium and England.

Hirose was runnerup to Bill Smith of Hawaii in the sprint races at the National AAU championships in San Diego last month.

442nd Combat Veteran May Run for Office In Hawaii

HONOLULU—Joseph Itagaki, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, is seriously considering becoming a Republican candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives from the fifth district.

Itagaki, a restaurant owner who served as a mess sergeant with the 442nd, has been active in the Republican party for many years.

If Itagaki runs and wins the GOP nomination, his opponent in the finals may be Mitsuyuki Kido, secretary of the Territorial Emergency Service Committee during the war, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

Henry Fujita Wins National Casting Title

Ex-San Franciscan's Prowess With Fishing Rod Almost Legendary

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Henry Fujita Sr. of Cleveland, a former resident of San Francisco whose prowess with a fishing rod is almost legendary, proved himself still the master of the dry fly casters in the annual tournament of the National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs on Aug. 31.

Fujita, who tied all the flies being used in the tournament, scored 99 of a possible 100 points to win the dry fly accuracy event.

Men and women casting champions from all part of the United States competed in the various events of the tournament.

Language School Gives Donation to Citizens League

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Dai Ichi Gakuen Jichi-kai, through Miss Shizu Yamada, 204 N. San Pedro street, recently turned over the sum of \$75.69 to the Japanese American Citizens League.

At the first postwar meeting of the Jichi-kai, the members voted to donate the remainder of their treasury to the JAACL.

Santa Barbara JAACL Chapter Reactivated

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — The reactivation of the Santa Barbara JAACL, fourth chapter to be reactivated in Southern California, became a reality on August 29, with thirty-three members constituting the organizing committee. The meeting was prepared and sponsored by the immediate past president of the local JAACL, Tom Hirashima, and Ken Dyo.

Tom Hirashima was unanimously recommended to be the temporary chairman. Others on the committee are Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nakayama, Mrs. Ritsu Yusa, Dr. and Mrs. Yoshio Nakaji, May Nakamishi, Miyoko Kojima, Kimi Nagata, Mrs. Misa Mori, Frank Mori, Taxie Kojima, Jean Fukamaki, Fumi Inouye.

Susie Tamura, Bill Takemoto, Akimi Yamada, Tomo Yamada, Nobuyee Tabata, Lily Katayama, Mary Katayama, Sei Dyo, Miya Ota, Tom Tsunoda, John Suzuki, Tom Ota, Tad Kanetomo.

Joe Tabata, Akira Endo, Frank Fujii, Mrs. Nao Asakura, Ken Dyo, and Ken Ota.

Representatives from the National JAACL and the CRDU also attended the meeting.

Purchases Hotel

Purchase of a Salt Lake hotel property by a Nisei war veteran, Tsutomu Mitsui, for \$65,000 was announced last week by N. A. Havercamb of the Standard Investment Company.

Veterans Urge Tour of Japan By Baseball Team from Hawaii

Salinas Buddhists Hold First Meeting Since Evacuation

SALINAS, Calif. — Headed by Saburo Iwamoto, newly-elected president and prominent church member, the Salinas Valley Buddhist church held its first meeting since evacuation on Saturday, August 31.

Topics discussed were the opening of the church and its services and the leasing of church property.

Iwamoto will be assisted by the following cabinet: Fusako Miyamaga, secretary; Keiji Futamase and Oscar Itani, treasurers; the Rev. Fujimura, (temporary) religious chairman; Sid Shiratsuki and Akira Yamashita, custodians; Lloyd Urabe, social and athletic chairman; and Marian Masui and Mitsuhiro Endo, publications.

The Rev. Fujimura recently returned from Chicago to resume his duties with the Salinas church.

100th Infantry Veteran Receives Belated Decoration

Wallace Doi, veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion, has been awarded the Bronze Star for bravery in action, it was learned recently by his wife, Mrs. Mary Doi of Salt Lake City.

The former soldier was recently discharged from Letterman General hospital in San Francisco.

The Doi's were married in Hawaii in the spring of this year. Mrs. Doi is the former Mary Murakami of Salt Lake City.

HONOLULU — Rep. John E. Sheridan, D., Pa., acting chairman of a House military affairs subcommittee which visited Hawaii recently, was given the suggestion by a committee of World War II veterans that a baseball team from Hawaii, 60 per cent of whose members would be Japanese Americans, be sent to Japan as an exemplification of American democracy.

Speaking for veterans, William H. Tilley, Army captain in World War II, urged the "baseball invasion of Japan."

"We veterans in Hawaii have a plan which we believe will assist Gen. MacArthur's program of showing concrete examples of democratic processes at work," Tilley said.

"It is to organize a baseball team in Hawaii, 60 per cent of whose members will be of Japanese blood and the remaining 40 per cent of the other racial strains that have blended so well in Hawaii."

"All the ball players in this team would be veterans—ex-soldiers or ex-members of the navy or marine corps."

Japanese American baseball stars played an important role in the first post-war season of the Hawaii baseball league. Tom Tanaka led the league in batting with .379 and Lawrence Kumihira managed the championship Red Sox team.

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