

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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33,000 Nisei Served in Army, Reports War Department

WASHINGTON—Latest official records of the War department reveal that a total of 33,330 persons of Japanese ancestry served in the army of the United States in World War II.

The figures were obtained at the request of the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee from the Public Information division of the War department.

Of this number, 40 are Japanese aliens. No breakdowns were available on the number of Nisei receiving Purple Hearts or other decorations of any kind, because the cards in the machine records division are not punched according to those wounded, receiving decorations and experiencing combat duties.

More than 11 million cards of individual soldiers who served in the army were checked before the total number of Nisei and Issei who were inducted into service was determined.

Utah VFW Plans Major Drive Against Anti-Nisei Sentiment With Meeting in Clearfield

Mass Meeting Called After Recent Reports Of Discrimination Involving Nisei Veterans; Talk by Death March Survivor Scheduled

Utah Veterans of Foreign Wars scheduled a major attack against reported anti-Nisei discrimination in Clearfield, Utah, calling a mass meeting at North Davis junior high school Friday, May 16, in an "I Am an American" program.

A survivor of the Bataan death march, Major Garry Anloff of Fort Douglas, was announced as the main speaker for the evening. Major Anloff, who survived the historic and tortuous death march, will ask that fellow Americans extend the principles of democracy to persons of all descent.

Also scheduled to appear on the program were Heber Bennion, secretary of state, representing the governor's office; Dr. Don C. James, department commander,

VFW; Glen Thompson, commander of the Atomic post, Salt Lake city; Joseph Fratto, Americanization chairman, VFW, and A. Wally Sandack, legislative and housing chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Sandack will speak on the subject, "What the VFW Means to Your Community."

Marguerite L. Sinclair, nationally famous singer, will be heard in three songs. The Davis junior high school band will also give several selections.

"Don't Be a Sucker," an army film showing the results of discrimination and intolerance in Europe, will be shown during the evening.

Arthur B. Igou, post commander of the Clearfield VFW, will act as chairman for the meeting.

The mass meeting was called after several instances of discrimination were reported in the Clearfield area.

After investigation of these reports, the VFW announced plans for its mass meeting to combat anti-Nisei feeling in the area.

Glen Thompson, commander of the Salt Lake City Atomic post, stressed the urgency of the meeting.

"In times like these, we must act to solidify the nation," he said, "rather than allow it to be separated into distinct minority groups. Discrimination in Clearfield or elsewhere must be stopped."

The Atomic post, under Mr. Thompson, extended a special invitation to Nisei war veterans to become members. The post also pressed for repeal of the Utah anti-alien land law during the past legislative session.

Honolulu Nurse Will Study Polio Treatment in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Mildred Shizue Asato, 24, registered this week for a special training course at Herman Kiegler hospital in the treatment of poliomyelitis.

Miss Asato arrived here from Honolulu, where she was the first recipient of the "polio scholarship" awarded by the Honolulu chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

She is a registered nurse at Queen's hospital at Honolulu.

Miss Asato will go to Warm Springs, Ga., for training after completing her course in Detroit.

California Legislator Urges Ban on State Land Law Fund

Alien Land Law Repeal Becomes Effective in Utah

The repeal of Utah's wartime Alien Land law, patterned on the California statute, became effective this week along with 117 other new measures passed by the recent session of the legislature, which also became law.

Sponsored by veterans' groups, the repeal of the Alien Land law, which prohibited land ownership to aliens of Japanese ancestry, was passed unanimously in the Utah Senate and by a 48 to 2 margin in the House. One of those voting to repeal the law was Sen. Alonzo Hopkin of Utah county who sponsored the Alien Land law in the 1943 session.

Masaoka Says GI Brides Law Discriminatory

Testifies on Pending Amendment Before House Subcommittee

WASHINGTON — Speaking informally to members of the standing subcommittee on immigration and naturalization of the House Judiciary committee on May 12, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, urged the elimination of the deadline in the proposed amendment to the Soldier Brides act.

While endorsing H. R. 3149 wholeheartedly as a corrective measure, Masaoka argued that the January 1, 1947, date negated the very spirit of the amendment itself.

H. R. 3149 was introduced by Chairman Frank Fellows of the subcommittee, following repeated representations by Masaoka that the present Soldier Brides act discriminated against American soldiers and veterans who married Japanese wives. It provides that "The alien spouses of an American citizen by marriage occurring before January 1, 1947, shall not be considered as inadmissible because of race, if otherwise admissible under the act."

When told that the measure was specifically drawn up to accommodate those individuals for whom he had private bills introduced and others in a similar category, Masaoka replied that, while the Fellows amendment would permit the entry of every person in whom the JACL-ADC has an interest, it nevertheless continued the discrimination against the Japanese spouses and their respective husbands who might have married after the first of the year and also served to prevent other marriages after the deadline.

The ADC official stated that in his opinion the fears of some of the committee members that a considerable number of American soldiers might marry Japanese women and bring them into the United States was unfounded. "And even if they should," Masaoka pointed out, "since every such spouse will have been thoroughly investigated by General MacArthur's headquarters, they should be the type America wants and needs as citizens and permanent residents."

Chicago Minister Meets Truman

CHICAGO—The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa of the First Baptist church of Chicago was a member of a delegation of Baptist ministers who visited President Truman at the White House recently.

Leader of Former Anti-Nisei Group Reverses Stand, Asks Reconsideration of Statute

Chester Gannon Splits With Lowrey on Issue At Assembly Committee Hearing; Nisei Testify Against Inclusion of Fund in State Budget

SACRAMENTO—Assemblyman Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento, longtime leader in the California Assembly of agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry, abandoned his past advocacy of restrictive legislation against Japanese Americans on May 15 and moved for the elimination of a \$75,000 special appropriation in the state budget for enforcement of the Alien Land law.

Gannon's action came at the end of a special hearing by the Assembly Ways and Means committee, chaired by Albert Wollenberg, R., San Francisco, at which opponents of the Alien Land law appropriation, which included the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union, San Francisco Council for Civic Unity and the American Civil Liberties Union, were represented.

Following testimony against the Alien Land law appropriation, Gannon moved for the elimination of the item from the state budget. He was seconded by Assemblyman Glen Anderson of Hawthorne.

Gannon said that he believed that the Alien Land law should be reconsidered. He defended the original enactment of the present law in 1920, declaring there was "ample justification" for the passage of the legislation at that time.

He indicated, however, that "times have changed." "This law was enacted before most of the Japanese Americans and most of the Japanese American soldiers were born. The law was originally enacted to protect the people of California. But today times have changed."

Gannon, referring to testimony presented before the committee, said that the Alien Land law today was hitting at citizens and not aliens, as it originally was intended to do.

He noted that he and Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, sponsor of most of the anti-Nisei legislation introduced in the California legislature during the war years, had worked together on restrictive legislation affecting Japanese Americans.

"I must part company with Assemblyman Lowrey on this question," Gannon said.

The Sacramento assemblyman said that Americans of Japanese ancestry had proved themselves to be loyal during the war.

"I move that the \$75,000 be stricken from the state budget," he said. Lowrey, who had inserted a special appropriation of \$65,000 for enforcement of the Alien Land law in the state budget in addition to the \$10,000 for the purpose which Governor Warren had recommended, then moved to amend Gannon's motion by having the item remain in the budget.

The committee called Rolland Vandergrift, state budget officer, to explain the special appropriation for the State Department of Justice. The state officer's presentation was interrupted by Augustus Hawkins, D., Los Angeles, who stated that Vandergrift was supposed to be objective on the question but that his statements sounded like an argument for the passage of the special appropriation.

In the absence of Everett Mattoon, deputy attorney general who has been in charge of the prosecution of persons of Japanese ancestry under the Alien Land law, Richard Wylie of the State Department of Justice was called to testify. Wylie said that it was not the function of the Attorney General's office to "dictate or determine policy" and that its job was to enforce the law.

Assemblyman Charles M. Weber of Stockton declared that the question of prosecutions under the Alien Land law was not a matter of making money for the state but "a matter of justice."

"This goes beyond money-making or profit," Weber said.

Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman of Colfax then moved that the hearing be adjourned until Monday, May 19, at 2 p. m. when Deputy Attorney General Mattoon would be called to testify on the appropriation.

Edward Howden of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity opened the hearing by introducing the witnesses who were on hand to present their arguments against the special Alien Land law appropriation and noted that his organization was opposed to the proposal.

James C. Purcell, San Francisco attorney, represented the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union and said that the appropriation was unnecessary since county district attorneys had ample funds for the prosecution of violations of the Alien Land law.

Representing the Golden Poppy Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, including VFW councils in the Sacramento Valley area, Al Fleming, national extension officer of the VFW, declared that his organization was opposed to the proposal.

Dr. Yoshizo Harada, commander of the Nisei VFW post of Sacramento, declared that he spoke for the Nisei GIs who fought in the war

(Continued on page 3)

VFW Aide Says Group Will Seek Repeal of Land Law

SACRAMENTO—Al Fleming, national extension officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared the opposition of the Golden Poppy Council of the VFW to the proposed appropriations for enforcement of the Alien Land law at the special hearing of the Assembly Ways and Means committee on May 15 and declared "we feel so strongly on this measure that we are going to ask for repeal of the California Alien Land law."

Fleming headed a VFW delegation, which included 15 Nisei veterans, which appeared before the Assembly group to protest the \$75,000 special appropriation in the state budget for enforcement of the Alien Land law.

The VFW official noted that the Golden Poppy council, representing VFW groups in the Sacramento valley area, would request action by the California department of the VFW on the Alien Land law at the forthcoming state encampment.

Appellate Court Upsets Ruling in Bouiss Case

Lower Court Verdict Had Been Appealed By Justice Department

SEATTLE, Wash.—Helene Emi Bouiss, half-Japanese wife of an honorably discharged war veteran who accompanied her husband here from Japan, was last week denied the right to remain here by the ninth circuit court of appeals.

The court's ruling reversed a decision by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, who had decided in her favor on grounds that her entry was legal under the 1945 war brides act.

The Legal Defense fund of the JACL entered a brief in the Bouiss case, and A. L. Wirin, JACL legal counsel, appeared in Seattle as friend of court. Wirin asked that the war brides act be liberally interpreted so as to allow Japanese wives of American veterans to enter the United States on the same basis as Caucasian wives.

Mrs. Bouiss' case may be appealed by her attorney, Leo Levenson, of Portland. If it is made, the appeal will be taken to the U. S. supreme court.

FOUR INJURED IN AUTO CRASH ON COAST CITY

SEATTLE—Four persons were injured, two seriously, when an auto in which they were riding collided with another on May 11 in downtown Seattle.

Mrs. Yae Kumakura, 51, suffered internal injuries and Sakie Sasaki, 51, a fractured collarbone. Both women were treated at Harborview county hospital and transferred to Columbus hospital.

Makumura A. Sasaki, 58, suffered a knee injury and Miss Jane Kumakura, 23, an ankle injury.

All four were passengers in a car driven by Edwin H. Sasaki, 23, which collided with one driven by Paul J. Pickard, 35.

Issei-Operated Shop Damaged In Nevada City

ELKO, Nev. — Three persons were killed and four others were injured when a two-story brick apartment-business building, which housed a dry cleaning establishment operated by George H. Hakata, Sr., collapsed and crashed into an adjoining excavation in Elko's business district at 4:05 a.m. on May 15.

The dead and injured were persons who resided in the apartments above the dry cleaning plant.

The collapse of the 40-year-old building was attributed to the fact that a 10-foot deep excavation which had been dug on the lot next to the building had weakened the structure, resulting in the mishap. It was reported that a grocery store which formerly occupied the space on the side of the building had been torn down and the excavation had been dug in readiness to place footings for a new building.

The De Luxe Cleaners, operated by the Hakata family, occupied the entire lower floor of the building. During the day the cleaning establishment employs 15 persons of Japanese ancestry, but no members of the family or their employees were in the building at the time of the building's collapse.

It was believed that blasting for the excavation may have played a large role in weakening the building. The collapse apparently started not at the foot of the building, but the whole side wall bulged out and gave way.

The bodies of the dead were recovered by 50 rescue workers, who searched in the rubble.

Tad Hirota Named President of Oakland Chapter

OAKLAND, Calif.—Tad Hirota, veteran of the Pacific theater and former JAU president, was named first postwar president of the Oakland chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, it was announced here recently.

Toshi Minamoto was named first vice president, while Tony Yokomizo was elected 2nd vice president.

Wat Miura was chosen corresponding secretary. Other officers are Michi Kajiwara, recording secretary; Bill Fujita, treasurer; and June Nakayama, historian.

Alan Cranston Speaks To Joint Meeting Of JACL Chapters

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Alan Cranston, former chief of the foreign language division of the OWI and a representative to the UN meetings in London and New York last year, stressed the need for an effective and workable UN as the only means to preserving the peace in a talk May 7 to a joint meeting of the United Citizens league of Santa Clara county and the San Mateo Japanese American Citizens League.

Cranston traced the history of the atomic bomb and its dangerous influence on world peace.

The speaker is a graduate of Los Altos and Mountain View schools. Following his graduation from Stanford university, he traveled extensively throughout Europe as an INS foreign correspondent.

He is the author of "Killing of the Peace."

Sociology Class Hears of Nisei War Contributions

DENVER—Two Nisei veterans told the dramatic story of the Nisei soldiers' contributions to the war effort of the United States to 25 students in the Denver university's sociology course on Japanese Americans Thursday, May 8, at the Civic Center campus.

Shig Teraji, formerly a lieutenant with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and Hank Tsuchiyama, a former staff sergeant who served in military intelligence in the Burma campaigns, were the principal speakers. Teraji told of the heroism of Nisei fighting men in combat, while Tsuchiyama explained the strategic importance of the Nisei GIs in the Pacific theater.

The Denver university course, titled "Japanese American Contributions to American Life," is being taught by Minoru Yasui of the local JACL and Dr. Prudence Bostwick of the Adult Education council of Denver.

They Were So Young

THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By—Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)

After supper we were still walking—walking—walking. We thought that we were walking right into Rome, when the message came, "We sleep here. Get all the rest you can. Jerries are resisting. We attack soon."

"Get all the rest you can" was not necessary for me. As soon as I dug my slit trench with a borrowed shovel, I crawled into it, threw the raincoat over myself and, ignoring the exploding shells, fell asleep.

I was dreaming away, when I faintly heard, "Com'un, Johnnie. We're on patrol."

I peeked at my watch. It was five to ten. "I'm not Johnnie," I said in my lowest voice possible.

"Com'un. Com'un." Robert laughed. "I'll throw this water down your neck."

"O.K." I said and jumped up. Pain ran up and down my body. I had been sleeping on sharp rocks and did not know it. I could feel the bruises now. I put on my ammunition belt, grabbed my rifle and followed Robert to awaken the other squad members.

When everyone was ready, Robert led us into a broken down barn and unfolded a map. Stan held the dimmed flashlight, while Robert explained the mission. "We're here now. We're going over to this hill and cover the gap between the 34th and the 36th Divisions. Thirty-six coming down from Velletri here." He pointed it out on the map.

"One patrol will be in this vicinity; another will be here." On the map the distance looked short, but we soon found out differently.

At 11 p. m. we started out on our mission. The night was pitch black, with the clouds low and heavy. The artillery flashes, which we dreaded, that crashed and recrashed across the sky were now a blessing, for they helped us to find our way. For awhile, we followed a dirt road. But the Germans kept pounding it up and down and forced us to walk through the open field, carefully and cautiously guarding against the mines.

It was terrible walking in the dark—up and down, up and down, round and round. Every fifteen minutes we stopped to check our position and direction to keep from getting lost. There were six of us, including the radio operator; but we felt so lonely. We felt as though we were fighting the whole German force alone. I felt sorry for Frank Chinen, the radio operator from our Headquarters company, who had to carry a 40-pound radio on his back. As he climbed the mountains or crossed the slippery streams, the radio must have weighed a hundred pounds.

We saw several of our 34th Division boys sleeping in slit-trenches and shell craters, exhausted from the long and weary chase. Their sentries challenged us, but let us pass as we gave the pass-word.

It was about 3 a. m. when we reached our assigned position. As we searched the hillsides and valleys for German stragglers and snipers, we came upon several caves dug into the side of a hill. They looked innocent to me, but Robert said, "We'll check this one," pointing out the largest. "Davis and Johnnie will go with me. The rest will be on the alert." With rifles and bayonets ready, we cautiously crept into the cave.

It was dark and weird inside. I wasn't even able to see the bayonet at the point of my rifle. The silence was ominous. Any second I expected a German machine-pistol to cut me in half. "Let's throw a grenade and run," I whispered. Robert was about to answer, when a terrific scream near my ear made me leap high into the air. I thought that some Jerries were about to jump me. I screamed, too. Quickly, the cave became full of babbling sounds.

I was down on one knee, with my finger on the trigger, ready to open fire, when someone yelled in a trembling voice, "Italiano! Italiano!", meaning that they were Italians. Robert swept the cave with his flashlight. The Italians quickly built several fires which turned the tomb-like cave into a home.

"Noi siamo Americani," Robert said. "Non essere pauro." (We are Americans; do not be afraid.)

"Is everything O. K.?" asked Edward from the outside.

"O. K.," answered Robert.

In the cave, we could see scores of Italians—men, women and children—around the fires. They looked ghost-like, with the shadows playing on their thin, haggard faces. They stared at us with their big, scared round eyes, and they kept as far away from us as possible.

A group gathered around the little girl who had scared the wits out of me with her hair-raising scream. She was sobbing.

I walked over to the group and learned that I had stepped on the little child's feet. I put my arms around the trembling girl and gave her my two D-bars. "I'm sorry," I said. "I did not mean to step on your feet. Excuse me, please."

The D-bars broke the "ice." The Italians rushed towards us and gave us the information we were seeking. We learned that the Germans had left the area two days before, taking everything with them, including the better-looking girls.

These Italians had been living in caves since the Allies had first established the beachhead. The Germans, who had once been their partners, had forced them out of their own homes. These Italians had nothing except what they had on—smelly, dirty and filthy rags. They had kept themselves from starvation by searching for rabbits, birds, wild fruits and vegetables in the near-by hills and for fish, eels, shrimp and grass in the rivers and streams.

The little girl whom I had stepped on was one of two orphan sisters, with whom I became close friends. Her name was Flora;

she was eight years old, a beautiful child, with two lovely dimples. Her sister was Anna, six years of age, who was on the blonde side with cute twinkles in her blue eyes. They were thin and ragged looking, but beautiful nonetheless.

I gave these two children all that I had. To me, these crackers, chocolate bars, chewing gum and canned cheese were nothing but to these two unfortunate victims of the war, they meant everything. The way they laughed and danced with joy, hugging and kissing each other made me happy. I was thinking of my little sisters back home. I hoped that someone was looking after them for me.

As the sun slowly came peeking over the mountains, we found our positions on a hill overlooking Highway Six. All morning everything went along fine—quiet and peaceful. But in the afternoon the Germans began to search for us with their heavy artillery. For a whole hour they kept throwing harassing fire in our vicinity. Then they must have seen us, for they suddenly threw a heavy concentrated barrage on our hill.

For a while Frank and I remained in the open near the radio. But suddenly a wild hissing sound made us dive for our foxhole. I did not hear the explosion, but I found myself thrown out of the foxhole. A terrific din kept ringing in my ears.

Frank, too, had been thrown out of his hole. He looked like a man returned from the dead—eyes wide with fear, mouth open, hair standing on end. He was covered with dirt from head to toe. I must have looked the same. Frank stared at me. I stared back at him. We were both speechless.

Then Robert dashed over from his foxhole. "Everything O.K.?" he asked.

Frank nodded and said, "Yeh, I'm O.K." I tried to say something, but my chest hurt. I nodded my head.

"Davis is hurt," said Robert. "Bad." He grabbed the radio. "White-two. White-two. This is Peter-one. This is Peter-one. Over!" Slowly, carefully he sent a code to our headquarters.

But there was no answer. "Gawdammit!" cursed Robert. "Try it, Frank."

Frank quickly checked the radio. "Battery seems shaken. But here goes," he said. "This is Peter-one. This is Peter-one. Anyone who hears me, come in. Any one who hears me, come Over!"

The shells were still coming in—sporadically now, but dangerously close. Frank swore under his breath, but he kept his ears glued to the receiver.

"Any answer?" asked Robert.

Frank shook his head. "No. I'll . . ." he started to say something, when Richard called me over. "Davis is fading. Calling you, Robert," he explained.

"Keep trying, Frank," Robert said. And, with Richard, ran over to Davis.

Frank shook the radio and tightened the loose screws. "This is Peter-one. This is Peter-one. Emergency call. Any one who hears me, come in. Over!"

"Zeee—Zeee—Zeee" came over the receiver.

"Hold the antenna high," shouted Frank, excitedly. "Something is coming in!"

Quickly I grabbed the damaged antenna and held it as high as possible. I prayed silently, "Dear Lord, make the radio work please!"

" . . . is Peter-three. Over!" we caught the end of a message.

"Peter-three. Peter-three. This is Peter-one. Can you hear me Over!" Frank pleaded—hopefully, desperately.

"Peter-one. Peter-one. This is Peter-three. I can hear you Over!" The message came in clearly.

"Robert!" I yelled. "Radio's working."

"Peter-three. This is Peter-one." Frank was checking the call. "We . . ." "Hold it!" shouted Robert, dashing over.

"Stand by," Frank said into the transmitter.

Robert was white and pale. He was trembling. He shook his head. "No use," he said. "Tell whomever you're calling to come Over. Davis. Hill Four is our position."

Frank nodded and slowly passed the dreaded code. "Peter-three. Peter-three. This is Peter-one. Pass message to White-two. White-two. Plan-one. Plan-one. Our position is Hill Four. Our position is Hill Four. Over."

"Com'un, Johnnie," said Robert. I lowered the antenna and followed him. "Gawdammit!" cursed Robert. "It's his fault. Yesterday Davis received a 'Dear, John.' Now he doesn't want to live. His last message was, 'Tell Helen—I still love her. I will always do.' In case I get bumped off, you pass it on. Remember, Johnnie?"

I nodded my head. Robert then continued. "Remember, Davis risked his life to get Helen's picture from the Germans. It's his jeep?" Robert paused. "And, you know," he continued, in a low voice, "I can't last much longer. All my boys are getting killed. I feel like a damn murderer!"

This was the first time that I had seen Robert disconsolate. He looked old and tired. He had a dull stare in his circled eyes and the lines were deep in his face.

"It's not your fault," I tried to cheer him up. "It's just bad luck."

"Yeh, but they are so young—only 18 and 19. And they don't know what's the score. They'll never know. And they count on me—so damn much," Robert said.

I did not say anything. I did not know what to say.

(To be continued)

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Citizenship Week

This week the nation celebrates National Citizenship week, and Sunday, May 18, has been proclaimed "I am an American" day by presidential proclamation.

The proclamation by which President Truman set aside this Sunday as national citizenship day says in part:

"Whereas the combined talents, skills, service, and loyalty of these mingled native-born and foreign-born peoples have brought us victorious through the greatest of all wars; and

"Whereas in the teamwork of democracy the requisites for good citizenship are not place of birth or race or religious belief; but character, education, cooperation and loyalty . . ."

But for some 100,000 United States and Hawaii residents of Japanese birth, place of birth and race are by law requisites that deny them citizenship. For under our naturalization laws, persons of Oriental birth—save for those groups specifically granted citizenship by Congress—are denied the right of citizenship by naturalization.

Over 90,000 aliens of Japanese ancestry, among whom are thousands of parents of American soldiers of World War II, are denied the right to participate fully in the life of the country in which they live. They cannot vote in local or national elections; they cannot, in certain of our western states, own property in other states they cannot engage in certain fields of work.

Yet on the basis of character, education, cooperation and loyalty they have proven good citizens of whom we can all be proud.

There are Japanese women among America's gold star mothers.

Many Japanese aliens supported the country's war effort by their work in important war agencies. Their services during the war were invaluable.

Yet, by place of birth, they cannot participate this Sunday, May 18, in "I Am an American" day.

The time has surely come when they, too, should be recognized as Americans.

Kidnapped Peruvians

The strange case of 300 "kidnapped" Peruvian Japanese was brought to the attention of U. S. Congressmen this week by Wayne Collins of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California.

The facts in the case seem simple enough. But the questions they raise are complex indeed.

The facts are these:

In 1943 and 1944 the Peruvian government seized several hundred persons of Japanese ancestry who were lawful residents of Peru. Some were native-born Peruvian citizens. Others were naturalized citizens. Some were Japanese expatriates who had long been lawfully resident in Peru. Their children were all Peruvian citizens.

These persons were seized by Peruvian authorities and turned over to U. S. military police, who brought them to the United States by ship and plane. Here they were sent to concentration camps.

In 1946 the FBI investigated the men and cleared them of suspicion of being dangerous to the security of the Allied nations. Thereupon the state and justice departments hastily released them from charges of being dangerous enemies.

Immediately, then, the immigration authorities began proceedings to deport these men to Japan on the grounds they were illegally in the United States, notwithstanding

the fact they were brought here forcibly and under guard!

The immigration authorities disregarded the fact that these men were citizens or residents of Peru, that their families were Peruvian citizens in Peru. The immigration authorities stated that because these persons did not have proper visas or passports they were to be "returned" to Japan.

It was at this point that the ACLU instituted habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of the Peruvian Japanese, and the deportations were halted.

Since then a very few of these persons have been returned to Peru, but the majority are still in the United States. Nearly a hundred are still in internment at Crystal City, Tex. A hundred and seventy-eight others are in "relaxed internment" at Seabrooks Farms, N. J.

There is no reason why a hundred Peruvian Japanese who have been cleared of any suspicion are today still in internment, two years after the end of hostilities. There is no reason why, after six and seven years of false imprisonment, they are still under surveillance in the United States.

The case of these forgotten men and women, so long as they remain here, must prove a great source of embarrassment and trial to our country.

"The mischief done these people is unprecedented in the annals of Peru and the United States," said Wayne Collins in his letter to America's congressmen. "It is nothing but a type of persecution inflicted upon them for racial reasons, and, in consequence, is to be censured and condemned as being barbaric."

American Issei have long since returned to their homes on the west coast. Canada, if slowly, is making some progress in restoring her Japanese Canadians to normal life.

Meanwhile, the forgotten Peruvian Japanese are still in the United States, as far from their homes and families as they were when they were first taken away.

Fair Employment

The overwhelming defeat of FEPC legislation in California last November and the manner in which the national FEPC was done to death in Congress shortly before struck hard at persons who believe that all men should have equal opportunity to employment.

But despite the fact these defeats seemed to presage a retreat to reaction, three major American cities within the past two years have adopted their own fair employment practices legislation to guarantee that their citizens, at least, shall not meet discrimination in work because of race, creed, color or religion.

In August, 1945, Chicago became the first city to enact local FEP ordinances. Since that time Milwaukee and Minneapolis have followed suit.

A study of these proposals and suggestion that like legislation might be considered by other cities is made by Alex Elson and Leonard Schanfield, whose report, "Local Regulation of Discriminatory Employment Practices" appeared recently in the Yale Law Journal.

Our historic acceptance of the principle of equality has bred a struggle "to square the national conscience" with the fact that minority racial and religious groups in our country do not find this a land of equal opportunity for all, say Elson and Leonard.

The recent war, they remind us, caused us difficulty and embarrassment when we denounced the Nazi theory of the master race, for it could not be denied that similar theories exist in America today.

In suggesting that other American cities study the plans now adopted by Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, the authors give three reasons wherein local ordinances have definite advantages over state legislation.

Firstly, they state, it is sometimes easier to secure passage of FEP legislation by cities rather than by states because the problem is most acute in urban areas. Because state officials often come from rural areas and frequently are not aware of the magnitude of the discrimination problems of the city, they say, it is both proper and desirable that local authorities be charged with the solution of this problem, just as they have been with the solution of other urban problems.

Secondly, they say, local enforcement tends to be more vigorous and efficient; and thirdly, local FEP ordinances can be utilized more effectively as educational devices than either state or federal statutes. Education at the local level, they suggest, if properly carried out, should yield maximum benefits.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Vet Groups Change Policy

Although the general memberships of both organizations probably are unaware of the fact, the legislative representatives of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars testified recently at a Congressional hearing in Washington in opposition to the Justice department's bill which proposes to remove racially discriminatory sections from the deportation law.

The major reason for the introduction of HR 2933 at this time is to prevent unjust action which will result in the deportation of a number of aliens of Japanese nationality who contributed greatly to the American and allied war effort in the employ of various United States civilian services, including the OSS, OWI and FBIS. Under the present law the attorney general does not have the power of discretionary action to stay the deportation of any aliens "inadmissible to citizenship." The new bill will amend the law to make the status of Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" equal under the law to that of any other alien.

The expressed opposition of the Legion and VFW representatives before the Congressional committee undoubtedly was in the nature of reflex action, since these groups consistently have opposed any modification of the immigration or deportation statutes. The Legion and VFW lobbyists are accountable only to their respective national executive committees and Mike M. Masaoka of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee challenged the position of the Legion and VFW lobbyists, declaring that it did not represent the view of all of its members. Masaoka, incidentally, is a member of both the Legion and the VFW.

The Legion's lobbyist openly attacked the Justice department's bill on the ground that it would result in the suspension of deportation of some Japanese nationals and declared that the proposal was a wedge which would result eventually in the rescinding of the present ban on immigration from Japan. The VFW's speaker, on the other hand, opposed the bill on general grounds and did not specifically single out its possible application to the Japanese alien group.

The appearance of lobbyists for these two powerful veterans' organizations at the hearings on HR 2933 is significant in that it is the first time the Legion and the VFW have been placed on record in the 80th Congress on a question affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. On a national level both groups have made significant changes in their attitude toward Americans of Japanese ancestry, particularly in relation to Nisei veterans, but this change apparently has not affected their basic stand on immigration policies.

On the other hand, some local units of both the Legion and the VFW already are on record as opposed to discriminatory legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry and this opposition may be expected to swell in volume as more and more World War II veterans make their voices heard in the two organizations. The VFW and the Legion were among the veterans groups, the Amvets and the Disabled American Veterans were others which sponsored the bill to repeal the Alien Land law in Utah. The repeal measure was passed unanimously in the Utah Senate and received a 48 to 2 vote in the House and was promptly signed by Governor Maw.

The leaders of the Legion were involved deeply in racist, yellow peril politics until 1944, when exploits of Japanese GIs were first publicized nationally. The Hood River incident and its impact upon GIs everywhere moved the American Legion to discipline the Oregon post for an expression of racial antagonism it once had fostered. The Spokane incident, in which the VFW post in that city refused to admit wounded Nisei veterans to membership, forced a public reprimand from Jean Brunner, then national commander of the VFW, who characterized the Spokane post's action as "stupid." Thus two overt acts forced the Legion and VFW to jettison much of their former policy of antagonism to American residents of Japa-

nese ancestry, although the recent activity of their Washington lobbyists has indicated that the change has not affected their attitude on the basic question on which anti-Orientalism has been based—the subject of immigration and naturalization.

The Legion was wooed by late V. S. McClatchy who, more than any other single individual, has been responsible for organized discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. In 1919 McClatchy, chief propagandist and ideologist of the yellow peril movement, got the California department of the Legion to join his joint immigration committee. The Legion played an active part in the 1920 agitation for the Alien Land law, including the exhibition of a motion picture called "Shadows of the West" which was designed to incite racial hatred against persons of Japanese descent and included a scene in which two girls are abducted by California Japanese and are rescued in the final reel by a group of Legionnaires. Carey McWilliams notes that when meetings were called to protest the film, the meetings were broken up. The San Francisco Congressional committee report mentions that opponents of the Alien Land law in 1920 were "denounced by local posts of the American Legion."

Having cut their political ties on anti-Orientalism, American Legion leaders in California continued this activity until 1942 and the position was extended to the national Legion level by the late Homer Chaillaux, long the head of the Legion's Americanism section. Anti-Japanese resolutions were an annual feature of the Legion's California and national conventions until 1944. During the early years the resolutions also included opposition to the evacuee resettlement program as well as opposition to the return of evacuees to the West Coast.

In 1942 the national VFW circulated a "yellow paper" which contained race myths and distorted facts concerning Japanese Americans. Later local posts of the Legion on the west coast took an active part in the anti-evacuee campaigns and their opposition was summed up by Leon Happel, then commander of the Legion in California in 1943, who recommended the mass deportation of Japanese Americans and their resettlement on "some Pacific island."

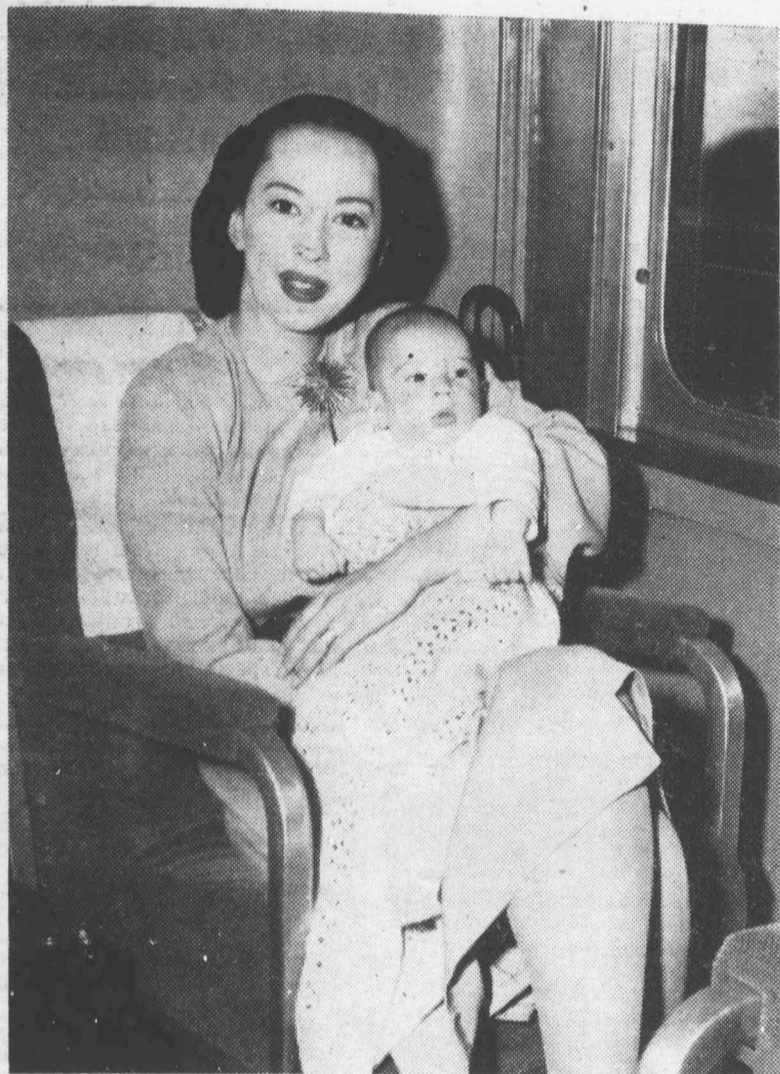
Legion spokesmen opposed the formation of the Japanese American Combat Team, but it was the record of the 442nd and of the 100th Battalion, as well as the individual exploits of Ben Kuroki, which finally resulted in the organization's abandonment of its historic policy of antagonism to persons of Japanese ancestry. But prejudice dies hard. The Hood River incident and the later Hollywood incident in which the officers of World War II post of the Legion were forced to resign as a result of a controversy precipitated by the War II post's induction of a Nisei veteran pointed up the prejudice which still existed. The Hood River post repainted the names of Nisei veterans with a threat of expulsion and the California department of the Legion extended an olive branch to Nisei veterans in their first executive meeting after V-J day by ordering the reactivation of the charter of two Japanese American posts which were summarily suspended after Pearl Harbor. The posts, however, have not been organized as yet.

Although the Spokane VFW pursues its anti-Nisei policy, VFW posts in many parts of the country have welcomed Nisei members. In fact, two Nisei posts on the mainland, in Idaho and New Mexico have Nisei commanders, while all-Nisei posts have been organized in Sacramento and the VFW county council in Sacramento is ready in record for an amendment to the California Alien Land law to protect the rights of Nisei property owners.

Further participation by World War II veterans, including Nisei in the affairs of the Legion and VFW probably will result in a complete repudiation of the former anti-Japanese and anti-Nisei attitude taken by the organizations. The position of World War II veterans (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Sono Osato Goes to Hollywood For Role in New Sinatra Film



SONO OSATO and her son, NIKO
—Photo by Vince Tajiri.

CHICAGO—Sono Osato, Broadway star of "On the Town" and "One Touch of Venus," is now in Hollywood where she is preparing to appear in her first motion picture, MGM's "The Kissing Bandit," which stars Frank Sinatra and Kathryn Grayson.

Miss Osato, Mrs. Victor Elmaleh in private life, was accompanied by her husband, a New York architect, and her five months old son, Niko, as she stopped briefly in Chicago to visit her father, a portrait photographer.

Miss Osato, who went to school in Chicago before she joined Col. De Basil's Monte Carlo ballet company, will have two major dance numbers in "The Kissing Bandit." She will play a Spanish girl in the film.

She signed a contract with MGM on April 30 and left three days later from New York for Hollywood via Chicago.

Letter to the Editor: Co-op Official Presents Case In Nisei Student Club Issue

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

Certain misleading charges made this week in California in regards to the Japanese Students club lease of its dormitory to the University of California Students' Cooperative association call for a straightforward recital of facts. An answer is imperative because reflections have been cast upon an organization undeserving of anything but grateful thanks from the Nisei for its continued unprejudiced treatment, for the housing provided to hundreds of us in the past, and for the warm welcome we have always had in its activities.

One allegation is that the UCSCA pays a ridiculously low rent insufficient to cover upkeep on the building. The fact is that in addition to an annual payment of \$750, the UCSCA bears all other operating expenses, such as city and county taxes, insurance, repairs and amortization of the \$2300 improvements made in 1942, which are the responsibilities of the lessor. Utility bills are likewise borne by the tenant. This year the UCSCA will also undertake the painting of the dormitory at a cost easily in excess of \$500. If the \$750 the JSC receives above all cost of upkeep were invested annually at even the very low interest rate of 3% for 33 years, the normal depreciation period for a building, \$41,000 would be available at the end of the period. The original cost of the building was \$25,000.

The monthly rate, which amounts to approximately \$160, is not, of course, a lucrative figure today at our highly inflated price levels; yet it is to be doubted that a house with such cramped quarters suitable only for an organized living group of 30 could command a substantially higher rental. If any alumnus feels, however, that the JSC should obtain a larger income, the proper step to take is to initiate a renegotiation of the lease.

The UCSCA which operates at cost for its members may feel the proposed rental excessive. In that case it would be happy to relinquish the dormitory to another tenant.

Certainly all through the war years the UCSCA has taken very good care of the property and has not allowed it to deteriorate as did the JWSC house. Such assurance is not easily purchased at any price, especially in times of great stress.

Another remark with a tinge of a slur was made that before war the JSC provided room and board at two-thirds the co-ops' rate. As I recall it, there was practically no difference between the two, since the co-ops were charging from \$22 to \$25. It should be noted too, that the JSC residents were not paying their own way. Not only was less than \$1000 accumulated as cash depreciation reserves between 1925 and 1940, but the JSC all through this period milked the bay region communities with bi-annual shows, using the \$500 to \$1000 raised each time apparently for current repairs that should have been financed by higher room rates.

It is to be regretted, too, that uncalled for coercion is employed upon the students with such forceful pronouncements as that there is strong pressure by the original donors to the JSC building fund for return of their money because of continued occupancy of the clubhouse by the UCSCA and that 95% of the alumni believe that the dormitory should be reopened at once.

This entire question is not an open-and-shut case. Some of our thinking students have doubts as to the salutary effects of a segregated house in the campus community, while realizing the need for housing and social outlets. Experience has proved that a segregated house does not serve as a springboard for better integration.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

On Being a Citizen of the U.S.A.

Denver, Colo.

You don't go around accosting strangers on street corners tomorrow (Sunday, May 18) and saying "Happy I Am an American Day," or "Three Cheers for the U.S.A."

But it might be a good idea, before you become overly engrossed in your little troubles, to say at least once during the day, "Thank God, I am an American."

By presidential proclamation the day has been set aside to honor newly-naturalized citizens and those native-born who have reached voting age within the last year.

Nisei Girls Enter Beauty Contest

CHICAGO—Three Chicago Nisei girls are among the candidates for "Miss Chicago Area 1947" in a beauty queen contest sponsored by the Chicago area council of the American Veterans' committee.

The Chicago JACL, in cooperation with the AVC, arranged the participation of the Nisei girls, whose photographs appeared in the May 12 edition of the Chicago Sun. They are Rose Kokubu, Amy Matsumoto and Suzanne Narahara. The queen will be crowned at a dance to be held at the grand ballroom of the Stevens hotel on May 29.

"Our dance queen will be a real American beauty as the contest is open to all American girls. There are no second-class Americans or second-class citizens as far as the AVC is concerned," stated Ed Morris, AVC's executive secretary.

Judges for this inter-racial contest are Professor S. I. Hayakawa, a noted authority on jazz music; Ricardo, the artist-restaurateur; Stephen Deutch, photographer, and Eldzier Cortor, artist.

Seabrook Chapter Names Ichisaka Its First President

BRIDGETON, N. J. — Vernon Ichisaka, member of the soil laboratory staff at Seabrook Farms, was named president of the newly formed Seabrook JACL at the group's recent election meeting. Ichisaka had previously acted as temporary chairman of the steering committee.

Harold S. Fistere, personnel director of the Seabrook enterprises, and George Sakamoto were named first and second vice presidents, respectively.

Mrs. Nagao Fujita and Mrs. Kiyomi Nakamura were named recording and corresponding secretaries. Ray Kunishima was unanimously elected treasurer.

Other officers chosen were the Rev. George Shibata as official delegate and Ray Bano and Sam Seno as alternates. Shigeo Sakabe was elected historian.

The Seabrook chapter plans to hold an extensive membership drive in the near future to swell the present roster of 50 members.

The opinions of the present students in the college milieu are of decisive importance in this problem, and as yet they have not formulated a definite stand as a group either way.

The original donors need not feel badly about the use of the clubhouse by the UCSCA, for the latter has generally provided housing for the Nisei in the same number as did the JSC. Moreover, rental revenue is being received which could just as well be devoted to the welfare of Nisei collegians in other directions such as scholarships.

The unfortunate confusion on this issue and the dissatisfaction among some students and alumni in the manner of handling is due largely to the utter apathy of our JSC alumni in assuming their proper responsibilities. All efforts to interest bay region alumni in working out a satisfactory solution have been met with polite brush-offs and the passing of the proverbial buck. The need now is for the creation of a more representative alumni board of 11 to 15 members drawn from various classes and walks of life, including perhaps a student, a university official and some Caucasian in the community interested in the Nisei.

The communication of former JSC members and other alumni upon this problem to me at 2424 Ridge Road, Berkeley 9, California, will be most welcome, whatever their viewpoint. From those in the bay region more active help will

Oddly enough it seems to take a special day to remind one of one's blessings, and perhaps unfortunately "I Am an American Day" is still one of the nation's minor special days.

But if you're more than a little disgusted with the turn of events in the United States and sour on "I Am an American" flag-waving, you need only look around to see how much worse they could be.

Canadian Nisei

Take Canada, for instance. So far as the Canadian Nisei are concerned the war isn't over yet. Not even Canadian Nisei who fought in World War II against the Japanese are permitted to enter or live in the coastal area of British Columbia.

Canadian Nisei who are not vets are prohibited from entering any part of the province of British Columbia if they are not now residing there. And even resident Nisei have their movements strictly curtailed.

The Canadian government has insisted on retaining its wartime powers over Japanese Canadians. In a recent brush in the Canadian Senate the government defeated an effort to wipe out an order under which the labor minister has authority to direct Japanese Canadians where to live and to work, and how much to be paid.

Technically, at least, the Canadian Nisei are held in virtual bondage by their own government under wartime powers. And that is a strange grip to be retained over a minority by a government which considers itself a bulwark of democracy.

No one, it seems, has gotten around to asking the Canadian government if it is a violation of security regulations to transfer to a British Columbia cemetery the body of a Canadian Nisei soldier killed in action overseas.

Whether such a question ever is asked, it poses an interesting problem for Canadian authorities who under the guise of continued war emergency are playing a shameless racist game.

That sort of reaction, at least in official circles, was interred in the United States many months ago.

Racist Taint

All this does not detract from the fact, however, that a strong racist taint still mars American immigration laws.

So long as any racial group is denied the right to become naturalized—even though it has a long history as a diligent, law-abiding people, who have contributed much to the national welfare—the United States cannot claim innocence.

The issue of naturalization is fundamental to eliminating other discriminatory statutes which are based on the federal government's refusal to admit a certain race to citizenship.

A good start has been made in impressing upon legislators the injustice of present naturalization laws. The excellent wartime records of legally resident Japanese alines, and especially of their American-born offspring, is a strong argument in their behalf.

Strangely, it took the bitterness of wars, in which all persons of Japanese descent—regardless of loyalty or political ideology were linked with the enemy—to provoke interest in an issue which largely has been ignored for decades.

"I Am an American Day" is as good a day as any in which to think of those things. The essence of Americanism is not in complaining about the nation's shortcomings, but going out and doing something about them.

be in order. This is not a problem for one individual nor a small group with set ideas to decide in the interests of all concerned.

Very truly yours
GEORGE YASUKOCHI
2424 Ridge Road, Berkeley 9, Calif.

Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4)
ans on questions relating to Nisei comrades is expressed resolutions passed by the American Veterans Committee by some Amvets groups which citizenship for the parents of Nisei and the passage of the education claims bill.
the influence of combat veterans on the attitude of veterans' groups is most noticeable in the veterans of Foreign Wars, whose national leadership in many western areas is now taking an active part in the fight against discrimination faced by Nisei ex-GIs and veterans.

O Leader Will Report on Orient Trip at JACL Meet

By WILLIAM SIMMS

CHICAGO — Dr. Willard S. Townsend, national JACL sponsor, has just returned from a two-month trip to the Orient as American delegate on the World Federation of Trade Union's commission to Japan and the Far East to study United States policy in occupied countries, will be the speaker at the monthly meeting of the Chicago JACL chapter on Thursday, May 22.

Townsend returned from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he later attended the Royal Society of Science in Toronto, Canada. Following service in World War I, he spent several years as a newspaper carrier on the Canadian National railway and later redcap at Chicago's Northwestern station.

It was here, in the midst of depression, that the United Transport Employees was born, starting with Dr. Townsend and his co-workers as a nucleus. Its founder, Townsend, who has guided the union from its early days, had the satisfaction of seeing the union reform the status of its members as "friendly trespassers on the property of the carrier," depending upon tips, to bonafide employees receiving regular wages.

Under Dr. Townsend, UTSE has expanded not only to cover redcaps, but other classes of transport services, such as train maids and attendants, train porters, bus porters, caps (airline service) and long car employees.

UTSE's president has been three times designated to represent the union; in 1944, as fraternal delegate to the Cuban Federation of Labor in Havana; in 1946, as advisor to international labor conference in Mexico City; in 1947, as the American delegate on the World Federation of Trade Unions commission. He has also represented

CIO with its president, Philip Murray, on President Truman's labor-management conference in 1945.

Long interested in the welfare and the progress of his fellow citizens, Townsend is actively affiliated with a number of organizations on both local and national levels, among which are the National Urban League, the Southside Planning board of Chicago, the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Parkway Community Center, and the American Council on Race Relations. Wilberforce university conferred on him an honorary doctorate in 1943.

Highly enthused as to the results of his study on the trade union movement in the Orient, Dr. Townsend will discuss this subject at the JACL meeting to which the public is invited. The meeting will be held at the Baha'i Center, 116 S. Michigan, on the 6th floor at 8 p.m.

Nyssa Resident Killed in Idaho Auto Accident

CALDWELL, Idaho — Masao Nakagaki, 27, was held in county jail this week in lieu of \$2000 on a charge of manslaughter following an automobile accident in which J. Sugawara, 65, of Nyssa, Ore., was killed and four other persons injured.

Nakagaki was the driver of a panel pickup which left the highway and overturned on May 9.

Mrs. Nakagaki and the couple's 19-month-old daughter, Rose, were hospitalized following the accident, along with Kay Ona, 45, and a Mr. Sadakura.

The car was demolished after it ran off the road to the right side, crossed back to the left side, traveled 328 feet down a borrow pit and wound up on its top in a field, according to the investigating state policeman, Bill Dursteler.

Bail was set after a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Cleve Hegler on May 14.

Marriage

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Chizuko Hayashi, daughter of Mrs. Ki-yoko Hayashi of New York City, and Mr. Satoru Takemoto of Chicago were married at the Riverside chapel Saturday, May 10. The Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Thomas Hayashi, was attended by Mrs. Tetsuo Osaki. Mr. Tom Fujiki of Philadelphia was best man. Miss Yamazaki was at the piano.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Ginzo Morino a boy on May 2 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. William Kochiyama a boy on May 1 in New York.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Terumasa Furuta a boy on May 8 in Seattle.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Hoshii a girl in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Fukuhara, 2824 California St., Denver, twin girls.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Lee D. Iwata a boy in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tim H. Sakawye a girl in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kakutaro T. Sasano, Arvada, Colo., a boy.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Yarnari a boy in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyoshi Senzaki a boy in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Natsuno a girl in Brighton, Colo.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Matsuba a boy in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Goto, Penryn, Calif., a girl on April 30.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Shuzo Kihara a girl on April 26 in Fresno.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Yukiharu Sasaki, Reedley, Calif., a boy on April 24.
 To Dr. and Mrs. George Abe a boy on April 30 in Cincinnati.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Masuhara, Sacramento, Calif., a girl on May 4.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Percy T. Nakagawa, Acampo, Calif., a girl on May 8 in Lodi.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Dale K. Morioka a girl on April 28 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Kikugawa a girl on April 23 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Yano a boy on May 4 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Nick K. Sugioka a girl on April 25 in San Diego.
 To Mr. and Mrs. James Hama-seki a girl on May 1 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yoshihara a boy on April 29 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Wesley Nakagiri a girl on April 21 in Parlier, Calif.

DEATHS

J. Sugawara, 65, on May 9 in Parma, Idaho.
 Masayoshi Suzuki on May 1 in Chicago.
 Toshiko Iwahashi on May 7 in Denver.
 Hitoshi Yamamoto, 25, on May 2 in San Jose, Calif.
 Kumajiro Kameyama on May 3 in Sacramento.
 Isaburo Okada on May 5 in Los Angeles.
 Mrs. Sakiko Uyeda (Mrs. Tadao Uyeda) on May 7 in Los Angeles.
 Shinshu Toguchi in Cleveland, O.
 Chimata Sumida, 59, on May 13, in Washington, D. C.
 Hidenobu Nikuma, 72, on May 8 in Los Angeles.
 Kishiro Sakamoto, 62, on May 13 in Selma, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Nobuko Moteki of Platteville, Colo., to Yutaka Nagahara on May 4 in Denver.
 Sachiko Suyama to Jack Okuda on April 27 in Chicago.
 Mary S. Honda to Sam Kakita on April 26 in Chicago.
 Ann Natsue Kimura to Hiromi Taketoshi on May 3 in Chicago.

United Veterans Plan Mammoth Benefit Carnival

FRESNO, Calif. — The United Veterans will hold a benefit carnival Friday, June 6, at the Italian entertainment park under the general chairmanship of Dr. Hugo Okonogi. Many organizations throughout the valley will enter concessions.

Prizes, including a Maytag washing machine as grand prize, will be given away at 10 p.m. at the carnival grounds. Other prizes will be a Horton ironer, table model radio, floor lamp, Guardian service-ware and a Presto cooker.

A dance will be held in conjunction with the carnival at the Palomar ballroom. Johnny Fotes and his band will play.

Committees for the carnival will be as follows: drawing, Tom Saito, Lyman Domoto, Frank Kimura; dance, George Kondo, Ken Hirose, Jimmy Iwamura; refreshments, Kay Yoshimoto, Byrd Kumataka, Tak Kimoto; concessions, Jim Ishikawa, James Mukai and Yoshio Masada; publicity, Dr. George Nishio, Ben Nakamura and Y. R. Hiraoka; gate, Tomio Taniguchi, Tad Miyake and Harry Hoshiko.

Canadian Nisei Will Attend New York Buddhist Meeting

NEW YORK CITY—The Rev. T. Tsuji of the Toronto Buddhist mission and delegates from Hamilton, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec, have indicated that they will attend the second annual Eastern Young Buddhists' League convention in New York City, May 30 to June 1.

Other delegates are expected from Chicago, Celveland, Philadelphia, Seabrook, St. Louis, the Twin Cities and Denver.

The conference will discuss organizational problems of the EYBL, the ministers' training program and the scholarship fund.

Features of the conference will include a banquet and conference ball, to be held at the Hotel Shelton; a sightseeing tour of Manhattan; and a bowling tournament at Hess bowling alley, 96th and Broadway. Mixed five-man teams, to consist of 2 girls and 3 boys, will be entered in the bowling tournament.

Conference chairmen will be as follows: Ken Yasuda, general chairman; Miyo Morikawa, conference secretary; George Okada, general arrangements; Hisako Nakamura and Peggy Yasukawa, registration; Tom Takemoto, housing and transportation; Tosh Sasaki and Chiye Tanabe, finances; Sumi Hiramoto and Hanako Heyano, program booklet; Clarine Matsuda, luncheon; Hiromi Nakagaki, banquet; Yoko Omura and Hiro Sasaki, oratorical contest; Henry Tanabe, sports; Maude Yamasaki, publicity; Susan Kubota, sightseeing; Henry Kusaba, pictures; Eleanor Tanita, religious services; Tad Tanaka and Shige Mae Sakamoto, conference ball.

Fresno Fellowship To Meet with Dinuba Group

FRESNO, Calif. — The Young People's Christian Fellowship of Fresno will have a joint meeting with the Dinuba Fellowship at the new memorial chapel on Kern and Collins on Sunday, May 18.

The Rev. W. L. Ensor of the First Methodist church will be guest speaker with Seichi Mikami as chairman. Refreshments will be served under the direction of Ernest Shirakawa, social chairman.

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Prompt Action Saves Life of Child in Utah

Springville Firemen Apply Resuscitator on Victim of Accident

PROVO, Utah—A two-year-old boy of Japanese ancestry is alive today because of the prompt action of two Springville, Utah, firemen, who applied the department resuscitator when the boy was brought to the fire station by his uncles on May 7.

The boy or his family were not identified in the news report, which stated that the child had fallen into a ditch on the family farm while playing by himself.

Fireman Ray Johns, who with Reed Rigtrup revived the boy, reported that when the child was brought to the station he was still breathing, but very slightly. The firemen worked on the boy for 20 minutes before the child was revived.

The firemen were told that a man riding up a road near the ditch saw the boy's foot sticking out of the water and pulled him out. The boy's relatives were summoned and they immediately brought him to the Springville fire station, where the resuscitator was applied.

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Memorial Will Be Dedicated To Nisei GIs

Ceremonies to Mark Unveiling of Shaft At City Cemetery

A memorial to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the Salt Lake area who gave their lives in World War II will be dedicated with ceremonies on May 25 at 10 a.m. at the city cemetery.

The stone shaft with a brass plaque has been erected by the Servicemen's Family League of Salt Lake City, an organization of Issei parents of Nisei soldiers.

The ceremonies will be attended by Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, and by representatives of the Salt Lake JACL, the VFW and the American Legion.

Masaoka to Talk To New York JACL On Legislation

NEW YORK CITY—Mike Masaoka, director of the ADC, will discuss several bills pertaining to Japanese Americans at a meeting of the New York JACL May 22 at the Japanese Methodist church at 8 p. m.

Nisei Team Will Meet Negro Stars In Bowling Match

CHICAGO—A five-man team selected from the Chicago Nisei Bowling league of the Victory recreation center will meet a Negro bowling team at the latter's Triangle Bowling, 233½ East Garfield Boulevard on Wednesday, May 21, at 8:00 p.m. The match was arranged through the Chicago Midwest JACL office in cooperation with Jackie Marshall of the Pittsburgh Courier, and the 1946 champion of the National Bowling association.

Cortez Young People Reorganize Group

CORTEZ, Calif.—The Cortez Young Peoples club was recently reorganized here after five years and will resume its prewar activities.

Kaoru Masuda was named president of the group, and Kazumi Kajioaka was elected vice president.

Other officers are Sue Hashimoto, secretary; Masae Kubo, corresponding secretary; Joe Nishihara, treasurer; Edna Maeda and Jim Yamaguchi, social chairmen; Harry Kajioaka, athletic manager; and Asaji Yotsuya, sergeant-at-arms.

Engagement

SPOKANE, Wash.—At a party ostensibly given to honor her sister, Hiro, on her birthday on May 7, Sumi Haji, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ichimatsu Haji, announced her engagement to Takashi Kuriyama, son of Mrs. Y. Kuriyama of Seattle.

The bride-to-be has been active in the local JACL and church circles, serving as secretary for the JACL and as pianist and YPCC chairman for the M. E. church. Mr. Kuriyama is a veteran of the European theater and is now a pre-med student at the University of Washington.

The engagement was announced in a novel manner through a recording of Miss Haji playing Tchaikowsky's "Concerto in A Minor," with a "flash" interruption during the recording announcing the engagement.

The wedding will take place June 14 at the Japanese M. E. church.

Guests at the engagement party were the Mesdames George Numata, Kazuo Maruyama, T. Goto, Tetsuo Nobuku, M. Akiyama and the Misses Michi Hirata, Fumi Oshima, Fumi Fukai, Rose Yonago, Masako Funakoshi, Ana Hayashi, Toyo Migakifi Kimi and Ida Nishibue, Kazuko Horiuchi, Yoshie Yamamoto, Anne King, Hiroko Haji and Marian Miwa.

Engagement

SUGAR CITY, Ida.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Yamasaki of Sugar City have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sumi, to Mr. Howard M. Minato, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Minato of Seattle.

Miss Yamasaki has been residing in Salt Lake City, where she is employed at the present time. Mr. Minato served in the armed forces for four years. Prior to his enlistment he attended the University of Washington.

The wedding is expected to take place in the near future.

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Nisei Girls Dance at St. Paul Festival



ST. PAUL, Minn.—One of the features of the recent four-day Festival of Nations in St. Paul was the participation of Japanese Americans of the Twin Cities area.

The above photo, taken on the opening night of the festival, shows some of the 40 Nisei girls

who performed a Japanese "ondo." Those in picture are Masako Hirota, Tozie Teramoto and Evelyn Kagawa.

Also taking part in the festival were Nisei girls from Hawaii who performed four numbers.—Photo by Paul Iida.

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FRESNO 1, CALIFORNIA

Nisei Keglers Will Open Eastbay Loop

OAKLAND, Calif.—An eight-team Nisei bowling league will start play on June 8 at Berkeley Bowl under the sponsorship of the Oakland JACL.

Wedding

CHICAGO—Miss Toshie Wakamatsu and Mr. Minoru Suyama were married in a candlelight wedding ceremony Saturday evening, March 1, at the Woodlawn Baptist church of Chicago with the Rev. Harrison officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Grace Jacobsen, bridesmaid, and Miss Sachi Tamura, maid of honor.

The groom was attended by Gen Nakamura, best man, and Jean Baker and Shig Wakamatsu as ushers.

A reception in the church parlor followed the wedding ceremony.

Ohata-Yoshioka Rites

LODI, Calif.—Miss Toshiko Ohata and Mr. Hideo Yoshioka, both of Lodi, were married Sunday, May 4, in a beautiful ceremony performed by the Rev. Mizutani at the Lodi Buddhist church.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Kaneichi Funamura. She was attended by Dorothy Funamura, her maid of honor, and bridesmaids Shirley Mikawa and Ethel Tsutsumi. Tom Tsutsumi was best man. Mas Yoshioka and Kiyoto Ahata were ushers.

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Nisei Track Meet Will Be Held in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The first postwar Nisei track and field meet in northern California will be held on June 15 at Kezar stadium in San Francisco.

Iwao Kawakami, secretary of the Nisei Athletic Union, said a committee composed of representatives of the Buchanan St. YMCA, the JACL and Bussei organizations will act as officials for the meet.

Messages

The Chicago office of the JACL has postcard messages from Japan for the following persons: Mr. Sam Riyu, c/o Japanese Association, Chicago, from E. Kawasaki, 23 Oishi Chiyo, Uwajima, Ehime, Japan; Mrs. S. Nakamura, 5817B, WRA Tule Lake project, from Nishi, Okayama Ken, Okayama shi, Japan; Mrs. M. Nakamura, 5817B, Tule Lake project, from Nichi, Okayama ken, Okayama shi, Japan.

The cards may be claimed at the JACL office, 189 W. Madison street, Chicago.

Hawaiian House Supports 442nd Fund-Raising Drive

HONOLULU — The Hawaiian House of Representatives has adopted a resolution supporting the campaign of 442nd Central Postal Directory Team veterans to raise a \$50,000 fund for a memorial clubhouse.

H.R. 88, offered by James F. Gilliland, extended the best wishes of the legislature to the clubhouse drive and commended the veterans for their efforts to perpetuate the traditional friendships formed in the course of their country.

Bridal Shower

DETROIT, Mich.—Miss Yoshida, bride-elect of G. Ishioka, was feted at a bridal shower given by Mrs. Shig Inoue, Mrs. Sam Kawamoto. Guests included the Mesdames Yoshida, Ishioka, Takemoto, T. Satoh, A. Yoshida, Badgley, L. Yagian and M. D. the Misses Alice, Agnes and Lucy Fujii, Hime and Tomi Inoue, Katie and Helen Shimoura and Yoshiko Inouye.

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