

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## General MacArthur Approves Measures to Aid Stranded Nisei, Says Roger Baldwin

TOKYO—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur "entirely approved" measures to assist 10,000 Japanese Americans in Japan desirous of returning to the United States, Roger N. Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union and special representative of the National JACL, declared here shortly before he returned to the United States on June 1.

(Mr. Baldwin is expected to arrive in Salt Lake City on June 30 to discuss the problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Japan with National JACL officials.)

## Howser Asked To Withhold Escheat Actions

JACL Group Confers With Attorney General, Deputy Mattoon

LOS ANGELES — A recommendation that prosecution of Alien Land law cases against persons of Japanese ancestry in California be withheld until the Supreme Court has had an opportunity to rule on the Oyama test case was made on June 9 by Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California JACL director, with Attorney General Fred N. Howser and Deputy Attorney General Everett L. Mattoon.

Masaoka pointed out that the people of California had "repudiated" the Alien Land law by their vote on Proposition 15 last November.

Others attending the meeting were James Purcell and William Ferriter of the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union; A. L. Wirin of the JACL Legal Defense Fund; Eiji Tanabe, Southern California JACL director, and G. Raymond Booth, Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity.

## Wirin Will Enter Chinese School Case

LOS ANGELES—A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney and authority on constitutional law, left Los Angeles on June 12 for Honolulu where he will enter the present case introduced by a Chinese American group which challenges the validity of the wartime territorial law restricting the operation of Chinese and other foreign language schools.

Mr. Wirin indicated that the American Civil Liberties Union was interested in entering the case on behalf of the petitioners.

## Ask Equal Opportunities for Nisei in Trade With Japan

WASHINGTON — Equal opportunities for Americans of Japanese ancestry in the resumption of private trade between Japan and foreign commercial companies will be discussed informally with the State department next week, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week.

The discussion will seek to amplify information given last night in a joint State and War department announcement that established August 15 as the date for opening private trade negotiations with Japan, the Washington ADC office reported.

Reiterating an earlier request that persons of Japanese ancestry be allowed the same opportunities as other groups in private transactions with Japan, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will ask for two considerations.

Allowance of traveling privileges between Japan and the United States and exclusive territory and franchise privileges for Nisei and Issei on the same basis as other groups will be sought, it was reported.

Under the plan announced by the government last night, 400 private trade representatives will be admitted to Japan initially.

Mr. Baldwin was elected an honorary member of the JACL branch in Japan which will assist in the repatriation of stranded Nisei whose citizenship has been certified by American authorities in Japan.

Headquarters of the JACL branch office have been opened at the Service Center in Marunouchi in Tokyo.

At the June 1 meeting of the JACL branch group it was reported that cooperation had been established with the U. S. Consul's office in Osaka, Kyoto and other areas.

Members of the executive committee of the JACL branch who were elected at the last meeting are Cal Sakamoto, Ray Hashitani, Tom Sato, David Inashima, Yukio Kawamoto, Masaru Matamoto, Yosh Kawano, George Chuman, Bill Sakayama and Saiki Muneno.

Among the sponsors of the group are Russell Durgin, former YMCA secretary in Japan and now on Gen. MacArthur's staff; Miss Mildred Roe, secretary of the YMCA; Soichi Saito of the YMCA; Kensuke Horinouchi, former ambassador to the United States from Japan; the Rev. Toyohiko Kagawa and Lawrence Hewes, former Pacific coast director of the American Council on Race Relations.

## Boy Born to Nisei Veteran, Wife in Tokyo Hospital

TOKYO—A boy was born on May 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke H. Kawakami at the 49th General hospital.

Mrs. Kawakami (Chiyeo Takehisa) is one of Japan's best known motion picture actresses.

Kawakami, son of K. K. Kawakami, noted author and journalist in the United States, served during the war as a lieutenant in the U. S. army and also was with the occupation army in Japan. He recently returned to Japan in a civilian capacity to become assistant chief of the periodical section of the Allied Translators and Interpreters service.

## Nisei Broad Jump Star May Enter National AAU Meet

HONOLULU — Possibility of a trip to Lincoln, Neb., to enter the National senior and junior AAU meet in July was being considered this week following the recent broad jump feat of 25 feet 3/8ths by George Uyeda, University of Hawaii freshman. Uyeda's leap is one of the best recorded in the nation this year.

## California JACL To Defer Action On Land Law

Will Not Press for Immediate Action on Repealing Statute

SAN FRANCISCO — With only two weeks remaining in the present legislative session at Sacramento, a special joint meeting of representatives of the Northern California and Pacific Southwest district councils of the JACL on June 8 decided to defer action on a move to seek repeal of the California Alien Land law through a referendum procedure.

It was announced that Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, had recommended postponement of a repeal drive because the constitutionality of the Alien Land law may be determined in the Oyama test case which will be heard by the United States Supreme court at its fall session.

It also was pointed out that the fact that the California legislature is winding up its session would make difficult any effort to obtain action on a move to place a referendum measure on the 1948 ballot.

The delegates from the California chapters voted to ask the National JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee to include an adequate appropriation in the next budget for legislative work in the state.

Henry Taketa, who with Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of ADC, and others were active in the campaign against the Alien Land law amendment in Sacramento, recently, was formally named legislative consultant for the JACL-ADC chapters in California.

## Nisei Scholarship Is Offered by Youth Encampment

DENVER—The National Farmers Union in Denver has offered an all-expense-paid scholarship to any Nisei over the age of 17 for its youth encampment at Estes park July 6 to 14, according to the Tri-State JACL office.

Any Nisei in the Tri-state area will be qualified, provided he is interested in leadership training, it was announced.

Details of the Farmers Union scholarship may be obtained from Min Yasui at the JACL office, 615 E & C building, Denver 2, or by phoning CH 5990.

Yasui pointed out the Farmers Union, which numbers many Nisei among its members, has assisted the JACL in many of its vital projects. James G. Patton, national president, is a sponsor of the National JACL.

## Alumni Members Of UC Student Club Will Hold Meeting

BERKELEY, Calif. — Alumni members of the University of California Japanese Students Club will meet on Sunday, June 22, at 2:30 p. m. in Room 2 of International House to create a permanent board for the management of JSC property.

The possibility of reopening the Japanese Students clubhouse and investment of JSC funds also will be discussed.

## Tomoya Kawakita Indicted For Treason by Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Tomoya Kawakita, 25, a native of Calexico, was indicted on June 11 by a Federal grand jury for treason, an outgrowth of prisoners' allegations of torture and persecution in a Japanese prison camp where he reportedly was a foreman.

Kawakita was portrayed in one count of the indictment as having knocked J. C. Grant, a soldier of Clarksville, Ga., into a cesspool in bitterly cold weather, and repeatedly shoved him back when he attempted to climb out.

## KAWAKITA FILES SUIT TO RECOVER EVACUATION LOSS

LOS ANGELES—Attorneys for Tomoya Kawakita disclosed last week that he has filed a civil action in Imperial county to recover a grocery store which he claimed was sold during the war while he was in Japan.

The suit asserted the property was worth \$40,000 and sold for \$6000. Kawakita and his sister seek recovery of the difference in cash.

## Check Passport Given Kawakita For U. S. Return

Told Officials He Wanted to See Parents in California

LOS ANGELES — Government prosecutors indicated this week that an investigation is under way in Japan to determine how Tomoya Kawakita, indicted for treason by the Federal grand jury on June 11, was able to get permission from American officials to return to America.

Kawakita left Japan with a passport validated by the United States consul in Yokohama and arrived in San Francisco on Aug. 15 aboard the Flying Scud as a United States Maritime Commission civilian passenger.

"I told them I wanted to see my parents who live in Los Angeles," Kawakita declared he gave as his reason for wanting to come back to America.

In order to obtain the passport, Kawakita took oath of allegiance to the United States.

He claimed last week that his parents insisted he go to Tokyo in 1939 to learn Japanese.

## Dr. Bloom Talks To L. A. Chapter

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Leonard Bloom, professor in sociology at UCLA, reported to cabinet members of the Los Angeles JACL on the work of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington which he observed recently when he went to the nation's capital to testify on the Evacuation Claims Commission bill.

Dr. Bloom recently conducted a survey on the losses sustained by individual families as a result of the evacuation.

## Strict Screening of Stranded Nisei Urged by Veterans Group

LOS ANGELES—Declaring that Tomoya Kawakita was the first American-born person of Japanese ancestry to have been charged with treason since Pearl Harbor, members of the Nisei Veterans Association of Los Angeles, an unaffiliated group of Japanese American ex-GIs, on June 9 condemned the actions of disloyal persons who gave aid and comfort to the enemy and urged stricter screening in Japan of war-stranded persons seeking repatriation to the United States.

The veterans, the majority of whom served overseas in the European and Pacific theaters, suggested that the names of persons applying for repatriation to the

United States be published in American newspapers, together with their photographs.

In a statement issued through their attorney, J. B. Tietz, the Nisei Veterans association declared that "despite all the rumors and inflammatory talk during the war years, no similar accusation has ever been brought" against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Fear was expressed that the widespread publicity accompanying the case may have untoward consequences.

The Nisei "keenly feel," the statement said, "the possible unthinking reflection on all Nisei when one is charged with criminal conduct."

Another count in the indictment alleged that, when an American sergeant assigned eight emaciated prisoners to carry heavy logs up an icy hillside, Kawakita ordered only four men to each log.

He also was accused of forcing American prisoners to work in mines which aided the Japanese war effort; of assisting Japanese guards and military personnel; and of attempting to destroy the physical and mental morale of prisoners.

Minimum sentence on conviction is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Maximum sentence is death.

Kawakita, who was able to obtain a passport to return to the United States by representing he was in school in Japan during the war and had no part in the war effort, was pointed out to FBI officers recently by one of the prisoners at the Oyama camp, William L. Bruce of San Luis Obispo, Calif., who recognized him in a Los Angeles store.

U. S. Attorney James M. Carter, who personally took the case before the grand jury, said Kawakita went to Japan in 1939 to study the nation's culture, was living with a member of the Japanese parliament when war broke out and was given the foremanship of a nickle mine under the sponsorship of Japanese officials.

## Japanese Americans Will Reenter Alaska Cannery Employment

SEATTLE—A considerable number of Japanese Americans are expected to return to their prewar summer work in the Alaska salmon canneries as crews were being dispatched from the Cannery Workers and Farm Laborer's Union, Local 7, of the CIO.

Crews for canneries in the Bristol Bay area were scheduled to leave on June 14.

Before the war approximately 800 men of Japanese ancestry were employed in the Alaska canneries from the Seattle area. All were members of the CIO union.

CIO officials stated that the minimum basic wage without overtime for the two months season would be \$467.

## Kido to Return From Hawaii

LOS ANGELES—Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, will arrive in Los Angeles June 17 from his trip to Hawaii.

Kido has been in the islands for the past few weeks in behalf of the JACL-ADC fund-raising campaign.

He will return to his law practice in Los Angeles.



## 46 Repatriates Return to U. S. On Marine Lynx

Cleared for Return  
After Being Stranded  
In Japan During War

SAN FRANCISCO — Forty-six Americans of Japanese ancestry, all of whom have been cleared by the American Consulate in Japan, returned to the United States on June 6 on the Marine Lynx.

Forty of the returnees were of minor age at the time of the outbreak of the war. They were among several thousand Nisei who were stranded by the war.

The group on the Marine Lynx also included one Issei.

The following list of persons of Japanese ancestry returning from Japan was announced:

CALIFORNIA: Toshio, 27, Kazuo, 24, and Fumio Fushiki, 21; Bernard, 16, and Justin G. Haruyama, 14; Florence Chizuru Horii, 23; Yetsuko Ikeda, 17; Mary Fumiko Inouye, 24; Fusaye Koike, 20; Kikue Katherine Kurashige, 23; John Yasunori Maeda, 17; Tsutomu Miyaki, 18; Arata Miyamoto, 22; Kimi Miyoda, 22; George Yutaka Mizushima, 18.

Kazuo Nakagawa, 17; Allen Toshihisa Nakahiro, 18; Nobuko Nakama, 25; Sadako Obata, 23; Lily Yuriko Ogawa, 29; Masuyi Okabe, 17; Katsumi Onoda, 17; Kiyoye Sato, 27; Kiyoharu Shintaku, 21; Masako, 23, and Toshie Takahashi, 19; Janet Chiye, 21, and William Chikara Umeki, 19; Sumiko Utsushigawa, 18; and Rose Masako Yuba, 23.

OREGON: George Yabuki, 16, COLORADO: Tazuko Yabumoto, 21.

NEBRASKA: Haruye, 31, Masatomi, 14, Richard, 7, and Yoshiharu Yonekura, 18.

UTAH: Shizuo Okada, 21.

ILLINOIS: Sadako, 23, and Frank Maeda, 19; and Hana Kato, 27.

IDAHO: Kiyoshi Matsusaka, 20; and Kate Kiyu Kusaka, 24.

WYOMING: Mary Honda, 20.

WASHINGTON: Shizuyo, 32, and Hideki Edwin Iriye, 26; Iku, 47, and Chiyo Asaba, 28.

## Twin Cities Issei Discuss Formation Of ADC Chapter

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Under the temporary chairmanship of Rev. Joseph Kitagawa, better known as "Father Joe", Issei leaders of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, met at the International Institute on June 7th to discuss the formation of an ADC chapter in Twin Cities and to organize a campaign to raise much needed funds for the operation of the ADC office in Washington, D. C.

Scotty Tsuchiya, representing the national JACL office, cited the specific gains made by the ADC in carrying out its legislative program, under the able directorship of Mike Masaoka. The meeting was called at the invitation of the Twin Cities chapter of the JACL, whose president is Sam Shijo.

## Rev. Aki Discusses Trip to Palestine

FRESNO, Calif. — The Rev. George Aki gave a talk on June 8 at Memorial chapel on his trip to Palestine while serving as a chaplain in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Rev. Aki illustrated his talk with snapshots and pictures of Biblical scenes as well as modern landscapes.

Yuri Matsumoto was chairman. On June 15 the Joint Fellowship of the church will hold a graduation social at the home of Julia Goto.

## New Bill Will Give Parents Of GI's Right to Citizenship

WASHINGTON—Under a public bill introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday noncitizen parents of persons who served or are serving in the armed forces of the United States may be admitted to citizenship, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned on June 12.

Designated H. R. 3771, the bill was introduced by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, Rep., of the Territory of Hawaii. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



# They Were So Young

## THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By — Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)

### CHAPTER ELEVEN

In October of 1944, a week before my evacuation to the states, I had the opportunity to return to Anzio beachhead. Everything was so different. There was no need to sneak into the harbor in the early dawn; we were able to sail in leisurely, peacefully. There was no fear of the dreadful "Anzio Express," no fear of bombs or bursting shells.

Everywhere we saw the Italians busy salvaging their shattered homes. Many were tilling the fields, racing against time to raise something before the cold winter set in; others were tending their herds of cattle or sheep. It was hard to believe that only a few months back there was a death-struggle here.

In the little villages, where we and the Germans once stalked each other like animals, the tiny Italian children were now playing—singing dancing and laughing. On the hills where many of our gallant boys fell never to awaken again, the love-struck youths were making up for lost time.

Then we came before an American cemetery. There were two combat veterans patrolling the area. As I gazed over the white crosses row on row, I removed my cap. I felt humble. There was no end to the rows of crosses; they extended beyond the far horizon. As I walked down the line searching for names that I knew, thoughts ran through my mind.

I wondered where these gallant boys were now, these boys who gave their unfulfilled lives for a cause they believed to be right. I wondered if their new world was a better one than ours—without racial discrimination, without hatred? I wondered if my departed comrades were doing what they most wanted to do? If Bluffer Safayasu was enjoying his fishing? If Mike Brown was boxing to his heart's content? If Ed Ogawa was supervising his many night-clubs? If Robert Takeo was building super-jet planes? If Boone Takagi was carrying on with his physical instruction? If Jack Nelson was dancing with his ideal partner?

Then, my thoughts passed on to the younger boys—to those

who were only 17, 18, 19 and 20 years old when they died. I wondered what these boys were doing now. I wondered if they were enjoying the things they like—the things which they missed most. "These boys, and thousands more—they were so young, dear Lord. Let them love, let them sing, and laugh and play—for they had no time!"

Jack Biddle, Sadao Matsumoto, Toshio Odaka, Lloyd White and Stan Miyamoto, 19; Douglas Lemon, Bill Chinen, Nua Kan and Shigeru Ai, 18; Sam Richardson, 20; Stan Miyamoto and Tak Nishi were 24, and Richard Tengwan and Mamoru Omano had been only 25 years old.

"Give to these boys, dear Lord, and to others just as young—the things which they missed down here. Let them be happy—let them laugh and sing and play—for they deserve these all. They were so young to die!"

As we turned around to leave this resting place of our comrades, we saw a sign on a tree—a lone tree in the cemetery. It was a simple statement; but it was a message from the dead. "THE TORCH IS YOURS; BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH!"

"Yes, to you from failing hands we throw the TORCH; be yours to hold it high. We—the dead, the wounded, the sick—we who will never run, play or laugh again—we who will never see never hear anymore—depend on you—the healthy and the strong—to finish our job for us.

"We did not want to leave our homes, our families, our friends; we did not want to leave our schools, the football games, the Saturday night dances, the movies, the corner drug stores. No! We wanted to stay home with you to plan for the future of our future—for the future of those to follow us. But, we volunteered for combat, knowing that some were not coming back, because we felt it our duty, our privilege to fight for our country, our principles."

"We did our best, but the job is not finished! You, the healthy and the strong, must carry on!"

"THE TORCH IS YOURS — BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH!"

(The End)

## Chicago Groups Will Initiate Financial Campaign for ADC

CHICAGO—Issei and Nisei of Chicago will join forces in a city-wide drive to raise urgently needed funds for the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. The ADC fund drive, by the decision of Issei-Nisei leaders at a meeting at the former CYO Center on June 3rd, will begin on June 15th and end on July 15th.

The meeting was called by the ADC organizing committee under the temporary chairmanship of Tahei Matsunaga. Others on the committee, which was unanimously elected to serve as the nominating committee for the board of directors, are S. Hikida, R. Fujii, K. Masunaka, T. Hidaka, N. Honda and T. Masuda.

Twenty-three Issei were nominated by the committee to serve on the board, and 24 Nisei will be selected from among members of the Chicago JACL and other Nisei. Additional board members, which will actually constitute the working committees, are expected to be added. The ADC board met on June 6th at the same location to elect officers, and plans were mapped for canvassing the city in a door-to-door solicitation.

Present at the meeting was Scotty Tsuchiya, special representative of the national JACL office now visiting JACL chapters in the Middle West.

## Eastern JACL Chapters Plan Formation of District Council

### Salt Lake Resident Hurt in Collision

Jinzaburo Matsumiya, 57, of Salt Lake City was critically injured on June 9 when the auto he was driving collided with a Salt Lake City Lines utility bus at South State street and Truman avenue.

Matsumiya was taken to LDS hospital where it was reported that he was suffering from a skull fracture.

None of the passengers on the bus were injured.

### Delegates of Four Groups Will Meet In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL Eastern District council will be formally organized in Washington Saturday, June 21, with the Seabrooks Farms, Philadelphia, New York and Washington chapters participating.

The Eastern District council will be the sixth regional council of the JACL and one of two organized this year. The other was the Midwest District council.

The meeting will be called to order by Hal Horiuchi, president of the Washington JACL, which is acting as host chapter for the meeting.

The agenda for the day will include discussion on the council constitution, election of temporary district officers and bidding for the biennial district council convention.

Mike Masaoka will represent the national headquarters of the JACL in explaining the need for the council's organization.

Official delegates to the conference will meet at a dinner Saturday evening. Booster delegates may attend at their own expense, it was announced.

Following the dinner a meeting will be held with the Washington chapter.

## Illinois Legislator Declares Evacuation "Unnecessary"

### Rep. Twyman Urges House Members to Pass Claims Bill

WASHINGTON — Declaring it has been demonstrated that the evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast was "unnecessary" because there "has been no evidence of any sabo-

### Esther Hiyama Wins Nisei Festival Crown in Chicago

CHICAGO—Esther Hiyama was crowned queen of "Nisei Festival Week" at the coronation ball held in the Bal Tabarin room of the Hotel Sherman on May 30.

Her attendants were Margaret Handa, Helen Shiba, Pat Yamashiro and Fina Wozumi.

Franklin Chino, honorary chairman of the "Nisei Festival Week," made public a message from Mayor Martin Kennelly who declared:

"Chicago has welcomed the Americans of Japanese descent who have settled here and we are proud of the contribution they have made to our city's life."

### Chicago Chapter To Hear Talk By Togo Tanaka

CHICAGO — "The Little Tokyo Mind: How We Got That Way" will be the speaker's subject at the June meeting of the Chicago JACL at the Woodrow Wilson room of the International Relations center, 84 E. Randolph street, on Thursday, June 26 at 8 p. m.

Togo Tanaka, an editor with the American Technical Society, publishers, and formerly English edition of the Rafe Shimo in Los Angeles, will be the speaker.

Tanaka recently was cited by the nation's minority press for his editorial, "Bronzeville-Little Tokyo" in the Colorado Times. The editorial attacked the fundamental evils of minority segregation and restrictive housing covenants as the causes of friction between Nisei and Negroes in Los Angeles.

tage or subversive action," Rep. Robert J. Twyman, R., Ill., said in the House on June 4 that he was in favor of the bill establishing a claims commission to consider indemnification of Japanese American evacuees.

"I am quite sure that when this bill reaches the floor of the House of Representatives it will pass by a large majority," Rep. Twyman said.

The Chicago congressman urged all members of Congress to examine the evacuee claims bill.

"I am sure they will recognize the merits of it," he said.

Rep. Twyman declared he was "familiar with the condition that this bill is intended to correct before I ever came to Congress."

He called the attention of his fellow Congressmen to a letter he had written to Rep. John W. Gwynne, chairman of the House subcommittee which is now considering the bill.

"Now that hearings on HR 2768, the Evacuation Claims Commission bill, have been completed, I urge that this bill be reported out of the House committee on the Judiciary as soon as possible," Rep. Twyman declared in his letter.

He added:

"It is my sincere hope that this bill will reach the floor of the House of Representatives during this session. I am sure the majority of members of Congress would welcome an opportunity to vote favorably on this bill."

"As I have indicated to you in my several conversations on the subject, it is my feeling that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry merit the economic adjustments contemplated by HR 2768."

"The Japanese Americans surprised everyone by their unusual heroism during the war, not alone in Italy and other European theaters of war, but in the Pacific. It has been demonstrated that the evacuation of these people was unnecessary, as there has been no evidence of any sabotage or subversive action. A mistake appears to have been made, and I am sure the people of the United States would like to provide proper reasonable compensation."

Rep. Twyman asked Gwynne and members of his committee to give HR 2768 precedence over "less important legislation."



## JACL Groups Form Northwest Area Council

Shimomura Elected  
As Delegates Vote  
To Raise \$5,000 Fund

PORTLAND, Ore.—Charles Shimomura was elected chairman of the postwar Pacific Northwest District Council of the JACL on Sunday, June 8, as delegates from Seattle, Mid-Columbia, Spokane, and Portland met to reorganize the association, which has been inactive throughout the war.

The delegates voted their approval of a \$5,000 fund to be raised for the National JACL and the ADC.

The Rev. Sherman W. Burgoyne, winner of the Jefferson award for the advancement of democracy, was honored at a dinner on the evening of June 7 by the Portland chapter. Approximately one hundred persons attended. The Rev. Burgoyne gave an account of his trip to New York to receive the award. He gave special mention to the work of Mike Masaoka, national director of the ADC, and urged continued support for the JACL and its program.

Other officers elected by council delegates were George Minato, Seattle, vice chairman; Mary Minamoto, Portland, recording secretary; Jack Koyama, Spokane, treasurer; and Mits Takasumi, Mid-Columbia, historian.

National JACL representatives at the meeting were Hito Okada, national president, and Masao Sawaw, acting executive secretary. Okada held a special meeting with Nisei and Nisei in Seattle Monday evening. He explained the program of the ADC and the JACL. The next meeting of the district council will be in the fall. Seattle is selected as the locale of the meeting.

## Salt Lake Chapter Will Hold Annual Graduation Ball

The annual graduation ball of the Salt Lake JACL will be held on June 21 at the Union building on the University of Utah campus. The affair will honor Nisei graduates of high schools and colleges in the state.

Doug Boll and his orchestra will provide the music. Tickets for the affair are \$2.50 per couple.

Some of the main attractions of the evening will be the presentation of Utah's Centennial Queen, California Robinson, to the Nisei group.

Tickets are now being sold by Hoshiyama, Fusie Odow, Toshiw, Mrs. Henry Y. Kasai, Jane Yamamoto, Ruth Matsuda, Bill Mizuno and Rose Oda.

## Salt Lake JACL

### Increases Subscriptions

The Salt Lake chapter of the JACL announced this week that it is sending gift subscriptions of the Pacific Citizen to university and college libraries in the state, including the University of Utah, Utah State and Westminster College.

The Salt Lake chapter earlier sent copies of Ralph Marston's biography of Ben Kuroki to school and public libraries.

## Joyce Meets a Movie Star



Little Joyce Yamada, 3½ year old daughter of Henry Yamada, New York photographer, was thrilled last week when she met Margaret O'Brien, 10-year old MGM film star, in the office of Modern Screen magazine. Al Delacorte, editor of Modern Screen, introduced young Miss O'Brien to the younger Miss Yamada. Henry Yamada, who took the picture, is employed by Dell Publications, publishers of the movie fan magazine.

## Rep. Gwynne Believes Claims Bill Will Receive Favorable Report from House Committee

WASHINGTON—Rep. John W. Gwynne, R., Iowa, chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee, declared this week that he was "inclined to think the subcommittee would report the Evacuation Claims Commission bill out favorably with modifications."

Rep. Gwynne and members of his subcommittee heard eight witnesses who favored the evacuee claims bill introduced by Rep. Earl Michener, R., Mich., at a hearing on May 29. Only one witness, Rep. Clair Engle D., Calif., voiced any objections to the passage of the legislation. Engle declared that he did not object to the whole bill but desired modifications.

One member of Rep. Gwynne's subcommittee, Rep. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., has suggested a substitute measure establishing an investigating committee to determine the total amount of claims before further action is taken.

Gwynne indicated that the bill was still under consideration and declared that the committee would discuss the possibility of setting a

maximum amount for any individual claim and inserting a clause to make ineligible the payment of claims to any person of "demonstrated disloyalty." The bill already excludes persons who were deported in 1942.

"Many of the Japanese American evacuees did suffer unusual damages," Gwynne said on June 6, "but there is no justification for putting them in better shape than millions of Americans who fought in the war and suffered losses as a result."

The claims bill would set up a commission in the Interior Department with authority to rule on claims of accountable business and property losses suffered by the evacuees as a result of the mass evacuation from the Pacific coast in 1942.

In testimony before the committee, Elmer J. Hewitt, vice president of the AFL Meat and Cannery Workers Union with 1000 members of Japanese ancestry at Seabrook Farms, N. J., said that a union survey there showed the average family loss at \$6000, "as a direct result of evacuation."

Hewitt said the survey showed claims running from a minimum of \$500 by a former truck farm foreman from Roscoe, Calif., to \$87,000 by a former Loomis, Calif., orchardist.

Dr. Leonard Bloom of the University of California at Los Angeles, who conducted a special survey on evacuee losses among returnees at a Long Beach housing project, said that a survey of 296 families showed the total median per family loss at \$9870.

Dr. Bloom suggested a minimum "presumptive loss" grant to each person 18 years of age or over at the time of the evacuation. Such a grant is not included in the present legislation before Congress.

Dillon S. Myer, former head of the War Relocation Authority and now national commissioner of the FPHA, estimated that claims might approximate \$10,000,000.

## Masaoka Urges Federal Action Against Discrimination at Senate Subcommittee Hearing

WASHINGTON—"Prohibition of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry will assure to all persons within the United States the right to live according to American standards," Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, declared on June 12 in his testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Masaoka put the JACL-ADC on record in support of a national law against discrimination in employment.

Citing the record of Nisei soldiers and enumerating the types of discrimination which Japanese American war veterans have encountered, Masaoka said:

"We would like to make a frontal attack on the problem of discrimination, just as we made a frontal attack on that hill in Italy that hadn't been taken in six months. We took the hill."

Masaoka pointed out the plight of many qualified Americans of Japanese ancestry who deliberately refrain from seeking the kind and type of employment for which they are qualified because they sense antagonism toward them as members of a "particular race."

Public declaration of the right of all Americans to employment without fear of discrimination and the establishment of appropriate guarantees of that right would prove a tremendous incentive to "increased learning and leadership," Masaoka stated.

Among the other witnesses who testified in favor of fair employment legislation at the hearing were: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress; Joseph Kovner, American Civil Liberties Union; Gilbert Harrison, American Veterans committee; Roy Wilkins, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; and Elizabeth J. Johnson, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches.

Sen. Forrest C. Donnell, R., Mo., served as chairman of the subcommittee meeting which was attended by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., and Sen. Irving M. Ives, R., N. Y.

## East Bay JACL Polls Membership Regarding Activities

OAKLAND, Calif.—A comprehensive mail survey of its membership to determine what interest groups to activate is being conducted by the East Bay JACL, according to Michi Kajiwar, secretary.

Wat Miura is directing the survey and will report on the findings at a coming dinner meeting.

One of the activities already undertaken by the JACL is a bowling league which opened play on June 8 with eight teams competing for the Nisei memorial trophy. Art Iwata is in charge of the kegling activities.

Sam Oda, Sus Yamashita and Iwata are considering a golf tournament to be sponsored in September.

Nasuji Fujii is chairman of a committee planning a community-wide picnic.

"Peace and Minority Problems" will be discussed by a speaker from the Berkeley Interracial Committee at the June 14 dinner meeting of the East Bay JACL at the Hotel Shattuck.

## Woman Hurt in Train Accident Files Suit

FRESNO—A damage suit for \$7,211.05 for injuries suffered when the train in which she was riding collided with a gasoline truck last Feb. 4 at Kingsburg, was filed here last week by Kuma Sumida.

The suit named the Southern Pacific railroad, the Shell Oil company and other parties involved in the accident.

## Nisei Veteran Receives Army's Silver Star

Joe Sase Honored  
For Action in Italy  
With 442nd Unit

OGDEN, Utah — A Silver Star for gallantry in action while a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team was awarded Joseph Sase of Ogden in a ceremony at the Officers club at the Utah depot Tuesday, June 10.

The presentation was made by Col. Keith Tatum, commanding officer at Fort Douglas, who said he had asked especially to be allowed to make the presentation since he had trained and commanded the first battalion of the 442nd.

"The people of Utah can be proud of the members of the 442nd, regardless of what they may have thought before," Col. Keith said.

Sase was awarded the Silver Star for action near Vic Mountain, Folgorito, Italy, on April 5, 1945. His citation, as read by Captain Richard Hamasaki, stated that when his platoon was pinned down in the vicinity of Mount Folgorito, he advanced alone and wiped out two machine gun crews.

"Although he was out of ammunition, later through a ruse, he forced another machine gun to displace, enabling his platoon to advance out of a barraged area," the citation said.

Sase is the son of Mrs. Kitsuo Sase of Ogden. He is employed as a mechanic at the Kaiser Frazer garage in that city. A brother, Pfc. Jack Sase, is with the U. S. Army in Japan. Another brother Tosh is a veteran.

## Hawaii Nisei Group Visits on Mainland

LOS ANGELES—A group of 13 Hawaiian Nisei arrived by Pan-American Airways clipper on June 11 for a vacation tour of the mainland states.

## Wartime Head of Enemy Alien Units Supports Evacuee Claims

NEW YORK—The wartime head of the Dep't. of Justice Alien Enemy Control Unit, Edward J. Ennis, now chairman of the ACLU's Alien Civil Rights Committee, on May 29 urged a House judiciary subcommittee's approval of a bill to provide partial restitution to persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast by military commanders during the war, the American Civil Liberties Union reported this week.

Mr. Ennis told the Sub-Committee that the ACLU favored the bill in view of the "unique and unjustified burden which this group of Americans bore during the war." Ennis declared the mass removal of American citizens, solely on the basis of racial ancestry, posed "grave constitutional questions."

He stressed that the evacuation was carried out at the most crucial moment of the Japanese war on the order of West Coast military commanders who feared an invasion. Persons of Japanese ancestry,

Ennis stated, "as a group never in fact jeopardized our military security or engaged in any conduct which provided a basis or justification for their mass evacuation."

Ennis reminded the Sub-Committee that persons of Japanese ancestry suffered "an all but intolerable burden during the war because they did not have enough political strength to resist being the victims of an extreme precautionary measure. They bore this burden with a loyalty which certainly no other group in our population could exceed."

"The bill," he concluded, "presents Congress with an invaluable opportunity to demonstrate to the world that our democratic system cherishes and exercises the principle that government must protect the individual from unequal sacrifices for the common good and the principle that government should make restitution for injury wrongfully inflicted on an individual by government action."

## Two Girls Refused Entry to U.S. by Immigration Authorities

SAN FRANCISCO—The hopes of an American woman and her half-Japanese daughters of reuniting together in the United States were crushed this week by a decision of a board of United States immigration officials in San Francisco.

The board ruled that Mrs. Marjorie Kaelin, a native of Cincinnati, a resident of Japan for almost 10 years, could enter as an American citizen. But it directed that her two daughters, Yuriko Katrina and Fusa Marieli, 27, be held in the alien detention ward for deportation unless the local decision is reversed in their appeal to a higher immigration office.

The board ruled that the two girls were inadmissible because they are of Japanese descent and "ineligible to citizenship" under the present immigration and naturalization law.

Yuriko's father remembers her mother while he was a student in Japan and married her in Japan.

The parents separated when the girls were very young. The father's present whereabouts are unknown.

Mrs. Kaelin worked for many years for the Standard-Vacuum Oil company in Tokyo. Since the American occupation, Fusa worked for Time Magazine in Tokyo and Yuriko was employed by American military headquarters.

The girls were traveling on one-year visitors' visas. Immigration officials said they were refused entry because the regional office could not legally impose sufficient bond guaranteeing the girls "or any other person under such circumstances" — would voluntarily depart after expiration of the temporary visas.

"The maximum bond of \$500 per person is not very much money for an alien of means who wants very much to remain in America," Inspector Joseph Hartogs said.

Acting Immigration District Director Arthur J. Phelan said "a decision on the daughters' appeal is expected in a few days."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Equality in Naturalization

*"Now that Nazi Germany is gone, the United States is the only large country in the world that treats persons of certain 'races' as unfit to become its citizens."*

So says Richard J. Walsh, president of the John Day company, publishers, in an article, "For Equality in Naturalization," in the summer issue of Common Ground.

Mr. Walsh's belief in democratic treatment in immigration and naturalization for people of all races including the Asiatic, comes from an active interest and sound knowledge of our relations with countries in the far east. He was for many years the editor of Asia magazine, and the John Day company has specialized for many years in books on the countries of Asia. It need hardly be added that his wife is Pearl Buck, whose books have been a dominant force in bringing the story of China to U. S. readers.

The discrimination shown by the United States in our citizenship laws, says Mr. Walsh, runs only against certain Asiatic and Pacific peoples. This discrimination, he says, is not only morally wrong, but holds "future danger" for our nation "at a time when the Asiatic Century has begun."

The history of naturalization in this country is "curious and inconsistent," he says. Citizenship rights existed only for "free white persons" for the first 80 years of the nation's life. After the Civil War persons of African birth or descent were made eligible for citizenship. Then, starting in 1900, equality was granted to Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans, Virgin Islanders native-born American Indians and then, in 1940, to all races indigenous to the western hemisphere.

"This left us with a sweeping discrimination against Asiatics only," he says. "Bad conscience in wartime led to the removal of most of the bars against peoples who were our allies—the Chinese in 1943, and the Filipinos and East Indians in 1946. We are now in the ungraceful and inconsistent position of regarding as ineligible only the peoples of certain areas lying within a strange rectangle of prejudice that covers parts of Asia and the Pacific."

To one born in the United States, Mr. Walsh says, naturalization may seem largely a matter of sentiment. But to the alien it is intensely practical, "possibly even a matter of survival." He quotes Dillon S. Myer, former head of the War Relocation Authority, to point out that the phrase, "alien ineligible for citizenship," has been used by racist elements in various western states as the basis for such discriminatory legislation as alien land laws.

In 1943, says Mr. Walsh, there were 96-485 persons in the United States and its territories who were ineligible to citizenship. Of this number 90,521 were persons of Japanese birth.

"Here we face the fact that discrimination bears most heavily upon those born in Japan, who make up about nine-tenths of the 'Oriental aliens' living in the United States," he says.

As to their moral and citizenship qualifications, the writer says:

"They have been good and valuable residents. Their work and their ideas have gone into the building of the strength and beauty of the nation. No immigrant group, man for man and family for family, excels them in industry, dignity and loyalty. The army and navy intelligence and the FBI testify that not one act of espionage or sabotage was com-

mitted by residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States including Hawaii, before, during or after the Pearl Harbor attack. Many of these Japanese helped to defeat the country of their birth through their efforts in counter-intelligence, map drawing interpreting, translating, and teaching American soldiers."

Many Japanese aliens sent their American sons to war, Mr. Walsh points out.

"These veterans think their many medals of little use unless their parents can be freed from the oppression of race prejudice. The alien mother of a private who was killed and who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor cannot receive an old-age pension from her state. In case after case the 'alien lands laws' of the west coast states bear down hard on veterans and their families."

Mr. Walsh discusses several bills now before Congressional committee relative to Asiatic immigration, deportation and naturalization.

But because of traditional objection to opening up immigration, it may be necessary to move forward one step at a time, he says. "The first step obviously ought to be to permit the naturalization of those Asiatics who have lived so long among us. Therefore, there is soon to be introduced a bill which would simply provide that persons who lawfully entered the United States before January, 1925—that is, before the Exclusion Act of 1924 went into effect—can become United States citizens. Once Congress gets to work on such a bill, it may see the logic and the wisdom of going the short remaining distance to the final repeal of all Asiatic exclusion."

Movement in this direction, says Mr. Walsh, is beginning to get impressive support.

Mr. Walsh concludes his article:

*"In a poll taken last year by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, twice as many of those questioned thought that the Japanese here should be granted the privilege of citizenship, as those who did not."*

*"As usual, the people of the United States are instinctively right. As usual, law-making lags behind."*

### Mired in Prejudice

The ridiculous and low level to which the U. S. immigration officers descend in conforming to the immigration and naturalization laws of this country was emphasized this week in the Kaelin case in San Francisco.

In this instance an American citizen mother Mrs. Martha Kaelin, will be allowed to enter this country, while her daughters, Fusa Marieli and Yuriko Katrina, will be deported to Japan because their father was a Japanese.

Mrs. Kaelin and her husband were married thirty years ago in Japan. They separated while the two daughters were very young, and Mrs. Kaelin and her children remained in Japan.

Recently the three were permitted to come to this country under special temporary visas issued by General MacArthur's headquarters. Upon their arrival, however, they were refused entry.

Their case was heard by a board of United States immigration officials who decided, after hearing the evidence, that the family must be separated.

The board said the girls were refused entry because the regional office could not legally impose "sufficient bond" guaranteeing that the girls would voluntarily depart after their temporary visas had expired. Maximum bond in such cases is \$500 per person.

An immigration official gave the reason for the board's refusal to permit the girls to post bond: "That is not very much money for an alien of means who wants very much to remain in America," he said.

It would be nice to believe that his attitude was only that of a single biased official in the immigration service. But it can be recalled that it was only a few short weeks ago that the San Francisco bureau almost caused an international incident when it discriminated against some young Chinese. It later turned out that the persons involved were members of families of top drawer Chinese officialdom. It took a flying visit from immigration officials in Washington to clear up that one.

It must be remembered, however, that such instances as these are not the fault of individuals or of specific immigration bureaus. Basically it is because our laws on the eligibility and ineligibility of certain persons to become citizens and to enter this country are hopelessly mired in prejudice.

## From the L. A. Daily News:

### Mr. Gannon Changes His Mind

We have never been sure where (or what) the cockles of our heart are, but where—or whatever they are, they were warmed recently by the announcement by Assemblyman Chester Gannon, R., of Sacramento that he had changed his mind.

Changing one's mind, even among men, is not such a rare phenomenon as to call for special notice to say nothing of an editorial. But when Chester Gannon changes his mind about a citizen of Japanese origin, at least in the direction he changed it, it calls for another round of buttermilk and a couple of huzzahs.

Mr. Gannon will be the first to admit that for long years he has been a leading advocate of all-out opposition to Orientals settling in California. He was almost fanatical on the subject. And to be accurate it must be said that as far as noncitizen Orientals are concerned he is still against them as landowners.

It can't be their skin color, in view of his changed attitude which includes sympathy for Nisei or American-born Japanese, who are the same color as their non-citizen parents. It can hardly be on the ground that their standard of living is lower than ours, for California has three of four hundred thousand white persons whose standards of living are lower even than those of the average Japanese. We refer to those persons who, unfortunately, are indigents.

So what can it be that Gannon objects to in an Oriental? To give him the benefit of any doubts let us assume that it is a matter of loyalty. An Oriental who is loyal to the emperor of Japan, we may presume, should, in the Gannon code, be excluded, if not from residence among us certainly from land ownership. That is understandable. We should all prefer loyalty to America.

But how about an alien Japanese who disowns and disavows his Japanism and is truly loyal to the United States? Should he be admitted because of a technicality that bars him from citizenship? Let us take the hypothetical case of a native-born Japanese who is disloyal, if such there be, and a

Japan-born Japanese who is loyal to the United States. Which, if either, should be allowed to own land?

Or let us take an alien Caucasian, say a German. Germans are eligible to citizenship. In fact, millions of our best citizens are former German nationals. Should the rule here be to permit good Germans to own land and to bar bad ones? And how can we tell in each and every case who is loyal?

To go back to the Japanese, there are many persons in this state who would prohibit native-born Japanese from owning any land. In fact, there is an effort to deprive them of it on the ground that through them some alien Japanese might acquire use and control of the land.

Is this a bona fide reason? Is it not possible that the fear really stems from sources that represent an effort to displace the Japanese for reasons of competition? In one known instance a campaign against land ownership by ANY Japanese was instigated by an outfit that was in process of taking over truck gardening and commission marketing once operated by Japanese.

Whenever Californians try to make citizenship distinctions on a racial or color or national origin basis they nearly always get into difficulties of reasoning and sometimes of law. If our constitution means what it says, or what we think it says, every citizen of the United States has and should have the same right to acquire and own land or a business or a home that every other citizen has.

We are inclined to believe that Chester Gannon, being an intelligent and patriotic man, realized this and hence now is happy to welcome the Nisei to all the rights enjoyed by other citizens. We would also like to believe that Mr. Gannon's erstwhile bitter opposition to Nisei was due to an excess of patriotic zeal and not to any ingrained yen to make distinctions on a purely racial basis.

As a convert to the full brotherhood of man Mr. Gannon is right welcome, and may he continue to make progress in his thinking in this regard.—L.E.C.—in the Los Angeles Daily News of June 14, 1947.

## Comment on Kawakita:

### THE TREASON CASE

It is most unpalatable reading, this story of the Japanese American traitor who came smiling back to Los Angeles when the war was over, after having served Nippon as the brutal foreman of a Honshu prison camp. Could not the fool have guessed that one or more of his American victims eventually would identify him? The American standard of living beckoned him back to the land he had so basely betrayed. It was an ill service, too, that this specific Nisei did other Japanese Americans, for the tale of his treason will fan the old embers of irrational antagonism and dislike. Let us remember the valor of the loyal, rather than indict all for the baseness of one. The 442nd infantry regiment, which distinguished itself in the vanguard of our offensive in Italy, was composed of volunteer Nisei—and its battle record was glorious. This ingrate poltroon, Tomoya Kawakita, no more than points by contrast the usual brave loyalty of American boys of Japanese blood.

If there are degrees of treason, as perhaps may be, surely the treason attributed to Kawakita is of the blackest. He had accepted all the advantages of American birth, yet as a prisoner overseer he delighted in practicing "unspeakable indignities" upon his fellow Americans. The maximum penalty for treason is death—and surely his was the maximum treason by all account. The apprehension of this Nisei prompts the question of what became of the case against Iva Ikuke Toguri, known to wartime radio, propaganda as Tokyo Rose. She was a Los Angeles girl who was visiting relatives in Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor, and who afterward broadcast programs beamed to American troops.

Oddly enough from the Japanese viewpoint, Tokyo Rose was popular with GIs—as a sort of romance with comedy relief. But Iva, though foremost of the feminine broadcasters known by the floral sobriquet, manifestly was but one of a dozen—and though the FBI investigated for more than a year the up-

shot of it was that her case was dismissed. Late in 1946 the Nisei college girl was released from Soledad prison for "lack of evidence." We find no subsequent account of her activities, and it may be presumed that she yet is in Japan. American authorities perhaps had little heart for pressing a charge of treason against a woman. Doubtless their attitude toward the Kawakita case will be remarkably different.

Lest public reaction toward the case of the Nisei traitor become too heated—though scorn and contempt are his just portion—let us pause to consider that more than a score of native Americans of Caucasian blood were sought for treason at the end of the war, and the sundry of them have since been arrested. Which is the darker treason—theirs or his?—An editorial in the Portland, Ore., Oregonian of June 7, 1947.

## Information Wanted

Dear Sirs:

In trying to establish service connection for a disability I now suffer, I am forced to recall or find ex-GIs who were either at or knew the military designation (name and number) of the following places:

- 1—442nd Regimental Aid station at Lecco, Italy. (June-July).
- 2—The P.O.E. at Lido (Marina) de Pisa where 442nd volunteers MIS were processed for the flight back to the states.
- 3—The station hospital on the coastal highway between Leghorn (Marina) de Pisa and Leghorn.
- 4—The Miami Air Base.
- 5—The Aid station at Miami Air Base.
- 6—The station hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It is urgent that such persons contact me immediately. I am writing to you because I feel I can obtain best results through an appeal through your paper.

Yours truly,  
John Sakai  
P O Box 67  
Del Rey, Calif.



# Nisei and Integration: HOSE SILKEN CURTAIN?

By ELMER R. SMITH

The last two issues of the PACIFIC CITIZEN have carried the statements that need to be more fully discussed relative to the problem of integration and/or assimilation of the Nisei into American life. The statements to hold our attention for the present are found in the articles by Miss Mary Oyama under the title "The Silken Curtain."

There are four basic points made in Miss Oyama's article. (1) The Nisei are threatened because they will not act the same people (a "Caucasian" in the case of the Oyama article) as they should act; (2) By the actions of the Nisei, they are "not" the cause of assimilation; (3) The Nisei lack social consciousness, unity, and have "a slow pace" of assimilation and integration; (4) The Nisei have settled back into a rut—"they get themselves into their own tight groups, etc."

Let us take each of these points and view them also from another "Caucasian's" point of view, but from the same time view them in the light of common, basic human nature. The first point, I believe, is the basis of the whole argument. Most criticisms brought against specific groups relative to not integrating can be found in the specific point of view of a given individual or group who have set their own standards for evaluating what is or is not integration. It is an individual opinion and nothing more. The history of the social-democratic process in America is much broader than these individual opinions. In report to the Department of the Interior Japanese resettlement for March 17th, 1947, I made the following statement:

"There are two basic principles that I think should be very forcefully brought out in terms of the cultural situation relative to the Nisei. First, I think it should be driven home very strongly that specific cultural groups such as the Nisei—due to their particular double cultural environment) have the right to retain such elements in their traditions as are meaningful to the members; secondly, these respective groups within the democratic American framework be given a chance, without the show of either direct or indirect methods of discrimination and segregation, to work these cultural elements into the universal American values."

This basic principle is still important, but at present we have many majority group members, and some minority group members, who have an "aggressive behavior pattern" based upon a drive for compensation in some manner, leading to insist that the "minority" group has nothing to add to the total group's value concepts. This type of philosophy rests upon the mistaken idea of integration that the "minority group" or individual must take all of this and have all of that or else you are not integrating or assimilating into American life. Persons with this type of attitude create within themselves a type of overt stimulus toward others which gives rise to negative reactions or "throttled" behavior toward that person. Why lay the blame upon the Nisei together? Self-analysis might show that all the so-called complexes are not on one side only.

The second point I have listed reveals into the discussion above and rests upon the meaning of the terms integration and assimilation. Nowhere does Miss Oyama or her "letter writing friend" define their meanings of "integration" or "assimilation." As we who have been dealing with inter-group relations, know, these words are broad, loosely used and highly stereotyped—depending upon the persons, groups or purposes by which they are used. Without defining the terms the whole discussion of the subject is useless and silly. If we mean, as I intend to use the terms integration and assimilation, the participation of persons and groups within the framework of the democratic process for the purpose of carrying out the satisfaction of legitimate social-cultural desires of specific persons and groups, then we do have the Nisei integrating and assimilating.

It is important to keep in mind that America's population is by no means a homogeneous group and that we all belong to majorities and minorities in many senses of these terms. To become picky in incriminating one group or another for not inte-

grating is to miss the boat of group relations in present-day America.

The third point in my list leaves much to be desired in the way of explanation on the part of Miss Oyama's report. What is meant by the "lack of social consciousness?" As far as facts are concerned, the Nisei have a very low crime rate, their morality is high, they vote about on the same ratio as other groups, they are active in carrying out and participating in various campaigns about on the average with other groups.

What is meant by lack of "unity"? This question seems to me to suggest that there might be some sort of contradiction with her thesis that the Nisei are not integrating. Is it possible that the "lack of unity" among the Nisei is evidence of integration and assimilation? Before an over-all indictment is made of the Nisei by any person or persons, these questions should be more adequately answered and fewer generalizations made.

The fourth and last point I have set myself to discuss relates to the "groups the Nisei have formed since evacuation." Let us be honest and admit the formation of such groups, but let us also—to be fair—ask ourselves why these groups sprang up and have persisted. The following are worthy of consideration:

1). During center days and relocation, friendship and common interests developed more strongly than before. It is human nature, it being what it is, to continue out the satisfaction of basic needs and desires developed over a period of time. To do otherwise would have been to act inhuman and unnatural. I grant that some Nisei, due to different and by and large isolated experiences, were able to get by and develop other behavior patterns, and they were also acting naturally under the circumstances.

2). In a community where there are a fairly large number of Nisei, it is impossible for all to gain access to groups that are congenial to them for the purpose of playing basketball, baseball, or to have "bull sessions," etc. Again, in order for the Nisei to fulfill socially desirable ends they will group themselves together. Many Nisei have found out that by going to dances other than Nisei sponsored, that they are lonesome because other persons avoid them and do not become social in the total meaning of that word. A dance is a place where one goes to mingle and be made to feel "at home," to exchange dances freely and without a feeling of being an intruder. In order to have the necessary feeling of "get togetherness" some sort of organization or grouping is needed, and since common interests act as pulling forces, the Nisei get together in their given groups. The same thing happens of course with other persons with like interests, but yet no finger is pointed at them as being un-social or failing to integrate into the American stream. Other groups have their fraternities, sororities, bowling leagues, bridge parties, basketball and baseball teams and leagues without much adverse criticisms from the "majority." Is it fair to indict the Nisei for doing what our American cultural pattern accepts as fitting and proper?

In order for me not to be misunderstood, I would like to state that my mind has been changed considerably on the problem of integration of the Nisei from what it was four years ago. At that time in the August 21st, 1943 edition of the "Pacific Citizen," I insisted upon the need for the Nisei to be "integrated" into the American culture upon the basis of "leave all of this and take all of that" philosophy, but after four years of intergroup work, I find that this idea is impractical. I have discovered that as long as we have any type of discrimination, there will be so-called "segregated groupings" for the purpose of satisfying specific social and psychological needs. The one way to eliminate such groupings is to eliminate prej-

## Bill Hosokawa:

# FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Looking Back on Commencement

Ten years ago this month we went through a solemn ceremony known as commencement. We sat in a vast fieldhouse, sweltering in rented cap and gown, and listened to the oratory of a bearded pendant. Or perhaps the speaker was merely a prominent citizen. We have forgotten his name and all that he said.

The conclusion of the ceremony was best because it meant we could shed the gown and doff the cap and get into the open. It involved distribution of diploma certificates (to be turned in later for the genuine sheepskins at \$5 a crack), and that was a long process because there were some 2000 in the graduating class.

It was a state university, you see, and anyone with average mentality could get through. There were so many graduates they didn't even bother to call your name—they announced the name of the college and a couple of hundred eager young graduates would rise in a body and parade across the platform while the president smiled dutifully.

After it was all over, we walked out of the fieldhouse and wondering what happened next. It was a little confusing, like bursting into a strange room filled with unfamiliar people.

We were supposed to be educated. We were thrust out into the great, wide world to make a living, to work, to strive, to fight and perhaps to fail. Maybe a young bird feels like we did the first time his mom shoves him off the perch.

## Who Were the Titans?

That was ten years ago, and now it seems that, virtually everything to which we were exposed in classrooms has failed to take.

Who were the titans of 18th century literature and in what year was the Norman conquest? Where and when was the Republican party founded and what is the law of diminishing returns? What is the Mendelian law and what is the significance of the Men of Property?

Damifino. Yet we did learn enough to be curious, and that the Britannica contains more information

# Important Role of Nisei GIs In Japan Occupation Work Stressed by Captain Hamasaki

Captain Richard Hamasaki, U.S. army recruiting officer who wears ribbons for service in Europe and with the occupation army in Japan, arrived in Salt Lake City Monday to urge Nisei enlistment for service in Japan.

The occupation in that former enemy country is going to prove a "long, hard job," he said this week.

"Our main purpose is to teach the growing children the American way of living. They are the backbone and future leaders of the Japanese nation, and it is through them that we hope to bring peace and prosperity to Japan, a peace that will last and a prosperity that will keep the Japanese nation from being a financial burden on the other nations of the world."

The Nisei captain said that the Japanese ex-soldier, while "more or less resigned to obeying orders," has much to "unlearn" as a result of his long military training.

The Japanese civilian and the Nisei soldiers, however, get along very well together, he said, because of their common language, and the civilian population has come to depend a great deal upon the occupation troops.

Captain Hamasaki, who volunteered for Pacific service after he recovered from wounds received during his service with the original 100th Battalion in Europe, stated that one of his primary reasons for going to Japan with the army was to search for his parents who had been living in Hiroshima when he last heard from them.

He found them both alive and well, for both had escaped direct effects of the atom-attack by a "lucky break."

Their home was situated about 9 miles from the center of Hiroshima, he related, and it had been their daily custom to go into town every morning to have medical treatment for Mr. Hamasaki's eyes. On the day of the attack they postponed their trip until late afternoon. Had they followed their regular procedure,

Integration is not achieved en masse overnight, for people are in varying stages of readiness to participate in various kinds of over-all activities. Such "varying stages of readiness" are not restricted to "racial groups" or persons either, but can be found in the "white gentile" majority. I also found that so-called "segregated groups" can act as a powerful force toward the "integration" of its members into other groupings, and that "segregation" may and often does become the beginning of a process leading to "integration."

ure, both would have arrived at the scene of the explosion about the time the U. S. planes went overhead.

The effects of the blast, however, were felt for many miles around, and their own home suffered a fallen roof and damaged walls, as did other homes in the area.

Captain Hamasaki's long term of army service began in March, 1941, half a year before the Pearl Harbor attack. On December 7 he was stationed at Schofield Barracks in Honolulu, and was among the Nisei defenders during the long hours of the Japanese attack. During the day he was sent out with other troops to guard the Kaneohe beach sector.

In June of the following year Captain Hamasaki was among the original 100th Battalion boys who left Honolulu for Camp McCoy. Following training there and at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the unit went overseas in August, 1943. They landed at Oran and began fighting their way up the Italian peninsula.

Hamasaki was first wounded after the famous crossing of the Volturno, and he was hospitalized in an army general hospital in Africa for two months. He rejoined his outfit in January, 1944, and was wounded again a month later, this time in the battle for Cassino.

It was at Cassino that he received his battle-field commission. North of Anzio he received his third wound and received the Silver Star for capturing a machinegun nest and taking two enemy prisoners. He had previously received the Bronze Star for meritorious service in stopping an enemy counterattack along the Volturno river.

After being hospitalized in Naples, Lt. Hamasaki rejoined his unit at the Anzio beachhead. After the Arno river, Pisa and Leghorn campaigns, the 100th was sent to southern France in August, 1945. It was at Bruyeres that Hamasaki sustained his fourth wound, for which he was returned to the states for hospitalization.

He was hospitalized for three months at Dibble general hospital in Menlo Park, Calif.

Immediately upon his recovery he applied for service in Japan. He was sent to the military Intelligence Language school, graduating in December, 1945, and then went to the Pacific area, arriving in Yokohama, Japan, early in January, 1946.

He was given his captaincy while in Japan, where he was assigned to the civil intelligence section.

He returned from this second tour of duty in January of this

than any one man can digest.

But the decade between today and the day we closed our schoolbooks has been rich in experiences, and those experiences have been richer because of the information we acquired—if only temporarily—in the classroom.

Some old grads like to look back on undergraduate days with deep nostalgia. They would shed their paunches and jowls and relive the good old days of alma mater.

Not us. We'll take the last ten years.

## Old Classmates Scattered

Our old classmates have been pretty well scattered now. There were about 30 of us armed with what was called journalism majors. A half or more of that number had jobs waiting for them; the others, including us, were still looking around.

Now at least two of the 30 are dead. One is a chief engineer on a merchant ship. One is in the postal service. Several are in radio work, and hating it. One runs a print shop. One, who slept through most of his classes and got through mainly on an amazing writing ability, is a successful author.

Several have disappeared, although they're probably living prosaic lives somewhere. The so-called glamour of journalism and that stuff about never getting printers' ink out of one's system doesn't always hold true.

## Gunther Looks at America

"Inside U. S. A.," John Gunther's omnibus on Americana, makes a number of references to the Nisei. He mentions how Mayor Lapham of San Francisco stood up for a Nisei civil service worker, and how ex-Gov. Ralph Carr of Colorado spoiled his chances for election to the senate by his demand for justice for Japanese Americans.

Gunther also links the anti-Nisei feeling in Oregon to the remnants of bitterness sown decades ago by the Ku Klux Klan.

His analysis and review of the evacuation, covered in slightly more than a single page, seems hardly adequate in view of the size of the book. But there's meat on his words and most Nisei will find his conclusions accurate and impartial.

# Vagaries

## Night Club . . .

A Chinese night club in San Francisco is seeking a Nisei girl for its chorus line. Before the evacuation a number of Nisei danced in "Chinese" floor shows. Nisei girls are among the "Chinese" dancers at New York's China Doll which is operated by Lee Mortimer, the Hearst drama critic who took a punch from Frank Sinatra in Hollywood recently . . . One of the country's top dancing acts, Toy and Wing, is being booked again following the return of Paul Jew from military service. Mrs. Jew is the former Dorothy Takahashi of Los Angeles. She and her sister, Helen, and Paul Jew once had an act called the Three Mah Jongs. Toy and Wing have played London, Buenos Aires, Rio and other foreign cities as well as leading American theaters. They are booked through the William Morris agency.

Tomoya Kawakita, held on a treason charge in Los Angeles for his activities in a Japanese camp for American POWs, sustained serious head injuries in a head-on automobile crash at Plaster City in the Imperial valley shortly before he left for Japan in 1939. One Nisei victim of the collision later died of injuries . . . According to Drew Pearson, Washington may take the prosecution of the Kawakita case out of the hands of U. S. District Attorney James Carter.

A high Canadian government official, Justice Minister Isley, recently declared in Commons that no person of Japanese origin in Canada, citizen or alien, was charged with or found guilty of sabotage in World War II . . . Tom Tsuji, formerly of Oakland, now is a member of the New Orleans symphony orchestra . . . Third Nisei boxer to join Sam Ichinose's pugilistic entourage for a tour of European cities is Tsuneshi Maruo, 1946 National AAU bantamweight champion and a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team. The others are Robert Takeshita and Baldwin Okamoto . . . Among 13,000 delegates at the Rotary International convention this week in San Francisco is Frank Hattori, laundry operator from Yerrington, Nev.

year, but will be sent back to Japan for a second tour of duty immediately upon completing his present recruiting service in Salt Lake City.

Captain Hamasaki stressed the importance of the Nisei soldiers' work in occupation service, stating that the success of the occupation depended in large part upon their participation.

During his stay in Salt Lake City he will be available at the recruiting office at 268 South State st.



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## California Civic Council Urges Housing Aid to Minorities

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Council for Civic Unity, through its president, Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, wired President Truman this week that "housing conditions facing minorities are most acute and potential sources of racial tension and conflict. We feel this is not the time to abolish positive governmental racial advisory service attached to the Office of the Housing Expediter."

The wire followed the recent statement by Frank Creedon, President Truman's Housing Expediter, announcing termination of all racial relations advisers on June 30. This ends a ten-year old governmental service which has been one of the most effective operations in the total field of inter-racial relations.

"The services of experienced racial policy advisers to the Housing Expediter's Office, the Federal Public Housing Authority, the National Housing Agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and the Federal Housing Administration are even more needed in the current scene of housing shortages and dangerous competition among all people for homes," Mrs. Kingman stated.

The California Council for Civic Unity, a federation of 49 organizations in the state, active in the development of better community relations, urged Mr. Truman to continue the Racial Relations Service in one of the on-going federal housing agencies. Mrs. Kingman held it "penny wise, pound foolish" to cut 23 persons from government service aiding local communities in meeting the serious threat of racial conflict emerging as one result of not yet having solved the housing crisis.

## Sgt. Tokubo Reported Only Nisei Attached to Chinese Unit

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.—The only Nisei linguist to be attached to the Chinese 1st Army in the China-Burma-India theater recently re-enlisted into the Army and is currently awaiting shipment to Japan at the MISLS, Presidio of Monterey. He is Staff Sgt. Frank T. Tokubo, formerly of Spokane, Washington.

Sgt. Tokubo was graduated from the MISLS in January 1944 at Camp Savage, Minn., after which he was sent overseas to New Delhi, India. Processed there, he was assigned to linguistic work in Burma under Col. Joseph Stilwell, Jr., Chief of Headquarters, Northern Area Combat Command.

However, wanting to get back into the thick of action, he volunteered for combat action, and was then attached to the Chinese First Army where he did counter-intelligence work and acted as platoon leader. He fought through three campaigns with the 1st Army, along the battlefield from Myitkyina in Northern Burma to Lashio in Central Burma. His meritorious services were recognized by the Chinese who awarded him with a medal equivalent to the Silver Star. He also received a commendation from both Chinese and American generals.

Twice, while broadcasting to the Japanese soldiers in an airplane, Tokubo was shot down. It was one of his jobs to circle around in a small 150 horsepower plane about 300 feet above the enemy lines and induce them to surrender. However, a couple of times he came down too low into machine gun fire and was shot down, but luckily landed in Chinese positions.

## Identify Body Of Issei Killed In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—The body of a 65-year old man, beaten to death on May 30, was identified this week as that of Tomio Odani, the coroner's office reported.

Identification was made through the man's fingerprints.

Police believed that the victim was slugged by hold-up men. His body was found at Third and Wall streets.

Odani returned here from the Granada relocation center.

## Dr. Richard Horio Takes Residency In Honolulu Hospital

HONOLULU, T. H.—Dr. S. Richard Horio has received an appointment as assistant resident in internal medicine at Queen's hospital here in Honolulu. Queen's hospital is the oldest and largest of the civilian hospitals in the Islands. Dr. Horio's residency will start July 15.

Dr. Horio, formerly of San Francisco, arrived here last August with his wife, May, and son, David. He has been working as a house doctor at Kuakini hospital.

## Roy Nakatani Opens Radio, Appliance Service in Ogden

OGDEN, Utah—The opening of "Roy's Service," a radio and home appliance store at 241 25th street was announced this week by Roy Nakatani.

Formerly a resident of San Francisco, Nakatani was vice president of the JACL chapter in that city prior to the evacuation.

Nakatani's store will handle General Electric and Westinghouse products.

## Alice Kasai Named Secretary for Civic Unity Group

Mrs. Alice Kasai, former president of the Salt Lake City JACL, will serve as secretary for the Council for Civic Unity for the coming year.

The Rev. Jerry Ford was named chairman.

## Military Intelligence School Initiates Nisei Recruiting Drive

## Cleveland Nisei Group Will Sponsor Dance

CLEVELAND—An annual sports dance, sponsored by the Cleveland Nisei Athletic Association, will be held Sunday, June 29, at the Lutheran Veterans Club, 2600 Prospect Ave. Music will be furnished by Peter Piper and his orchestra and admission is \$1.75 per couple or stag.

The dance is being held in order to secure funds for promoting sports activities for Nisei. Teams entered in the current softball league will be refunded their \$25 entry fee if a profit of \$200 is netted from the affair, it was announced.

Joe Shigezane is chairman for the event with Abe Hagiwara, secretary. Other committees include: Door and tickets—Westside Athletic Club and Phil Mar; General arrangements and orchestra—Ama-chians and Aces; Refreshment—Rebops and YBA; Cloak room—Devils and Shamrocks; Raffle—M stangs and Clippers; Publicity—Tosh Yamada, chairman, Howard Tashima, Joe Miyasaki, Hashi Mukumoto, Jackie Uyessugi and John Boris.

## Nisei Reenlist In Army for Occupation Duty

## 34 Former Graduates Of Language School Return to Service

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.—Thirty-four former graduates of the MISLS, including officers and EM, have re-enlisted into the Army during the past few months, according to information released this week by the Personnel Procurement Section, MISLS, Presidio of Monterey. The majority of the re-enlisters have already been shipped overseas to Japan for occupational duty, while the rest are awaiting orders for shipment. Three EM, M/Sgt. Yoshio Hotta, T/Sgt. Spady Koyama and T/3 Harry T. Kubo, all combat veterans, are currently waiting for their recommendations for commissions to be approved. They will be shipped to Japan as language team leaders as soon as their commissions have been approved.

According to the veterans, reasons for their re-enlisting fall, more or less, in the following groups: (1) To help achieve the objectives of SCAP in the occupation of Japan; (2) to see Japan; (3) to look over various opportunities; (4) to make future business contacts; (5) to stay in the army until things in civilian life settle down; (6) to aid their kin who have personal problems; (7) to visit their folks and relatives.

Those who have re-enlisted are: 1st Lts. Kaz Kozaki, George Kane-gai, Shiro Omata and Tsuneo Kadani; 2nd Lts. Smiley Muranaka, Thomas Sakamoto, Harry K. Fukuhara, Gene Uratsu and Charles Nagano; M/Sgts. Atsushi Mori, and Yoshio Hotta; T/Sgts. Spady A. Koyama, Narima Horimoto, Ben Hirano, Yoshio Aoi, Tadashi Kishishita and Tom T. Mory; S/Sgts. Frank M. Jimbo, Frank T. Tokubo, George Murakami, and Kiyoshi Shimada; T/3s Harry T. Kubo, Naoya Haruta and John K. Shintaku; Sgts. Keisuke Ohye and Arthur T. Hiroshima; T/4s Edward Sue, Yoshiki Hirabayashi, Yukio Mochizuki, Keisuo Okazaki, Ernest T. Yamamoto, Keiji Yatsuya, Tadashi B. Horimoto and Takaka Torakawa.

## Open House Will Be Held for Relatives Of GI Students

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.—Colonel Elliott R. Thorpe, commandant of the MISLS, announced that as the initial phase of the recruiting program for Japanese linguists, the Military Intelligence Service Language School will hold an open house on the first part of July 1947.

The primary purpose of this occasion will be to present the activities of the school: both academic and military. The public will be given an excellent opportunity to see how the soldier-students study, and enjoy various recreational facilities available to them.

All those interested are cordially invited to participate in this affair and help make it an outstanding success, according to Col. Thorpe. The event will serve a dual purpose of (1) raising the morale of the students so that they will know that others are interested in their work, and (2) presenting a living drama of the training of "future ambassadors of democracy" who will eventually lend a helping hand in moulding a more peaceful world, it was said. It has been reported that a wide and diversified program is now being mapped out by committee in anticipation of a large turnout.

"Graduates of this school have ably and efficiently helped General of the Army MacArthur in carrying out the tremendous task of occupying Japan," Col. Thorpe declared. "It is a well known fact that the students trained and sent overseas from this school have played a major role in winning the war, and at present, the same graduates or their successors are working just as hard at the greater task of winning the peace. The United States Army now faces the grave problem of adequately replacing linguists who have served many months overseas and are now ready to be shipped home for discharge. It is needless to point out how great a need there is for linguists trained to speak and write Japanese fluently for overseas duties. The school cannot meet the demand of overseas commanders with the limited supply of students now being trained at the school nor by the foreseeable small number of prospective students expected to report to the school. The War Department is cognizant of this grave problem and has been carrying out an extended recruiting program aimed at procuring more linguists, but the results have been limited."

It appears as though there are many Nisei who wish to come to this school, but hesitate simply because they do not know enough about it to make a decision of either enlisting in the army or of merely forgetting the whole thing, an MISLS official said.

"There are, to be sure, many contributing factors which may have brought this condition about, i.e., the suspension of all Japanese language schools in the United States; of the end of the Draft Act, and the limited publicity of the school during the war for security reasons," he added.

One of the main and ultimate objectives of this open house will be to inform the public of the purpose of the school, the conditions under which its students live and work and the opportunities for personal advancement and public service which are open to the student after he graduates and serves in Japan as a member of the American Occupation Forces under General of the Army MacArthur.

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## Japanese American Artists Open Show in New York City

NEW YORK—The first formal exhibition by the Japanese American Artist Group is now being shown at the Riverside Museum and will continue until June 8. The works on display include contributions by some of the best known artists of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

With the exception of two sculptured pieces by Isamu Noguchi, the exhibition consists of oils and water colors.

A statement by the group at the opening of the exhibition declared: "We believe there is a logical place in the art world for our efforts as a group. This exhibition, first to set forth the works of Japanese Americans, attempts to show what happens when the creative ability of men and women alike is in full play in this land of equal rights and golden horizons."

The following paintings are in the exhibition: Hiko Hiramaki, Landscape, water colors; Susumu Hata, Hamlet by a Pond, Pigeon Street, Autumn at Lands End, Hiroshi Honda, two landscapes, Rotation of Universe, water colors; Kyohei Inugai, Portrait, oil; Eitaro Ishigaki, Rug Cutters of the South, oils; Miyoko Ito, A House in the Woods, water colors; T. Itokawa, Morning, oil, and Landscape, water colors; Mitsu Iwamatsu, three landscapes, water colors; Kenji Kashi, Flowers, Still Life, oils.

Murray Kusanobu, Red Church, oil; Paterson, Jonquils, Girl in a Sweater, Still Life with Seed, oils; Kaname Miyamoto, Cabin, Gasoline Station, Outdoor, oils; Ezo Nakagawa, Sixth Avenue, Arkansas Forest, Nook of Dermott Church, Winter in Relocation Center, Form Yard, oil; Fuji Nakamizo, Pony Ride, Parody, Squaw Lake, Pink Elephant and his Gang, oils; Chi Ninomiya, Still Life, water color, and Winter Morning, Portrait.

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trait of Little Girl, oils; Mine Okubo, Miyo, Family, Clown, Little Girl, Lamentation, Lyda, oils; Henry Sugimoto, Landscape, Wash Room, oils, and Country Well and Arkansas Field, water colors; Sakari Suzuki, Mountain Romance, Destiny, Back Yard, oils; Chuzo Tamotzu, Coop in Woods, Summer Time, oils, Young Girl, Mother and Child, water colors, and Table Jungle, print; Taro Yashima, Landscape, Still Life, oils; and Buntei Usui, Landscape, oil.

Included in the exhibition are a number of evacuee artists from the Pacific coast who have made their homes in the New York area since leaving the relocation center. This group includes Miyoko Ito, Ezo Nakagawa, Mine Okubo and Henry Sugimoto, all of whom were former residents of California.

Eitaro Ishigaki, Murry Kusanobu, Isamu Noguchi, Sakari Suzuki, Chuzo Tamotzu and Buntei Usui are long-time residents of New York.

## Canada House Group Defeats Franchise Move

OTTAWA — A move to give Canadians of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia the vote in Dominion elections was defeated in the House of Commons elections committee on May 29 by a vote of 10 to 6.

The motion to amend the Federal Elections Act was sponsored by Angus MacInnis, CCF, Vancouver East.

The Federal Elections Act rules that when a person is disqualified from voting in any provincial election because of racial reasons, he is thereby disqualified from voting in the Dominion elections in that province.

British Columbia is the only province where such a disqualification is in effect and persons of Japanese ancestry constitute the only group disqualified.

Two other British Columbians on the elections committee, James Sinclair, Lib., Vancouver North, and Howard Green, Prog.-Con., Vancouver South, opposed the amendment.

## Dr. Lind to Speak At Seattle Meeting

SEATTLE — Andrew W. Lind, author of "Hawaii's Japanese," will be one of the speakers at the fourth annual Washington State Institute of International Relations which opens on June 15 at the University Methodist temple.

Dr. Lind is professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii.

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tets Mayeda a boy, Jon Michael, in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Shiraishi a girl on June 3 in Ontario, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tomomatsu, 259 South Third East St., a boy on June 5 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Myose a boy, Gary Tadashi, on June 3 in New York City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Miyake a boy on June 5 in Seattle, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Morisawa a boy on June 2 in Penryn, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Shimomura a boy, Richard J., on May 27 in Vanport City, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kamidoi, Acampo, Calif., a girl on June 4 in Lodi.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Nakayama, Gardena, Calif., a boy on May 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Miyamoto of Pasadena, Calif., a boy on May 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kozuma, Live Oaks, Calif., a girl on May 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Suyeishi, 1846 W. 33rd Ave., a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tooru Takamatsu, 3444 Alcott St., a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Ito, 1155 30th St., a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Kagehiro a boy on June 8 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yonemi Kubota, Sacramento, a girl on May 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Sakakura, Sacramento, a boy on May 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaname Hitomi, Elk Grove, a girl on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. James S. Konishi, 852 South West Temple St., a boy on June 10 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Okuda a girl, Maureen Aya, on May 30 in Alameda, Calif.

### DEATHS

Uichiro Morishima on June 5 in Selma, Calif.

Mrs. Mitsuru Yamamoto (Kiyoka Yamamoto), 20, on June 1 in Seattle.

Kyo Ogawa on May 31 in Arlington, Calif.

Iwataro Kimura, 64, on June 3 in Sacramento.

Mrs. Tomiko Ninomita Morino on May 26 in San Francisco.

Iwataro Kimura, 64, in Fresno on May 28.

### MARRIAGES

Aiko Iwataki to Joe Sakamoto on May 31 in New York City.

Alice Mariko Fujino to Albert O. Nakazawa on May 31 in Los Angeles.

Suzuko Nakawaki to Tadashi Ikemoto on June 8 in Sacramento.

Harry Hashiguchi to Mollie Uyeji on June 1 in National City, Calif.

Mary Sumi Miyazawa to Hiroshi Harada on May 25 in New York.

Junko Tazumi to Tetsuya Asamura on May 18 at Seabrook, N. J.

Kimiko Hiwano to Jack Fujiki on May 25 in Philadelphia.

Chiyeke Grace Funada to Kay Sukui on June 1 in Hood River, Ore.

Ruby Murata to Toshiyuki Take-shita on June 7 in Los Angeles.

Fusako Shinno to George Fuku-shima on June 7 in Dinuba, Calif.

Ruby Sakai of Richmond, Calif., to Mark M. Hayashi in Los Angeles on May 14.

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## Victim of Infantile Paralysis Arrives in U. S. from Japan

LOS ANGELES—Immobile from the waist down with infantile paralysis, 17-year old Arthur Kamii, son of an interpreter on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff in Tokyo was brought to Los Angeles on June 4 for treatment.

The youth was stricken three months ago in Tokyo where the disease is rare. Japanese doctors, knowing little about the disease, were helpless and the boy's condition became critical.

His father, Yoshii Kamii, a Japanese national who studied at the University of Southern California before returning to Japan where he has been employed by a tobacco company, appealed to his Nisei brother-in-law, Paul Aiso, a resident of Los Angeles. The latter learned that Dr. Albert G. Bower of Los Angeles was an outstanding polio authority and asked for advice.

Dr. Bower prescribed hot fomentations and other treatment, his instructions being relayed to Japanese physicians. When the contagious period passed, arrangements were made to bring the boy to Los Angeles for the long course of treatment which is his only hope of complete recovery.

Gen. MacArthur approved arrangements for speedy transfer. Accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Ruth Kamii, a former Nisei student at UCLA, and her one-year old daughter, Mieke, he crossed the Pacific by ship to San Francisco and came to Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific Coaster.

He was met at Union Station by Paul Aiso and the latter's brother, John Aiso, a former lieutenant colonel on Gen. MacArthur's staff and now a practicing attorney in Los Angeles.

## Dr. Kahn Uyeyama Plans Specialized Work at University

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Kahn Uyeyama, former lieutenant colonel in the U. S. army in Europe, returned to the Pacific coast last week to do specialized medical work at the University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Uyeyama, who was in private practice in San Francisco until the outbreak of war, will study at Berkeley until February when he will go to the University of Pennsylvania to do research in the field of gastro-enterology.

Dr. Uyeyama was chief of the medical staff of an Army hospital in France during the war. Before he went overseas he was the commander of a quartermaster's battalion at Camp Grant, Ill.

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## Nisei Graduates With High Honors

LAKE FOREST, Ill. — Frances Watanabe of Lake Forest high school graduated first in her class of 83 seniors in ceremonies held here June 11.

During her four years at the school Miss Watanabe was the recipient of many awards and citations.

On May 15 she was one of ten seniors chosen by the students and faculty who received a citizenship award from the Groeg A. McKinlock Jr. post of the American Legion. She was awarded the Quill and Scroll pin on Honors day, May 21, and was initiated into the national honor society last year.

She was vice president of the senior session, monitor of the student council, co-editor of the school literary magazine, feature editor of the school newspaper, and a member of numerous clubs.

## Eight Nisei Lead Sanger to School Baseball Title

SANGER, Calif. — Eight Nisei baseball players, seven of them regulars, led Sanger high school's Apaches to the Central valley high school championship on May 31 when they defeated Bakersfield high's Drillers, 7 to 2.

Lefty Fujioka, regular pitcher for Sanger for the past two years, scattered nine hits and struck out 12 Bakersfield batters.

Jim Iwo caught Fujioka's tosses, while John Yasumano was at second base. Dan Takeuchi at short-stop and Jimmy Ryono, Star Tagami and Byron Okinaka in the outfield were the other Nisei regulars. Akira Kobata is the eighth Nisei on the squad.

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## House Subcommittee Favors Amending Deportation Laws

**Proposed Measure Will Give Discretionary Powers To Attorney General, Regardless of Race; Bill Is Outgrowth of JACL-ADC's Two-Year Campaign**

WASHINGTON—The Standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House Judiciary committee has favorably reported out H. R. 3566, first draft of H.R. 2933, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed by the clerk of the subcommittee this week.

This bill would extend to the Attorney General the discretionary powers to cancel the deportations of aliens, regardless of race or inadmissibility into the United States, providing that such deportation would result in serious economic detriment to an American citizen family or a resident alien spouse or in cases where the deportable alien has been in the United States for seven or more consecutive years.

The legislation is the outgrowth of the two-year campaign of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee to place prospective deportees of the Japanese race on the same basis as deportees of other countries.

The bill as presently worded is

a subcommittee redraft of H. R. 2933, a measure drawn up by the Justice Department as a comprehensive amendment to the federal immigration and deportation laws.

The first redraft approved by the Subcommittee and reported out to the full Judiciary Committee contained the provisions that all private bills relating to immigration matters would be outlawed unless the Attorney General certified that no administrative remedy existed to take care of the situation and that the bill itself had real merit. This redraft was recommittees to the Subcommittee when the Attorney General objected to this section.

After several weeks of study, the Subcommittee decided to delete this provision in its entirety in order that the emergency features of the bill, those granting the Attorney General the necessary powers to cancel the deportations of most Japanese aliens subject to deportation, would not be held up pending a final determination on the controversial subject of private bills.

This bill will probably be considered again by the full Judiciary Committee in its next executive session, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, was informed.

"This is a real victory for our friends in the Subcommittee," Masaoka said. "We do not anticipate any objections to this revised bill by the full Committee," he added, "because most of the members are convinced of the real merit and necessity for this kind of bill that would place all aliens on the same basis for deportation purposes."

### Matsunaga Elected Chairman of Chicago Unit of ADC

CHICAGO — Tahei Matsunaga was elected chairman of the Chicago unit of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee at a meeting on June 6 at the former CYO center.

Other new officers are J. Fukuda and Jack Nakagawa, vice-chairmen; K. Sugimoto and Tom Masuda, treasurers; N. Sekiguchi and Roxie Takehara, secretaries; T. Hidaka and Mike Hagiwara, auditors; and Ryoichi Fujii, publicity. Issei and Nisei minister in the Protestant and Buddhist churches in Seattle comprise the advisory board.

Scotty Tsuchiya, special JACL representative, and Tats Kushida, Midwest regional director for the JACL, expressed gratitude for the response of the Chicago community in support of the JACL-ADC program.

### Wat Misaka Installed In University Post

Wataru Misaka was installed as vice president of the University of Utah student body at a ceremony on June 6 in Kingsbury hall.

Misaka, a member of Utah's basketball team which won the Metropolitan Invitational tournament in New York, recently was elected on the Independent ticket.

### Stockton Legion Will Honor Nisei Veterans

**Declare Program Represents "Drastic Change" in Attitude**

STOCKTON, Calif. — A special program in honor of American war veterans of Japanese ancestry and of other foreign-born parents will be held on June 14 by the American Legion at the Stockton high school auditorium.

City Attorney Bill Dozier, former captain in military intelligence, will be the chairman and Legion officials are expected to attend.

Urging all Nisei veterans in the Stockton area to attend the Legion affair, the Nisei Veterans Committee of Stockton declared that the program represented "a radical change in the attitude of the local American Legion toward veterans of Japanese ancestry."

War-time exploits of Japanese American GIs will be cited at the program.

### Detroit Chapter To Celebrate First Birthday

DETROIT, Mich.—Commemorating one year of organization, the Detroit chapter of the JACL will sponsor an anniversary ball Saturday, June 21, in the Jade room of the Detroit-Leland hotel.

The semi-formal affair will feature the music of Carl Fair and his 7-piece orchestra. Miss Kimi Shibuyama will be the feature intermission entertainer.

Arrangements for the event are being planned by the following members: Helen Shimoura and Miyuki Inouye, co-chairmen; Nobu Maekawa, orchestra; Roy Kaneko and Louis Furukawa, tickets; and Willis Hirata, publicity.

### Seattle Nisei Bowl In City Tourney

SEATTLE — Hideo Tsuji and Nobu Takahashi, two of Seattle's top Nisei bowlers, finished out of the money in the annual Big Fifty bowling tournament at Ideal Recreation on June 7 and 8.

Takahashi rolled 2480 and Tsuji hit 2475 for the fourteen games. Carl Deetken was the winner with 2818.

### WANT ADS

PERSONAL: Tokuji Uehara, formerly of U.S. Army and later of Chicago, is asked to communicate immediately with Toki Uehara, Camp 2, Waiakae, Hilo, Hawaii, in regard to important business matter.

ADDRESS WANTED: Emiko Ichinokuchi, formerly of Long Beach, Santa Anita and Jerome, Ark., and recently of Chicago. Please contact S. O. McCoy, Central YMCA, 530 Oregon st., El Paso, Texas.

WANTED: Nisei piano player to accompany dancing classes. Good wages. Write: Kasai Dance Studio, 362 Monroe ave., Pocatello, Idaho.

AKIHIRO YAMAUCHI, formerly of Seattle and Chicago, please contact JACL Credit Union, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, to claim dividend check.

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## Retention of Race Relations Services in Federal Housing Requested by National JACL

The National JACL, through its regional offices in Chicago and San Francisco, this week asked President Truman to continue the race relations services of the Federal Public Housing Authority which are scheduled to be terminated June 30.

Minoru Yasui, Tri-State director of the JACL, and Kushida, Midwest JACL director, noted in letters to the president that the race relations services of FPHA had been able to prevent and mitigate race tensions in housing.

The JACL communications noted that the continuing crisis in housing was of special concern to minority group members whose opportunities for accommodations were seriously limited by the shortage of available living units.

"Both government leaders and well-informed people have definitely stated that the problems of race relations are one of the most important facing postwar America," Min Yasui declared in his letter to President Truman. "In view of this situation, we would deplore complete retreat of the Federal government from the responsibilities of equitable treatment of racial minorities."

Yasui also commended the work of Housing Expediter Frank Creden and urged that his services be retained.

"In these most critical years of our nation's housing history, it is vitally necessary that the Federal housing agencies have immediate and direct access to specialists in the field of race relations," Kushida declared. "The highly effective consultative service rendered by the race relations advisors and their assistants in the eight regions of the Federal Housing Administration has contributed much toward the successful operation of the national housing program."

"Just treatment of our minorities, particularly in areas of racial tension, is more essential now than ever before. The Federal government must not abandon its last vestige of responsibility toward its racial minorities."

### Nisei Wins St. Paul Model Plane Contest

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Norman Mayeda, 18, won the Governor's trophy in the St. Paul model aviation championships on June 8 in Central high school stadium.

The young Nisei, who relocated here with his parents after being evacuated from California during the war, won two first places, one second and one fourth to tally 275 points and lead the field.

Mayeda was graduated from Marshall high school a year ago and has devoted much of his time since to model power planes.

He received the Governor's trophy Sunday at the conclusion of the championships from Mrs. Fred Paul, president of the St. Paul Council of Parent-Teacher associations, sponsors of the contest.

## Ichinose Raps Postponement Glasgow Bout

GLASGOW, Scotland—Acting British boxing authorities in postponing the scheduled June 14 world's championship bout Flyweight Champion Jackie Paterson and Dado Marino of Honolulu, T. H., was denounced by Ichinose, Marino's Japanese American manager, as "stalling tactics."

Ichinose said he believed the quest for the postponement of the Paterson camp was motivated by the fact that the champion was not able to make the weight limit.

Doctors examining Paterson he had a blood ailment and recommended the postponement of bout until July.

Ichinose also recently protested efforts of British authorities to prevent a scheduled bout between Takeshita, unbeaten Nisei weight from Honolulu, and Marshall of Scotland on the Paterson-Marino card.

### San Jose Zebras Defeat Madrone Nine

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebras got off to a flying start in the Northern California baseball league when they defeated Madrone A. C., 10 to 1, in the first game of the season at Jose Municipal stadium.

"T-Bone" Akizuki led the Zebras with three hits, while Babe mura, Zebra first-sacker, also a triple and a single.

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