



JACL Float Wins Prize in Parade



The Orange County JACL's entry in the Independence Day parade and celebration at Huntington Beach, Calif., was awarded first prize Division G and third place among all the floats entered in the parade which was composed of 12 divisions and included 2,500 participants. The Nisei float was built on the JACL theme "Better Americans in a Greater America" and

featured three veterans of Army units in which the Nisei participated in World War II. They are (left to right) Sgt. Charles Ishii, 552nd artillery battalion, auditor of the Orange County JACL; Lieut. Mits Nitta of the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team; and Sgt. Frank Misusawa of military intelligence. Mizusawa is president of the Orange County chapter.

—Photo by Tom Enomoto.

Senate Passes Amendment To Soldier Brides Act

Will Permit Entry Into U. S. of "Ineligible Alien" Spouses of American Servicemen

WASHINGTON—"In a move of historical importance to persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States," the United States Senate on July 16 passed H.R. 3149, amending the Soldier Brides Act, and thus completed Congressional action on the first major bill favorably affecting Japanese Americans, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week.

The bill has been sent to President Truman for signature.

Under H.R. 3149, racially inadmissible spouses of American servicemen will be permitted to enter the United States.

Under the unamended law, passed in 1945, only GI spouses of alien ancestry eligible to United States citizenship were permitted entry into the United States and thus the brides of Japanese, Korean, Canadian Nisei, Guamanian, Siamese and other ancestry not admissible under the racial restrictions in the immigration law were not permitted entry. These wives may now enter under the amended provisions provided they are otherwise admissible under the Soldier Brides Act.

Following repeated representations by Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee who declared that the Soldier Brides Act discriminated against American colonials and veterans who had married

foreign women of Japanese ancestry, H.R. 3149 was introduced by Rep. Frank Fellows, R., Me., on April 22. The bill was reported out favorably by the House Immigration committee and was passed on June 16 and sent to the Senate.

After quick consideration by the Senate Judiciary committee and its subcommittee on immigration, H.R. 3149 was reported favorably to the full Senate on July 11.

It was reported that the Soldier Brides amendment bill was steered through the House by Rep. Ed Gossett, D., Tex., while Senator Alexander Wiley, R., Wis., chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, prepared the favorable report on the bill for the Senate.

According to the Washington office of JACL-ADC, there now are approximately 50 cases of marriages between American servicemen

and foreign women of Japanese ancestry. These marriages include three between Nisei GIs and Canadian-born women of Japanese descent. With the passage of the bill, these Nisei may now bring their wives into the United States.

It was reported there are approximately 100 to 150 GIs who have been awaiting passage of the bill before getting married. According to a recent Tokyo report, only one-half of these American soldiers are of Japanese ancestry.

"Although this amendment will affect beneficially those servicemen who already are married to racially inadmissible women, it will not apply to many who are planning to get married," Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of JACL-ADC declared. "Only soldiers who were married prior to or within 30 days of enactment of the Soldier Brides Act amendment will be eligible under the 30-day clause of the act."

Masaoka explained that the 30-day provision was inserted in the amendment by the House Judiciary committee "in order not to promote marriages between United States servicemen and racially admissible aliens."

He declared that the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee had objected to the clause but that it was inserted in the amendment as a compromise measure since the original amendment proposed by the House Judiciary committee would have limited eligibility to those who had married before Jan. 1, 1947.

Such persons as Ex-Sergeant Robert Kitajima of Alameda who married a Canadian Nisei girl, Ex-Lieutenant Clarke Kawakami of Washington, D. C., who married a prominent Japanese movie star, Lieutenant Makoto Kimura of Los Angeles who married a Canadian Nisei, ex-Sergeant Frank Kawagoe of Los Angeles who married a naturalized Canadian citizen of Japanese ancestry, Lieutenant Lyle Kurisaki of Salt Lake City who married a Japanese national, and others will be benefitted by this bill, the ADC added.

Only recourse up to now for the servicemen who married wives inadmissible to citizenship has been by means of private bills to permit entry into this country for their wives, the ADC office said.

House Committee Clears Way For Debate, Vote This Week On Evacuee Claims Proposal

WASHINGTON—The rules committee of the House of Representatives opened the way for early House consideration of the Evacuation Claims Commission bill, H. R. 3999, by granting a special rule permitting one-hour consideration of the proposed legislation early next week, probably on July 22 or July 23, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed on July 17.

It was declared that the rules committee's action means that a vote on the proposal, providing indemnification payments for the accountable property and business losses of persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of the 1942 mass evacuation, will be taken following the one-hour debate.

Robert Hosokawa To Teach Journalism At Syracuse U

WINONA, Minn.—Robert Hosokawa, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and a member of the English department of Winona State Teachers college, will join the staff of Syracuse university in New York state as an instructor in journalism from September 1.

Hosokawa formerly was a member of the staff of a newspaper in Independence, Mo., home town of President Truman. While at Winona he also has been on the staff of the Winona city daily.

He is a brother of Bill Hosokawa, a member of the staff of the Denver Post.

Nisei Company Sues to Regain Farm Property

Charge Defendants Refused to Relinquish Solano Farm Lands

FAIRFIELD, Calif. — Suit has been filed in the Solano County Superior Court by the Winters Farm Company, all of whose members are Americans of Japanese ancestry, against William A. Sale and J. R. Sale, fuel oil distributors of Winters, for damages involving title to 13 acres of farm land in the Wolfskill district.

The plaintiffs ask title to the property which is valued at \$68,000 and are requesting, in addition, \$166,000 as the amount of the profits and rents produced by the farm.

The complaint recites the plaintiffs, on Feb. 26, 1941, transferred a deed to the property to Sale and Ruggles, at the defendants instigation, to be returned to the Winters Farm Company upon their demand.

The Japanese American plaintiffs were evacuated by the War Department on May 22, 1942 and did not return until Sept. 24, 1946.

The complaint states that on May 20, 1947 the Winters Farm Company attempted to gain possession of the land again by requesting title from Sales and Ruggles and were refused. On July 9, 1947, it is charged further, the defendants were asked to vacate and they would not do so.

The evacuation claims bill was on the House's July 7 consent calendar but was "passed over without prejudice" because it involved a possible sum of more than \$1,000,000 in payments.

Rep. John W. Gwynne, R., Iowa, and Rep. Francis E. Walter, D., Pa., chairman and ranking minority member of the House Judiciary subcommittee respectively, appeared before the rules committee on July 17 to argue for a special rule permitting House action at the present session on the evacuation claims bill.

The announcement that a one-hour period will be set aside next week for consideration of the evacuee claims bill was made by Rep. Leo E. Allen, R., Ill., chairman of the House rules committee. Other members of the House rules group are: Republicans, Clarence Brown, Ohio; James W. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Forrest A. Harness, Indiana; J. Edward Chenoweth, Colorado; Ross Risley, Oklahoma; Christian A. Herter, Massachusetts; Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania, and Democrats, Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois; E. E. Cox, Georgia; Howard W. Smith, Virginia, and J. Bayard Clark, North Carolina.

"The evacuation claims bill has bipartisan support in both houses of Congress and its passage has been urged strongly by President Truman," Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, said. "Its passage will be an act of simple justice and will accomplish the final unfinished business of the mass evacuation situation."

Report Colorado Fisherman Drowned In South Platte

DENVER—Albert Takata, 42, of 827 Twenty-sixth St., Denver, was drowned in the South Platte river below Cheesman dam on July 13 while on a fishing trip.

Deputy Sheriff F. A. Petticrew of Jefferson county said Takata apparently slipped on a rock and fell into the swift stream but that no one had seen the accident.

The body was recovered some distance down stream from the spot where Takata had been fishing.

Mother of Four Nisei Veterans Killed in Wyoming Auto Crash

KEMMERER, Wyo.—The mother of four U. S. Army veterans was killed and three others, including two Nisei, were injured in a three-car automobile pileup about four miles south of Kemmerer on the Cumberland Flats road on July 15.

Mrs. Ura Shimizu, 49, Ogden, Utah, died instantly when she was thrown through the windshield of an automobile driven by her son, Mike.

Mike Shimizu, 28, and George Kishida, 26, a passenger in the Shimizu car, were hospitalized for lacerations and shock. Mrs. J. P. Friesen of Saskatchewan, Canada received severe knee injuries in the smashup.

Sheriff Earl Ellsworth reported that an automobile driven by Parnell Green, Ogden, stalled on the highway at the top of a rise. The Shimizu car smashed into the rear

of the Green vehicle, throwing Mrs. Shimizu through the windshield. The rear of the Shimizu car swung left into the opposite traffic lane and was struck by a car traveling in the opposite direction driven by J. P. Friesen, husband of the injured woman.

Mrs. Shimizu had left her home at 256 3rd St., Ogden, at 3 p. m. in company with her son and his friend for a fishing trip to Yellowstone national park.

She was born in 1898 at Hiroshima, Japan.

Survivors include her husband, Tom T. Shimizu, and four sons, Mike, Henry, William and George, all of whom are veterans of the U. S. army in World War II. All of the sons except George, who is now working in the U. S. civil service in Japan, are now residing in Ogden.

JACL Committee in Japan Discusses Assistance to Nisei

TOKYO, Japan — A program of assistance for Americans of Japanese ancestry stranded during the war in Japan who wish to return to American homes was discussed at an executive meeting of the JACL committee in Japan last week.

Stressing that all members of the JACL committee were Americans of Japanese ancestry whose citizenship has been certified, it was pointed out that the work of the JACL group in Japan would be

largely a liaison function between the United States consular authorities and the Japanese government.

It was declared that the JACL group already had been instrumental in obtaining clarification of the citizenship status of a number of American-born persons of Japanese ancestry who were stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war.

Ray Hashitani was elected temporary chairman of the JACL committee, succeeding George Toga-saki.

Real Estate Operator's Plan For Exclusion of Minorities Condemned by Civic Leaders

Harry Carskadon Proposes All-White Areas, Segregation of Non-Caucasian Residents As Future Pattern for San Francisco Peninsula

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—A real estate dealer's proposal to keep all minority racial groups out of the peninsula area met with condemnation and indignation from individuals in the bay and peninsula areas this week.

The proposal for a "white peninsula" was made by Harry B. Carskadon of Atherton, who July 11 told the South San Mateo county board of realtors that the peninsula was "not a proper place" for Negroes, Chinese and other racial minorities and urged exclusive "white occupancy" in the region.

The Rev. Floyd E. House, pastor of the First Baptist church and president of the Palo Alto Ministerial association, termed Carskadon's proposal "inherently wrong."

"Such a course is in direct violation of all the principles of democracy and the very ideals upon which this nation is founded," Rev. House said.

Mrs. Frank B. Duveneck, Los Altos resident and among the peninsula's most active advocates for racial democracy, called the Atherton realtor's stand "undemocratic."

His proposal, she said, would require "complete revision of the constitution."

"We have never had here a pattern of segregation like that of the deep south," Mrs. Duveneck said, "and I hope it never does happen here."

Emmit Dollarhyde, president of the Santa Clara county branch of the NAACP, stated in a letter to the Palo Alto Times that Carskadon's statements show first concern for property values rather than human values.

Negro and other minority war veterans who "risked their lives to protect our country from foreign fascism" deserve something better than a "native fascist racism," Dollarhyde said.

In Burlingame the Rev. John R. Wilkins of the Methodist church said: "We dare not follow the policy of a 'white peninsula.' Progress is always costly. Real democracy may cost something in the way of controlled and curtailed real estate values. Yet if it is done cooperatively and out of consideration for all concerned, there will be justice for all."

Others criticizing Carskadon's stand were the Rev. John R. Wilkins, pastor of the First Methodist church of Burlingame; Don Brown, Redwood City high school teacher and president of the Council for Civic Unity; John F. Allen, AVC, Burlingame; Ralph Lee, president, San Mateo NAACP; Selah Chamberlain, Jr., campaign manager for the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity; and the Palo Alto Times.

In a special editorial on July 12 the Times said that, except for the single virtue of candor, Carskadon's proposal is "thoroughly vicious."

The real estate dealer's suggestion was termed inhumane, un-American and economically unsound by the Times, which said: "It is un-American, for it denies that equality of opportunity which is a basic ideal of this country and which Americans have been striving for more than 150 years to achieve. It recognizes and increases racial discrimination, class prejudice and special privilege."

"It concedes the right of a superior race and privileged class to ignore the rights of minority groups. If the peninsula can bar these people completely, so can the rest of California. So can the rest of the states."

Don Brown declared that "fortunately" in his community there is a "gratifyingly large number of persons who don't care to secede from the union; who believe in the Constitution of the United States as a sacred and wise document and not an obscene jest; who do not want their children subjected to the disease of racial and religious

prejudice, and who know that segregation means slums that are running sores of disease and delinquency."

Allen, representing the Burlingame AVC, said that "there will be no more brown ghettos in America. There will be no exclusions from San Mateo county."

Chamberlain, a peninsula resident, termed Carskadon's statements "un-American," and said that they tended to sanction racial violence.

Carskadon's proposal is in conflict with "fundamental American principles, particularly the traditional American sense of fair play," Chamberlain said. He added that such statements "tend to give sanction to such acts as the Redwood City arson incident last December."

He referred to the burning of the newly-built home of John J. Walker, Negro war veteran, after he had received threats to move out of his home. The veteran's wife interviewed after Carskadon's statements were made public, stated that his proposal "made no difference" and that she and her husband would rebuild their home as planned and upon the same site.

Carskadon made his proposal for a "white peninsula" after Mrs. Elizabeth Eisenberg, executive secretary of the Redwood City Council for Civic Unity, spoke to the Central San Mateo county board of realtors July 10 on "Housing for Minority Groups."

Mrs. Eisenberg asked for the cooperation of real estate dealers in providing more land for Negroes in unrestricted areas. She declared that under such a plan the council would cooperate by surveying the neighborhoods in advance to see if potential friction existed and could be avoided.

Mrs. Eisenberg also offered to refer prospective minority buyers to the board members.

Carskadon declared that Negroes and other minority group members should have a "community of their own."

Asked where he would have such persons live, he said: "That is a problem. It should be in an area where there is reasonably priced land . . . The peninsula doesn't have any cheap land."

Carskadon said he would approve having Negroes who work on the peninsula commute to jobs in that area.

Leo Clements, Redwood City real estate man, said that several members of the realty board felt the only way to handle the minority problem was to set aside acreage and subdivide it for minority groups with schools, business districts, etc.

Carskadon said that the board would vote on the proposal made by Mrs. Eisenberg at the next meeting. He predicted it would vote "100 per cent" against her stand.

Mrs. Eisenberg meanwhile said that if cooperation with the real estate firms could not be worked out, the council might set itself up as a voluntary free clearing house for listings of property available to minorities. She said the council has already had property offers and had referred them to minority group members in need of housing.

Seek Commissioner To Head Canadian Claims Survey

OTTAWA, Canada — Arrangements now are being made to secure a commissioner to head a special commission which will investigate the property losses of Japanese Canadians resulting from the mass evacuation in 1942.

Secretary of State Colin Gibson made the statement in answer to a query in Commons by Angus MacInnis, CCF, Vancouver East, regarding the progress made on the recent recommendation of the House public accounts committee for investigation of evacuation losses.

Nine Vie for Miss Bussei Crown



One of these nine girls, contestants for the title of Miss Bussei of Central California, will reign over the forthcoming carnival of the Central California YBA in Fresno. The girls are: (left to right) seated, Mariko Tatami, Madera;

Kikue Ikuma, Clovis; Mary Teramoto, Fowler; Mitzie Yamamoto, Dinuba; Sumiko Nakagawa, Reedley. Standing, Fusako Yamamoto, Selma; Mary Yamamoto, Sanger; Betty Harada, Fresno; and Michiko Mizutani, Kingsburg.

Japanese Canadians Invite Mike Masaoka To National Meet

TORONTO, Ont.—An invitation to Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, to address the forthcoming national conference of Japanese Canadian organizations in Toronto was extended this week by R. Obata, educational director of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

The conference which is being called for the purpose of organizing a national Japanese Canadian organization will be held on August 30 and 31 and Sept. 1.

Illinois Firm Freezes Supply Of Soy Sauce

Unable to Account For Presence of Arsenic in Product

DECATUR, Ill.—The A. E. Staley company said on July 12 it had ordered all U. S. stocks of soy sauce frozen after chemical investigation had shown presence of arsenic in one shipment to the west coast.

The investigation was initiated after health authorities in Los Angeles had stated that a number of persons had been taken ill after using the sauce.

The Staley company said, "The amount of arsenic found in the one important shipment was not great enough to cause death or even sickness when used in normal quantities, but we intend to find out just how it happened to be in the one shipment."

Three Colorado Nisei Volunteer For Army Service

DENVER—Three Colorado Nisei have volunteered for the Monterey, Calif., Army Language school and service with the U. S. occupational forces in Japan, First Lieut. Yeiji Kono, special recruiting officer assigned to the Colorado Recruiting station in Denver, announced this week.

They are Takeshi Tani, 19, of 2156 Larimer st.; who was the first to sign up for military service; Tom Nakano, 27, of Grand Junction, Colo., and George Tajiri, 23, of Greeley, Colo. They are en route to Fort Ord, Calif., for basic training.

Lt. Kono returned Wednesday, July 9, to Monterey Presidio, after being stationed in Denver for three weeks. He expects to leave early next month for services in Japan. Sgt. Hamamura will remain in Denver until July 25.

War Department Aide Denies Rumor of Possible Seizure Of Assets of Japan Nationals

WASHINGTON—Rumors that the War department was considering the confiscation of assets of Japanese nationals in the United States for purposes of reparations were branded untrue this week by Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen in a letter received by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Resulting from an inquiry made by the Washington ADC office the War Department letter was made public this morning.

Petersen declared that "neither the War department, nor any other agency of the government, to our knowledge, has proposed that the assets of persons of Japanese ancestry, resident in the United States, are to be confiscated for reparation or for the purpose of indemnifying for losses sustained by American citizens or American troops as a result of our war with Japan."

In commenting on the war department letter, Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, issued the following statement:

"Quite a number of rumors have reached this office in the form of letters to the effect that the War department was considering confiscating the assets of Japanese nationals in the United States for purposes of reparations."

"We have checked with the Assistant Secretary of War and have discovered the whole thing to be unfounded."

Tatsuno Child Dies During Minor Tonsil Operation

SAN FRANCISCO — Sheldon Tatsuno, 7-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave M. Tatsuno, died suddenly on July 10 while undergoing a minor tonsil operation.

He is survived by his parents, younger brother, Rodney, and a sister, Arlene.

Nisei Girl Leaves for World Christian Conference in Norway

NEW YORK — Frances Maeda, formerly of Portland, Ore., left New York this week by plane for Oslo, Norway, where she will attend the World Conference of Christian Youth.

Since last September, Miss Maeda has been the administrative secretary to the U. S. planning committee for the world conference.

Following adjournment of the conference on August 1, Miss Maeda will tour England before returning to the United States.

She recently accepted an invitation to become a member of the New York City staff of the World Council of Churches and will take

the post on Sept. 1.

Miss Maeda is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maeda of 4054 N. Vancouver ave., Portland, Ore. She was one of Oregon's 19 delegates to the first World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam, 1939. She was active in Portland councils and was a member of the staff of the Girl Reserve department of the YWCA.

Following the evacuation, she was active at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho before leaving for Boston in Oct., 1942, to work for the Congregational national headquarters.

May we express our appreciation for your sympathy in the loss of our son, Sheldon.

DAVE, ALICE TATSUNO and Family

War-Stranded Nisei Return on Army Ship

5 Nisei Arrive in San Francisco on General Gordon

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifty-five war-stranded Nisei returned to the United States on July 14 on the General Gordon which arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama. The majority of the returnees were of minor age during the war and their American citizenship was certified after investigations by United States authorities in Japan. Most of the returning Nisei said they were on visits to Japan, parents or were attending school at the time of the outbreak of war. Those aboard the General Gordon and their destinations in the United States were announced as follows:

CALIFORNIA

Mitsuko Iris Kawashima, 16, Old Hiroshi Iwamasa, 19, San Francisco; Yayeko Momono, 24, and Grace Taiko Ebina, 22, Berkeley; Nancy Yasuda, 19, Berkeley; Kikuko, 27, and Yukio Fujita, San Mateo; Fujiko Evelyn Yamamoto, Sacramento; Isamu Tabuchi, Lodi; Toyoko Nishimoto, 18, Reno; Emiko, 19, and Henry Natara, 17, O'Brien. Toru Sugiyama, 18, Watsonville; Yoshi Ito, 24, Guadalupe; Tatsui, 20, Emiko, 19, and Kumiko Sasaki, 16, and Setsuko Fukunaga, 15, Riverside; Paul Junji, 17, Emy Mariyama, 25, Pasadena; Mich Kato, 22, Rosemead; Shigeko Murakami, 29, Santa Ana. Masaru Myose, 17, Henry S. Suga, 19, Takashi, 16, Reiko, 19, Mary Rikimaru, 22, Tetsu, 15, Nobuyuki Hadeishi, 10, Isamu Suga, 1, Kenji Yamaguma, 19, Kazuko Mizushima, 48, and Taro Narumi, 25, Los Angeles.

NEVADA

My Hattori, 23, Yerrington.

WASHINGTON

Kukio, 17, and Jiro Nakamura, Yoshiko Marianne, 18, and Jack Teyoshi Tanabe, 32, Seattle; Teru Ueda, Spokane.

UTAH

Shorton Kiyooki Kanzaki, 17, Ogden.

COLORADO

Mrs. Tomoye Amy Tsumura, 38, Kuniaki, 8, and Junko Tsumura, 6, Denver.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Toshiko Oyama, 35, Shigeko Bobby, 11, and Tomiko Joana, 8, Fred Hiroshi Tanaka, 18, Miyue Teshirogi, 24, Kumiko Kato, 17, Lillian Hanaye Watanabe, and Kazuichi Okigawa, 22, Chicago.

TEXAS

Toshiko Sakoda, 25, Los Indos.

KANSAS

Maymie A. Morooka, 26, Sylvan.

OHIO

Mitsu Kato, 26, Cincinnati.

NEW YORK

Yuko Arakawa, 26, New York.

Kansas Valley Nisei Plan Rites

for Pfc. Yunoki

ORDWAY, Colo. — Persons of Japanese ancestry in the Arkansas valley are planning a memorial service for Pfc. Shoji Yunoki who was killed in action while a member of

Nisei Leave for Europe Meet



Two Hawaii Nisei, Elizabeth Fujimoto (left) and Grace Ginoza were among the 288 delegates who left from New York on July 1 on the Marine Jumper to attend the World Conference of Christian Youth which will be held from July 22 to Aug. 1 in Oslo, Norway. The two girls will represent the Honolulu Council of Churches and will be among 1,200 Christian youth from many nations who will attend the conference—Photo by Toge Fujihira.

JACL, ADC Programs Will Be Discussed at Staff Conference

Fresno Officials Place Quarantine On Soy Bean Sauce

FRESNO, Calif.—A quarantine on all soy sauce on Fresno County retail counters was ordered on July 11 by Dr. W. F. Stein, Fresno city and county health officer.

His action followed reports from San Jose, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Ontario, Ore., that 86 persons in those cities are suffering from illness after eating arsenic-laden quantities of the product, manufactured in Decatur, Ill.

Dr. Stein banned the sale of soy sauce in the city of Fresno or in the county until a thorough investigation can be made by city and county health departments. He said immediate assistance of City Sanitarians George Cox and Frang Thompson and County Sanitarians George Chance and Joseph Reich will be enlisted.

No illnesses were reported among Japanese Americans in the Fresno area from arsenic poisoning but city officials declared that every precaution would be taken.

the 442nd Combat Team.

Pfc. Yunoki is the only Nisei from the Arkansas valley to be killed in the war.

Decentralization of National Organization Will Be Considered

The Japanese American Citizens League will hold a special meeting of national staff members in Salt Lake City August 13 to 17, according to Masao Satow, acting national secretary.

The agenda will include a review of the work of the ADC in Washington, a discussion of ADC and JACL relationships and planning for the 1948 national biennial convention in Salt Lake City.

Staff members will also discuss ways to decentralize the national organization.

All recommendations made at the meeting will be subject to review and approval by the national board, according to Hito Okada, national president.

The JACL today is represented by 51 chapters in seventeen states and the District of Columbia, Okada said, with supporting groups in practically every state and Hawaii.

"It is important that we review carefully our work to date as well as our responsibility to our active members and staunch supporters," he said.

Expected at the meeting are Mike Masaoka, ADC director; Yurino Starr, eastern regional representative; Tats Kushida, midwest representative; Roy Takeno, Tri-state representative; Joe Masaoka, northern California; Eiji Tanabe, southern California; and Scotty Tsuchiya, national staff representative.

Staff members from national headquarters will be Masao Satow, Mas Horiuchi, national office secretary, and Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen.

Hito Okada and Sabura Kido, legal counsel, will also be present.

Shigeki Ushio, national convention chairman, and Kay Terashima, national treasurer, will attend some of the sessions.

Language School Donates Sum for JACL Activities

LOS ANGELES—A donation of \$500 was given to aid in activities of the Japanese American Citizens League from the treasury of the former Hawthorne Japanese language school through Mr. K. Tobinaga, according to the Los Angeles regional office of the JACL.

The sum was to be distributed as follows: \$180 for the JACL, \$160 for the ADC and \$160 for the Legal Defense Fund.

Source of Arsenic Poison Remains Mystery as Stocks Quarantined By Authorities

More Than 120 Persons Reported Stricken From Contaminated Sauce During Past Weeks In California, Utah and Eastern Oregon

The epidemic of soya sauce poisoning in California, Utah and eastern Oregon abated this week after more than 120 cases had been reported. Municipal, state and federal health officials continued a quarantine on the sales of soya sauce in many localities.

Cases of arsenic poisoning from contaminated soya sauce were reported in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Clearfield and other Utah localities, in Ontario, Ore., and in San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento and other northern California communities.

The mystery of how the arsenic poison got into the soya sauce remained unsolved this week, although a number of theories were advanced.

The Staley Co., which manufactured and shipped the soya sauce which has been quarantined, was unable to explain the presence of arsenic in the shipment. It was suggested that the poison may have been introduced into the soya sauce by someone with criminal intent but this possibility was scouted.

"The company is cooperating with the health authorities in every way possible to locate the source of the difficulty," a spokesman for the Staley firm said. "In addition to checks being made in the Decatur laboratory, Staley's has retained a reliable consulting laboratory in Los Angeles to make a thorough study of the matter."

The Staley Co. said that no material containing arsenic is used in the manufacture of soya sauce and that no arsenic is used against pests at the Staley Co., and that it knows of no use of arsenic in the fields.

The 25 persons in the Coyote district near San Jose who were stricken last week with arsenic poisoning also were recovering this week.

With the exception of Mrs. Laura Bittman and her daughter, Barbara, of San Francisco, all of the more than 100 cases of illness reported involved persons of Japanese ancestry.

Investigations by city, state and federal inspectors traced the contaminated sauce to a shipment which left the Staley Co. in Decatur, Ill. on May 8 and was received on the west coast on or about May 12.

Because of the fact that some shipments of soya sauce have been sent recently in food packages mailed overseas, it was reported that military officials in Japan were apprised of the situation in order that precautions could be taken.

In Fresno where no cases have been reported city officials ordered a quarantine on soya sauce as a precautionary measure.

The poisoned sauce has been traced by the California Public Health department to a single large shipment from A. E. Staley company, Decatur, Ill., to an unnamed firm in Los Angeles.

It also was reported that shipments of the sauce also were sent by the Staley firm at the same time to Salt Lake City and Garland, Utah.

The soya sauce manufactured by the Staley firm is rebottled by several Japanese American jobbers and sold under private brand names.

According to Milton P. Duffy, an official of the State Bureau of

Food and Drug Inspection in San Francisco, the sauce was taken from large drums and bottled under at least two names:

Hanamurasaki brand, bottled by the Soya Bean Products company, Los Angeles.

Yamaman brand, distributed by the Coast Mercantile company, 883 McAllister street, San Francisco.

Reports of poisoning resulted in the alerting of state and federal inspectors in California and Utah last week.

In Salt Lake City, radio stations broadcast a warning to Utah residents to take precautions in the use of the soya sauce.

Fifty health inspectors were sent out on a search for tainted soya sauce in San Francisco as cases of arsenic poisoning were reported in the city. Stocks of the sauce were frozen in the city's 3000 groceries by order of the Health department.

All supplies of the sauce were reported frozen in San Jose by City Health Officer Dr. Dwight M. Bissell. He reported that his inspectors found 519 gallons of the sauce in Japanese and Chinese stores and restaurants. The sauce came from the San Francisco office of the Staley company.

At least twenty persons were treated in Salt Lake City and other Utah communities for arsenic poisoning, according to Dr. Welby W. Bigelow, acting state health commissioner. He said that four of these persons were in a serious condition.

It was believed that a number of other persons had been stricken with arsenic poisoning but had not sought medical treatment. Utah health forces were alerted by Franklin Clark, inspector for the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Bureau, who said that his department had accounted for "nearly all" of the 500 gallons of soya sauce which arrived in Utah from the Staley company recently.

In Los Angeles City Health department workers seized 5,000 gallons of soya sauce, while State Health inspectors seized several thousand more gallons throughout the state and Federal inspectors took up supplies in Compton and Vernon.

F. Leslie Hart, Federal chemist, reported finding between six and 10 grains of arsenic to the pound in samples taken from 12 drums of the sauce seized in Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles city laboratory technicians under Dr. George M. Uhl, city health officer, found arsenic in samples from 11 containers, with the concentration in a number of them around 2.3 grains to the pound. Dr. Uhl gave the lethal dose as 2.7 grains.

None of the 40 persons who were stricken on the night of July 10 in Los Angeles were reported in a critical condition. Few new cases have been reported since that time.

Japanese Language Specialists Will Train 25 CIC Officers

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, Calif.—Under the direct supervision of veteran instructors of Japanese ancestry, the inception of a one-year course in the Japanese language for a group of 25 Caucasian counter-intelligence officers was announced this week by Paul T. Tekawa, technical director of academic training at the Military Intelligence Service Language school here.

The men taking the course were selected for attendance at MISLS after a short screening course given them upon completion of the regular counter-intelligence course at the Hollabird Signal depot in Maryland.

The course is under the direct supervision of Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, coordinator of speech and conversation; Yutaka Munakata, coordinator of reading and translation, and Kurao Tsuchiya, coordinator of

Kanji.

The three men, all veteran instructors at the language school, have said that they welcome the opportunity to utilize their own teaching methods in the instruction of these men who have had no previous contact with the Japanese language.

Mr. Tekawa declared that at the end of the intensive twelve-month course, the officers, most of whom are possessed of high scholastic aptitude, will be speaking, reading and writing Japanese with ease and will be well qualified for the performance of intelligence duties in connection with the occupation of Japan.

It was also indicated that a large number of Japanese American soldiers, trained at the language school, are now engaged in counter-intelligence duties in connection with the occupation of Japan.

American Nisei Jockey Races at British Columbia Track

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Joe Kobuki, an American Nisei jockey who raced at Tanforan, Agua Caliente and other west coast tracks, is the first person of Japanese ancestry to reside at Hastings Park where it was a wartime assembly center for British Columbia evacuees in 1942.

Hastings Park, however, is no longer an assembly center and is fulfilling its pre-war function as a racing plant and Joe Kobuki is there to ride the horses, with the permission of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Although Canadians of Japanese ancestry are not yet permitted to ride in the Vancouver area, Joe Kobuki received permission from authorities to ride in British Columbia.

The Nisei, who rode his first race, Fancy Doug, in his first year at Caliente some years ago, is

28 years of age and a native of Seattle. Fancy Doug was trained by George Cummings and it was Cummings who brought Kobuki to Hastings Park recently.

According to Ken McConnell in the Vancouver Daily Province, Trainer Cummings "tossed a bombshell" into racing headquarters at Lansdowne when he arrived and announced that he had a "Japanese jockey."

Cummings was told to get in touch with the Mounted Police. He applied and permission was granted.

"Wait till he rides at Hastings Park," Cummings said. "Those half-mile tracks are Kobuki's meat."

Joe Kobuki is holed up in a little old stall at Hastings Park.

"The horses don't seem to mind who or what I am," Joe told McConnell.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Job for Congress

One test of this country's willingness to practice as well as preach democracy is its attitude toward legislation that would prevent or reduce discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, religion or national origin. Such legislation—a bill to create a permanent federal fair employment practices commission—has once more been introduced in Congress.

The effort to prevent or reduce discrimination in employment by federal law began while the wartime federal Fair Employment Practices Committee was still in existence. The wartime FEPC, it will be recalled, was created by executive order of the president in 1943, in the "firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its border." This temporary war agency was concerned with discrimination in war industries. Crippled by lack of funds after the war ended, it reported a year ago that discrimination against Negro, Mexican American and Jewish workers, including veterans, had been renewed as war plants reconverted to peacetime production. The agency went out of existence on June 20, 1946.

By that time bills to establish a permanent FEPC had been lost in the 78th and 79th Congresses, largely through southern opposition.

The bill in the present Congress is the Ives-Fulton bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Ives (New York) and in the House by Representative Fulton (Pennsylvania) last March. It is supported by members of both political parties as well as by many national organizations—religious, educational, professional, labor, veteran.

Based on the principle of the successful New York state law, the Ives-Fulton bill declares that employment without discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is "a civil right of all the people of the United States." The bill, however, does not apply to "all the people." It would forbid discrimination in the hiring, firing and conditions of employment by employers of fifty or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce. It would forbid a labor union from discriminating against any individual member or from limiting its membership in a way to lessen his employment opportunities, when such union has fifty or more members working for employers who are subject to the act. It would not apply to state and municipal agencies, but would apply to federal agencies. It would not apply to non-profit religious, fraternal, charitable, social and educational organizations other than labor organizations.

The bill would set up a national commission, to be appointed by the president and confined by the Senate, which would administer the law and help secure its enforcement. This commission would make a careful and thorough investigation of any charge of discrimination against an employer or a union. If the commission believed that the charge had merit, it would try to adjust the difficulty by informal methods. In this connection, it would be empowered to set up state, local and regional advisory and conciliation councils. If informal methods failed, the commission could petition a federal court to compel obedience to its orders.

One of the objections made to federal legislation in this field is that the states can handle the problem of discrimination in employment themselves. While bills proposing the elimination of discrimination have been introduced in many states, only New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and, recently, Connecticut have passed effective laws. According to

Senator Chavez of New Mexico, one of the supporters of the Ives-Fulton bill, federal action is needed to protect states that have such legislation against unfair competition in states that do not have such legislation. Federal action is also needed because most large employers and trade unions have plants or locals scattered throughout the country. Finally, says Senator Chavez, federal employees can be protected only by federal laws.

The fundamental argument for passage of the bill is in its declaration of policy, which states: "The practice of discrimination in employment against properly qualified persons . . . is contrary to the American principle of liberty and equality of opportunity, is incompatible with the Constitution, forces large segments of our people to substandards of living . . ."

The Ives-Fulton bill was offered as a compromise measure, in that it modifies some provisions of earlier bills on the same subject. It was referred to committee. When it comes before the House and the Senate for action, it is to be hoped that democratic principles and the American spirit of fair play will prevail.—Common Council for American Unity.

Issei Naturalization

Approximately 10,000 resident Japanese aliens, parents of the 5,000 Nisei who received the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat in World War II, are a step nearer to American citizenship as a result of unanimous passage last week by the House of Representatives of a bill to extend naturalization rights to any person, regardless of race "who is a permanent resident of the United States and who was the natural parent of a member of the armed services of the United States who died or was wounded while in the armed services during World War II."

The bill (H.R. 3555) originally provided only for the naturalization of Gold Star parents and was regarded as token legislation, since it would have touched, in effect, only the parents of the more than 600 Japanese Americans who were killed or died of wounds in the European and Pacific war theaters. An amendment to include parents of wounded servicemen was suggested by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington. Such an amendment was proposed on the floor during consideration of the bill by Congressman Walter of Pennsylvania who is a veteran of both World Wars. The amendment and the bill were passed by unanimous vote on the consent calendar and now goes to the Senate where it is hoped that it will be amended to include all legal residents of the United States who are parents of men who saw honorable service in the United States army during the war.

JACL's Future

The organization of the present JACL with strong national headquarters and regional offices is a direct result of the war. Prior to 1941 the chapters were the organization, and to all intents and purposes they were independent and autonomous.

But the war broke up almost all of the chapters, which were in the main located on the west coast. This, in addition to strong wartime prejudices and anti-Nisei acts led, late in 1941, to the establishing of a national JACL office. In 1942 the pattern for the present setup was laid down, with national headquarters in Salt Lake City and regional offices in major Nisei population areas.

This centralization of power and responsibility made it possible for the JACL to function with speed and efficiency in all the many emergency matters that arose during the war.

But it was never the intention of national JACL leaders to retain that power or responsibility, once the need for it had passed. Today the ADC has taken over many of the primary Japanese American problems. But, just as important, there are today 5200 members in 51 chapters from coast to coast. There are, additionally, approximately 5000 supporting members.

The time has come, in the words of Hito Okada, national president, to "return the JACL to the people."

One of the subjects to be discussed at the August staff meeting of the JACL will be decentralization of the organization. It is hoped that plans will be made whereby more responsibility will be undertaken by local chapters and district councils. It is also planned that eventually all the regional offices be supported by JACL members in the areas served by the offices.

Nisei USA

Housing For Minorities

In a front-page editorial on July 12 the Palo Alto, Calif., Times declared that the suggestion of a real estate dealer that the San Francisco Peninsula area be restricted to white residents is "politically and ideologically suicidal."

At a meeting of the San Mateo County Real Estate Board on July 10 Harry Carskadon of the real estate firm of Fox & Carskadon, which maintains offices in San Mateo, Burlingame and Redwood City, had proposed that all Peninsula property be restricted to persons of the white race, thus excluding "Negroes, Chinese and persons of other minority races."

The suggestion, which Mr. Carskadon maintains represents the views of "100 per cent" of the members of the San Mateo Real Estate Board, drew immediate reactions from many Peninsula residents. These comments ranged from that of Walter R. Vidler, president of the Palo Alto Real Estate Board, who did not completely oppose Carskadon's proposal but deplored it as "extreme," to that of the Palo Alto Times which forcefully condemned it as "un-American."

"It recognizes and increases racial discrimination, class prejudice, and special privilege," the Palo Alto paper said. "It concedes the right of a superior race and privileged class to ignore the rights of minority groups. If the Peninsula can bar these people completely, so can the rest of California. So can the rest of the states."

This question of race restrictions in housing is one which mocks the integrity of an American society founded on democratic principles.

It is a burning subject which is being discussed in such current American novels as Sinclair Lewis' "Kingsblood Royal," Laura Z. Hobson's "Gentleman's Agreement," Millen Brand's "Albert Sears," and Arthur Miller's "Focus."

It affects the Nisei because every restrictive covenant drawn up to limit occupancy of homes to "Caucasians" bars Nisei tenants, although the original covenant may have been intended to exclude only Negroes or Chinese or American Indians or Polynesians.

Today such restrictive covenants are invoked as a matter of routine policy by real estate groups in all parts of the country. The same real estate lobby which recently succeeded in jamming through Congress the bill to authorize 15 per cent increases in rents also is campaigning against civil rights legislation which will bar such frankly discriminatory practices as that of the restrictive covenant.

In Salt Lake City, as in other western urban areas, members of the real estate board, upon threat of expulsion, are barred from selling or leasing homes to Japanese Americans and members of other non-Caucasian minorities in certain specified areas. This policy was adopted shortly after the arrival of the evacuees at a meeting at which opposition to such racialism was expressed by some members of the board. As a result of this meeting the city was unofficially "zoned." Virtually all new housing is restricted to occupancy by Caucasian families.

In New York state last week the spokesman for the real estate interests called for the repeal of state laws which bar discrimination on the basis of race or religion in state and municipal housing projects. The spokesman contended that this policy of non-discrimination tended to depress property values.

Sales of property to non-Caucasians depresses property values only in instances where property owners maintain an un-American undemocratic attitude of race superiority and consider the occupancy of a home by a non-Caucasian as a blight upon a residential area. Actually, sales of homes to non-Caucasians often raise property values in that minority group Americans, competing for available housing in a restricted market, too often are charged exorbitant prices.

The practice of restricted cove-

nants is general throughout the nation, in that such activity has become routine on the part of many real estate dealers. Minneapolis is the only community to take an official stand against such restrictions. Under the leadership of Mayor Hubert Humphrey, the Minneapolis City Council has condemned restrictive covenants and has announced that the city will not approve any projects from which residents are excluded on the basis of race, color or religion.

The Minneapolis action followed the case of Jon Matsuo, a Nisei veteran who was informed last year that his right to purchase a home in a veterans housing project was restricted because of a restrictive covenant drawn up by a real estate firm and limiting occupancy to Caucasians. The Matsuo story was dramatized last week in a program over WCCO, the CBS outlet in the Twin Cities.

Jon Matsuo is not the only Nisei nor the only war veteran to find that his right to a house to live in was denied because of race restrictions. Other cases have been reported in Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Los Angeles and in other western cities. During the past year property owner groups have filed court action to prevent occupancy of homes in California by war veterans of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, American Indian and Negro descent. Unless the courts one day rule that such restrictions are contrary to public policy, minority group Americans will be consigned to a segregated ghetto existence. The city council of South Pasadena, Calif., has proposed that the entire city be covenanted. Non-Caucasians will be permitted to work in South Pasadena but not to live there. Similarly, Harry Carskadon proposed to San Mateo County real estate operators that minority group Americans should be segregated in "communities of their own."

The suggestion was elaborated further last week by Leo Clements, Redwood City real estate man and secretary of the Central San Mateo County Board of Realtors, who said that "several members of the realty board" felt that the only way to settle the problem of minority group Americans was to set aside acreage and subdivide it for minority groups with schools, business districts, etc. Mr. Clements suggestion is one which demands the complete segregation of all non-Caucasians in American society. He foresees separate schools, recreational facilities, restaurants and businesses for minority group Americans.

It is apparent that the Peninsula real estate men who are involved in this attempted segregation of non-Caucasians are blinded by the high profits of the inflationary spiral and the stability of property values that they have completely abandoned any pretense of democratic thought or action. They probably would be indignant if they were compared to public print to Adolf Hitler and to Rankin and Bilbo.

Mr. Carskadon told the real estate board last week that he thought that property values and real estate prices in the Peninsula area were "too high" for members of minority groups. He might be reminded that the price of Peninsula real estate, and of real estate generally, is "too high" for the great majority of Caucasian Americans.

Mr. Carskadon's point of view is representative of that of a species of grubby, money-mad businessmen but it is not representative of the American people as a whole. The Carskadons are typical of those west coast businessmen who organized to resist the return of the Japanese American evacuees and who found later that their narrow bigotry did not represent the views of the whole people.

There are many Americans who subscribe to the Carskadon view and all of them do not live in the deep south nor on the San Francisco Peninsula. But for every bigot there are other Americans who will stand up to be counted in favor of the forthright application of democratic principles. And it is this knowledge which sustains the Nisei and other minority group Americans.

Answer to Bayard Rustin: There Will Be Need for JACL, Similar Groups as Long as Special Problems Remain

By SABURO KIDO

Bayard Rustin, author, lecturer and member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation's national racial and industrial section, recently made an interesting point in his statement that the progress of a minority group could be gauged by its active interests in other minorities. This interest, he said, was almost totally lacking in the case of Nisei.

No one can dispute his general premise that the Nisei "will come of age until they show as much interest in the problems of other minorities as they now show in their own."

However, he is misinformed in his statement that the JACL is concentrating wholly on problems immediate to the Japanese. The JACL has expanded its scope of activity to include the problems of others, within the limitations of personnel and finance. At the same time, it must be remembered that all of the minority group organizations concentrate upon problems of immediate concern to themselves and seldom go outside of their field.

There must be and is a reason for this: so long as there are special problems pertaining to minority groups, those who are directly affected must take the initiative.

We have participated in many discussions on minority problems. We have found that the problems of 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry become insignificant compared to the multitude of discriminations and persecutions suffered by the Negroes, who number over 13 million. Thus the special problems of the Nisei are given casual attention. It is only natural that the best effort be given the largest problem.

We experienced this situation during the November general election in California. There was Proposition 11 pertaining to the Fair Employment Practice Commission, Proposition 15 to incorporate the Alien Land Law amendments into the state constitution. To persons of Japanese ancestry, Proposition 15 was of greater immediate importance since it involved the civil rights of a large number. The emphasis was placed on Proposition 11 and the JACL had to take initiative on Proposition 15. Thousands of dollars were raised for the FEPC campaign. However, as the Alien Land Law proposition was concerned, the funds to be raised among persons of Japanese descent.

When the subject matter is controversial, a minority group organization considers the effects upon its membership first and then its policy. This is true with special interest groups. The general welfare of its groups is its primary concern. And branching into other groups becomes positive after it feels a certain sense of security.

Another factor is that heretofore the participation and support of the Nisei groups was not always considered an asset. Even if wanted to help, it was deemed probable that an unpopular group in the background or have connection at all. The situation has changed today. It remains to be seen.

The ideals propounded by Mr. Rustin may one day be realized. However, Japanese Americans must be the main supporters of movements to improve their status as well as of their parents. During the time, we were expected to remain in the background. Our role was the fighting for us. Today, however, we are expected to lead the leadership ourselves. The time to which we are willing to sacrifice is considered to be a gauge of our interest in our problems.

A special interest group is not a bloc. The NAACP includes persons of various nationality backgrounds. In the same manner, the JACL has welcomed the membership of all persons. As long as racial discriminations are directed at particular groups, organizations as the JACL remain a necessity.

The progress of various bills before Congress pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry has been slow because the Anti-Discrimination Committee has been functioning in Washington, D. C. The Fair Employment Practice Commission bill, the evacuation claims bill, and many others pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry are receiving the special attention of the ADC. That is one of the principal reasons why we have been slow in action on them.

We hope the day will come when there will be no necessity for special organizations. Until that

day arrives, organizations such as the JACL have a role to play. Their primary function will be to watch after the interests and welfare of their own group. Through such educational and information services, other friendly groups can be posted as to developments. All the forces can be marshalled whenever necessary.

These comments are not intended to discourage participation in other organizations and groups. Many Nisei are members of the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Common Council for American Unity, Councils for Civic Unity, National Lawyers Guild and other organizations. The JACL is also keeping in close contact with them. At the same time, we cannot over-emphasize the importance of the role of the JACL and the ADC in applying themselves to the problems of persons of Japanese ancestry.

PC SPORTS

The Nisei have yet to develop a top-ranking tennis player to rank with Jiro Satoh, Ryosuke Nunoi and other Japanese stars who have competed at Wimbledon and Forest Hills. Satoh, shortly before his tragic suicide in 1934 when he jumped off a ship in the Malacca straits near Singapore, was ranked third in the international ratings behind England's Fred Perry who is now an American citizen. It is said that Satoh, a quiet, methodical player, was in love with a girl in Japan and wanted to give up international tennis competition and to marry. However, he was ordered by Japan's tennis moguls to leave on another year's tour of European and American courts. On a hot, summer night, while his Europe-bound ship was coursing through the Malacca straits, Satoh slipped off the ship into the tropic sea.

A number of Nisei have played college tennis but none have survived past the early rounds of the major tournaments. This year Hawaii's young James Kawaoka is on the mainland and recently was entered in the National Clay Courts in Salt Lake City and in the Rocky Mountain tourney in Denver.

The cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games which had been scheduled for Tokyo deprived swimming fans of a running duel between Hawaii's Nisei stars of Coach Soichi Sakamoto's Alexander House, Maui team who learned to swim in the irrigation ditches of Hawaii and T. Amano and other top-ranking Japanese swimmers. Had the U. S. organized an Olympic swimming team in 1940, it probably would have included such Hawaii Nisei stars as Kiyoshi Nakama, Bunmei Nakama and Takashi Hirose. The Japan Olympic team with Masanori Yusa, Detsuo Hamuro and others, dominated the swimming events at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin but it may have been another story in 1940. . . . Soichi Sakamoto, now head swimming coach at the University of Hawaii, is developing a new group of Hawaiian swimmers, including many Nisei, for the 1948 Olympics but it is to be seen whether any of them will be seen whether any of them will match the stars of 1940. Hirose, a star of the Ohio State university team last year with Bill Smith, may try out for the 1948 team along with Charley Oda, Herb Kobayashi and others from Hawaii.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

A Lobby for Justice, Fair Play

Anyone daring to suggest back in 1941 that the JACL soon would have a lobby in Washington would have been a candidate to have his head examined. Washington, in those days, was a vague and distant place peopled by officials who, so far as most Nisei were concerned, operated in a complete vacuum.

The Nisei were aware of national affairs, of course, and of their Destiny. The latter had been drummed into them. They held their conventions and talked about their Problems. The talking was done by a few zealots who became very heated, and the others listened and went away either vaguely disturbed (which was good), or so thoroughly disturbed that they proceeded to forget completely all that they heard.

The JACL held conventions, too, and touched on national affairs in the form of nobly-phrased resolutions, some of which sounded as if they had been plagiarized from the best flag-waving resolutions of the American Legion.

And copies of these resolutions were ordered sent, by popular acclamation of a room-full of hot and tired delegates, to the president and the governor and the senators and the congressmen and the mayor and almost anybody else in authority.

They might as well have been sent to the dog-catcher and the streetcleaner and the chief of senate pages too for all the good it did, because every convention was passing resolutions and forwarding them to men of authority. It didn't mean anything, really.

All that goodwill and prestige and influence was swept away in the hysteria that followed a certain nasty incident that took place on a certain Dec. 7. Then look what happened.

The Nisei are doing it the right way now. They have a fireball named Mike Masaoka in Washington conducting a lobby, which means buttonholing persons in authority and selling them on ideas, cornering congressmen and capturing their attention and winning their support, walking into hostile committee hearings and changing longstanding opinions through eloquent presentation of facts and more facts.

For Masaoka it means drudgery. It means constant planning in a battle of wits and strategy, not only with unsympathetic officials, but in competition with other lobbyists who also are trying to

win attention for their pet projects. It takes know-how.

The effectiveness of the JACL's lobby is becoming evident. On a crowded house calendar, two of three JACL-backed measures were approved, the third shelved for two weeks on a technicality.

House approval of the citizenship measure and the deportation ban is still a good many legal steps away from enactment into law, but more progress has been made since VJ-day in winning statutory equality for persons of Japanese descent than in all the many years before the war.

The reason, perhaps, doesn't lie in method alone. Many things have gone to make the circumstances right for action. But nothing could have been done without seizing the opportunity. And shrewdly.

Let's Banish Distinctions

When is a Nisei? It took a war to lift the word to the status of a commonly used noun in the newspapers. It's convenient, short (useful for headline purposes) and descriptive. It's a good word.

But it wasn't always thus. Early day English section editors puzzled over good American words in search of one meaning "Americans of Japanese descent." Most of them adopted Nisei, but some, like Jim Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier in Seattle shunned it because it wasn't American.

Technically, we have been informed, Nisei means second generation. It is applied correctly to American-born Japanese of alien parents. But that is where the rub begins.

There is an increasing number of babies being born of Japanese stock, but whose parents are also American-born. Technically, we suppose, they're Sansei. Must we begin a new battle now to popularize a new term? If Sansei is adopted it will necessitate probing the geneology of everyone referred to as such.

Or will the experts be content to let the public corrupt the word and apply it to anyone of Japanese extraction. If so, what percentage prevails; for instance, would a person half white and half of Japanese stock, twice removed from Asia, still be considered Nisei? Or Sansei?

The best solution, it would seem, is to banish distinctions altogether and consider everyone as Americans. But this being an improbability in the near future, we shall wait on the philologists for a clarification.

Vagaries

49th State . . .

Despite House passage of the Farrington bill, statehood is not an immediate possibility for Hawaii. Main reason is the attitude of Sen. Hugh Butler of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Public Lands committee, who has indicated that he is not in favor of acting on the bill until his committee has held hearings in Hawaii. Butler also intimated that the committee may not have time for hearings this year. The race issue, revolving particularly around Hawaii's 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, probably will be raised again by the opposition. In the House vote the major portion of the opposition came from Southern representatives, most of whom voted against statehood because of the racial composition of the residents of Hawaii. . . . Delegate Farrington, however, has not given up hope and is pressing for Senate action before adjournment this month.

Top Secret . . .

Nisei GIs can keep a secret. A sizeable number of Nisei language specialists from Fort Snelling and Camp Savage were involved in one of the best-kept secrets of the war. This top-drawer war secret concerned the existence of an important prisoner-of-war interrogation center at the well-known resort of Byron Hot Springs, 14 miles from Tracy, Calif. Here Nisei and other GI specialists interrogated high-ranking Japanese and German prisoners-of-war. . . . Last week the secret finally was revealed to the public when the army turned over the resort to its original owners. During the war the once-famed resort virtually disappeared off the map of California and all traffic on the Byron-Tracy road was carefully screened. A detachment of Nisei GIs was stationed at the Byron resort and received mail at a Tracy address but it wasn't till last week that the reason for their mission was disclosed.

Katsuo Kikunami, editorial writer for the Tokyo Asahi and president of Japan's Congress of Industrial Unions, is proud of a nephew in the U.S. who fought in Italy with the 442nd Combat Team, according to a statement he gave to interviewers in Tokyo recently. . . . G. Hasuike, who once operated more than a score of retail produce stores in southern California, and who repatriated to Japan on the Gripsholm in 1942, recently opened a tiny souvenir goods store on Tokyo's Ginza. . . . Confined in the territory during the war by travel restrictions, a large number of

Integration or Assimilation?

DILEMMA FOR THE NISEI

By TOGO TANAKA

Chicago, Ill. We wonder who has been needing our friend Harry Honda, who once favored Chicago with an occasional visit but finally decided to repatriate himself to Los Angeles as a native Californian.

Honda has finally lost his patience with the "advocates of integration and assimilation" for the Nisei.

For nearly ten years he has been alternately entertaining and stimulating Nisei readers of Japanese-American newspapers with his salty humor and sober philosophy.

Then one day recently he sat at his typewriter and tapped out a letter to the editor of the Pacific Citizen. In it he took an uncharacteristic crack at "advocates of integration and assimilation."

He described these peculiar creatures by careful inference. The picture he drew of them made them out to be less pretty than they are when his fellow columnist for the Rafu Shimpo, Mary Oyama, draws them.

Mary Oyama sees them as forward-looking, outreaching citizens freed from the shackles of the ghetto mind. Honda sees them as elbowing, obnoxious social climbers pushing their way into circles where they are unwanted.

While Mary Oyama tells her readers to break away from their habit of living only within an exclusive Japanese circle, Harry Honda (who probably wouldn't disagree on this score) diverts attention by asking:

"When are the other advocates of 'integration and assimilation' going to realize the idealistic folly of their untenable goal?" He does not say what that goal is, however.

But he does have his own formula, and it is studded with generalities and well-known truisms.

He says: "The Nisei must con-

Nisei and other residents of Hawaii are taking tours of the mainland this summer. Several groups already are seeing the sights while others are on the way.

One of the two Japanese vernacular newspapers in Denver nearly was sold last week. The purchaser intended to dismantle the paper's operations in Denver and was planning to move the equipment to Los Angeles where the Rafu Shimpo is the only daily in the Japanese American field. At the last moment the deal fell through when the present owner of the Denver paper declined to sell.

duct himself to the correct standards of morals and ethics, gain the respect he seeks to attain, and then realize the benefits of righteous living. Unless we are accepted, it would be contrary to what we are striving to aggressively impose ourselves upon a good neighbor policy with the rest of the classes and people that make America."

The minority-minded and race-conscious part of us that insists on doing everything among and with "our own people," will welcome Harry Honda's declaration of war on those fuzzy idealists with starry eyes, long hairs, and dirty fingernails who want us to work at inter-group rather than in-group solidarity.

"Integration?" "Assimilation?" Folly! Shooting for the stars! Let's get our feet on the ground, he says.

Since no one, including Harry Honda, has prefaced his erudite observations on "integration" with an exact definition of what he means by the much-abused word, it appears that the debating is usually in vain.

Furthermore, all of us will probably go on doing things pretty much the way we have been doing them; and if we change much, our immediate environment and circumstances — and not the exhortations of columnists — will shape that change.

Los Angeles, admittedly, offers little of the environment conducive to a Nisei breaking away from habits of race segregation. Perhaps Harry Honda as a well-adjusted and normal Nisei, is conforming to his environment.

However, Honda will note some apparent contrasts in the views of a fellow columnist, Masamori Kojima, the English editor of the Chicago Shimpo.

Kojima is also from Los Angeles but now a Chicagoan. In his writing, he seems to assiduously avoid using the word "integration." But clearly he feels that racial segregation of any American minority is an evil.

As Honda is impatient with the "integrationist," so Kojima seems to deplore the "segregationist."

Commenting on "the Little Tokio Mentality," Kojima says: "It never forgets that it is in the second class, rather than the first class, and accordingly its interests are conditioned as a second class. It has political constipation because community problems are approached from one angle only, the racial. That is, the reaction is: 'Where do I fit in as a community citizen?'"

—From the Colorado Times of July 11.

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Hawaii's Success in Racial Relations Cited by Blake Clark As Prime Reason for Statehood

"Sociologists, who have made Hawaii their workshop for 20 years, will tell you that it is the scene of the world's most successful racial experiment."

Thus writes Blake Clark, author of "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Hawaii: the 49th State," and other books, in an article titled, "One World on an Island," in the July issue of the new magazine '47.

"Hawaii has never known a Ku Klux Klan or a Christian Front," Clark writes. "It has never had a race riot. Here men of all races address each other as 'Mister.' Chinese, who would be barred from some Shanghai hotels, are welcome in all Honolulu hotels. You can ride the bus twice a day for a week without sitting behind two drivers of the same race, and it is not unusual to see a white passenger stand up to let an Oriental lady sit. Men of dark complexion can and do arrest white criminals and act as their jailers. Orientals manage businesses, frequently employing white workers. A Negro has been elected to the Territorial legislature, and in the absence of the chief executive, a Chinese Hawaiian secretary became official governor of the territory and served ably for several months."

But this nearly ideal situation did not always exist, as Clark explains. The Hawaiian islands, developed by American leadership, had its first beginnings along the old "white supremacy pattern," with clubs, organizations, residential areas, employment, labor unions and even churches and schools either openly or covertly for "whites only."

As Japanese and Chinese workers were brought to Hawaii, they in turn set up their own organizations, apartments, chambers of commerce which were set along the same rigid racial pattern.

"Nevertheless, certain forces automatically at work in the American system have gradually transformed the younger generations of all races in Hawaii," the author says. Members of other minority groups came to Hawaii, the Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, Portuguese. Their work was supervised by Scots, Irish, Norwegians, Germans and men of other countries. But their children, meeting in free schools, all learn to "speak the same language, play the same games, read the same stories. They are indoctrinated with the idea that a brown or yellow American is as worthy of respect as a white one."

The Hawaiian school system, Clark says, makes education the most powerful single force in democratizing Hawaii's youth. A single school board is maintained for the entire territory.

"Its superiority to a network of independent local boards is that it insures equality of education opportunity for every child. In the most outlying districts of the seven inhabited islands the school program and organization are fully comparable to those in Honolulu itself."

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"Democratically educated children graduate into the community as lawyers, doctors, clerks, teachers, stenographers and businessmen. They buy homes, which they furnish with electric washing machines, ironers, refrigerators, radios and other conveniences. Being Americans, they regard these appliances as necessities, although they would have been considered luxuries by their grandparents in the old country."

"Young Americans of Japanese ancestry practice law, open medical clinics, become school principals; and frequently enjoy considerable success. One family has produced three distinguished surgeons. A second generation lad became a prosecuting attorney. From a small Kona coffee farm, one boy went to the University of California, eventually became an instructor in history, and is now a professor at Yale."

But young Hawaiians do not discard their own racial customs, according to what the author writes:

"Each racial group contributes customs and conveniences that make daily living more comfortable and colorful for all. A woman of any race finds that her home is cooler with Hawaiian lauhala mats on the floor, and feels prettier when decorated with a flower lei. She likes to wear the comfortable Japanese haori-coats, elegant Chinese brocade, and regal Hawaiian holukuh. The food in her kitchen is more tasty because she knows how to make the favorite dishes of a dozen different people."

Even holidays, like the Chinese New Year or Japanese "Boys' Day" and Kamehameha day are celebrated by persons of many racial groups.

Intermarriage

Meeting on a relatively equal basis, people marry outside their race in steadily increasing numbers. From December 7, 1941 to December 7, 1945, more than 300 girls of Japanese ancestry married haoles (whites), as did about the same number of Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos. During 1943 and 1945, every third person married in Hawaii married a person of different racial background.

Out-marriage is so frequent, Clark says, that one can no longer detect a lady's racial background from her name alone. A group of Honolulu Chinese clubwomen elected officers and the newspaper account reported such names as Bacon, Harris, Blackwell and Jones. In Hawaii, says Clark, Mesdames Fulgencia, Woo and Santos might all have Chinese parents.

Higher Goals

With supreme confidence in itself and in Hawaii's destiny as the birthplace of a new American race, the younger generation during the war set about to erase whatever blots remained on the islands' pattern of harmonious race relations, says Clark. "The thrilling record of the famous 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, consisting of Americans of Japanese ancestry, should have removed forever the doubt of their loyalty to the United States."

Increased good will is being evidenced in the employment of non-whites in responsible positions with some of Honolulu's largest firms. The Honolulu chamber of commerce has, for the first time in its conservative history, three non-Caucasians on its board of directors.

Even in the delicate matter of "restricted areas," Hawaiian are beginning to break down the old patterns of restriction. Oriental Americans are buying property in exclusive Manoa, Waikiki and Maunalani Heights, and white and brown living near each other often find more in common with their new neighbors than with the old.

In one instance a Nisei doctor purchased a home in an exclusive area, the Dowsett Highlands. A Caucasian newcomer, "who had made a fortune in honkytonks dur-

Survivors of Hiroshima Atom Blast Return to Seattle Home

SEATTLE—The Kihara family, late of Hiroshima, Japan, is back home in Seattle—and there aren't enough words in any language to express how happy they are about it, Joe Miller reported in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer recently.

The first repatriates from atom-bombed Hiroshima to return to the Northwest, Mrs. Tsueko Kihara, 44, and her four Nisei children are picking up the threads of Seattle life which they left in 1932 to "visit" in Japan, Miller said.

The visit turned into a semi-nightmare when Japan went to war against China in 1937. The Kiharas tried to leave in 1938 but had to turn back when the youngest daughter became gravely ill.

The return of Mrs. Kihara and her four children meant the end of loneliness for the head of the family, Ichimatsu Kihara, 53, Seattle fish wholesaler who remained here.

The Kiharas have returned to the home in Seattle where the four children, Tayeko, 24; Masuye, 22; Itsuko, 20, and Eugene, 18, were born.

The four are now attending Broadway-Edison Technical School. Tayeko, who remembers going to Washington grade school, is a normal school graduate in Japan and hopes to study mathematics at the university this fall.

The youngest of the Kiharas, Nobuko, 14, did not return. On the sunny morning of Aug. 6, 1945, she left her Hiroshima home for Protestant mission school and never returned.

Masuye Kihara and her sister Itsuko were working as filing clerks in a downtown Hiroshima office building. Masuye looked out of the office window and saw a silvery B-29 circling high overhead, she told Miller, but didn't think anything of it because one or two had been coming every morning for weeks—without dropping any bombs.

Then—there was a flash of white light, and the next thing she knew she was pinned under a mass of rubble. How long she was there she doesn't know.

In Seattle she shyly showed the Post-Intelligencer reporter a long, white scar on her neck.

ing the war and who might himself have been the victim of race discrimination in restricted areas on the mainland," circulated a petition to remove the "Jap." Not a single neighbor signed the petition.

Even in labor relations the residents of the Hawaiian Islands have made remarkable progress. In times past strikes were called by persons of a single minority group. But during the latest and largest strike, the issue of race was never emphasized. Filipinos, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese and whites lined up together—on both sides.

"Oddly enough, economic motives, which once influenced the white man to keep non-haoles down, now operate in favor of better race relations," Clark says. "Increased opportunity results in a large middle class, providing services and customer for a modern community. Newspaper publishers who make a definite effort to promote truly community-wide projects acquire new subscribers and advertisers. Politicians whose program appeals to members of all races get elected. Grocers, salesmen, bankers and other businessmen find profit in dealing with as many reliable customers for a modern community in Hawaii has shown that, by taking his heel off the brown man's neck and extending his hand, the white man has benefited both culturally and financially."

Blake Clark's article is illustrated with photographs of Hawaiian girls of mixed ancestry, whom he calls "ambassadors of race relations par excellence. The photographs, taken by Henry Inn, show girls of Russian-Japanese, Scotch-English-Japanese, Portuguese-English, French-Chinese and Japanese-Swedish parentage.

This scar is the only physical token any of the Kiharas have of the atomic bomb explosion, Miller noted.

"They apparently escaped radiation active waves and are in perfect health," he said.

After finding her sister, unharmed, the two hurried to Mrs. Kihara, Tayeko and her gene. It was two and a half miles from the explosion.

Tayeko said that the house had been badly damaged.

Four days the Kiharas huddled together in their home, sleeping in their clothing and subsisting on dried rice. They had to carry their brellas inside as rain came through the ripped roof. And they waited for Nobu to come home.

"Finally," Tayeko told the Post-Intelligencer reporter, "we went to look for our sister. All was terrible. Everywhere dead and lying. And nowhere was Nobu."

Peace came like an opiate. Hiroshima, Miller said, released it from a reign of unceasing terror. "All so glad," Itsuko said, "I could sleep again."

When American occupation soldiers came, Hiroshima got back its feet rapidly, Tayeko said.

After a long wait and several trips to Yokohama to see the American consul, the Kiharas finally were given permission to return to Seattle.

The reporter asked them about their impressions of America.

"Everything so cheerful," said Tayeko. "Japan is dark and grim. Nothing to think about but living. Here it is easy to live. Many friends and everything is bright."

The Kihara children all have one thing in common, said Tayeko. They want to go to school for long, long time.

Student Workers Provide Summer Service to Nisei

LOS ANGELES—The Congressional Committee for Christian Democracy, of which the Rev. S. O. Ogawa is director, this week announced the addition of four student workers in Southern California to provide summer service to Nisei groups.

Joseph Nomura, whose home is in Honolulu and who is a student at the Yankton school of theology in South Dakota, has been assigned to the Rev. Ohmura at the River Union church since early in June.

Miles and Florence Shishido have been assigned to work with young people at Pasadena Christian church. Shishido has one more year to go at Chicago Theological Seminary while Mrs. Shishido is studying at the University of Chicago. They are also residents of Hawaii. In August the Shishidos will spend a week at Camp Thunderbird, Congregational camp in New Mexico.

Haruo Ishimaru, a native of California, is doing summer work at the San Diego Japanese Congregational church. He will spend his days in September at a youth camp sponsored by the Northern California Congregational conference.

The Committee for Christian Democracy also has provided other services to Nisei groups, according to the Rev. Ogawa. Minnie Shihara, recent honor graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, recently received a scholarship from the committee.

Nisei GIs Honored At Hollywood High

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Twenty Nisei who gave their lives in World War II were honored among Hollywood high school's 86 graduates including one girl, who were killed in the war at special services recently.

The names of Ted Fujioka and William Sanmonji, both of whom served with the 442nd Central Postal Directory, were read at the service.

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Response of Hawaii Residents JACL Fund Drive Hailed

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HONOLULU—Response of Japanese-Americans on the Island of Hawaii to the financial campaign conducted by the Japanese American Citizens League's Supporters Committee for Equality in Naturalization and Citizenship was hailed this week by Sim Togasaki, representative of the JACL, the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Togasaki said that the Kauai campaign was "unique" in that virtually all of the 12,000 persons of Japanese ancestry participated and contributed. Under the general leadership of Charles Ishii approximately \$6000 will be raised by the time the campaign is concluded, he stated.

Katsumi Kometani is co-chairman with Seinosuke Tsukiyama of the JACL Supporters Committee in the Hawaii area which has been raising funds for the work of the JACL and the ADC's Issei naturalization and other legislative objectives.

Leaders of civic, industrial, business and labor groups are members of the Supporters Committee for

Equality in Naturalization and Citizenship of the JACL in the Hawaii area.

Among the members of the committee are the following Hawaiian leaders:

Daniel K. Ainoa, Riley H. Allen, Yosuke Ando, Sadao Asato, Jhose Aoki, Stafford Auhtin.
Col. George W. Bicknell, Dr. Miles E. Cary, Hung Wai Ching, Leslie F. Deacon, Arthur L. Dean, Ben Dillingham.

Joseph R. Farrington, the Rev. E. S. Fujinaga, the Rev. Fujiwara, Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, Akira Fukunaga, Kumaji Furuya.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Gilbert, Dr. A. Glover, Barton Goto, the Rev. C. P. Goto, the Rev. Masaichi Goto, John A. Hamilton, S. Haraki, Ben Hapashi, Charles R. Hemenway, the Rev. Hiro Higuchi, Chinn Ho, Katsumi Hokama, I. Itoeta and Joseph Itagaki.

R. M. Kageyama, Kanesuke Kazu, Charles M. Kamiya, Robert Kanemaru, Masatoshi Katagiri, Gonjiro Kawahara, Jack Kawano, Chiyochi Kido, Mitsuyuki Kido, Mamoru Kobayashi, Dr. Robert Komenaka, Dr. K. Kometani, the Rev. Komuro, Dr. Harry I. Kuriaki, Morito Kosaba and Dr. W. T. Kuninobu.

Dr. Min Hin Li, Dr. Karl C. Leebrock, Dr. Andrew W. Lind, Richard Machida, Kenji Makishima, Shizuka Makishima, Margaret Makino, Masaji Marumoto, Tatsu Matsuo, Dr. Frank E. Midkiff, Katsuro Miho, Stanley Miyamoto, Takaichi Miyamoto and Dr. Ernest Murai.

Dr. N. Nakagawa, Shinsuke Nakamine, S. Niino, Henry A. Nye, Castner Ogawa, Wilfred Oka, Major Okada, Prof. Henry S. Okazaki, Dr. Peter Okumoto and Curtis Otani.

John Rademaker, Herbert M. Richards.

Fumio Sasaki, Eizo N. Sakumoto, Ikuzo Sato, Robert Sato, Taichi Sato, Chozo Shida, Shunzo Shida, Robert L. Shivers, Gregg M. Sinclair, Nolle R. Smith, Stanley Sugihara and Daizo Sumida.

Robert Taira, Dr. Tengan, Genkichi Tokairin, Masayuki Tokioka, Ruddy Tongg, Mildred Towle, David R. Trask, Theodore F. Trent, Seinosuke Tsukiyama, Wilfred C. Tsukiyama and Farrant L. Turner.
Dr. B. Uyesato, Genpei Watanabe and the Rev. E. L. Whittemore.
Clifton Yamamoto, Edward Yamasaki, Dr. Yoshio Yamashiro, Hajime Yasuda, Ralph Yempuku, Shigeo Coshida and John Young.

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BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Osamu Haramoto, Fresno, Calif., a girl on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sasaki, Fresno, Calif., a boy on June 28.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Hasebe, Yettam, Calif., a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Fujikuni a girl on July 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Kodama, Reedley, Calif., a girl on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Furukawa a girl on July 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuji Hama-saka, Lomita, Calif., a girl on July 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeto Toyoshima a boy on July 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eejima a boy in Detroit, Mich.

To Mr. and Mrs. Art Furuno a girl in Detroit, Mich.

To Mr. and Mrs. James T. Nakayama, 839 32nd St., a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reiji Shirozono of Brighton, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hagiya a boy on July 8 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Koizumi a boy on June 12 in Cincinnati.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Azumano a boy, James F., on July 5 in Portland, Ore.

DEATHS

Sheldon Tatsuno, 7, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave M. Tatsuno, 1625 Buchanan St., on July 10 in San Francisco.

Yasujiro Taniguchi, 72, on July 5 in Livingston, Calif.

Rukuizhi Okada, 61, on July 13 in Fresno, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Tomiko Azeka to Yoshio Domoto on July 6 in Los Angeles.

Mae Fujita to Albert Nakata on July 3 in Denver.

Carrie Hara, Portland, Ore., to George Masuda, U. S. Army.

Nancy Fujii to Norman Hinatsu in Detroit, Mich.

Toshi Yoshida to George Ishioka on May 18 in Detroit.

Yoko Yamamoto to Katsuo Matsumoto on June 21 in Chicago.

Hisako Ishii to Albert Koga in Chicago.

Grace Murase to Douglas Iwamoto on July 5 in Chicago.

Mary Toriko Nagano of Gilroy to William Takeo Akagi of Berkeley on July 5.

Ruth Kato to James Takeuchi on June 22 in Clifton, O.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Fumiko Sunata of Fort Lupton, Colo., and Henry H. Nakashima of Borger, Tex.

Mitsuko Terasaki to Tonio W. Kawano in Denver.

Nisei Franchise Plans Dropped, Canada Report

OTTAWA, Canada—A proposal to give the right of franchise to Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia was omitted from the election committee's final report which was presented to the House of Commons on July 8.

The report left standing the clause in the Dominion Elections Act which denies the right of franchise to any person prohibited from voting in provincial elections. Persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia now are the only racial group affected by this clause.

Nisei Elected

To Legion Post

HARRINGTON, Wash. — Tom Kubota, Nisei World War II veteran, recently was elected sergeant-at-arms of the American Legion Post No. 95 of Harrington.

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Specie Bank's Depositors Will Get Payments

SAN FRANCISCO—A petition for permission to pay all dollar account depositors with the Yokohama Specie bank of California 80 per cent on their accounts will be filed soon in the state courts, according to State Superintendent of Banking Maurice C. Sparling.

Some 700 depositors, most of them of Japanese ancestry, had approximately \$1,400,000 on deposit at the Yokohama Specie bank offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

It was indicated that claims from a large number of the depositors already were on file at the California State Banking Commission's office but all new claims filed before the end of the month probably will be included in the petition now under preparation.

An announcement was made in August, 1946, that this petition would be filed "within 90 days" but extensive court litigation in New York is believed to have delayed plans for liquidating the California banks. The Yokohama Specie bank also had an office in New York City.

It was stated that only dollar deposit claims and no yen deposit claims are being accepted by the banking commission at its San Francisco office, 111 Sutter street.

Utah Nisei Gets Formal Notice of Cadet Appointment

GARLAND, Utah—George Shibata, 21, son of Mrs. I. Shibata of Garland, last week received formal notice of his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

He is the first native American of Japanese ancestry to achieve this distinction.

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In case of lost certificates, notify the Bank.

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Ichinose Will Claim World's Flyweight Title for Marino

Honolulu Fighter Defeats Substitute In Glasgow Bout

GLASGOW, Scotland—Sad Sam Ichinose, Nisei manager of Dado Marino, Honolulu flyweight, declared on July 16 he would claim the world's flyweight championship for his fighter.

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Marino had been scheduled to meet Jackie Paterson, world's champion at 112 pounds, but the bout had been postponed two times when Paterson had pleaded illness. Paterson collapsed on the way to the weighing-in ceremonies on the afternoon of the bout and Rinty Monaghan of Belfast, Irish flyweight champion, had been announced as substitute for Paterson. It was stated that Paterson had exhausted himself in his attempt to make the championship weight of 112 pounds.

Monaghan proved no match for Marino and finally was disqualified for holding in the ninth round after the referee had warned him several times.

Bates College Group Supports Evacuee Claims

LEWISTON, Me. — Support of proposed legislation to provide indemnification for property losses of Japanese Americans as a result of the mass evacuation in 1942 was expressed here in a resolution passed by the Public Affairs Commission of the Bates College Christian Association.

F. William Stringfellow, commission chairman, said that the resolution passed by the group was forwarded to New England members of Congress.

Mr. Stringfellow noted that he had received "dozens of letters" from civic leaders, educators and ministers in Maine and Massachusetts which expressed support of the evacuee claims proposal and indicated interest in the problems of the Japanese American group.

Letter

The Midwest regional office of the JACL, 189 W. Madison St. Chicago, has a letter addressed to Mr. Y. Matsuura, whose address is listed at 15 North Clark street, Chicago, from Leo Matsuura, 14 Shimohori town, Toyama City, Japan.

Japanese Canadian Float Wins Grand Prize in Parade

GRAND FORKS, B. C.—Winner of the grand prize in the July 1 parade which marked the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Grand Forks was a float entered by the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

The theme of the float was "Friendship" and it featured representatives of the various racial and nationality groups who reside in the Kettle Valley.

Civil Service Worker Held in Tokyo Killing

Accused of Fatally Stabbing Japanese National in Cabaret

TOKYO — Kiyoto Nakamura, a U. S. War Department civilian worker from Honolulu, T. H., was arrested last week and has confessed to the murder of a Japanese national, the Tokyo provost marshal of the 8th Army reported.

Nakamura was accused of fatally stabbing Michimasa Kozaka, an employee of the Cabaret Santa Fe in a brawl on the night of July 1.

The cabaret in downtown Tokyo is off limits to Allied personnel, according to the provost marshal.

Three other Nisei employees of the War Department who were in the cabaret were released in the custody of their division chiefs after they had been questioned as material witnesses. Their names were not disclosed.

Invite Nisei Teams To Utah Tourney

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah—Invitations have been sent to Nisei teams throughout the Intermountain area for the second annual Utah JAAU baseball tournament which has been tentatively scheduled for August 14, 15 and 16.

The tourney will be an eight-team affair, according to Kol Hamamoto, president of the JAAU.

WANT ADS

WHEREABOUTS OF Mr. SHUN-CHI AZUMA, WAKAYAMA-KEN, formerly of LUND, UTAH and SAN DIEGO, CALIF., is being sought by Mrs. K. Marumoto, General Delivery, Selkirk, Manitoba, Canada.

WANTED: Medical laboratory technician, registered, by small group clinic located on college campus in Ohio. Work interesting and varied, environment stimulating, living costs relatively reasonable. Salary \$2500.00 or more depending on training and experience. Communicate with: Dr. P. B. Wingfield, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. ISE SATO, formerly at Ahwahnee Sanatorium, Ahwahnee, Calif., is being requested by her daughter, Kyoko Saito of Sendai, Japan. For details contact Miss Annie Fujimoto, 312 E. 1st St., Rm. 510, Los Angeles, Mutual 5888; or E. Tanabe, JACL Office, MAdison 64471.

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Hawaii Strike Issues Will Be Resubmitted to Negotiation

Gardena Valley Begins Drive For ADC Fund

LOS ANGELES—The Gardena Valley JACL began a house-to-house canvass July 14 in its drive for contributions for the JACL, the ADC and the Legal Defense Fund.

Participating in the first night's drive were Paul Shinoda and Joe Kobata, accompanied by Eiji Tanabe, regional JACL director.

Contributors included the following: K. Yamane, \$75 for the JACL, \$75 for the ADC and \$50 for the Legal Defense Fund; Dr. Norman Kobayashi, \$25 for the JACL, \$25 for the ADC and \$50 for the Legal Defense Fund; and K. Shiraishi, \$100 to the JACL.

The drive will continue throughout this month, with the following persons in charge: Henry Ishida, July 17; Yoshio Kobata, July 21; Paul Shinoda, July 24; and Kazuo Minami, July 29.

Eden Township JACL Reactivated

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — The Eden Township chapter of the JACL was reactivated this week with a temporary committee which already has recruited more than 100 members from the Eden Township area, including Ashland, Castro Valley, Hayward, Russell City, Mount Eden, San Leandro, San Lorenzo and Tennyson.

The elections for the cabinet posts have been completed and the new cabinet will be announced and installed at a dinner on July 25 at the Cafe Alabam.

A dance to the music of Lennie Raposa's band will follow the installation ceremonies. The theme of the dance will be "Mid-Summer Night" and invitations have been extended to members and non-members in the Eden Township area.

Cleveland Dinner

CLEVELAND, O. — Abe Hagiwara, first president of the Cleveland JACL, was honored at a dinner June 28 at the Southern Tavern. Hagiwara will leave Cleveland, where he is boys' secretary at the YMCA, to serve as program director of the Chicago Resettlement committee.

He was presented with an all leather traveling case by Frank Shiba, toastmaster and newly inducted president. Mrs. Hagiwara was given an orchid.

HONOLULU—The strike of 1000 CIO-ILWU workers in Hawaii's pineapple industry ended July 16 as the union called off a six-day old walkout and Labor Conciliator Nathan P. P. agreed to reopen contract negotiations immediately.

The accord between union and industry leaders brought peace to the territory and ended a strike that the strike might spread to other industries.

The ILWU called its 12,000 pineapple workers out on strike July 11 as negotiations broke down. The strike paralyzed the industry which employs 23,500 people at peak, was paralyzed, with a 100,000 crop ripening in the fields.

The Associated Press reports that the pickets, mostly of Japanese and Filipino ancestry who make up the majority of the pineapple workers, paraded before cameras in a festive spirit while loud speakers blared forth union songs and marches.

Jack Kawano, president of CIO's Territorial ILWU committee, highest policy making body of union in Hawaii, declared that the group had pledged full moral, financial and physical support to the pineapple workers.

First President J. R. Roberts of the union said that the membership was prepared to "tighten ranks and prepare for a lockout battle with the Big Pineapple."

Fresno Fellowship Holds Music Night

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno Christian Fellowship held a music appreciation night July 18 at the Kiyo Sanbongi as chairman.

Velma Yemoto led a sing-along with Akimi Uyeoka at the piano.

The program included violin and piano by Lois Kanagawa, a reading by Lillian Goto, vocal solos by Akimi Uyeoka and piano numbers by Yoline Matsuyama.

Phoebe Ichinaga, Olive Ogasawara and Koko Yemoto donated refreshments.

No fellowship meeting will be held July 20 since many of the members are attending the NCC retreat at Lake Tahoe.

San Jose Zebras Defeat Richmond

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebra nine, undefeated in the northern California Nisei baseball league, moved a notch closer to league championship when they defeated Richmond AC, 9 to 6, in an exciting game at Municipal Stadium on July 13.



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