

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Senator Names Utah Nisei As Alternate to West Point

George Shibata of Garland, Utah, was named as first alternate to the July class at the United States Military Academy at West Point by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, this week.

Shibata is the first Nisei to be named on a West Point list. He will be first alternate to John W. Rawlings of Provo, Utah. George Shibata, 21, was an honor graduate from Bear River high school, Utah, in 1944, and volunteered for the Army shortly afterwards. He was enrolled in the student training program of the Army and went to Amherst college. He was assigned to active duty in Jan., 1945, and went overseas in August of that year, serving in Europe until his discharge in Aug., 1946. He is now at work on the farm of his mother, Mrs. I. Shibata, in Garland.

George Shibata has five sisters, Mrs. Hatsuko Fujii, Mrs. Wally Sato, Teruko, Kouko and Kazuko, all of Garland, and three brothers, Joe, an attorney in Chicago; Harry and Saburo.

The Shibata family was notified of the appointment by telegram from Washington on Feb. 27 and members said that they were "very proud" of the honor.

## U. S. Supreme Court Asked To Rule on Alien Land Law

### Utah House Will Act on Repeal of Alien Land Law

The Utah House of Representatives is expected to act upon SB 122, the repeal of the state's Alien Land law, within a week, possibly on Wednesday, March 5.

The repeal measure, included in a group of bills sponsored by organized veterans groups, was passed by a 20 to 0 vote in the Utah Senate on Feb. 21 in a session which was marked by speeches by Utah legislators praising the war records of Americans of Japanese ancestry and condemning the wartime evacuation.

## Petition for Writ in Oyama Test Case Filed This Week By JACL, CRDU Attorneys

WASHINGTON—The legal process under which the Supreme Court of the United States is being asked to review the decision of the California State Supreme Court in the Oyama Alien Land Law case was initiated on Feb. 25 when a petition for a Writ of Certiorari was filed with the clerk of the highest tribunal in the land.

The petition was filed on behalf of the Legal Defense Fund of the Japanese American Citizens League, Southern California branch, and the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California. It was signed by attorneys A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles and Charles A. Horsky and Ernest W. Jennes, Washington, as Counsel for Petitioners, and James Purcell, William Ferriter and Guy Calden of San Francisco and Saburo Kido and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles.

The leading constitutional argument which the United States Supreme Court is asked to determine is whether the Alien Land law of California deprives an American citizen of his right to the "equal protection of the laws" and "of the privileges and immunities of a citizen" in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The second constitutional issue is whether the California Alien Land law, as enforced and applied in the Oyama case, deprives an alien of the Japanese race of the equal protection of the laws assured all persons under the same Fourteenth Amendment.

The third constitutional point raised is whether the decision of the California Supreme Court holding that no statute of limitations is applicable to actions for escheat is not either so patently discriminatory as to deny the Oyamas, citizen and alien alike, equal protection of the laws, or retroactive reopening of the vested title to real estate which also violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

The petition is a 33-page document which strongly urges the United States Supreme Court to protect the rights in land of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and questions the constitutionality of the Alien Land law because it is a discriminatory measure directed against the Japanese people.

After briefly reciting the history of the Oyama case, the petition states: "The circumstances are such that it is abundantly clear—indeed it will no doubt be admitted—that if Fred Oyama's parents had been German aliens, or British aliens, instead of Japanese aliens, Fred would still have his land. We believe that the statute as thus construed, discriminates against Fred Oyama solely because of his racial origin. As such, we believe it offends the equal protection and privileges and immunities clauses in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment. By the same token, it is even more clearly in conflict with the specific provisions of Section 42 of Title 8, U.S.C. (United States Codes), which provides 'All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property.'"

Charging that the use of the term "ineligible to citizenship" is merely a cloak to conceal race legislation directed only against the Japanese, and that the alien land law has been enforced only against the Japanese, the petition goes on to say: "The fact that such a farmer as Kajiro Oyama, living in this country, devoting his life to the soil and raising children who are privileged to be American citizens cannot himself exercise this privilege has nothing to do with his character or his loyalty to the United States. . . . It is by an act of Congress, not one of personal volition that Kajiro Oyama cannot become a citizen. . . ."

"Would the mere fact of eligibility to citizenship automatic-

ly create a presumption of loyalty or of good character where there was neither loyalty nor character before? In the contrary, it would seem that one eligible for citizenship who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen would be more suspect than one ineligible for reasons beyond his control. . . ."

Answering the state of California's contention that the use of land by the Japanese threatens the existence of the State itself, the petition states: "Finally, is ownership of agricultural land any more vital to the political existence of the State than ownership of factories or stores? Such ownership by Japanese aliens is permitted under the Alien Land law. This Court will take judicial notice of the fact that the State of California still exists politically even though such ownership is continued to the present day. Moreover, the vast majority of states have no such limitations as are considered here and comparison with California shows no injury by reason of alien land ownership."

Citing the ex-post facto nature of the application of the bar against the use of the statute of limitations as defense against escheat action, the petition declares: ". . . It is submitted that the lifting of the bar of the statute of limitations to destroy title which Fred Oyama had in real estate prior to the passage of that act is unconstitutional."

Following conferences with A. L. Wirin and legal counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Jewish Congress, Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, announced that these two organizations and possibly others would file briefs as "Friends of the Court" to urge the United States Supreme Court to review the Oyama decision and to set aside the holdings of the California Court.

## Fifty Santa Clara County Issei File For First Papers

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Fifty resident aliens of Japanese ancestry have filed for their naturalization first papers through the United Citizens League (JACL) of Santa Clara County in recent weeks.

Two of the applicants, Taro Ishigaki and H. Okida, both of San Jose, have received their first papers.

Aliens of Japanese ancestry still are barred from receiving final citizenship papers.

## Plan Circulation Of Petition for Issei Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO—Circulation of a petition asking congressional action to permit aliens of Japanese ancestry to become American citizens through naturalization proceedings will be undertaken soon in Northern California by the newly-organized Committee for Equality in Naturalization.

The petition will be circulated among resident Japanese aliens as evidence of the desire of members of the group for American citizenship.

## American Veterans Committee in California Urges Repeal Of State's Alien Land Law

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Repeal of the California Alien Land law, which prohibits ownership of real property by Japanese aliens and others ineligible to citizenship, was urged by the California Council of the American Veterans Committee at the closing session of the three-day state convention in the Civic Auditorium.

AVC spokesmen indicated that present enforcement of the Alien Land law imposed a restriction upon the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

### Story of Nisei Girl Told on Radio Broadcast

ST. PAUL, Minn.—"Bend With the Wind," the story of a Japanese American girl, was broadcast on Feb. 17 as the first of a series of programs sponsored by the St. Paul Council of Human Relations and the Minneapolis Mayor's Committee on Human Relations on KSTP at 5:15 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

## Kageyama Appointed To New Post in Hawaii CIO Union

HONOLULU, T. H.—Richard Kageyama, war veteran and first person of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the Honolulu Board of Supervisors, has been appointed personal service director of the CIO Culinary and Service Workers' Union, it was reported here.

Kageyama, a Democrat, was elected to the board of supervisors with CIO-PAC backing in the November elections, receiving 21,000 votes.

It was stated that Kageyama's duties with the CIO union would be to give assistance to members in matters of legislative advice, insurance consultation, contractual negotiations and to help settle grievances which arise on the job.

## California Conference Seeks Payment of Evacuee Claims

SAN FRANCISCO — Recommendation by another state-wide organization for immediate action on an evacuation claims bill, removal of racial restrictions in the naturalization act, and repeal of the Alien Land Law was made public this week following the second annual convention of the state-wide Legislative Conference in Sacramento.

George Makabe of Loomis represented the Northern California JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee at the convention. He was later chosen to serve on the continuation board of the conference for the Northern California area during the next year.

More than 500 persons attended the convention as delegates from labor, church, progressive, pension, fraternal and civic groups throughout the state.

Action of the convention cen-

tered on the panel discussion topics, which included anti-labor legislation, housing and veterans' problems, civil rights and minority problems, public welfare, taxes and prices, public ownership, Central Valley Project, and peace.

Under the evacuation claims bill resolution, the convention urged Congress to create a claims commission. The resolution asked indemnification for accountable and measurable evacuation losses.

Vigorous action on the alien land law was urged by the delegates, who adopted a resolution calling for repeal of the entire law.

The Conference asked support from the California Legislature as well as from Congress and President Truman on the bill now in Congress to permit naturalization of all aliens regardless of race or creed.

## SAN JOSE PAIR ASK RETURN OF FARM EQUIPMENT

SAN JOSE, Calif.—In a litigation growing out of the evacuation situation, Harry and John Y. Araki have filed suit in Superior court for the recovery of a large assortment of farming implements or \$10,000 damages and rental for the use of the articles.

The defendants are R. A. Col and M. P. Col, to whom the Arakis claim they delivered the implements at the time of the evacuation, with the understanding that when they returned to the county their property would be returned.

The Araki brothers claimed that when they returned to Santa Clara County and asked for the implements the Cols refused to relinquish them. The property includes plows, tractors, a spray rig, 1100 field trays, 500 lug boxes, two black horses, ladders and other equipment.

## California Will Proceed With Escheat Case

### Federal Court Ruling Given in Bankruptcy Proceedings in Fresno

FRESNO, Calif.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes ruled on Feb. 26 the state of California may proceed with escheat proceedings against Kuye Takano, a resident alien of Japanese ancestry, to confiscate title to 40 acres of land valued at \$15,000 which the state charges was obtained by Takano in violation of the Alien Land law.

The decision arose out of bankruptcy proceedings, in which the Federal court held the property to be part of the bankrupt's estate and ordered the escheat petition in the state court stayed.

The property is located in the Fowler district.

The Federal court judgment held that possession of control of the real property is not a requisite to state-court jurisdiction to entertain the escheat proceedings.

## Nisei, Stranded In China During War, Will Return

DENVER, Colo. — Roy Morio Uyeshima, a Nisei who was engaged in foreign trade in Shanghai at the time of the outbreak of war in 1841, has been cleared by American authorities and is reported to have left Shanghai on Feb. 26 for the United States, according to Min Yasui, Tri-State regional director of the JACL, this week.

Yasui noted that the Tri-State JACL office had aided Uyeshima in obtaining his clearance.

Uyeshima is expected to arrive in San Francisco on the Clipper next week.

# California State Senate Asked For Funds for Land Law Case

### Would Continue Prosecution of Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO—A bill seeking additional funds for the enforcement of the Alien Land law against persons of Japanese ancestry in California has been introduced in the California Senate by Senators Hugh P. Donnelly, Turlock; Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka; Herbert W. Slater, Santa Rosa; George J. Hatfield, Newman; L. G. Sutton, Maxwell; and Bradford S. Crittenden, Stockton.

It was indicated that the \$200,000 voted by the California legislature in 1945 to carry on an investigation of property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry had been used up. The \$200,000 fund had been utilized in investigations which have resulted in approximately 75 cases initiated under the Alien Land law to confiscate the properties of Japanese Americans.

In San Francisco it was reported that the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, which was active in the successful campaign to defeat Proposition 15 at the last elections, would launch a fight against the Senate appropriations bill on the ground that the voters of the state have demonstrated their opposition to the Alien Land law by their repudiation of Proposition 15.

## Nisei Ski Star Enters Competition For Olympics Team

OGDEN, Utah—Yasi Teramoto of Norden, Calif., Nisei ski star, was one of the California entries in the national downhill slalom championships over the two-mile Snow Basin course on March 1.

One hundred skiers from all parts of the country were entered in the competition which will also pick an American team for the 1948 Olympic Games.

## Canadian Veterans Group Asks Ban On Evacuee Return

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Extension of government controls over the movements of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada for ten more years was urged by the annual convention of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans of

## Two Nisei Ex-GIs Chosen to Lead Hawaii Eleven

HONOLULU—Two Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team who starred on the gridiron for the University of Hawaii during the 1946 season were elected by their teammates recently as co-captains of the Roaring Rainbows for 1947.

The co-captains are Unkei Uchima, star tackle, and Sadao Watasaki, 235-pound lineman. Uchima, a captain with the 442nd Infantry, also was a mainstay of the 442nd's football team in Italy in 1945.

Hawaii will meet the University of Utah and other mainland teams in 1947.

## Six Thousand Nisei Trained At G-2 School

### 24th Class Graduates In Army Intelligence Language Program

MONTEREY, Calif.—More than 6000 Americans of Japanese ancestry have been trained at the Military Intelligence Service Language school since 1942, it was reported here last week as 87 GIs were graduated in the school's 24th class on Feb. 21.

It was reported that 6785 men, the great majority of them of Japanese ancestry, have been graduated at the school.

Meanwhile, military officials stressed the need for additional Japanese Americans in occupational work in Japan.

Second Lieut. James Tojo was given an award at the Feb. 21st ceremony as the student who had made the most progress in the class, while T/4 David M. Aro was named the best all-around student. Staff Sgt. James T. Boyce was rated the best soldier.

Canada in Vancouver last week. The resolution, passed unanimously, coincided with a resolution from the Haney, B. C., Board of Trade, which also asked for the complete exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the British Columbia coastal region for "at least ten years."

## British Columbia, Ontario Have Largest Totals of Evacuees

OTTAWA, Canada—British Columbia and Ontario have the largest numbers of the 20,603 persons of Japanese ancestry left in the Dominion of Canada, it was reported here last week.

The latest figures on the distribution of persons of Japanese ancestry, as of Jan. 31, were revealed by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell in reply to a question by Hon. Grote Stirling, Progressive-Conservative from Yale.

British Columbia with 6750 and Ontario with 6710 lead the other provinces in Japanese Canadian population. Before the forced evacuation in 1942 British Columbia had more than 22,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Japanese Canadian population of other provinces on Jan. 31 was given as follows: Alberta, 4144; Quebec, 1254; Manitoba, 1206; Saskatchewan, 491; Yukon Territory, 31; New Brunswick,

## New Radio Series Discusses Contributions of Minorities

A six-week series of radio programs on the contributions of minorities to American life and culture was initiated on Station KALL's "Radio Forum" on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 7:30 p.m.

The series is under the direction of Elmer R. Smith, who will act also as moderator for the programs.

The first program, titled "100% American," brought out the point that elements in American life are drawn from cultures of many lands and all ages. Speakers emphasized the fact that of 150 common items in our civilization,

only one—the steam radiator—is a strictly "American" product.

Programs for the following five weeks will discuss other contributions of the minority groups as follows: March 4, science; March 11 and 18, the arts; March 25, economic welfare; April, assimilation and integration.

The forum is sponsored jointly by the NAACP, the JACL and the Council for Civic Unity.

In charge of the present series is the following committee: Marguerite Browne, Alice Kasai, John A. Jamieson, Masao Satow, Joseph Curtis and Elmer R. Smith.

## SEPARATE NISEI LEGION POST SEEN IN WATSONVILLE

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—The American Legion post in Watsonville recently voted to sponsor the formation of a separate post of Japanese American war veterans.

It was indicated that the all-Nisei post will be inaugurated as soon as 15 Japanese American veterans have been signed as charter members.

## May Reactivate San Francisco Legion Post

### Reorganization Seen For Townsend Harris Veterans' Unit

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nichi-Bei Times reported this week that definite plans are being made to reactivate the Townsend Harris Post No. 483 of the American Legion and the announcement of an initial organizational meeting is expected at an early date.

Yajiro Okamoto, World War I veteran and adjutant of the Townsend Harris post, is leading the movement to reactivate the post.

The charters of the Townsend Harris and Commodore Perry post in Los Angeles, both having memberships of veterans of Japanese ancestry, were suspended by the California department of the American Legion shortly after the outbreak of war. The suspension was lifted by the California American Legion after V-J day.

Memberships of both posts consisted of World War I veterans, mainly Issei who received their citizenship through the Nye-Lea law which granted naturalization rights to Oriental aliens who had served in the United States armed forces in World War I.

## Seattle Soldier Wins Promotion

TOKYO—Samuel S. Komorita of Seattle, Wash., has been promoted to the rank of Technician 5th Grade, it was announced recently by the GHQ Special News Service of General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo.

Tech. 5 Komorita's present assignment is that of chief courier in the message center, ATIS. The Allied Translator and Interpreter Service of General Headquarters in Tokyo serves Allied Forces in business relationships with Japanese nationals.

A graduate of Hunt high school in Hunt, Idaho, Komorita studied at Bethel college in Kentucky and the University of Nebraska. In Dec., 1944, he entered the military service in Kansas City, Kan.

He is the son of Mr. Kaga Komorita who resides at 517 Washington Street in Seattle.

## Fresno CRDU Will Raise Fund for ADC Campaign

FRESNO, Calif.—The Fresno Civil Rights Defense Union voted unanimously to raise \$15,000 for the JACL-ADC financial drive at a meeting February 22 at the Buddhist church.

March 31 was named as the closing date of the campaign. Of the amount raised, \$10,000 will be forwarded immediately to the National JACL, and \$5,000 will be retained in Fresno until need arises.

## Gardena Valley JACL Holds First Meeting

LOS ANGELES—The Gardena Valley JACL held its first meeting Friday, Feb. 21, under the chairmanship of Paul Shinoda, president.

Major stress of the meeting was laid upon the national JACL-ADC financial drive. Shinoda asked that the chapter begin its drive immediately to raise the \$6000 named as the goal of the Gardena Valley area.

The following persons were named to the finance committee: Jimmy Eno, Jim Nakai, Paul Shinoda, Scotty Tsuchiya, Yoshio Kobata, Sam Minami, Kazuo Minato, Tuck Kobata, Joe Kobata, Itto Yamauchi, Robert Wada, Yoshii, and Walter Muramoto.

The Gardena Valley JACL has a membership of 91, it was reported at the meeting.

## Hawaii Queen Candidates



HONOLULU, T. H.—The above Nisei, coeds at the University of Hawaii, are among 18 contestants entered in the annual Ku Palapala beauty contest, which each year names the "Japanese queen." Kneeling, left to right, they are Lilly Takiguchi, Millie Tomiko Odan and Shirley Takeko Sato; standing, Betty Shima, Ariyoshi, Sadie Emiko Yoshizaki, Esther Kiyoko Sumida and Miwako Hokada.—Photo courtesy of Hawaii Times.

## Citizenship for Issei Urged By Masaoka in New York Talk

### JACL-ADC Official Seeks Amendment of Naturalization Law

NEW YORK CITY—Speaking before the International Issues section of the annual meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union on Feb. 22 at the Henry Hudson hotel, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, urged the delegates to actively support the ACLU program to seek the repeal of the Asiatic Exclusion Act and to provide naturalization rights for those now ineligible to citizenship because of race.

While commenting on the vital importance of the international standpoint of wiping out racial bars against immigration, Masaoka devoted most of his speech to the immediate need for the passage of the naturalization amendments which would permit Japanese aliens and others already in the United States to become citizens.

Declaring that the most basic civil liberty of all, that of earning a living, was involved, Masaoka pointed out that by having some states deny the right to own and operate land Japanese aliens were being deprived from earning a livelihood through the use and occupancy of land. He cited other examples where accident of birth as a Japanese national prevented an alien Japanese from engaging in commercial fishing, receiving licenses to do business and being prohibited from becoming a member in labor unions. He charged that because Japanese nationals were ineligible to citizenship through no fault of their own, over a hundred industries, professions and fields of employment were closed to them by law.

"As long as these United States distinguish between aliens as being either good or not good enough to enter this country and to become citizens solely because of where they happened to be born because of their blood, America is practicing the race superiority theories which led Germany and Italy down the road to war and ruin," Masaoka said. He reminded the delegates of the ideals and reasons which motivated the soldiers of all United Nations in World II and urged that what they sacrificed and died for "not be forgotten and made a lie."

Attorney Edward Ennis, formerly chief of the Alien Enemy Control Section of the Department of Justice, outlined the discriminatory laws involved and called

## Tomi Kanazawa Will Sing in Detroit

NEW YORK—Tomi Kanazawa, Los Angeles soprano, will be guest soloist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on March 12, it was announced here.

Miss Kanazawa, in private from "Louise" and "Mme. Butterfly," with the Detroit orchestra.

On March 24 and 25 Miss Kanazawa will give two performances of "Mme. Butterfly" in Ft. Worth, Tex.

## Nursing Scholarships Available for Nisei

Quincy, Ill.—A number of scholarships to the St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing for the September class are available for Nisei applicants, according to Mary Anderson, director of nursing.

The hospital is also interested in securing a number of Nisei girls or women to act as nurses and Salary, board and room will be furnished.

Interested persons are asked to write to the director of nursing at the St. Mary's hospital, Broadway at 14th, Quincy, Illinois.

## Nisei Driver Hurt In Bay Bridge Crash

SAN FRANCISCO—Toshio Kawabata, 20, of San Lorenzo, Calif., was injured on Feb. 21 when his car was among ten involved in a crash on the Oakland San Francisco Bay Bridge.

Three persons were killed and eleven injured in the crash.

for decisive action to correct them. He pointed out that the repeal of the remaining exclusion bars would be the next logical step in the development of our naturalization and immigration laws.

Dr. John Andu, president of the Indonesian League of America, declared that some 150 million people in Asia who were experiencing the democratic spirit for the first time wanted not so much to enter the United States as they wanted the lifting of a barrier which classifies them as inferior and unwanted.

Professor Robert M. MacIver of Columbia University was chairman of the International Issues section, which dealt with American colonies and democracy in Occupied Countries as well as the matter of Asiatic exclusion from admission and citizenship.

## Consider JACL Regional Office for Fresno

Central California Chapters Will Be Reactivated Soon

FRESNO, Calif. — Possibility that the National JACL will establish a regional office in Fresno to aid in the reactivation of chapters in the Fresno area was foreseen at a meeting of the Fresno chapter on Feb. 20 at the Buddhist church.

The suggestion was made by Betty Tsuchiya, national representative, who reported that chapters might be formed in such towns as Reedley, Reedley, Selma, Dinuba and Kingsbury. Tsuchiya stated that the regional office, if established, would be financed locally. She added that the need for such an office would continue for about a year.

Johnson Kebo was named temporary secretary. A nomination meeting will be held on March 13.

The reactivation meeting was attended by 35 persons, who were former members and officials of the pre-war Fresno chapter. They voted unanimously for reorganization of the group.

## Denver JACL Will Assist Issei in Filing First Papers

DENVER—The Denver Japanese American Citizens League has been approved as an accredited organization to assist in the distribution of application forms for first citizenship papers, it was announced here this week, following a conference of the Tri-State office with A. M. Doig, officer in charge of the local Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Denver JACL will also aid all Issei in the filling out of these application forms. No fees will be charged.

It was emphasized by George Masunaga, JACL president, that the applications were merely for the purpose of obtaining first papers and did not guarantee receiving of citizenship, which is still restricted.

Masunaga, however, stressed the importance of these applications, pointing out that they demonstrated the sincerity of Japanese in this country in their desire to become citizens.

The Denver JACL office is located at 615 E & C building, corner of 17th and Curtis streets.

## Minoru Yasui Cited For Interracial Work At Denver Dinner

DENVER, Colo. — Minoru Yasui, local attorney and Tri-State regional representative of the JACL, was one of a number of Denver individuals who were recently cited for outstanding achievement in interracial, intercultural and interfaith activities at the 15th annual Fellowship dinner of the Cosmopolitan club.

## Final Rites Held For Ontario Soldier

ONTARIO, Ore.—Final rites for T/4 Paul Y. Hashimoto, U. S. Army, who died in Japan on Jan. 11 of illness, were conducted on Feb. 20 in Ontario at the Peterson funeral home.

Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Masao Hashimoto, Sgt. Hashimoto is survived by two brothers, Yukio and Kenji.

## Nisei Singer Will Make Debut In New York at Town Hall

NEW YORK CITY—Mariko Mukai, young Nisei coloratura soprano, will make her Town Hall debut on Sunday afternoon, March 16, in a program that will include selections from Mozart, Gretry, Mahler, and Serbinetta's aria from "Ariadne" by Strauss.

Miss Mukai gave her first recital in 1937 while studying at the University of Washington. In 1940 she tied for first place in the district division of the National Federation of Music biennial contest in Seattle. She was awarded a fellowship at the Juillard School of Mu-

## Stranded Nisei Return



HONOLULU, T. H.—Arriving in Honolulu on February 21 were six California Nisei, enroute home after being stranded during the war years in Japan. Among the first to return to the United States since the war, they are, left to right: Tokiko Takaki and her sister, June, front row; and back row, Toshi Hamano, Saburo Kurihara, Emiko Hikida and Shizuko Kubo. They were aboard the ALP liner Marine Adder, first commercial passenger ship from the east to Hawaii since the war.

—Photo courtesy of Hawaii Times.

## Many Stranded Nisei Scheduled To Return to U. S. Soon

### Nisei Illustrator Wins Awards in Advertising Contest

Ruth Matsuda, Nisei designer and illustrator, was credited with first and second place in a statewide advertising contest for two newspaper ads drawn by her for the ZCMI, large Salt Lake City department store.

Her advertisements were judged best in a field of over 600 ads for radio, newspapers, magazines and billboards.

The Nisei artist was honored at a dinner dance at the Hotel Utah Lafayette ballroom on Feb. 19 along with other employees of the ZCMI advertising department. Over 500 guests were present.

On Feb. 28 she will be among the guests of honor at a luncheon at the Alta Club.

Miss Matsuda was educated in Salt Lake City schools, and took her art training at the Art Barn in Salt Lake City and at Charette's School of Costume Design and Art in Los Angeles.

Previous to her present employment with ZCMI she did free lance art work in Salt Lake.

### Mitani Loses Close Match in Tourney

CHICAGO — Hank Mitani, Jerome, Idaho, Northwest regional flyweight champion, lost a close decision to Cal McBride, Fort Wayne, Ind., in the opening round of the national Golden Gloves tournament here on Feb. 24.

The crowd applauded Mitani's scrappy fight but his more rangy opponent won the decision by a narrow margin.

music in 1941, where she won further fellowships for four consecutive years. In 1943 and 1945 she had leading roles in the school's annual operatic events.

Friends of the singer are conducting a campaign for money to purchase tickets for disabled veterans in New York or for other veterans who are interested in music.

Miss Mukai was born in Seattle and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mukai of 515 18th avenue, S., Seattle.

Her accompanist at the Town Hall program will be Brooks Smith.

### First Group Reaches California Port on Marine Adder

SAN FRANCISCO — Substantial numbers of the 900 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941 and who have now been cleared by United States authorities for return to their homes in the mainland United States and Hawaii are expected to reach American ports in the next four months, it was reported here.

It was pointed out, however, that passenger ships scheduled to arrive from Japan in coming weeks will be able to accommodate only a percentage of the stranded Nisei who wish to return.

The first large group, approximately 40, returned to Hawaii and the United States on the American President Lines' Marine Adder, which arrived in San Francisco this week.

Additional stranded Nisei are expected to return on five APL ships, scheduled to dock in San Francisco between April 1 and June 15.

It was stressed that all of the Nisei permitted to return have undergone extensive investigation before their American citizenship was certified by U. S. authorities in Japan.

### Dr. Togasaki Will Head JACL Chapter In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki was elected president of the San Francisco JACL chapter, it was announced on Feb. 26 by Dr. Tokuji Hedani, the retiring president.

Dr. Togasaki recently returned to San Francisco from Italy, where she was a captain in the Army medical corps attached to UNRRA. She is now in the California State Department of Health.

Other new officers, elected by members by mail ballot, are: Dr. Masao Sugiyama, Yukio Wada and Toby Kuruma, vice-pres.; Kay Sadanaga, corres. sec.; Fumi Shimada, rec. sec.; Ichiro Sugiyama, treas.; Yasuo Abiko, Rene Bordet, Fred Hoshiyama, J. Rupert Mason, Masao Murata, Mari Okazaki, Winifred Snedden, Cordelia Tanahill, Yori Wada and Takehiko Yoshihashi, directors.

The new cabinet will be installed at the San Francisco chapter's inaugural ball to be held on March 1 in the Mirror room of the Bellevue hotel.

## Two Nisei Believed Killed, Four Others Hurt in O'Connor Plant Explosion in Los Angeles

Alice Iba, Assistant Chemist at Plant, Is Still Missing and Believed Dead; All Were in Employ of Company at Time of Fatal Blast

LOS ANGELES—One young girl of Japanese ancestry was killed and another Nisei girl was still missing and believed dead in the O'Connor Electro-Plating Corporation explosion which killed 15 persons and injured 158 persons and rocked downtown Los Angeles, damaging 300 surrounding buildings, on the morning of Feb. 20.

Akiko Otomo, 23, who had gone to work for the first time at the O'Connor plant was instantly killed in the explosion.

Alice Shimeta Iba, 21, who had been hired as an assistant chemist, was still missing and presumed to be dead. Robert M. Magee, the firm's chief chemist with whom Miss Iba was working at the time of the explosion, also was missing and believed dead.

Four other women of Japanese ancestry, all employees at the O'Connor plant, were injured in the explosion. They are: Miss Yoshi Kadota, 168 N. Merced St., Baldwin Park; Lynn Yoshiko Watanabe, 20; Mrs. Tatsuye Harada, 50, and Fusako Shibuya, 24.

Miss Kadota, who was listed in some news reports published shortly after the explosion to have been killed, was discharged from the Los Angeles General hospital this week.

Miss Watanabe, first believed to have been critically injured, was reported on the road to recovery by General hospital physicians. She was badly burned and bruised about the head, face and shoulders.

Mrs. Harada and Miss Shibuya are expected to be discharged from the hospital this week.

The tragedy at the O'Connor plant on East Pico Blvd., between Paloma and Stanford streets, resulted from the explosion of a vat of perchloric acid. The compound had been prepared by Magee as a secret plating process which gave metals a shiny surface without buffing.

(Time Magazine reports in its March 3 issue that police officers and fire department officials since have discovered that Robert Magee did not have a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as he had claimed. MIT had no record of him and it was believed that his chemistry was self-taught. Magee had been employed at the Henry Kaiser and Douglas Aircraft plants as a chemist before he devised his special process with perchloric acid, a colorless, fuming oily liquid with explosive properties comparable to nitroglycerine. Magee brought the process to Robert O'Connor and was made chief chemist for the firm and the electro-plating process was put into commercial production several weeks ago.)

Miss Iba, a former resident of Santa Rosa, Calif., had gone to work at the O'Connor plant on Jan. 7, having been referred to the position by a Los Angeles employment agency. She was in the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., during the war.

Investigators, searching the debris which is all that remains of the one-story O'Connor plant, found broken pieces of bodies which they believed to be that of the missing Nisei girl and of Magee, the other missing victim.

Coroner Ben Brown expressed the belief that both Magee and Miss Iba had perished in the blast and said that witnesses had noted that both were in the plant a few minutes before the explosion.

Miss Watanabe declared at the hospital that she and Miss Iba were talking at the plant a few moments before the blast.

"I was talking with Alice, and after the blast it appeared if she

had just disappeared in thin air," Miss Watanabe was quoted as saying.

It was reported that the firm had employed six persons of Japanese ancestry, all of whom had gotten their jobs through an employment agency.

The sixth girl, Jean Akiyoshi, was not at work on the day of the blast.

A number of persons of Japanese ancestry, employed in a power machine company across the street from the O'Connor plant, were injured in the explosion.

The Rafu Shimpo reported that Akiko Otomo was a graduate of Belmont high school and that the Otomo family had lived next door to the O'Connor plating works prior to the evacuation. Her father, Rokusuke Otomo, declared that his daughter had gone to the O'Connor plant for a job interview on the day of the blast and apparently had been hired on the spot.

The girl was reported to have stated that she had a "show date with her sweetheart" if she was rejected for the job.

Besides her father Miss Otomo is survived by two sisters and three brothers, two of whom are in the U. S. Army in Japan and Germany.

Mrs. Harada's husband reported that his wife had received head injuries, torn ear drums and facial cuts. The couple have three sons, two of whom are in Japan with the U. S. Army.

Miss Shibuya's sister, Kazue, reported she was working as a power machine operator on Stanford St. about a block away from the O'Connor plant. She said she ran to the scene of the explosion, fearing that her sister had been killed.

"I saw her being carried onto a tanker and spoke to her," she said. The victim's brother, Pvt. George Shibuya, rushed home from Monterey on an emergency furlough upon learning of his sister's condition.

Funeral services for Miss Otomo were held on Feb. 26 at the Los Angeles Buddhist temple. Both Miss Otomo and Miss Iba were active members of the Young Buddhists Association.

A three-man investigating board composed of Capt. Carl Halter of the Fire Department, Police Chemist Ray Pinker and G. L. Cheney, chief chemist of a consultant firm, expressed the unanimous view the blast had been caused by a mixture of perchloric acid and acetic anhydride. Chemical experts pointed out that the perchloric acid is itself a highly unstable compound and burns like a flash when exposed to air or any oxidizing agent.

Capt. Halter reported the mixture apparently was a process devised by Magee to put a high shine on aluminum articles and kept secret by the chemist, even from the plant's owner, pending results of a patent application. He declared, however, that Magee was reported to have made remarks to associates indicating he was well aware of its explosive character.

Many Japanese American homes in the vicinity of the O'Connor plant were among those damaged.

## Nisei War Veteran Aids Rescue Of Victims of L. A. Disaster

LOS ANGELES—Buster Suzuki, 35, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, was one of the first to rush to the rescue of the injured and dying in the O'Connor Electro-Plating plant explosion on Feb. 20.

Suzuki was walking near the plant when the blast knocked him to the sidewalk.

"I heard the explosion and suddenly black smoke blew up in the air," he said. "I hugged the ground, then after the debris had fallen, dashed to the place. It was a gruesome sight."

Suzuki, who had served in H

Company of the 442nd, declared that arms, legs and bodies could be seen beneath the wreckage and the smoke.

"We pulled out as many of them as fast as we could," he said. "We laid them on stretchers, boards or even small ladders, and hustled them into private cars to hospitals. I recall carrying out one young girl, probably Miss Shibuya, and Mrs. Harada. But at the time their identification was not known to me. I heard the woman speaking Japanese before she left for the hospital."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Supreme Court Appeal

The United States Supreme Court this week received the petition of Fred Oyama, an American citizen whose Japanese alien parents are "ineligible to citizenship," to review the recent decision of the California Supreme Court upholding a lower court decision to escheat the Oyama farm to the state on the ground that the property was obtained in violation of the California Alien Land law.

The test case, which touches upon the citizenship rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry under the Alien Land law, involves the ownership of farm property which Fred Oyama received as a gift from his parents more than ten years ago.

The California Supreme Court ruled for the state on the ground that the Nisei's "ineligible alien" parents had provided the funds for the purchase of the property and that the presumption of the California Alien Land law, prohibiting ownership of property by Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship, had not been overcome.

The decision of the California high court in the Oyama case is of major importance to all Americans of Japanese ancestry in the state because of the court's interpretation of the Alien Land law. Until this decision has been reversed or some qualifications made, title insurance companies may decline to insure any title to property owned by Japanese Americans, consideration for which may have been paid in whole or part by alien parents. Since the California court's decision, title insurance companies are not insuring any purchase of real property if the consideration has not been earned in its entirety by the citizen purchaser.

The petition filed this week with the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the Oyama case is based on three major points: (1) the constitutional rights of citizen Fred Oyama under the 14th Amendment, (2) the constitutionality of the Alien Land law as applied and enforced against alien Kajiro Oyama and (3) whether the decision of the Supreme Court of California, holding that no statute of limitations is applicable to actions for escheat under the Alien Land law, is a violation of rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Under the Alien Land law, as applied and enforced by the state of California, second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry are the only citizen group which cannot receive a gift of property from their parents. There can be little doubt that the status of the Nisei under the Alien Land law is inferior to that enjoyed by other citizens under the law.

The California Supreme Court opinion in the Oyama case places its entire emphasis upon the actions of the alien parents of Fred Oyama. Little, if any, consideration was given by the tribunal to the rights of the Nisei citizen in the case. There is a marked difference in the treatment of the case between the justices who decided the Oyama case and the judges who were on the California Supreme Court 20 years ago, when the decisions on the Yano guardianship and Fujita escheat cases were rendered.

The issue at stake in the Oyama case is whether the Japanese ancestry of Fred Oyama shall militate against his right to enjoy the rights and privileges accorded other Americans. The laws applicable to any other citizen should apply to him. The same parent-child relationship in Caucasian families under the law should be observed in the case of a family of Japanese ancestry. The fact that his parents are "aliens ineligible to citizenship" should not penalize Fred Oyama in his exercise of the civil rights guaranteed him under the 14th Amendment.

As long as the present Oyama case deci-

sion remains the law of California, a citizen of Japanese parentage whose property was received as a gift from his "ineligible alien" parents will not feel secure in his title until he files a suit in court and obtains judgment against the state, or unless the state files a disclaimer to the property. This, in itself, is an additional burden placed upon a single group of American citizens.

## WRA Reports

The War Relocation Authority's own story of the evacuation and resettlement of the 120,000 persons under its control from 1942 to 1946 has now appeared in a series of reports under the imprint of the Department of the Interior.

Eight of the reports concern a special phase of the evacuation. Thus the report, "Wartime Exile—the Exclusion of the Japanese Americans From the West Coast," is a study of the west coast's "least known and most misrepresented minority." It probes such popular myths as the birth rate and dual citizenship of Japanese Americans and describes the events and conditions that led to the evacuation. "The Evacuated People, a Quantitative Description," is a statistical study of the evacuees. Primarily for the special student, it describes in tabular form such pertinent facts as age, sex, vital statistics, center composition, the growth of the centers and rate of resettlement, etc. Other reports are concerned with life in the relocation centers, the relocation program, wartime handling of evacuee property, legal and constitutional phases of the WRA program, community government and the relocation program.

Apart from these is another, which is Mr. Dillon Myer's own report as director of the agency.

Together they constitute the most comprehensive study made of the tremendous evacuation program. The reports, culled from the experience and machinery of the vast WRA agency, are written in objective and calm manner. As social and historical documents their value cannot be overestimated. The War Relocation Authority was a vast and intricate agency, operating over a network of activity that included social service, housing, public relations, resettlement, community activities, education and the hundreds of other needs of the camp communities and their residents. Thus, while the greater part of this agency was devoted to the problems of evacuation and resettlement and dispersal, another section was busy studying, analyzing and evaluating the total experience. Much of this work was done by the community analysis section of the War Relocation Authority.

The forward to one of the reports, that titled "Impounded Peoples," states the purpose of the report as follows:

"This is a report concerning a group of people during a crucial period in their experience; it is not a report on the policy or the operation of the Government agency which played a considerable role in the crucial experience. The group consists of one of America's minority peoples, and the crisis was the loss of self-determination. *Implicit in the account is the assumption that any sort of people would have behaved in much the same way if they had been dealt with similarly.* The fact that a minority of the people were brought up in Japan is significant for interpreting minor aspects of their behavior during the crisis, but chiefly for understanding the behavior of Americans towards them . . .

"The report is designed not as an exhaustive analysis of the attitudes and organizations of the evacuations in the relocation centers, but rather as an outline of major developments. It seeks to report what, at the time of the liquidation of the agency, seems to have been the most important psychological and social effects of the crisis which Japanese Americans have undergone—most important, that is, for an understanding of what happens to people when democratic processes go wrong and a Government seeks to set them right."

Thus, aside from their historical value, the great value of these reports will lie in their use in future crises and will have value only if they can prevent the recurrences of such injustices as the evacuation program incurred.

Japanese Americans, under the emotional and physical stress of evacuation, reacted very much as any other group of Americans would have reacted.

If, at some future date, the civil liberties of another racial or religious group are again endangered, these reports may provide some of the answers to those native fascists who would place fellow citizens in jeopardy.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Something of an Anniversary

This is something of an anniversary. On March 2 it will be five full years since Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry were stunned by Gen. DeWitt's initial proclamation of mass evacuation from the west coastal area. That decision and the mass migration and mass detention which followed were described in the Utah Senate last week as "a black page of intolerance." It resulted in the greatest forced population displacement in our national history and it has left its mark across the American land—in ten abandoned barracks cities on lonely terrain and in new communities of Japanese Americans—in vast Malheur county in eastern Oregon, in Chicago and other midwestern cities and on the huge Seabrook farm project in southern New Jersey.

It is now five years since the first evacuation proclamation and little more than half of the 115,000 persons who were forced to evacuate have returned to the Pacific coast states. Some who have resettled elsewhere eventually will return, but others will never go back. The impact of evacuation has changed permanently the pattern of living which persons of Japanese ancestry in the mainland United States knew on Dec. 6, 1941.

The proclamation by Gen. DeWitt on March 2, 1942, which disclosed the mass evacuation policy which was to be undertaken and which had the effect of temporarily suspending the citizen rights of Americans of Japanese descent, was the most extreme of several courses which had been under consideration in dealing with West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry. This final mass evacuation decision generally is credited to Gen. DeWitt since he had asked for carte blanche authority in the disposition of the residents of Japanese descent on the West Coast whom he considered a definite menace to military security.

The final reports of the War Relocation Authority, made public recently in Washington, indicate that there was considerable opposition in government circles to a policy of mass evacuation on grounds of race alone. Attorney General Francis Biddle and two prominent Justice Department officials, Edward Ennis and James Rowe, opposed mass evacuation and questioned its legality.

One of the WRA's reports, "Wartime Exile," notes the tremendous pressure exerted upon President Roosevelt in February, 1942, to accede to demand for mass evacuation:

"... In Washington, D. C., the President was faced with the necessity of making a decision on such an issue as had never before confronted a President of the United States. He was being urged by the West Coast (congressional) delegation, by West Coast officials, by powerful organizations which were exerting pressure through the press and radio as well as by resolutions and petitions, and above all by the War Department and the military commander responsible for the security of the West Coast, to exercise the broad powers that were his in time of war by delegating to the military extraordinary power over civilian life and liberty, a power unprecedented in American history except under conditions of martial law.

"The President's Attorney General was opposed to such a delegation of authority. The Attorney General's attitude toward this issue was understandable on several counts; he was personally prominent among the Nation's liberals; in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, he had a more than academic interest in keeping the actions of the Federal Government in line with constitutional provisions for the protection of citizens and resident aliens . . ."

The WRA report notes that "at the eleventh hour" as military authorities awaited the President's response to their demand for the extraordinary powers necessary to carry out an evacuation of American citizens, Rep. Albert Elliot of California wired Gen. DeWitt demanding the total evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California and

the California Joint Immigration Committee called for similar drastic action. Attorney General Biddle finally bowed to the War Department's insistence that at time of war the person best qualified to determine what constituted military necessity in a given area was the commanding general of that area. Mr. Biddle then notified President Roosevelt that he had withdrawn his disapproval of the proposed exclusion measure. President Roosevelt on Feb. 19 signed Executive Order 9066.

"It was, from that point, Gen. DeWitt's prerogative to decide whether the entire minority or only the alien third of it should be excluded," the WRA reports comments.

Before the authorization of mass evacuation there were separate reports by civilian authorities on possible courses of action on the West Coast. One was a documented and objective report by Curtis B. Munson, who had been sent out from Washington in the late fall of 1941 to make a special study of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the West Coast. Mr. Munson later supplemented this report with observations after Pearl Harbor, in which he criticized Navy Secretary Knox's statements regarding fifth column activities in Hawaii. The other memorandum was one prepared by three legal advisers of President Roosevelt which, though it declared that "the Japanese problem is a special problem which must be met with a special remedy," did not advocate mass evacuation.

A study of these two reports will show the possible courses of government action had the opposition to mass evacuation been sustained. The report by the President's legal advisers (Cohen, Cox and Ruah) included a proposal for the establishment of Special Defense Areas which "persons of Japanese extraction should be allowed to enter only under special license," and Limited Defense Areas, in which designated persons would be subject to curfew, blackout and other restrictions.

The report of the President's advisers suggested "every effort should be made to relieve unnecessary hardship" and advocated the drafting of Nisei into the armed forces "and employing them where they can be of service to the country and where they are least likely to fall under suspicion, justified or unjustified." The report also recommended that home guards under Army control "should be utilized to patrol rural districts inhabited by Japanese both for the protection of the Japanese and the interest of national defense."

"Every effort should be made to avoid compelling their migration," the memorandum added, "not only for humanitarian reasons, but because of the serious effect it would have upon vegetable crops which are important both to California and the nation."

Finally, the report of Messrs. Cohen, Cox and Ruah recommended the establishment of special reservations in the interior, where the citizens could go voluntarily and be "usefully employed and live under special restrictions."

The Munson report, first made public during the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigation in January 1946, and compiled with the assistance of intelligence officers, recommended on Dec. 20, 1941, that the Nisei "should be encouraged by a statement from 'high' government authority" so that public attitude toward them would be "outlined." He also stressed that Nisei "offers of assistance" in the war effort should be accepted by Red Cross, USO and Civilian Defense authorities.

"This assistance should not be merely monetary, nor should it even be limited to physical voluntary work in segregated Nisei units," Mr. Munson declared. "The Nisei should work with and among white persons, and (be made to feel he is welcome on a basis of equality."

Mr. Munson did not consider the possibility of mass evacuation. The Munson and the Cohen-Cox Ruah reports indicate the steps under consideration by the government before mass evacuation was ordered five years ago on March 2.

## Vagaries

**Madison Square . . .**  
Richard Mamiya, alternate on the University of Hawaii's basketball team, became the second Nisei to play basketball in Madison Square Garden when Hawaii lost to St. John's last week. The first was Wat Misaka, star forward on the University of Utah's national champions of 1944, who played with the Utes in three games in the huge New York sports palace, including a victory over St. John's to win the national title. Misaka is a starting forward on the present Utah team which meets Wyoming for the Big Seven conference crown on March 1 in Laramie, with a trip to Madison Square Garden in the offing for the winner.

**Etchings . . .**  
Mary Suzuki of Los Angeles, now a commercial artist in New York, has had etchings published recently in McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Charm and other women's magazines . . . Before the evacuation there were some sixteen Japanese-language newspapers in the mainland U. S. The present figure is nine. Incidentally, there are more Chinese-language dailies (twelve) in the U. S. than in any other single foreign language . . . The race relations summary, published at the Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., devotes a monthly section to Japanese Americans. Saburo Kido and Jitsuiichi Masuoka are among the contributing editors on the staff of the Summary, which is published under the direction of Charles S. Johnson. The January section on the Nisei is a summary of feature articles in the special holiday issue of the Pacific Citizen.

**Butch . . .**  
The United Press reported last week from Tokyo that Fumitaka (Butch) Konoye, oldest son of the late Prince Fumaro Konoye, was in Moscow undergoing Communist training. Young Konoye flunked out of Princeton University in 1940, where he was captain of the golf team and was voted the "best dressed" man on the campus. Returning to the Far East he later became head of a boy's school in Shanghai and was a reporter for Domei in Tokyo.

**Redcaps . . .**  
Seattle is the only U. S. city with Japanese redcaps. Takayoshi (Tom) Handa is the head redcap at Seattle Union station and has been there for 32 years, with time out for evacuation and relocation. Before that, Handa was a U. S. Navy cook. Joe Yoshida is the head redcap at Seattle King Street station. At the time of the evacuation the CIO Transportation Workers' Union protested the order evacuating the Japanese Issei redcaps from Seattle. The Issei redcaps left, but regained their jobs upon their return.

**Election . . .**  
The election of Earl A. Nielsen, Democrat, over GOP candidate Shunzo Ushiroda on Feb. 8 in West Hawaii, a district in which persons of Japanese ancestry are in the majority, has done more than demonstrate that Japanese Americans do not vote in a racial bloc. Nielsen, a progressive, replaced the late Francis K. Aona, a Republican, who died before he could take his seat in the Territorial House. As a result of Nielsen's election the House now is split evenly, with 15 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The deadlock is so solid that the House has not yet elected a speaker, although it has been in session since last week. Incidentally, Nielsen defeated Ushiroda by only 16 votes, 1638 to 1622, in a hard-fought campaign.

**Statehood . . .**  
The Army and the Navy are expected to send reports to the House Public Lands Committee endorsing statehood for Hawaii. One reason for the Army's strong support of Hawaiian statehood is said to be the splendid war record of Hawaii's men in the armed forces, particularly Japanese Americans, who served in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team . . . Takaosa Mitsui, 31-year-old member of the Mitsui clan, one of Japan's wealthiest families, told a U. P. reporter

## Washington News-Letter Clarke Kawakami Plans Return To Work With ATIS in Japan

By JOHN KITASAKO.

Before the war Clarke Kawakami was working for the Japanese Domei News Agency branch in Washington D. C. But things began to happen after that. First of all, he found himself out of a job. And then a domestic problem presented itself. His wife was a Japanese alien, who had come to America in the spring of 1941 to marry Clarke to culminate a romance which began in Japan in the late 30's when Clarke was with Domei in Japan. His wife was the actress Chiyeiko Takehisa, a stellar star of Toho, on eof Japan's major theatrical organizations.

It was decided that under the circumstances it would be best for Mrs. Kawakami to return to Japan; so she went back to Japan aboard the Gripsholm in the spring of 1942.

Clarke tried to enlist in the army, but was turned down because he was told that Nisei were not being taken at the time. Racially and technically, Clarke is not a Nisei. He is an Eurasian; his father is Kiyoshi Kawakami, author of many books on Japanese political affairs, and his mother is Caucasian.

In filling out application forms, Clarke always wrote "Eurasian" in the space marked "race," but the officials always changed it to "Japanese." After that Clarke just stopped arguing with army authorities about his racial classification. Before the war, he had never experienced the discrimination that Nisei commonly ran up against, but now he realized that with his partial Japanese ancestry many of the Nisei problems had suddenly become his problems.

Finally, when the language intelligence school opened at Camp Savage, he enlisted, and after graduation he was sent to India, where he was with a special team conducting psychological warfare against the Japanese forces in Burma. Based at the Indian terminus of the famed Ledo Road, Clarke prepared leaflets to be dropped on the Japanese soldiers, wrote scripts for broadcast, and interrogated prisoners.

When the north Burma campaign was completed, Clarke's team was disbanded, but after a short time, in May of 1945, he was sent to Kunming, China, along with four Nisei language specialists. In Kunming, Clarke was assigned to the psychological warfare unit. When the war ended, he and his comrades worked with Chinese and American units in carrying out the surrender of Japanese forces throughout China. They prepared leaflets containing the terms and conditions of surrender, and also aided Allied rescue units.

Later on they moved to Shanghai, which was a very welcome transfer, for it brought him closer to Japan. Clarke had not heard from his wife all through the war. He knew however that his wife was alive. A friend of his sent him a clipping from a San Francisco newspaper of a Tokyo-dated item describing the post-war motion picture set-up in Japan, and among the movie stars the story mentioned was Clarke's wife.

For a time it seemed that Clarke would not get to go to Tokyo, because there was talk of his being sent to Formosa. But his transfer to Tokyo did come through, and he landed in Japan in November 1945.

Upon inquiring at the film censorship headquarters of GHQ and the Toho motion picture company where his wife was employed, he was able to locate his wife. And so after nearly five years, he and his wife were reunited. His wife's surprise at seeing Clarke knew no bounds. She had heard that a Nisei regiment had fought in Europe, and had thought that he was somewhere in Europe.

Things had not gone too easy with her. Upon her return to Japan in 1942, she was put under severe grilling for about three weeks. The Japanese authorities suspected she had returned from America in the capacity of a spy. So she had to watch her step. Toho, with whom she was an established star, rehired her, and she went on the stage with the famed Japanese comedian, Furukawa Roppa.

At present she is with a new dramatic group, a subsidiary of Toho, which is presenting Western plays such as Ibsen's Doll House and Midsummer's Night Dream.

Clarke returned to America in Tokyo last week that he wants to go to the United States and become a citizen. Young Mitsui claims to have been born in Oregon.

the latter part of 1946 to receive his discharge. He has signed up for two more years with ATIS, and plans to return to Japan in March. After his tour of study he hopes to come back to America with his wife, if and when regulations permit the entry of his wife.

Clarke thinks the Japanese people are still far from democracy. The chief reason is that the vast majority of them don't know yet what democracy is. It is largely a question of education, which will take a long time. By glancing at the turmoil that is going on in Japan today, it is obvious, says Clarke, that the people are eager

## Saga of a Nisei GI: Koji Ariyoshi Advised Army's Top Brass on China Situation

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Back in Texas we used to play a game that might have been called "Presidents." There wasn't much to it. We'd sit around and think of the person, large or small, known or unknown, who might in our opinion make the best President of the U.S. The name of Paul Robeson, the singer, was mentioned sometimes. My candidate was Charley Rowell, a boot-maker, who had somehow sat in his shop and assimilated much wisdom and an infinite understanding of people.

Now my candidate would be Koji Ariyoshi. I choose him over Charley because he has been closer to the workings of the problems of the United States and the world in recent years, because he knows at first hand the things that Charley understands more remotely. If the idea of either Charley's or Koji's being President sounds absurd, it's largely because the day has long since passed in this country when an ordinary citizen can be elected to high office without years of political build-up and innumerable hoss-swapping deals with factions that might oppose him.

Koji is the first Nisei I ever knew. I met him in Chungking where, as an Army sergeant, he was doing psychological warfare work with the OWI. We both worked nights and we got to chewing the fat until, bit by bit, I began to realize he was a pretty terrific guy. Being a reporter, I also realized that his story, the story of his people with Koji's individuality thrown in, was something that would make a much-needed revision in the minds of many Americans. The Army censor apparently didn't approve of such revisions for he didn't pass the story and it was never published.

But I didn't forget the things Koji had told me when I was moved to Fukien Province, and from time to time I used to pick up dribbles of news about him. First I heard he had been transferred to Yen-an, the capital of the Chinese Communists, to work with the American Observer Group and to specialize in psychological warfare work with Okano, the famous Japanese Communist. Then Tommy Yamato from Hawaii and Jose Ikeguchi from California blew in with the news that Koji had been commissioned in the field. Later, an OWI man told me more important news.

Hurley was ambassador and relations between the Chinese Communists and the American group had been fouled up for fair, my informant had it, and in the very tense situation, Koji had become the go-between for Americans and Chinese. He seemed to be the only man trusted implicitly by both sides. Later, after the war, I heard elaborations of all that from Koji, himself, in Shanghai.

The story is bigger and more important than it was when I first heard it in Chungking, because now it includes much that may turn out to be important history. He's writing it in a book, which was recommended to the publisher by Madame Sun Yat-sen, and which could be the most "significant"

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### The Problem of War-Stranded Nisei

Denver, Colo.

Reports that 900 American citizens of Japanese descent, stranded in Japan during the war, have been cleared to return to their homes in the United States and Hawaii, is welcome news that long has been overdue. Only lack of shipping space, it is said, is holding up their return.

It is obvious, in view of the many months that have passed since VJ-day, that the problem of the stranded Nisei has been relegated to a minor role by occupation authorities. A few Nisei

to exercise their newly-found rights but they have yet to learn that they must exercise them with a greater sense of responsibility. The young students especially are under the impression that democracy gives them the right to do as they darn well please.

As for the attitude of the Japanese toward the Americans, Clarke found it to be extremely friendly. The conduct of the GIs on the whole has favorably impressed the Japanese. Clarke thinks that the troops who saw action before landing in Japan have a fairer attitude toward the Japanese than the occupation forces sent directly from the states, many of whom were too loaded with propaganda.

have trickled back, but the total number has been only a handful so far.

The bottleneck, it has been reported, is in the American consulate where a numerically inadequate staff has been swamped by thousands of applications for repatriation. Understandably, these applications must be given the most careful scrutiny.

Yet, it seems something has been amiss in the United States government's failure to provide a staff adequate enough to handle these applications more rapidly. An individual's rights as a citizen are too important to be allowed to gather dust awaiting official pleasure. The stranded Nisei who desires to return to his homeland should be entitled to a quick check of his record and freedom from any cloud of suspicion when it has been established that he was no willful collaborator.

There has been much to desire in the attitude of some American consular officials since before the war. In the troubled months before Pearl Harbor many confused and worried Nisei sought counsel from the representatives of their government stationed in Japan. In too many cases they found these officials aloof, curt and unsympathetic to the point of being just short of hostile.

As a consequence many Nisei began to think of themselves as "Japanese" rather than Americans, and certainly it should not have been United States policy to alienate its own citizens.

There is, of course, a measure of justification for the attitude of some consular officials. Many Nisei were fence-sitters. They were perfectly satisfied to look forward to a life as Japanese, yet they clung to American citizenship as protection against the responsibilities of Japanese citizenship. They had no firm convictions and no doubt they were deserving of contempt.

It would be a waste to expend sympathy on these individuals who, by crafty intent, were neither bird nor beast nor fowl. But there are many other Nisei caught in Japan by circumstances beyond their control and who deserve better than weary months of official delay.

Let us have redoubled care in sifting out the collaborationists, but let us speed the return of Nisei who are guilty only of having been caught in Japan by the war.

### On Assimilation

If assimilation means becoming part of the lifestream, then the Nisei are in truth Americans. They have graduated from the vital statistics class to people who live and die and make news in the process.

Last week there was an explosion in Los Angeles that made the front pages of virtually every newspaper in the country. Two of the victims were Nisei girls, one a chemist whose body was blown to bits and who was listed for many days simply as "missing."

A Nisei became a sheriff's deputy in Los Angeles county, the very place from which he had been run out five years earlier as a hazard to the war effort.

A Nisei was making basketball history with the University of Utah and another was being talked up as a 1948 Olympics swimming team threat. The Nisei were being lauded in the Utah state legislature and the state of California was trying to deprive them of their land.

Nisei were teaching English to blond and blue-eyed students whose families have been in America for generations; Nisei were taking their parents to apply for their first citizenship papers.

Nisei were being born and dying, being held up, being involved in automobile accidents, being married and divorced, talking and worrying about their problems and becoming more and more a part of the American scene so that in a few years, perhaps, no one would even think of them as different.

(Continued on Page 6)

## Professional Notices

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## Koji Ariyoshi

(Continued from Page 5)  
relocation center because he "wanted to see what was going to happen to my people."

It was in Manzanar that Koji and Taeko were married and it was there later that Linda was born. But by that time, Koji had volunteered for the U. S. Army and was in training for the take-off for China and a career of disagreeing politely but firmly with General Wedemeyer and Ambassador Hurley.

(The above article by Edward Rohrbough is reprinted from the Feb. 20th issue of the Nisei Weekender of New York City. Mr. Rohrbough was in China for two years with OWI and the United Press.)

## Puellas Societas Attracts Crowd

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Approximately 300 persons attending the Puellas Societas dance, "Cupid's Fling," at the Odd Fellows hall, according to Pearl Masuda, chairman. Dick James and his orchestra provided the music.

Chaperones for the evening were Dr. and Mrs. Joe Kawahara, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Simpson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sugiyama, Miss Alice Watson and Mr. and Mrs. R. West.

Mrs. Mary Takai, vice-president, was given a present during the intermission hour. Mrs. Takai is joining her husband, Lt. Roy Takai, in Japan.

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## Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

Minneapolis, Minn.

My second "Never Told Tale" is called "Path for the Lonely."

He stared out on the expanse of the frozen lake. It was still here, where only a matter of minutes ago there had been the laughter and singing of young, happy voices. He had watched them, unseen. It had aroused too many emotions in him, some perhaps mingled with anger. His right hand bore marks yet where he had dug his nails into them; and on his brow there were signs of sweat, although it was very cold. They were gone now.

He brushed aside the entangling arms of clothesless bushes and stood facing the lake. Blinking neons of stars signaled to each other in the blackness of the sky.

He relaxed against a stump of a tree and inhaled deeply on his pipe. The flickering light in its bowl showed a young face; pale, haggard, lonesome, and perhaps afraid. There was only an iron device where his left hand should have been.

And then, he heard the sound of breaking ice on the frozen path. That path for the lonely, where they walk alone. It was too late to escape and hide now. His face wore the look of a trapped animal.

A slim pixie of a girl stood before him, anxiety written on her face.

Not wanting to speak, yet having to, he said, "Are you looking for something, miss?"

"I . . . I've lost my other mitten . . . we were skating here a little while ago . . ."

"Perhaps you left it by the fire place."

"Why yes, of course, I must have."

"Here, let me help you. It's rather dark down there and darned slick."

Friendly eyes and a cute face upraised him. Something within him warned him and kept chanting, "No left arm. no left arm. . . ." Sensing his hesitation, she stretched out her ungloved hand almost whispering, "I thought you offered to help me. You aren't going to turn me down now, are you? Come on! You're in one piece, and what's one left arm, anyhow?"

His eyes kindled with suddenly ignited anger. None of that sympathy stuff for him!

"Listen here, Miss . . ."

"Margie."

"Well, listen here, Margie . . . I don't need your sympathy or anyone else's. And you had no right to come barging in on me tonight. Can't you let a guy alone with the world . . . how did you find my secret path?"

The girl's eyes did not flinch. and in a steady voice, "Before you started to tramp through there it used to be my secret path . . . and before me, it was an escape for many others. It's called the path for the lonely . . . Somehow, I always notice it because I used to hide there and watch people, like you were watching us tonight . . ."

"Then you didn't lose that mitten?"

"No, I have it here in my pocket. See?"

"You . . . you mean to say you came back . . . because of me, a stranger?"

"Uh huh, because once, long time ago, someone else came back for me . . . I doubly wanted to because I noticed you were minus one arm. My brother didn't get back at all."

"I'm sorry, Margie. I didn't mean to blow up at you, but somehow I can't shake off this sense of being self-conscious . . . Oh gosh, I haven't introduced myself yet. I'm Chuck Tanaka."

"Hi Chuck. Good world we live in, isn't it? Come on, now, let's hurry or the gang will have kittens before we get there?"

"That's jake with me," happily.

Then in the same soft voice, "Let's take this path, shall we? It's the path for the unlonely."

"Roger."

## JACL Officials in Hawaii



HONOLULU, T. H.—Susumu Togasaki, left, and Joe Grant Masaoka, representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League, are shown above shortly after they arrived in Hawaii on Feb. 8 to conduct a one-month fund-raising campaign on behalf of the JACL and the Anti-Discrimination Committee throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

The two were accompanied by Keisaburo Koda and Kihel Ikeda.

Speaking for the group, Masaoka stated, "We feel that Hawaii, as an example of racial tolerance, has a natural interest in the Americans of Japanese ancestry on the west coast."

Masaoka said that the JACL delegation was sent to Hawaii primarily to work on behalf of citizenship and naturalization rights for the Issei.—Photo courtesy of Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

## Donation

LOS ANGELES—A \$50 donation in memory of her late husband has been made to the JACL by Mrs. Kikuye Tsukahira, according to the Los Angeles regional office of the JACL.

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## Florin Girl Realizes Dream, Dances With San Carlo Troupe

LOS ANGELES—A Nisei girl who dreamed of being a ballerina as she worked on her family's farm in Florin a few years ago is today dancing with the ballet corps of the San Carlo opera company in Los Angeles, according to the Rafu Shimpo.

The girl is exotic Dorothy Maruki, whose dream of dancing with the ballet was interrupted by Pearl Harbor and the evacuation.

Miss Maruki lost her father when she was only nine. Because there were no sons in the family, she aided her mother in much of the work on their farm.

Shortly before the war she met Francesca Ludowa, member of the Metropolitan opera company, in

San Francisco. Ludowa heard of Miss Maruki's ambitions, and made several contacts for the Nisei girl. But Pearl Harbor intervened.

The girl and her family were sent to the Fresno assembly center and then to the Jerome relocation center, where she taught ballet dancing. In 1943 she headed for New York and entered the Metropolitan Opera School of Ballet.

When she heard that the San Carlo opera company was auditioning for ballet dancers, she applied and was chosen.

"I didn't want to leave the Metropolitan, but I felt that this was it," she told the Rafu Shimpo. "So here I am with a contract with the San Carlo."

## Entry of Canadian Wife of GI Sought in New Bill in House

### Wife of Ex-Sergeant Kawagoe Barred by Japanese Ancestry

WASHINGTON—A bill to permit Mrs. Edith Hideko Nishikawa Kawagoe, Canadian Nisei wife of ex-Sgt. Masao Frank Kawagoe, to enter the United States for permanent residence has been introduced by Rep. Gordon L. McDonough, R., Calif., the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported on Feb. 20.

The private bill is the third such measure introduced through the intercession of the ADC to permit the Canadian citizen wives of Nisei servicemen to enter the United States. Designated H. R. 2061 and referred to the House Judiciary Committee, the McDonough bill is similar to those introduced by Congressmen George P. Miller, D., Calif., and Francis E. Walter, D., Pa., in that it provides that Mrs. Kawagoe be exempted from the provisions of the Exclusion Act and be allowed to enter this country under the Soldier Brides' Act of 1945.

While Mrs. Mary Eita Kitajima and Mrs. Seiko Jane Kimura were Canadian born, Mrs. Kawagoe was born in Tokyo, Japan, and entered Canada when she was a year old. She has resided there ever since, acquiring Canadian citizenship through the naturalization of her father.

Ex-Sgt. Kawagoe was discharged in January, this year, after serving two hitchies in the United States Army. Born and educated in Los Angeles, he was inducted into the service while in

Denver, Colo. He completed his basic infantry training at Camp Blanding, Fla. He attended the Japanese Language School at Fort Snelling, Minn., and received his first discharge in December, 1945. He then reenlisted in the regular Army and was stationed at Fort Lawton, Wash., at the time of his final discharge this January.

The Kawagoes were married June 21, 1946, in Kamloops, British Columbia.

Ex-Sgt. Kawagoe had a brother who served as a technical sergeant with the Anti-Tank Company of the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, has announced that a concerted effort will be made to have the standing sub-committees on immigration in both the House and the Senate conduct hearings on these private bills to correct injustices and discrimination against American veterans of Japanese ancestry.

"The breaking down of discrimination based upon race in the Soldier Brides' Act may well become a wedge which will open up the entire question of naturalization and immigration," Masaoka declared, following conferences with Congressmen Miller, Walter and McDonough, all of whom have pledged their support to their respective bills.

### Contribution

A contribution to the Salt Lake City JACL from Misses Haruko and Tomeko Uyeda, classical Japanese dancers from Chicago, was acknowledged this week by Tom Hoshiyama, president.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

### American Buddhists

My dear friends:

It may come as a surprise to followers of Japanese and Chinese Buddhism that there is and has been for years, an American Buddhist effort, serving a growing interest among Americans who no longer find satisfaction with Christianity.

We publish a bi-monthly magazine devoted to peace and universal brotherhood, in which we specialize in Oriental religions and philosophies, particularly Buddhism, which we believe to be destined to be the ultimate in religious philosophy. We have articles dealing with the various sects—we have just published material on Mahayana, and will shortly print an article on Shin Buddhism; more particularly we deal with the esoteric or spiritual meaning of the original Buddhist teachings, Basic Buddhism, before the various sects divided to their varying opinions. We have no membership, no organization, and are not interested in pushing any section of Buddhism.

We have a comprehensive Buddhist reference library, and have contacts with Buddhist scholars the world over. We thus welcome the opportunity to serve Buddhist students with their sincere questions.

Subscription to the magazine is \$1 per year, free to libraries and individuals who cannot afford the price.

Sincerely,

Marie Harlowe Pulley,  
Editor, Buddhist Dept.  
World Philosophy,  
Route 1, Three Rivers,  
Mich.

## Two Chicago Teams Will Enter National Nisei Bowling Meet

CHICAGO—The league champions and an all-star team will represent the Chicago Nisei Bowling league at the National Nisei bowling tournament in Salt Lake City on March 29 and 30, according to Frank Kasuyama, manager of the Victory Bowling Center, last week.

It was reported that at both teams will seek matches with the strong Okada Insurance bowling team in Salt Lake City.

The Terusaki Deas team is at present leading the Chicago league with Bob's Cafe, last year's champions, in second place. Bob's Cafe went to the Denver tournament last year.

## Buddhists Discuss English Translation Of Scriptures

SAN FRANCISCO—With eighty priests and laymen delegates from California, Utah, Washington and Arizona in attendance, the general conference of the North American Buddhist Mission was opened this week at the Buddhist church in San Francisco.

Translation of the Buddhist scriptures into English as a means of clarifying Buddhist doctrines for the Nisei and other American Buddhists was one of the projects discussed at the conference.

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Koy Teranishi a boy, Allan, on Feb. 16 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Okasaka a girl on Feb 12 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Jeniye a girl on Feb. 10 in West Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. Watanabe a girl on Feb. 15 in West Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiji Oshita a girl on Feb. 21 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hirata a girl on Feb. 6 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vic Izui a girl, Christine Sumi, on Jan. 24 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yamaguchi a boy, Thomas Jun, on Feb. 7 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Miyakawa, Parlier, Calif., a girl on Feb. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Mori, Sanger, Calif., a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. So Kodama, San Jose, Calif., a boy on Feb. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tachiki, 722 South West Temple St., Salt Lake City, a boy on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kato, 160 Mead Ave., Salt Lake City, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Tawa, 5110 South Second West St., Salt Lake City, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Kawashima, Rt. 1, Box 23, Winters, Calif., a boy on Feb. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nishimura, 1512 Fifth St., Sacramento, a girl on Feb. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Iwamura a boy on Feb. 19 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru F. Iwasaki, 3233 Carnegie, Cleveland 15, Ohio, a boy, Donald Mark, on Feb. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Agi, Thornton, Calif., a boy on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo O'Kino a girl on Feb 24 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Otsubo a girl on Feb. 13 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Yanagi, Richmond, Calif., a boy on Feb. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi K. Hamashiro, Fresno, Calif., a girl on Feb. 17.

### DEATHS

Tamizo Saito, 78, on Feb. 20 in Los Angeles.

Akiko Otomo, 23, on Feb. 13 in Los Angeles.

Sotaro Yamanaka, 53, on Feb. 23 in West Los Angeles.

Yoshitsugu Watanabe on Feb. 20 in San Diego.

Mrs. Tatsu Hamada on Feb. 22 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Tsuchiyo Hori, 49, on Feb. 18 in Los Angeles.

Ichimatsu Sasaki, 68, on Feb. 21 in Salt Lake City.

Yoshio Baba, 47, on Feb. 25 in Cortez, Calif.

### MARRIAGES

Midori Kitazono to Ichiro Watanabe on Feb. 16 in New York City.

Amy Butsuda to Steve Noguchi on Feb. 9 in Chicago.

Kiyo Takita to Tom Matsumori on Feb. 22 in Salt Lake City.

Mary Masumiya to Tom M. Ito on Feb. 23 in Los Angeles.

Sakae Morikawa to Jitsuo Yoneyama on Feb. 15 in Portland, Ore.

Masae Uyeda to Mitsuo Kondo on Feb. 21 in San Jose, Calif.

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## Bradford Smith Will Speak to Chicago JACL

CHICAGO — Bradford Smith, author and magazine writer, and Robert D. Hall, photographer and lecturer, will give their impressions of postwar Japan at a special program on Saturday, March 1, at 8 p.m. at the Olivet Institute chapel, 1441 N. Cleveland avenue, according to the Chicago Resettlers, sponsors of the meeting.

Smith will give a talk on his personal observations of Japan since the war and will tell of the part Japanese Americans can play in the democratization of the country.

Prior to the war Smith was an instructor at Imperial and St. Paul universities in Tokyo and at Bennington college and Columbia university in this country. He was formerly director of OWI in the central Pacific.

At present he is preparing material on Japanese Americans for the "People of America" series, supervised by Louis Adamic under the auspices of the Guggenheim Foundation.

Robert Hall has been traveling extensively through the United States, showing the remarkable motion pictures taken during a recent 13-month stay in Japan. He will lecture at the Olivet Institute chapel on "Japan After Conquest," and will illustrate his talk with striking color movies of the islands, including atom-bombed Hiroshima.

Hall was one of 22 men flown to Japan in October, 1945, for the bombing survey and was selected because of his proficiency in photography. His films will include pictures of Tokyo as it is today, an aerial view of the islands, taken from a navy patrol bomber, rural Japan and the ruins of Hiroshima.

No admission fee will be charged for this event. The public is heartily urged to attend.

## 442nd Veteran Named To U. of Hawaii Post

HONOLULU — Keichiro Yamamoto, senior student from Honolulu, recently was named the new graduate manager of the University of Hawaii, filling the vacancy left by the resignation of Tommy Kaulukukui.

Yamamoto, a veteran of the famous 442nd Combat Team, was twice wounded in action. He was honorably discharged in 1946 from the army with the rank of first lieutenant.

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# Thirteen Escheat Suits May Be Filed Against Nisei in Sonoma

## Wat Misaka Lauded For Showing in Colorado Game

Wat Misaka, speedy University of Utah forward, played an instrumental role as the Utes defeated the University of Colorado, 57 to 38, in Salt Lake City on Feb. 22 to tie with the University of Wyoming for first place in the Big Seven conference basketball race.

The Utah Chronicle, university daily, reported on Feb. 24 that Misaka "turned in one of the best games of his career, covering his man like a blanket and making one of the most amazing shots ever made in the fieldhouse."

Misaka scored six points in the game and was particularly adept in setting up plays for Vern Gardner and All-America Arne Ferrin, Utah's scoring stars.

## Complete Plans for Cage Tournament

CHICAGO—Plans for the Chicago Nisei Athletic Association invitational basketball tournament to be held March 15 and 16 were completed at a meeting of basketball managers at the Nisei Center on Feb. 26.

Among teams accepting invitations to participate are the New York Bears and teams from Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Seabrook Farms and Philadelphia. Chicago will enter two teams. One team will consist of players selected from league teams, and the other will be the winner of the Chicago Nisei Athletic Association title.

The tournament will be held at the Olivet Institute, 1441 No. Cleveland. Play will start at 1 p. m. on both afternoons. Tickets will go on sale March 2.

## Sweetheart's Ball Held by Pocatello JACL Chapter

POCATELLO, Ida.—Harvey Yamashita and Miss Junko Nakashima were crowned king and queen of the Pocatello JACL "Sweetheart's Ball" held Feb. 15 at the LDS Third Ward.

The coronation climaxed the chapter's membership drive, which was conducted by three teams led by Jun Shiosaki, Junji Yamamoto and Masa Tsukamoto.

Members of the winning team, who were presented with boxes of candy and free tickets to the dance, were Mickey Nakashima, Sachiye Kato, Amy Sugihara, Masa Tsukamoto and Ike Kawamura.

Harvey Yamashita was presented with a gold cigarette case, while Miss Nakashima received a gold compact.

## Land Titles Held by Japanese Americans Under Investigation

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — One escheat suit has been filed by Sonoma County and the State of California and twelve other suits are pending against Americans of Japanese ancestry for alleged violation of the Alien Land Law, District Attorney Charles J. McGoldrick announced here last week.

McGoldrick also indicated that titles to other property held by Japanese Americans in Sonoma County also were under investigation.

Escheat proceedings were filed in Superior court last week against Tomataro Kobuke, orchardist and dryer operator, seeking recovery by the state of three pieces of farm property, totaling 38 acres, which are owned by Kobuke's two daughters.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Kobuke, the action also names Mrs. Yoneko Shimizu and Mrs. Masako Ono, his daughters, and Minoru and George Yamamoto, Toshio Shimizu and Philip Kanemi Ono as defendants.

McGoldrick was joined in the prosecution of the suits by Frederick N. Howser, newly-elected Attorney General of California, who has indicated that he will "get tough" on Japanese American cases, and by Everett W. Mattoon, deputy attorney general in charge of Alien Land law enforcement.

## Salt Lake YBA Will Hold Appreciation Dance for Veterans

With a theme of "Thank You, Veterans," the Salt Lake Young Buddhists' Association will hold a dance on May 1 at the Coconut Grove ballroom, featuring Adolph Brox and his orchestra.

Invitations to the dance will be sent to all Nisei veterans in Utah.

Tickets to the public will sell at \$3 a couple.

Dick Matsuda and Fred Seo are the co-chairmen of the dance and are being assisted by Rose Oda, tickets; Rose Yagi, invitations, and Art Yoshimura, publicity.

## Seeks Friends

George W. Guntermann of Claremont, California, this week asked the aid of the Pacific Citizen in locating several Nisei friends with whom he has lost contact since the war. They are Yoshi Nakase, formerly of Guadalupe, Calif.; Yukio Yamaguchi, Guadalupe; Tom Murata, Guadalupe; and Benjamin Ezaki, formerly of Summerland and Santa Barbara, California. They are asked to write to Mr. Guntermann at P. O. Box 213, Claremont, Calif.

## Hawaii Official Seeks Citizenship For GIs' Parents

HONOLULU — Supervisor John M. Asing has announced that he will ask the Honolulu Board of Supervisors to pass a resolution requesting congressional action toward extending citizenship privileges to parents of men and women who have served honorably in the armed forces.

Supervisor Asing sponsored a similar resolution in 1945 and the Hawaii legislature forwarded a request to Congress for action to open citizenship rights to the parents of Japanese American soldiers.

## Ichinose Will Take Fighter To Scotland

HONOLULU — Sad Sam Ichinose, manager of many of Hawaii's top Nisei boxing stars, announced here recently that he was leaving in late spring for Glasgow, Scotland, where his protegee, Dado Marino, Hawaiian flyweight champion, will meet Jackie Paterson, present 112-pound world champion.

Preparations are now being made in Glasgow for an outdoor world's championship fight between Marino and Paterson.

Ichinose recently launched the professional career of his latest star, Baldwin Okamoto, finalist in the National AAU championships in Boston last April.

He also is managing Robert Takeshita, sensational welterweight and 1946 National AAU champion, who has won twelve straight fights as a professional. Ichinose hopes to take Takeshita, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, to the mainland United States for bouts in Madison Square Garden this spring.

## Law Firm Moves To New Offices

CHICAGO — The law firm of Scalise, Chino & Schultz has moved to offices at 228 No. LaSalle street, Suite 1520, according to Franklin Chino, Nisei attorney.

The move was made necessary when the state of Illinois occupied the Burnham building, in which the firm's offices were originally located.

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# Abandon Attempt to Oust Nisei Family from Home in Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif. — Abandonment of attempts to enforce a racially restrictive covenant against William T. Utsumi and his family in an Oakland residential district was reported this week.

Prompt community action in organizing opposition to the restrictive covenant action in the North Oakland-South Berkeley area was credited with resulting in the abandonment of a threatened ouster suit against the Japanese American family.

It was reported that Albert M. Hardie, attorney for the Alcatraz Improvement Association, had informed members of the organization that he would not carry on an attempt to oust the Utsumis who

had recently bought a home in an area covered by a restrictive covenant which limited occupancy to persons of the Caucasian race.

Hardie refunded all money collected to date by the Alcatraz Improvement Association to help the case to oust the Japanese Americans to court.

The Berkeley Interracial Council and the Oakland Council for Community Unity led the movement to protect the right of the Utsumis to live in the district and several neighborhood mass meetings were held. An outgrowth of these meetings was a community survey of racial restrictive covenants and the formation of plans to fight such discriminatory practices in the future.

# Report Housing Situation Still Critical for Bay Area Evacuees

## Four-Way Program Of Assistance Urged In Alameda County

OAKLAND, Calif. — A four-way program of assistance to the 5000 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Alameda county was proposed this week by Jane Davis, chairman of the Japanese American Resettlement project of the International Institute, which concluded its work recently.

Noting that the returned evacuees still faced critical problems in housing and employment, Miss Davis suggested the initiation of four projects: (1) Formation of a community-wide organization of well-established groups to press for adequate housing for the re-

turned evacuees, as well as for other persons in Oakland, who are subjected to "appalling conditions because of the housing shortage"; (2) Formation of a business committee to lend advice and assistance to evacuees who need help in the reestablishment of former businesses; (3) An anti-discrimination committee to which returned evacuees can refer discrimination in employment, housing or place of public accommodation; (4) A legal committee to give advice on legal and technical problems.

"For the most part the 5000 returned evacuees in Alameda county are living in thoroughly inadequate quarters with two or three families crowded in a small space," Miss Davis reported. "The returned to find a critical shortage of housing and no provisions made for their accommodations and many took full-time domestic jobs in order to find a place to live."

"All but a very few are engaged in daywork and gardening, though before evacuation only 10 per cent were in such work. A large number were former shop owners, who lost businesses which they are not financially able to reestablish. They have applied for jobs in private industry which are not open to them, although vacancies exist, because of their racial prejudice."

"Numbers of them are faced with complicated legal problems of poorly-drawn leases or the destruction or loss of property."

"Health and welfare problems are potentially grave because of overcrowded living conditions and overwork."

## Relocation Program Mirrors Desirable Trend, Says Bee

SACRAMENTO — The permanent relocation away from the Pacific Coast of half of the persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast area in 1942 "mirrors a desirable trend," the Sacramento Bee declared in an editorial on Feb. 10, commenting on the War Relocation Authority's final report released recently in Washington.

The Bee said that the relocation program "marks an advance toward what ultimately should be a more widespread distribution within the United States of all nationality groups."

"The resettled Japanese doubtless will have much to contribute in the Eastern and Middle Western states and likewise have much to gain," the Bee declared.

"In the long run, the wartime relocation program will prove advantageous in varied ways, however regrettable the necessity which occasioned it," the newspaper added.

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