



Two Japanese Americans GIs Among Eight Who Perished After Army Transport Crash

T/5 Fukui, Cpl. Nitta Aboard Ill-Fated C-47 Which Crashed into Isolated Washington Peak During Storm; Stories of Heroism Told

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Two Japanese Americans, T/5 Herbert M. Fukui of Tacoma, Wash., and Cpl. Tokuo Nitta, Lodi, Calif., were among eight men who died on an isolated peak north of here on March 21, following the crash of the C-47 transport in which they were riding.

Two others, Maj. John B. Harding, Portland, and Pfc. John M. Belmonte, East Barton, Mass., survived to tell the tragic story of their eight companions who also survived the plane crash but died, one by one, as they waded and crawled through waist-deep snow for help.

Maj. Harding and Pfc. Belmonte said the burned and injured survivors huddled under the wing for warmth against a snowstorm and watched the heartbreaking sight of search planes hunting for them overhead.

One man struggled a hundred yards down the mountain, and died there. Two others crawled a hundred yards over a ridge, and succumbed. Searchers found the bodies of others still huddled under the plane's wing.

Harding said that the plane was halfway around on a procedure turn to come into Portland on instruments when a downdraft flipped the craft onto its left side. It took the combined efforts of both Harding, the pilot, and Capt. William H. Tilley, the co-pilot, to right the craft.

Just as it was righted, it struck a clump of trees, bounced into the air, and settled into the trees again. Upon the last crash the ship started to burn.

Fukui and Nitta, both injured, were pulled from the burning plane by Harding, Belmonte and First Lieut. David H. Greiss, Vallejo, Calif. Lieut. Greiss later died of wounds.

Early on the morning of March 22 Harding set out for help, walk-

ing as best he could and crawling through the waist-deep snow when he could no longer walk on his broken leg bone. Belmonte set out in another direction.

Several times they came back to the plane, hoping to signal the search craft they could see clearly overhead.

Finally Harding and Belmonte started stumbling down the mountain again. So dazed they could no longer remember whether it was day or night, they fell into an abandoned shack, slept a bit, and then started out again. A short distance from the shack a logger found them.

Search parties were immediately dispatched but all the others were found dead, although three had attempted to follow Belmonte's and Harding's example to go for help.

Fukui is reported to have been a student at the Army Language School at the Presidio of Monterey in California.

It also was stated that Nitta had been stationed at the Army Language school.

Neither Fukui nor Nitta was listed in the first list of eight men aboard the plane which was released by the Fairfield-Suisun Army air base in California, home base of the C-47 transport. It was believed that the two Nisei had "hitched" a ride on the transport at the last moment.

House Gets Bill to Extend Deadline in GI Brides Act

Many Nisei Soldiers, Veterans in Occupation Affected by Proposal

WASHINGTON — Legislation extending to Dec. 3, 1949 the deadline by which American servicemen and veterans may bring alien Japanese wives into the United States and its territories was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 23 by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii.

Under the Soldier Brides Act which was amended in July, 1947 to permit the entry of the Japanese and other "ineligible alien" spouses of Nisei and other U. S. soldiers, the current deadline for entry is Dec. 28, 1948.

The Farrington bill, HR. 5955, would eliminate the racial admissibility features of the Soldier Brides Act and would permit the entry of Japanese brides on the same basis as European brides. The bill also would rule out the 30-day clause of the 1947 amendment which limited the law's application to Japanese wives of those soldiers who had married prior to Aug. 22, 1947.

The bill is an all inclusive measure designed to aid not only Nisei veterans and occupation personnel in Japan but American GIs in other occupation areas who have sought an extension of the Dec. 28 deadline.

Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, said that the JACL hailed the measure and will support it publicly in response to numerous requests received by the JACL for such legislation from army personnel overseas.

Masaoka stressed that the bill will aid a "considerable number" of Nisei who are engaged in vital occupation duties in Japan. He revealed that unless the present

deadline is extended these Nisei and other Americans who have married Japanese nationals will be forced to resign their positions and return with their wives before the completion of their duties.

He emphasized that such action, by large numbers of qualified personnel, especially those employed in linguistic capacities, would seriously jeopardize the effectiveness of the occupation of Japan.

Nisei Girl Elected By Des Moines Club

DES MOINES, Ia.—Miyeko Katayama recently was elected president of the Sub-Deb club at North high school in Des Moines.

Nisei Girl Named 1948 Queen By Kansas College Students

WINFIELD, Kans.—Ellen Oda, candidate of the Student Christian Association was crowned Southwestern College's Queen of 1948 at a recent school assembly by Leona Hart Schubert, queen regent.

The Nisei girl was elected by popular vote of the student body over seven other candidates.

Following a trumpet fanfare, the eight candidates and their escorts marched in solemn ceremony from the back of the chapel to the stage as the string ensemble played the processional.

Traditionally, the identity of the queen was kept a secret until the queen regent opened the sealed envelope containing the name of the new queen and brought Ellen to the center of the stage.

The seven attendants and Mrs. Schubert took their places on either

Bodies of First Nisei War Dead to Arrive from France

Report Prominent Citizens Support Deportation Delay

LOS ANGELES — Support of legislation which will grant discretionary powers to the United States Attorney General in staying the deportation of aliens of Japanese ancestry and others "ineligible to citizenship" has been voiced by the representatives of several leading Southern California organizations, the Pacific Southwest regional office of JACL-ADC reported this week.

It was stated that letters have been sent to Senators Downey and Knowland of California, requesting their support of HR 3566 which is now before the subcommittee on immigration and naturalization of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Among those supporting the proposal are the Rev. Father Hugh Lavery, Superior, the Maryknoll Mission; G. Raymond Booth, executive director, Council for Civic Unity; George Gleason, executive secretary, Committee for Church and Community Cooperation; J. J. Lieberman, noted attorney; Harry Gervetz, chairman, Santa Barbara chapter, Americans for Democratic Action; and Rachel Baldwin.

California Court Sets Aside Land Law Verdict

Judgment Against San Diego Japanese Group Dismissed

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Judgment for the State of California in a suit brought under the Alien Land law against the Nippon Company, a trading corporation operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, was set aside here recently by Superior Court Judge Joe L. Shell on the recommendation of District Attorney Don Keller and Attorney General Fred N. Howser.

The court set aside the default judgment and dismissed the original action which was brought by the state on the charge of violation of the Alien Land law. Assets of the company were ordered returned to the original stockholders.

Setting aside of the judgment was the direct result, Keller said, of the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Oyama case.

Three Stranded Nisei Return on Gordon

SAN FRANCISCO—Three war-stranded Nisei, Shigemi Yamamoto, Yoshio Murata and Shozo Koga, returned to the United States on March 24 on the General Gordon from Yokohama.

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Remains of 442nd Veterans Will Be Aboard Two Army Ships Arriving from France

Washington, D. C.—The first Nisei soldier dead to be returned to the United States since the end of the war arrive in New York about April 1 aboard the funeral ship Robert F. Burns, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned this week. Aboard the vessel will be at least three California Nisei war dead.

The bodies of three other Japanese Americans who gave their lives in combat in the European theater will arrive in New York aboard the USAT John L. McCarley, which is due to dock in Brooklyn two or three days later. They will be among the more than 5,000 American World War II dead to be returned from military cemeteries overseas during the first week of April. All of the Nisei dead are soldiers.

Aboard the Robert F. Burns are the remains of three Japanese Americans from California: Pfc. Joseph H. Kato, whose next of kin, Katsu Kato, resides at Warm Springs; Pfc. Henry M. Kondo, whose next of kin, Yasaku Kondo, lives at Monrovia, and Pvt. Toshiaki Shoji, whose next of kin, Rina Shoji, resides at Livingston. These heroes were buried at the military cemetery at Epinal, France, and they are among the 155 Californians whose remains are being brought to the United States under the provisions of a 1946 Congressional Act.

The remains of two more California Nisei, Staff Sgt. James S. Karatsu, whose next of kin, John Unosuke Karatsu, resides in Los Angeles, and Sgt. Masa Sakamoto, whose next of kin, Mitsuhiro Sakamoto, lives at Loomis, will be aboard the USAT John L. McCarley. A Japanese American from Utah, Pfc. Kazuo Mitani, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitani, reside in Salt Lake City, is among 25 soldier dead from Utah. He is being returned aboard the McCarley. These three Nisei were interred at the military cemetery at Draguignan, France.

Virtually all the remains aboard the McCarley were returned from "D-Day" military cemeteries at St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Blosville and LaCambe, Normandy. Those aboard the Burns were from later-established cemeteries at Henri Chapelle, Belgium, and Varois and Epinal, France.

Meanwhile, Jack Hirose, chairman of the JACL Committee for Arlington Cemetery, this week again appealed to all next of kin of Nisei war dead who have signified to the Army their intentions to have the remains of their loved ones re-interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington to notify his committee immediately. He stressed that prompt notification is imperative if the JACL Committee for Arlington Cemetery is to make any arrangements for special services which the JACL has offered to the families of the war dead.

Upon the request of the families and next of kin concerned, the committee will arrange to represent the families of the Nisei war dead, who may find it difficult to make

Two Gunmen Rob Widow of Buddhist Priest

\$20,000 in Jewels Reported Stolen From New York Home

NEW YORK — Two gunmen forced their way into a private home near Park Avenue on March 21 and took jewels valued at more than \$20,000 from Mrs. Ruth Sasaki, who said she is the widow of a Japanese Buddhist priest.

Mrs. Sasaki told the police the robbers stepped in when she answered the doorbell, and forced her at gunpoint to accompany them as they searched the five-story house at 124 East 65th Street.

After they made their haul, they put the woman in a ground floor closet, barricaded the door with two chairs and a table, warned her to be quiet and departed. She freed herself in a few minutes and notified police.

Nisei Soldier Transferred to Post in Greece

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Cpl. Harold Yamamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Yamamoto of Brigham City, has been transferred from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to duty with U.S. army forces in Greece, according to word received here.

Cpl. Yamamoto enlisted in the army at Brigham City in March, 1947 and received his basic training at Fort Ord, Calif.

It was stated that his duties in Greece will be of an administrative nature.

the long trip across the Continent to Arlington. The JACL committee already has a sizeable fund to place flowers at the graves and take pictures of the ceremonies to be sent to the families.

Mr. Hirose indicated that several families have already written him concerning the JACL's offer to represent them at the reburial services in Arlington, but no definite arrangements have been concluded. He may be reached at 6626 Rhode Island Ave., Riverdale, Maryland.

Congress Delays Hearings on Naturalization, Claims Bills

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional preoccupation with the rapidly deteriorating international situation has forced further postponements in both the naturalization and immigration measures, the ADC said this week.

The House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, which had scheduled hearings on the Judd and other related naturalization and immigration measures for March 29 and 31, has been forced to defer consideration of the bills at least until after the first week of April because of the pressure of

other business. Representative Frank W. Hallows, Republican of Maine, who is chairman of the subcommittee, assured the ADC, however, that every effort will be made to hold the hearings before the middle of next month.

The evacuation claims measure, H. R. 3999, now before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee, is expected to be taken up sometime next month. It had been hoped that the subcommittee under Senator John S. Cooper, Kentucky Republican, would consider the House-approved bill this month, but hearings have yet to be scheduled definitely.

U. S. Supreme Court to Hear Oral Arguments in Takahashi Case During Week of April 19

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Oral arguments in the Takahashi case challenging the validity of a California law barring alien Japanese from engaging in commercial fishing off the California coast will be heard by the United States Supreme court during the week of April 19-23, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned on March 24.

The Supreme court agreed on March 15 to review the case and attorneys for both the state of California and for Torao Takahashi, the petitioner from Los Angeles, have a little more than three weeks to file their briefs and prepare their arguments. At the time the court granted a writ of certiorari, court observers indicated a minimum of five weeks must elapse before the case would come up for review. The five-week period of waiting will be up on April 19.

Now that the court has consented to hear the arguments, the Washington JACL ADC office has appealed to the Department of Justice for its active participation in the arguments just as it did in the racial restrictive covenants cases in January. Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC, in a communication to the Justice Department urged that the Solicitor General not only ask for time but also argue for the Government in the Takahashi case. The Department has already agreed to file a brief in support of the petitioner.

Mr. Masaoka pointed out the Government's avowed interest in the protection of the fundamental civil rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution and laws of the United States. He noted that in the Justice Department's memorandum urging the court to review the case, both Attorney General Tom Clark and Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman had emphasized that the litigation "presents substantial constitutional issues of national importance, affecting the fundamental civil rights of a large number of persons."

"Accordingly, we believe that it would be highly appropriate if the United States not only files a brief amicus curiae in this matter but also participates in the oral arguments before the Supreme Court," he declared.

The Government is expected to contend in its friend of the court brief that the challenged provision of the California Fish and Game Code cannot be reconciled with the principles applied by the Supreme Court in a number of cases in the past wherein the economic rights of the alien under the Constitution were upheld. According to the Government's arguments, the right to work, regardless of race or nationality, is the issue. California, however, is expected to argue that a State property right is the primary consideration.

Mounting interest is developing in the Takahashi case, which is the second litigation before the Supreme Court in less than a year involving the rights of Japanese aliens in this country. The Washington JACL ADC office reports that, barring unforeseen difficulties, a far greater number of organizations will file amicus curiae briefs in this case than was submitted in the Oyama case in which the constitutionality of the California alien land law was successfully challenged. One limitation, however, was seen in the Court's decision to hear the arguments promptly.

Dean Acheson, former Under Secretary of State, now engaged in a private law practice in Washington, D.C., and A. L. Wirin, legal counsel for the National JACL and the Southern California Japanese Fishermen's Association, it was definitely learned, will argue the case. These two attorneys successfully represented the petitioners in the Oyama case last October at which time they chal-

lenged the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law.

The brief for the Japanese fisherman is being prepared by Dean Acheson, Charles A. Horsky and Ernest W. Jenness who are members of the leading Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Mr. Horsky was the U.S. representative in Washington for the prosecution of Axis war criminals at Nuremberg.

The national Japanese American Citizens League is filing a brief amicus curiae. Its brief is being prepared by Saburo Kido, of the Los Angeles law firm of Wirin, Kido and Okrand.

Nevada Citizens Back Program of JACL-ADC

RENO, Nev.—Prominent Nevada citizens were asked to support legislation sponsored and supported by the JACL ADC by Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC director, during a recent three-day tour of the state.

Masaoka asked their support of legislation to extend naturalization rights to Issei Purple Heart and Gold Star parents. He also asked their support for a deportation stay bill, which would grant authority to the U. S. attorney general to stay the deportation of Japanese aliens in meritorious cases.

Masaoka's trip was taken concurrently with a trip by Sam Ishikawa, eastern ADC representative, into West Virginia, home state of Senator Chapman Revercomb, chairman of the Senate standing subcommittee on immigration and naturalization. The other member of the committee is Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, whose constituents were contacted by Masaoka in Reno.

Persons contacted included Catholic Bishop Thomas K. Gorman of Nevada; Father George Eagleton; Joseph F. McDonald, editor, Nevada State Journal; Miles N. Pike, U.S. attorney; William J. Kane, former director of immigration service for Nevada and law partner of Senator McCarran; Pete Peterson, postmaster; Edward Ransom, U.S. marshal.

The Rev. Charles Dohn, chairman of the Reno Ministerial Alliance; the Rev. H. Edward Oslund, Lutheran church; the Rt. Rev. William F. Lewis, bishop, Episcopalian church; J. E. Martie, adjutant, American Legion; Brian Burt, departmental commander, American Legion; the Rev. Don S. Fleming, First Methodist church; Louis Hilbert, Methodist church; and Clarence Marshall, executive secretary, YMCA.

Alameda Doubles ADC Fund Quota

ALAMEDA, Calif. — Almost doubling its quota of \$300, the local JACL-ADC committee this week completed its first fund drive by raising the total sum of \$582.50. With the Alameda JACL chapter reactivated only recently, the local residents did not participate in the ADC program last year.

Naoyemon Mikami of the Issei group was in charge of the drive, assisted by Ryoza Maoyama, treasurer, and Hikoichi Tajima, secretary.

Japanese War Brides In Denver Grateful For Visits, Presents

DENVER—Japanese war brides hospitalized at Fitzsimmons general hospital are grateful to the Denver JACL and the Japanese American community for gifts and letters sent to them during their hospital stay, according to Saburo Tani of Denver, who visited them on March 9.

The war brides told Tani they have received gifts and letters not only from nearby communities but from such faraway cities as Chicago and San Francisco.

The Japanese brides include Mrs. Junko Watanabe, who is expecting a baby at the end of March, and Mrs. Fujiko Burns.

Tani brought specially prepared Japanese foods to the brides. They were a gift of Eijiro Kawamura of the Mandarin cafe. He added that on March 3 he had visited the hospital with gifts of sushi and manju from the Denver JACL.

A. W. Naegle Talks To Idaho Chapter

IDAHO FALLS, Ida. — A. W. Naegle, well known civic leader and immediate past president of the Kiwanis club, spoke on the subject of civic responsibilities to members of the Idaho Falls JACL last week.

Naegle condemned discrimination of minorities, whether it be due to color, religion or any other reason. As long as one minority is oppressed, any other minority can be subjected to oppression, he said.

Japanese Canadian Exclusion From Pacific Coast Area Extended for One More Year

OTTAWA, Canada—Federal restrictions on Japanese Canadians, which prohibit them from moving freely into Pacific coast areas, or going into the fishing industry in British Columbia, will be continued by the Canadian government until April 1, 1949, they will be ended definitely at that time.

A motion, sponsored by the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), to force the ending of the controls against Japanese Canadians on March 31 of this year was defeated on March 15 in the House of Commons by a standing vote of 73 to 23.

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, whose department has controlled the dispersal of Japanese Canadian evacuees, told Commons that power to control the movement of persons of Japanese ancestry was necessary to assure the success of the dispersal program.

Sharp criticism of the controls on Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry was levied in Commons by David Croll, Liberal member for Toronto, and CCF members, Angus MacInnis, Vancouver East, and Ross Thatcher, Moose Jaw, Sask.

"Our treatment of Canadians of Japanese ancestry was wrong in principle and demeaning in application, not only to the Japanese but to ourselves," Mr. Croll declared.

Speaking as a war veteran, he said: "I hang my head in shame before my comrades-in-arms of Japanese ancestry."

Mr. MacInnis said the impression had gone abroad that there

was a tremendous race prejudice against the Japanese in British Columbia. He said this was the case and the government of British Columbia has found it so in the past few weeks.

Mr. Thatcher, who introduced the unsuccessful CCF amendment for the end of controls on March 31, declared that "intolerance and racial discrimination" were the sole reasons for the continuation of the controls.

The Japanese Canadians had not committed any crime, he said, "they are denied the privileges of Canadian citizenship solely because their skins are yellow."

Labor Minister Mitchell has reported that there will be a slight easing of the present controls of movement—those Japanese Canadians in the interior region of British Columbia will be permitted to move about freely except in the 100-mile protected area.

Mr. Mitchell emphasized that the control on movement will not be extended beyond April 1, 1949.

Biggest Dollar Value Today

(Over 4000 copies sold to date from coast to coast)

The 1948 edition of the Chicago Japanese American Year Book which came off the press recently has been acclaimed as one of the best Nisei publications offered to the public to date.

Covering not only local events, the 175 page Nisei "almanac" depicts a pictorial revue of outstanding social, recreational and political affairs throughout the country. Educational, governmental, business, industrial and social agencies have found that this and other previous editions of the year book have been instrumental in compiling data for surveys, reports, etc.



Staff photographer for the Year Book was Mr. Billy Yamamoto, who after a year in the Bay region has returned to the Windy City and established himself in the photo finishing business. He was assisted by Harry Fujita, Kiyo Nakaji, Tom Fujito, and James Ogata, local photographers.

Over 300 pictures, 5000 personal names of persons living in Chicago the last few years. Listing of over 200 organizations, etc.

It's a Must— for the "New Look" in Chicago The 1948 Year Book

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"I wish to express my sincere thanks to our many friends who were so very kind to me during my recent bereavement, and also for the numerous lovely floral offerings."

Mrs. N. Hironaka 4790 N. Lombard Portland, Oregon

Winner in Post War Contest



Fourteen-year old Bettie Sakaguchi of Berkeley, Calif., won first prize in the state-wide contest conducted by the California Society for Crippled Children for the coveted Michael J. Dowling award. The blue ribbon and the \$58 prize were presented to Miss Sakaguchi, a student at Willard junior high school in Berkeley, on March 23 at the Palace hotel in San Francisco. As winner, Bettie has a chance to achieve national honors by having her design chosen for the 1950 Easter seal. Her poster, and those of the second and third prize winners, will be sent to Chicago as California's entries in the national contest in which there is a \$500 first prize.—Photo courtesy of San Francisco Chronicle.

Eastern JACL Seeks to Draft Hito Okada for Second Term

District Council's Resolution Cites Need For Experienced Head

PHILADELPHIA, P. A. — A movement to draft Hito Okada for the presidency of the national JACL for a second term was initiated here on March 20 at the first 1948 meeting of the Eastern District JACL Council. A resolution urging the former Portland businessman's re-election "in view of the critical need for experienced leadership" was approved unanimously.

The council session, attended by more than 60 persons from five JACL chapters along the eastern seaboard, made other recommendations which are to be forwarded to the national JACL. They include resolutions requesting: that the Washington, and, if possible, New York, offices of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee be kept open indefinitely because of the important work to be done; that the EDC chapters send two delegates each to the national convention to be held in Salt Lake this fall; and that there be instituted a pro-rating of transportation expenses of all delegates to the national convention in view of the varying distances which the delegates have to travel. The Council significantly put in its bid to hold the next national JACL convention in New York City.

The one-day district meeting was held at the International Institute with the Philadelphia JACL chapter as the host. The conference closed its official business after hearing a somber report by Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC, who pointed out the growing difficulties impeding the passage of JACL-sponsored legislation. He emphasized that the naturalization and evacuation claims measures are in competition with other bills involving world issues and that until they were disposed of "successfully delays would be inevitable. It is a race against time," he said.

"We are in the same position as last year, though we have made an increasing number of friends," he declared, adding: "With a little luck, we have a fighting chance to obtain passage of legislation vital to us." He paid high tribute to the work of Sam Ishikawa and Tats Kushida, eastern and midwest regional directors of the JACL ADC, who have in recent months been making extensive legislative contacts.

The conference before official

adjournment also went on record urging that the EDC send a resolution to appropriate committees in Congress as well as to the President and legislative leaders in support of the JACL ADC program. Local chapters were also urged to send similar resolutions to their Congressmen. A report on the Munemori ship redesignation ceremony was made by Tom Hayashi, chairman of the EDC, who disclosed that at least a half dozen New York newspapers had publicized the event, while at least three of them had written editorial tributes to the Nisei Congressional Medal of Honor winner. The Council further advocated that the National Recognition Committee make awards to those JACL leaders who rendered great service to the organization during the war, but who have yet to be recognized.

The business session was opened by Tom Hayashi, president of the New York JACL chapter. The official delegates to the conference were as follows: Seabrook, New Jersey, Dick Kurishina, George Sakamoto; New York, Mariko Ishiguro, Yurino Starr; Philadelphia, Jack Ozawa, Hiroshi Ueyehara, and Washington, Ira Shimasaki, Don Komai. Harvey Aki, of Boston, Massachusetts, attended as an observer. He reported that a chapter has virtually been organized in Boston and that approximately 50 members have been enlisted.

A dinner at the Towne House and a dance at the International Institute wound up the one-day Council meeting. The Nisei Youth Club, upon its disbandment, donated \$25 to the JACL ADC, the presentation being made at the dance by Junzo Fujita, president. Mrs. Grayce Ueyehara is advisor of the teen-agers club.

Coachella Installs JACL Cabinet

INDIO, Calif. — The Coachella JACL held an installation banquet at Rancho Carillo March 17 with Eiji Tanabe, ADC regional representative, giving the oath of office. Nearly fifty members and guests witnessed the rites, during which the following cabinet officials were installed in office: Tom Sakai, president; George Shibata, 2nd vice president; Mas Oshiki, treasurer; Alice Sakai, recording secretary; Grace Nagata, corresponding secretary; Alice Sakemi, reporter; Henry Sakemi and Bob Matsuishi, members at large; and Edward Kono, historian.

No Danger of Nisei Bloc Vote in Hawaii, Says Solon

NEW YORK GROUP BACKS WALLACE FOR PRESIDENT

NEW YORK — Declaring that "only through his fighting program for peace and human rights can Americans today hope for a world free from the strife which now threatens the one-world concept of Franklin D. Roosevelt," the Japanese American Committee for Democracy early this month endorsed Henry A. Wallace for president of the United States.

The decision was reached by a unanimous vote of the general membership during the Committee's last meeting, presided over by Tom Matsuda, '48 chairman, and was followed by a discussion of initial plans for the campaign.

Wirin to Act For Hawaiian Nisei Strandeers

Attorney to Visit Honolulu for Language School Case

LOS ANGELES—Attorney A. L. Wirin will leave here next week for Hawaii, where he will attend to cases of Nisei strandeers in Japan whose families are in Hawaii.

In addition he will tend to an appeal taken by the territory in connection with the recent foreign language school case, in which Wirin participated as attorney for the Chinese language schools.

A three-judge federal court held unconstitutional the Hawaiian law barring the teaching of foreign languages by private schools. The law was directed at Japanese language schools but was first enforced against the Chinese schools. The case is being appealed to the U. S. Supreme court.

In addition Wirin will handle preparation of a test case filed by Dr. Hans Zimmerman, Honolulu physician, against former Governor Poindexter and a number of army officers for damages claimed by Dr. Zimmerman to have resulted from his internment in Honolulu under martial law. The Supreme court of the United States ruled martial law in Hawaii unconstitutional, and Dr. Zimmerman has filed for damages. The suit is pending in the federal court at Honolulu.

Last summer Judge Paul J. McCormick of the federal court at Los Angeles, assigned especially to handle the case at Honolulu, rejected motions to dismiss by the government. Since then Judge McCormick has ordered the military authorities to turn over all records pertaining to Zimmerman's detention, including confidential military and FBI records.

Chinese American Newspaper Will Be Published on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — America's only English-language Chinese newspaper, the Chinese Press, early this week announced resumption of publication through a unique ad with the caption "Angels Wanted" carried in local newspapers.

The sassy promotional approach for "5,000 angels" as pre-publication charter subscribers called attention to the paper's "new look" which will feature a business page on the Far East and China, interpretative political news by American and Chinese writers, and an "Old China Hands" column. Other departments will deal with culture and Chinese life in the United States.

Established in 1940, the Press circulated to both American and Chinese readers throughout the United States until temporary suspension in 1944 when editor-publisher Charles Leong joined the famed U.S. Army 14th Air Force in China. Editorial offices have been established at 837 Stockton Street, next to the Chinese Six Companies.

Managing editor will be William Hoy, overseas vet who served with Leong in China, one of the leading historians in Chinese life in the United States.

Report by Oregon Senator Recommends Immediate Action For Statehood for Territory

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU, T. H.—Only favorable comment on Hawaii's racial relations, particularly the record of the Japanese population, is contained in the Cordon report recommending immediate statehood for Hawaii.

The Cordon report, released in Washington, was the big news in the Honolulu press.

It was prepared by Senator Guy Cordon, Oregon Republican, who made a 16-day study in Hawaii in January this year. He found the territory is able and ready to accept the responsibilities of state government.

Only three steps remain on the ladder to making Hawaii the 49th state of the union—approval by the full senate public lands committee; by the senate and by the president.

Senator Cordon's recommendation brings these islands the closest they have ever been to realizing a half-century long ambition.

As reported by the Washington bureau of The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, here are some comments contained in the report:

Melting Pot—Representatives of all races were examined for their viewpoints, including educators, civic heads, labor, management, and political officers and staff members of the armed services.

"The conclusion was reached that democracy has creditably proved itself in Hawaii," the report said.

Bloc voting — Fear that Hawaii, under state government, will vote along race lines is not supported by election records of the territory for 48 years.

For example, only 9 per cent of the elected officials are of Japanese ancestry though they comprise 32 per cent of the electorate.

"It is concluded that racial bloc voting is not likely to be employed effectively for political purposes in Hawaii either now or in the future."

Distrust of Non-Caucasians — This objection centers principally upon people of Japanese extraction. Their relative position has declined steadily. All but a few have adopted the American pattern of life and government. Their birth rate has declined by more than one half. The outstanding record of the Americans of Japanese ancestry in the service of the

United States army and as citizens residing in Hawaii evidences loyalty to the United States.

Racial Discord—"The people, without regard to origin, consider themselves American citizens, and their relations with one another are governed accordingly."

Senator Cordon reported that an analysis of the correspondence which he received on the statehood question from citizens in Hawaii indicated that 15 per cent of the letters base objection to statehood on the racial character of the territory.

The house passed the statehood bill last June by a vote of 196 to 133.

President Truman is already on record for statehood for Hawaii. He made a strong plea in this connection in his annual message to congress several weeks ago.

In his report, Senator Cordon emphasized that Hawaii, as a potential state, has been more closely scrutinized than any previous state, before admission.

"Since 1935," he wrote, "five congressional committees, totaling 66 members of congress and representing 35 different states, have investigated statehood for the territory and have heard 544 witnesses.

"Each of the five committees in reporting emphasized the American character of the territory and its people. The last two committees conducting investigations in 1946 and 1947 unanimously recommended immediate legislation granting statehood."

In Hawaii last January, Senator Cordon heard 231 witnesses, 215 of whom favored statehood. Of the correspondence received, 58 per cent favored immediate statehood, 40 per cent opposed statehood and 2 per cent were non-committal.

Hawaii's Japanese American Veterans Plan Community Rites To Honor Returned War Dead

HONOLULU, T.H.—Hawaii's war dead will be remembered as heroes when they come home for a final rest some months from now.

To get an early start on the anticipated return of the bodies of the men who fought overseas, Japanese American veterans in Hawaii have initiated a community-wide project for appropriate ceremonies to honor the war dead.

So far plans are tentative because no one here knows the date when the bodies will start arriving. The army graves registration service received information last fall that the bodies of GIs who are buried in Italy are scheduled for exhumation early this year.

One officer hazards a guess that the Italian war dead would arrive in Hawaii this summer.

The 442nd Veterans Club and the Club 100, composed of AJA veterans who fought in Italy, took the first steps several weeks ago when next of kin started to receive war department queries as to their wishes in the matter of a final burial place for the war dead.

Three Nisei veterans' representatives—the Rev. Hiro Higuchi and Akira (Sunshine) Fukunaga of the 442nd and Naoki Yamagata of the 100th—approached Oren E. Long, the secretary of Hawaii, asking him to invite all interested agencies in the community to talk over the project.

The result was a meeting this week of about 30 representatives of the major organizations—vet-

erans' groups, business, labor churches, civic bodies and the army and navy.

A committee is to be appointed to proceed with specific plans. It will be strictly civilian, acting in an unofficial capacity. The military has offered its aid.

The Nisei veterans' groups desire the homecoming ceremonies for the war dead to be on a non-racial basis. It is estimated that there are about 500 AJA soldiers from Hawaii buried in Italy and France and a few in the Pacific theater. No bodies have been returned to Hawaii yet.

In addition, about 400 non-Japanese men are said to be interred in scattered areas.

The ceremonies contemplated probably would be confined to the first large shipment of bodies arriving here.

The 442nd and 100th veterans will conduct a survey among the next of kin in April to determine the number of families which have indicated their desire to have the bodies of the Nisei dead returned to Hawaii.

Demonstration

SAN MATEO, Calif. — Ann Sutow, high freshman at San Mateo junior college, has been selected to give a demonstration in Thomas natural shorthand at the forthcoming Prentice-Hall, Inc. convention in San Francisco at the Hotel St. Francis.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

A Myth Deflated

The myth of racial bloc voting, long a hindrance in the dream of Hawaiians for statehood, has been exploded again—this time by Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon, who this week made his official report on the Hawaiian statehood question.

Senator Cordon reported that election records of the territory for the past 48 years give no indication of bloc voting by Japanese Americans. Only nine per cent of Hawaii's elected officials, he said by way of example, are of Japanese ancestry, though the Hawaiian Japanese comprise 32 per cent of the electorate.

This fact is not news to Hawaii's Nisei, who have voted both for and against candidates of Japanese ancestry without much regard for the fact the candidate was of the same racial ancestry.

The myth of bloc voting, however, has been one of the strongest arguments against statehood for the territory.

Senator Cordon revealed that in the past 13 years there have been five congressional committees investigating statehood.

Every committee emphasized the American character of the territory and its people, Cordon said, and the last two committees unanimously recommended legislation granting statehood.

It would hardly seem necessary to conduct further investigations upon the readiness of Hawaii for complete admittance into the union, not as a dependent territory but as a fullfledged state sharing equal responsibility with the present forty-eight.

Hawaii is "able and ready to accept the social, political and economic responsibilities of state government," Cordon said.

It would appear there is no reason to delay statehood any longer. The House has already passed favorably upon the proposal. There now remains only passage by the Senate and the signature of President Truman. The latter has already been assured.

Restrictions in Canada

The government of democratic Canada bowed once again to the will of a determined group of British Columbia racists when on March 15 the House of Commons, following the recommendations of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's administration, took action which will result in the extension of wartime controls on the return of Japanese Canadians to the coastal evacuated area for another year. The ban against the issuing of commercial fishing licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia also was continued.

The submission of the federal government of Canada to the white supremacist ambitions of a group of British Columbia politicians was not ignored in the House of Commons by the proponents for the democratic treatment of the Japanese Canadian evacuees. Four hours of bitter debate preceded the vote on March 15 on the resolution, sponsored by the socialist CCF party, which called for the end of the restrictions against Japanese Canadians.

David Croll, Liberal of Tronto, set the keynote of the opposition to the restrictions when he declared: "There is no room in Canada for a doctrine of white supremacy. There is no room for second-class citizens." Croll, a war veteran, added: "I hang my head in shame before my comrades-in-arms of Japanese ancestry."

It is notable that one of the major opponents of the restrictions is a legislator from

British Columbia, Angus MacInnis, CCF member from Vancouver East. Mr. MacInnis, who long has campaigned for fair play for Japanese Canadians, noted that there is no mass race prejudice against Canadians in British Columbia, although Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, speaking for the government, had declared that the return of the evacuees to the coastal area would "possibly resurrect racial issues and animosities." Mr. Mitchell added that the extension of the wartime controls was necessary to assure the success of the government's program, instituted at the behest of British Columbia, to disperse persons of Japanese ancestry across the country.

Labor Minister Mitchell, noted that in January, 1942, before the evacuation, 96.2 per cent of Canada's 22,800 persons of Japanese ancestry were residing in British Columbia. As a result of the dispersal program and the continued ban against the return of the evacuees to their former homes, only 6,291 persons of Japanese descent are now in the province. There are more Japanese Canadians in Ontario today than there are in British Columbia.

The competitive economic reasons behind the opposition of British Columbia to the return of the Japanese Canadians were stressed in the House of Commons debate.

After the four hours of debate no member of the House of Commons had answered the question put by Mr. MacInnis who had asked that if the national security was not in danger, what was the reason for the government's move to curtail the rights of its Japanese Canadians for another year.

Then the House voted on the resolution by Ross Thatcher, CCF member from Moose Jaw, who had declared that "intolerance and racial discrimination" were the only reasons for continued restrictions against Japanese Canadians. But the CCF resolution was defeated 73 to 23.

Evacuation By-Product

One of the direct by-products of wartime evacuation is the problem of aged and indigent persons of Japanese ancestry which is facing several California counties, particularly Tulare where the matter of funds to support 15 aged Japanese has been aired as a public issue.

Following the closing of the war relocation centers in 1945 and 1946, those evacuees who had been self-sustaining before the evacuation to the areas from which they had been evacuated. Although the very great majority had been self-sustaining before the evacuation, many of these returnees had dissipated lifetime savings during nearly four years in the relocation centers. They had lost jobs, businesses and homes at the time of the evacuation. They were four years older and many had difficulty finding jobs. Some were forced to accept public welfare assistance.

The situation has been particularly acute for those evacuees who had been migratory farm workers in California before the evacuation. They had been members of that ever-moving labor army created by the industrialized pattern of California agriculture. They moved up and down the state, planting the crops and harvesting them, following the sun and the seasons. Most of these Japanese farm workers came originally as young immigrants in the years before the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act in 1924. They had grown old on the farms of California. They had lived haphazardly in rooming houses in the valley towns or in the tent camps and farm barracks. A few had savings but these were spent in the relocation camps. When they returned from the WRA centers, few were able to find steady employment.

Recently the Board of Supervisors of Tulare County met to discuss the problem posed by the fact that the county did not have facilities in its old peoples home to care for 15 aged and indigent persons of Japanese ancestry.

One supervisor suggested that the county meet the problem by shipping the 15 evacuees "back to Japan."

Deportation, however, is no solution to the problem. It would, in fact, be a cruel and heartless act and would, in essence, condemn these 15 persons to starvation and death.

The problem, however, is a difficult one for small counties to assume. It is the responsibility both of the State of California where most of these aged persons have lived most of their adult lives and of the United States government which ordered their mass evacuation.

Nisei USA

The Story of John Fujii

Every once in a while in a Hearst paper we run across a story out of Tokyo bylined "By John Fujii." Johnny is a staffer now in the Tokyo bureau of International News Service.

Johnny, a minister's son, grew up in Walnut Grove, Sebastopol and in a lot of other hot valley towns of Northern California. How he got from there to his present INS job in Japan is a long and fantastic story, covering sixteen years and two continents, with way stops at a lot of night clubs, bars and even a British PW camp in India.

Johnny is of the stuff of which newspaper legends grow. He is the kind of a character other newsmen talk about over coffee or beer in those relaxed hours just after the last edition has gone to press and the news for the next day's papers hasn't yet been made.

During World War II two books were published which commented on the subject of John Fujii. In "Suez to Singapore," Cecil Brown called him "Johnny Fujii, the Japanese spy." According to Brown, Fujii was a Japanese agent stationed in Singapore to pump visiting dignitaries, newsmen and other visiting firemen in the months of heightening tension before Pearl Harbor. People who knew John Fujii before he went to Singapore and after believe Cecil Brown's charge to be unfounded. Mr. Brown probably mistook Johnny's gregariousness, particularly in relation to visiting American news correspondents whom he entertained at bars and at dinners, as an officially-inspired effort to get information. Actually Johnny probably was homesick for America and wanted to talk with someone from home. The fact that he was editing an English language daily, the Singapore Herald, an organ of pro-Japanese propaganda, was no secret.

In his autobiography, "Journey from the East," Mark Gayn, an authority on Far Eastern affairs, takes a far more sympathetic view of John Fujii than Cecil Brown. Gayn, who went to school with John Fujii at Pomona College, sees him primarily as a victim of circumstances.

The motivating factor in John Fujii's life probably is that he was born in Japan. He was brought to the United States by his parents while still an infant in arms. He grew up as an American, with other Americans, but he was to learn that unlike the Nisei he was doomed by the naturalization law to remain forever an alien in what was to him his native land. He could not vote. He could not own property in the state of California. Many jobs and most professions were closed to him. His status influenced his political opinions, or lack of them. His status, or lack of it, made him opportunistic.

We first met Johnny back in the depression-bound winter of 1932. We were helping to cast a little theater play (it was Martin Flavin's "Caleb Stone") and an actor was needed for the walk-on part of a doorman. Someone brought John Fujii in for the role. He was of stocky build, with a short, squarish face and a wealth of black hair. He had just dropped out of Pomona college, (a lot of students were quitting school in those depression days), and had come into Los Angeles to find a job. He was living at the time in a Hooverville shack on an otherwise empty lot on West Tenth street. At Pomona Johnny had been the sports editor of the college daily which was then being edited by Joe Shinoda. Johnny's first job in Los Angeles was a part-time post with the Rafu Shimpo. Last he went over to the New Japanese American News, an English language tabloid which Kay Nishimura and Bob Okazaki had come down from Seattle to start.

Johnny left the Los Angeles job to go to Texas where he received a scholarship from Southern Methodist University and spent most of a year in Dallas. He came back to California the next summer to do odd jobs in the harvests on valley farms. That year he went to work for the old Hokubei Asahi daily in San Francisco and later

left that job to go back to school this time to Drew University in New Jersey.

Although ostensibly attending Drew, Johnny spent most of his time in New York City, haunting the night clubs in the Village where the music was loud and the company congenial. He finally left Drew to go back to the coast. He made most of his way back across the continent by hiring himself as a driver in a motor caravan, a way in which the auto-makers, those more parlous times, used to send cars to the coast.

When we came back from a trip to the Orient to our job at the Japanese American News in San Francisco, we found Johnny at one of the desks in the English department side of the editorial room. Johnny covered the suicides and the occasional murders. He was morose, morbid, sentimental in turn. He would hurl a typewriter at a fellow worker in sudden rage and a few minutes later he would invite his target out for a cup of coffee. He was fascinated by the city particularly by the people who lived in it by night. He knew torch singers, bartenders, cab drivers and the night counter-men in the all-night hashouses. Some years later we read some columns he wrote in the Singapore Herald and most of these were sentimental, nostalgic pieces about San Francisco at night, of the crowds and the Post Street bars.

John Fujii was about as American as they come. He thought and wrote in the American idiom. But somewhere back in his mind probably was the gnawing knowledge that he, like other aliens of Japanese ancestry, could never be naturalized. This knowledge probably made him receptive to the propaganda of Japanese consular officials who told him that his future lay with the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the Far East. Whatever the reason, he went to New York to take a job in public relations with the Japanese consulate.

The last time we saw Johnny he had just arrived at the San Francisco airport from New York and was to take a ship for the Orient where he said he had a job with a newspaper. We had had a long succession of discussions on the role of newspaper writers. Johnny's advice was that a newsman should confine himself to objective reporting, not stick his neck and typewriter out for political causes. He rationalized his own position by pointing out that discrimination in the newspaper industry made it impossible for him (at that time) to get a job outside the Japanese American vernaculars. He was playing smart, he said. The future was in the Far East.

He enjoyed himself in Singapore. The Herald was an eight-page daily largely financed by advertising from Japanese firms and its job was to present the Japanese side of the news in the ideological war then being waged with the British for the sympathy and loyalty of Malaya's millions of Malay and Chinese residents. Most of the news consisted of radio and telegraph dispatches on world affairs, plus sensational local crime from the police blotter. There was plenty of time for the bar at the Raffles hotel and for the theater and night clubs of the city. He bought a little car and took a house in the country. He met and talked with visiting celebrities and danced with the pretty Eurasians and Chinese girls.

We were in New York in 1940 when we received a letter from Johnny. It offered a job and two round-trip tickets, San Francisco to Singapore on a President liner and the added inducement of a vacation on the magic island of Bali. We turned it down, mainly for ideological reasons. When we started a year later, we were glad we had.

The war caught Johnny, a Japanese national, in Singapore. Britain's major naval base in the Orient. It is reported that he was interned, along with all others of Japanese nationality. The internees were sent to a camp in India

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Behind the Takahashi Case: Japanese Fishermen Have Made Important Contributions to Progress of Industry

By EIJI TANABE

The general public in California is not aware of the important contributions made by persons of Japanese descent who pioneered in the fishing industry of that state.

Just as Japanese farmers worked long and diligently to convert sand dunes and uncultivated areas into productive fruit orchards and truck farms, so did Japanese fishermen develop abalone, sardine and high sea fishing to bring new industries and wealth to California.

For this pioneering spirit and initiative, Japanese fishermen today are being persecuted by those who have an economic interest in the continued barring of Japanese from the fishing industry and by those racists who subscribe to the philosophy of "California for the whites."

For the record, it may be stated that the history of the Japanese in northern California fishing dates back to 1892, when about six fishermen were employed by an American fish cannery in Monterey Bay for squid fishing. This first contingent was followed in 1900 by eight others who attempted salmon fishing. By 1910 about 145 Japanese were employed by American canneries in this area. They fished for yellowtail, tuna, sea bass, smelt, rock cod, sardines and barracuda.

The first Japanese to engage in abalone fishing was Otsaburo Noda, who began fishing at Point Lobos near Monterey. It is interesting to note that in 1896 Noda and a partner of his invited an expert from Japan to develop a new method of abalone fishing. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan sent Genno-ike Otani, who was then experimenting with a specially devised diving suit for abalone fishing off the coast of Japan. Otani arrived in the United States in October of 1896. Abalone fishing proved to be successful, and the enterprise expanded into the drying and exporting of abalone. Large quantities were shipped to Japan.

The San Francisco bay area was then virtually virgin fishing grounds. There was an abundance of sardines, but few persons dared to challenge the irregular and dangerous weather conditions. It was Matsuyoshi Hamachi who first shared the elements and used his net to catch sardines in 1930. Many other Japanese followed him, after he proved the venture a success. Other nationality groups flocked to the area to boost the annual catch of sardines, and the San Francisco bay became one of the largest and richest commercial fishing grounds in the northern part of the state.

The sardine catch gradually climbed until in 1938 it reached 58,852,460 pounds. 1941 was the last year Japanese fishermen were allowed to fish. After Pearl Harbor they were prohibited from this industry and they were subsequently evacuated from the coast.

Southern California

The Japanese fishing industry in the southern part of the state began around White Point in 1887 in the preparation of dry abalone. They did not begin to expand their interests in this region until 1900.

The first Japanese to settle around San Pedro harbor moved in about 1899, but fishing did not begin until 1902. Abalone and lobster were the principal catches.

Terminal Island, which eventually became the largest and most important Japanese fishing center, was first settled in 1910 by Japanese fishermen who were employees of the San Pedro Fish Cannery Company. It was many years before the United States Navy considered using this place. The small island which was covered with sand and rocks and rattle snakes gradually changed into a liveable village. The peak of the Japanese population on Terminal Island was 3,000.

San Diego was another place where a Japanese fishing village was established in 1899. The peak was reached around 1927 and 1928 and gradually declined.

Oxnard at one time had promise of becoming a fishing center. Plans were made to move the Terminal Island fishing industry to Oxnard since there had been discussion of the U.S. Navy using the entire island for its purposes.

The efficiency, skill, and initiative of the Japanese fishermen

were welcomed by the canneries. The economic competition and jealousy, however, created animosity and resulted in the first anti-Japanese fishing bills being introduced in the state legislature in 1899 when an attempt was made to prohibit the Japanese from catching abalone. Every session of the California legislature from 1935 has had bills to restrict the rights of alien Japanese to engage in commercial fishing. For instance, at the 1939 session, there were four assembly bills and two senate bills, almost identical in nature. During some sessions, the bills were directed at all aliens; and at others, those who were "ineligible to naturalization" were singled out.

As far as the alien Japanese were concerned, the basis for the attack was not the necessity of conservation. This idea is a recent innovation. Prior to Pearl Harbor, the main reason advanced was the necessity of national defense and safety.

Considerable propaganda was carried on, accusing the Japanese fishing boats and their captains of engaging in activities outside their business as fishermen.

It was also insinuated that these Japanese fishing boats were potential mine-layers and, fantastic as it may seem, one public official went so far as to say that they were equipped to discharge torpedoes.

Another charge was that the captains of the fishing boats were Japanese naval reservists.

All these false accusations and innuendos were refuted by non-Japanese in the fishing industry.

The president of the Coast Fishing Company of Wilmington, California, stated:

"As for the resident Japanese supplying the home government with information regarding harbors, coast line, cities, etc., may I point out that at any local ship chandlery or other institution, including certain branches of our own government, there may be had by anyone, upon request or upon payment of a small fee, exact and up-to-date bathymetrical and topographical charts, maps and pictures giving marine and harbor soundings, land elevations and promontories, distances, locations, and what not; all compiled by agencies of our government, and with the greatest exactitude. So, we are expected to believe that members of the local Japanese fishing fleet are busily engaged in mapping and plotting our harbors, coast line, etc., and forwarding same to their home government, when common sense should tell us that every Japanese or other alien steamer entering any of our harbors probably has a personnel more capable of acquiring such information than are all members of the fishing fleet combined."

Regarding the use of the Japanese fishing boats as mine-layers and so forth, formal naval officers offered their testimony to refute such possibilities. Also, the president of the Westgate Sea Products Company of San Diego stated:

"If a torpedo was put on one of these Japanese fishing boats, they would not know what it was, let alone know how to fire it. Gunners from a warship, if they went on board one of these Japanese fishing boats and a torpedo was given to them, would be just as helpless as the fishermen. The idea of them having compressed air, sufficient to launch a torpedo, is silly. There would not be power enough to discharge a shotgun."

On the subject of the captains of the fishing boats being Japanese naval reservists; the vice president of the Van Camp Sea

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Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

The People on the First Floor

Denver, Colo.

For some ten of our earlier years we lived top-side in an elderly two-story house. A first generation Italian immigrant couple and their four offspring lived on the first floor. The relations between the two families—one from the Mediterranean, the other with its origins in the foothills back of Japan's Inland sea — were neither friendly nor aloof. Rather, they were merely impersonal, mostly because the common channel of communication, the English language, came hard to the elder members of both families.

But there were many friendly gestures. On Easter Sunday the folks downstairs would present us with a heaping bowl of Italian pastries, delicately shaped and fried in deep oil and liberally sprinkled with sugar. These almost invariably were accompanied by a bottle of home-pressed wine, even during the prohibition years. At other times the favor was a great dish of spaghetti or other pasta covered with ruddy tomato sauce, and there would be pungent grated cheese neatly wrapped in a piece of wax paper.

The vacant lot adjoining the house used to be an eyesore until the Italians came along. It was littered with tin cans and old dog bones and other trash, and covered with a sparse growth of weeds. The Italians cleaned off the rubbish and turned the earth, and in no time at all the lot was a profusion of neatly tended flowers and vegetables.

We thought of our old friends, the D'Avanzos, and the other kids from the polygot families of the neighborhood, when someone mentioned old world folk customs that are still practiced in a Denver suburb known as Globeville. The houses there are not new, and the grass in many of their yards has been worn away for lack of sunshine. But it is a lively district of people not too long separated from many lands.

Due to a variety of circumstances we live now in what might be called a predominantly Anglo-Saxon neighborhood. There are no gay old country feasts celebrated in our block, no fiesta-like weddings, no jolly dances to the music of an accordion such as we knew when we were kids. We live in the midst of quiet respectability, and somehow we feel that our youngsters are being cheated out of experiences that are their rightful heritage in the American melting pot.

Vagaries

Yashima . . .

Taro Yashima, whose latest book is "Horizon Is Calling," published by Henry Holt, is working on a new book. The work of the noted Japanese artist-writer in New York is being aided by the "Committee Sponsoring the Works of Taro Yashima" of 446 West 38th Street in New York . . . Nisei GIs are still stationed in many of the world's tension areas, namely Trieste (with the 88th Division), Greece and Korea . . . "Return of the Alien," the story of the return of a Japanese American to a West Coast community, is featured in the Spring, 1948 issue of Thunderbird, magazine of the University of New Mexico. The author is Henry H. Hayden.

Nisei USA: On John Fujii

(Continued from Page 4)

where Johnny bobbed up as the liaison official between the Japanese internees and British authorities. Later it was reported that he was "repatriated" to Japan, a country which he had never really known. When the Japanese occupied Singapore, Johnny returned there as a liaison official, this time between the Japanese authorities and the general population.

After the A-bomb fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the Japanese had surrendered, Johnny was still in Singapore. Australian troops entered Singapore to re-occupy the city. Johnny was again taken into custody. One day in 1946 an article appeared in the Christian Science Monitor in Boston. It was a Reuters dispatch from Singapore and it told of protests by some residents against the spectacle of a "Jap" running around Singapore in a Palm Beach suit and jeep. All Japanese, the protestants said, were supposed to have been interned. Australian authorities explained that the man in question, John Fujii, was acting as a liaison official between them and the interned Japanese. John Fujii had bounced back again.

A few months later we saw a news story from Tokyo in the San Francisco Examiner. It was an INS dispatch out of Tokyo and it was signed: "By John Fujii."

Old Country Arts Neglected

Most Nisei were so busy becoming Americanized that they neglected the old country arts. Of course, it's absurd to say every Ann and Joe Nisei should have a working knowledge of Japanese folk and classical singing and dancing, poetry and art, tea ceremony and flower arrangement. Many of these art forms were reserved for the upper crust, even in Japan, and were quite alien to the peasant stock from which the majority of us have sprung.

But there seems to be good reason to perpetuate the finer culinary arts which so few Nisei women have bothered to learn. Anyone can boil rice, but it takes a craftsman to transform it into "sushi." Anyone can cook up a batch of meat and vegetables, but it takes know-how to make that superb dish, "sukiyaki," from the same ingredients.

The Seattle JACL has been sponsoring a course in Japanese cookery which has drawn a large enrollment. Perhaps chapters elsewhere could be persuaded to sponsor similar classes before those with the old skills have all passed on.

The Sentinel's Nisei Pinups

In commenting on last week's Frying Pan item about the Nisei cheesecake contest at the forthcoming JACL convention, Bonnie Mechau revealed what apparently was a tight secret among Heart Mountain Sentinel readers. The Sentinel, Mechau reports, was far ahead in the matter of baring Nisei legs to the public gaze.

It all started when someone got the idea of providing Nisei GIs with Nisei pinups—in bathing suits, no less. A number of the shapelier girls were photographed (Heart Mountain had a swimming pool excavated out of the prairie and filled with irrigation ditch water), and their pictures assembled on a fancy layout. This, Bonnie recalls, was accomplished with not a little concern on the part of the bathing beauties who feared parental discipline if they were discovered.

Engravings were made at Billings, Mont., and a whole sheet of pinup pictures printed on slick paper under Sentinel masthead. Some 500 copies were slipped inside regular Sentinel editions and mailed to GIs, but regular subscribers didn't hear or see anything about the project.

So far as Bonnie knows, no girl ever got the dickens from Pop for letting her legs get into a newspaper.

MINORITY WEEK

No Matter How Thin You Slice It . . .

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has put its stamp of disapproval on a proposal by 14 southern states to provide regional schools.

The plan is in answer to Negro insistence upon the right to equal education facilities, a little matter which the south has attempted to sidestep for these many years. The regional education plan was hailed by southern officials as a major step forward in education, but the NAACP looks upon it as something less.

The plan was "conceived and developed for the purpose of setting up inferior segregated regional schools for Negroes," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP lawyer, said this week.

And from where we sit, it looks as though he were right.

Quick Quote

"How in the world can any federal law force a southern jury to convict, rather than acquit."—Editor Hodding Carter, winner of the Pulitzer award.

And Another

"Fortunately or unfortunately, we are all in different positions and see a subject only where we stand. One of the greatest steps toward better understanding would be to realize that you can't make the person with his face to you see what you see."—Marian Anderson.

Power of the Pen

Mississippi voters are required by state law to be able to "read or interpret" the Constitution as a voting requirement.

In trying to find new ways and means of keeping Negroes from exercising their franchise, the state Senate has found a simple little expedient. The "read or interpret" will be changed to "read and interpret." Circuit court clerks are judges as to whether or not a voter meets his requirements.

Impression

"I was always the last one in from practice. I had to make an impression."—John Brown, Negro center on Los Angeles Dons pro football team.

The Other Eisenhower

A few years ago (and it seems only yesterday) Milton Eisenhower, as first director of the WRA, was defending the right of Japanese Americans to a fair chance, an honest hearing.

Now president of Kansas State college and a member of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, Eisenhower this week defended the right of other minority Americans to a fair chance in job and training opportunities.

Discrimination against Negro Americans, Eisenhower said, is "immoral."

"It violates our basic ethical concepts, arouses guilt feelings in the Americans who practice it, and angers those Americans who are strongly committed to the democratic ideal," he said.

Covenant

The racially restrictive covenant was knocked for a loop in southern California this week as Judge Stanley Mosk granted judgment to a Chinese couple, Harry and Lily Sam, in a covenant case in Santa Monica.

The Sams bought property at 7th and Broadway with the intention of building. To clear title, they brought action for declaratory relief, cancellation of the restrictive covenant and quiet title. Previously restrictions against non-Caucasians had been signed by owners of 20 of the 26 parcels of property in the tract.

In granting judgment to the Sams, Judge Mosk indicated he would have made the same decision had all 26 persons signed.

Issei Fishermen Contribute to Progress of State Industry

(Continued from Page 5)
Food Company, Terminal Island said:

"The Japanese Government has absolutely nothing to do with these boats, nor did it subsidize them in any way. The owners and captains of these boats have been residents of California for many years (20 to 30). I have known them for more than 20 years, or ever since I have been in the fishing business. If they are naval officers, Japan must have had a long vision and started them out 25 or 30 years ago, before any of these accusations were dreamed of. I don't believe there is a man in California in a better position to know the facts relative to the matter than myself, and I am sure there is absolutely no basis for the statements made."

Dr. Edward K. Strong Jr., Professor of Psychology at Stanford University, and author of books based on studies of the Japanese in California, stated in 1935:

"According to the census there are about a thousand Japanese engaged in fishing, primarily out of Monterey and San Pedro. These men have been so engaged for twenty to thirty years. They are advancing in age, of course, and it won't be so very long before most of them will drop out naturally. There is no indication that their sons are going to follow in their footsteps, so that if we leave the matter alone, as far as I can see the Japanese will be replaced slowly and gradually by other people. For all I can gather children born in this country do not go into fishing in any considerable

number, so that if we eliminate the thousand Japanese their work would be taken over by Italians and other nationalities who are to large degree aliens themselves . . .

"These Japanese fishermen have their homes in Monterey and San Pedro with their families. If they are prohibited to earn their living, we shall have that additional load upon our relief fund. At least their children who are American citizens will have a right to relief, even if we were so hard-boiled as to refuse relief to the r parents."

"The Japanese fishermen are among the most efficient of our fishermen in the Coast, and if they are eliminated, I imagine there will be serious loss to the canning industry for a season or two until new men can be secured and broken in to the business."

"To me the most serious objection is that it would furnish real evidence of the inability of Californians to play fair with a very small group of Japanese who have lived in the state many years, have been thoroughly efficient in their work, and have behaved themselves in a most remarkable way."

While the Japanese were living in California, they and their friends were able to refute the lies and prevent passage of any discriminatory fishing legislation. The canneries which were the principal employers and buyers of the catches of the fishermen were the strongest champions of the Japanese right to engage in commercial fishing. It was only after the mass evacuation from the West Coast under army orders that the racists were able to push through an amendment to Section 990 of the Fish and Game Code in 1943 whereby only alien Japanese were prohibited from commercial fishing. Subsequently in 1945, a further amendment was made to give a semblance of respectability by inserting the words, "ineligible to citizenship" in the place of "alien Japanese."

The entire history of the amendment to Section 990 which will be the subject of arguments before the United States Supreme Court in the near future clearly indicates its racist nature.

World War II had dispelled all suspicions and doubts as to the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry. The constitutionality of the prohibition, denying alien Japanese their right to engage in commercial fishing, can now be judged on the merits of the case.

This is the field which they have given many years of their lives to develop. And whether they will be able to continue to earn their livelihood in the only industry to which they have devoted their working years will be decided by the justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Lecturers

CHICAGO—The mothers group of the weekday nursery school at the Ellis community center, 4430 South Ellis avenue, will sponsor a series of lectures on child development in place of their regular monthly meeting. Mrs. Herman Block of the Association of Family Living will lecture on the subject, "What to Expect of the Young Child," on Tuesday, March 30, at 8 p.m. The public is invited to attend.

War Dead Memorial To Conclude State Bussei Conference

LOS ANGELES — A special memorial service in honor of war dead March 28 at Elysian Park will conclude the statewide convention of the California Young Buddhist League.

More than 900 young Buddhists will pay their respects to the nation's war heroes in the memorial service.

District Attorney Burton Fitts will be the main speaker.

A 60-unit drum and bugle corps under the command of Patsy G. Foreman will arrive from Monterey park to participate in the service. The corps is composed of girls between the ages of 10 and 18. The band is managed by Dr. Samuel Brodwell and sponsored by the Richard L. Luy American Legion post No. 397. It has received more than 80 trophies for past performances and is considered the top corps in the state.

The Rev. K. M. Kumata will deliver a brief message. Ex-Staff Sergeant Frank Suyenaga will speak in behalf of the GI's. George Hada will be chairman for the services.

NICC Officials Meet To Plan Conference

DENVER—Cabinet members of the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Conference met March 12 to plan for the third annual meeting of the NICC in Denver on April 16, 17 and 18.

Present were Mami Katagiri, president; Florence Yamada, DU; Henry Kunugi, DU; Dorothy Miyahara, DU; Willie Iritani, Aggies; Pat Hiram, CU; Ted Inouye, CU; Chiyoko Maruyama, Barnes; Sue Maruyama, Barnes; and Yoshiko Mameda, Barnes.

Preregistration of students will be completed by April 1 by college representatives of the NICC.

The conference will convene at Cole junior high school Saturday, April 17. A basketball tournament will be held Friday, April 16, from 6 p.m. to 11 in the school gymnasium. The conference banquet and dance will be held at the Olin hotel, 1420 Logan street.

Samuel Bernstein Will Be Speaker at Chicago JAACL Meet

CHICAGO—"Father of the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act," as Samuel C. Bernstein is known, will be the guest speaker of the Chicago JAACL chapter at its monthly meeting on April 15, Noboru Honda, program chairman, announced.

Author of the act practically as it entered the books in 1927, Bernstein, Commissioner of Placement and Unemployment Compensation since 1942, will speak on the general subject of unemployment compensation.

Born in Chicago in 1909, Bernstein received his A.B. and his law degree, both cum laude, from the University of Illinois in 1931 and 1933. Following a brief law practice, he became associated with the Legislative Reference Bureau in Springfield, where for three years, he drafted bills for the Illinois General Assembly. It was at this time that he met Helen M. Sugita. The meeting will be held in Woodrow Wilson Room of the International Relations Center, 84 E. Randolph St., at 8 p. m. Refreshments and a social hour will follow. The public is invited to attend.

Mother of Nisei Hero Unable To Be Citizen, Congress Told

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Army last week honored the memory of a Japanese American soldier who gave his life on the battlefield in northern Italy so that his comrades might live. For that heroic action a ship has been named after him. Yet the mother of this Nisei Medal of Honor winner is unable to become a citizen of the United States under present law. This is a "travesty upon America's sense of justice."

So declared Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota, in the House of Representatives on March 22, in urging prompt consideration of legislation designed to erase inequities in our naturalization and immigration laws. The granting of citizenship to deserving and qualified alien Japanese, such as the mother of Private Sadao S. Munemori, will bring "long-overdue justice to men and women who have long lived honorably among us," he told the House, adding, "it can make a substantial contribution to the building of support for American policy in the Far East."

"It is high time we eliminated from our immigration and naturalization laws those elements which fatten Communist propaganda and weaken American leadership of world democracy," he said. He urged the House to consider the merits of a bill, H.R. 5004, which he introduced earlier in this session, asserting that it "will correct this condition." Under the provisions of his bill, immigration from the Far East would be limited to a few hundred persons a year more than are now allowed, he said, "surely a small price to pay for the removal if a long standing inequity and the increased good will which will result."

Congressman Judd's remarks before the assembled House was inspired by an editorial appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on March 19. The editorial while paying tribute to the lone Nisei Congressional Medal of Honor winner took the occasion to point out that recognition of the loyalty of alien Japanese to this country is long overdue and that as long as they are privileged to remain

in this country they should be entitled to become citizens.

Americans applaud the honor tendered Private Munemori and his family in perpetuating the memory of the Nisei war hero, "but there is still one matter to be cleared before the country will have discharged its full obligation," the Herald Tribune declared, adding: "His mother is not now, nor can she become under current laws, an American citizen. Special congressional action to permit her naturalization would be the fitting final testimony to an American family whose loyalty has met the supreme test."

The newspaper said that the record of Private Munemori "suggests also that it is time the United States went the full way to allow quota immigration from all countries alike." It pointed out how the Chinese, natives of India, and Filipinos were granted quota admission, but then an "invidious ban now applies to only a few Asiatic peoples." Congressman Judd, it added, has introduced a measure to make immigration quotas available to all Asiatic and Pacific peoples and to afford the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens to all immigrants having the right to permanent residence.

"A quota of 100 should not frighten even west-coast patriots. The bill should be enacted as a measure of even justice," it concluded.

The Herald Tribune editorial was reprinted in the Congressional Record on Monday at the request of Representative Judd.

The New York Times on March 20, the Washington office of the JAACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported, editorially commented on the Munemori ship rededication ceremony and suggested that if the Private Sadao S. Munemori could now be manned by his old Nisei companion-in-arms and sent to Japan "it would be a telling token of democracy and racial understanding at work." It concluded: "Patriotism and heroism are passports across every frontier."

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Intermountain JACL Chapters Meet Quotas

Membership Increase Noted at District Council Meeting

BOISE, Idaho—All of the JACL chapters in the Intermountain District Council have met their quotas and assessments for the fund campaign of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, it was reported on March 20 at the district council meeting in Boise.

Thirty one delegates from seven DC chapters attended the meeting. Chapters represented were Boise Valley, Snake River, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Mount Olympus, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Frank Yamagata and George Ogata of the Jerome-Twin Falls club and a delegation from the Progressive Young Peoples Association of Box Elder County, Utah, also attended the meeting.

Reports at the council meeting disclosed that membership in the DC chapters has increased from 10 to 15 per cent during the past year.

Chairman Ken Uchida of Ogden, Utah, presided at the meeting.

Address Wanted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The address of Mrs. Tsuyuko Yamasaki, about 55, formerly of Mt. Eden, California, and the Central Utah relocation center is sought by her brother, Misaki Hayashi of Namehishimura, Kumamoto prefecture, Japan. WRA records indicate that Mrs. Yamasaki left the Utah center Dec. 14, 1945, and that she was leaving for Japan. Any person who has any information regarding Mrs. Yamasaki is requested to contact Mike Masaoka, 501 B street, N.E., Washington 2 D.C.

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Basketball Tourney To Be Sponsored by Student Conference

DENVER—First Nisei students' basketball tournament in the Rocky Mountain area will be held Friday, April 16, beginning at 6 p. m. at the Cole junior high school gymnasium under sponsorship of the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Conference.

Kaz Kanda and Fred Kawano of DU, Bill Kinoshita of Mines and Hiroshi Wada will be chairmen for the tournament.

Seven teams are definitely slated to enter the tournament, and an eighth team from the University of Utah may be entered.

Membership Social Held in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland JACL held a membership social recently at the Calvary Presbyterian church to acquaint new members with JACL activities. Over 70 persons attended the social, which was held under the direction of Jimmy Akiya.

Refreshments were served by Betty Totsubo, Gwen Fujimoto, Dorothy Matsumoto and Ben Ogino. Hostesses for the evening were Marjorie Nako, Misaye Sukekane and Sets Masuda.

Mark Ota and his combo provided the highspot of the evening's entertainment.

Committee chairmen for the chapter were recently announced as follows by President Chida: Bob Takiguchi, program; Howard Tashima, social; George Nakanishi, finance; Ben Ogino, membership; and Frank Shiba, public relations.

Intermountain Nisei Set Church Conference

OGDEN, Utah — First postwar Intermountain Christian Youth Conference will be held April 10 and 11 at the Japanese Christian Union church with young people from Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming in attendance.

Dr. Hugh Vernon White of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, will be the main speaker. He will speak at the opening and closing services and will also take part in the discussion hour.

Dr. William Crosby Ross, representative of the national missions and Christian education department of the Presbyterian church, will present a class in Bible study.

Registration will begin April 10 at 4 p.m. and April 11 at 9:30 a.m. Housing accommodations will be provided those registering by April 3.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Murata a boy on March 13 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick K. Kurima, Loomis, Calif., a girl on March 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Sakuma a boy on March 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kamoto, Montebello, Calif., a boy on March 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuichi Inouye a girl on March 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sajiro Fujita, Long Beach, Calif., a girl on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Shimomura, Winters, Calif., a boy on March 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Oda a girl on March 13 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Masato Hashisaka a boy on March 7 in Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Mitsunaga, Santa Clara, Calif., a girl, Geraldine Hannah, on March 3 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Shiine a girl on March 2 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Oyama a boy on Feb. 17 in Stockton, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teichi Namatama a girl on March 6 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hiromu Tomisaka a boy on Feb. 28 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Julius Otsuki a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Fujimoto, Rexburg, Idaho, a boy on March 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sammy M. Yoshikawa a boy on March 16 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Jinhichi Kurisu, 61, on March 12 in Seattle.

Shinichi Nagasawa, 70, on March 16 in Seattle.

Mrs. Chizu Sumioka, 54, on March 17 in Los Angeles.

Kamekichi Mitaka, 68, on March 15 in Delano, Calif.

Otoichiro Ishimatsu, 70, on March 21 in Salt Lake City.

Matsuya Toyama, 45, Kaysville, Utah, on March 22 in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Kono Nagase on March 21 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Miyoko Yoshimura to Sadao

Portraits by . . .

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MEIFU, SHIBA HIT HIGH GAMES IN SALT LAKE

High games of 262 and 259 by George Meifu and Bob Shiba respectively highlighted play in the Salt Lake JACL bowling league March 22 at the Temple alleys.

Meifu followed his 262 game with a 649 series, third highest registered this season. His series was instrumental in leading the OK Cafe team to a 3-1 victory over Terashima Studio. Final handicapped scores were 2869 to 2701. Terashima's rolled two 900 games, but were unable to take more than one from OK.

Bob Shiba, Hibbard Drug, registered a 616 series after starting with his 259 game and led Hibbard to a 3-1 win over Pagoda, 2681 to 2673, in a closely contested match. Shiba's series moved him into third spot in individual averages with a 179 average.

Pacific Citizen registered the upset of the evening by taking three points from Modern Garage, third place team, 2442 to 2424.

Mayeda on March 14 in Los Angeles.

Aiko Tashiro to Shigeki Hiratsuka in New York City.

Kiyomi Tanaka to Tameo Sakaguchi on March 14 in Los Angeles.

Kazuko Tao to Shigeto Tsurumoto on March 21 in San Jose.

Michiye Inouye to Yoshio Matsuda on March 14 in Sacramento.

Chiyoko Sakane to John T. Fukuda on March 21 in San Jose.

Hisako Arimura, Fowler, Calif., to Hisao Hizi on March 20 in Los Angeles.

Chizuko Takahashi to Wataru Oye on March 21 in Los Angeles.

Mabel Kano to Jay Mitoma on March 7 in Portland, Ore.

Helen M. Sugita to Shigenari Takemoto on March 6 in Bridgeton, N.J.

Toshiko Shibata to Warren Ujifusa of Worland, Wyo. on March 21 in Denver.

Fumi Shiota to George Ikari on March 10 in New York City.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mary Amimoto, 25, Sunnyvale, and Taiji Osugi, 29, Redwood City, in San Jose, Calif.

Shizuko J. Hiyano, Kingsburg, and Takashi Kimoto, 28, Parlier, in Fresno.

Amy Lee Noto, 23, Gilroy, and Minoru Nagareda, 29, in San Jose.

Esther M. Tsuji and Terry T. Katayama in Seattle.

Mary K. Nishimura, 27, Lathrop, and Ko Takuma, 27, Loomis, in Auburn, Calif.

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Tule Renunciant Files Suit to Recover Rights

Nisei Girl Left U.S. for Japan With Parents

LOS ANGELES—A young Nisei girl who renounced her American citizenship in 1945 and left Tule Lake to go to Japan with her parents this week asked for recovery of her citizenship in a suit filed in her behalf by attorneys.

Suit was filed March 23 in the federal court at Los Angeles through the firm of Wirin, Kido, Okrand and Chuman.

The Nisei plaintiff is Toshiye Nishida, formerly of Terminal Island, and now a resident of Tokyo.

In her suit the Nisei states that her renunciation of citizenship was due to fear resulting from the atmosphere of terror created by pro-Japanese pressure groups at Tule Lake.

She states also that she was mistakenly informed that it was necessary for her to renounce her citizenship in order to accompany her parents to Japan. It was not until she arrived in Japan that she discovered that renunciation was not a necessary prerequisite, the suit claims.

Wirin declared that in a recent conference with State department officials he had been told that each straggler case will be decided separately upon its own merits. This will apply particularly in instances where straggles desire to come to the United States immediately upon filing of a suit in a federal court in the United States, he said. The conference with State department officials was also attended by Mike Masaoka, ADC director.

Chicago Church Sets Hana Matsuri Fete

CHICAGO — The Midwest Buddhist church will hold a gala two day Hana Matsuri bazaar and dance April 10 and 11 at the Olivet Institute. The affair will be sponsored by the Fujinkai with the assistance of the YBA.

A tentative program has been set up, with events to include Japanese movies, exhibition basketball games, Japanese foods, a special kiddie matinee, dancing and religious services.

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First Nisei Girl Sworn In as Navy Nurse in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The first Nisei girl in the United States to become a Navy nurse was sworn into service at the naval procurement office in Minneapolis on March 22.

Pretty Grace Tanigawa, 21, is a graduate of St. Barnabas nurse's training school.

Miss Tanigawa, who was born in Roseville, Calif., came to Minneapolis from a war relocation center after World War II.

After her graduation from nurse's training school last summer, Miss Tanigawa started working at the Veteran's hospital.

She made an application to become a navy nurse shortly after her 21st birthday, but when her orders came through in January, she asked for an extension because of the illness of her mother.

Miss Tanigawa might have had to wait several months for another appointment except for the help of the Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, pastor of the Twin Cities Japanese Christian church.

"Father Dai" wrote to Senators

Joseph H. Ball and Edward J. Thyne, asking them to rush through the appointment.

She was scheduled to leave this week for Long Beach, Calif., to work in the naval hospital there.

She will have the rank of ensign.

Frank Chuman Wins Urban League Award For Citizenship

LOS ANGELES—Frank Chuman, chairman of the Pacific Southwest JACL district council, was one of sixteen persons honored with an award for outstanding citizenship by the Los Angeles Urban League at a public meeting March 15 at the Vernon branch public library.

George A. Beaver, Jr., chairman, presented the awards.

"Frank Chuman," Beaver said, "achieved exceptional proficiency in the field of law and by his training, experience, fortitude and persistence, has gained outstanding distinction bringing credit and honor to his vocation and the community."

Nisei Elected To Head Local PTA Group

LOS ANGELES — Mrs. Arthur Takemoto was elected president of the Nora Sterry PTA last week, one of the few Nisei women to be elected to this post.

Mrs. Takemoto held the position of treasurer for the past two years and is also chairman of the safety committee in the Westwood Hills Council.

The Nora Sterry PTA has a membership of about 1,000. It is located at 1721 Sawtelle blvd. Installation ceremonies for the new officials will be held April 7. Dr. Vierling Kersey, superintendent of public schools, will lead the installation rites.

Mrs. Takemoto also holds the position of fifth vice president of the Emerson PTA, which includes about 4,000 members over a large area including Westwood, Brentwood, Pacific Palisade and West Los Angeles.

She is expected to attend a state PTA conference in Sacramento May 11-13. Some 2,000 delegates are expected to attend.

San Mateo JACL Goes Over Top in ADC Fund Campaign

SAN MATEO, Calif.—The San Mateo County JACL recently completed its ADC fund campaign by oversubscribing its original quota of \$2,000 by \$124.50.

The campaign was conducted on a door to door basis and was completed in approximately two weeks. Iwao Takahama represented the Kisei Kikaken Domei.

Members serving on the committee were Grace Yamaguchi, Sam Kariya, Nobu Tabata, Saiki Yamaguchi, Bob Yatabe, Howard Imada, Katsumi Onizuka, Shig Takahashi, Hiroshi Ito, Yasuko Ishida, Tadashi Sakuma, Kiyoshi Nosaka, Sally Kawakita, Jack Fujiki, Joe Ishida, Hiroji Kariya, Shozo Mayeda and Kio Yamane.

The next major activity of the chapter will be a membership sign-up, which will be undertaken immediately under the direction of Hiroshi Ito, chairman.

Entertained

CHICAGO — Former foreign language instructors of Harold R. Gordon of the military government school at Northwestern university were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon on Sunday, March 21.

Present were Harry Hanada, Kimi Mukaye, Byron Honda, Helen Kitaka, Mrs. Arthur Uyehara and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tatsumi.

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ADC Seeks to Obtain Rehiring Of Stockton Issei Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco office of the JACL ADC this week was attempting to clear up employment difficulties of seven Issei workers who were fired from a Stockton hotel because they were not citizens and thereby denied union membership.

The union, named as the Hotel, Restaurant Employers and Bartenders International union, AFL, is reported by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional ADC director, as basing its action upon the following provision in its constitution:

"Every applicant or member, not a citizen by birth or naturalized... shall make declaration of intentions to become a citizen and must perfect their naturalization as soon as they are entitled thereto. Failure to perfect citizenship is subject to cancellation of membership."

The hotel service workers group is chartered under this international, Masaoka said.

An attempt is being made to secure union membership for the Issei on the basis that they will file for first papers and perfect citizenship as soon as they may do so legally. An appeal may be made to the international office for a ruling.

Ventura Contributes Large Sum to ADC

VENTURA, Calif.—A total of \$1543 was raised in behalf of the JACL ADC by the Ventura chapter in its recent ADC campaign.

The financial campaign received county wide support and was conducted on a house to house basis by members and solicitors of the Ventura JACL ADC drive committee.

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Cincinnati JACL Doubles Chapter Membership Roll

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati chapter, JACL, doubled its 1947 membership this year with a total of 72 members, according to Kaye Watanabe, 1st vice president.

More than 85 per cent of the city's eligible Japanese Americans are now registered in the JACL. The membership report was given at the March 19 meeting of the chapter at the First United church.

Sixty five persons were present to hear University of Cincinnati law students Roy Nakada and Kabutan of Hawaii speak on political, economic and social problems of Hawaii. Movies on Hawaii and March of Time of Washington D. C. were also shown.

Florence Suzuki, 2nd vice president, presented the calendar of coming events, which includes a day at the YWCA in April, morning and a speaker on the United Nations in May, an outing in June and a speaker presenting Cincinnati master plan in July.

On Radio Show

CLEVELAND, O.—Little Joe Kadowaki, 6-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kadowaki, appeared on Jake's Little House television show recently. She was interviewed by Jake and also rendered a duet with another child appearing on the show.

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