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Legion Leaders in New Mexico Back Issei Bill

Endorse Provisions Of Naturalization Equality Proposal

MESILLA, N.M.—The state department of the American Legion in New Mexico last week endorsed the provisions of the equality in naturalization bill sponsored by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, it was reported this week. The New Mexico delegation, together with the California department which has also endorsed a similar proposal, are expected to move to get the national American Legion on record in favor of citizenship rights for Issei and other resident aliens still "ineligible to citizenship" at the national convention in Miami in mid-October.

Harry Yanaga, vice-chairman of the West Texas-Southern New Mexico JACL committee, will attend the American Legion convention in Miami and will work for the adoption of the naturalization resolution by the national convention.

Yanaga will attend the convention as the leader of the firing squad of the Joe Quesenberry post No. 10 of the American Legion in Las Cruces, N.M.

Yanaga will go to the convention as a member of the Americanization committee of the New Mexico department.

NISEI SOPRANO GIVES CONCERT IN HOME TOWN

SEATTLE—Mariko Mukai, Nisei coloratura soprano who made her concert debut at Town Hall in New York last season, will give her first recital in her home town of Seattle on Oct. 1 at the Moore theater.

Miss Mukai followed her New York appearance with a concert tour of eastern states.

Her appearance in Seattle will be one of the features of Seattle's fall music season and is a part of the Greater Artist Series announced by Cecilia Schultz.

Noted Criminologist Returns to Post at North Dakota

GRAND FORKS, N. D. — Dr. Arthur K. Saiki, noted criminologist and professor and head of the department of bacteriology and pathology at the University of North Dakota, returned to his post after a visit to his former home in Kapaa, Kauai, T. H.

Dr. Saiki, who was born in Kauai 48 years ago, has made a national reputation as a criminologist and has aided in the solution of several North Dakota cases. Some of these solutions have been reported in detective magazines.

Dr. Saiki, a widower, visited his two sons, George, 13, and John, 11, who are now living with their uncle, K. Saiki, in Kauai.

Expect 500 Nisei To Enroll at UC

BERKELEY, Calif.—More than 500 students of Japanese ancestry are expected to register at the University of California in Berkeley for the fall semester.

The number of Nisei students this year is expected to approximate the number attending the school in the year before the evacuation.

Heart Mountain Residents Meet for Reunion

SAN FRANCISCO—A reunion of former residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center was held on Sept. 19 at the Buddhist church.

A memorial service for Heart Mountain residents who died during the war lent a solemn note to the occasion.

Japan Student's Scholarship Endowed by GI's Insurance



EASTON, Pa.—Robert Nishiyama, former Kamikaze student pilot, and Mrs. Robert Johnstone of Downingtown, Pa., look at a photograph of Mrs. Johnstone's son, Robert, an American soldier who in death became the benefactor of the Japanese youth.

When he was killed in the Pacific war, Johnstone left the \$10,000 of his GI insurance to be used for the education of a Japanese in the American way of life. That insurance has enabled Nishiyama to enroll at Lafayette college in Easton, where he met the family of Robert Johnstone for the first time.

A younger brother of Johnstone, Bruce, starts classes at Lafayette with Nishiyama.

Nishiyama is married to a Nisei girl, who is still in Japan with their daughter, Rhoda.

Edward Ennis, ADC Counsel On Evacuation Claims, Plans Visit to West Coast Areas

LOS ANGELES—Edward J. Ennis, special ADC counsel for evacuation claims, will visit Chicago and the west coast during the week Oct. 8 to 13 to confer with interested persons on the matter of evacuation claim filing and processing, according to Mike Masaoka, ADC director.

Ennis will be available, as private counsel, as Washington representative for all Nisei and other attorneys interested in the filing of claims. He will meet with such persons to discuss private arrangements whereby he will represent them in Washington in the processing of claims which are to be handled by lawyers and others qualified to file the larger and more technical claims.

He will hold two meetings with these attorneys, one in Los Angeles on Oct. 8, the second in San Francisco on Oct. 11. Attorneys in Washington, Oregon and northern California who wish to work with Ennis on claims should see Ennis at the latter meeting.

As counsel for the JACL ADC, Ennis will also confer with officials of the organization and with Issei leaders to discuss local action in the filing of claims. He is expected to advise chapter representatives on the action and techniques that can be used by local groups in facilitating claims processing.

Ennis' first meeting in Los Angeles on Oct. 8 will be with attorneys. On the following day he will meet with delegates to the Pacific Southwest district council.

On Oct. 10 he will attend the Northern California - Western Nevada district council meeting in Monterey. On Monday, Oct. 11, he will meet with Kikaken Kisei Domei representatives from northern California and with Nisei at-

torneys from that section of the country.

He will be in Chicago on Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Masaoka will accompany Ennis.

The JACL ADC reported this week that official government forms for evacuation claims may be ready for distribution by the time Ennis and Masaoka visit the west coast and latest information regarding their filing should be available.

DINUBA ISSEI DIES AS TRAIN CRUSHES AUTO

FRESNO, Calif.—Eiki Hori, 68, of Dinuba was killed instantly Tuesday when his car was struck by a Northbound Southern Pacific freight train at a crossing south of Fowler.

A witness said that Hori drove in front of the train, apparently failing to hear the whistle which was sounding as the locomotive approached the crossing.

Hori was thrown from his car after it was struck and his body was found on the west side of the tracks about a tenth of a mile from the crossing.

Treason Charges Will Greet Mrs. d'Aquino Upon Arrival In San Francisco Sept. 25

SAN FRANCISCO—Treason charges, stemming from her alleged propaganda broadcasts for Radio Tokyo during the war, will be filed against Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino as soon as she sets foot on American soil on Sept. 25, U. S. District Attorney Frank Hennessy announced this week.

Mrs. d'Aquino will arrive on the Army Transport General Frank Hodges and will be taken immediately before U. S. Commissioner F. St. J. Fox for arraignment and setting of a hearing date.

Government attorneys said the treason charge could not be filed while she was in Japan because she was outside the jurisdiction of U. S. courts.

The "Tokyo Rose" case will not be presented to the Federal Grand Jury until Oct. 6, Hennessy indicated.

Tom de Wolfe and John B. Hogan, special assistants to Attorney General Tom C. Clark, arrived on Sept. 20 from Washington to assist Hennessy in presenting the case to the grand jury and in prosecuting the case in court.

De Wolfe was associated with U. S. attorneys in the Boston treason trials of Douglas Chandler and

Robert Best, both of whom were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Germany. Hogen is an expert on treason laws.

A full intelligence report of the investigation of "Tokyo Rose" has been received at Hennessy's office and preparations were under way this week for the drafting of the indictment which the grand jury is expected to return.

Mrs. d'Aquino, a native of California, will be closely guarded by members of U.S. Marshal George Vice's staff from the time she steps off the army transport at Fort Mason until she is placed in a secret place of custody.

Eight Witnesses Arrive from Tokyo to Testify at Hearing

TULE RENUNCIANT SEEKS TO REGAIN U. S. CITIZENSHIP

LOS ANGELES — A Nisei in Hiroshima this week asked the federal court in Los Angeles to restore the American citizenship she renounced while living at the Tule Lake relocation center.

She is Yukiko Nakanishi, whose suit for recovery of citizenship was filed by A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles.

Miss Nakanishi declared that her renunciation was not a free and voluntary act but the result of "coercive atmosphere" at the Tule Lake camp.

She resided in Los Angeles prior to the evacuation.

Nisei Among Those Who Will Appear in "Tokyo Rose" Case

SAN FRANCISCO—Eight persons of Japanese ancestry, who will testify in the "Tokyo Rose" case before a Federal grand jury next month, arrived in San Francisco on Sept. 17 aboard a Pan American plane from Tokyo.

The eight were escorted by James R. F. Woods of San Francisco, an Army Criminal Investigation Department agent. Seven of the eight speak fluent English. One, Emi Matsuda, 26, is an American citizen born in Los Angeles, while another is a British subject.

United States Marshal George Vice said that the eight, all material witnesses, came here voluntarily and will not be placed under guard.

One of the witnesses is George Nakamoto, former editor of the English section of the Rafu Shimpo in Los Angeles and a wartime employee of Radio Tokyo. Others were identified as Mary Ishii, 22, a British subject; Kenneth Ishii, her brother, employed by Reuters, British news agency, in Tokyo; Yukio Ikeda, Kenichi Oki, Shigetugu Tsuneishi and Hiromu Yagi.

They were met at the airport by Deputy Marshals James Egan and Ray Calmes, Assistant U.S. Attorney Hugh Henes and Leslie Sparks, Army CID agent.

It was reported that seven additional witnesses will be brought to San Francisco by the government to testify in the case of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino and will arrive before the grand jury convenes.

First Japan Student Since War Registers

PORTLAND, Ore. — Mitzi Sawada, first postwar student from Japan, registered Sept. 20 at Reed college.

Her entrance was arranged by Virginia MacKenzie, Reed graduate now teaching in Japan, and E. J. Griffith, Portland shipping man.

Several other foreign students registered with Miss Sawada.

Youth Wins Plea For Release from Utah Pardon Board

Shuchiki Hokedo, 22, serving a one to 20 year term for second degree burglary at the Utah state prison, won a pardon from the Utah Board of Pardons on Sept. 24.

He will be released on Jan. 15, 1949.

Nisei Nurse Wins First Lieutenant's Rating in Reserves

NEW YORK—Miss Yaye Togasaki of San Francisco, who served in the Army Nurse Corps during the war, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps Section of the officers Reserve Corps, it was announced last week.

Lieut. Togasaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kikumatsu Togasaki of Berkeley, Calif., studied at the University of California and holds an M.A. in nursing from Columbia University. She served for two years in the Army Nurse Corps at Mason General Hospital on Long Island, N. Y.

The Keetley Story: Story of War-Born Community Of Evacuees Told in Scrapbook

Out in Keetley, Utah, forty-odd miles southeast of Salt Lake City, there sprang up, in the spring of 1942, a colony of Japanese Americans.

It was a war-born colony, product of the war and the evacuation, and for several years the colony grew, in a sense prospered and then waned as the evacuation order was rescinded and the Japanese Americans went home to the coast.

Today little remains of Keetley, save the buildings which housed the onetime refugees from the military evacuation orders.

But the story of Keetley is glimpsed again in a leather notebook which was brought into the Pacific Citizen office last week. The notebook, kept up by George A. Fisher, owner of the Keetley ranch and guiding spirit of the relocation settlement, covers the 1942-45 period during which Keetley sheltered numerous Nisei and Issei who sought independence, rather than the WCCA and WRA camps. Filled with snapshots, letters and news clippings, the book records the lifetime of a town, the life of a colony that grew out of a spirit of independence and the vision of a single Utahn.

The notebook begins prosaically enough with a letter from Dan B. Shields, United States attorney in Salt Lake City. Dated March 13, 1942, the letter says: "Dear George (Fisher): I have your request for the opinion of this office as to whether, under the Presidential Proclamation, you would be allowed to lease your property at Keetley, Utah, to certain American born Japanese who are figuring on leaving Los Angeles. It is our opinion that this can be done without violating the law in any respect."

(U.S. Attorney Shields, who even then was known by the Nisei in Utah for his eminently fair and sympathetic attitude toward the evacuated Nisei, throughout this period and later, facilitated the leave requirements of many Japanese Americans who passed through the state following the evacuation order by the military).

A series of news clippings from Salt Lake City and other newspapers follow. They record the immense difficulty faced by Fisher in the settlement of Keetley.

A letter from Earle W. Reseigh, mayor of Park City, Utah, printed in the Park City Record of March 19, 1942, reports that "living standards will be lowered in our district if Mr. Fisher is allowed to bring Japanese labor into our district" and "that the mayor and city county of Park City, Utah, go on record urging the Honorable Governor Herbert B. Maw to do everything in his power to stop this little colony of Japanese from being brought into our district."

Above the letter Fisher has put Franklin Delano Roosevelt's now-historic statement: "Remember the Nazi technique: 'Put race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer.' We must not let that happen here. We must remember what we are defending: liberty, decency, justice."

But other headlines of this period say: "Counties Rap Proposal to Accept Japs," from the Salt Lake Tribune and "Do We Want Japs Here?" in the Roosevelt Standard.

The headlines wavered from hostile to friendly, and back again. The Oakland Tribune of April 11, 1942, reported, "One-Man City Booms Anew as Jap Cooperative Town," and the Park City Record said: "Jap Evacuees Happy in New Keetley Home."

On April 10 the Deseret News (Salt Lake City) reported that a dynamite blast had been set off in Keetley. The story continued with the news that residents in Wasatch county were "very much against the Japanese coming into this valley." And a seventh-grader was reported as saying: "If George Fisher likes the Japs, let him go to Japan."

Fisher, however, added his own note to the bottom of the clipping. "But George A. Fisher, having ancestors in Ireland, and others who helped develop this country, preferred to live on his ranch which is inside the United States of America."

As April went on there were more dynamite blasts against the Keetley colony, but the people hung on. By June 6, 1942, the colony had progressed to such a point that the Salt Lake Telegram

carried a picture-story feature on it.

The Telegram reported that the new-day colonists were working 16 to 18 hours a day to convert the fields into food-producing soil. Barley, peas, cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, carrots, strawberries and meadow hay were planted. The women were sewing and knitting for the Red Cross, the Telegram noted. It added that people in the surrounding area "have accepted their coming in more or less good grace." And it added, summing up:

"There's an American flag flying atop a 30-foot pole at the Keetley junction with Highway U.S. 40. On either side at the base is a freshly painted sign, 'Food for Freedom.' The men and women who put up the flag and the signs hope to grow tons of it."

By July, the same year, Keetley was producing rich crops. A letter from Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah to Fred Wada, leader of the Nisei group, said:

"I am writing to thank you for the box of delicious vegetables which you and Mr. Fisher were kind enough to deliver to my home. The beets, lettuce, peas, turnips and onions were as fine as any I have ever tasted. You and your people are certainly to be congratulated on the fine work that you are doing in Keetley. We are all very proud to know that you are making such splendid headway during this period of time when the odds are against you."

Snapshots of the Keetley ranch at this period show Keetley residents busy at work in their fields, planting and harvesting what appear to be bumper crops. They are photographs of people happy in their work, secure in their homes. Two pictures show Pfc. Bill and Corp. Ben Wada, members of the U.S. army, visiting the Wada home while on furlough. Others show Nisei girls knitting socks for the Red Cross and a corp of healthy youngsters, one of whom is clutching a baseball bat, another a ball.

Keetley was beginning to succeed. Sheriff Charles McPhie, sheriff of Wasatch county, who in April had written that "I am not and have not been favorable to bringing Japs to Wasatch county," wrote on Dec. 21 to George Fisher:

"Beginning with the arrival of the small group of Japanese Americans from Pacific coast areas to your ranch under voluntary evacuation early last spring, it has been part of my official duty to observe closely the actions of these people. Without any hesitancy, I am glad to be able to report that they have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of any citizen anywhere. Some little criticism in the beginning has changed to tolerance if not praise for the way these people have shown a willingness to help in any field that might aid in the national emergency."

There follow a number of clippings, the headlines of which speak for themselves:

"The Japanese-Americans Are on Our Side," The Deseret News, April 29, 1943. "War Department Announces Names of Five Nisei Killed, One Wounded on Italy Front," Pacific Citizen, January 1, 1944; and "WRA Director Hopes Camps May be Closed," Salt Lake Tribune, March 3, 1944.

The notebook nears its end. A Salt Lake Tribune story dated December 18, 1944, notes the lifting of the evacuation order. Fisher's own title for the story, written in ink alongside the clipping, is "A Light Breaks."

A few news clippings follow. They tell of Nisei soldiers killed on the Italian front, of the dissolution of the Topaz relocation center, of Sgt. Ben Kuroki appearing on the Ginny Simms radio program.

A letter, dated January 15, 1945,

Japanese Peruvians Seek Homes, Jobs On Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—Homes and jobs on the Pacific coast are now being sought by a number of Japanese Peruvians who are in the technical custody of the U. S. Immigration Service at Seabrook Farms in New Jersey, Wayne M. Collins, attorney for the group, reported.

These Japanese Peruvians, according to Collins, are among those who were seized in Peru during the war and interned in the United States.

The 49 single men and 15 families are "innocent victims of governmental intrigue," according to Collins, who has taken their case to court to prevent their deportation to Japan.

Dean Acheson Will Participate in Evacuee Claims Cases

LOS ANGELES—Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of State, and Charles A. Horsky, members of the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, will be associated with attorneys A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles in the presentation of claims under the evacuee indemnification law to the Attorney General in Washington.

Returning from Washington where he discussed matters relating to the presentation of evacuee claims, Mr. Wirin announced that he will have an office in Washington at 1406 G Street.

Dean Acheson participated in the Oyama alien land law and Takahashi test cases before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Horsky was one of the counsel in the Korematsu evacuation test case.

Nisei Involved In Fatal Accident

LA JUNTA, Colo.—Patty Louise Guy, 10, died on Sept. 16 of injuries sustained when she was hit earlier the same day by a small truck on a road west of La Junta. Driver of the truck was said to be Roy Shiba, 18, also of La Junta.

written at Keetley, closes the story.

It is addressed "To Whom It May Concern," and it says:

"And here endeth a chapter in a great American drama. The one hundred and forty Japanese Americans who participated in the migration herein recorded have my profound respect. Many of them have gone to more desirable locations. None of them have proven shoddy stuff. Quietly, patiently and without bitterness they have added countless tons of foodstuffs. Entering a community where there never has been a Japanese, Chinese or Negro resident, they endeared themselves to the citizenry by their unstinted devotion to the cause of America which gave them citizenship. Their sons and daughters are brushing shoulders tonight along with my boy and yours on many a far flung battle front. At home, their man power has been devoted to filling critical labor gaps. The exacting scrutiny to which they have been subjected, the merciless jibes of the ignorant, the sudden jar of dislocation from the even tenor of their way of life on the coast could not be detected here in their daily lives in these new surroundings.

"I feel that if every cross section of one hundred thousand souls in the United States could stand the acid test to which these citizens have been put, the safety of this government would be assured. To all those loyal friends who stood behind me in the storm of criticism which broke over my head, I herewith tender my sincere appreciation and a hope that they and their GI Joe may not have served in vain.

"I thank them for their courage and their independence in saving their government huge sums of money for their keep. To the critics I can only pray that someday they'll understand."

It is signed "George A. Fisher," and it closes the story of Keetley, Utah, a wartime community.

Pressure Boys of Manzanar: HARRY YOSHIO UENO AND THE DRAGONS

By Togo Tanaka
From the Colorado Times

The Sweetest Hymns ever written about any American minority group were sung at the Salt Lake City national JAACL convention. Just about everybody seems to have had a nice word about the Japanese Americans in general.

The President of the United States is among those who joined the chorus of commendation streaming forth from our generals of the army, from governors and mayors, from Congressmen and clergymen, from everywhere in the land.

By these tokens, clearly the once despised and rejected Japanese American minority had found a place of warm acceptance in U. S. life.

While the messages of congratulations were being delivered, no one remembered the story of Harry Yoshio Ueno or any of the "pressure boys" of relocation camp days.

The reason becomes obvious only with the telling of their story. But it seems fair to state that neither Harry Yoshi Ueno nor his violence-seeking wartime associates contributed anything more than zero to securing the present position of Japanese Americans in U. S. life.

The Story of Harry Yoshio Ueno and what he didn't do to help Japanese Americans regain the U. S. as their homeland is the story of his numerous wartime prototypes.

There were Harry Yoshio Ueno's in every one of the ten relocation centers. The dubious hero of this account was a junior cook in mess hall 22 at the Manzanar relocation center in 1942.

A former \$125-a-month fruit stand clerk in Los Angeles before war, Ueno was sorely grieved by the rotten deal the U. S. government had given his fellow Japanese Americans after Pearl Harbor by evacuating them from their west coast homes.

The more he thought about it, the angrier he became. One day he saw his mission in life. He was going to save his people.

Ueno was a physically slight man, 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighing about 120 pounds, of shallow complexion and serious mien. But he was endowed with tremendous energy and a persuasive tongue that clicked fiercely in two languages.

Furthermore, he was on fire with zeal, and his bilingual talents made him a powerhouse of influence in a place like Manzanar in 1942.

In his dreams, he saw himself as the justice-dealing samurai astride a powerful black dragon slaying the cursed persecutors of his people.

Contemptible little ants and roaches bit at his heels and annoyed him constantly; there were those "inu" Nisei associated with the Japanese American Citizens League. He would rid his people of these pests.

In the summer, 1942, during the turbulent first six months of the U. S. government's detention of 10,000 people at Manzanar, Ueno mapped a strategy of action befitting the talents of a general of the now defunct but then extant Imperial Japanese Army.

He said, to wit: "The person who controls the mess halls of Manzanar controls the sympathies of the people." So he set about in October to organize the "Manzanar Kitchen Workers Union."

The Manzanar mess division at that time employed some 1,600 people, the largest department in the relocation camp. By organizing a loyal band of followers, he was determined to rid the camp of its "undesirables," the people who kept saying that there was still hope in the Nisei remaining Americans.

Ueno was not interested in control and power as an end in itself. He said, "Everything which I do, I am doing for the sake of the people of Manzanar. I have no selfish motives, and this unselfishness on my part will be recognized by the people." People believed him because he offered proof by his actions.

On the subject of the war, Ueno said he held one deep-seated conviction, and, he added, it was so deep-seated that it was unshakable and immutable.

That was his firm belief that Japan would win the war, if she had not already won it, and that in the ultimate end, his position and what he did on behalf of the Japanese at Manzanar would be vindicated.

Harry Yoshio Ueno demanded the silence of those Nisei at Manzanar who preached the gospel of patience, of tolerance, of faith in the belief that the U. S. government and people would awaken to the wrong and injustice of evacuation, and of confidence in an American victory.

To silence them, he swore that he would organize the people against such Nisei; he would personally direct their ouster.

As his following grew, he spoke as a messiah. He prophesied that he would emerge after the war as the man who had saved the Japanese people of Manzanar, "especially the younger Nisei who seemed so confused about everything."

Ueno achieved success in a brief and tragic outbreak of violence on December 6, 1942. He destroyed the JAACL at Manzanar, ousted its leaders from the camp, silenced its sympathizers, and, in being removed to the Tule Lake detention center, became a temporary martyr to his glowing cause.

But Ueno was wrong, as were people who shared his views and his violence. And in the postwar hymns of victory and praise at Salt Lake City in '48, and in the girding of the JAACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee for securing passage of Issei citizenship legislation, there is no trace of Ueno's fond hopes to emerge as the savior of his people.

This ex-fruit-stand clerk has disappeared into the obscurity and oblivion from which he reared his sallow head, and no one seems to care very much if at all. Thus the story endeth.

Remains of Nisei Couple Reinterred In Coast Cemetery

SAN BRUNO, Calif.—The remains of an Oakland, Calif., Nisei couple, the late Sgt. and Mrs. Ichiro Takeuchi, were reinterred at Gollen Gate National Cemetery on Sept. 24.

Mrs. Takeuchi, the former Miriam Tsukahira, died of illness at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz during the war. Her husband, Sgt. Takeuchi, was killed in an auto accident in Germany the early days of the occupation.

Final rites were conducted by the Rev. John Yamashita of the Oakland Japanese Methodist church.

Injured Nisei Given Treatment Following Accident in Utah

FILLMORE, Utah—Tatsuo Kimura, 22, Honolulu, one of two persons of Japanese ancestry injured in a highway accident near here on Sept. 16, was released from Fillmore Hospital the following day after treatment for leg and arm cuts.

Miss Yaeko Midamoru, 20, who suffered bruises and head cuts, was under treatment.

The body of Gilman Achaog Chang, 20, driver of the car who was killed in the crash at Meadow, is being sent to Honolulu for funeral services and burial.

All three were en route to Berrien Springs college in Michigan.

Nisei Soldier Reinterred at Arlington Rites

Cpl. Kokubu Gave Life in Combat with 442nd Regiment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The body of Corporal Jimmie T. Kokubu, 442nd combat team hero, was laid to rest in Arlington national cemetery on Wednesday in simple military rites in a mass reburial ceremony.

Cpl. Kokubu's body was buried only a few hundred feet away from the graves of Privates Fumitake Nagato and Saburo Tanamachi, first two Nisei to be interred at Arlington.

At the conclusion of separate Jewish, Catholic and Protestant services conducted by army chaplains for the war dead of different faiths, the Rev. G. Y. Kimura of Portland conducted private Buddhist services in the rites of the Kobo-daishi sect.

Eulogies were given by three representatives of the Japanese American Society in Washington and Harold Horiuchi and Jack Hirose of the JACL. Members of the two organizations attended the services.

Special permission had been given to the army to release the casket for private chapel services for the family with Rev. Kimura officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Itaro Fred Kokubu of Chicago, parents of the deceased veteran, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph U. Seo of New York and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fujisaki of Denver were in Washington for the services. Mrs. Seo and Mrs. Fujisaki are sisters of Cpl. Kokubu, who was a native of Independence, Ore. Wreaths came from the Denver JACL as well as local organizations.

Seek Talented Nisei For Map Drawing Jobs in Sacramento

SAN FRANCISCO — Nisei talent is being sought by the Pacific division headquarters, U.S. department of geological survey at Sacramento, for map drawing, according to C. A. Ecklund, division engineer.

The job opportunity is listed as "cartographic drafting" and requires skill in precise freehand pen-and-ink tracing, with the capacity to handle small details accurately.

The job is a civil service position open to United States citizens, with a minimum age requirement of 18 years. The minimum salary is \$2,284, or \$87.84 biweekly to trainees. Salaries generally are \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year, but cartographers can draw up to \$4,479, depending upon skill and experience.

The work week is 40 hours, 5 days.

Applications should be sent to the U. S. Geological Survey, P. O. Box 346, Sacramento, on Standard Form 57, application for federal employment. A sample of the applicant's cartographic drafting will be required before final acceptance.

Persons interested can get a folder describing the job offer at the San Francisco JACL ADC office at 2031 Bush street.

Stranded Nisei Test Case Figure Returns to America

SAN FRANCISCO—Forty-three stranded Nisei arrived in the United States on Sept. 21 from Japan aboard the President Wilton.

Also on board were eight students and three teachers from Japan who will study education and school administration in American schools.

Among the returning Nisei on board was Frances Tsuneishi, central figure in a test case recently won in a Japanese court which held that her wartime naturalization as a Japanese national was invalid. The State Department of the United States accepted the Japanese court's ruling and recently recognized Miss Tsuneishi as an American citizen. She was granted a passport and was permitted to return to reside permanently in the United States.

Hollywood Studio Produces Documentary Film About Nisei

"Nisei Story" to Be Used by U.S. Army in Eastern Asia

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — "The Nisei Story," a documentary film produced by the U. S. Army civil affairs division, was previewed Wednesday by the producer-director, Robert Joseph, and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Masaoka and Sam Ishikawa of the JACL.

The film was prepared for distribution in the far east, with special emphasis upon audience reaction in occupied areas, including Japan and Korea.

Eiji Tanabe, former regional director for the JACL in southern California, and the Nisei Veterans Association gave valuable assistance in making arrangements for special scenes when the film was produced this June, according to

the producer.

"The Nisei Story" includes several scenes of the Los Angeles JACL office in action. During one of these scenes the narrator says, "The JACL is one of the most militant organizations in the nation fighting to secure equal rights for all minorities."

The film shows many JACL members at work. Scenes include shots of the Nitta farms in Orange county and the nursery owned by Frank Mizusawa, chairman of the JACL veterans committee.

Among other scenes are the burial rites of a Nisei GI, a church scene, canneries, a Nisei Veterans meeting and shots of farmers, fishermen and gardeners.

Arrangements are now being made to make the film available to the public through the JACL offices. The film should be available in about a month.

District Council to Discuss JACL Role on Filing Claims

Nisei Impaneled On Federal Jury in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Edward H. Fukumoto, Nisei concessionaire, is one of 23 persons who have been impaneled in the new Federal grand jury which will serve for the next six months.

He is believed to be the first Nisei to be impaneled for grand jury activity in Los Angeles.

VIOLINIST WINS SCHOLARSHIP TO CHICAGO SCHOOL

CHICAGO—Katherine Kido, talented young Nisei violinist, last week was awarded a full year's scholarship for her junior year at the Chicago Musical college.

Miss Kido is also studying at DePaul university in Chicago. She is a member of the Chicago Music Club, a Nisei organization, which is presenting a recital at Kimball hall on Oct. 23.

Okada Addresses Y's Organization

JACL President Hito Okada addressed a dinner meeting of the Y's men's club of the Salt Lake City YMCA Thursday evening at 39 Exchange place.

Discussing the situation of the Nisei before and since the war, Okada declared that the present favorable position of Japanese Americans is due in great part to the brilliant war record of Nisei GIs.

Prior to the war, Okada said, the primary interest of the Nisei was in "a date with the right girl." The war, he declared, brought the Nisei face to face with problems of major concern — the evacuation, citizenship rights and resettlement. That the Nisei were able to meet and overcome these problems, Okada declared, reflected their maturity and growth.

Other Nisei passengers were identified as Shimako Inmaru, Haruko Inmaru, Takayoshi Kano, Sister Rose Ann Nagata, Julianne Sato, Agnes Yamagishi, Mary Yoshimoto, Teruo Arima, Ethyl Furuya, Mrs. Yukano Hattori, Mrs. Takako Hosogi, Akiye Hosogi, Kikuko Hirota, Norio Hori, Chiyeko Ito, Tomiko Kado, Masami Kayamoto, Kazue Kayamoto, Seiko Sara Kido, Takae Matsuura, George Matsuura, Tetsuo Matsuura, Tokiko Morikawa, Toshitaka Nagatani, Reino Nakagawa, Minoru Nakagawa, Yoshiko Nakadachi, Sayoko Nishikawa, Hisaye Nakagawa, Eiko Sakamoto, Kozo Sakurada, Ichiko Sameshima, Takako Sameshima, Eiko Shibata, Shiyu Shibasaki, Yoshiro Shibata, Hanako Tabuchi, Satoru Tagawa, Takeshi Takeuchi, Sugaya Toki and Masako Zaimoku.

Northern California Chapters Will Hold Monterey Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — The work of local JACL chapters in the filing of evacuation claims forms by persons of Japanese ancestry will be the major topic of discussion at the Northern California and Western Nevada district council meeting to be held Oct. 9 and 10 in Monterey.

Tad Hirota, chairman, this week announced that the council will also discuss forms, instructions and other procedures related to the filing of claims.

Registration will begin at 1 p.m., Oct. 9, at the JACL hall, 424 Adams st.

The meeting will be called to order at 2 p.m. and will be in session till 6:30, with recess at 4 p.m., during which the JACL women's auxiliary will serve coffee. The meeting will be resumed at 1 p.m. the following day and adjourn at 4 p.m.

Special events for the council meeting will include a banquet at the San Carlos hotel solarium-skyroom and informal dancing, sightseeing, a special boat ride and sports.

The banquet will be held at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, and will feature entertainment by the "1000 Club" under the direction of Dr. Harry Kita. Informal dancing will follow at 9 p.m. at the San Carlos hotel solarium.

Many of the delegates are expected to join the boat ride arranged by Ken Sato at 10 a.m. Sunday morning. Participants will ride on a 90-ft. purse seiner sardine boat.

A sightseeing trip, scheduled at the same hour under the direction of Henry Tanaka, will include visits to Fishermen's wharf, the Presidio of Monterey, the 17-mile drive, Carmel and Carmel mission.

Chapters and individuals have been asked to send reservations to Kay Nobusada, P.O. Box 1388, Monterey.

District Chairmen For "1000 Club"

LOS ANGELES—District chairmen for the "1000 Club," JACL volunteer contribution organization, were announced this week by George Inagaki, chairman.

Al Funabashi will represent the organization in the eastern district, with Dr. Randolph Sakada as mid-west district representative.

George Furuta was announced Mt. Plains chairman, with Joe Saito chairman for the intermountain district.

The Pacific Northwest will be represented by Mitsuye Uyeta and Ted Hachiya, cochairmen. Dr. Harry Kita is chairman for the northern California area, and Dr. Yoshio Nakaji chairman for the Pacific southwest.

Inagaki was elected chairman of the "1000 Club" at the JACL biennial convention in Salt Lake City.

He reported that the district chairmen will appoint local chairmen to aid in membership drives. Present memberships will be valid through 1949, Inagaki said.

Witnesses Urge Legislation Removing Racial Restrictions From Naturalization Statues

SAN FRANCISCO—Passage of legislation removing race restrictions from the naturalization law was advocated before a Senate subcommittee on immigration and naturalization on Sept. 16 by representatives of the JACL, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Civil Liberties Union and the Council for Civic Unity.

The hearing was arranged at the request of Annie Clo Watson, executive secretary of the International Institute. The testimony was taken by John A. Loftus, staff assistant for the Senate subcommittee which is headed by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

Milton C. Coburn, rehabilitation counselor of the American Legion, also reported to the committee of the action of the California department of the Legion in endorsing the proposal to extend citizenship rights to resident Japanese aliens.

Don Taggart of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of California told Loftus that the Sacramento Nisei VFW Post's resolution in favor of the Judd equality in naturalization bill was passed by both the California state encampment and the recent national encampment in St. Louis.

Speaking for the JACL, Joe Grant Masaoka, West Coast JACL ADC director, told of the disadvantages felt by citizen Nisei dependents of Issei who are ineligible for a large variety of occupational classifications because they are considered "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Masaoka said that Issei were ineligible for membership in many labor unions because of their alien status and were thus denied access to many fields of employment. He said that the professional and occupational fields closed to the Issei and other "ineligible aliens" included the following: lawyer, surveyor, pharmacist, notary public, vessel pilot, detective, public school teacher, domestic fish breeder, certified public accountant, real estate broker and city, state and federal civil service.

Senate Investigators End Survey of Coastal Opinion

LOS ANGELES—"We're favorably impressed with what we've seen and heard about the Japanese in California," John Loftus and Fred Messmer, members of the professional staff of the special Senate subcommittee investigating immigration and naturalization, told Sam Ishikawa, Southern California director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Thursday.

The two Washington, D.C. attorneys are completing two weeks of investigation in California under a special appropriation made by the United States Senate last session. They are expected to include their west coast impressions in the final report of the special Senate Subcommittee which is scheduled for submission to the Senate by March 1, 1949.

Public hearings were held in San Francisco last week but none were held in Los Angeles because of the lack of time.

Loftus, chief of the professional staff now visiting the west coast, informed Ishikawa that several prominent Southern Californians

contacted him and agreed to send statements endorsing naturalization for alien Japanese in the United States and Hawaii.

Among those who have promised to send in statements supporting the JACL-ADC legislation are John Anson Ford, a member of the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county, Raymond Booth of the Council for Civic Unity, Aubrey Blair of the American Federation of Labor and Father Hugh Lavery of the Maryknoll Catholic organization.

Others are: William Burke, chairman of the State Republican veterans committee of the American Legion, Louis Greenbaum, attorney and active Legionnaire, Dr. Arthur Coons, president of Occidental college, and Dr. Hu Tiner, president of George Pepperdine college.

Ishikawa said that many more prominent Southern Californians will file written statements with the special Senate subcommittee endorsing the Judd bill for equality in naturalization.

Two War-Stranded Nisei Ask Court to Affirm Citizenship

LOS ANGELES—Two Japanese Americans who were stranded in Japan by the war and have since been unable to secure passports for their return to the United States this week asked the Federal court in Los Angeles to reestablish their right to claim American citizenship and thereby return to this country.

The Nisei are Yutaka Tokuda and Toshio Watanabe.

Tokuda went to Japan on a visit in 1940 and was stranded there by the outbreak of war. He has been denied a passport by the United States consul at Yokohama on the ground that he lost his American citizenship by voting in the 1946 Japanese election.

In his complaint Okuda states that he was treated roughly by the Japanese police because he was an American citizen and that he was told to vote in the election.

Since he was forced to vote against his will and desire, his complaint states, he should not be regarded as having lost his citizenship by this action, as claimed by the United States consul.

Two Nisei strandeers involved in voting cases have already returned to this country on certificates of identity to testify in their own behalf.

Watanabe has been denied a passport on the ground that he served in the Japanese army.

The Nisei states, however, that he was "forcibly inducted" into the service and that his participation in the Japanese war was not a free and voluntary act. Watanabe is a former Los Angeles resident.

Both the Nisei are represented by A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney. Saburo Kido is associated with Wirin in the Watanabe case.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

A Demagogic Proposal

A report from San Francisco this week advises that a proposal is being advanced for the sponsorship of legislation to obtain blanket indemnification payments for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942.

Such a proposal, whatever its motivation, cannot do anything more than jeopardize the evacuation claims program passed by the 80th Congress. Should any bill for blanket payment of damages to evacuees be introduced, it must be assumed that the government will withhold action on the present claims program until Congress has acted on the new proposal. This probably would delay any payments under the present program for years at best.

The point at issue is not whether such blanket payments are justified. The JACL ADC, which played a major role in the passage of the evacuee claims bill by Congress this year, was aware that the provisions of the legislation that all of the losses sustained by the evacuees could not be recovered. The JACL ADC, however, also was aware that an economy-minded Congress was in no mood to pass any proposal for indemnification other than those for accountable and specified personal property and business losses. The fact that the present evacuee claims law was passed at all is a major achievement.

The suggestion that a bill for blanket payment of claims to each evacuee be introduced in the next Congress is outright demagoguery which endangers and threatens to delay indefinitely the payment of claims under the present evacuee claims law.

Suicide In San Francisco

A sobering tale came to light this week with the report that a 32-year-old Chinese woman had taken her life in the U. S. immigration building in San Francisco.

Mrs. Eng Bak Teung was the wife of a former army sergeant, now a businessman in the east. She arrived in San Francisco from China on June 30 with her son, Ng Lung Tuck, 15. Since that date, when she arrived in the hope of joining her husband, she had been kept in detention by the immigration service. On the evening of Sept. 21 the woman waited until the six other persons in her dormitory were asleep. She went into the bathroom. She had a piece of rope that had been used for tying luggage. She was found early the next morning, hanging from the shower pipe.

Her suicide brought on a hunger strike demonstration by 100 other Chinese women who were also held in detention. Out of sympathy and in a futile attempt to express their anger, they refused to eat their breakfast and their lunch on the day the woman's body was found.

Immigration officials did not appear overly concerned by the hunger strike.

The district director of the service commented: "We've had them before. They usually last about a day."

These are the bare facts of one woman's death. But shortly after the story was announced in the press, other facts came to light.

Mrs. Teung's suicide was not a lone incident. It was the second successful suicide attempt in recent months by a Chinese held by the immigration service. A Chinese man had hanged himself there several months before. Two other Chinese women had attempted suicide but failed. One took poison. The other perched upon a high ledge for several hours until she was persuaded to come down.

And the director's callous dismissal of the hunger strike—"We've had them before. They usually last a day"—suggests frequent use of the tactic and the general indifference displayed toward it.

Nevertheless, over the years, the evidence has mounted up, telling a story of discrimination and indifference on the part of immigration officials in San Francisco in carrying out their duties with reference to persons of Chinese ancestry. It was not too long ago—the incident is readily recalled to mind—that the children of a Chinese diplomat were detained at the station. The incident brought forth an apology and their instant release.

But hundreds of other Chinese have been kept for long months at the immigration service building. Is it because they have no diplomatic or economic protection from discrimination?

There is undoubtedly some reason for the long delay in investigation—delay that in instances amounts to a year's wait. Undoubtedly the office is insufficiently manned, understaffed and overworked. But there can be no reason for callous disregard for human rights, for months of detention for no crime save that of wanting to come to the United States.

Our immigration and naturalization policy, though it be extended, must of necessity be backed by sympathy and understanding by those officials who are in charge of our immigration offices.

MINORITY WEEK

Bookshelf

"A Clouded Star," by Anne Parrish, Harper, \$2.75.

This is the story of Harriet Tubman, great Negro woman leader, who channelled hundreds of Negro slaves from the south to freedom in the north. "A Clouded Star" gives the terrifying, but heartening story of one underground journey from Maryland to Canada. The story has been "fictionized." But the fiction is based upon fact, and the facts of Harriet Tubman's life were as exciting, as courageous and as magnificent as any fiction.

Breaking Point

Something has to give pretty soon in the long and sordid story of discrimination against the Chinese by U. S. immigration officials. Rapidly coming to light is a story of Chinese being held for months on end by officials at San Francisco. The story has been highlighted in recent months by two suicides and two suicide attempts.

Fighter

Norvell Lee of Covington, Va., Negro boxer who was a member of the 1948 U. S. Olympic team, has a different kind of fight on his hands this week. On Sept. 14 he was arrested under Virginia's segregation law for sitting in a "white" seat on the Chesapeake & Ohio local to Clifton Forge.

His warrant charged that he did "unlawfully fail to take the seat assigned to him pursuant" to the state segregation law.

Comparison

We're apt to shake our heads despairingly over the sad plight of India's "untouchables," because it's inconceivable to us that this kind of social stigma should exist in this modern world.

But Parimal Das of Calcutta, Indian delegate to the twelfth biennial world conference of Girl Guides and Scouts in Cooperstown, New York, pointed out recently that India's "untouchables" suffer less "Jim Crowism" than Negroes in the United States. There is no segregation of "untouchables" on street cars, trains and other public conveniences, the delegate said.

New Law

There's a new law in New York state this week. It's the first of its kind, but we hope not the last.

From his time on, no New York institution of higher learning may discriminate in the selection of students because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The distasteful "quota" for persons of Jewish, Negro and Oriental ancestry will go. The law eliminates long periods of waiting by minority group students to enroll in the school they want because "the quota is filled."

The new law makes exception only in the case of religious or denominational institutions, which can limit their admissions to members of their own faith.

Mediator

Solution of the world's touchiest problem—the Palestine question—is now in the hands of an American Negro, 44-year-old Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN's trusteeship division and chief aide to Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated last week.

He is a world-known authority on colonial and other dependent peoples, and has served the UN and the state department in a number of distinguished jobs.

Now inheritor of the Palestine problem, he tackles something he always said he didn't want to handle. The problem, he said, was so complex he hoped he would never have to deal with it.

It's expected, however, he'll be a fair and able mediator in this tremendously difficult problem.

First Americans

This country's first Americans, the Indians, are headed for the courts.

Several major rights, including the franchise, are at stake. In an action filed recently in U. S. district court in Santa Fe, N. M., an Isleta Indian, Miguel H. Trujillo, resident of the Laguna reservation, has asked the court to suspend a section of the state constitution which prohibits voting by Indians "not taxed." Attorneys for the

Nisei USA

Making Films About Nisei

The other day in Los Angeles we met Suelo Serisawa for the first time since Denver, which was back in 1943. Today Suelo is one of the best-known painters in Southern California and is winning a national reputation. He recently had a one-man show at the Dalzell Hatfield galleries in Los Angeles and sold ten of his paintings. He has spent the summer teaching at Scripps college and has resumed his classes in Beverly Hills where he has been teaching such members of the film colony as Lew Ayres and Sigrid Gurie.

"Everybody is painting these days in Hollywood," says Suelo. "This year it's painting, next year it may be golf."

One of the things Suelo probably would prefer to forget but which we seem to bring up quite often is the fact that he and his brother, Ikuo, who is now reestablished in a photo studio in Los Angeles, once produced the only feature-length Nisei motion picture. It was a 16 mm. job called "Nisei Parade" and it is important because it is the only picture ever made by Nisei and about Nisei. It featured Alice Iseri, who is now Mrs. Henry Sakemi of Coachella, Calif. and Mary Tanaka who is now Mrs. Suelo Serisawa, while the masculine leads were played by Tib Kamayatsu who went to Japan in the 1930s as a member of a dance band and Peter Takahashi who wound up working for the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo.

"Nisei Parade," which was directed by Suelo and photographed by Ikuo Serisawa, had a semi-documentary technique, mainly because real-life settings are less expensive than studio sets. Scenes were taken in a produce market, a pool hall, hotel rooms, and on the farm. The producers were little aware that they were dealing with a subject of social significance, although the story was concerned with the members of a racial minority group in America.

A showing of "Nisei Parade" before some of the brass hats who formulated the mass evacuation order might have provided effective evidence of the basic Americanism of the Nisei group had anyone thought of it. Incidentally, the only print of "Nisei Parade" wound up with a photo supply dealer who had supplied the films and other materials to the producers. Before this, however, the film was shown in many parts of California, usually accompanied by a "benshi" to explain it to the Issei members of the audience, since the film's titles were all in English.

"Nisei Parade" probably wasn't much of a firm by present-day standards but the Serisawas and the many other Nisei and Issei technicians of the motion picture art probably could produce a picture today to compare with the professional product from Hollywood. Today, however, production costs are so high that any Nisei-produced film would need a market far larger than that of the Japanese American audience in the continental United States and Hawaii before it could have some assurance that the original costs would be met. Back in the 1930s the quickie producers along Poverty Row on Gower street in Hollywood used to turn out dramas and westerns for \$20,000. Today the minimum probably will be \$200,000.

Although more than one Hollywood personality has commented on the possibilities of a film on the Nisei, particularly one which was woven about the men of the 442nd Combat Team, there is not a single studio which has been willing to consider such a film. The comment is that such a film will not arouse widespread interest, although the fact is that Hollywood produced during the war a number of films with anti-Nisei themes. One of these, "Little Tokyo, USA," was concerned wholly with a dramatic presentation of lies about Nisei disloyalty in Los Angeles. "Little Tokyo," produced by Universal, sought to

justify the evacuation and the cinematic account of sabotage and espionage, completely fabricated was climaxed with newsreels which showed the evacuees leaving for the relocation centers.

The only outright attempt by Hollywood to undo some of the damage which the film industry has done to the Nisei was the recent production by Enterprise of a documentary subject called "The Nisei Story." Enterprise, incidentally, is a new studio which was not even in existence in 1942 and 1943 when Hollywood produced a number of films with definite anti-Nisei bias. These films played a major role in the propaganda offensive then current to prevent the return of the evacuees to the Pacific coast.

Because the motion picture can tell a story far more vividly and lucidly than any other medium, it would be an ideal way to make record of the Nisei and the evacuation story, which is a saga of a group of Americans which is every bit as dramatic as that of Steinbeck's Okies in John Ford's great picture, "The Grapes of Wrath." There is no novel, however, as worthy as Steinbeck's from which a screen play could be adapted at the present time. The evacuation story also cries out for a great novelist.

During the evacuation period the government made a number of films, some under OWI auspices to tell the story of America's displaced Nisei. Some of these films were shown in theaters in many parts of the country and succeeded in evoking interest regarding the evacuees. Later the army made films on the training and actual combat activity of the 442nd Combat Team. Many of these films are available at the present time and might be incorporated into a full-length film on the Nisei. RKO Pathe and several other newsreel companies have released films of the rescue of the Lost Battalion and presented other reports on the Nisei soldier in Europe. In contrast, there have been no films produced on the more than 6,000 persons, most of them of Japanese ancestry, who served in the Pacific during the war, mainly because the projects to which they were assigned were in the high secret category.

American occupation authorities in Japan could successfully exploit a motion picture which would tell the heartwarming story of a Nisei comeback from the detaining camps of wartime relocation to the homes, jobs and businesses of the present day. Eighty million Japanese would provide a mighty audience for such a film which would have as its theme the fact that democracy has within itself the strength to rectify its own mistakes.

The enterprising Tokyo studio Toho, recently announced that it hoped to send a film company to Southern California to film a story on the men of the 442nd Combat Team. Permission for such a junket has not been forthcoming from the Army Department which learned that the Toho film proposed to stress the "Bushido spirit" of the Nisei GI. The U. S. Army officials concerned maintained rightly that such a film would be a distortion of the ideal and fighting spirit of the men of the 442nd Combat Team who were no more impelled by "Bushido" than any other American GI.

In the days before the war once was the complaint of many Nisei writers that a story about the Nisei contained nothing beyond the experiences of America's other racial minority groups. As a result of wartime experience, however, the Nisei story today contains the basic materials for an epic of America, the saga of evacuation and mass detention, suspicion, fear and distrust, of victory and vindication.

It is a story which should be recorded on film at a time when the facts are still fresh and the memories alive. Since Hollywood has indicated its disinterest, unless it can be shown that a profit is possible, such a film will not be made unless it is produced by Nisei and such a production will be the sort of initiative which impelled the Serisawa brothers to produce "Nisei Parade" almost years ago.

ARTIST: Miyoko Ito



CHICAGO—Miyoko Ito, young Nisei artist, shown above, has 10 paintings in a current exhibit of six women artists sponsored by the Artists League of the Midwest.

Miss Ito and the other artists, Margo Beman, Edna Wolff Henner, Marguerite Hohenberg, June Lukosh and Shoshannah, are prominent in their field and have won numerous prizes in various parts of the country.

Miss Ito's works include "Across the Street" and "South San Francisco." The latter painting was sold during the opening.

—Photo by Vince Tajiri.

Practical Democracy:

Japanese Wives of U. S. GIs Prepare for Life in America

By YO TAJIRI

Tokyo, Japan

"Can you women help these Japanese wives of Americans?" a solicitous Japanese matron asked some members of the Christian Women's Association one day last November.

Quick to recognize the needs of these young Oriental wives, who, in a few months, will leave the associations of a familiar land for America and a new way of living, the CWA members decided to work out a program of practical education for them.

The Association, whose members are American wives and

other women who organized at the GHQ Chapel Center for the purpose of studying Protestant missionary work in Japan, began by giving two socials in March. These parties, which served to "break the ice," were attended by about 54 American men and their Japanese wives and by about the same number of club women and their husbands.

About 40 well-qualified members volunteered to work on this project and the Japanese wives responded enthusiastically to the suggested classes.

An English class was begun March 15, and later was followed by classes in Ethics and Government, Cooking, Child Care and American Social Customs. The classes, which met once a week for two to three-hour periods, with the exception of the English class which met twice weekly, combined a lecture session, a demonstration period and student participation in classroom projects.

About 85 of the 831 Oriental girls who were married to Americans last July and August when the amendment to the Alien Wife Bill was in effect, have taken advantage of the courses. Transportation and distance are the main reasons why more wives have been unable to attend. Many of the girls live too far away from the Tokyo AEP School and the GHQ Chapel Center where the classes are held. Last year's figures show that out of the 831 international marriages, 627 took place in the Yokohama Consulate, 141 in the Kobe Branch Consulate, and 62 in Okinawa.

Many of the girls take all five of the courses; while others concentrate on one or two subjects in

which they are most interested. The ages of these bride-students run from 18 to 28, with the average age being around 24. About two-thirds of the wives have Nisei husbands, while the others are married to Caucasians.

As these Oriental wives know that they must be in the United States or territories before Dec. 31 of this year, in order to become residents, they are diligent students, preparing for an exciting venture.

We talked with about 25 of these students. They have a childlike earnestness to learn and a mature awareness of the wide horizons of the West that marriage has opened up to them. They are aware of the problems of acceptance, adjustments and communication that go along with being a foreign bride. But they believe that they can contribute to a growing American culture—which, lately, more than ever before, has admitted to an appreciation of the centuries-old culture of the East.

All of these girls have some understanding of English, some of them speak it quite well, but with the exception of one young wife, they still express themselves better in their native tongue.

One of the most diligent bride-students is the wife of a Nisei master sergeant from Fresno, California. She said, "I attend all of the classes. My husband says that I must learn as much about America as is possible, so that people I meet in the States will be willing to accept me. Since attending the 'school,' I've found answers to many things that I've been puzzled about, especially in the Ethics and Government class. There, my teacher always re-

Dillon Myer Recalls the WRA

Denver, Colo.

Dillon Myer was asked in Denver this week how he had reached the many decisions, while WRA director, that had to do with the rights and welfare of the evacuees. This was the gist of Mr. Myer's revealing reply:

"When I first took over the job I realized how deeply human rights were involved. I got out the Bill of Rights and read it over; then I set up five or six standards. Every time I was called on to make a decision, I measured that decision against those standards. The issues at stake were too deep and too significant to leave to a casual whim, or to the circumstances of the moment."

A President Comes to Town

President Truman passed through Denver this week on his campaign tour. Perhaps that's not exactly news, but it was the first time a president had visited Denver in more than a dozen years, and it was the first time we personally had seen a president since the ailing Warren G. Harding paraded through the streets of Seattle in a black touring car after his trip to Alaska.

We were knee-pants youngsters then, and we remember little more than that the streets were lined and there was a great deal of fanfare as President Harding passed by. A few days later he was dead in San Francisco.

Coolidge, that apostle of taciturnity, was little more than a name. In 1928 we sang a song about the sidewalks of New York and impartially wore both a Hoover and Al Smith button.

By 1936 we were ready to cast our first presidential ballot, and we added one more vote to the Roosevelt landslide over the hapless Kansan, Alf Landon. In 1940 we were abroad and voteless, but we suspect we would have been swept along by the enthusiasm of the Willkie bandwagon had we been in the states.

We viewed the 1944 campaign from the vantage point of a newspaper copydesk. It was our partic-

ular job to edit virtually all the political news that went into the paper, and that meant reading the texts of every major address by Roosevelt and Dewey. In thoroughly Republican Iowa, we voted Democratic.

In this campaign, which has yet to enter the most vigorous mudslinging stage, we've already made up our mind as to which way to vote. But we aren't telling just now.

On Canning Green Beans

Mrs. Chiduyo Yaginuma of Naperville, Ill., sends along her favorite recipe for canning green beans, just in case we have enough uneaten beans from the garden to put up for the winter's meals. Mrs. Yaginuma—who says she is canning only the leftovers after relatives in Chicago, friends and neighbors have stripped her garden—will feed her family well regardless, for this is what she has put up to date: 16 pints and 8 quarts of corn; 8½ pints and 5 quarts of fresh lima beans; 6½ quarts of wax bush beans; 16½ quarts of tomatoes; almost a dozen quarts of assorted pickles; 3½ quarts of pickled beets and 22 pints of apple sauce. Since it's apparent she knows her way around the kitchen, we pass on the recipe for beans, which she guarantees to be a blessing on a hot day:

Use 8 or 9 cups of water, ½ cup plus 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, 4 quarts beans cut in pieces. Heat the solution. When boiling, add beans, bring back to a boil and boil 5 minutes. Can in hot, sterilized jars and seal. If you object to the vinegar, Mrs. Yaginuma says, use plain water and add chopped onions and bacon or ham drippings.

Personally, we like green beans fried up with diced pork and served with mustard and soy sauce. In fact we like this dish so well we didn't have enough green beans left over to can.

Not that we intend to start a homemakers' corner in this section, but if you have a favorite recipe send it in. We'll pass it along as our contribution to the science of good eating. It's a lovely avocation.

SAN BRUNO*

Now the grass is yellow,
Now the trees are brown,
The ditch is dark and fallow
Beside the road to town.

Where is the water that bubbled
Under the gleaming rock,
And where the faces troubled
By distant sound and shock?

No bird spent from singing
And no mole blind from light—
Only the pallbearers bringing
Limp flags into night.

—Iwao Kawakami.

*Site of Golden Gate Military cemetery

Vagaries

Architect . . .

Ken Nishimoto recently was elected into the American Institute of Architects, one of the first Nisei to achieve the honor . . . Suelo Serizawa is entering a portrait in the art competition sponsored by the Pepsi-Cola corporation. The annual contest attracts entries from America's top artists . . . Al Nozaki is the art director on a new costume drama at Paramount . . . Chris Ishii, who worked for Disney before the war and whose cartoons were a feature of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and the Granada Pioneer, is now freelancing in Los Angeles following his return from service as a GI in the Burma-India and China theaters.

Tokyo Joe . . .

The JACL office in Southern California recently was called on by Humphrey Bogart's new film company to translate some dialogue for the film "Tokyo Joe," probably the first movie to have a Japanese occupation background . . . Add unusual occupations: Amy Kodama, a beauty shop employee in Salt Lake City, is famed for her photogenic hands. Her hands were used this week in a full-page feature in Salt Lake's Deseret News to illustrate an article on the care of the hands.

Gaka Guild . . .

Chicago's Gaka Guild, a group of young artists, is planning an active fall season. Their former president, George Tajiri, is now in Paris where he is continuing his study of sculpture, while Miyoko Ito, another Gaka member, recently had a successful exhibit in Chicago.

Documentary . . .

A documentary film, "The Nisei Story," has been produced by the Enterprise Studios in Hollywood. Many of the scenes of the short subject, which tells of the successful resettlement of the Nisei on the West Coast, were filmed in and around First and San Pedro streets in Los Angeles . . . Enterprise is Hollywood's newest studio. Their biggest hit to date was "Body and Soul" with John Garfield.

Jubilee . . .

Photos of the Buddhist Golden Jubilee celebration, held in San Francisco in August, appear in last week's issue of Life magazine. The photos were taken by Ted Lyons who took more than one hundred shots during the Buddhist festivities. Five, including a full-page color shot, were used.

assures me that wherever I go in the States, there will always be Americans who will be kind and interested in me," she commented, seriously.

The most confident of the brides is a cooking student. Her husband is a Caucasian civilian who is employed in a GHQ section. A graduate of Keisen Girls' School Tokyo, she studied under American teachers. She already has the two attainments most desired by the other wives, a fluent command of English and an understanding of American customs.

"I'm very happily married," she said, "and I'm really looking forward to going to the States. Cooking is my hobby. I had learned to cook both American and Japanese dishes before I met my husband, but I enjoy the class because I learn new recipes and many housekeeping shortcuts from the American teachers," she commented.

Not as confident was a pretty bride of 20, who like the other girls, is somewhat apprehensive about meeting her in-laws. "My husband's sisters have written him. They say that they are happy to have me for a sister-in-law, but I still wonder what they will really think of me," she said.

The conversation went on to a happier note, when another wife said, enthusiastically, "I believe I'm very fortunate because my husband makes me feel as if I play an important part in his life. Why, he is even interested in listening to my opinion of a movie that we've seen together. My older brother was married a few months ago. I've visited him and his wife. My sister-in-law bows submissively and does everything her husband requests and never talks back to him. It is a real Japanese marriage," she said, without envy.

Asked what she thought of combining a job with marriage, one of the prettiest brides said, "Yes, I hope to work to help with the

family finances. I hear that living expenses are much higher in the States and Hawaii than under the Occupation. I will be going to Honolulu. I don't have a practical education, because after high school, I went to a music academy and studied operatic singing in Italian and German. I fear that there isn't much demand for that type of singing in Honolulu, but I do hope to be able to teach something of Japan to interested people. Perhaps I can teach Japanese or flower arrangement. When we have a child, my husband says he will teach him English and help him learn about American ways, and I am to teach him Japanese and the fine things of Japan," she concluded.

When we left the classes, we came away knowing that we had met American women with whom democracy is a practicing ideology and Japanese wives who have already realized that democracy involves individual responsibility and who were anxious to become fine Americans.

Suggestion

Governor Earl Warren of California has been urged to appoint persons of minority groups to draft boards in San Francisco by Dr. Ralph A. Reynolds, president of that city's Council for Civic Unity.

Says Dr. Reynolds, in part: "It is our belief that the usual considerations of representatives of various groups to such appointments are even more important at this time in our history. The sharp problem of racial segregation in the armed forces has the attention of many of the young people (of all racial groups) who are subject to selective service."

Dr. Reynolds' suggestion is especially fitting for San Francisco, where thousands of persons of Negro, Chinese, Japanese and other minority ancestry reside.

Strandee Wins Right to Return For Test Case

LOS ANGELES—The State Department has upset a ruling by the United States Consul at Nanking, China, in which the latter refused a certificate of identity to William S. Ishikawa, a Nisei strandee in Nanking, A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, announced this week.

Wirin said that the action followed conferences which he held with representatives of the State and Justice Departments in Washington last week.

He declared that Ishikawa, who is now petitioning for the right to return to his home in Hawaii, had been coerced into service with the Japanese army. The State Department's action will allow Ishikawa to return to Honolulu at once in order to testify in his court case filed in the Federal district court in Hawaii by Wirin and Wilfred Tsukiyama of Honolulu.

Wirin was scheduled to leave this week for Honolulu to attend a hearing in the Ishikawa case before Federal Judge Frank McLaughlin on Sept. 27.

While in Honolulu, Mr. Wirin will take the testimony of former Governor Joseph B. Poindexter, Robert B. Shivers, former FBI head in Hawaii and now collector of customs, Col. George W. Bicknell, former military intelligence officer, and Joseph J. Kelley, member of a former internment board, who are named as defendants in a suit by Dr. Hans Zimmerman, Honolulu physician, who is seeking damages, alleging illegal internment under martial law in Hawaii during the war.

Misaka Scores

OGDEN, Utah—Oscar Misaka little Nisei halfback, scored the tying touchdown as Ogden high tied Davis high, 13 to 13, on Sept. 23.

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Residents of St. Paul, Minnesota, began purchasing CARE packages for Japan relief recently, as booths were opened in a local department store for sale of benefit goods.

First to make the purchase during opening-day ceremonies was Mrs. George Suzuki, Twin Cities United Citizens League member. Selling her the package, at right, is Mrs. H. A. Drechsler, staff chairman of the CARE booth while Judy Mead, a prospective customer, looks on.

The project is part of the program of the St. Paul Inter-Club Council.—UCL News Bureau St. Paul Dispatch Photo.

Nisei Population Gain Shown In Latest Hawaiian Figures

Veterans Group Chooses New Officers at Annual Convention

HONOLULU—Officers of Club 100, the veterans' organization of the first Nisei infantrymen to go into action in World War II, were chosen at the club's annual convention here.

Richard K. Mizuta, twice-wounded veteran of the Italian campaign, was unanimously elected president to succeed James Lovell. Mr. Lovell was an officer (major) of the 100th infantry battalion, one of the few Caucasians associated with that group.

Mr. Mizuta, after five years in the army, was discharged with rank of major on December 18, 1946. He was commander of Co. C and was wounded at Cassino and Scapoli, Italy.

He is now vocational training supervisor in agriculture with the territorial department of public instruction in Honolulu.

Other officers elected were: Robert Taira, vice president at large; Shinya Namiki, secretary; Andrew Okamura, assistant secretary; Herbert Yamamoto, treasurer; Isamu Tomita, assistant treasurer, and Charles Takashima, auditor.

Executive committeemen are Mr. Mizuta, Mr. Lovell, Hideo Sato, Dr. Isaac Kawasaki and Hideo Kajikawa.

HONOLULU—The present number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii is 176,280 in a total population of 540,500, the territorial board of health declared in an estimate recently.

Persons of Japanese ancestry now constitute 32.61 percent of the total population. The Caucasian group, largest in Hawaii, has 33.39 percent or 180,480.

Of the Japanese American group, 144,640 are native-born Americans, while 31,640 are aliens. The population for the group shows an increase of 4,297 during the past year.

Following the Caucasian and the Japanese racial groups, the part-Hawaiians with 70,110 or 12.97 percent is next and is followed by the Filipinos with 53,640, Chinese 30,530, Hawaiian 10,650, Puerto Rican 9,820, Korean 7,320 and all others 1,670.

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A Short Story: HANAKO AND KAZUO

By DEN MOREY

There were five waitresses at the Shoga restaurant on Clark street north of Chicago's Loop. Hanako was one of them. At 23, she had a boy friend named Kazuo and a common female trait—to remodel her man. The goal she had set for him was to become a successful businessman—an important figure as was Shigeru Harada, who dined at Shoga daily at noon. At 48, Harada's name meant money and prestige. Once a poor stock clerk, he had worked himself up in the importing business.

Kazuo, however, was indifferent to any of Hanako's remodeling. For all the good she did him, it would have been better if she had left him alone. Nevertheless, it wasn't in Hanako to wait patiently while her Kazuo whittled away his life working as a common stock clerk at Yamada's Mercantile Company where he had gotten an hourly nickel raise in three years. So, whenever they got together, Hanako nagged him unmercifully. Faithful Kazuo, however, went back every Saturday, listened to more nagging, and besides, asked her out to a movie or a ball game. Occasionally, he would top the evening with a dinner at Park's hamburger stand. That was the best Kazuo ever did for his girl—the best his meager paycheck could do.

Saturday had come again, and Kazuo went up to Hanako's 3-room apartment, which she shared with another girl. Hanako was alone tonight. While she went into the next room to finish her face, Kazuo settled himself comfortably in the easy chair. By the time Hanako returned, Kazuo was asleep.

"Well!" Hanako cried, stamping her foot. "Can't I even leave the room for a minute without you dropping to sleep—snoring at that!"

Kazuo yawned, then rose stretching. "I couldn't help it—couldn't sleep good all last week—the heat, you know!"

"So, now it's the heat! Haven't you got any better excuse?"

"Well—"

"Oh, skip it! What are we going to do tonight?"

"I thought we might go into the Loop and see a movie . . . then stop in at Park's for a steak before—"

"Movie and Park's; movie and Park's—Kaz, can't you suggest anything better like—like going to a night club—yes—to a night club, then we could see a good stage show besides—"

"But, Hanako, I'm no millionaire," Kazuo protested.

"So—that's it—again! I don't think I want to go out anywhere with you tonight." Hanako's eyes were flashing angrily. "And furthermore, I don't expect to . . . anymore. Why, I know a fellow who'd be glad to take me out anywhere I ask. The fact is, he's been asking me for a date for a long time. And to think—I've always turned him down . . ."

Hanako had lied—lied because, in that one fleeting moment, she wanted only to make Kazuo jealous. The next moment she felt ashamed. But when she saw Kazuo's eyes sparkle with curiosity, she felt much better. Her lie was doing its part very well. And wasn't there a quotation that ran something like this: ". . . competition for a woman's love kindles the man's ambition . . ."

"Who is he—some playboy?"

"Of course not—a gentleman—a young ambitious man, who began from scratch and worked his way to the top in the import business."

"You're kidding me, aren't you?"

"Am I!"

"Then, what's his name?"

"Uh—Shigeru Harada." Hanako had never wanted to name anyone—let alone, name Shigeru Harada. The fact was she had never thought of having to answer such a question. But, having already stuck her neck out, and then fearing that Kazuo could easily tell that she was lying if she faltered now, Hanako had shouted the first important name that came to her lips. Oh well, she thought, Kaz would probably forget the name in a day or two. He always forgot everything else she told him.

Kazuo, however, seemed very interested. "Where did you meet him—at Shoga?"

"What do you care?" Hanako said sarcastically.

"Because it's not ethical for a

girl to make dates with her customers—especially in a restaurant."

"Isn't it? Where do you think you asked me for our first date—in—Sunday school?"

Kazuo flushed red. He picked up his hat and went out the door, hanging it hard as he left.

The next two Saturdays, Hanako sat brooding at her telephone. On the third Saturday, Hanako, unable to stand the anxiety that kept increasing within herself, dialed Kazuo's apartment. Five minutes after she had talked to his landlady, Kazuo's voice came over the receiver. "Hello?"

"Hello, Kaz, this is Hanako," she said, trying not to sound over-anxious.

"Oh, hello, Hanako. Not mad at me anymore, are you?"

"Of course, not! What happened to you—I thought you might be sick or—"

"No, nothing that terrible," Kazuo laughed. "The fact was, I meant to call you long before—to thank you."

"Thank me?"

"Sure—the way you talked to me the other night—and about this guy, Shigeru Harada. Well, for the first time, I did some tall thinking. Suddenly I woke up to what you were always trying to tell me—about my being a failure and about my being in your way to happiness. At first, I felt terrible in facing defeat, but, later, I was glad to know where I stood."

"Oh?" Hanako said, a little dazed.

"You gave me seed for inspiration—in the guy named Shigeru Harada. I said to myself, 'If he can't I?' I had to see him—to can't? I had to see him—to know more about him. It took some time but I did find him. This—huh? Did you say something? No . . ."

"Anyway, this Shigeru Harada isn't the one you mentioned. It's a coincidence that he's in the import business, but he's 48, grey-haired, married and has a daughter 20 years old. In two days, I was working for him—a good office job, which pays twice as much as the one I had at Yamada's. Naturally, feeling much obligated, I wanted to do something for him—and you know what he told me to do the first night I asked him—escort his daughter to a party. Yes . . . I couldn't refuse—the fact is I've sort of accepted that job ever since. By the way, Helen—that's Miss Harada's name—wants to meet you. And why not tonight? We're going to a night club so bring your friend, Shigeru, and we'll make it a foursome . . ."

"Hello—hello, Hanako! Now, what made her hang up—!"

Good Intentions

They knew what they wanted, but they didn't know how to put it down on paper.

It came out like this: "The economic and social council (of the United Nations) deplures all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to color, race, nationality, citizenship or religion, and in general such other legislative or administrative provisions as restrict the freedom to choose a spouse, with the exception of restrictions based on family relationship or age, the nature of the functions being exercised or other similar reasons, as well as those other legislative or administrative provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country of origin and reside with her husband in any other."

Delegates voted 14-3 for the resolution, but it will be redrafted by the general assembly next month, at which time it is hoped the resolution will say just what the delegates meant to say: they're agin bans on racially mixed marriages and they're agin restrictions on wives leaving their country to join their husbands.

WEDNESDAY DAY OPENS PLAY IN NISEI BOWLING LOOP

Wednesday Day, the nation's Mr. Bowler, helped open play in the Salt Lake JACL winter bowling league on Sept. 20 at the Temple alleys. Day defeated Choppy Umemoto of the Hibbard Drug team in a special two-game match and then gave a short talk on bowling styles and etiquette.

Modern Garage with a 2550 scratch series defeated Metro Motors, 4 to 0, while Okada Insurance blanked Ogden. Pacific Citizen defeated Tuxedo Cafe, 2478 to 2272, despite Toshi Igata's 572 series, high for the night. New Sunrise Market walloped City Cafe, 3 to 1, while Terashima Studio defeated OK Cafe by the same margin. Hibbard Drug, one of the favorites to win the championship, split 2 to 2 with a strong Seagull Cleaners team, while Aloha Fountain also split with Dawn Noodle.

This week also marked the first round of play in the Salt Lake traveling league on Sept. 23 at the Temple alleys.

OK Cafe defeated Gil's Service, 3-1, 2549 to 2512, despite Tom Nakamura's 590 and Mike Nakamura's 550 for the losers. Larry Wejiri with 567 and Harry Imamura with 550 were high for OK Cafe.

Maki Kaizumi led Main Appliance to a 3 to 1, 2488 to 2368, victory over Hibbard Drug No. 1. George Sakashita's 575 was high as Pagoda took three points from Star Billiards.

Wedding

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Setsuko May Yasuda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yataro Yasuda of 1604 Blackstone st., Chicago, was married to Akira John Sakai of this city on Sept. 5 in the Graham Taylor chapel in Chicago.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Morikawa of Chicago. Lois Yasuda, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and George Ichikawa of Washington was best man. Ben Nakao of Washington and Mitty Kimura, the groom's brother in law, New York, were ushers.

The newlyweds are formerly from California, the bride from Los Angeles and the groom from Newcastle. Both are now living in Washington at 401 37th place, S. E. The groom is the son of Mrs. Takano Sakai of New York.

Fellowship Meets

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno Joint Christian Fellowship will meet this Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Japanese Methodist church.

The Rev. George Aki will be the speaker. Ruth Nagata will be chairman for the evening.

Nisei Girl Named Librarian in Japan

SHIZUOKA, Japan—Grace Iijima of New York City is the librarian of a new library set up by the civilian information and education section of SCAP.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Doug Ogata a boy on Sept. 17 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. George K. Tsukagawa, El Camino Real, Mountain View, Calif., a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Sakatani, Monrovia, Calif., a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakashima, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Sept. 8.

To Dr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Kobayashi a girl on Sept. 12 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Kurimoto a girl on Sept. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyuki Masuda, Paramount, Calif., a boy on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yamashita a girl on Sept. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morio Koizumi a girl on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Higashi a girl on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Fumio Hatago a girl on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Nishida a girl on Sept. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi M. Osaki a girl on Sept. 11 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakashima a boy on Sept. 8 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuru Takahashi a girl on Sept. 15 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George I. Otsuji, Davis, Calif., a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Okumoto, Berkeley, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Kimura, Sacramento, a girl on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Korematsu, 732 Brussels st., San Francisco, a boy on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakashima, Sacramento, a boy on Sept. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiichiro Akasaka a boy on Sept. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Higuchi, Gardena, Calif., a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Nozaki, Los Angeles, a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Adachi a girl on Sept. 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Mori a girl on Sept. 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takawo Sadahiro a girl on Sept. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Tsuboi a girl on Sept. 14 in Los Angeles.

DEATHS

Shigemitsu Muraoka on Sept. 18 in San Francisco.

Linda Iwana, 17 months, on Sept. 17 in Seattle.

Kazuo Okinaka on Sept. 14 in Los Angeles.

Kamekichi Minami on Sept. 18 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Kimi E. Kanazawa on Sept. 13 in Portland, Ore.

Eiki Hori, 68, of Dinuba on Sept. 21 in Fowler, Calif.

Hakkaku Masuda, 333 NW 6th St., Portland, on Sept. 19.

Nobukazu Yamigawa in Seattle.

MARRIAGES

Yuriko Tanouye to Hiroshi Sakai on Sept. 18 in Sacramento.

Tatsue Miyagi to Fred Ogino on Sept. 11 in Chicago.

Fumiko Karamoto to John Agawa on Aug. 15 in Los Angeles.

Hiroko Yoshiwara to Toshio Kubota on Sept. 5 in San Diego, Calif.

Shizue Goto, Santa Monica, to Isamu Takeshita on Sept. 5 in San Diego.

Miyoko Mayeda to Toshio Miyashita on Sept. 6 in San Diego.

Natsuko Izumi to Harry Miyagi on Sept. 8 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Masue Suzuki and Hiromu Heyamoto, Spokane, in Seattle.

Alys Watada, 23, and Haruo Sakaji, 24, Berkeley, in Oakland, Calif.

Tadao Ono, Honolulu, and Sumiko Ida, Chicago in San Francisco.

George J. Sakuma and Louise Kobata in Seattle.

Henry K. Kasahara and Betty M. Tanizawa in Denver.

PC SPORTS

Pro Players

With the pro football season well under way two Nisei are playing in the Pacific Coast Professional Football league with the Hawaiian Warriors who started their season with two losses to the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League. Coach Keith Molesworth has Wally Yonamine and Richard Asato at halfback posts on the Warrior team. Yonamine and Asato are old buddies, having starred for the Leilehua Alums eleven which played Portland university, Fresno State and San Jose state on the west coast two years ago. It was Yonamine's performance with the Leilehuas which led to his contract last year with the San Francisco 49ers.

Hirota Case

Another good Nisei backfield man, Jyun Hirota of last year's University of Hawaii Rainbows, probably will be declared ineligible for further amateur football competition because he toured the mainland during the summer as first-string catcher for the Hawaiian All-Stars baseball team. Dr. Iwao Miyake, acting director of athletics at the University of Hawaii, has asked the Hawaiian AAU for a ruling on Hirota's case. The Rainbows can use Hirota this season, especially for their Oct. 2 game with the powerful Michigan State Spartans at Lansing, Mich. The Hawaiian university team, which includes several Nisei players, also will meet the University of Redlands on their mainland tour.

Grid Scout

Bill Kajikawa was in Salt Lake City Friday to scout the Brigham Young university-Pepperdine college game at Provo for Arizona State College where he is head freshman football coach. Bill's frosh charges will use Pepperdine plays next week to prepare the Arizona State varsity for their forthcoming game with the unbeaten Waves from Los Angeles. Bill, who was a Little All-America selection when he played for Arizona State back in the 1930s, will send his frosh team this season against the frosh teams of the University of Arizona, Pepperdine and Flagstaff teachers and will also play an Arizona army team and a junior college. On weekends Bill and Al Onofrio are apt to be in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Texas or Arizona, scouting the opponents of the Sun Devils of Tempe.

In addition to his football duties, Bill Kajikawa, who served in Germany and Italy with the 522nd Field Artillery, is head basketball coach and head baseball coach.

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Matsumoto Scores For Lodi in Grape Festival Contest

LODI, Calif.—Two Nisei backs, Jim Tanimoto and Ralph Matsumoto, helped the Lodi high school Flames defeat the Eagles of George Washington high school of San Francisco, 16 to 7, before 6,000 fans at the Lodi Grape Festival on Sept. 18.

Tanimoto rambled 33 yards around end to set up Lodi's second touchdown. Matsumoto then went through right guard for the final 27 yards and the score.

JACL Team Splits With Zephyrs in Chicago Playoffs

CHICAGO, Ill. — In the final two-out-of-three series in the playoff of the Chicago Nisei softball league, the hitherto undefeated JACL team split a double header with the Zephyrs on Sept. 19th.

The Zephyrs had placed third in the National League in which the JACL team finished first.

The final game to determine the city-wide championship between the JACL and Zephyrs will be played on September 26th at Grant Park off Lake Michigan.

20 and 5 Golfers Upset Enterprisers

CHICAGO—The 20 and 5 club upset the golfers of the Enterprise club on Sept. 19 by a margin of 10 to 8 on the Big Oaks golf course. The winners were led by Dr. George Hiura who had the low gross score of 81 and by Tom Okabe was the low net total of 68.

The 20 and 5 golfers won possession for 1948 of the perpetual trophy put up for the annual match play tourney.

The winning team was honored at a dinner at the Mee Hong restaurant following the tournament.

Miyoko Toyota Takes Post as Technician With Atomic Group

LOS ANGELES—Miyoko Sadahiro Toyota departed from Anchorage, Alaska by plane for Japan recently to take a position as laboratory technician with the Atomic Research Committee in atom-bombed Hiroshima.

Mrs. Toyota, who served during the war in the Women's Army Corps, is the widow of Fred Toyota who died in Salt Lake City in 1947.

She has signed a two-year contract for work in Hiroshima where she studied at the Christian Women's college in 1939 and 1940.

Mrs. Toyota, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tokujiro Sarahiro, was born in Colorado but went to school in Los Angeles.

New York JACL Plans Autumn Ball

NEW YORK CITY—The beautiful Florentine room in Hotel Park Central will set the state for the New York JACL's brightest social event this Saturday, Sept. 25, when the chapter holds its "Autumn Ball."

Irving Akahoshi will be social chairman for the event. Al Wayne's orchestra will provide music.

Tickets are on sale at \$4.50 per couple and \$3.00 per singles. Nonmembers have been invited to attend.

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Seek Removal of Immigration Department Restrictions on Japanese Alien Fishermen

LOS ANGELES—Alien Japanese fishermen will soon be permitted to go out fishing on the same basis as other aliens, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC who is visiting in Los Angeles, predicted Thursday following conversations with Watson B. Miller, United States commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

Together with Sam Ishikawa, Southern California JACL-ADC representative and Sabura Kido, JACL-ADC legal counsel, Masaoka discussed the problems of alien Japanese fishermen with the commissioner who is visiting the Los Angeles office of the immigration and naturalization service.

Commissioner Miller announced that as far as his service is concerned, he "can see no reason why alien Japanese fishermen should be treated on any other basis than other aliens who engage in commercial fishing."

Pending official announcement from Washington, Commissioner Miller assured the ADC representatives that the problems of exit permits, re-entry permits, and border-crossing identification which are now required only of alien Japanese fishermen would be worked out immediately.

These special wartime restric-

tions practically nullified the United States Supreme court decision in the now historic Takahashi fishing decision, but the assurances of the commissioner of immigration and naturalization should result in the early removal of all discriminatory measures aimed only against Japanese, Masaoka said.

CHICK SEXING STORY TOLD IN NEW SMITH BOOK

PHILADELPHIA—"Perhaps the most novel occupation of the Japanese in America is that of the chick sexer," a study of the past, present, and probable future of Americans of Japanese ancestry which Lippincott published recently.

"The peculiar aptitude of the chick sexers," continues Mr. Smith, "is an ability to tell the sex of day-old chicks, an important matter to chicken farmers even if the chicks, at that point, don't care. In 1933, two Japanese came to America to demonstrate the method. Nisei living in Japan were quick to see the opportunities, and together with some Nisei from the West Coast, began to study in Nagoya and formed the nucleus of the business in America."

"There are now Nisei-operated chick-sexing institutes which guarantee to teach the secret, with graduates throughout the country making as much as twelve dollars an hour, three thousand dollars in a four-month season."

Floral Service

CHICAGO, Ill.—George Adachi and George Nakagawa, two Nisei Chicagoans, last month initiated the Floral Service Co. The firm, located on the near-north side, retails flowers for all occasions.

Sociologist Scores West Coast Attitude Toward Minorities

SAN FRANCISCO—Citing the case of Japanese Americans, Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist and president of the American Council on Race Relations, declared here recently that California's handling of minority groups in the past has not been particularly illumined.

"Your treatment of the Japanese," he declared, "was unusually shortsighted. Your law prohibiting Japanese from owning land was a black mark on the state's record. During the war your people protested that the banished Japanese never again could be reabsorbed into your economy. Yet

some Japanese Americans came back and the problem suddenly appeared insignificant."

California's loss, Dr. Wirth added, was Chicago's gain. Some 15,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, mostly from California and discouraged by discrimination on the Pacific coast, settled in Chicago where their skills and working abilities were and are appreciated.

Noting that practices of employment discrimination still existed regarding minority group workers, Dr. Wirth said that management must develop a new sense of responsibility and organized labor must rid itself of restrictive practices against workers of Negro, Japanese and Mexican descent.

Report Colorado Settlements in Soya Sauce Coses

DENVER, Colo.—Complete settlements in soya bean sauce poisoning cases in Colorado, resulting from the consumption of a tainted product in 1947, were reported here recently by Min Yasui and Toshio Ando, local attorneys.

The settlements were reached with insurance companies representing the A. E. Staley manufacturing company of Illinois.

A total of \$17,293 has been awarded to 20 Japanese American families in Colorado.

The largest settlement was made to the K. Mikawa family of Greeley, Colo. Mrs. Ume Mikawa, who was virtually paralyzed for more than a year, received an award of \$3,000 while \$1,250 more was given other members of the family.

Chicago JACL Plans Inaugural Ball

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Illinois Room of the LaSalle Hotel has been chosen as the location for the third annual JACL Inaugural Ball to be held this year on November 13th, according to the social committee of the Chicago JACL chapter. The group also stated that a popular band is being engaged for this semi-formal event.

The Inaugural Ball was instituted in 1946 at the Shoreland Hotel to honor and present to the friends of the League the outgoing and in-coming officers of the organization. At that time the popular screen and stage star Joe E. Brown joined the program as an honored guest.

Know Your JACL Credit Union

By RICHARD YAMADA and GEORGE NISHIMOTO

Chicago. One of the secrets for the success of the Chicago JACL credit union is the volunteer helpers that make up the board of directors.

Although it's true that some treasurers who have to handle upwards of \$1,000,000 are full-time paid treasurers, the majority of credit union officers are volunteer workers. These people are men who are convinced of the spirit of cooperative enterprise and who feel it a privilege to share in the growth of the community and ultimately benefit themselves.

In spite of the fact that this is a volunteer organization, its total asset values exceed \$5,000 and they have made loans in excess of \$6,500.

This is a well-organized group of people trying to work together intelligently in a plan to consolidate their economic powers to the best advantage of their community and the people. They are not hoping for any spectacular dividends or to build up an in-

fluent power in the financial world. Rather they are trying to bring about a stable economic system through their cooperative efforts.

The board as well as the depositors are made up of hardworking individuals who believe wholeheartedly in this union of capital and have systematically worked out a method and procedure to expedite their desired end. It is their belief that this close fellowship can provide special services and a more lenient loan policy that the ordinary banks can not provide.

This has been the strength of the credit unions throughout the country, and it is upon this mutual feeling of cooperation in an economic world that is selfish and cruel that the credit union makes its greatest contribution. Unless you too can feel and understand the spirit of these men who give their time and energy in this work, you can not understand the true meaning of the credit union.

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Former WRA Head Meets Denver Nisei

DENVER—Dillon S. Myer, former director of the War Relocation Authority, renewed acquaintance with a small group of Denver Nisei and Issei at an informal dinner held at the Manchu Grill on Friday, Sept. 17.

Mr. Myer, who is now chief of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, was in Denver as a delegate to the Inter-American Conference on Renewable Natural Resources.

"If I had the time and the means," Mr. Myer said, "I'd like nothing better than to take off three or four months and drive around the country visiting my Japanese American friends."

Mr. Myer said he wouldn't want to go through another evacuation and relocation program for a million dollars, but since it had to happen he wouldn't have missed the experience for five millions.

"I never felt the evacuation was necessary," he continued. "But in the long run, I'm sure that the Nisei are at least 15 years ahead thanks to the forces that distributed them all over the country."

When George Furuta expressed appreciation on behalf of the evacuees for Mr. Myer's untiring efforts, the former WRA chief replied:

"I've had all the thanks I need in seeing the Issei and the Nisei return to the mainstream of American life and carry on, just as we knew they would."

Mr. Myer said the backbone of the opposition to the Judd naturalization bill had been broken, and he predicted its early approval by congress.

Min Yasui, Denver attorney, was chairman of the meeting which was arranged by Roy Takeno, director of the JACL ADC Tri-States office.

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