PACIFIC CITIZEN

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...FL Opposes ...as in Locals, ...eclares Green'

...Answers JACL Note On Discrimination Against Nisei Group

...AN FRANCISCO — American ...eration of Labor locals that ...tice racial discrimination are ...ating the rules, policies and ...edure of the AF of L, William ...en, president, said in a recent ...r to Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC ...ctor in San Francisco.

...reen's letter was in answer to ...aoka's charge that certain AF ...L unions in California have ...ed Japanese Americans from ...bership.

...reen reiterated that the Amer- Federation of Labor "has de- ...d itself against racial discrim- ...ion."

...e added, however, that "there ... be some exceptions in prac- ...in some localities by members ...ome local organizations."

...e AF of L president noted ... the federation employs a "Ja- ...se" organizer. "I refer to this ...vidence of non-discrimination ...he part of the American Fed- ...on of Labor," he said.

...reen recalled that at one time ...union made up of Japanese ...kers" discriminated a g a i n s t ...ericans." "Such action is due ...cal influence and represents a ...w local point of view," Green ...

... will gladly do all I can to ...come these local situations," he ...e, "and establish and apply ...general rule of non-racial dis- ...ination of the American Fed- ...ion of Labor on all occasions."

...DO TO TALK ... LAND LAW ...SE AT MEET

...AN FRANCISCO—A report on ... Supreme court hearing in the ...ma Alien Land law test case ... be given by Saburo Kido, past ...ident of the national JACL, to ... Northern California JACL dis- ... council's meeting on Nov. 8.

...r. Kido was one of the attor- ... signing the JACL brief in the ... and was an observer at the ...ing in Washington.

...asao Satow, national secretary ...he JACL, and George Inagaki, ... vice president, also will par- ...ate in the NCDC sessions.

...rthwest District ...uncil to Discuss ...ogram of ADC

...EATTLE—A discussion of the ...L Anti- Discrimination Com- ...ee's legislative program will ...hlight a meeting of the North- ... District Council of the JACL ... Nov. 14 and 15 in Seattle.

...lice Kawanishi and Takako ... are co-chairmen for the affair ...h will be initiated with a ...heon at the Seattle Chamber of ...merce building.

...elegates are expected to at- ... from Spokane and from JACL ...pters in Oregon.

...kuo Oyama Plans ... Resume Post ... Tokyo College

...OKYO—Ikuo Oyama, one of ...an's foremost political refugees ... spent the last 15 years in the ...ted States, has decided to re- ...e teaching at Waseda Univer- ... next spring, it was reported ... week.

...yama received an enthusiastic ...ption from his former students ... political associates when he ...ved last month from the United ...es.

...e formerly was a leader of the ...mer-Labor party and was a ...essor of political science at ...eda at the time of his depar- ... for the United States in 1932 ...scape possible assassination at ... hands of political opponents.

President's Committee Asks Program of Remedial Action On Evacuee, Issei Problems

WASHINGTON—*The following comment and recommendations for specific action on problems affecting Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry are published in "To Secure These Rights," the 178-page report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights which was released by the White House last week:*

Wartime Evacuation of Japanese Americans

The most striking mass interference since slavery with the right to physical freedom was the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast during the past war. The evacuation of 110,000 men, women and children, two-thirds of whom were United States citizens, was made without a trial or any sort of hearing, at a time when the courts were functioning. These people were ordered out of a large section of the country and detained in "relocation centers." This evacuation program was carried out at the direction of the Commanding General of the West Coast Command, who acted under an Executive Order authorizing the Secretary of War and the military commanders to prescribe military areas from which any person or group could be excluded.

The ground given for the evacuation was that the military security of the nation demanded the exclusion of potentially disloyal people from the West Coast. We have not felt that it would be proper or feasible for this Committee to try to review all of the facts of the evacuation program. We remember well the doubts and fears of the early months of the war and we recognize that the evacuation policy seemed a necessary precaution to many at the time. But we are disturbed by the implications of this episode so far as the future of American civil rights is concerned. Fundamental to our whole system of law is the belief that guilt is personal and not a matter of heredity or association. Yet in this instance no specific evacuees were charged with disloyalty, espionage or sedition. The evacuation, in short, was not a criminal proceeding involving individuals, but a sort of mass quarantine measure. This Committee believes that ways and means can be found of safeguarding people against mass accusations and discriminatory treatment.

Finally it should be noted that hundreds of evacuees suffered serious property and business losses because of governmental action and through no fault of their own. The War Relocation Authority, charged with the administration of the evacuation program, recommended in its final report that some provision be made in federal law that claims for evacuation-caused property losses be "considered promptly and settled with a minimum of delay and inconvenience." Over a year has passed since then.

Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges

The status of citizenship is basic to the enjoyment of many of the rights discussed in this report. First of all one must be a citizen in order to participate fully in the political process of the United States. Only citizens of the United States are accorded the right to vote. Only citizens may hold public office. Only citizens, for these reasons, have an effective voice in our nation's affairs. Second, those barred from citizenship are thereby barred from many avenues of economic and social advancement open to American citizens.

All persons born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. These are the words of the constitution. They set an ideal of native citizenship by which all persons born in this country are citizens without regard to race, color, creed, or ancestry. They also describe our practice, for we have in fact followed the ideal very closely. American-born children of aliens have encountered no barriers to citizenship.

In granting citizenship by naturalization, a democracy may establish reasonable tests of the individual alien's eligibility for citizenship. But some of the standards of eligibility in our naturalization laws have nothing to do with a person's fitness to become a citizen. These standards are based solely on race or national origin, and penalize some residents who may otherwise have all the attributes necessary for American citizenship. The largest group of American residents presently subject to this discrimination are those born in Japan. Residents of Korean origin, as well as persons born in certain other Asiatic countries and Pacific Island areas, are also denied citizenship status. Although many of these people have lived in this country for decades, will probably remain here until they die, have raised families of native-born American citizens, and are devoted to American principles, they are forbidden an opportunity to attain the citizenship status to which their children are born.

We have recently removed many of these citizenship barriers. Until World War II, the Chinese had been specifically barred from immigration and from naturalization by the Chinese exclusion laws. Other groups, such as the Filipinos, Western Hemisphere Indians, and people indigenous to India, were denied citizenship through interpretation of the naturalization laws which limited eligibility to "whites" or "persons of African nativity or descent." We have made eligible for naturalization the "races of the Western Hemisphere;" we have made special provision to permit the naturalization of Chinese, Filipins, and persons indigenous to India.

In addition to the disabilities suffered by ineligible aliens at the hands of private persons—in employment, housing, etc.—they are singled out for additional discrimination under the law. Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon forbid or severely restrict land ownership by ineligible aliens. California also forbids ineligible aliens to engage in commercial fishing and excludes them from equal benefits of old age pensions and other state relief. Many states admit only citizens to the bar and to the medical, teaching, and other professions, which means that the ineligible alien is permanently barred from these fields.

The bar to land holding—the "alien land law"—most seriously impairs the alien's economic opportunities. The first of the alien land laws, enacted by California in 1913, made it illegal for aliens ineligible for citizenship either to buy agricultural land or to lease it for a period exceeding three years. Other western states passed similar laws. However, the alien land laws were not rigidly enforced, partly because it was often advantageous to lease or sell land to the Japanese and partly because of loopholes in the laws. During the second World War the California laws were made much more stringent.

California is now vigorously enforcing its amended alien land law. This law goes much further than to forbid ineligible aliens to own land. In effect, it forbids American citizens of Japanese ancestry to support their ineligible alien parents with money derived from the beneficial use of land. It has put in jeopardy the legal title of land purchased for American-born children by alien Japanese parents.

(Continued on page 2)

Civil Rights Group's Program Will Aid Legislative Campaign Of JACL-ADC in Washington

By LARRY TAJIRI

The four-point recommendations directly affecting Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the report made public last week by President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights will lend considerable weight to the legislative program now being carried on by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington.

Bills covering one-half of the recommendations of the Committee on Civil Rights already are in Congress.

These recommendations include (1) the proposal for a review of the wartime evacuation and detention of Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry, (2) the enactment of legislation by Congress for the payment of claims of evacuees for specific business and property losses, (3) the modification of the federal naturalization law to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to race, color or national origin of the applicants and (4) the repeal by the states of laws discriminating against aliens on the basis of ineligibility for citizenship because of race, color or national origin.

A bill to create an Evacuation Claims Commission was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on July 23 and will be considered in the Senate during the 1948 session of the 80th Congress. The Senate previously passed a similar bill in the 79th Congress but this bill was not acted on by the House.

There are bills in the House and Senate which will eliminate race, ancestry or national origin as a condition of citizenship but none of these have been reported out by committees.

The legislation proposed by the Committee on Civil Rights would grant the right of naturalization to approximately 120,000 r e s i d e n t aliens of Japanese ancestry and to several thousand other aliens, including Koreans, Siamese, Burmese and Javanese who now are considered ineligible.

The House passed last June a bill to grant citizenship rights to alien parents of American soldiers killed or wounded in action. This bill, which will affect nearly 10,000 alien parents of Japanese American soldiers, will also be considered by the Senate in 1948.

The President's committee's recommended the repeal of state alien land laws in Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico and Oregon but any action to carry out this recommendation must wait until 1949 when the next regular sessions of the state legislatures are scheduled.

"California is now vigorously enforcing its amended alien land law," the committee's report declared. "This law goes much further than to forbid ineligible aliens to own land. In effect, it forbids American citizens of Japanese ancestry to support their ineligible alien parents with money derived from the beneficial use of land.

"It has put in jeopardy the legal title of land purchased for American-born children of alien Japanese parents.

"These land laws and other manifestations of discrimination against ineligible aliens have been made possible by the discriminatory provisions of our naturalization laws."

Utah, the ninth state with an alien land law directed against Japanese aliens, repealed the restriction at the 1947 session of the legislature. This repeal bill, sponsored by the Veterans Legislative Council of Utah, was passed unanimously in the state senate and by a near-unanimous vote in the lower house. Sen. Alonzo Hopkins, sponsor of the alien land law which was passed in 1943, voted for its repeal. Colorado twice defeated the alien land law in 1944. After a bill modeled in the California law was passed by the house, the state senate defeated it. Then the sponsors of the legislation put the issue on the November ballot as an initiative measure and it was defeated by the vote of the citizens of Colorado.

The President's committee also asked for the repeal of California's anti-alien fishing law which prohibits the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to aliens ineligible to citizenship. This law was passed originally in 1943, after similar bills had been introduced and defeated in many previous sessions. The 1943 law provided specifically that "Japanese" were ineligible for commercial fishing licenses. Sponsors of the law feared that the wording of the 1943 law would m a k e it unconstitutional and amended it in 1945 by broadening the restricted group to include "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Any full-scale review of the evacuation itself must await the creation of a permanent commission on Civil Rights, proposed by the committee, and the organization of a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, also proposed in the report.

Nisei Elected To Democratic, GOP Committees

BRIDGETON. N.J. — Two Americans of Japanese ancestry were elected to the county central committees of the Democratic and Republican parties at the recent elections here.

Dick Kunishima was elected to the Democratic executive committee of the county and George Sakamoto was elected to the Republican board. Both a r e residents of Seabrook Farms.

Fresno Judge Orders Farm Properties Escheated to State

Rules Alien Land Law Violated in Kitahara Case

FRESNO, Calif.—Three parcels of farm property, allegedly held by Japanese nationals in the names of their American citizen children, were ordered escheated to the state of California on Nov. 4 by a decision of Superior Judge Ernest Klette.

Judge Klette ruled that the California Alien Land law, which prohibits land ownership by Japanese aliens, had been violated by Mr. and Mrs. Ichizo Kitahara.

The land in contention lies in the Reedley and La Jac areas of Fresno county.

Counsel for the defendants indicated that the suit would be appealed to a higher court.

It was noted that President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights last week had condemned the Alien Land law and had asked California and seven other states to repeal the restrictions on property ownership.

The judgment held that the Kitaharas owned the property and enjoyed the benefits from its operation, although title was held in the names of their American-born children.

The defendants contended the sole and exclusive ownership was in the record title holders and never belonged to the parents.

One parcel allegedly was purchased in the name of Miyoko Kitahara, a daughter, and the second in the names of Yoneko Kitahara, daughter and son, and the third in the name of George Kitahara.

California Congressman Tells JACL Group of Support for Claims, Naturalization Bills

LOS ANGELES—Assurances of support for the evacuation claims bill and Issei naturalization were given delegates to the Pacific Southwest district council Saturday by Representative L. McDonough, congressman from the 15th district.

Rep. McDonough, who was the main speaker at the evening banquet session at the Clark hotel, praised persons of Japanese ancestry both for their prewar record of good citizenship as well as their war record.

Noting that the JACL-ADC program was to push for evacuation losses and to gain naturalization for the parent Issei group, Rep. McDonough stated that these ends were not "special privileges" but "rights of citizenship upon the same basis as any other Americans."

"I think your program is reasonable and just," the California representative said, "and I will be glad to assist wherever I can."

Delegates from 11 southwest areas, including Arizona, were present at the all-day session of the council, which held daytime sessions at the Miyako hotel.

Frank Chuman, Los Angeles attorney and president of the Los Angeles JACL, was elected president of the council. Other cabinet members will be Frank Mizusawa, Orange county, first vice-chairman; Dr. George Hara, San Diego, second vice chairman; Dr. Mas Takeshita, Long Beach, third vice chairman; Hana Uno, Los Angeles, recording secretary; Ken Dyo, Santa Barbara, treasurer; Yo Kobata, Gardena, historian, and Henry Masunaga, publicity director.

The district council in resolutions framed and adopted during the day, endorsed the President's Committee on Civil Rights, urged Issei citizenship rights, and asked enactment of an evacuation claims bill.. In commending the Committee on Civil Rights, which recently made specific recommendations for securing the rights of minority Americans, the district council in its resolution asked that President Truman assume the leadership necessary to implement the recommendations of the committee.

The council delegates in other resolutions endorsed the National JACL Arlington Memorial committee and commended the national staff and national board of the JACL for their efforts during the year.

Mike Masaoka, director of the ADC, reported on work of the ADC during the first legislative session. Saburo Kido, former national president of the JACL, spoke on the alien land law hearings in the U.S. Supreme court, and Mas Satow, national secretary, reported on activities of the JACL during the year.

Conference delegates were Sam Kanemura, Dave Moore and Ken Yoshioka, Arizona; Masami Honda, San Diego; Ken Dyo, Santa Barbara; Frank Nagamatsu, Charles Ishii, Tommy Enomoto, Henry Kanegae, Hiroshi Nitta, Orange county; Frank Chuman, Hana Uno and Fred Fertig, Los Angeles; Paul Shinoda, Gardena; Akira Kurihara, Ventura county; Pat Nagano, Tom Miura, Ben Fuchiwaki, Mits Fukuhara and Hito Fuchiwaki, San Luis Obispo; Dr. Mas Takeshita and Koo Ito, Long Beach; Henry Sakemi, Coachella valley; Jack Wakamatsu, Venice; George Inagaki, national 1st vice president; Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido, Masao Satow and Eiji Tanabe.

Mrs. Arthur J. Verhelle of Santa Barbara and Shosuke Nitta of Santa Ana attended the council meeting as special visitors.

Special guests at the Clark hotel banquet were Mrs. Gordon McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Al Wirin and Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert.

Civil Rights Group Comments On Japanese Americans

(Continued from page 1)

Two examples of the effects of this law were cited before the Committee by a Japanese American veteran. In one instance, Japanese American soldiers killed overseas made battlefield wills deeding their land to their parents. The parents could not, under the law, receive the land. Accordingly, it escheated to the state. The other involved two Japanese American brothers who returned from overseas service to find that California had attacked the validity of the title of land purchased for them as children by their parents, and which they had cultivated as their own before entering the service.

These land laws and other manifestations of discrimination against ineligible aliens have been made possible by the discriminatory provisions of our naturalization laws. The moral impact of this situation is indicated by the words of the Japanese American veteran already referred to:

". . . . I would like to say that I believe most of us fought as we did because we felt that, in spite of the way we had been kicked around, America was still the land of opportunity for all of us. I know my mother sent five of her sons. Every one volunteered for combat. One was killed. The rest of us were wounded. We have over thirty individual decorations and medals among us. Well, my mother wants to become a citizen. It is for people like my mother and for a lot of Americans of good will throughout the United States who have a lot of confidence in us and our loyalty that we did the job we did."

* * *

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS made to the President by the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

Under Section II, "To strengthen the right to safety and security in person, the President's Committee recommends:

A review of our wartime evacuation and detention experience looking toward the development of a policy which will prevent the abridgment of civil rights of any person or group because of race or ancestry.

We believe it is fallacious to assume that there is a correlation between loyalty and race or national origin. The military must be allowed considerable discretionary power to protect national security in time of war. But we believe it is possible to establish safeguards against evacuation and detention of whole groups because of their descent without endangering national security. The proposed permanent Commission on Civil Rights and the Joint Congressional Committee (both recommended by the President's Committee) might well study this problem.

* * *

Enactment of legislation by Congress establishing a procedure by which claims of evacuees for specific property and business losses resulting from the wartime evacuation can be promptly considered and settled.

The government has acknowledged that many Japanese American evacuees suffered considerable losses through its actions and through no fault of their own. We cannot erase all the scars of evacuation; we can reimburse those who present valid claims for material losses."

* * *

Under Section III, "To strengthen the right to citizenship and its privileges, the President's Committee Recommends:

The modification of the federal naturalization laws to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to race, color, or national origin of applicants.

It is inconsistent with our whole tradition to deny on a basis of ancestry the right to become citizens to people who qualify in every other way.

* * *

The repeal by the states of laws discriminating against aliens who are ineligible for citizenship because of race, color, or national origin.

These laws include the alien land laws and the prohibition against commercial fishing in California. The removal of race as a qualification for naturalization would remove the structure upon which this discriminatory legislation is based. But if federal action (to repeal race as a qualification to naturalization) is delayed, state action would be eminently desirable.

FARM WORKER KILLED IN CAR, TRUCK COLLISION

STOCKTON, Calif. — Bunkichi Kumamaru, 57, a Bacon Island agricultural worker, was killed almost instantly on Nov. 3 when a heavy truck, loaded with loam, ploughed into a car in which he was a passenger in a head-on crash on the Lower Sacramento road.

T. Nagara, 32, also of Bacon Island and driver of the car, suffered multiple lacerations and a possible skull fracture in the accident.

First Stranded Issei to Return To Territory

Nisei Sons Credited With Permission Granted to Father

TOKYO—Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are credited this week with obtaining permission for the return of the first Japanese alien resident to Hawaii since the beginning of the occupation.

The GIs are the sons of Shintaro Yamada, 67, a Hawaiian businessman who had extensive business interests in Japan and was stranded there while on a business trip in 1941.

Yamada will sail for Hawaii on Nov. 10 from Yokohama.

His son, Toshio, a member of the U. S. occupation force in Japan and another son, who was cited for bravery in the European theater with the 442nd Combat Team, were reported here as being chiefly responsible for their father's permission to go back to Hawaii.

Japanese Canadians In Manitoba Form Consumer Co-op

WINNIPEG, Man.—A consumer cooperative has been organized for Japanese Canadians in Manitoba as one of the first projects of the newly-formed Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

The co-op will deal in rice, soya sauce, miso and other foodstuffs.

The provisional board of directors of nine Japanese Canadians plan to raise $5000 initial capital through the sale of one thousand shares. Authorized capitalization is $25,000.

Nisei Mother Found Dead in Utah Home

OGDEN, Utah—Mrs. Haru Fujisada, 36, was found dead in the kitchen of her home on Nov. 3.

Police Detective Harry G. Allred said a bloody knife was found lying on a sink cabinet near the body and that a gas pipe had been detached.

She was the wife of Mitsuo Fujisada.

The detective said the body was discovered by a daughter, Mitsu, 14, when she returned from school.

In the arms of the dead woman was her nine months old daughter, Vicky, who was unharmed.

Death was attributed by Dr. W. K. Iriki to a severed artery in the left forearm.

Monterey Nisei Elected to Post In Civic Unity Group

MONTEREY, Calif. — Kiyoshi Nobusada, a businessman, was elected recently vice-president of the Monterey Peninsula Council for Civic Unity.

Nobusada is also an active member of the Monterey Peninsula Junior Chamber of Commerce in which two other Nisei hold offices. Ken H. Sato was chosen unanimously recently as a member of the board of directors, while Kaz Oka was elected treasurer.

All are active members of the Monterey JACL.

MINORITY WEEK

This Week's Quote

"The District of Columbia should symbolize to our citizens ... to the people of all countries our great tradition of civil liberty. ... stead it is a graphic illustration of a failure of democracy. As ... seat of our federal government under the authority of Congr... the failure of the district is a failure of all of the people.

"For Negro Americans, Washington is not just the nation's c... tal. It is the point at which all public transportation into the so... becomes 'Jim Crow.' If he stops in Washington, a Negro may ... like other men in the Union station, but as soon as he steps ... into the capital, he leaves such democratic practices behind. W... very few exceptions, he is refused service at downtown restaurant... he may not attend a downtown movie or play, and he has to go ... the poorer section of the city to find a night's lodging. The N... who decided to settle in the district must often find a home in ... overcrowded, substandard area. He must often take a job be... the level of his ability. He must send his children to the infer... public schools set aside for Negroes and entrust his family's he... to medical agencies which give inferior service. In addition, he m... endure the countless daily humiliations that the system of segrega... imposes upon the one-third of Washington that is Negro."—**To Secure These Rights**, report of the President's Committee on C... Rights, published by the United States government printing office.

* * *

Another Day, Another Way

Judge Joseph J. Drucker of the Chicago boys court has a ... method of dealing with juvenile racebaiters.

Ninety persons who demonstrated violently against the entra... of Negro families into the Fernwood housing project in Chicago A... 14 to 18 received as part of their sentence an order from the co... to attend a series of special lectures on racial understanding. Just ... in school, there will be attendance checkups.

* * *

Who's a Racist?

We like Hawaii. Out there where race relations are almost ... balmy as the flower-laden breeze, a Negro pastor has been charg... by the NACCP with disrupting interracial harmony by launching ... fund campaign for a Negro Baptist church. The NAACP pointed ... Negroes are welcome in all of the island churches.

* * *

Baby Contest

"The only possible excuse I can see for barring him is that ... other mothers did not care for competition with such a delightful ... child." Lee Casey, Rocky Mountain News columnist, referred to ... Casper, Wyoming Negro baby who was barred from a baby con... test because of his race.

* * *

"Unconquered"

A young Spanish American, Ben Gomez of Alamosa, Colora... represented the west in a national contest, "The Unconquered Spi... of the U. S.," sponsored by Paramount pictures in Pittsburg...

Gomez was injured during the war in which he served as ... chemical officer with the Fifth air force. Gomez, who manages ... war surplus store in Alamosa, has opened an ice cream parlor for ... children in one of the poorer neighborhoods "so the kids will have ... place to go."

* * *

Tolerance, Like Charity . . .

"In discussing racial and religious tolerance, almost everyone ... is inclined to see the faults of other people more clearly than he ... sees his own. This fact is now being illustrated in India. Indian ... political leaders are protesting against the mistreatment of Indians ... in South Africa at the same time that uncounted thousands of their ... own countrymen are being murdered for religious reasons. Despite ... the horrors on his own doorstep, the Indian can become much ... concerned about lesser horrors thousands of miles away.

"In this, sad to say, he is not as unlike the rest of us as we ... might prefer to believe. The American white who regards Negroes ... as an inferior breed of men is close kin to the South African who ... insists that Hindus, no matter what their complexion, are not ... entitled to the same rights as Europeans. The American Protestant ... or Catholic who expressed hatred of Jews is certainly not equipped ... to condemn intolerance in any kind in any country."

—From the New York Herald Tribune

* *

Library Check List

"Covenant Everlasting," By Pearl Locker. Sharon Books, New York, $1.00.

The Jewish link to Palestine in history and religion is a covenant everlasting, says author Berl Locker, in a book which tells the story of Jewish connections with Palestine during the past 18 centuries.

"Negro Business and Business Education," by Joseph A. Pierce, Harper and Bros, $3.50.

This book, written by an Atlanta university professor, is the first systematic account of the Negro's position and opportunity in the business life of America. It shows the limited extent of economic activity in which Negroes can assume leadership and responsibility.

* * *

The National Defense

Canada is still defending her borders. Edward Yoshioka, about to be ordained into the ministry of the United Church of Canada, had to get a special permit from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to attend the ordination services held in British Columbia.

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pital Nisei Hear Civil ghts Official

red Folsom Expected o Discuss Government terest in Minorities

ASHINGTON, D. C.—The in- and concern of the federal rnment in the civil rights of l minorities in the United es will be discussed by Fred G. om, acting chief of the Civil ts Section of the Department stice, at the Nov. 22 meeting e Washington chapter of the , Hal Hariuchi, chapter pres- announced.

e Saturday evening meeting e held on the fourth floor of YWCA at 17th and K streets, ., beginning at seven-thirty, ding to Horiuchi.

torney Folsom, a graduate of University of Colorada, has with the Justice department his graduation with the ex- on of three years spent in the in the judge advocate gen- department. A specialist in rights, he is considered to be of the outstanding authorities e world in his field.

short business meeting will ede the discussion on civil s. The nominations of the nom- g committee will be present- d additional nominations from loor will be considered at that Horiuchi said. Other items of ess include participation in eastern district council work- over the Thanksgiving day end and the solicitation of ad- ements for the Christmas edi- of the Pacific Citizen.

e usual USO social will fol- he meeting.

hers Club Votes Support ADC

NVER — The Denver Nisei ers club voted unanimous sup- of the Denver ADC drive at eting Tuesday evening, Nov. the home of Beatrice Mayeda. chi Kawai, chairman of the campaign, spoke to the group, ing the importance of the or- ation's program. She pointed o the Nisei mothers that the re of their children will de- a great deal upon the success e ADC national legislative am in Washington.

e group voted to make per- calls upon all members of Mothers club. May Matsumonji, Yanase and Clara Takahashi named to a committee to call embers.

JACL Representatives Attend Arlington Cemetery Ceremony

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Jack Hirose, chairman of the JACL Arlington National Cemetery Committee, and Dan Komai, a member of the committee, represented the JACL at the ceremony held at Arlington on Oct. 30 to honor the first bodies to be brought from the Pacific area for reburial.

The services for the 20 heroes were attended by President Truman, cabinet officials, and military commanders. The President and his aides stood hatless throughout the half-hour ceremony. Families of the dead, as well as relatives and friends, were seated near the double row of freshly-dug graves just below the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

There were no speeches during the simple rites; prayers were said by the Army chief of chaplains, and chaplains representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths. At the end, flags were removed from the caskets by the honor guards and presented to the families of the dead.

About 8,000 war dead in all are to be returned from various battle areas to be interred at Arlington. This includes approximately 60 Nisei. Bodies of Nisei are not expected to be sent home until the winter of 1948 according to present Army Department schedules.

When Nisei dead are reburied at Arlington, the JACL Arlington Cemetery Committee will place flowers at the graves and arrange to have pictures taken of the graves which will be sent to the soldiers' families. The committee will also make arrangements for families who desire to visit Arlington cemetery.

Ira Shimasaki, committee treasurer, disclosed that $90 in contributions have been so far received from JACL chapters and individuals. Previously unannounced domors are the Denver chapter, $10; the East Bay and New York chapters, Mike Masaoka, and Jack Hirose, $5 each. Contributions may be mailed to Jack Hirose, JACL Arlington National Cemetery Committee, 6626 Rhode Island Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland.

Missing Farm Worker Found Suicide on California Ranch

YUBA CITY, Calif. — A man identified as Terazo Hatanaka, 69, was found hanging by the neck to a fruit tree here on Nov. 2.

Deputy Coroner Bert Ullrey said Hatanaka had been ill and had disappeared the day before from a camp where he had been living with other ranch employees.

A search party was sent out and found his body.

Ullrey pronounced the death a suicide.

Yasui to Address College Group

DENVER — Min Yasui, former regional director of the JACL, will address members attending the Nisei Inter-Collegiate conference dance Saturday, Nov. 8, at Barnes auditorium on the subject of the ADC program.

Mari Katagiri is president of the NICC.

IDC Parley, National Board Meet Set for Idaho Falls

Issei Membership Recommendation to be Discussed by JACL

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — With delegates and boosters from eight chapters expected to attend, the Intermountain JACL District Council convention will be held on Nov. 28, 29 and 30 in Idaho Falls.

Convention headquarters will be established at the Rogers hotel which will also be the scene of most of the convention sessions.

Shigeki Ushio of Murray, Utah, present IDC chairman, will call the convention to order.

One of the highlights of convention activities will be the annual election of officers.

A national board meeting of the JACL will be held in conjunction with the IDC convention. Among the board members are Past Presidents Saburo Kido, James Y. Sakamoto of Seattle, Dr. T. T. Yatabe of Chicago and Lieut. Col. Walter Tsukamoto; President Hito Okada, Salt Lake City; Vice presidents George Inagaki, Venice, Calif., Dr. R. Mas Sakada, Chicago, and William Yamauchi, Pocatello, Idaho; Secretary Dr. Takashi Mayeda, Denver; Treasurer Kay Terashima, Salt Lake City; and Cosma Sakamoto, Loomis, Calif., chairman of the Northern California district council; Charles Shimomura, Portland, chairman of the Pacific Northwest district council; Shigeki Ushio, Murray, Utah, chairman of the Intermountain district council; Henry Tani, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the Midwest district council, and Tom Hayashi, New York City, chairman of the Eastern district council.

A recommendation passed at the special National JACL staff meeting in August to open JACL membership to Issei will be among the subjects considered at the board meeting.

A program of social activities also is being prepared for delegates and boosters by the Idaho Falls JACL, convention hosts. Sadao Morishita, chapter president, and Yukio Inouye announced this week that a chartered plane trip over Yellowstone national park will be one of the convention features.

Dinners, luncheons and a dance are on the agenda.

A bowling tournament will be held in conjunction with the convention.

Mike M. Masaoka, ADC director, and Elmer Smith of the University of Utah will be among the speakers.

Masaoka will report on the progress of the ADC's legislative program and will discuss the immediate objectives of the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Delegates to the IDC convention are expected from the Pocatello, Yellowstone, Snake River, Boise Valley, Ogden, Salt Lake, Mount Olympus and Idaho Falls chapters.

Farm Worker Killed

LODI, Calif.—Atsuta Kakuta, 57, farm employee, was killed on Oct. 28 when he was struck by an automobile at a Lodi intersection.

sei Repatriate Disappears om U.S. - Bound Steamship

N FRANCISCO — A 21-year Nisei returning to the United s after being stranded in n during the war disappeared ct. 27 from the American dent Line's General Gordon, s learned on Oct. 31 when the docked in San Francisco from hama.

e missing Nisei was identified tsuo T. Obata, a former resi- of Sacramento, who was en to Chicago with his brother, ge, 17.

ata was reported missing to authorities one day after the al Gordon left Honolulu. mates reported that he left ote but that a "depressing " was penciled on the back philosophy book which he had reading shortly before he dis- ared.

neral Gordon officials also re- d that an emergency appendi- operation was performed by doctors on another Nisei pas- r, Shigeo Takao, 15, who is ute to Upland, Calif., with his er, brother and sister.

ty-six persons of Japanese try, the great majority of were of minor age at the of the outbreak of war, ed on the General Gordon Japan where they had spent ar years.

e passengers and their destina- were given as follows:

CALIFORNIA

m Tanaka, 17, San Francisco; 20, and Mary Kitsuta, 18, Jose; Asaye Shinagawa, 24, te; Helen Atsuko, 20, and o y Takuwo Yamasaki, 18, onville; Yukio Yamashiro, 22, Nobuye Kawasaki, 19, Sacra- o.

kie Nakamoto, 26, San Juan Bautista; Takeshi Nakanishi, 18, and Roy Seisaku Nakamura, 11, Stockton; Junko, 17, Tsuneko, 21, Hideo, 19, Kenji, 22, and Ben Yoshikawa, 24, Newcastle; Fujiko, 17, and Akira Uota, 15, Fresno.

Shigeru Abe, 26, Hiroyuki Hashimoto, 22, Haruko Ishida, 21, Toshiko Kishimoto, 20, Keiko, 19, Kazuko, 14, and Masako Matsumoto, 20, Morio, 20, and Mitsuo Nomoto, 17, Yoshiko Nishi, 23, Tokushige Oganeku, 17, Jane Mitsuko Okamoto, 26, Kenji, 14, Fumiko, 17, and Misao Tani, 12, Kazuo, 17, and Akiko Yoshikawa, 20, Los Angeles.

Noboru Kamibayashi, 17, Venice; Mitsuko Sato, 19; Yukio Yamawaki, 22, Emiko, 18, Hideo, 19, and Toshiyuki Takeuchi, 16, Long Beach; Kazuo Yamamoto, 25, Van Nuys; Mrs. Tsuya Takao, 36, Hideko, 16, Shigeo, 15, Jiro Roy, 14, and Yoshiko Takao, 12, Upland; Ruth Aiko Saito, 20, Glendale.

WASHINGTON

Minoru Fujii, 22, Aiko Sato, 21, Seattle.

Mrs. Tetsuko Takeshima, 35, Hideo, 6, and Setsuko Takeshima, 4, Tacoma.

COLORADO

Kiyoko Abe, 28, Denver.

UTAH

Ritsuko Fujii, 25, Salt Lake City.

OREGON

Mitsuye I. Tanaka, 21.

NEVADA

Ryoko, 21, and Fred Tatsuo Hikida, 20, Reno.

ILLINOIS

Frances K. Fujita, 22, Yuri, 27, and Maki Kato, 22, Eiko Kawashima, 18, and Morio George Obata, 17, Chicago.

Ayako Kawamoto, 20, and Hatsuye Tanaka, 19, also were on board.

Bodies of Nisei Americans Killed in France Begin Long Journey Back to United States

PARIS, France—The bodies of Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd Combat Team who were killed fighting in southeastern France in 1944 will begin the long journey back to their homes this week when the United States military cemetery in Epinal, France, is closed.

Among the units represented among the dead at Epinal, the fifth American military cemetery closed in Europe, are the men of the 442nd Combat Team who were killed in France during the Battle of Bruyeres while the Japanese American unit was attached to the 36th (Texas) division.

Many of the dead at Epinal are Nisei from the United States and Hawaii who were killed during the rescue of the lost First battalion of the 141st Infantry regiment of the 36th division.

The site of the rescue of the lost battalion near Bruyeres is 15 miles from the cemetery. The rescue was accomplished on Oct. 30 after a five-day fight against entrenched enemy positions.

Fighting in wet, freezing weather, the Japanese Americans took a terrific battering from Nazi small arms fire to rescue the lost battalion, which was completely cut off and surrounded.

On the night of Oct. 30, 1944, Seventh army headquarters received the following message from the "lost battalion:"

"Patrol from the 442nd here. Tell them we love them."

The rescue of the "lost battalion" is now commemorated in a plaque presented by the Japanese American League. This plaque is now mounted on a granite memorial erected by the people of Bruyeres in a special plot set aside to honor the men of the 442nd Combat Team.

Masaoka Tells Fresno Group Of ADC Aims

Speaks Before 200 On Legislative Drive in Washington

FRESNO, Calif.—Speaking before an audience of 200 Issei and Nisei packed into the Buddhist hall here on Nov. 5 Mike Masaoka presented his first-hand personal report on Washington legislation, emphasizing JACL-ADC's part in effecting significant "firsts" in legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry.

Co-chairing the public meeting were Johnson Kebo, American Loyalty League, and Setsugo Sakamoto, representing the Kikawen Kisei Domei committee in Fresno.

Eiji Tanabe, ADC Pacific southwest director, was translator.

Included in the audience were many whose properties were being escheated and much interest was shown in Mike Masaoka's encouraging report of the Oyama Alien Land law trial.

Also participating was Joe Grant Masaoka, West Coast director.

Denver Men's Club Announces Support Of ADC Campaign

DENVER—James Imatani, president of the Denver Nisei Business and Professional Men's club, announced this week that his group will support the Denver ADC financial drive. Shig Imamura and Dr. George J. Kubo have been appointed chairmen of the financial committee.

Each member will be assessed $2 in the drive.

LDS Church Sends Relief Packages To Japanese

One hundred and sixteen families in Japan will receive Christmas packages of food from the welfare department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The families are friends and relatives of church members in Hawaii who were found to be in need. They were selected by Melvin Weenig, president of the Central Pacific mission of the church.

The cartons were packed last Saturday at the church's welfare headquarters, 751 West 7th South street by a group of volunteers, most of whom are church members of Japanese ancestry belonging to the LDS Fireside group.

Nisei Violinist To Give Recital

CHICAGO—Teruko Akagi, accomplished Nisei violinist whose musical career was interrupted by evacuation, will give a recital at Kimball hall in Chicago on Nov. 30 at 3:15 p. m.

Born in Seattle, Miss Akagi began her musical studies at ten, and was the winner of many school awards for her outstanding talent. While a soloist with the symphony orchestra at the University of Washington in her freshman year, she was evacuated to the Minidoka relocation center where she taught music at the center high school. Both the Student Relocation Council and the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music granted her scholarships, the latter conferring Miss Akagi a B. M. in 1945.

Living with her parents in Chicago, she is a member of the National Women's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, and teaches violin at Gray's Lake, Ill. Miss Akagi has appeared before many women's clubs in the North Shore area and other Chicago suburbs. She is now studying with George Perlman, one of Chicago's most prominent violin instructors, who is also a composer and associate editor of Carl Fisher, Inc.

Her recital program will include the difficult Bach Chaconne and works by Vieuxtemps, Wieniawski, Paganini and other short numbers. Tickets, at $1.20 and $1.80 are available at the JACL office, Chicago Resettlers Committee and 301 Kimball building.

Biased News Given Americans, Speaker Tells Chicago JACL

By WILLIAM SIMMS

CHICAGO—"What news that the American public gets is slanted and biased while some news important to the great mass of Americans is entirely suppressed," is the charge that Rod Holmgren made against the American communication system last week when he spoke to the Chicago chapter of JACL.

Taking as his subject "Freedom of the Press and Radio," Holmgren, regional vice president of the Radio Writers guild, ripped the Thomas Un-American Activities committee to shreds as he pointed to example on example of how the committee has trampled on the fundamental right of free speech.

"Following the line of questioning," he said, "it is rather obvious that one of the motives of the investigation is to discredit the motion picture industry unions. We saw Hitler rise to power in Germany after he had broken the back of the trade union movement."

Holmgren predicted that the radio industry and probably the press would be next in line for attack by the Thomas committee.

On the subject of radio, Holmgren, a liberal commentator himself, had this to say: "By some strange coincidence, most of the liberal commentators have been dropped from the networks—Orson Welles, Don Goddard, John W. Vandercook, Robert St. John and others. This is bad for the listening public because only one side of the news is being presented over the air."

Mari Sabusawa, program chairman, introduced Pearl Hart, candidate for judge on the Progressive slate, and John C. Lewe, incumbent candidate for judge on the Coalition slate. Both spoke briefly on behalf of their respective slates which were submitted to the voters of Chicago at the polls on Nov. 4th.

Both Rod Holmgren and Pearl Hart showed a keen interest in the JACL program and became members of the Chicago chapter.

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Pilgrimage to Bruyeres

You would call Louis Gillon "a grand old man."

Louis Gillon is 80 years of age and the mayor of Bruyeres, the French town which was liberated by men of the 442nd Combat Team.

Mayor Gillon was in his 70's when France went to war against the Nazis. When the Germans invaded France and entered the once-peaceful farming community, Mayor Gillon became a leader of the FFI, the French resistance movement which so effectively fought the enemy.

When Bruyeres and the surrounding countryside had been liberated, Mayor Gillon returned again to the ways of peace.

One afternoon two weeks ago white-haired Mayor Gillon was proud. Three years before the war had swept past Bruyeres and the people of the valley had begun the difficult task of reconstruction. Now, in a crisp, sunlit afternoon he stood with his townspeople, all two thousand of them, and joined in the dedication of a memorial to the Americans of Japanese ancestry who had played such an integral role in the Battle of Bruyeres.

Mayor Gillon and his townspeople had not forgotten the Nisei GIs of the 442nd Combat Team. When he was informed that the National JACL wanted to memorialize the action of the 442nd Combat Team in rescuing the "lost battalion" of the 36th Division, the people of Bruyeres set aside a plot in an area in the heart of the forest battleground and dedicated it to the Americans with Japanese faces who had fought and died there.

The little memorial in the forest near Bruyeres is not alone a tribute to Nisei GIs. It is a monument to democracy and to the belief that "loyalty to one's country is not modified by racial origin."

Mayor Gillon and the people of Bruyeres hope that the Nisei will not forget the little town in the Vosges foothills nor the little memorial in the forest.

Mayor Gillon told the JACL representatives at the dedication ceremony that he hoped that veterans of the 442nd Combat Team would come back to Bruyeres some day—perhaps in 1949, he said, on the fifth anniversary of the Battle of Bruyeres.

Housing Restrictions

The National JACL is expected to enter the restrictive covenants test cases which are expected to be heard before the United States Supreme Court in December.

A brief is now being prepared by legal counsel for the National JACL which will declare that racially restrictive covenants and similar housing restrictions contributed directly toward the creation of racial ghettos on the Pacific coast prior to the evacuation and that the existence of such restrictions is again a factor in the formation of new "Little Tokyos."

The Japanese American Citizens League will point out, however, that its interest in filing a brief is over and above a mere interest in a specific racial minority. The JACL brief will declare that what affects one minority affects all minorities and therefore affects the health and well-being of democracy in the United States.

The President's Committee on Civil Rights last week recommended a two-pronged onslaught upon the evils of restricted housing. The committee called for the enactment by the states of laws outlawing restrictive covenants and asked for a renewed court attack, with intervention by the Department of Justice, upon restrictive covenants.

The committee's report pointed out that, under previous rulings of the Supreme Court, it is legally impossible to segregate housing on a racial or religious basis by zoning ordinance.

"Accordingly, the restrictive covenant has become the most effective modern method of accomplishing such segregation," the report declared. "Restrictive covenants generally take the form of agreements written into deeds of sale by which property owners mutually bind themselves not to sell or lease to an 'undesirable.' These agreements have thus far been enforceable by court action. Through these covenants large areas of land are barred against use by various classes of American citizens. Some are directed against only one minority group, others against a list of minorities. These have included Armenians, Jews, Negroes, Mexicans, Syrians, Japanese, Chinese and Indian."

There is a growing body of public opinion which today holds that restrictive covenants, which severely limit the area of housing available to racial and religious minority groups, are contrary to public policy.

"There is eminent judicial and professional opinion in this country that our courts cannot constitutionally enforce racial restrictive covenants," the committee's report adds.

In two recent lower court decisions in California, the judges have refused to enforce such covenants against racial minorities.

The judicial opposition to such practices can be summed up in the dissenting opinion of Justice Edgerton of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia who said:

"Suits like these, and the ghetto system they enforce are among our conspicuous failures to live together in peace . . . The question in these cases is not whether law should punish racial discrimination, or even whether law should try to prevent racial discrimination, or even whether law should interfere with it in any way. The question is whether law should affirmatively support and enforce racial discrimination."

That is the question posed by the restrictive covenants cases which will be argued before the Supreme Court next month.

Friends Committee

Award of the Nobel peace prize for 1947 to the American Friends Service committee comes as heartwarming news to a section of the American public that has for many years known directly of the Friends' record of service and brotherhood—the Japanese Americans.

The Nobel award was given for the international aspects of the Quakers' work—for their active promotion of goodwill between nations, for their wartime services to victims of war, and their relief program in Europe and Asia since the end of hostilities.

But thousands of Japanese Americans will remember best that before, during and since the evacuation the American Friends Service committee has engaged in a continuous service of love for the Nisei and Issei. Very little publicity has been given this phase of the Quakers program, but the Friends have never been known to do their good works for the sake of publicity.

Individually and as a group, the Friends contributed much in time, in money and in effort to the evacuee group. Though the war is over, they have not ceased to give help when necessary. The latest work of the Quaker group to aid the Japanese Americans directly occurred when they assumed responsibility of the Winona housing project, thus assuring retention of homes for hundreds of returnees who faced eviction.

Recognition of the American Friends Service committee by the Nobel peace prize committee is fitting tribute to this group of Americans whose service to mankind has never been limited by the boundaries of race, of nation or nationality.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has stated quite plainly that AFL locals that discriminate on the basis of color are acting counter to the policies of the organization. His statement was made recently in a letter to Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC director in San Francisco.

It is strongly to be hoped that Mr. Green's remarks indicate a change on the part of the AFL, many of whose locals have in the past been guilty of race bias. If the AFL is willing to take the proper action and steps, it can make race equality an actuality, rather than mere policy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

A Trend Toward Liberalism

The only instance of partisan political activity on the part of Nisei in this week's municipal elections is reported from San Francisco where a group of Japanese Americans sponsored newspaper ads on behalf of Congressman Franck Havenner, a New Deal Democrat who lost the mayoralty contest to Judge Elmer Robinson, the candidate of the Hearst newspapers.

Wartime experiences undoubtedly account for a definite liberalization in the political outlook of Americans of Japanese ancestry. In the bleak months of evacuation and exclusion, when the mainland Nisei was a feller who needed a friend, practically the only support for the citizen rights of the Nisei came from liberals in the churches, business, politics and labor, as well as from the various social welfare agencies which are fundamentally liberal. On the other hand, most of the pressure and prejudice against the Nisei on the West Coast originated among political reactionaries. The legislative inquisitions in 1943 and 1944 which served to inflame public sentiment against the evacuees were carried out by reactionary politicians like Congressmen J. Parnell Thomas, John Costello, Martin Dies and Joe Starnes and by such California legislators as Jack Tenney, the late Herbert Slater, Lloyd Lowrey, George Hatfield and Quinn and Donnelly.

While residing in the war relocation centers as virtual wards of the government, the evacuees began to associate their well-being with that of the administrating agency, the War Relocation Authority, whose policies were under continual attack by reactionaries and members of the congressional economy bloc.

Although the evacuees were not in direct contact with the prejudice generated on the West Coast against them during the war, coast newspapers were avidly read in the relocation camps. The Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times, two leading spokesmen for Pacific coast reaction, became identified with the racist view while such papers as the liberal Republican San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco News and the Los Angeles Daily News were considered fair and objective in their approach to news concerning the evacuees. (It should be noted, however, that the Hearst papers and the Los Angeles Times revised their anti-Nisei attitudes after the return of the evacuees to the evacuated area. News of the exploits of Nisei GIs in Europe and the Pacific may be credited with having much to do with the general revision in press attitudes toward the group).

The trend toward political liberalism on the part of the Nisei reflects similar attitudes on the part of members of other racial minorities. The liberal program in politics calls for the extension of the privileges and benefits of democracy to all of the nation's people. The Nisei, like other minorities, are not satisfied with the status quo and all the discriminations in housing, employment and social relationships which the status quo implies.

The problem of the Nisei during the war was basically one of individual civil liberties and it is the political liberal, whatever his party affiliation, who places human rights above the privileges of property.

Although the trend toward liberalism is a definite one, there has been little shifting of party affiliations among the Nisei. The Republicans are still Republicans but they are looking for more liberal leadership than they would have accepted before the war. The only GOP leader for whom we have noted any enthusiasm on the part of Nisei Republicans is Harold Stassen. There is little enthusiasm for Thomas Dewey, probably because Gov. Dewey ducked the Nisei question while on a campaign tour of California in 1944.

As for Nisei Democrats, there has been no indication that any great number would support a third-party break away from the Truman administration. Nisei Democrats, as a group, are considerably more active than the Republicans, particularly in the urban centers.

Only a fractional number of the Nisei belong to the other political parties—the Socialists, Communists and the American Labor and Liberal parties of New York. One reason for this may be that the Nisei, so far, have shown themselves to be political conformists. Most of them have sought to work within the confines of the two major parties.

There is a lack of militancy on the part of the Nisei in politics which undoubtedly is conditioned by the knowledge that the group is numerically so small that organized action on a racial basis will affect few elections. This attitude can be contrasted to that of any other minority, the Negro, which hold a virtual balance of power in New York, Chicago and several other northern cities.

On the other hand there has been considerable political activity on the part of Japanese Americans in Hawaii, although it should be stressed that the issues there are not racial and that there has been no evidence of racial bloc voting for Nisei candidates. In fact, the conduct of Hawaii's Japanese Americans in the field of politics constitutes an endorsement of the territory's right to statehood. The political sympathies of Hawaii's AJAs follow occupational and economic lines.

Nisei interest in politics today is confined mainly to issues, particularly those which directly affect their welfare. The campaign for the passage of remedial legislation which is now under way under the leadership of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee is necessarily confined to a program of immediate objectives, such as the demnification of evacuation losses and the repeal of discriminatory racial restrictions in the naturalization and other laws. The incorporation of the ADC's objectives in the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which were announced last week can be regarded as an indication of the effectiveness of the work of the first full-time Nisei legislative representative in Washington, Mike M. Masaoka.

The ADC marks a landmark in organized Nisei activity in the political field. It is, of course, not partisan in character, stressing the program of passage of remedial bills and the repeal of discriminatory laws, and the organization drawing its support from Nisei and other Americans and Issei of all political views. The effectiveness of ADC activity can be noted from the 34 votes which were cast in the California assembly last summer against the Alien Land law appropriation. The vote marked the first instance since 1913 that such opposition was recorded in the Sacramento legislature against the Alien Land law. This was virtually the same legislature which had passed the anti-alien fishing law, designed to prevent the return of Issei fishermen to the commercial fishing industry, in the 1945 session.

What little opposition exists to the ADC among the Nisei is concerned with personalities and methods rather than with the organization's objectives. In fact, the wide range of support accorded the ADC represents the greatest degree of unity achieved within the Nisei group to date. As long as the ADC follows its present program, it will probably maintain that support.

Meanwhile, the Nisei trend toward liberalism in partisan politics will probably find greater expression in the 1948 presidential campaign. But because most Nisei agree on such issues as a fair employment practices law, opposition to restrictive covenants and other discriminatory housing practices, the repeal of racially restrictive laws, all of which loom far more important today than before the war, the cleavage between partisan Nisei political groups will not be as great.

Join Naval Reserve

MONTEREY, Calif.—Two Nisei, Nick Nishi and Kaz Oka, now members of the U. S. Naval Reserve unit which was organized recently in Monterey. Nishi, an employee of Harold Printers, is the only Nisei member of the American Legion in Monterey.

Nisei and Trade Unions:

Japanese Americans Take Active Roles in CIO, AFL

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

New York City.

A news item of great significance appeared in the Pacific Citizen of Oct. 18. It said:

"The only Nisei delegate at the AFL National Convention in San Francisco last week was George Tokunaga, president of the Central Labor Council (AFL) of Honolulu." The item continued, "There is one Nisei delegate to the CIO's National convention. He is Jack Kawano, territorial chairman of CIO-ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) and official delegate from the international union to the National convention."

The fact that two Nisei had been entrusted with such responsibility at epoch-making conventions of our nation's organized labor clearly indicates the growth and maturity of the Nisei on the American scene.

American history has instance after instance of organized labor's discrimination against national minorities, including our immigrant parents, particularly by the AFL. Nisei laborers on continental United States remember segregated unions and moreso, the exclusion of Nisei from certain unionized crafts and industries. Right after the war we had a case in Stockton, California, where white unionists of the ILWU's warehouse branch refused to work with Nisei. Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU, took firm steps in ousting these white racists to keep the Nisei on the job.

In the past, especially before the advent of the CIO, labor unions too frequently played into the hands of the bosses. The employers did everything to keep laborers divided, to intensify competition among his employees and between his employees and the unemployed, in order to extract as much as they can from them. Racial, religious and even cultural issues have been used to make laborers hate each other, to bring bloodshed even, always with the underlying motive to deepen competition.

Labor unions that discriminated against any minority undermined the very principle upon which trade unions are built. Organized labor first and foremost eliminates employer-fostered competition. Industry-wide wage scale, no distinction made on color, sex or creed, seniority rights, organizing of the unorganized—all these bring unity. Organizing of the Negroes and whites in the South prevents runaway shops to that area of cheap labor. It also prevents importation of cheap labor to the North. Also, organizing the unorganized eliminates a condition that pulls down the whole wage system of a region and the country as a whole.

It took a long time for laborers to learn this. American trade unions are still learning this lesson, and we along with them, for ever since evacuation more and more Nisei are going into the rank of laborers. In the near future we should hear new names of Nisei labor organizers from places like Chicago or Los Angeles where they are concentrated.

On the continent we have had too few Nisei labor leaders. Until newer ones come up from the ranks —militant, intelligent and incorruptible—we must keep on mentioning names like Karl Yoneda and Dyke Miyagawa, our pioneers of the past decade.

In Hawaii it is no accident that we have leaders like George Tokunaga and Jack Kawano. From the mid-thirties waves of union consciousness swept over the Islands, each time more powerful as the islanders, including the most numerous Japanese population engaged in labor struggles.

At the recent AFL National Convention Tokunaga's resolution was passed, committing the AFL to a new organizational drive in Hawaii. I wish I knew more about Tokunaga so that I could write about him at greater length. Unfortunately I don't. Although it might seem discriminatory I will write of Jack Kawano whom I know very well, reserving Tokunaga for a future column.

More than ten years ago I used to see Jack Kawano, a stockily-built, quiet sort of man in blue denim trousers, work shirt and white cap passing out leaflets by Pier 1 of Honolulu's waterfront to passing longshoremen. Later on I saw him, frequently alone, picketing docks where scrap iron for warring Japan, collected by local Japanese exporters, was piled high.

I was then a truck helper employed by one of the Big Five outfits that control the Islands, making daily trips down to the docks. I made about $18 a week, which was far better than pick-and-shoveling in mud and rain for construction companies. It was better than breaking rocks with a sledge hammer for WPA. It was better than tenant farming in the coffee planting district of Kona where we were forced off the land by the timeworn practice of mortgage manipulation.

Down the docks I heard the longshoremen earned $40 or more a week. I went to the docks to stevedore. Soon I was working every day, from seven in the morning to midnight, wiping my sweat with a hand towel that longshoremen carry. Occasionally we put in twenty-four hours on a stretch and even thirty-six hours. I thought the stevedore company was a wonderful concern because at last I was making some money. Naively I wrote pieces of this exciting and rewarding job for a newspaper which gladly published them.

The stevedore company gave us a bonus, introduced various incentives to drive us more and more intensively. Old men could not keep up. Accidents happened more frequently. We new longshoremen who were hired on temporary basis strove for permanent status. We felt sort of relieved when old men who had spent years and years on the docks left their jobs. We competed with old-timers in the ship's hold; gangs competed with gangs; we all competed with machines and new time-saving devices.

Jack Kawano passed out leaflets on the same street corner, leaflets that told us about this speed-up competition. Some stevedores dodged him because they might get fired. Some took the leaflets and hid them in pockets to read at home.

Elder stevedores said Jack was once a hell of a worker. But now he was on the streets, passing out leaflets and gradually organizing a nucleus for a union.

Jack and some others who had belonged to the most-exploited Kukuihaile "sugar loading" gang had asked the company to settle grievances. The company had refused and Jack and his colleagues had struck, but the strike was ineffective because the whole waterfront was unorganized.

Jack learned from this experienc. With limited background in trade union work and small formal education, he started out to organize the stevedores. Times were tough for him. He stevedored on the West Coast to learn from the ILWU. We learned from Jack. The Honolulu local and outside island locals of the ILWU were formed and we joined up. But still the vast rank and file were not in the unions.

Years of persistent struggle finally brought union recognition from the Big Five, a tough combine to crack. The ILWU kept organizing. It branched out and organized the sugar and pineapple plantations, and canneries. Today its roster numbers between 30-40,000, with a majority of Issei and Nisei.

It is fortunate Harry Bridges' ILWU supported and helped direct the organizational drive in Hawaii. The kind of organizational drive determines the character of the unions. The unions in Hawaii are militant.

Recently after interviewing Kawano at Boston, a labor columnist wrote that the Hawaiian Nisei knew more about labor from the ground up than a lot of top labor leaders in our country.

Kawano is the greatest labor leader we Nisei have produced. He has come up from the ranks; he is a rank and file leader. He has no spit and polish and smoothness of a Chambers-of-Commerce type, and so he is effective. He is a new kind of Nisei leader, the kind of leader we need more among our people.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Wyoming Jade for Chinatown

Denver, Colo.

Much of that exquisite jade jewelry you can buy in San Francisco's Chinatown, we discovered recently, is manufactured in the Wyoming town of Lander from rock jade picked up off neighboring sageflats.

An amateur geologist stumbled on jade in Wyoming several years before the war and found it to be superior to most types of the Chinese variety which, incidentally, is mainly from Burma. Chinese jade experts turned up in Lander soon afterward, bought considerable of the rock, and shipped it to carvers in Shanghai.

A small Lander shop operated by a father and son supplied San Francisco and Honolulu curio merchants with jade jewelry during the war when the Chinese supply was cut off. The demand today is still greater than the shop can meet.

* * *

Dirty Work in Peru

The party presently in power in Peru, we are informed, is pushing a measure which would permit the government to seize property belonging to aliens who were absent from the country during the war.

Some scores of Japanese Peruvians, it will be recalled, spent some of the war years in a detention camp at Crystal City, Texas, as guests of Uncle Sam and at the insistence of Peru.

The reported Peruvian move is nothing but a shameless land grab on the California pattern, and the United States has been put in the position of accomplice — something that happened under the guise of hemispheric security.

It's a stinking deal that our state department would do well to protest from behind the scenes, especially since a number of Japanese Peruvians still are reported in American hands.

* * *

Kangaroo Court Reminiscent

That farce staged in Washington by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, ostensibly to investigate Communist activities in the motion picture industry, has a disgustingly familiar ring.

The words are different, but the music is from the same timeworn scores used by John Costello of the Dies subcommittee in the summer silly season of 1943. The "Japs" and WRA were the targets then.

Apparently the witch-hunters have learned no new tactics for they will rely on the decrepit technique of hollering murder without ever letting the jury peek at the corpse. Of course, it's against the rules of trial by innuendo to give the victim a chance to defend himself. That's dangerous because he might say something which the public shouldn't know.

Thomas is manufacturing untold columns of publicity for himself by whipping up anti-Communist hysteria, just as Costello did in trying to ride the wave of anti-Jap hysteria. New Jersey voters would do well to give their representatives the same treatment that Californians gave Costello and Texans gave Martin Dies.

If there is a Communist menace to the American way of life, as so many authorities aver, the way to smoke it out certainly is not by making a kieig-lighted circus of an inquisition. Not that we sympathize with Commies—real or synthetic—we just don't care for witch-hunting. That's where we came in.

* * *

Nisei Insurance Agents

Among matters that intrigue us is the number of Nisei insurance salesmen who, apparently, are able to make a living. Every tenth Nisei with a flare for persuasive talk, a well-pressed suit and a brief case of charts and brochures seems to be in the insurance business.

Are Nisei men investing sufficient of their incomes to keep all these agents in rice and fish? If they are, good enough; they're salting away their cash and playing it smart. (Once, when we were in the market for a policy, we spent a week reading up on life insurance and discovered presently that we knew more about the subject than a lot of characters selling it for a living.)

Nisei insurance agents, so far as we can see, are numerous as Nisei doctors and dentists. The medicos are avoiding overcrowding by extending their practice among other racial groups. That's something most Nisei insurance writers have not been able to do.

If Nisei really are buying enough insurance to keep all their agents in business, it's an economic and sociological phenomena that ought to be studied by some candidate for a Ph. D.

Vagaries

Ex-Senator . . .

Sanji Abe, former Territorial senator in Hawii, recently sold out his motion picture interests in Hawaii because of ill health. Abe has been in private business in recent years. He was the only member of Japanese ancestry in the Territorial Senate at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Abe was arrested and interned. He later was released and retired to private life . . . Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney for Honolulu, is now a member of the Hawaii Senate.

* * *

Back Home . . .

Bill Mauldin's new book, "Back Home," the Book-of-the-Month club choice for November, contains a blast against anti-Nisei prejudice . . . There are 1,730 evacuees of Japanese ancestry at Seabrook Farms in New Jersey. Peak population was in August when there were 2,250 . . . A national network is interested in a program on the problems of Japanese Americans . . . Jack Foisie recommends William Shinji Tsuchida's book, "Wear It Proudly," in his review last Sunday in the San Francisco Chronicle. Foisie was on the staff of the Stars and Stripes in the Mediterranean and has done stories on the 442nd Combat Team.

* * *

Packages . . .

The Progressive News in San Francisco reported this week that some Nisei GIs and civilian War Department employees with the occupation forces in Japan wese meeting "unpleasant consequences" because some people in the United States have sent, unwittingly, relief packages to Japanese nationals using their APO privileges. Although these relief parcels may have been sent with the intention of helping needy persons in Japan, the Army regulations strictly prohibit occupation personnel (both military and civilians) from either selling or giving away American-made goods of any kind to Japanese nationals in Japan. Those violating the restrictions have been punished.

Book Review:

Bartley Crum Goes Behind Scenes in Palestine Issue

BEHIND THE SILKEN CURTAIN, a personal account of Anglo-American diplomacy in Palestine and the Middle East, by Bartley C. Crum. Simon and Schuster.

By TOSHI MIYAZAKI

"Behind the Silken Curtain" by Bartley C. Crum deals with the explosive Arab-Jewish controversy over Palestine. Although this book appeared in April, it remains very much up to date because the whole problem has reached a new peak of intensity in recent weeks in the United Nations deliberation. For everyone who feels responsible for a sound opinion on the subject of anti-Semitism in Europe, Palestine and even in the United States, this book is a highly informative and helpful one.

Late in 1945 President Truman was asked to name six of the twelve men on the Anglo-Ameriran committee of inquiry regarding the problem of European Jewry and Palestine. To insure impartiality, men were chosen who were not specialists but representative of the man in the street. Crum, a prominent San Francisco lawyer well known for his independence of thought, represented the progressive and younger element of the American public.

His book is a personal account of what he found when he went behind the silken curtain of secret diplomacy which hid the drama of political, religious and economic strife occurring almost continuously since World War I in Europe and particularly in Palestine.

Writing with a captivating dare and directness, the author charges the State department with certain secret activities in regard to the Palestine issue. According to Crum, everytime the government made pronouncements favorable to the Jews in Palestine, our State department dispatched secret assurances to the Arabs that these puilic declarations did not mean a thing.

Some of Crum's expose was significant enough that the British in Palestine censored two chapters from his book in the Holy Land.

Crum tells his story so well that the trials and adventures of the committeemen are brought to life in descriptive passages fresh with verve and humor. One example of this is the account in which Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone emerges from his impressively sedate chamber shouting, "Where the hell are you, Texas Joe?" referring to Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., an old friend but one some steps down in judicial rank, and obviously astonishing the British members of the committee who were calling on him.

Perhaps the chief interest of this book is to find out the conclusions of the author after his experience.

As a result of his four month's stint on the committee which involved being the subject of bombardment by Arab and Zionist propaganda, of being eyewitness observer of Jewish suffering in Europe, and of being confronted by great-power rivalries in the Middle East, he emerged with a belief that the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states is the most nearly just of the possible solutions for Palestine. He makes an eloquent pro-Zionist plea for Jewish immigration into Palestine on humanitarian grounds and on the basis of the promises given in the Balfour Declaration in 1917.

It is ironical that Australia sends a delegation to the United States trying to persuade Americans to settle in Australia without apparently a thought about the homeless displaced persons in Europe.

From the standpoint of the broad problem of human relations involved, this book was interesting enough, but its added significance especially for this reviewer was that it dealt with a minority question. Here revealed in the book were predicaments of Jews who had tried assimilation, were not wholly successful, and as in Germany where they had assimilated to the greatest degree, there they suffered the worst prosecution. Some realists and cynics may feel contemptible toward Crum's note of challenge, and of courage, but it is a measure of the degree of civilization in this nation that there is such a man as Crum who speaks out on the relation of Jews with their fellow Gentiles at the risk of being branded a "man of good will" in the derogatory sense.

Since about 1940 to date Crum has been very much in the news. He is a liberal Republican who served as western campaign manager for Wilkie in 1940 and sup-

(Continued on page 6)

"Dogpatch Daze" To be Celebrated By Chicago JACL

CHICAGO — "Dogpatch Daze," in commemoration of Sadie Hawkins day, will be the theme for the Chicago JACL's November meeting on Saturday, the 15th, at the Loop YWCA, 59 E. Monroe at 8:00 p.m.

Mary Suzuki, who will lead folk-dancing and games, will be ably assisted by Roy Iwata, who will call the square dances. They request that everyone come in jeans, cords and gingham. "Preserved turnips" and "kickapoo joy-juice" will be served.

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Denver YBA Aids ADC Fund Drive

DENVER — The Denver Young Buddhists association has sent letters and information bulletins soliciting support for the ADC financial drive to all of its members, according to George Yamaguchi, president.

Fifty letters were sent out on Oct. 28 under the signature of the president asking that the Anti-Discrimination committee's program be supported. Those assisting in the writing of letters were Mary Aigaki, Kiyoko Nitanda, Florence Yamada, Frank Tamura, Frank Yamibayashi, Mrs. N. Tsunoda, Mikiye Hamada, Machiko Takigiku and Mr. Yamaguchi.

Book Review Palestine Question

(Continued from page 5)

ported Roosevelt in 1944. Recently he has been defending the accused Hollywood personalities at the Un-American Committee hearing in Washington.

It was interesting to note that he has not entirely escaped being labeled for his views and activities. Frederick Woltman of the New York World Telegram, a Scripps-Howard paper, in its Sept. 3, 1946 issue, has a two column article associating Crum with Communism. On the other hand Orville Prescott in the April 11, 1947 issue of the New York Times says that Crum is not a convert to a partisan view point on Palestine and that his very objectivity will probably win him as much abuse as admiration.

"Behind the Silken Curtain" has been selected by the Non Fiction Club and by the Book Find Club. Richard Crossman, the youngest member of the British section of the Committee, came out with a book called "Palestine Mission" about the same time that Crum published his. Although Crossman is also considered to be on the political left, there is a noticeable difference of viewpoint between him and Crum. The Britisher's book is more scholarly and is much more aware of the political problems in the Middle East where Arabs and Russian come into play. Either one of these books is recommended reading to get the pro-Zionist opinion. If one's curiosity is further challenged about the problem, George Antonius has written a book called "Arab Awakening," J. B. Lippincott Co., 1939 which will give you the Arab side of the story.

Armistice Day, 1947

The bugles call—the echoes long have died.
The tramping feet—no longer fill the air.
The cannons roar—the distance stills the sound.
The laughing voices—gone but yet somewhere.

Brave hearts passed on that we might live—
Young minds share not the world.
Their goals as each unflinching, died—
The flag of peace unfurled.

On battlefields of far-flung lands,
They sowed that we might reap
The prayerful harvest long untouched,
The fruits of their long sleep.

And as we live this solemn day,
Pause and bow our heads again,
And from our hearts send out a prayer—
They shall not have died in Vain!

HARRY MITANI

Shozo Hiraizumi Hits 267 Game in Doubles League

The season's high game of 267 by Shozo Hiraizumi and a 656 (214, 212, 230) high series by Maki Kaizumi featured play in the traveling men's doubles league on Nov. 6 at the Ritz alleys in Salt Lake City.

Hiraizumi rapped out a 616 series while his partner Tad Sako came home with a 541 to defeat George Obayashi and George Sakashita, 4 to 0.

In the team traveling league, Main Appliance was upset by O K Cafe, 3 to 1, while Dawn Noodle was whitewashed by Doi's Cleaners. Pagoda blanked Gil's Service. O K's 943 was high game of the night, while Sam Matsukawa of Pagoda had high series of 577.

Okada Insurance regained the league lead away from Hibbard Drug in the Monday night 14-team JACL league by hitting a 2719 (948, 933 and 893) scratch series to blank Terashima studio.

Hibbard Drug caught a tartar in the tough Modern Garage team, splitting 2 to 2, with team scores of 2679 to 2539. Hibbard had high team game with a 982 scratch while George Kishida, the team's anchor, came up with the high individual series of 585.

Letter-Box
FROM OUR READERS

Nisei and West Point

The Editor,
Pacific Citizen
Salt Lake City

Dear sir:

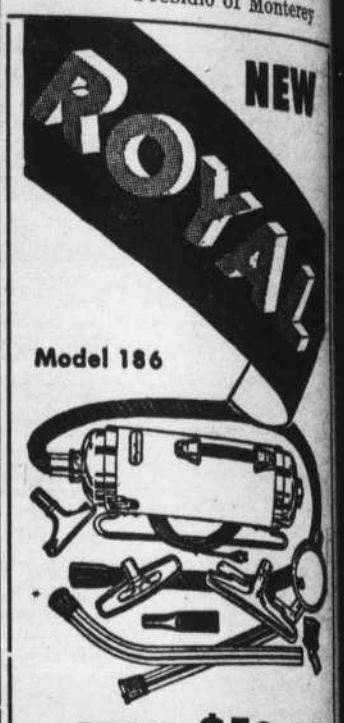
I have just finished reading your item in the Pacific Citizen of 25 October, entitled "A Nisei Goes to West Point." Anyone reading that article is forced to the unpleasant conclusion that the army objects to having officers of Nisei origin. This is not in line with the facts and it is my opinion that such inaccurate statements do infinite harm to the cause of genuine equality for Nisei citizens.

At present I have the honor of being the commander of the largest single group of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States army. This year at the appropriate time I made a very real effort to obtain candidates for appointment to the United States Military academy from among the enlisted personnel at this school. Only one man was interested and he could not pass the mental tests since he had not completed high school. If I am here next year I shall make the same effort and, if I am not here, I am sure my successor will do the same.

During the past year I have nominated a considerable number of Nisei soldiers for direct appointment as officers in the army and many of them are now wearing lieutenants' bars in the service of their country. I hope to nominate more in the future. With the rare exception of an individual here and there such as is to be found in every large body, I am convinced that the United States army offers a genuine welcome to any Nisei lad on a basis of equality with any other young American. If equal opportunity is a gauge of democracy there is certainly democracy in the United States army.

As one who has actively participated for many years in the struggle for equal opportunity for American boys and girls of Japanese ancestry I am distressed to find your paper carrying such an article whose inferences are so inaccurate.

ELLIOTT R. THORPE
Colonel, Infantry
Presidio of Monterey



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ev. Morikawa Hails 00th Anniversary of ewish Congregation

CHICAGO — The Rev. Jitsuo orikawa, pastor of the First Bapst church and the first Japanese merican minister called to lead congregation composed principal- of Caucasians, was one of 1,500 vic and religious leaders who exressed their god wishes to Kehiath Anshe Mayriv, the first Jewish ngregation in the Chitago area, Nov. 2.

The Rev. Morikawa spoke at the nner at the Stevens hotel which arked the 100th anniversary of e Jewish temple in Chicago.

The Rev. Morikawa recalled that s 114-year old church and KAM ve always had friendly relations. ow on opposite sides of 50th reet in Hyde Park, their pastor d rabbi frequently exchange pults, he said.

Wedding

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The marriage Miss Frances Kimura, daughter Mr. and Mrs. T. Kimura of erkeley, to Dr. N. O. Rambo on ug 15 in Terre Haute, Ind., was eported here recently.

Alameda JACL Names Cabinet

ALAMEDA, Calif. — The Alameda JACL cabinet for the year 1948 has been completed with the appointment of committee chairmen, it was announced by John S. Towata, president, following a meeting of the recently elected officers Friday at the local Japanese Methodist church.

Named to head the seven standing committees were Roland Kadonaga, constitution; Ruzzy Maeyama, finance and budget; Haruo Imura, legislative; Stanley Tsuchiya, membership; Shiro Nakaso, program; Taizo Imura, athletics; and Harry Ushijima, social.

Appointment of Haruo Imura as publicity director was also announced. He succeeds Rayko Shiota, who resigned.

As the final step in the reorganization of the Alameda chapter, an intensive membership drive will be launched this month, according to Tsuchiya. There are approximately 100 Nisei eligible to join the local organization.

Tsuchiya announced that each prospective member will receive a letter followed by a visit from members of the membership committee.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Nawata a girl on Oct. 24 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Kawachi a girl on Oct. 13 in Richmond, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Iwamoto, 531 South First West, a girl, Judith Lynn, on Nov. 4 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuichi Sasaki a girl on Oct. 16 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoji Uno, Acampo, Calif., a girl on Oct. 28 in Lodi.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moriyuki Egusa, Stockton, Calif., a boy on Oct. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Minami, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Oct. 10 in Reedley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Hayashi, Fowler, Calif., a boy on Oct. 19 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukashi Nakayama a boy in Brighton, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Domoto a boy on Oct. 9 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazumi Kawate a boy on Oct. 16 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kawasaki a girl on Oct. 30 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yozo Tsujimura a girl on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadayoshi Morioka a boy on Oct. 25 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kobata, Gardena, Calif., a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Oishi a boy on Oct. 28 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heishiro Otani, Torrance, Calif., a girl on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kikuo Yoshizaki a boy on Oct. 29 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Nomura a girl on Oct. 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. anl Mrs. Mits Sakaniwa a girl, Eiko Kristine, on Oct. 5 in Monterey, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Hayashida, Port Blakeley, Wash., a girl on Nov. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Akashi a girl on Oct. 31 in West Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Tsukamaki a girl on Oct. 27 in Auburn, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yoshitake a girl on Oct. 28 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Sano, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Uyemura, 2098 Clarkson st., Denver, a boy.

DEATHS

Dansuke Hanamoto, 68, on Oct. 29 in Morgan Hill, Calif.

Kyuemon Shioyazono, 69, on Oct. 20 in San Jose, Calif.

Juzo Ando, 72, on Oct. 24 in Walnut Grove, Calif.

Kaichi Takemoto, 62, of Gardena, Calif., on Nov. 2.

Terazo Hatanaka, 69, on Nov. 2 in Yuba City, Calf.

Seisaku Harry Koike, 59, on Oct. 26 in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Haru Fujisada, 35, oi Nov. 3 in Ogden, Utah.

Bunkichi Kumamaru, 57, on Nov. 3 in Stockton, Calif.

Tsurujiro Yamada, 69, on Oct. 31 in Los Angeles.

Tanezo Niiyama on Nov. 1 in Los Angeles.

Keizo Takeda, 59, of Hanford, Calif., on Nov. 4 in Stockton.

MARRIAGES

Michiko Tsuchiya to Kiho Tamaki on Oct. 25 in El Monte, Calif.

Miyeko Hiraishi to Osam Iwataki on Nov. 1 in Los Angeles.

Grace Chiyoko Miyata to Henry Kazuo Omi on Oct. 19 in San Francisco.

Mary Oguchi to Kazuo Miyashita on Oct. 12 in Chicago.

Yasuko Hori to Arthur Kariya on Oct. 26 in Chicago.

Jane Nishino to Tad Yemoto on Oct. 26 in Chicago.

Fumiko Hayashi to Shigeru Nishimura on Oct. 26 in Chicago.

Fumie Obata of Visalia to Takao Yoshimoto on Nov. 1 in Parlier, Calif.

Teru Shimada to Seiichi Yamamoto of Yolo on Nov. 8 in Sacramento.

Mari Kawanami to Carl Somekawa on Oct. 25 in Minneapolis.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Lillian Miyoko Asoo, 23, and Robert Ichigi Kawshigawa, 28, in Sacramento.

Michiko Nakawatase, 26, and George Masao Osawa, 27, in Seattle.

Tamaya R. Hiraga, 23, and Pete M. Herota, 26, on Nov. 1 in Reno, Nev.

Gladys Uyemura, 23, and Shigeki Kuwahara, 26, of Berkeley, in Auburn, Calif.

Young Bussei Meet In Fresno for Annual Conference

FRESNO, Calif. — Victor McLaglen, famed film star, will be among the speakers and guests at the CCYBA fall conference to be held in Fresno, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The Hollywood star will be the main speaker at the afternoon session, but has indiiated he will be present all day at the conference.

The Rev. K. Kumata of the Los Angeles Hongwanji temple, one of the few Nisei Buddhist ministers in America, will be speaker at the opening service.

J. Fred McGrew, assistant professor of speech at Fresno State college, will also address the afternoon session.

An elaborate banquet is being planned by the Del Rey committee, headed by Yoshito Fujimoto. Ben Nakamura, new president of the CCYBA, will be toastmaster.

Ted Graham and his collegians, an 18-piece dance band, will play from 9 p.m. to midnight for the conference dance.

The conference will begin at 9:30 a.m. with registration, with the first service scheduled to start at 10.

Committee members for the conference are Michiko Kataoka, ovening service; Tom Okano, picture; Tomiko Okuda, luncheon; Mas Yamamoto, lecture; Mike Iwatsubo, CYBL; Kikuo Ogawa, Sunday school; Manabu Fukuda, general meeting; May Horiye, closing service; Yoshito Fujimoto, banquet; Henry Okamoto, program; Kazuo Tachino, dance; pre-registration, Kiyoshi Hirano and Betty Seto. General chairmen are Fred Nishida and Willy Suda.

Canadian Government To Begin Inquiry On Evacuee Losses

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Canadian government inquiry into the business and property losses of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the west coast of British Columbia in 1942 will open in Vancouver during the first week of December.

The investigation, authorized by Parliament, will be headed by Justice H. I. Bird of the British Columbia Court of Appeals.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL: Will William Koji Otani or anyone knowing of his whereabouts contact William Muraoka, 330 East 57th Street, New York City, immediately.

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National Conference Called On Race Relations Problems

CHICAGO — A national conference on local race relations and minority group problems will bring together representatives of local, state and national organizations for three days on the University of Chicago campus at International House, November 14, 15 and 16. The conference will discuss current problems, analyze trends and techniques and pool ideas for bringing available resources to bear on intergroup problems.

At an opening dinner on Friday evening, the principal address, "Democratic Human Relations at the Grass Roots," will serve to set the theme of the conference. Three sessions on Saturday, November 15, will discuss: "Functions of Local Official and Civic Agencies," "Available Resources" and "Local Problems and Priorities." One session on Sunday, November 16, will concern itself with the "Present Situation and Prospects in Community Relations."

Participating in the conference will be some of the nation's recognized authorities and experts in the fields of race relations and social science including:

Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Frank Horne, special assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Dr. Samuel Flowerman, director, scientific research, American Jewish Congress, and John B. Sullivan, director of public relations, training and research, New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Others include Frank Trager, national program director, Anti-Defamation League; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP; Isadore Lubin, president, Confidential Report; Homer Jack, executive secretary, Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and Marshall Bragdon, executive secretary, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee of Cincinnati.

Preceding the conference at the University of Chicago, representatives from local and state official agencies will meet at the Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, under the auspices of the Council of Executives of Community Relations Boards.

Murray Chapter Observes Hallowe'en

MURRAY, Utah — The Mt. Olympus (Murray) chapter of the JACL observed Hallowe'en eve with all the trimmings at a social held at the gaily-decorated home of Kaz Kuwahara in Bonnie View.

A scavenger hunt featured the games for the evening, which were led by George Fujii and his committee, composed of Mary Harada, Mas Namba, Jim Ushio, and Mary and Min Matsumori.

Food was served by Florence Seo, assisted by Mrs. Momoko Ushio, Nobuo Mori, George and Amie Tamura, Helen Shimizu and Dave Hoki. General chairmen for the evening were Ken Hoshida, Fusaye Matsumiya and Michi Iwata. The decoating committee was composed of Alice and Kaz Kuwahada, Edythe Hirase, Kay Harada, Shig Hoki, Harry Mitsunaga, Masaye Tadehara and Sauce Matsumori.

Mike Masaoka Will Speak at Portland Dinner

Announce Change In ADC Official's Visit to Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, will visit Portland on Nov. 13 instead of Nov. 20 as previously announced, the Portland JACL announced this week.

The JACL chapter was informed that the change in Mr. Masaoka's itinerary was necessitated by the fact that the ADC official plans to be in Washington when Congress reconvenes on Nov. 17.

Masaoka will speak at a luncheon on Nov. 13 at the Multnomah hotel which will be sponsored by the JACL and to which civic leaders will be invited.

Plans also are under way for a dinner at the Oriental on the night of Nov. 13 at which Masaoka is expected to speak to Nisei and Issei on the work of the ADC.

Paul Oyamada will serve as toastmaster for the dinners. Tickets are available at the Portland JACL office, 304 Kraemer building.

Armitage Fellowship Chooses Cabinet

CHICAGO—The following have been elected to the cabinet of the youth fellowship group of the Armitage avenue Young Peoples church at 834 W. Armitage avenue:

William Ogasawara, president; Grace Asai, vice president; Dorothy Sakaeda, secretary; Dave Monma, treasurer, and Miriam Kajita, publicity chairman.

Henry Aoyama is the retiring president.

Fresno Fellowship To Hear Attorney

FRESNO, Calif.—James Janjigian, attorney and member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, will be the speaker for the Nov. 9 meeting of the Fresno Joint Young Peoples fellowship at the Memorial chapel at 7 p. m.

The young peoples group of the Pilgrim church will be the guests of the fellowship. Min Okubo will be chairman for the evening.

Refreshments will be served under the direction of Phoebe Ichinaga.

Hiro Kusakai was chairman of the Nov. 2 fellowship meeting, at which Rabbi David Greenberg was guest speaker. The Reedley fellowship attended.

Engagement

SANGER, Calif. — The engagement of Miss Kikuye Kakiuchi of Sanger to Mr. Jack Fujii of Fresno was made known Oct. 19 at an elaborate party at the home of the bride to be.

Lieut. Koyama Recruits Nisei For Army Language School

Announcement of the arrival in Salt Lake City of 2nd Lt. Spady A. Koyama to obtain Japanese language students for the army language school, Presido of Monterey, Calif., was made this week by Capt. Rupert C. Henderson of the Salt Lake City army and air force recruiting station.

Lt. Koyama is at present the only representative of the school serving with the recruitment program in the United States. Choice of the intermountain area was made because of the relatively large Japanese American population including many veterans, some of whom served with Lt. Koyama in Australia and New Guinea during the war.

The Japanese language course still holds first priority at the army language school, although other languages have been added, it was reported. The purpose of the school is to supply qualified linguists for the far east command, especially in Japan, through the acceptance of former officers and enlisted men with service as translators or interpreters and through the enlistment of persons without prior army service who have a basic knowledge of the Japanese language.

Former translators or interpreters who are graduates will not be required to take the course over again but will be assigned to the Far East command upon arrival at the school.

Qualified former army personnel who are graduates of the language school will be enlisted as technicians fourth grade or the grade they held at the time of discharge, whichever is higher. Former officers now in the organized reserve corps may be recalled to active duty in the rank in which they served before separation. New enlistees upon enrollment will be promoted to private first class.

Successful graduates will receive the rating of technician fourth grade with the top ten per cent of the class receiving promotions to technicians third grade. Selected graduates will be given the opportunity to obtain commissions in the army.

The school gives a nine-month course covering the Japanese language and the history, geography, customs and social and civil affairs of Japan.

Lt. Koyama volunteered for the army in January, 1942, one month after Pearl Harbor. He graduated from the Camp Savage language course in the school's second graduating class. He served in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines and was wounded in the Battle of Leyte.

He was discharged from army service in October, 1945, and reenlisted in the spring of this year.

Persons desiring to contact Lt. Koyama may see him at the army and air force recruiting station at 268 South State street in Salt Lake City. He will be assigned to Salt Lake City for several months.

Issei, Hit by Auto, Dies of Injuries

LOS ANGELES—Kaichi Taimoto, 61, of 17016 Denker St., Gardena, died at Harbor General hospital on Nov. 2 of injuries received ten days before when he was struck down by an automobile at Normandie Ave. and 174th St.

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