PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Senate Plans Hearings on Evacuee Bill

Senator Cooper Sets Date for Committee To Consider Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate hearings on the House-approved evacuation claims bill, H. R. 3999, are scheduled to begin some time during the first week of March. The date was tentatively set last week by Senator John S. Cooper, chairman of the special subcommittee on the claims measure, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported on Feb. 10.

H. R. 3999, passed unanimously by the Lower House last summer, has been the object of study by the Senate Judiciary subcommittee under Senator Cooper since last November. Its decision to begin formal consideration of the bill marks an important phase of the JACL ADC's two-year-old campaign to obtain from Congress a token measure of indemnification for the millions of dollars worth of property and business losses suffered by the 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry because of the evacuation.

The JACL ADC has been looking forward to an early hearing on the measure with a view to securing full Senate action on it before Congress adjourns. A number of persons of influence in the government, familiar with every phase of the forced evacuation in 1942, are expected to testify.

The Washington JACL ADC office also learns that a Senate subcommittee will initiate hearings next week on other war claims measures, notably on House-approved bill, H. R. 4044, and on Senate bills 172 and 1261, which provide for the relief of civilian war victims who suffered at Japanese hands during the war.

Denver Raises $1700 In ADC Fund Drive

DENVER—A total of $1753.91 was raised by the Denver ADC committee during its recent drive, according to Michiko Kawai, chairman. The amount is being forwarded to Washington to help in the national ADC program.

Collection boxes netted $158. Organizations contributed $883.93, derived from the following groups: Biz Pro club, $504.63; Cornelians, $163; Nisei Mothers' club, $66; Buddhist YBL, $29; and NICC, $20.30.

The JACL chapter donated $122.66, while later donations swelled the total by $40. Campaign expenses were listed at $82.78.

Members of the ADC committee included Bessie Matsuda, Dotty Madokoro, Bea Mayeda, True Yasui, Machiko Takigiku, Roy Takeno, members of the 1947 Denver JACL cabinet and many others.

WORK OF NISEI TROOPS IN WAR TOLD AVC GROUP

The little-known story of the work of Nisei intelligence troops in the Pacific theater was retold recently by Lt. S. Koyama at a meeting of the Salt Lake chapter American Veterans' committee.

Lt. Koyama revealed that, throughout the war, approximately 6,000 Nisei soldiers, in all ranks, served in the Pacific, and made an enviable record for themselves.

A charter member of the AVC in Spokane, Wash., Lt. Koyama described the rather hectic early life of the Spokane chapter which was founded after the Veterans of Foreign Wars had refused to admit Nisei to membership in its ranks.

Lauding the spirit and efforts of AVC, Lt. Koyama said it was one of the very few organizations which "maintain a belief in, and practice, of true democracy."

Lt. Koyama added:

"In AVC I see one of the great hopes for Americans of all racial and religious backgrounds to unite for service in a strong, active, liberal veterans' organization."

Nisei Girl Gets Teaching Post in Los Angeles School

LOS ANGELES—First Nisei to teach in junior high school in the Los Angeles city system is Barbara Takahashi, 23, according to the Rafu Shimpo.

Since last week she has been teaching at Kern junior high school on East Fourth street.

She teaches art and social science.

Miss Takahashi, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Takahashi of 1152 S. Kenmore avenue, was born in Los Angeles and attended Roosevelt high school until the time of the evacuation.

She was scheduled to graduate in June of 1942, and Principal Daughtery of Roosevelt high obtained a 4-year scholarship to Grinnell college in Iowa for her.

After completing her studies at Grinnell, Miss Takahashi went to New York City and entered Columbia university, where she received her master's degree.

She then taught at the Benjamin Franklin high school in New York City. Last summer she resigned her post to return to Los Angeles to be with her parents.

Interior Department Initiates Move to Correct Restriction Against Japanese Alien Group

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Interior has taken the first official step aimed at correcting the limited passports situation, it was reported this week. A request for administrative action was initiated by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee several weeks ago.

Interior Undersecretary Oscar L. Chapman, the Washington JACL ADC office revealed, last week approached Labor Secretary Schwellenbach for suggestions on a proposal to amend the Executive Order of 1907 so as to permit the entry into the continental United States from Hawaii of Japanese aliens who were legally admitted into the territory under limited passports. An identical request has gone to Watson B. Miller, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, from James P. Davis, director of the Interior Department's Division of Territorial and Island Possessions.

Pointing out that relaxation of the rigid immigration bars would affect only a small number of persons, both Undersecretary Chapman and Director Davis emphasized that it would be "extremely unlikely" that the entry of these aliens from Hawaii, most of whom are well over 60 years of age, could adversely affect labor conditions here. They recalled that the 1907 order was issued to arrest the flow of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and that it grew out of Congressional fears that the entry of unauthorized immigrants would undermine the labor market. They indicated that conditions since have changed.

Further, they stressed the restraint upon the Japanese aliens leaving Hawaii for the mainland makes for great hardship in many cases and that continued enforcement of the executive order discriminates against the Japanese alien group in Hawaii by placing them in a less favorable position than those in the continental United States or those in the other territories and possessions. "It also runs counter to the general policy of free movement between all the territories and the mainland," they added.

The Interior Undersecretary noted that many of these persons have children and dependents who are American citizens. The latter have established homes on the mainland but their aged parents are unable to visit or live with them permanently. Some, it was recalled, who have somehow managed to reach the mainland, are now subject to deportation back to Hawaii despite their advanced age.

In soliciting comments from Mr. Schwellenbach, Mr. Chapman revealed in his letter that the Department of Interior is considering suggesting to the President that the 1907 Executive Order be amended so as to permit the Japanese aliens in Hawaii, who came there under limited passports, to enter the mainland for permanent residence. Mr. Chapman thought that the entry of a few Japanese would have no adverse effect upon labor conditions in the continental United States.

Certify American Rights of 3,500 Nisei in Japan

TOKYO—Since January, 1946, American consular authorities in Japan have processed and certified the American citizenship of 3,500 war-stranded Nisei in Japan, it was reported last week.

Of this number, 1,500 already have returned to the United States while 2,000 have remained in Japan to work for the occupation.

Placer County Will Abandon Escheat Cases

Dismissal Said To Be Result of Oyama Case Ruling

AUBURN, Calif. — District Attorney C. E. Tindall was informed this week by Attorney General Fred Howser that all Alien Land law cases pending against persons of Japanese ancestry in Placer County will be dismissed.

Tindall said that the decision to dismiss the cases was a direct result of the Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Oyama test case.

Tindall said one escheat case was pending against twelve persons of Japanese ancestry in the Placer County Superior Case, while another is in the Third district court.

The official said a representative of Attorney General Howser's office will move for a dismissal of the cases.

Stockton Elects New Directors For JACL Chapter

STOCKTON, Calif.—Results of a recent election for the Stockton JACL board of directors were announced as follows by Lou Tsunekawa, election committee chairman:

Stockton urban area: Jun Agari, Ed Endow, Art Hisaka, Elizabeth Humbargar, Jack Matsumoto, Dr. James Nakamura, Tom Okamoto, Joseph Omachi and Lou Tsunekawa.

Rural sections: north and east, Frank Arata, Harry Tsushima, Frank Yokoi; west: Shoji Ishimaru, Frank Nishikawa, Ted Oseto; south: John Fujiki, Tom Hatanaka, Harry Itaya.

The first directors' meeting has been set for Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 8 p. m. Officers and committees will be selected. Plans for the year will be discussed.

Akiyama Scholarship Awarded at Fresno

FRESNO, Calif.—The awarding of the Florence Akiyama memorial scholarship to Day Miyahara, freshman in prepharmacy, was announced by Fresno State officials this week.

The scholarship is worth $50.

Los Angeles Suit Challenges State Department Policy On Stranded Nisei in Japan

LOS ANGELES—A suit which may detemine the right of approximately 6,000 American-born persons of Japanese ancestry in Japan to return to America was filed in Superior court on Feb. 10 by Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles against Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

The action was instituted on behalf of Miss Etsuko Arikawa, a native of Gardena, Calif., who was stranded in Japan during the war.

The suit alleged that the American consul in Yokohama refused Miss Arikawa a passport to return to the United States on the ground that she had voted in a 1946 Japanese election and consequently had become a Nipponese citizen.

The suit declared that Miss Arikawa voted only after Gen. MacArthur's headquarters had given American-born Japanese permission to cast their ballots.

The suit declared that Miss Arikawa's parents took her to Japan in 1938 to be educated.

Joining Mr. Wirin in the case are his associates, Attorneys Saburo Kido and Fred Okrand.

The petition filed on behalf of Miss Arikawa, now in Kyushu, Japan, added that her voting in the first democratic Japanese election was "the result of confusion and misinformation and was not her free and voluntary act."

Mr. Wirin said that this was the first of a series of cases to be filed in behalf of Nisei stranded in Japan.

The suit is filed under a special provision of the United States Nationality Code which permits the filing of a suit in Federal court in cases wherein a United States citizen claims permanent residence and which further permits the return to the United States immediately of the person in whose behalf the suit is filed, subject to the person's being deported thereafter if the suit finally is lost. Mr. Wirin explained that he is taking the necessary steps to arrange for Miss Arikawa to come to the United States pending the outcome of the suit.

Miss Arikawa's parents returned to the United States before the outbreak of war.

It was stated that while the subject of aiding approximately 6000 Nisei strandees in Japan to clarify their citizenship status is being handled by Mr. Wirin as a private counsel, the Japanese American Citizens League is cooperating in the matter.

"The JACL as an organization cannot and will not aid any specific individual in returning to the United States, except under the most meritorious circumstances," Eiji Tanabe, regional director of the JACL in the Pacific Southwest area, stated.

"The JACL is concerned only in assisting those unfortunate persons who, through no fault of their own, were trapped into taking actions which have resulted in a loss of United States nationality according to the interpretations of American consular officials in Japan," he added.

Madokoro Gets Reprieve in Deportation Case

LOS ANGELES — Sannosuke Madokoro, who has been faced with deportation orders since 1945, was granted another reprieve this week by the commissioner of immigration.

No further action to deport the Issei will be made until Congressional action is taken upon a bill now pending which would give the U. S. attorney general discretionary power to stay the deportation of Japanese aliens.

This announcement was made by the commissioner of immigration in a letter to A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand, counsel for Madokoro.

Madokoro's fight to remain in the United States began in December, 1945, with the filing of a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the federal court at Los Angeles. At that time he was held at the immigration station at Terminal Island awaiting immediate transfer to Japan.

As a result of the habeas corpus proceedings, he was ordered released on bail and has remained on bail since. His case was taken to the U. S. Supreme court by his attorneys.

Although Madokoro was released on habeas corpus writ, his baggage had already been sent to Japan and was lost. His attorneys have filed suit in the federal court in Los Angeles to recover the value of the baggage lost. The suit is pending.

NEW JACL GROUP ORGANIZED IN NEW MEXICO AREA

MESILLA, N.M.—A new West Texas-New Mexico JACL committee was formed Jan. 27 at a meeting of Issei and Nisei at the home of Juniji Tashiro in Mesilla.

George Kurita of El Paso was named chairman. Kurita is employed as an assistant manager in a Walgreen drug store in El Paso.

Other officers of the committee are Harry Yanaga of Mesilla, vice chairman; Kaoru Dyo, El Paso, secretary; and Jodo Yabumoto of Anthony, N.M., Hatsuo Shioji of Ysleta, Tex., and Ben Yanaga, Mesilla, committee members.

Dr. Kiyoharu Furugochi of El Paso acted as temporary chairman for the meeting.

British Columbia Enforces Ban on Japanese in Mines

Province Will Insist On Discrimination Written in Contracts

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia officials indicated this week that a 50-year old ban against the underground employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in mines in the province will continue to be enforced despite the fact that a racially discriminatory clause is being stricken from the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act.

The ban is identical to the provision which prohibits the employment of persons of Japanese and others of Asiatic descent in the leading logging industry. The latter prohibition, rescinded during the war, was ordered reimposed recently by provincial officials but this order was suspended following a storm of protest.

It was explained here that anti-Oriental rulings are now beyond the power of the province to put into law but there is nothing to stop the government from writing them into contracts.

Mines Minister R. C. McDonald declared on Jan. 28 that all persons signing metal mining leases in the future will be required to guarantee that no persons of Japanese ancestry and no Chinese who is not a British subject will be employed underground in mines.

It was noted that the ban is aimed against persons of Japanese ancestry since most Chinese can become British subjects and can vote in British Columbia.

Canadian-born citizens of Japanese descent, however, are not permitted the right of franchise in the province.

Bill Kajikawa Appointed As Head Cage Coach at Tempe

Nisei Mentor Will Succeed Lavik as Basketball Chief At Arizona State College

TEMPE, Ariz.—Appointment of William (Bill) Kajikawa as head varsity basketball coach, effective next year, was announced on Feb. 7 by R. H. Lavik, director of athletics at Arizona State college.

Kajikawa, now freshman basketball coach, is a longtime member of the Sun Devils coaching staff. He also is varsity baseball coach and is head coach of the frosh football team.

The Nisei mentor, only collegiate head coach on the mainland, has been on the coaching staff at Arizona State since his graduation from the school in 1937.

Kajikawa quarterbacked the Arizona State eleven for three successful seasons in the Border conference and was named on the Little All-American squad. He was considered one of the best passers on any small college team in the country.

A native of Los Angeles, Kajikawa attended the Maryknoll school and Lafayette junior high. His family moved to Phoenix, Ariz., and he was a basketball, baseball and football star for Phoenix high. He made the all-state teams in baseball and footbal.

With the outbreak of World War II, Kajikawa volunteered for military duty. He finally was accepted in 1943 and trained as a member of the 442nd Combat Team, going overseas in the 522nd Artilery Battalion. He saw service in Italy France and Germany with the Nisei unit.

In announcing Kajikawa's selection, Mr. Lavik declared that increasing duties as head of the Department of Physical Education made it imperative for him to turn over basketball coaching duties to another member of his staff. The action was approved by President Brady Gammage to be effective with the opening of the 1948-49 basketball season.

Mr. Lavik noted that more than 1200 students now are enrolled in physical education activities at the school and that more than 100 now are majoring in the field.

"It is with considerable reluctance that I make the move, inasmuch as I have so long enjoyed my associations in the coaching field," Lavik said. "The present squad is one of the best I have ever coached and of the best in the Border conference."

"The selection of Bill Kajikawa is a move which has been contemplated for some time," Mr. Lavik said.

In addition to his coaching duties at Arizona State, Kajikawa last summer served as recreation director for the city of Tempe and also coached a Phoenix girls softball team which was considered one of the best teams in the Southwest. Kajikawa took the team to Mexico for a series of games last summer.

Coach Lavik declared that the Sun Devils under Kajikawa should be one of the contenders for leading honors among Southwest college basketball teams next season.

Kajikawa became the first Japanese American to head a college sports program when he was named head coach of the Arizona State baseball team in 1940. He was assistant baseball coach when the head coach resigned. The players petitioned to have Kajikawa take over the post of head baseball coach and the move was a major factor in his selection.

Coach Kajikawa is married to the former Margaret Akimoto of Los Angeles. They have two children.

Masaoka To Give Oath of Office To New Cabinet

SAN MATEO, Calif.—Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director for the JACL ADC, will administer the oath of office to the new cabinet of the San Mateo county chapter of the JACL at an installation dinner at the Benjamin Franklin hotel Feb. 21.

William Enomoto will be toastmaster for the evening. The program will begin promptly at 6:30 p. m.

Many prominent local city and civic leaders have been invited.

A program will be presented after the dinner under the direction of Sally Kawakita, chairman.

Issei Backers Of JACL Meet On Future Policy

ADC Objectives Discussed During San Francisco Parley

SAN FRANCISCO—A statewide meeting of the Issei supporters' group of the JACL met in San Francisco Sunday, Feb. 8, at the JACL building to discuss various phases of the ADC legislative program.

Mike Masaoka, national ADC director, asked for the opinion and suggestions of the group on the evacuation claims bill, the citizenship bill and other legislation being pressed by the ADC.

The Issei representatives expressed their desire for a naturalization bill which would incorporate the right of Japanese immigration upon a basis equal to that of persons from other countries.

The group also passed a resolution expressing its confidence in Masaoka's work as director of the ADC.

Representatives from the northern, southern and central California Issei supporters groups attended the meeting. Also in attendance were Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, Eiji Tanabe, regional representative of the ADC in the Parific southwest, and Joe Masaoka, Pacific coast representative.

Following the meeting the members were guests of K. Koda, Northern California Kikaken Kisei Domei chairman, at a dinner in San Francisco's Chinatown. The Northern California chapter was host.

Denverite Returns From Texas Trip

DENVER — Tokuya Kako of Denver returned here recently following a two-week trip to Texas on behalf of the JACL-ADC.

During his trip, on which he was accompanied by Roy Takeno of the Denver ADC office and Z. Kanegaye, Kako covered 4,000 miles by auto and bus. Kanegaye remained in Albuquerque to contact Issei farmers in that area and Takeno continued to Santa Fe.

The three men made speaking engagements every day during the first two weeks of their trip through Texas. They visited Fort Worth-Dallas, and went south to Houston, San Antonio, and to the southern tip of Texas to San Benito in the Rio Grande valley and then continued west to El Paso.

Families of Nisei War-Dead Sought By Red Cross

SAN FRANCISCO — Seven families of Japanese American servicemen who died overseas are being sought by the Home Service Department of San Francisco Red Cross, 2015 Steiner Street, for delivery of messages from the Army Quartermaster General's office, it was reported this week.

Anyone who knows the present location of any of the persons sought is requested to telephone the Home Service inquiry supervisor, WALnut 1-8800, or come to the Red Cross office at 2015 Steiner Street.

Messages are held for the following:

Fujiki Tomegoro, formerly of Poston, Arizona, father of PFC Charlie S. Fujiki, deceased; Ishiro Iwai, formerly of Hunt, Idaho, father of PFC Hisashi Iwai, deceased; Sam Kanada, formerly of Rivers, Arizona, father of Pvt. James J. Kanada, deceased; Gisaburo Kuge, formerly of Hunt, Idaho, father of PFC Thomas T. Kuge, deceased; Matsujiro Okasaki, formerly of Hunt, Idaho, father of Isao Okasaki, deceased; Mrs. Oito Takehara, formerly of Hunt, Idaho, mother of Pvt. Shoichi J. Takehara, deceased; and Eiji Ishida, formerly of Rivers, Arizona, father of Pvt. Minoru Ishida, deceased.

Inaugural Dinner Is Planned by Alameda JACL

ALAMEDA, Calif. — The Alameda chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League will hold an inaugural dinner on Sunday, Feb. 29, from 6 p.m. at the Hotel Alameda, it was decided at its first general meeting of the 1948 term last week.

Installation of recently-elected officers will highlight the program. According to Shiro Nakaso, program chairman, a well known speaker will be obtained for the occasion.

Preparations for the dinner program will be made by a committee composed of Howe Hanamura, Tom Haratani, Taizo Imura, Yas Koike, Takuzo Mikami, Yutaka Nakayama, Terri Takano, Sadie Towata, Stanley Tsuchiya, Harry Ushijima, Charley Wada and Haruko Yamashita.

The dinner is open to the public and reservations may be made with Nakaso or John Towata, chapter president, at 2305 Santa Clara Ave.

Haruo Imura was appointed temporary ADC chairman to organize the local Issei group for the ADC fund drive this month. The chapter's own financial drive will be held in April and will be headed by Ruzzy Maeyama, finance and budget chairman.

"House I Live In"

FRESNO, Calif.—"The House I Live In," a movie short on the theme of brotherhood and starring Frank Sinatra will be shown Sunday, Feb. 15, at the Japanese Methodist church at 7:30 p.m. at a meeting of the Fresno Christian Fellowship.

The group will hold a snow hike on Feb. 22.

Home-Made Jiu Jitsu Saves Issei from Armed Intruder

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Self-taught jiu jitsu saved Harry Asaka, proprietor of Friend's Market, 1634 11st st., N. W., from attack by an armed intruder last Monday evening.

The intruder was identified by police as Hollie Houston, 25, a laborer.

Houston, armed with a .22-caliber target pistol, confronted Asaka in his store about 4:45 p. m. and was waiting for Asaka to open up his cash register.

Asaka remembered a demonstration he had seen last summer and put it to good advantage. He struck Houston's arm and spun him around. With a jiu jitsu armlock he forced Houston to the floor and held him while his wife, Irene; called police.

The loaded pistol went off in the confusion and the bullet barely missed his wife, Asaka said. Four hundred dollars in his pocket and $75 in the cash register were untouched.

Asaka worked for ex-Secretary Ickes in Maryland shortly after the evacuation. He lived in Salt Lake City in the 1920s and attended West high school in that city.

The robbery attempt upon his store was the latest in a series of holdups on Nisei-operated grocery stores. Last year the store of a Nisei veteran, Tom Yamamoto, was robbed four times by the same person before police apprehended the thief.

MINORITY WEEK

Schooldays for Teachers

New York City is trying to get right at the root of complex social problems caused by the sudden immigration of Puerto Ricans to that city.

The Puerto Ricans, plagued by hunger and poverty and ignorance at home, have come into New York at a pace too swift to allow their normal integration into the city's life. In the public schools the Puerto Rican children have—because of language and racial and social differences—been especially handicapped in their adjustment.

Now the University of Puerto and New York university will cooperate in a teachers' workshop to be conducted in Puerto Rico next summer. The aim of the workshop will be to smooth the educational difficulties of the Puerto Rican youngsters by familiarizing New York teachers with the cultural, social and economic backgrounds of their new students. The workshop will include trips to the islands' sugar mills, coffee plantations, pineapple canneries and tobacco fields.

Meanwhile, New York City college will offer three new courses designed for teachers of children of Puerto Rican descent. Courses will include, "Meeting the Needs of Children of Puerto Rican Descent," "Teaching Basic English to Non-English Speaking Children," and "Intercultural Education."

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Meharry-Go-Round

The south is still trying frantically to prevent further repetitions of the Ada Lois Fisher incident (still unsolved).

Immediately upon hearing of the U. S. Supreme court decision in the Fisher case (Oklaloma was ordered to provide the legal education she wanted, but quick) governors of the southern state met to discuss plans to form regional colleges which would provide training for Negro students which would otherwise not be available to the Negroes.

First offer for a regional school came from the Meharry medical college, which was offered to the southern states for joint operation as a regional medical school for Negroes.

The governors reiterated that their plan for regional colleges was to provide training for all, "regardless of race," but it was evident the governors were ready to embark on the Meharry-Go-Round.

* * *

This Week's Quote

"While organized anti-Semitism is decreasing in the United States, latent anti-Semitism, vague as yet, exists in much too large a number of our fellow Americans and eternal vigilance and all the techniques at our command must be employed to keep it from flaring up to dangerous proportions when and if the current economic situation changes."—Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the executive committee, American Jewish Committee.

* * *

Progress

The University of Washington has banned from campus all student organizations which have racial or religious restrictions for membership. The amendment grew out of a recent campus controversy in which a dental frat with racial restrictions in its charter sought recognition.

* * *

No Overcrowding

Most colleges and universities are bursting at the seams these days, what with student registration reaching all-high's in schools from coast to coast.

Out in Oklahoma, however, there's one school which opened for registration last Monday, closed its registration rolls on Tuesday—with not a student in sight.

It was, of course, the three-man faculty and "one student" law school which the State of Oklahoma established for Ada Lois Fisher, a Negro, after the U. S. Supreme court ordered the state to give her "equal facilities" in legal training, posthaste.

Mrs. Fisher gave the school a firm, "no thanks," and indicated she wanted her law training in a regular school with students—just like anybody else.

Meanwhile a white journalist, Walter M. Harrison, who decided that turnabout was fair play, made application for the newly-contrived Negro law school.

He was turned down.

Harrison, a former army officer and former managing editor of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman, said the officials were ducking the segregation issue "like moles."

* * *

Artists, Please Note

Awards totaling $5,000 will be made for the best posters on the subject, "America, the Land of Freedom and Opportunity," by the McLandish Lithographing Corporation of Philadelphia. The contest is open to students of secondary schools as well as established artists. First prize in the artists group will be $2500.

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Two Books on One Subject

"Eagle at My Eyes," by Norman Katkov, Doubleday, New York City. $2.75.

A story of a Gentile-Jewish marriage set in St. Paul, Minn. The story here concerns not only anti-Semitism, but also anti-Gentilism, a not too rare phenomenon.

"The Victim," by Saul Bellow, Vanguard Press, New York City. $2.75.

A sensitive portrayal of a young Jew's relation to the people about him.

* * *

Left Hand Is the Dreamer?

The U. S. Army last week was passing out race relations pamphlets with the one hand and race restrictions with the other. Or so it would seem, from scattered accounts in various parts of the country.

The army prepared a talk for troops throught the world on the thesis that racial and religious prejudice endanger democracy and world peace. Such prejudice "alienates the confidence of the vast non-white populations as well as other peoples," the army report said. "It thwarts their hopes and our hopes of peace and freedom."

Meanwhile, however, the army was battling the problem of race restrictions in the various state national guard units, The army's national policy calls for segregation within these units, although in one instance last week it backed down on that policy.

It gave in to New Jersey's demand that Negroes be allowed to serve without segregation in that state's national guard, but it reiterated that it is not changing its national policy.

The special concession for New Jersey was made out of respect to the state's new constitution which prohibits segregation.

The action led to another on the part of Gov. James L. McConaughty of Connecticut, who called on President Truman to consider directing the army authorities to end compulsory color segregation within federalized units of the national guard.

"Racial segregation is contrary to Connecticut's traditions, principles and practices," Governor McConaughty told the president. He said that Connecticut wanted to open the national guard "without limitations as to unit assignment due to color."

Native Sons Oppose Move For Citizenship

Will Fight Attempt To Amend Present Naturalization Law

SAN FRANCISCO — Opposition to proposed legisation which will extend naturalization rights to Japanese and other aliens presently ineligible to citizenship was announced this week by the Americanism committee of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golder West.

The committee declared it opposed "further tampering with immigration and naturalization laws relating to persons ineligible to citizenship."

The committee has gone on record protesting the Stratton and Judd bills, which would "nullify" the 1924 immigration act. The Native Sons group charged that the proposed bills would "permit untold thousands of aliens, ineligible to citizenship, to quit the Orient and overrun California and the United States."

Nisei Veteran Organizes New Hawaii Law Firm

HONOLULU, T.H.—Three Honolulu Nisei attorneys came into the local news this week.

Two of them, Bert Kobayashi and Russell K. Kono, announced plans to become law partners. Mr. Kobayashi will resign on February 15 as deputy attorney for the city-county to go into private practice with Mr. Kono.

The 31 year old Harvard law school graduate (class of 1943) was appointed deputy attorney shortly after he was admitted to the territorial bar in November, 1946. A few months later he became public prosecutor.

Mr. Kono, 29 years old, a graduate of the University of Michigan last fall, was a combat member of the famed Merrill's Marauders in the India-Burma theater. Both he and Mr. Kobayashi attended Gettysburg college in Gettysburg, Penn.

The third Nisei in the news was Shiro Kashiwa who left on February 4 to argue a tax case before the 9th circuit court of appeals in San Francisco.

From there he will proceed to Washington, D.C., to attend to various matters concerning the alien property custodian on behalf of Honolulu business clients.

Chicago Chapter To Hear Talk by Rabbi H. Fisher

CHICAGO—Rabbi Henry Fisher of the B'nai Zion congregation in Chicago will be guest speaker at the Feb. 17 meeting of the Chicago JACL. He will speak on, "To Secure These Rights," official report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

The meeting will be held at the International Relations Center, 84 East Randolph st., at 8 o'clock.

An informal social hour will follow the meeting.

Nisei Who Was Tojo's Jailer Returns With Tokyo-Born Bride



A young Nisei officer who was the jailer for Gen. Hideki Tojo and other Japanese leaders now on trial before the War Crimes tribunal in Tokyo returned to the United States recently with his Tokyo-born bride, the former Yoshie Hayashi. He is Second Lieut. Lyle Kurisaki, Jr., a 1944 graduate of East high school in Salt Lake City, and is the first Utah serviceman to bring a bride home from the occupation in Japan.

Lieut. Kurisaki was assistant operations officer at Sugamo prison in Tokyo and was in charge of the defendants in the war crimes trials. He also was in charge of Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, identified as "Tokyo Rose" when she was in custody at Sugamo prison.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Kurisaki, Sr., 521 East 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, arrived with his bride on Jan. 31 at Seattle aboard the Army transport Thistle.

Father and son and the newest member of the Kurisaki family are shown in the above photo. Lyle Kurisaki, Sr., prominent in JACL activities in Brawley before the war, is a veteran of World War I.

Lieut. Kurisaki expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in obtaining passage of the amendment to the GI Brides Act under which he was able to bring his wife, a Japanese national, to the United States.

—Pacific Citizen photo by George Shiba.

Dean Acheson Will Participate In Oral Argument in High Court in Takahashi Fishing Case

LOS ANGELES—Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of State, will participate in the oral argument in the Takahashi fishing case before the Supreme court of the United States, in the event the court agrees to render a decision in the case, it was announced this week by A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles.

The Takahashi case tests the constitutionality of the California fish and game code, which bars Issei from engaging in commercial fishing.

Acheson participated in the oral argument in the United States Supreme court in the Oyama land law case and joined with Wirin in signing the petition for writ of certiorari in the Takahashi case filed in the Supreme court.

Wirin expressed high hopes for the granting of the writ in the Takahashi case, due to the fact that the previous decision by the California Supreme court was made by a divided court. Three of the justices, Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson and Justices Carter and Traynor, dissented from the ruling handed down by the majority of the court, which consisted of four justices.

Wirin also noted that Justice Black of the U. S. Supreme court, in his concurring opinion in the Oyama case, made specific reference to the California fish and game code as an example of racial discrimination by the California legislature against persons of Japanese descent.

Oregon Issei Meets With Denverites

DENVER—Masuo Yasui, chairman of the Oregon Kika Kisei Domei, met with Denver leaders Wednesday, Feb. 4.

He conferred with Dr. K. K. Miyamoto, Zensuke Kanegaye, Tokuye Kako and Roy M. Takeno, regional ADC director.

Yasui said the work of the Tri-state ADC and Kika Kisei Domei has stimulated interest in these organizations on the west coast.

Seabrook Chapter Sponsors Citizenship Classes for Issei

SEABROOK, N.J.—The sponsorship of U.S. citizenship classes for the benefit of the Issei residents of Seabrook, New Jersey, one of the major programs of the year for the local JACL chapter, is now in its third week.

One hundred and sixty-five Issei who have recently completed their first step in the naturalization process are now enrolled in the present class. This class began on Thursday evening, January 22, through the joint efforts of the citizenship committee of the local chapter and the American Legion. Much enthusiasm is shown by the Issei who attend the study classes five nights a week in spite of snow and near zero weather.

Herbert Brauer, County Commander of the American Legion and chairman of the citidenship committee of the Shoemaker Post of the American Legion in Bridgeton, N.J., assisted by Mrs. Brauer, conducts the class every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. in the cafeteria of the Seabrook Community House. With their guidance, the members of the JACL committee continue with the class the other four nights of the week in the auditorium of the Child Care Center.

The JACL citizenship committee consists of Ray Bano, chairman, Toru Ikeda, Charles Nagao, Albert Ikeda, Mayor F. Sasaki, T. T. Gorai and Chester Nakamura. Ray Bano was recently installed as new chapter president. Because of the large enrollment, the present committee, appointed last fall, will require some additional help.

The current Washington news releases of the JACL-ADC are also reported to those attending this class . After many years of residence in this country, the Issei are hopeful for the first time that necessary legislation will be enacted by Congress to extend naturalization privileges to persons now ineligible to citizenship. While taking advantage of the present opportunity to prepare themselves to attain full citizenship even prior to the enactment of such legislation, the Issei are placing full confidence in the realization of the JACL-ADC program.

Kay Sadanaga Will Hold Recital for Junior Pupils

SAN FRANCISCO — A piano recital, given by the junior pupils (6 to 13 years) of Kay Sadanaga, local pianist and teacher, will be held Sunday, February 22, at the YM-YWCA Buchanan branch from 3:30. p.m.

Miss Sadanaga is a graduate of San Francisco Conservatory of Music and a winner of a piano scholarship at the famed Juilliard School of Music in New York City.

The participating students are Kenny Takahashi, Arthur Moriguchi, Dan Kido, Janice Iwatsubo, Makiko Fukuda, Eugene Moriguchi, Frances Suzuki, Nancy Moriguchi, Alice Yoshida, Helene Nakamoto, Bessie Kido, and Michiko Tashiro.

The public is invited.

Legislation to Outlaw Mob Practices Backed by JACL Official at House Hearing

Masaoka Cites Instances of Violence Which Greeted Japanese Americans Returning to Coast in Supporting Anti-Lynching Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his second appearance before a Congressional committee in as many weeks, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, this week urged a House subcommittee on anti-lynching to favorably consider legislation "with teeth in it" to outlaw lynching and other forms of mob violence.

The Nisei spokesman for the national Japanese American Citizens League told the committee that had there been a Federal statute specifically condemning these practices, "most of the burnings and shootings experienced by persons of Japanese ancestry when they tried to return to their former homes on the West Coast after the Army had removed its exclusion ban would not have happened." The record of more than 100 incidents of violence against the Nisei and Issei on the Pacific Coast, he added, has demonstrated that while the Negro is the principal victim of lynching, "other minorities too have a stake in this all important issue."

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Representative Clifford P. Case, New Jersey Republican, is winding up hearings this week on a number of anti-lynching bills. The JACL, Mr. Masaoka declared, was particularly interested in the bill submitted by Congressman Case, pointing out that the Case bill broadens the definition of lynching from the narrow and restricted popular conception to include all other forms of violence and terrorism. The bill further would include the "inaction of the States that results in the discriminatory withholding of protection or in the condonation of mob action," he asserted.

Testifying with Mr. Masaoka were Representatives Kenneth Keating, New York Republican, who is author of a bill designed to curb lynching; Helen Gahagan Douglas, California Democrat; Millard Hand, New Jersey Republican; Charles R. Clayton and John W. Heselton, Republicans of Massachusetts, and Emanuel Celler, New York Democrat. Both Mr. Masaoka and Congressman Keating testified before a Senate subcommittee on this same subject when it began the long-delayed hearings on January 20.

The young Nisei director hailed the President's action in endorsing legislation designed to outlaw lynching, declaring: "Because we believe that the right to be free from the fear of mob action and lynch law is as important a civil right as any other, we join with the President to urge the early consideration and favorable passage of an 'Anti-Lynching Law' with teeth in it." He said that the JACL endorses this legislation as "an effective step in the right direction to afford to all persons irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin the 'equal protection of the laws" at all times and in all places."

"If those who are prone to mob action knew that they were violating the federal statutes and that government agencies and authorities would prosecute them to the full extent of the law, we are confident that there would be fewer lynchings and other crimes of violence against person and property," he added, asserting:

"When the barbarism and terrorism of lynching and mob action become a community concern, as the Case bill proposes to do, irresponsible little men and women who now may hide their identities in the crowd will be more fully exposed to the public eye and their false courage will be dissipated correspondingly."

Mr. Masaoka listed a number of incidents which might have been prevented had there been an anti-violence provision in the statutes as follows:

Early in 146, three Yanagimachi brothers, all of whom had served with the armed forces, two in Europe with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team and the third with military intelligence in the Pacific, tried to return to southwestern Washington to take over their oyster farm. Competitors ordered them to leave the area, threatening them with bodily harm and with scuttling their oyster beds. An ex-marine who had fought with the Nisei in the Pacific tried to protest this un-American attitude but left town when some aroused fishermen threatened to tar and feather him and then ride him out of the community on a pole.

In 1945, the packing shed of Sumio Doi of Mt. Vernon, California, was partially burned. When Doi, a father of two sons who were overseas with the U. S. Army, tried to put out the fire, he was fired upon by nightriders. Four men were arrested for arson but they were acquitted when their defense attorney told the jury: "This is a white man's country and we've got to keep it that way!"

In January 1945, Pfc. Wilson Makabe, who lost a leg while fighting with the 442nd in Europe, returned to Newcastle, California, to find his home burned down and his orchard destroyed. He was told: "If you don't leave town, we'll carry you out."

A month after this incident, the home of Bob Morishige in Selma was destroyed by arsonists. That same night, nightriders fired into the home of a Japanese family in Fresno, while 11 days later a Japanese Buddhist Church was burned down in Delano.

Churches of all faiths—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Buddhist — were vandalized and burned.

As recently as last November, two Japanese American war veterans were beaten up near Sacramento simply because their assailants "didn't like Japs." Six weeks earlier, five Japanese Americans were hospitalized for wounds received when attacked near Lodi, California.

"In every one of these cases," Mr. Masaoka asserted, "we believe that the local 'atmosphere' of hostility and hate against the returning Japanese American was responsible for these cowardly attacks.

"Armed with the knowledge that local law enforcement officials would not vigorously investigate their crimes or prosecute them aggressively if they were caught, irresponsible 'Jap haters' decided to 'punish' these evacuees for no other crime than that of having been born of a race with which we were then at war, conveniently forgetting that the Federal Government had cleared each of these Japanese returnees and had opened the way for their return to their former homes."

In concluding his testimony, he urged Congress, "since it is quite apparent that several states have failed this great responsibility," to step in and enact legislation to extend to all the people everywhere the full and equal protection of the laws.

Iwashita Named 1948 President By Podtland JACL

PORTLAND, Ore. — Makoto Iwashita was elected 1948 president of the Portland JACL in elections held at the Nichiren church.

He will be assisted in chapter work by Jimmy Mizote, 1st vice president; Mary Minamoto, 2nd vice president; Fumi Sasaki, recording secretary; Helen Kinoshita, corresponding secretary; Hiram Hachiya, treasurer; Ted Hachiya, board delegate; and Alfred Fujii, sergeant at arms.

A drawing for a Philco radio and other prizes highlighted the meeting. Prizewinners were William Naito, who won the radio, Frances Mariyasu, Beorge Komachi, George Azumano, Toshi Kuge, Shig Hongo, Sadako Tsujimura, Hirotada Arakawa, Hiram Hachiya, and Nobi Sumida. Prizes were made available by Ted Hachiya.

Paul Oyamada was in charge of the dance which followed. Pollie Minamoto was in charge of refreshments. Taka Iwasaki was general chairman for the evening.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

Hawaii's Language Schools

In June of last year a three-man court of federal judges ruled that Hawaii's abolition of foreign language schools in 1943 was unconstitutional. The case could hardly be argued otherwise, and when it goes to the U.S. Supreme court as it is expected to do within a few months, we trust that court will rule similarly. The value of a secondary language cannot be overestimated, and the right of parents to have their children taught another language should not be denied.

Nevertheless in the course of years the foreign language school in Hawaii (with particular reference to Japanese and Chinese schools) has attained a particular and peculiar status. And it must be added that some of the effects of this teaching have been harmful, rather than beneficial.

The first foreign language school in the territory was established before Hawaii's annexation by the United States. The Rev. Takie Okumura, a Christian minister, founded a Japanese language school for the children of plantation laborers, most of whom were indentured contract workers and planned to return to Japan. In 1898 annexation changed the picture completely. The Japanese laborers were free to make Hawaii their home and their children were no longer to be considered Japanese but American.

But the foreign language school was already an established thing. Within the next twenty years Japanese was taught in 162 separate schools with an enrollment of 20,000 children. Another 2,000 Chinese and Korean children were learning these tongues in 20 schools. There was a German language school and for a time there existed a number of schools teaching Portuguese to the children of Portuguese immigrants. These facts, revealed in a federal survey, indicated that the public school system was laboring under a serious handicap in the extracurricular operation of the language schools. The Hawaiian legislature passed a law placing certain controls upon the schools, but the law was not upheld by the courts.

The schools continued to operate without controls, and by 1930 the number of children in attendance rose to 41,103. Teachers were "imported," for the most part, as were textbooks and other teaching materials.

In 1941 the U.S. army ordered all foreign language schools closed down as a wartime precaution. The order was aimed at Japanese schools, but it affected a number of other schools as well. In 1943 the legislature passed a law abolishing such schools. The case has been in the courts since November, 1946. The decision of the three-man court previously mentioned has been appealed.

Public school teachers and officials, testifying in the case, spoke of the severe emotional disturbances caused in young children by their attendance at these foreign language schools.

Social and psychological difficulties which tended to make these youngsters feel different from other children were stressed. The study of two languages at once, particularly when one is an Oriental language, it was stated, injuries proficiency in both English and the foreign language.

It cannot be doubted that the foreign language school did do some psychological harm to many of these children. Where it did affect their capacity to learn English, they were affected by a language stigma. The popularized multilingual language of the islands is colorful, but it simultaneously imposes a social burden upon the user.

The language schools seriously hampered the public school system by offering serious competition for the energies and activities of the schoolchildren. In addition, the unwise use of "imported" instructors and texts and materials from foreign countries indicated that these schools made no effort to integrate their teaching with the customs and thinking of Hawaii.

From another point of view the language school, particularly its adoption by persons of Japanese descent, made the Nisei especially vulnerable in times of political stress. One of the major outcries of the anti-Nisei racists was directed against the Japanese language school, which was depicted as a storehouse of subversive pro-Japanese thought and literature. The charge was groundless, as proven by the conduct of Nisei Americans throughout the war. But it was then, and might again, prove a vulnerable spot in the defense of the Nisei.

The instruction of young American schoolchildren in foreign languages should be considered a thing of value. The ultimate brotherhood of man can surely be hastened by an interchange of languages.

This, however, can best be carried out within the framework of the public school system itself. Surely in Hawaii, if the need for such instruction is so much in demand, the school system can integrate such courses within its regular curriculum. The schools can also thus fight the harmful effects of the language schools. The public schools should be flexible enough to meet such particular needs.

NISEI USA: A Short Story

HOME IS THE EXPATRIATE

By LARRY TAJIRI

JOE SUZUKI came home the other day, on one of those American President Line ships with about two score other Nisei repatriates, back from more than a decade in Japan.

Joe is a lot thinner now than when he left back in '35. His eyes have a tired look and he doesn't have that old back-slapping bounce.

Joe Suzuki, of course that isn't his real name, isn't very sure of himself any more. It isn't easy to admit you've been wrong, that you have wasted ten years.

We remember Joe from back in the Little Tokyo days. We were depression babies, getting out of high school at a time when fear and hunger walked the streets or queued up in breadlines. Joe tried UCLA for a while and then dropped out and started looking for a job. He was bright and still a little cocky, although it may have been that he just had confidence in his own capabilities.

Joe had a lot of ideas of what he wanted to do. He had a good speaking voice, in fact he had been our class valedictorian. Living so near the studios and having taken part in a number of amateur theatricals, he thought of trying the movies. He did get a few bit parts. Hollywood was going through one of its Oriental cycles then and he had one line in "Madame Butterfly" out at Paramount and spent the rest of the day watching Cary Grant, who was Lieutenant Pinkerton, making love to Sylvia Sidney who was Cho-Cho-San. That was the day they were shooting the big love scene.

Joe got a check for $15 for his one day at Paramount. Then he was a Chinese soldier at Columbia where a young director named Frank Capra was making his first big picture, "The Bitter Tea of General Yen." That also was the picture in which a Nisei girl, Toshia Mori, had the supporting feminine role to a New York stage actress named Barbara Stanwyck.

Joe was in a number of other pictures but all in all it didn't amount to much. The Oriental roles were parceled out through an agent who was a little condescending about it and it hurt Joe's pride. The only time Joe would get a call would be when they wanted someone for a Japanese soldier or a Chinese coolie.

Radio was building up in those days and Joe took some auditions for jobs as announcers but nothing came of them. That was when the doors started slamming in his face.

It probably was a combination of discrimination and the depression. When you got outside the economic framework of Little Tokyo, there weren't many jobs for a Nisei in those days on the West Coast. You could probably pick up work again, the country was stirring from the paralysis of economic depression, but the jobs were in the produce stands where the Nisei were exploited by other Nisei, in the wholesale produce markets where swampers got $25 a week, or in gardening, taking care of other people's green property.

Joe spent more and more time hanging around downtown. He would shoot pool in the basement of the Miyako, or if he had a few dollars he would go uptown to one of the bookie joints, standing around while a voice on the speaker system called out the races at the eastern tracks like Pimlico, Laurel and Jamaica. When his pockets were empty he would be down at the Lincoln cafe or at the Asia lunchroom, worrying a nickle cup of coffee. It wasn't much of a life for a young man going somewhere.

It was about then that Joe started thinking about going to Japan. He was still living with his folks up in Boyle Heights and, although they had never tried to tell him how to run his life, his mother was worrying about his aimlessness and his father began to urge him to go to Japan for a visit so that he could learn the Japanese language. Joe's father, like a lot of Issei in those days, believed that the biggest opportunity for Nisei lay in foreign trade and considered a working knowledge of Japanese essential. Like many other Nisei Joe had spent a few years in a gakuen on Saturday mornings but hadn't learned much. He even had trouble talking to his parents, knowing little Japanese outside of the common household words, and as he grew older he drew farther and farther away from them. He hadn't meant to but that was the way it turned out.

It was probably Harano who made up Joe's mind. Harano was one of those bright young men who used to be sent out from the Tokyo home offices to the American branch offices of Mitsui or Mitsubishi. Harano's particular job was to sell a Japanese drug, distilled by peasants from a species of flowers in northern Japan, to insecticide manufacturers.

Harano had a lot of time and apparently a flexible expense account. Joe had met him at a party for a time afterwards he was generally in Harano's company. Harano was a little movie crazy and so Joe would call up a couple of girls and they would go to the Derby or Sardi's or to the Grove where movie celebrities occasionally could be seen.

Talking with Harano, Joe got a lot of unconscious indoctrination. Joe wasn't much on ideologies anyway. He liked a good time and wasn't particular who was paying for it. But a lot of things Harano said kept sticking in his mind. Anyway, Harano's ideas sort of affirmed what Joe was thinking.

"Joe," Harano would say, "you think you live in a democracy but can you get a decent job? Can you live where you want? Will people let you forget your face is Japanese?"

Go to Japan, Harano urged, where there are unlimited opportunities for young men who know both English and Japanese.

Joe fell for it. He left for Yokohama in the spring, traveling third class on one of the NYK boats with a letter to the home office of Harano's company. It wasn't until later that he learned that discrimination and prejudice can be fought only if a man has his freedom and that the area of democracy can be expanded under the people's will, but if a man loses his freedom he has forfeited his capacity for betterment.

Joe already was beginning to question the wisdom of his choice when we met in Tokyo in 1936. We were there on a visit for a few weeks and generally spent the luncheon hours at the Fuji on Owaricho, just off the Ginza. It was a place where a lot of newspapermen used to come for coffee. The operator was an Issei who had once had a restaurant in San Mateo.

We were smoking a pipe at the moment when there was a shout from across the room.

"American tobacco!" the voice said. "Heine's blend."

It was Joe.

He came over to our table with an Eurasian girl who, according to Joe's introduction, had been a night club singer in Shanghai.

After the usual amenities, and having ordered another round of coffee, we asked Joe about his job and about how he liked Japan. In 1936 things weren't as tough as they got later in Tokyo for the people, especially people like Joe and other Nisei expatriates.

The job, Joe said, was just routine and there were a lot of things he didn't like about Tokyo. In 1936 he could still talk about such things in public. He didn't care for the police system. He suspected that some of the letters he had received recently from America had been steamed open, read and then resealed. He had no definite grounds for suspicion but a lot of the Nisei expatriates were saying the same things. There were the rumors that all of the Nisei were under surveillance as possible American spies. The "spy fever" in Japan at that time against the Nisei and other "foreigners" was just as virulent as that later spy scare against persons of Japanese ancestry in California.

Joe laughed about that.

"I'm suspected of spying over here and I'm suspected by some people of being a spy in America," he said. "I guess I can't win."

He was pretty much on the defensive about his job with the big trading company. He was just a flunkey but it was a white collar job. None of this working in fruit stands, sweating on the farm, or unloading trucks at 4 a. m. in the Los Angeles produce terminal. This was a desk job and he still hoped that he would be promoted to a job like Harano's.

But Joe haunted the coffee shops like the Fuji and paid a yen for a copy of the New Yorker at the magazine stand in the Imperial hotel.

"Need it to maintain my sanity," he said apologetically.

We went out with him a couple of times to dinner at the Florida Kitchen where you could get ham and sweets and we went to an American movies afterwards. We saw "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" twice. Joe must have been pretty homesisk for America.

He might have come home with us that year except that he had this job which was the first real job he had ever had. You have to be a depression baby to appreciate the significance of that. And then there was this girl he had met from Shanghai. The girl went back to Shanghai and Bubbling Well road some months later but there were other girls and Joe stayed on in Tokyo although he had quietly abandoned any idea that he would ever become an important official in the company.

In the summer of 1941 the American State department advised all American nationals to leave the Far East. We got a letter from Joe about this time which ended with a postscript: "See you soon."

That was the last we heard from Joe for six years, until he walked into the office the other day.

When Joe had first arrived in Japan he had gone to the American embassy and had registered as an American citizen. He revisited the embassy in that summer of 1941 and had affirmed the fact that he was an American. He forgot his fear of racial prejudice, his scorn of the menial labors that are allotted to the non-Aryans by some of our economic Bilbos and Rankins. The gates were closing and he knew he had to return to America.

With thousands of others Joe applied for passage back to America and waited as months passed and tension heightened. He was finally allotted space on the Tatsuta Maru which left the dock at Yokohama one afternoon late in November, 1941. There were 600 other Nisei and Issei on board. They were one day out of Honolulu when the ship received orders to return to Japan. Before they reached Yokohama Japanese planes had attacked Pearl Harbor.

The 600 who had been aboard the ship were immediately placed under surveillance as they left the ship. They were searched, although the ship had not touched at any port. They became objects of suspicion.

For weeks afterward Joe awaited the footsteps of the secret police who would take him to a concentration camp. None came but he was continually watched by the local police officials. He moved to the home of an uncle who was a teacher in a secondary school. The food was meager and there was little he could do to supplement it. He sat out the war, stranded, an unwilling prisoner in an alien land.

Joe Suzuki is back home, although the home he knew is gone. His parents were evacuated along with all other persons of Japanese ancestry from Los Angeles in 1942. His mother died in a relocation camp in 1943, although Joe didn't learn of it until months after the bomb had flashed over the city that was Hiroshima. His father has taken a job in Chicago and Joe was on his way there when he dropped in.

Joe Suzuki has the look of a man who has lost something, who has been cheated.

"Those could have been the best years of my life," he told us just before he boarded the Challenger for Chicago. "The best years of my life and I spent them sitting in a rathole."

Civil Rights and Politics:

Unequal Treatment of Racial Minorities Injures American Prestige Among Asia's People

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

New York City

After V-J day Chinese students and laborers by tens of thousands paraded the streets of Shanghai while shouting and demanding that Americans, particularly GIs, go home. They sloganized, "Made in USA!" which of course meant to the Chinese that civil war in their country was made in America, what with hundreds of millions of dollars of US war equipment given to Chiang Kai-shek to carry on internal warfare.

In this atmosphere it was difficult for us who worked for the OWI to sell the "American way of life" to the Chinese. Bright young students occasionally buttonholed us with questions like these:

"When U. S. foreign policy backs the quasi-fascism of Chiang Kai-shek against the people of China, how can we believe that the 'American way of life' is as good as your OWI wants to convince us? Foreign policy is the left hand and domestic policy is the right hand of your government. Both are parts of a whole."

Another would say, "Why don't you put your own house in order before you spend millions for the 'Voice of America' and other propaganda ventures? Your country notorious for its bad, undemocratic treatment of racial minorities."

Still another would remark, 'Sure we like to read and hear of liberalism in America. But we know that Hearst has a more powerful influence in America than the 'Nation,' 'New Republic' or 'PM'."

Bitter anti-American sentiment was growing very rapidly at that time and Chinese students and intellectuals did not mince words.

During the past week as I read news items on President Truman's civil-rights statement and Southern politicians' reaction to it—especially on anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and on equal rights for Negroes—I wondered what our Chinese friends were thinking. Did they still say that civil rights for minorities in our country were to great extent a political football?

It is an interesting fact that only a few hours before the President sent his message to capitol hill, an eminent Negro leader was disgracefully insulted in the U. S. Senate. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was petitioning the Senate to enact a law to abolish lynching. He said mob violence threatened democracy, and blamed Sen. James O. Eastland, Rep. John Rankin and the late Sen. Bilbo, all of Mississippi, and their like for demagogy.

Senator Eastland remarked that he did not want to have any controversy "with that witness (referring to Walter White) or any other N - - - r."

Walter White was called down by Sen. Revercomb of West Virginia for his "personal remarks" on the Senator from Mississippi. However, nothing was said of the Senator's inexcusable insult to the Negro leader.

Because this is election year various statements on civil rights for minorities, particularly for 13 million Negroes, will be made. This has happened in the past. And the Southern politicians will put up stiff battles to hang on to that political football and not let it get kicked around so much, for then the public might become agitated, probably snatch the ball and run for that distant goal-line. The Negro people, however, know that freedom and democracy do not come with a 4,000-word statement on civil rights by the President. They must be fought for in hard and bitter struggles.

As soon as President Truman made his statement, old-guard Southern Democrats in Congress criticized him harshly. Sen. Eastland said the President was trying to "mongrelize" the South. Rep. Ed Gossett of Texas remarked the President was "kissing the feet of minorities." (During the war after 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast, one of their colleagues, Senator Chandler of Kentucky, spoke up for a racial alliance between the anti-Negro South and the anti-Oriental West Coast.) Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia asked, "I wonder if, after all, Henry Wallace is such a bad man."

The candidacy of Henry Wallace on the third party ticket is apparently pushing Mr. Truman to bid for Negro vote all the more. A press correspondent from Washington reports that the President will make another civil-rights statement in the near future. In the fall of 1946, when Paul Robeson headed the "Crusade Against Lynching" to the national capital, the President told the delegation it would be "politically inexpedient" to speak out for anti-lynching legislation at that time.

In talking to Negroes in Harlem I find a considerable amount of skepticism among them with regard to the 178-page report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which was made public recently. A young Negro high school student told me that the General Electric Company headed by Charles E. Wilson, who was chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights that wrote the report, strongly discriminates against Negroes.

In a Schnectady, N. Y., General Electric plant employing 30,000, there are only 200 Negro employes, most of whom are doing low-pay, unskilled jobs. Negroes who are trained for skilled jobs are not given opportunities. The plant's apprenticeship school which trains a hundred skilled workers every year has not taken in a single Negro employe.

There are other reasons which cause Negroes to be skeptical. For example, last week when the President asked Congress for a tenpoint program civil rights legislation, his message revealed that he had instructed Secretary of Defense James Forrestal to do away with racial and religious discrimination in the military establishment. But only six days after this message, another member of the President's cabinet, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, reaffirmed his department's policy of racial segregation in the army and federally recognized state guards.

In a letter to Governor Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey, which has a new constitutional provision barring Negro segregation in its National Guard, Secretary Royall wrote, segregation of Negroes "was considered to be in the interest of national defense, and both the staff and I feel that this is still the case." However, the Department of the Army has bowed "for the present" to New Jersey's new constitution. Secretary Royall is a North Carolinian.

Why segregation is "in the interest of national defense" for a democratic nation is something difficult to understand. We are being criticized in various countries for Jim-crow and unequal treatment of racial minorities, and this does not help our national prestige. For instance, a billion people in the Far East who are non-white do not see the virtue in this phase of the "American way of life."

Directory Project Started by Portland JACL

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than 500 letters with census blanks and return envelopes were sent out on Feb. 7 to persons of Japanese ancestry in Portland, Vanport City, University Homes, St. Johns, Beaverton, Sherwood, Hillsboro, Cornelius, Gaston, Gresham, Boring, Salem, Brooks, Oregon City, Troutdale and Milwaukee.

The information will be used in the compilation of a directory of persons of Japanese descent in this area. Business firms will also be listed. Persons not receiving census forms are requested to contact the Portland chapter office, 1204 S.W. 3rd avenue.

The project is under the chairmanship of Ted Hachiya. Those assisting him in the mailing were Mary Minamoto, Mary Sasaki, Kathleen Sasaki, Makoto Iwashita, Roy Suzuki and Sumiko Shintani.

Bill Hookawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

BC Is Caught Off Base

DENVER, Colo.

Flog the dead horse, you Canucks. Flog him hard and kick him and leave him to the coyotes. Spit on him to assuage your guilty consciences and pat yourselves on the back.

First, British Columbia drove the Japanese Canadians from their homes, sold their property, sent them into ghost towns in the wooded country. And because lumber was needed they put them to work producing it. Now, two and a half years after war's end, British Columbia orders the Japanese Canadians out of the woods. They must no longer cut the timber, their only means of livelihood.

The flood of protest against this order—from unions, from civil rights groups, the Japanese Canadians and from ordinary citizens—is proof of how far off base the British Columbia government has been caught on this issue. Even the vested interests, like the timber operators and manufacturers, are outraged. And when the vested operators stand up for a minority, the situation must be stinking.

* * *

The High Cost of Leeks

Rakkyo is Japanese pickled leek which, according to unbiased observers ought to be spelled reek. It looks like the root end of a green onion. Strangers have been known to leave that part of a street car occupied by persons taking rakkyo home for the evening meal.

During the war years rakkyo was absent. Domestic imitations somehow didn't measure up to the flavor of the imported product. Now rakkyo is back, at $1.29 a pound. This seems exorbitant, even though it has to come across the world's largest ocean and a couple of mountain ranges.

Rakkyo was one of the favorites in childhood. Even then it wasn't cheap, so each little pickled leek had to be nursed along. It was eaten layer by layer, each carefully skinned until only the slender heart remained. It was a sign of adulthood when one no longer had to skin his rakkyo, but could crunch through it in one tasty bite.

Last week we invested in a half pound of imported rakkyo. It was still good, and it brought back memories of long ago.

Judging from the Deep South's rabid reaction to President Truman's civil rights plea, Hawaii may be justified in turning down statehood on the grounds of shunning evil companions.

* * *

Looking at the New Look

Somewhat against our better judgment we engage in controversy with Miwako Miya, Chicago Shimpo columnist, who as Mo Oana was a colleague on the Heart Mountain Sentinel. Our gripe is that Mo, who as a housewife should know better, has gone all out for the "new look," a glamorized alias for the drooping hemline.

The new look, Mo says in her column, "is a decided uplift to women's morale. The new flowing lines, the trim waist, the skirt dipping around the ankles, makes a woman feel beautiful and gracious, lovely and feminine, romantic and regal."

Good enough, and more power to girls who are thus affected by a Mother Hubbard silhouette. Maybe it's morally more noble than acquiring the same sensations through the medium of a few beers at the corner stube.

But we object to the new look on financial grounds. In every wife's closet are clothes good for another ten or fifteen years well, five anyway of wear, and husbands all over the country rebel against having to junk them at the dictates of the fashion moguls. Now, if it would become fashionable to lengthen skirts by sewing a six-inch strip—of any matching or contrasting fabric, design and color—to the bottom of skirts to lengthen them, it would be an economical and therefore approved revolution. We would be glad to hear from Mo's husband on this particular phase of the issue.

We can, of course, understand Mo's concern for femininity. The "romantic and regal" in all girls underwent a stiff trial during those wintry slacks-and-peajacket days up at Heart Mountain. Perhaps her outcry is an inevitable reaction.

* * *

The trouble with Denver's new 90-cent haircut is that they're much too short the first week and embarrassingly shaggy the last.

Vagaries

Radio . . .

The "Nisei Hour" is an hour-and-half show presented every Sunday over KGMB, Honolulu. The program features tips on cooking by Joan Shimamura, fashion notes by Mitzi Sugita and sports comment by Eddie Tanaka . . . Twenty-one year old Fred Oyama, central figure in the Oyama Alien Land law test case, is now a student at San Diego State college.

* * *

Texas Ex-GI . . .

The story of Sgt. George Otsuka, a Texan of the 442nd Combat Team, which was dramatized on the air by CBS on Dec. 30, will be featured as one of the past year's outstanding human relations stories in the magazine to be published by Public Relations, Inc. of New York City. The Otsuka story of a Nisei veteran's fight against prejudice in a Texas community will be featured along with the story of the picture, "Gentlemen's Agreement."

* * *

Volunteers . . .

Mayor Louis Gillon of Bruyeres, France is appreciative of a suggestion that a group of Nisei volunteer workers go to the little Vosges foothills community to help in rebuilding the town but reports that all the work already has been contracted out. The people of Bruyeres are keeping up the grounds around the JACL memorial to the men of the 442nd Combat Team and hope that Nisei will visit it in the years to come . . . Speaking of Bruyeres, Columbia has a recording of Debussy's composition, "Bruyeres," as played by the pianist, Robert Casedesus.

* * *

Tenor . . .

Yoshie Fujiwara, the Japanese tenor who has made several tours of the United States, was arrested by Japanese police during the war because he had American music in his possession. Fujiwara recently opened the Tokyo opera season in "Carmen." . . . Tankai Ishida and his wife, Okinu, who were among the favorites of the old Orpheum circuit with their sleight of hand act, have been in Hawaii since before World War II. They recently returned to the stage in a "polio" benefit show in Honolulu.

New Social, Economic Patterns Follow Dispersal of Evacuees Under Resettlement Program

The Nisei and their alien Japanese parents who have returned to the Pacific coast following their wartime evacuation are following "a living and work pattern somewhat altered from its prewar character," Lawrence E. Davies, San Francisco correspondent for the New York Times, reported in a story published in the Feb. 8 issue of the Times.

Davies noted that President Truman in his recent civil rights message recommended legislation settling evacuation claims of these Japanese Americans and, indirectly, asked for an end to naturalization discrimination against their Japan-born parents.

Davies reported that "broadly speaking," the evacuation and resettlement program, with accompanying factors, has had these results:

"1. It has scattered residents of Japanese ancestry over the country as they never had been scattered before.

"2. It has caused significant occupational changes. Before the war 45.2 per cent of the employed Japanese aliens and citizens 14 years or older in the Coast states were engaged in agriculture. This number has been reduced considerably, partly because most of those who leased their lands have been unable to regain control.

"3. It has brought greater social acceptance of the Nisei and broadened their work pattern. They feel this changed attitude. 'White collar' jobs have opened up to the women, where before the war they were barred, although this is truer in the San Francisco than in the Los Angeles area. There is an unfilled demand for stenographers and secretaries of Japanese descent, for they have proved themselves to be conscientious and industrious. Nisei men are going into manufacturing plants in greater than pre-war numbers. Professional men among them are doing well with racially mixed clienteles. More Nisei employes are seen now in higher class restaurants than formerly. They are gradually getting back their hotel businesses in Seattle and Portland.

"4. Incidental to the occupational situation, it should be mentioned that the Nisei and their fathers have not succeeded in regaining their dominant prewar position in the Los Angeles fruit and vegetable business, both wholesale and retail. That position was the target of widespread criticism among white growers and 'middle men' who used to shout 'monopoly' at the Japanese.

"5. The Nisei have been brought into friction, potential or real, with Negroes who moved into the evacuated districts in wartime. Community agencies are working hard to smooth out the difficulties and have succeeded in preventing temperatures from rising to the boiling point.

"6. For the first time, as a result of their wartime experiences, the Japanese Americans are worrying over the problem of juvenile delinquency. Life in the relocation centers was not conducive to continuance of strong family ties, and there has been a breaking down of obedience to parents and of promotion of the 'good, old-fashioned American virtues,' as one Nisei put it."

The return of the evacuees, Mr. Davies summarized, has had three stages. "First, hostility and even violence in some areas; second, acceptance with considerable publicized enthusiasm; and now, third, acceptance with apathy."

"There are still Little Tokyos, but their lines run less firm," he declared. "Some Nisei in the cities are moving to the fringes of better residential districts, but real estate covenants barring Orientals and Negroes are still operative on a wide basis."

Portland Chapter Office Moves to New Quarters

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland chapter JACL office has been moved to new quarters at Room 5, Plummer building, 1204 S. W. 3rd avenue, Portland 4. The phone number is Atwater 0060.

Sumiko Shintani of Boise, Idaho, is employed as the office secretary.

Taka Iwasaki, former office secretary, has taken a secretarial position with the local YWCA.

Seabrook Initiates Drive to Triple Present Membership

SEABROOK, N. J.—The membership committee of Seabrook chapter of JACL began its general membership drive last week with an initial goal to triple the present membership list. The entire month of February will be devoted to this campaign.

Charles Nagao, chairman of this committee, held the first committee meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the Community house to make the necessary preparation. He also met with Sam Ishikawa, Eastern area representative, on Sunday, Feb. 1 to discuss the program.

During this week all eligible Nisei in the community will receive a letter announcing the membership drive together with materials prepared by the National headquarters. The committee members will make a complete canvass in soliciting members.

The members of this committee are: Charles Nagao, chairman, Harold Fistere, Mas Nakayama, Bil Taguwa, June Yoshioka, George Sakamoto, Michi Ikeda, Frank Enseki, Dick Kunishima and Tatsuyo Hasegawa.

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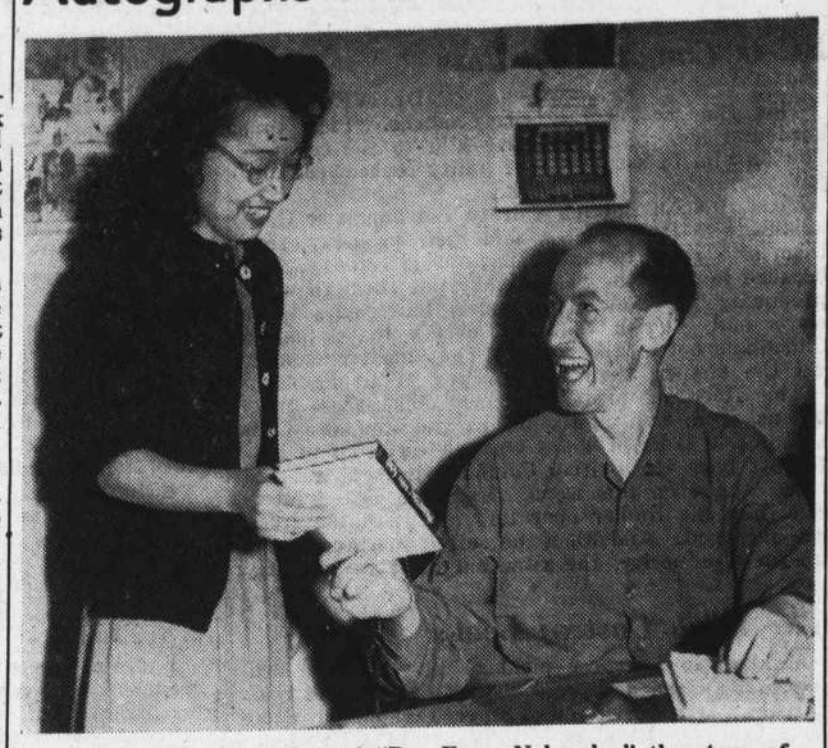
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Autographs Kuroki Book



Ralph Martin, author of "Boy From Nebraska," the story of Ben Kuroki, stopped briefly in Salt Lake City last week but long enough to autograph a copy of his book for Terry Toyama of the Pacific Citizen's circulation department. Mr. Martin is the author of a series of articles on American colleges which Cosmopolitan magazine is publishing. His new book, "The Best Is None Too Good," which includes a chapter on Ben Kuroki and also a story of the fight against anti-Nisei prejudice in Hood River, will be published next week by Farrar, Straus. Autographed copies of "Boy from Nebraska" may be obtained from the JACL, 415 Beason building, Salt Lake City.—Photo by George Shiba.

CCYBA Lists Events For Coming Year

FRESNO, Calif.—Major events for 1948 for the CCYBA were announced this week following a meeting of the board of directors.

The organization's annual picnic will be held April 4, with other events scheduled as follows: May 22, talent review; June 18, June ball; June 20, oratorical contest; July 23 and 24, carnival; and Nov. 7, fall conference.

Sumiko Nakagawa will represent Central California in the statewide queen contest for Miss Bussei of 1948. The contest will be held in Los Angeles at the CYBL conference.

Chiyoko Fujimura was elected recording secretary to replace Sakaye Ichimoto.

Alameda County Nisei Invited to Brotherhood Fete

OAKLAND — An invitation has been extended to the Japanese Americans in the Alameda County sector to attend the "Brotherhood Week" dinner being sponsored by the East Bay Fellowship on February 16th at the Hotel Claremont in Berkeley, according to Masuji Fujii, local JACL president.

Dr. J. Munroe Warner of the sponsoring body stated that over 400 persons are expected to be on hand for the good-will banquet which will be held in the Florentine Room from 6:30 p.m. A noted speaker has been booked for the affair.

Reservations may be made by contacting Dr. Warner's office at 1440 Broadway, Oakland, telephone HIgate 4-7571.

Christian Nisei To Join Interracial Confab in Denver

DENVER — The second annual Young People's Christian Conference will be held Feb. 28 and 29 at the Grant Street Methodist church.

The conference will be a citywide interracial event.

Registration will start at 5:30 p.m., Saturday, followed by the conference banquet. Vesper services will be conducted by the Young Adult Group of the Knox Presbyterian church.

On Sunday there will be a morning worship service at 11 a.m. with a suki-yaki luncheon at 12:30.

Denver Reports On Fund Drive

DENVER—Final results of the Denver JACL special donations drive, which was sparked by the giving away of a 1948 Ford sedan, were announced by Toshio Ando, general chairman.

Total profits amounts to $1,617.81. Ticket receipts amounted to $2,857, with disbursements of $1,739.19, leaving a net profit of $1,117.81. George Furuta, father of Stanley Furuta, whose name was drawn as winner of the car, donated an additional $500 to the chapter.

Ando expressed his thanks to members of the chapter and the community for their support during the drive. He commended Eddie Matsuda, who handled the sale of tickets, and George Masunaga and Jimmy Imatani, who arranged for securing the car and helped handle details of arrangements.

The 1947 cabinet explained that the special fund was turned over to the 1948 cabinet in order to launch the chapter's activities for 1948. The fund will be part of the general fund in the 1948 budget.

VENTURA CHAPTER HAS INSTALLATION

OXNARD, Calif. — Nearly 60 members and guests attended the second installation ceremony of the Ventura County Japanese American Citizens League held on Jan. 31 at the Colonial house in the Saratoga room.

The newly elected officers are: Nao Takasugi, president; Tooru Otani, vice-president; Alice Kimura, secretary; Kazuko Tsunoda, treasurer; Masako Moriwaki, auditor; Seichi Mayeda and Minoru Sakata, sgts-at-arms.

Taro Inouye, as toastmaster, introduced the guest speakers: Rev. M. Mitani, Rev. T. Masunaga and Masao Satow, acting national JACL secretary, who installed the cabinet.

Carla Weaver Speaks To Fresno Crusaders

FRESNO, Calif.—Carla Weaver, head of the Community Center of B street, was guest speaker at the Fresno Teen-age Crusaders' meeting Fef. 8.

Miss Weaver discussed race relations in the community. Kiyo Uemura was chairman for the devotional service.

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Masaoka to Discuss Citizen Rights at Interchurch Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. — right to citizenship and its ileges and expression will b cussed by Mike Masaoka, na legislative director of the Anti - Discrimination Com and Charles H. Houston, loca gro attorney and civic leader meeting on Feb. 19, which is sored by the Interchurch F ship of Washington. Mr. H was counsel in the Hurd litig one of the four race rest covenants cases argued re before the U. S. Supreme co

The meeting is one of a ser seven devoted to a detailed an of the report of the Presi Committee on Civil Rights. T ries was begun on Feb. 5 an end on March 18. Raymond P son of the Friends Committ National Legislation and Shiskin, member of the Presi civil rights committee and an standing economist with the ican Federation of Labor among the scheduled speake the series.

The Interchurch Fellowshi established here in 1944 to pr racial and religious understa among all faiths, races and na alities. During the three years existence it has sponsored w services which have brough sons of all creeds and colo gether. It has sponsored inter dinners and has now emb upon a drama group, a spe bureau and other activities d ed to carry the message of br hood. A number of Nisei with the fellowship group.

AMY TODA WILL SKI FOR UTAH IN WYOMING MEET

Amy Toda, University of Utah skier, will be one of eight women representing the university this weekend at the College Women's Physical Education Association ski meet at Snowy Range ski area 35 miles west of Laramie, Wyo.

Amy will be entered in A team events. An experienced skier, she is expected to place high in the A division.

She has placed consistently in ski events in the intermountain region. Recently she took 6th place in Denver in an intercollegiate meet.

'Spring Fantasy'

SACRAMENTO—A "spring fantasy" dance will be held April 24 at Odd Fellows hall by the Puellas Societas with Mary Okiroi as general chairman.

She will be assisted by Sadako Hori, bids and programs; Chizu Ishida, decorations; Margaret Osuga and Mary Morita, refreshments; Jean Iwahashi, posters; and Amy Matsumoto, cloakroom.

Bids for the affair will be available soon. The dance will be semi-formal.

Wedding

SEABROOK, N. J.—At an impressive double ring wedding ceremony performed by the Rev. Z. Mukushima, Miss Mutsuye Tateishi became the bride of Harry T. Ogata on Feb. 7 at the Seabrook Village auditorium.

The bride was given away by her brother Steve Tateishi. She was attended by Mrs. Steve Tateishi, matron of honor, while Kiyomi Nakamura served as best man. Candelabra were lit by Mamoru Noguchi, cousin of the groom.

After the ceremony a reception was held for some 70 guests at the Cumberland hotel in Bridgeton, after which the newlyweds left for a wedding trip to Washington and other points.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. M. Tateishi. Mr. Ogata served with the 442nd combat team in Italy.

Address Sought

A letter for Mrs. M. Hari from Katsutaro Hari, Tokushima, Japan, has been forwarded to the Pacific Citizen for delivery. Anyone knowing the present address of Mrs. Hari is requested to write the Pacific Citizen, 415 Beason building, Salt Lake City.

Selected

KAYSVILLE, Utah—Shig mamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. shi Yamamoto of Sunset, was one of three senior agric students at Davis county school selected to compete f Union Pacific scholarship, is awarded to an outstanding culture student in each cou Utah.

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Report Procedure for Nisei, Issei Business Visits to Japan Unchanged Under New Policy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Commenting on the Tokyo announcement that SCAP had lifted the quotas governing the entry of American and Allied traders and businessmen into Japan, State and Commerce Department officials last week informed the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee that liberalization of SCAP policy will in no way affect the present procedural steps required of Nisei and Issei businessmen desiring to travel to Japan.

The SCAP directive was not expected to have any immediate effect in speeding up the passage of Japanese American and Issei traders and businessmen to Japan, for all applicants will still be required to observe all the procedures restricting travel to an occupation area. It was emphasized by Commerce Department officials that not only they but State Department and Occupation authorities must give their approval before anyone can make the trip. The process usually requires a month or longer.

One result of the SCAP order, however, one official pointed out, is that Nisei and Issei businessmen will be permitted to remain in Japan for extended periods. Since August 15, 1947, when private trade with Japan was resumed, original entry permits were valid for visits of not more than 21 days, although those who have gone to Japan under these conditions usually have been able to secure SCAP permission to remain longer if necessary to conclude particular transactions.

Under the new regulations, Nisei and Issei businessmen approved by the Department of Commerce and by SCAP will obtain entry permits valid initially for visits of 60 days; and in addition they will be permitted to remain on indefinitely, to secure entry permits for members of their families and to establish more or less permanent residences in Japan. Their stay, it was pointed out, will depend upon how well they can contribute to achievement of occupation objectives.

Another result of the SCAP order is that American and other allied nationals who owned property in Japan prior to the war will be allowed to go to Japan, or send representatives there, to act on their behalf, in connection with all matters pertaining to their property rights and interests in that country.

This new provision was not expected to apply immediately to persons of Japanese ancestry. It apears that applications by Issei or Nisei who may want to go to Japan to seek the restoration of their property will not be given immediate consideration unless they can prove that they have extensive holdings. Commerce Department officials pointed out to the Washington JACL ADC office that up to now permits were only given to American citizens whose property holdings exceeded $100,000.

These new regulations are not expected to affect the small property holder since, it was pointed out, they were designed by SCAP and the U.S. Government as part of the program to spur productive activity in Japan. Officials added that the object of these measures was to expand the volume of Japanese foreign trade or otherwise promote the objectives of the Occupation.

As of the first of this year, a total of 61 Nisei and Issei had been approved by SCAP to enter Japan for the purposes of carrying on private trade. Eight Nisei were among the first 102 traders to enter Japan. The largest quota of Japanese went in October, 1947 when 23 were given permits by SCAP and the Commerce and State Departments. The figures for January, 1948 were not immediately available.

Nisei and Issei applicants who want to go to Japan for trade purposes are advised to make applications with their nearest regional Commerce Department office and file the five required application forms with the regional office. Nisei applicants will be required to obtain visas from the State Department and military permits from the Department of the Army as well as SCAP permission to visit Japan. The Issei besides the required military permit must obtain entry permits from the State Department and re-entry permits from their regional Immigration and Naturalization Service offices.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Hamada, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Feb. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Tominaga a girl, Judith Ann, on Feb. 7 in Berkeley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kawakami a boy in Littleton, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Takemoto a girl in Littleton, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Yoshida a girl on Jan. 31 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mitsuo Honda a girl on Jan. 21 in Fowler, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ky Miyamoto, Monterey, Calif., a girl, Sharon Rai, on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mitsunobu Sakata, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Murata a girl, Elaine, on Jan. 18 at St. Clair, Mich.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hidenari Tsuda a boy on Jan. 31 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Sasaki, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emi a girl on Jan. 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hichiro Kanow, Long Beach, Calif., a boy on Feb. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kameo Fujioka, Gardena, Calif., a girl on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yoshioka, San Diego, Calif., a boy on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Shishido, Venice, Calif., a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Masami Yokotake, San Fernando, Calif., a girl on Feb. 3.

DEATHS

Jitsuo Tani, formerly of Oakland, on Feb. 5 in Sidney, Neb.

George G. Fukino in Toponas, Colo.

Yoshikatsu Sato, 66, on Feb. 4 in Los Angeles.

Yotaro Sakaguchi, 83, on Jan. 29 in Bellevue, Wash.

MARRIAGES

Kayo Sakaguchi to Kiyoshi Nagatani on Feb. 8 in Los Angeles.

Miye Hayashi to Tadao Shimizu on Feb. 1 in Los Angeles.

Chimi Mayemura to Henry Shigeo Doi on Jan. 31 in Brighton, Colo.

Betty Shizuko Noriyuki to Tom Shuichi Kajiwara on Feb. 1 in Denver.

Mary Shizu Furukami to Robert Masao Uyeno on Feb. 1 in Denver.

Connie Kaneko Katayama to Dell Minori Kimura on Feb. 1 in Denver.

Kim Kanemaki to Henry Ige on Feb. 8 in Los Angeles.

Midori Sekiguchi of Florin to Sadao Kumimoto of Turlock on Feb. 1 in Sacramento.

Mitsuko Inamasu to Sadaji Fukuyama of Sanger on Jan. 31 in San Jose.

Ruth Iyama to Yoshinobu Shimooka on Jan. 31 in Fort Lupton, Colo.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Eiko Yoshida, 22, and George S. Kurimoto, 22, Monterey, Calif., in Sacramento.

Announce Troth

CHICAGO — At an informal dinner given on Saturday, Feb. 7, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fujimoto announced the engagement of their daughter, Reiko, to Saburo E. Yamamoto.

Miss Fujimoto, formerly of Watsonville, attended the Lipson School of Designing. She is usherette chairman for the First Baptist church.

Mr. Yamamoto attended San Diego State college and is recreation chairman for the church.

College Conference Names Candidates For King, Queen

DENVER—King and queen candidates for the coming Nisei Intermountain Collegiate conference "sweetheart ball" were announced this week by the NICC.

Candidates for king are Doug Taguchi of C.U., Stanley Ichikawa of D.U., Kenny Imamura of D.U. and Hash Togashi of C.U.

Queen candidates are Carole Murata of C.U., Pearl Kuwabara of D.U., Emi Katagiri, an alumna of C.U., and Louise Nishikawa of Colorado A. & M.

Candidates were selected by popular vote through ballots.

The crown and scepter were contributed by Harry's flower shop. Prizes were secured through the aid of T.K. pharmacy.

Denver JACL Pledges Cooperation with Young Peoples Work

DENVER — The Denver JACL cabinet voted last week to support the Young People's Society program of the local YWCA, particularly in regard to the YWCA's sponsorship of weekly dances for Denver Nisei. The JACL leaders stated that the need for social recreation among Denver Nisei justified the continuance of the YPS program.

George Masunaga, past president of the Denver JACL, was named to coordinate support from among the Nisei and to work out details of adequate chaperonage and sufficient publicity.

Betty Krummel, representing the YWCA, will be in charge of activities, using YWCA facilities. She replaces Arlene Brauer.

East Bay JACL Seeks New Members

BERKELEY — The 1948 membership drive of the East Bay JACL chapter is now under way in conjunction with the national program, it was divulged this week by Wat Miura, 1st vice president.

Executive cabinet members are aiding in the signing up of renewal memberships at present. A door-to-door drive for new members will be pushed later in the month, Miura added.

BC Students Ask Full Rights For Nisei Group

Dominion's Treatment Of Japanese Canadians Protested by Speakers

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A resolution urging the granting of full citizenship rights to Japanese Canadians was unanimously approved at a mass meeting of University of British Columbia students at the school auditorium on Jan. 31.

Nakamoto, a Nisei student from Kamloops, B. C., was one of the speakers at the meeting called to protest the province's discriminatory attitude against Japanese Canadians.

"Although we have been treated as enemy aliens during the war, we went ahead and proved that Canadianism is in our hearts and that race and color were of no consequence," Miss Nakamoto stated.

The resolution urging full rights for Canadian Nisei was enforced in brief addresses by presidents of the following campus organizations: Canadian University Students Union, the Alma Mater Society, Parliamentary Forum, Liberal Club, Socialist Club, Labor Progressive Club, Conservative Club and the Social Problems Club.

A representative of Canadian army veterans at the university also pledged support to the resolution.

National Sponsor Visits JACL Office

George Schuyler, national sponsor of the JACL, visited the Salt Lake City office last week.

A nationally know editor and wrjter, Mr. Schuyler is presently on a nationwide tour for the Pittsburgh Courier. He has been associated with that newspaper for the past 24 years.

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Joint Cabinet Meet Held in Portland

PORTLAND, Ore.—A joint meeting of the 1947 and 1948 cabinets of the Portland chapter was held Jan. 28 at the home of Jimmy Mizote. Activities for the coming year were outlined at the meeting.

Ted Hachiya was named to head a directory project. The directory will list the names of all persons of Japanese ancestry in Portland and vicinity.

Mary Minamoto was asked to continue publication of the "Portland Hi-Lites." She was also appointed publicity chairman.

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Takeno Addresses Denver Group

DENVER — Roy M. Takeno, regional JACL ADC director, addressed the Wednesday Current Events club last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Earl Oliver, 4171 Greencourt street.

Mrs. Andrew Grisson, president, introduced Takeno to the members and commented upon the significance of the national ADC program.

Takeno spoke on the aims and objectives of the ADC legislative program and discussed the wartime contributions of the Nisei and their present resettlement throughout the country.

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GEORGE TAJIRI HEADS CHICAGO NISEI ART GROUP

CHICAGO—The Gaka Guild of Chicago, comprised of young artists, recently elected officers to serve during 1948. George Tajiri was named president.

Other officers are Mas Nakagawa, vice president; Jackie Hoyt, recording secretary; Natsuko Takehita, corresponding secretary; Hide Sato, treasurer; and Nori Kenmatsu, public chairman.

The Guild, which will observe its first anniversary this April, has already held two art exhibits. In the spring it will cooperate with the Chicago Nisei Music Society in presenting a masquerade frolic.

The group has no advisors, although many established sculptors, including Sy Gordon and Miriam Perkins, have made occasional visits to the group.

The Guild's members include industrial designers, designers, painters, sculptors, muralists, commercial artists and handcraft artists.

Among the group are Dr. Mary Takahashi, wallpaper designer; Natsuko Takehita, winner of 3rd prize in a national textile design contest; Miyoko Ito, water colorist and winner of several awards; Byron Goto, recently returned from Europe and presently engaged in doing a mural for a large studio in Chicago; Mary Takahash, instructor at the American Academy of Fine arts.

Tajiri, president of the guild, is is scheduled to go to France in June to continue his studies in sculptoring.

Dr. Horii Announces Change of Office

GARDENA, Calif.—Dr. Masaru M. Horii, Nisei dentist this week announced moving of his office from Los Angeles to 1625 W. Market st. in Gardena. His former address was the Taul bldg.

His new office will be a bungalow office. Phone number is Menlo 4-1223.

Dr. Horii, who practiced in Ogden during the war, was president of the Ogden JACL.

Nakama Drops Golden Gloves Bout

LOS ANGELES — Tommy Nakama dropped a close decision on Feb. 7 to Ruben Smith Jr. in the finals of the Golden Gloves tournament in the bantamweight division.

By his victory Smith won the right to represent the Southwest at the national Golden Gloves tourney in Chicago.

Nakama had reached the finals by defeating Hilario Gonzales.

National JACL Credit Union Declares 3 Per Cent Dividend

The National JACL credit union declared a 3 per cent dividend on members shares for the year 1947 at a meeting of the board of directors on Feb. 10.

Loans to members during the year totaled $47,596.62, according to Hito Okada, treasurer. Savings during the year fell short of the $50,000 goal set for the year, due to heavy withdrawals in December, Okada said. The goal was reached by the end of January, however, with a total membership savings of $52,000.

Okada reported a profit of $1,529.64 for 1947 and an undivided profit of $1,395.10 for distribution to the members after adjustments for the guaranty fund.

The credit union's annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Feb. 24th at 7 p.m. at the Temple Noodle House.

The following were nominated for office: Yukus Inouye and George Fujii, board of directors, three-year term; Tatsuro Masuda, credit committee, 3 year term; and Ichiro Doi, supervisory committee, 3 year term.

The board of directors announced that the credit union will write automobile insurance for members through the Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin. Savings bers as Employers Mutual, at the end of the insurance year, pays a dividend to policy holders.

Eden Township To Install Officers

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — Masaoka, regional JACL AD rector, will lead installation vices for new officers of the Township JACL at a buffe per dance to be held Feb. Svendsgaards at 7 p. m., a ing to Henry Wada and Kay cochairmen for the event.

The buffet supper will be during the hours of 7 to 9 Dancing will start at 9, wit uar recordings furnished b saru Yoshioka.

Herri Yoshito Shibata w master of ceremonies. June oka is social chairman for th ning.

Masaburo Shinoda will sp behalf of the Issei.

The affair is open to the lic. A nominal charge will be to those who attend the dance

Fellowship

CHICAGO—The Young P Fellowship of the First B church will present a speake the FOR Sunday evening, F at 8:30 p. m.

Minoru Fujita was elected man of the newly formed committee at a recent cabinet ing.

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