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First Nisei Soldier Dead Home from Italy

Selma Infantryman's Remains Returned For Reburial

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The first American soldier dead to be returned to this country from Italy have arrived in home territory aboard the U.S. Army transport Carroll Victory, the Department of the Army announced this week.

The Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learns that a lone Nisei, Pfc. Masashi Araki, whose next of kin, Shoemon Araki, resides in Selma, California, is among the 5,812 Americans whose remains were returned. Pfc. Araki is one of 137 heroes who were shipped home upon instructions of next of kin residing in California. He is the first Nisei killed in the Italian theater to be returned home. He is among the armed forces dead originally interred at temporary military cemeteries at Nettuno and other points in Italy.

In the next few months, it is expected that hundreds of Nisei heroes who gave their lives in the fierce campaign in Italy will be brought home.

BUDDHIST CHURCH LEADERS ELECT NEW U. S. HEAD

SAN FRANCISCO—Rinban Enyo Shigefuji of Fresno was named last week to succeed the late Bishop Ryotei Matsukage, head bishop of the Buddhist Churches of America.

The selection of a bishop by the priests of the Buddhist church in the United States set a precedent as all previous heads of the church were appointed from Japan.

The more than two score Buddhist priests from all parts of the United States approved a constitution which incorporates a system for electing bishops and also provides that the bishops can be elected only twice to insure a reasonable rotation of the high post.

The priests last week attended the funeral rites for Bishop Matsukage who died on June 21 in Los Angeles.

Infant Drowns In Irrigation Ditch On Colorado Farm

DERBY, Colo.—Arthur N. Kawakami, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ka Kawakami of Ogden, Utah, drowned on July 7 in an irrigation ditch on a truck farm near Derby, nine miles northeast of Denver.

The child wandered away from his father who was working in a field.

Efforts by Denver firemen to revive the cild proved futile.

Mr. Kawakami was visiting at the home of Yutaka Hiratsuka and had planned to leave with the baby the same day for Ogden where his wife expects another child in a month.

The baby was discovered in the ditch, which held a foot of water, by Hiratsuka's brother, Shigeo.

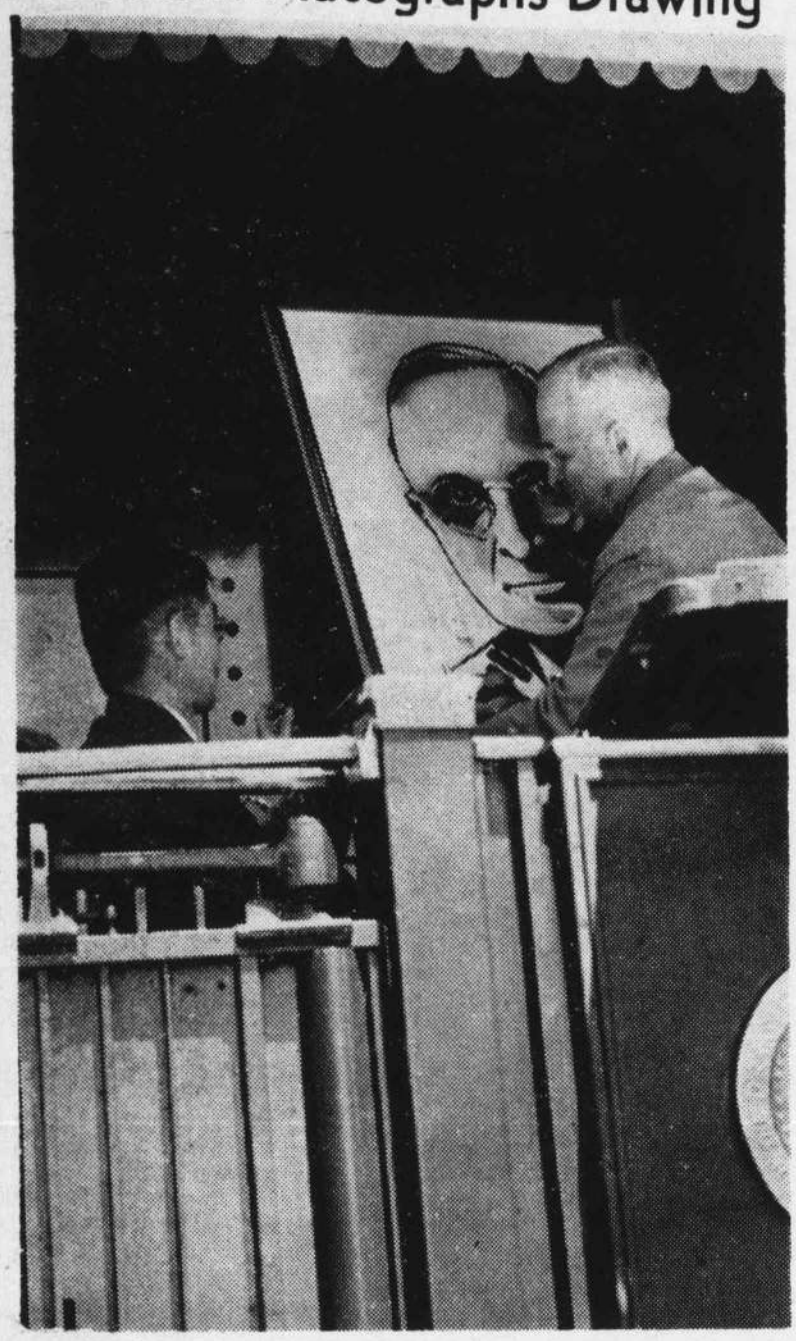
Attempts to phone the fire department faied because of a long-distance call on Hiratsuka's party line. So the baby was placed in a car and rushed to the fire station where firemen applied artificial respiration untill the rescue squad arrived with a resuscitator.

The baby was pronounced dead after firemen had worked over his body more than half an hour.

Idaho Cities Send Funds to Vanport

REXBURG, Ida.—A contribution of $127 from the communities of St. Anthony, Sugar City and Rexburg was sent through the Yellowstone chapter of the JACL to the Portland chapter to aid Issei and Nisei victims of the recent Vanport City flood disaster.

President Autographs Drawing



IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Fred Ochi, commercial artist and president of the local JACL chapter, is shown in the above photo adding another dignitary to his collection of autographed sketches. Ochi's hopes of having President Truman sign the drawing when the chief executive visited Idaho Falls on his recent western trip were dashed temporarily when secret service men turned down his request but the President saw Ochi in the crowd and invited him up to the train platform. A special presidential assistant is watching President Truman sign the drawing. The Nisei artist, who says he plays no favorites, also has an autographed drawing of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

—Idaho Falls Post-Register photo.

Remains of 10 Nisei Soldiers Arrive for Reburial in U.S.

Six California Nisei Listed Among Those on Ogelthorpe Victory

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The remains of ten Nisei soldiers who lost their lives in World War II are among the 4,383 bodies which have been returned to the United States from Europe aboard the USAT "Oglethorpe Victory," it was announced by the Department of the Army this week.

The Washington JACL ADC office has learned that of the ten, six are listed with the next of kin residing in California, and one each in Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, and Idaho. The California Nisei dead together with their next of kin and their addresses are:

Pfc. Henry S. Izumizaki, next of kin, Kanitsuchi Izumizaki, Route 1, Box 95, Watsonville; Sgt. John S. Kanazawa, next of kin, Hanako Nagafuchi, 234 East 24th Street, Los Angeles; Pfc. Nobuo Komoto, next of kin, Akino Komoto, 115½ South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles; Pfc. John T. Okada, next of kin, Edwin M. Okada, Route 2, Box 95, Kingsburg; Pvt. Susumu Okura, next of kin, Momota Okura, 830 Wilmington Blvd., Wilmington; and Sgt. Theodore T. Tezuka, next of kin, Tokujiro Tezuka, 2143 West 31st Street, Los Angeles.

The list for the other states includes: Pfc. Shiyoji Yunoki, whose next of kin, Jimmie Yunoki, resides at Box 75, Crowley, Colorado; Pfc. Mitsuo M. Iseri, whose next of kin, Matahichi M. Iseri, resides at R.F.D. 2, Box 53, Ontario, Oregon; S/Sgt. John Y. Harano, whose next of kin, Sataro Harano, lives at 1203 W. 10th Street, Box 795, North Platte, Nebraska; and Sgt. Max M. Hosoda, Jr., whose next of kin, Max M. Hosoda, Sr., gives his address as R.F.D. 1, Emmet, Idaho.

The armed forces dead in this group were originally interred in temporary military cemeteries in France and Belgium. There is none from Italy. Each next of kin has been notified in advance of the arrival of the vessel and will be notified again after the remains arrive at the regional distribution centers.

The next of kin may request burial either in a private or national cemetery, but as far as it could be ascertained, interment in Arlington National Cemetery has not been requested for any of the Nisei dead in this group.

Salt Lake JACL Sends Additional Funds to Vanport

An additional check for $244 to aid Vanport City flood victims has been sent to the Portland JACL by the Salt Lake City JACL fund drive committee.

The amount brings to $780 the amount contributed by persons from the Salt Lake City area.

President Truman Signs Bill To Compensate Evacuees For Property, Business Losses

WASHINGTON—A few minutes before the deadline on midnight of July 2 for the evacuation claims bill, President Truman signed the measure which will formally pave the way for the settlement of the unfinished business of evacuation.

In signing the bill, President Truman completed the only part of his ten-point civil rights program to be approved by Congress.

The evacuee claims bill, H.R. 3999, was approved in Congress on June 19, the final day of the present session.

The measure would have been pocket vetoed if President Truman had not signed it before the midnight deadline.

White House sources informed the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, which led the campaign for the passage of the bill at the present session, that the bill was among the last signed by President Truman. Since the President previously had endorsed the provisions of the measure and had written to Senate and House leaders urging its passage, it was believed that Mr. Truman's delay in signing the bill was a result of the pressure of business.

While JACL ADC officials in Washington were confident that President Truman would approve the bill, the fight for compensation for business and property losses resulting from the West Coast mass evacuation in 1942 was filled with suspense and drama until the last moment. News of the President's action was not made known until the morning of July 3, ten hours after the deadline had expired.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, began the vigil for the verdict early Friday morning, July 2. He put in a final call to the White House near midnight and was informed there would be nothing to report until the next day. Apprehensive lest a slip somewhere might negate two years of campaigning for the claims bill, Mr. Masaoka had to resign himself to another night of waiting before news of the President's action was reported by White House aides.

The bill which the President signed into law gives the Justice Department authority to adjudicate claims for evacuation losses up to $2,500. Larger claims must be satisfied through private bills which are subject to the approval of Congress.

Mr. Masaoka noted that President Truman during the past week had signed two major JACL-sponsored bills which were approved during the final days of the congressional session. The first was the deportation stay measure, H.R. 3566, which will extend the Attorney General's discretionary power to suspend deportation in hardship cases to Japanese and other aliens "ineligible to citizenship."

Mr. Masaoka stressed that the events of the past week had marked the formal completion of two-thirds of the JACL ADC's legislative objectives. The equality in naturalization bill, which died in House committee, was the only major part of the JACL ADC program which was not passed in Congress.

Masaoka and Edward J. Ennis, who has been retained as special counsel by JACL ADC on evacuation claims matters, this week began a series of talks with Attorney General Tom Clark and other Justice Department officials to determine procedural and administrative problems involved in the program to provide compensation for accountable business and property losses resulting from the evacuation.

Nisei Legion Post Explains Stand on Naturalization Bill

SAN FRANCISCO—The Townsend Harris American Legion post, which was censured recently by the national Legion for asking for naturalization rights for Japanese aliens, explained its stand recently in a letter to John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director.

The Townsend Harris post, comprised of veterans of Japanese ancestry, had been censured for distributing copies of "What Makes Kato Fight?" an article in the San Francisco Chronicle. The post also asked for support of the Judd naturalization bill, which was designed to eliminate racial restrictions in immigration and naturalization.

In explaining its stand, which the national Legion had declared was not in conformity with Legion policy, the Townsend Harris post declared that it had not intended to override national policy but that the extension of naturalization to Japanese aliens merited widespread appeal.

The Townsend Harris post's stand, as explained in a letter signed by Toshio Yoshida, vice-commander, declared that "it is consistent with the American Legion doctrine on Americanism and good citizenship" to encourage immigrants to become naturalized at as early a time as they can qualify.

Yoshida said that American veterans of Japanese ancestry feel that the facts on the naturalization bill should be made clear. He cited the fact that the bill has the support of Secretary of State Marshall, the secretary of the national defense and the secretaries of the army, navy and air corps.

Yoshida declared that the bill would provide for uniform application to all nations of the national origins quota system.

He added that the total number of quota immigrants would not be increased and that it would give naturalization rights to resident Japanese aliens, most of them parents of Nisei servicemen and veterans.

In answering the Legion stand that it opposed the entry of "non-assimilable" peoples, Yoshida said that the United States Department of State and the U.S. immigration service have adequate screening procedures to safeguard against admittance of persons incompatible with national security and wellbeing.

"We are convinced the extension of naturalization privileges for our parents, as you already have for yours, merits a widespread appeal," Yoshida said.

He declared he was confident that the American Legion membership would support the legislation when the facts were made known.

"It is close to our hearts," Yoshida said. "It is warranted and justifiable. The American Legion will gain even more in stature by sponsoring it."

The national Legion stand was expressed by Henry H. Dudley, national adjutant, who declared that the organization was opposed to the admittance of "non-assimilable individuals from the Far East." He declared that the Townsend Harris' post's action was not in conformity with a Legion resolution passed in 1945 stating that immigration should be confined to the present quota or such reduced quotas as may later be established and that only such persons shall be admitted who may be found to be "assimilable and well disposed to the basic principles of our American form of government and way of life."

Government Witnesses Tell Of Alleged Brutalities in Trial of Tomoya Kawokita

LOS ANGELES—A stream of government witnesses, all of them former American POWs who had been interned at the Oeyama prison camp in Japan, continued to bulwark the prosecution's charges of brutality and mistreatment as the trial of Tomoya Kawakita, 27-year old former native of Calexico, Calif., ended its fourth week on July 9.

Witnesses, many of them veterans of Bataan and Corregidor, have been brought by the government from all parts of the country to testify against Kawakita.

They attributed beatings, taunts and ill-treatment to Kawakita who, according to the testimony, was an interpreter at the Oeyama camp for American war prisoners near Osaka.

The witnesses, however, alleged that Kawakita took over functions not ordinarily those of interpreter and the indictment against the defendant charges him with 15 overt acts of treason.

As the trial neared its fifth week, it was indicated that Kawakita's defense, headed by Attorney Morris Lavine, would attempt to prove that Kawakita could not be guilty of treason to the United States because he was a national of Japan, having repudiated his American nationality.

Called by the prosecution on July 6, Maury Rich of St. Louis, Mo., a former prisoner, told the jury of taunts of death flung by Kawakita at the prisoners. Rich testified that Kawakita told the news-hungry Americans at Oeyama that the United States was losing the war and that San Francisco had been bombed.

Rich charged that he was struck across the left arm and wrist by a saber wielded by Kawakita when he protested that three men were not enough to carry a heavy log uphill at the nickel mine near the Oeyama camp. Rich added that the three men were unable to carry the log and that finally eight men were assigned to the task.

Staff Sgt. Alexander Holick of Bedford, Mass., followed Rich to the stand and charged that he was "worked over" by Kawakita and was deprived of his rations for three days when he was caught trying to break into a Japanese storehouse where Red Cross supplies were stored.

Cross-examined by Lavine who asked whether he knew it was a serious offense to burglarize Red Cross supplies, Sgt. Holick replied:

"Wouldn't you do the same thing? You had to eat to stay alive."

Sgt. Holick told the jury that he had been cursed, shoved and struck with a wooden saber by Kawakita.

Testimony to alleged brutalities described by earlier witnesses was submitted during the July 6 session by Arthur Staniger of Tucson, Ariz., and Philip Toland.

At the June 30 session Gid H. Spurlock, a Navy veteran from Austin, Tex., accused Kawakita of participating in a form of torture in which another prisoner, Woodrow Shaffer of Memphis, Tenn., was forced to hold a bucket full of water above his head while squatting on a raised platform. A bamboo pole was placed behind the victim's knees to increase his agony. Spurlock testified. He said that when Shaffer spilled some of the water, Kawakita refilled the bucket.

On July 2 Kawakita was accused by John J. Armellino of Brooklyn, a survivor of the Bataan death march, of brutalities. Armellino said he was suffering from chronic malaria when he was struck by Kawakita who delivered two "roundhouse rights" to his face.

Lavine won one legal point during the July 2 questioning. He asked George W. Mayo of West Memphis, Ark., a former Oeyama inmate, if he had heard that several men were punished for stealing Red Cross supplies.

"Yes," answered Mayo, "but the Japanese always were stealing the tsaff, too."

U.S. Attorney James Carter objected to this line of questioning but was overruled by Federal Judge William C. Mathes.

Paul Sarno, ex-Army medical corpsman of Chicago, charged that Kawakita refused the request of another prisoner, Sgt. William Gage, to transport a seriously injured American from the nickel mine where the prisoners worked to the camp hospital. The injured American, identified as Johnny Carter, had a spinal injury, Sarno said.

Sarno also declared that Kawakita threatened to deprive 15 prisoners who were "too sick to work" of their rations, after they had been given permission to lie down and rest by a Japanese guard.

Sarno also charged that Kawakita participated in the "punishment" of Thomas J. O'Connor, an allegation also made by previous witnesses.

On cross-examination Lavine asked Sarno:

"You had a lot of names for Kawakita, didn't you?"

"Yes," said Sarno. "As a matter of fact I didn't know his real name was Kawakita until they told me."

"Who told you?"

"The FBI," the witness replied.

"You don't like Japanese, do you?" asked Lavine.

"Well, I wouldn't say all Japanese," Sarno answered. "I don't like Kawakita. I liked Fujizawa (another American-born Japanese interpreter at Oeyama) because he tried to help us and wasn't always trying to work us to death like Kawakita."

During the June 29 session Judge Mathes again admonished the jury of three men and nine women, including one Nisei stenographer, Susan Suzuko Nagumo, that "this is not an atrocity trial" and that Kawakita is not charged with responsibility for the conditions at the Oeyama camp.

Kawakita faces a possible death penalty if convicted of a treason charge.

Another government witness, Sgt. Howard L. Pope, testified in Judge Mathes' court on July 7 that Tomoya Kawakita summed up his boyhood in Calexico, Calif., with the bitter statement:

"They never gave me a damn thing!"

Pope said this remark was accompanied by a stinging slap in the face.

The witness, questioned by Deputy U.S. Attorney Cameron Lillie said he was assigned duty in the soup kitchen at the nickel mine near the Oeyama prison camp.

He described Kawakita as wearing "a dark sweater with a large yellow "C" on it. Earlier witnesses testified Kawakita told them he won the letter playing football at Calexico high school.

Another witness for the government testified on July 7 that Kawakita had declared that sick prisoners in the camp rest hut were getting too much rice.

"If they got less they'd go back to work," Tech. Sgt. James D. Phillips of Hot Springs, Ark., declared.

Phillips said that the next day their ration was cut from a rice bowl about 5 inches in diameter to a soup bowl 3 inches in diameter per man

Cross-examining Staff Sgt. Alexander Holick, Lavine asked whether his prison camp experiences left him with a desire for revenge against the Japanese.

"Not against all of them; only those who gave us a rough time," Holick said.

Wedding

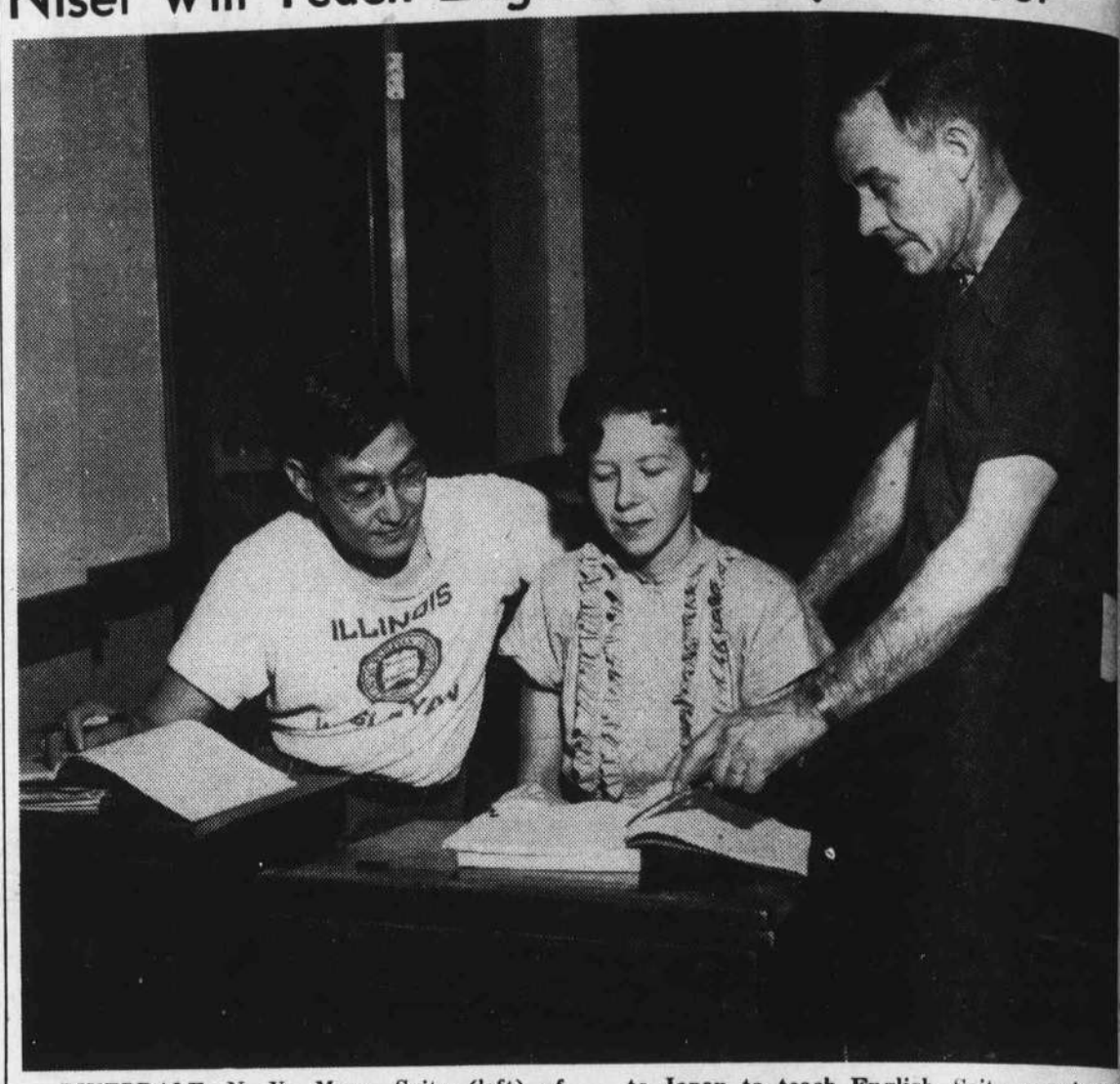
CHICAGO—Betty T. Yabutani, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Yabutani, formerly of Brawley, Calif., became the bride of Jack G. Suga on July 2 at the Graham Taylor chapel of the University of Chicago.

The bride was attended by Mildred Yabutani, maid of honor, and Mary Yabutani, bridesmaid. Joe Fujimoto was best man.

The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa of the First Baptist church officiated.

The groom, formerly of Honolulu, is at present attending dental college at the University of Illinois.

Nisei Will Teach English at Tokyo School



RIVERDALE, N. Y.—Morse Saito (left) of Aberdeen, Wash., is shown with Sarah Jewell Ellington of Tacoma and Dr. Floyd Shacklock, director of an intensive training course for 50 young college graduates who are preparing to go to Japan to teach English. Saito, a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan, is the only Nisei in the group and is slated to become an instructor at Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo, leaving this country about the first of September. Miss Ellington is a graduate of Drew University.—Photo by Toge Fujihira.

Hanamura Convicted For Giving False Statement in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Akira Hanamura, 22, who waas born in Stockton, Calif., but served in the Japanese Army, received a six months prison sentence on July 1 for making a false statement to get an American passport.

A special provost court martial found Hanamura had told a United States consular official he had never served in the Japanese armed forces. The U. S. Army's criminal investigation division agents found he was in Japan's army in 1945.

Hanamura, who then admitted his war service, came to Japan with his parents in 1941 when he was 15 years of age and was stranded by the outbreak of war. By serving in the Japanese army he lost his American citizenship. He was seeking a passport so he could return to the United States.

Issei Receive Fishing Permits In Monterey

Encounter Difficulty In Chartering Boats As Season at Peak

MONTEREY, Calif.—More than 30 resident Japanese fishermen in the Monterey area have received or are expected to apply for a commercial fishing license as a result of the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the anti-alien restriction in the California fish and game code, Kay Nobusada, president of the Monterey Peninsula chapter of the JACL, announced this week .

With the fishing season nearing its peak, many of the Issei fishermen are encountering difficulty in finding boats to charter, Nobusada said.

Nobusada said the Monterey office of the California Fish and Game Commission notified the Japanese fishermen last week as soon as permission to issue the licenses to the Issei was received at the commission headquarters.

The order to issue the licenses to Japanese aliens was given immediately by Edward L. Macauley, the commission's executive officer, after he had been notified by Attorney General Fred N. Howser that the State of California would not appeal the Supreme Court's decision in the Takahashi case.

California Issues Commercial Fishing License to Issei as Result of Takahashi Decision

LOS ANGELES—The state of California, for the first time in seven years, issued a commercial fishing license to a Japanese alien when Isohei Hatashita received his permit to fish at the Terminal Island fish and game commission office on July 2.

Granting of the license was the direct result of the Toyo Takahashi decision by the U. S. Supreme court on June 7. The decision declared that California's fish and game code restricting aliens ineligible to citizenship from commercial fishing was in actuality a racially restrictive law designed to keep Japanese from the industry.

Hatashita, who is president of the Southern California Fishermen's Association, was accompanied by his son, Kimio, when he applied early in the morning of July 2 for his license. He received his permit 15 minutes after the office of the fish and game commission opened. He paid $10 for his license.

He indicated that he would join his sons, Kimio and Kazaya, who operate a 40-foot boat, Naruta Π, in fishing for albacore.

Possibility of delay in granting of licenses was indicated here earlier, pending decision by the state to ask for a rehearing in the case. The fish and game commission by formal resolution had ordered licenses issued to Japanese aliens, but said the action was subject to final approval by Attorney General Fred N. Howser.

Howser later declared that the state would not file for a rehearing and that licenses would be granted without delay.

In San Pedro the Southern California Fishermen's Association, which had long fought for defeat of the amendment which restricted Japanese aliens from fishing, estimated that about 150 men were ready to get back to the industry before the season closed.

In Monterey it was estimated that some 70 Issei fishermen would seek permits immediately.

Nisei Poet, Son Reported Improved

DENVER—Shusue Matsui, Nisei poet, has been released from Denver General hospital, where he was confined after a brutal attack by three assailants seven weeks ago at his hotel.

Meanwhile his son, Kazuo, was reported completely recovered from injuries received when he fell from a second-story window to the sidewalk two and a half months ago. The child was released from Mercy hospital several days ago.

See Hope for Return To Canada of Wartime Expatriates

TORONTO, Ont.—There is hope that Japanese Canadians who went to Japan during the war under a wartime exchange agreement may be restored their Canadian citizenship and be permitted to return to this country, George Tanaka, executive secretary of the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, declared here this week.

Tanaka said, however, that he did not forsee any immediate action by Ottawa on the return of Canadian-born Japanese who "repatriated" following the mass evacuation.

Tanaka conferred with Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, deputy minister of mines and resources, on June 29 in Ottawa and discussed the problems of Japanese Canadians who were stranded in Japan by the war.

Cincinnati Supports Convention Benefit

CINCINNATI, O. — Approximately 125 Cincinnatians attended a preconvention benefit dance sponsored by the local JACL Saturday, July 3, in the Community Room of the First United church.

The affair was highlighted by the presence of Miss Hizi Koyke, noted opera star, who was acclaimed for her superb portrayal in Madame Butterfly, produced by the Cincinnati Summer Opera company.

Official delegates to the national JACL convention, Grace Ogata and Tom Kanno, were presented by the master of ceremonies, Kay Watanabe. Program dances were dedicated to past presidents Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi and James Hashimoto.

The Issei Kai donated the refreshments, which they also prepared and served. Ken Display provided the decorations, which were done in the holiday motif.

55 Stranded Nisei Return From Japan

Passengers Arrive Aboard President Liner from Yokohama

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifty-five Nisei returned to the United States from Japan on Tuesday of this week, disembarking in San Francisco from the American President liner the President Cleveland.

Five other Japanese were on board the vessel, which sailed out of Yokohama.

Two of the Japanese, Ruben Kenzo and Robert Motoji Kumazawa, gave their homes as Guadalajara, Mexico, while a third, Tsunetaro Tsumagari, was bound for Argentina.

Enroute to Seattle was Atsumi Kawaguchi, who will enter the University of Washington this fall. She was employed by occupation forces and recently received a scholarship to continue studies in child psychology.

Among the passengers were two Nazarene church ministers, the Revs. Nobumi Isayama and Hiroshi Kitagawa. They had originally planned to attend a quadrennial conclave in St. Louis but were not able to secure clearance in time.

They plan to go on a lecture tour of Nazarene churches, starting from headquarters in Kansas City.

The passengers were:

Atsumi Kawaguchi, San Francisco; Juji Wada, Richmond; Jordan Haruo Kyono, Berkeley; Suzuye Wakano, San Jose; Mitsue Masaoka, Stockton; Teruo and Takeshi Yukawa, Walnut Grove; Mitsuaki Noda, Clarksburg; George Hiroshi Shirai, Acampo.

Emi Yokota, Tsuneo Takeuchi, Yozo Yamada, Sacramento; Kiyoichi, Jennie Masaye, William and Akira Nishimoto, Madera; Yoshiko Yonekura, Chula Vista; Masakazu Taguchi, Pasadena.

Elwood Maxwell Hayashi, Yoshie Iizuka, Yoshiko Imai, Terumi Kato, Violet Sumie Nozaki, Takeo Tanini, Margaret Sadako Yagi, Mitsuru and Kaoru Mori, Florence Toshi Tomita, Los Angeles;

Dr. Aiko Kodama, Akira Nakashima, Seattle; Masayoshi Kubo, Pocatello, Ida.; Goro, Takuji, and Akira Sato, Idaho Falls, Ida.; Minoru Shikashio, Firth, Ida.; Akira Horiuchi, Emmet, Ida.; Akiko Elizabeth Shibata, Denver; Fusaye and Ayako Nukaya, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

Shizuko Sakata, Ogden; Shozo Kikushima, Takashi Kida, Salt Lake City; Yemiko, Asako and Masahiro Mizuki, Kaysville, Utah; Kimiyo Nishihara, Cedar City, Utah; Hiroshi Ota, Kimiye Murahashi and Kenneth Yasuda, New York; Fumiko Tani, Chicago.

Rev. Nobumi Isayama and Rev. Hiroshi Kitagawa, Kansas City; Ruben Kenzo and Robert Motoji Kumazawa, Guadalajara, Mex.; and Tsunetaro Tsumagari, Argentina.

GI Returned from French Cemetery

LOS ANGELES — The return of the remains of Cpl. Yasuo Kenmotsu from an Army cemetery in France was reported this week by the Nisei Veterans Association.

He was killed in action on Oct. 29, 1944 during the rescue of the Lost Battalion.

Nisei VFW Post Holds Rites For Lost Battalion Hero

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Impressive memorial rites were held July 2 for Pfc. Torao Hayashi, who was killed in action on Oct. 28, 1944, during the rescue of the "lost battalion" in the Vosges mountains in France. He was attached to Co. B, 100th battalion, 442nd combat team.

The Sacramento Buddhist church was filled to capacity with a majority of those attending being exservicemen, wearing their uniforms.

The church and graveside services were directed by Nisei Post 8985, Veterans of Foreign Wars. General chairmen were Henry Makishima, post chaplain, and William Sakai, post commander. Sam Okamoto was program chairman.

Darold DeCoe, Sr., past national commander of the VFW, gave a moving eulogy.

Final Buddhist rites were given at the grave by the Revs. J. Ono and S. Sasaki.

Guy Driggs, VFW county service officer, and Assistant Chaplain Alexander McSween of the Department of California VFW, led the military services.

Three volleys were fired by the Nisei post firing squad, commanded by Al Fleming, assistant chief of staff, VFW.

Leo Uhl, AVC, sounded taps.

At the conclusion of the services the flag on the coffin was presented to the dead soldier's mother by Cpl. Masami Hinoki, military escort from the Oakland army base.

Okada Sees Evacuee Claims as Effort to Rectify Injustices

Passage of the evacuation claims measure by Congress and its signing by President Truman last week was hailed by President Hito Okada of the JACL this week as a momentous effort by the American people to rectify the injustices of the evacuation.

Japanese Americans have been assured, he said, by passage of the bill that there is and always has been a strong belief that the Nisei have always been unswervingly loyal to the country of their birth.

He praised the many congressional and official persons whose support, he said, will aid in the complete reestablishment of Nisei and Issei who forfeited so much in the evacuation program.

Okada, who is also chairman of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, expressed his warm appreciation of the aid, both financial and moral, given by members and supporters of the ADC.

"Their unstinting support," he said, "given freely through every phase of our fight, is in large measure responsible for the success of our program. Without their aid we could not have come so close to complete consummation of the ADC program in so short a time."

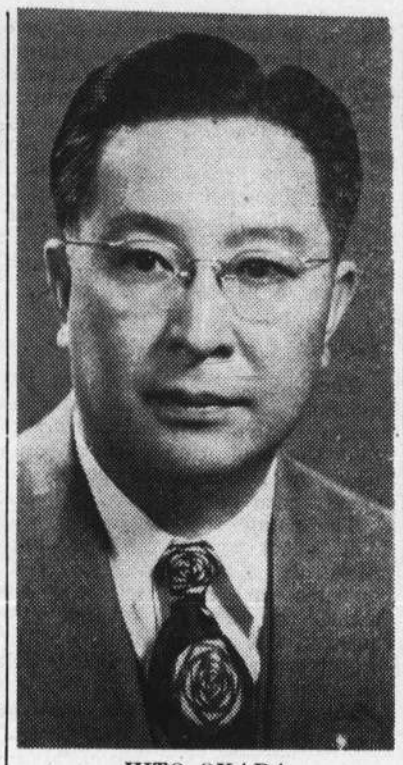
Okada declared that passage of the evacuation claims measure marks the completion of two-thirds of the original ADC goal.

"Only the naturalization bill, to give the right of citizenship to our deserving Issei parents, now remains to be passed," he said.

"This is the most important phase of our program," he declared. "We ask that the many persons who so unselfishly supported us during the past two years continue to give their aid in the attainment of this major legislation."

Okada declared that citizenship rights for Issei would automatically have eliminated many of the costly legal and legislative battles fought by the ADC.

He pointed out that the Issei generation's ineligibility to citizenship made it possible for California and other states to pass restrictive land ownership, fishing and other laws.



HITO OKADA
Two Down, One to Go

CINCINNATI HAILS HIZI KOYKE FOR BUTTERFLY ROLE

CINCINNATI, O. — High attendance figures again indicated the popularity of Hizi Koyke when she appeared in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" Thursday evening, July 1, at the Cincinnati Summer Opera.

Music critics of all three newspapers acclaimed her portrayal, one stating that "when Puccini wrote Madame Buterfly, he must have had a premonition that some day Hizi Koyke would make his tragic heroine a breathing reality."

Few sopranos can invest the title role with such delicate grace and charm as Hizi Hoyke and Cincinnatians have come to appreciate her highly, wrote another.

An editorial entitled, "Hizi Was Butterfly," appeared in the Cincinnati Times-Star, which said:

"'Madame Butterfly,' as presented at the Zoo Thursday night was an emotional experience for the audience as well as an artistic triumph for the Cincinnati Summer Opera Company. Hizi Koyke made it so. This was not just a playpiece. It was a chapter of life itself happening before your eyes . . . Seeing it with the gifted Oriental artiste in the title role, you beheld the tragic war decade take its flight and the old lovely and artless land of Japan swim into view again."

Singing the role of Pinkerton was Charles Kullman with Thelma Atlman as Suzuki. Faustra Cleva conducted the 90-piece symphony orchestra.

Work Campers

CHICAGO—Harry Nakano was elected president of the Ellis community center Work Campers in elections held July 2.

He will be assisted by Atsuko Shimasaki, first vice president; Shig Chakuno, second vice president; Sachi Nagaishi, secretary; Chuck Mayewaki, treasurer; and Rose Shinmori, publicity.

The cabinet will serve for the next six months.

Wack Wakamatsu is the retiring president.

Passage of Judd Naturalization Equality Measure Urged at Senate Subcommittee Hearing

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON—The case for equality in naturalization, the last major legislative objective of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, was presented on July 7 for the first time to a special Senate subcommittee investigating the entire immigration system.

The Washington JACL ADC office reports that three key figures in the citizenship legislation campaign testified at length before the Senate committee. They were Edward J. Ennis and Robert M. Cullum, chairman and executive secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, and Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC.

These three witnesses are the first to testify before the subcommittee which is scheduled to hold open hearings in Washington and on the West Coast during the next several months. Functioning under Senate Resolution 137, a special Senate staff has been investigating U.S. immigration and naturalization policies since the summer of 1947. Its first study was made on displaced persons in Europe. It has until March, 1949 to complete an over-all study on the immigration situation and to make recommendations with an eye to improving, and if possible, simplifying the complicated nationality laws.

Wednesday's hearings centered on a detailed discussion of H.R. 6809, the Judd bill, which Dr. Judd has promised to reintroduce in the next session of Congress. The subcommittee was informed that this legislation fulfills the objectives of the C.E.N. and the JACL ADC and was urged to give serious study to the measure on the ground that racial restrictions as embodied in certain sections of the Nationality Code no longer have any place in American life today. The witnesses were given assurance that while their problems constitute only a part of the general immigration investigation these racially discriminatory features would not be overlooked.

Edward J. Ennis, as the major spokesman for the group, impressed upon the Senate investigators that it was important for the United States, which is grappling with Soviet Russia in a world-wide ideological war, to wipe out race as a qualification for citizenship. He declared that the immigration and naturalization formula provided in the Judd measure would finish a job substantially begun by Congress in enacting legislation establishing quotas for Chinese, East Indian and Filipino immigrants. He said the Judd bill was an intelligent approach to a complicated problem, solution of which was so essential to America's foreign relations.

While the Japanese residents will benefit the most from any legislation of this kind, Mr. Ennis made it clear that his group was interested in seeing that a measure of justice and fairness will be given to all Pacific and Asiatic peoples who are now barred from citizenship. He declared that the bars which prohibit these peoples from becoming naturalized are vestiges of another day and urged the subcommittee to carefully consider lifting these restrictions. The job is not a difficult one, he emphasized, pointing out that the technical provisions of the Judd bill are more apparent than real.

Robert M. Cullum, who has spent the past year engaged in an exhaustive research of the issues and ramifications of this legislation, provided an excellent explanation of the technical points of the bill. He emphasized that the formula which his committee has worked out in cooperation with administration departments and legislative committees was aimed to plug any loopholes and to meet any possible contingencies that might arise in any future changes in the immigration laws. He stressed that every safeguard had been evolved to keep within the framework of the National Origins Act.

The problems which had to be met were not simple, he admitted, but said some of the complicated provisions of our immigration laws would be simplified by the Judd legislation. The intent of the bill was to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence and to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, he added. The language of the Judd measure appears at a glance to be highly technical, but it was so designed to clear up any ambiguity, he emphasized.

Speaking for the Japanese American Citizens League and thousands of alien Japanese residents of this country, Mr. Masaoka spoke of the record which the Issei and their citizen children have established in the United States in the past 20 years as evidence of their qualifications for citizenship. He told of the contributions which the Japanese had made to this country during the war and referred to the outstanding exploits of the Nisei in uniform. When the parents of Nisei volunteers urged their sons to go out on the battlefield to fight for the United States, that was a distinct act of loyalty to the country of their adoption. The Nisei fought as they did because they wanted to prove that they and their parents were Americans in heart and in mind, he declared.

Growing evidence that public opinion slowly is developing behind this legislation was also brought out by Mr. Masaoka, who pointed out that the endorsement by the Los Angeles and San Francisco Boards of Supervisors of the Judd bill was sufficient testimony of that sentiment. He also pointed out that a substantial record has already been built up in the House on the Judd bill. The printed record of the hearings on H.R. 5004 by the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization was ordered incorporated into the testimony by John A. Loftus, in charge of Wednesday's hearings.

The Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization is headed by Senator Chapman Revercomb, Republican of West Virginia. Other members include: Senators John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky; Forrest C. Donnell, Republican of Missouri; Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, and J. Howard McGrath, Democrat of Rhode Island.

The professional staff which is conducting the hearings and completing the research for the Senate subcommittee is headed by staff director, Richard Arens. Others include: Mr. Loftus, Guy Massey, Fred Mesmer and Tom Davis. The last three named are in charge of the hearings at which Government departments will be represented.

The subcommittee is scheduled to make a report of its findings to the Senate by March 1, 1949, together with such recommendations for changes in the immigration and naturalization laws as it may deem advisable.

War-Stranded Girl Permitted to Enter U. S. for Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO—Etsuko Arikawa, 22, a war-stranded Nisei girl who reportedly forfeited her citizenship by voting in the Japanese national elections in 1946, was permitted to enter the United States on July 2 after being detained for two days by immigration authorities.

Miss Arikawa, who has filed suit in U. S. district court in Los Angeles, was permitted to come to the United States according to the provisions of the 1940 Nationality Act in order that she may be able to testify at her hearing on her plea for the reestablishment of her citizenship.

Miss Arikawa, who was born in California, arrived in San Francisco on June 30 on the General Gordon. She was detained by immigration authorities and finally released on July 2 on a 90-day visitors permit.

San Jose Damage Suits Filed On Tainted Soya Sauce Charge

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Damages amounting to $11,000 are being sought in San Jose Justice court by persons of Japanese ancestry in litigation growing out of the alleged distribution of arsenic-tainted soya bean sauce in San Jose last summer.

The first claim was filed here on June 29 by Sam I. Kubo, Tokiye Kubo and Yuki Kubo. The suit asked for $3,000 to compensate for business lost when the Kubos sold impure soya sauce from the A. E. Staley manufacturing company of Decatur, Ill.

On June 30 eight members of the Shiraki family of San Jose, Frank, Yoshiko, George, Elaine, Jimmy, Sue, Kanjiro and Toshi, asked $1000 personal damages each for injuries allegedly received upon consuming the tainted sauce.

Defendants in the Shiraki suit are the A. E. Staley firm, Coast Mercantile Co., a San Francisco wholesale company, and Roy's Market in San Jose.

More than 40 persons of Japanese ancestry were stricken with arsenical poisoning in the San Jose area in July, 1947 when part of a shipment of soya sauce which had been packed in contaminated steel drums was sold throughout the area.

The poisonings were coastwide in scope and more than 300 Japanese Americans were reported stricken. In San Jose, City Health Officer Dwight M. Bissell impounded all stocks of bulk soya sauce for a time during the arsenic scare.

The San Jose suits will be heard by Justice of the Peace Grandin H. Miller.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Evacuation Claims Act

The evacuee claims bill which was signed into law by President Truman last week contains the minimum requirements of the program for compensation for losses resulting from the mass evacuation of 1942 as advanced by the Japanese American Citizens League two years ago.

The mass evacuation, an action unprecedented in American history, resulted in the displacement of more than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and the consequent dissipation of the economic resources of the group. Millions of dollars in personal and business properties were lost as a result of forced sales, deterioration, theft, mismanagement and vandalism, all directly resulting from the evacuation.

It is probable that only a small percentage of this loss can be recovered by the evacuees through the procedures set up in the Evacuee Claims Act. The passage of the bill, unanimously in both houses of Congress, is recognition, however, of the fact that the government is aware of the injustices borne by the evacuation in the name of military security. It is, also, a tribute to the good citizenship of the evacuee group during the war period.

The Evacuee Claims Act is basically the same legislation which was passed by the Senate in 1946. The major change is an amendment which gives jurisdiction over evacuee claims to the Justice Department, instead of to a three-man commission appointed by the Secretary of Interior, as originally proposed.

Briefly, the act proposes to indemnify wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry for business and property losses directly resulting from the evacuation to a sum not to exceed $2,500. Claims for more than $2,500 must be made through special bills in Congress. Claims must be filed within 18 months of the enactment of the law.

The act provides that the Attorney General shall not consider any claim (1) by or on behalf of any person who was voluntarily or involuntarily deported from the United States to Japan after Dec. 7, 1941 or by or on behalf of any alien who was not actually residing in the United States on Dec. 7, 1841, (2) for damage or loss arising out of action taken by any Federal agency against enemy aliens, (3) for damage or loss to any property vested in the United States pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, (4) for damage or loss on account of death or personal injury, personal inconvenience, physical or mental hardship, and (5) for loss of anticipated profits or earnings.

The law authorizes the Attorney General to conduct hearings and to give the claimants an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in support of their claims.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee which has played a major role in the campaign to obtain passage of the evacuee claims bill during the present session of Congress last week announced the retention of Edward J. Ennis, wartime head of the Justice Department's Enemy Alien Control unit, as special counsel on evacuation claims matter. Mr. Ennis and Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, have been in conference with Justice Department officials this week in order to expedite the payment of small claims under the act to evacuees without recourse to red tape or to expensive legal procedures.

Relief for Defeated Japan

In something under two years time the people of Japan have received about seven million pounds of food, clothing and medical supplies valued at more than $2,000,000 from the people of the United States through LARA, Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, according to William F. Bagwell, writing in the Federal Council Bulletin.

These supplies have reached at least two million people and aided more than 1300 institutions throughout Japan.

About half of the relief and reconstruction aid distributed through LARA has come from Church World Service, representing the major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox church groups in America. The American Friends Service Committee and Catholic War Relief Services have been the other two chief contributing agencies.

It would not be possible to estimate the total value of these relief goods. Their value in goodwill and in the restoration of a nation to mental and physical health is beyond any dollars and cents computation.

It might be possible to estimate some part of their value in the improved health of children born and reared during the lean months of war, in the progress of tubercular patients in sanitariums, in the recovery of atom-shocked patients.

But most of all the value of these relief goods will be measured in the hearts and minds of a people with whom we once were at war. Through LARA the Japanese have come to know the Americans not as conquerors but as friends. For a defeated nation, the Japanese have responded with extraordinary cooperation. LARA can take its share of praise for this change of attitude.

MINORITY WEEK

Shades of Nazism

When you're six years old, you can't make yourself understood whenever you want to. If you were also Jewish, the son of refugee parents, and if you had been born in a refugee camp overseas, you would find your use of the English language even more difficult.

In Denver one day last week Henry Kosterlitz, who is six and Jewish and was born in a refugee camp, was asked by an older boy, "Do you like Christians?"

Henry couldn't understand the question. Somehow his little-boy mind got the word mixed up with Nazis, whom he had reason to hate and fear.

The other boy made Henry go to a garage, stood him on a ladder. He fixed a noose, then took the ladder away. Henry's life was saved only because the older boy got frightened at the last minute and let him down.

Perhaps in America we haven't suffered enough or seen enough sorrow to understand what happened to Henry Kosterlitz, a refugee from race discrimination in other countries. Perhaps that is why a court referee, hearing the story, shrugged it off as "kid stuff." Apparently he just didn't believe it.

Mrs. Kosterlitz found it hard to believe, too, after her 10-year struggle with the Nazis. "To think," she said, "that this could happen in America."

* * *

Book Club

The Institute of American Democracy, Inc., indicates, in a recent release by Rev. W. C. Kernan, that the book club idea is being used by a group of people to spread race hatred.

The committee of judges who will select books for the Poor Richard's Book-of-America Club includes an "educator" who has called the German armies "the most decent armies of the war," an attorney who has asked that citizenship be denied Negroes, an author who has written that he does not "believe in democracy," and a pamphleteer who has distributed a leaflet titled, "Has Congress Abdicated to International Jewry?"

The club has not yet circulated any race-hate books, but these judges indicate that such a development may be in the offing, says Rev. Kernan.

* * *

Quote

"As we sit idly by when fellow Americans, because of their color or creed or origin, are discriminated against in employment opportunities, in educational facilities, in housing, in the right to vote, in the right to 'freedom from fear,' then we are really participating in these denials of rights."—Samuel Goldwyn.

* * *

Changing Era

Time was when we were eagerly sending missionaries to every part of the globe, and particularly to Asia and the Pacific islands, in an effort to convert the natives to Christianity.

Now comes a revearsal of form. A Korean, the Rev. Samuel T. Lee, has been named a missionary to native Americans, specifically the members of the Tutuilla Presbyterian Indian mission, in Oregon.

Dr. Lee has studied at the Nippon university, Tokyo, Parsons college, Ia., and Louisville Theological seminary, Ky.

* * *

Question

"The greatest film I can think of would be one on the Negro as frank as 'Gentleman's Agreement' was for Jews. It's got to be done. And it would carry even more impact than 'Gentleman's Agreement.'" — Gregory Peck in Negro Digest.

* * *

Answer?

Maybe the answer to the above will be forthcoming shortly.

Pioneer Pictures, Inc., a new independent producing company, is scheduled to start on "Kingsblood Royal," the Sinclair Lewis best-seller, as its first film.

The book, which sent a lot of temperatures soaring last year, relates the story of a successful businessman who found out that he had a bit of Negro blood in his ancestry.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Down the Hollywood Drain

The proposed RKO film which was to tell the story of a Nisei GI in the 442nd Combat Team, "Honored Glory," went down the Hollywood drain last week.

The film, inspired by the return for reburial of the bodies of American war dead, was the personal project of one of Hollywood's most intelligent and able producers, Dore Schary, who was the head of RKO until he resigned last week when Howard Hughes, who had just purchased RKO, cancelled three of Schary's productions.

Dore Schary is a Hollywood rarity who makes films which meet the test for entertainment and yet have something to say about the world in which we live. "Farmer's Daughter," one of last year's best comedies which was enriched by Loretta Young's Academy Award performance, managed to make some clear, bold statements about democracy and good government. It delivered a solar plexus blow against the connivers of machine politics. "Crossfire" was a crackling melodrama which became one of the year's important movies because it dared to fight anti-Semitism in the open. The current "Berlin Express" is a semi-documentary thriller which is brash enough to hope that the four powers in Germany can get together to work things out. Besides "Honored Glory" another Schary film which may be affected by the change in management at RKO is "The Boy With Green Hair," a modern fable about world peace.

"Honored Glory" was to have told the stories of some average GIs in the war—a Nisei, a Negro, a Jew, a Catholic. The Nisei part of the film was being prepared with the cooperation of the Army Department and concerned a Nisei who is evacuated from the coast, goes to a relocation center, volunteers for the 442nd Combat Team and is killed in Europe. It would have been a tribute, long delayed, from Hollywood to the Nisei GIs.

Dore Schary's exit from RKO marks another example of the growing preoccupation by Hollywood of sex, saccharine and schmaltz and a shunning of any film project which deals with ideas and activities of the world today. Many Hollywood bigwigs, still trembling from the Thomas Committee's blitz, have decided to concentrate on Grable's legs and Gable's ears. There are exceptions, of course, and some are still bucking the running tide but the trend definitely is a reactionary one. The films of the immediate future will be bright with Technicolor, loud with music and lush with beauty, anatomical and geographical, but there won't be a solid idea in a carload.

Out at RKO the trend under Howard Hughes will probably be toward spectacles of the type of "The Outlaw" and "Hell's Angels" and gunbursts on celluloid such as "Scarface." It is to be regretted that one of the first casualties was the first Hollywood film which would have provided an answer for all the Hollywood pirtures of the early war months which spread vicious untruths about the Nisei.

Of the films Hollywood has produced only two presented affirmative statements about the Nisei. One film was Darryl Zanuck's "Daisy Kenyon," in which Dana Andrews, as a New York attorney, goes to California to prevent the seizure of a Nisei GI's farm under the Alien Land law. "Daisy Kenyon" was made before the Supreme Court's ruling in the Oyama case and Andrews loses his case in the film. The other film, strangely enough, was Pine-Thomas' "Tokyo Rose" which told of a Nisei underground agent inside Japan.

Had Hollywood remained completely objective on the subject of the Nisei, there would perhaps be little call for films to present the Nisei story affirmatively. In 1941 and 1942, however, Hollywood produced a number of films which sought to justify the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast. These films pictured the Nisei and Issei as potential spies and saboteurs. One of these films, Universal's "Little Tokyo, USA," ended with newsreel shots of the evacuees leaving for the assembly centers and a long speech by Brenda Joyce upholding the mass evacuation. Warner Brothers spread lies about Nisei disloyalty in "Air Force" and "Across the Pacific." RKO (before Schary) produced "Danger from the East." Warner's "God Is My Co-pilot" presented the leader of the Japanese air squadron as a former resident of Burbank, Calif.

For a time Hollywood was used as a transmission belt for all of the propaganda of California's Yellow Peril mongers. When the tone of public opinion on the Pacific coast regarding the Nisei changed in 1944, anti-Nisei references were missing from Hollywood films but the movie-makers showed little interest in attempting to counteract the harmful propaganda they had transmitted.

It must be noted, however, that the newsreels, controlled by the major companies, gave considerable footage to the 442nd Combat Team, particularly regarding the rescue of the Lost Battalion. Individual Hollywood personalities, the first of whom was Melvyn Douglas in 1942, sought to counteract anti-Nisei opinion on the coast. Later such personalities as Joe E. Brown, Ingrid Bergman, Frank Sinatra, Ginny Simms, Ronald Reagan, Louise Albritton, Lon McAllister, Walter Wanger and many others made public statements opposing West Coast prejudice toward the Nisei group.

Now that "Honored Glory," in which Cary Grant, Frank Sinatra and Robert Mitchum had offered to appear, may not be filmed, it is something of a commentary on Hollywood that a Tokyo studio, Toho, may be the first to do a film story about the men of the 442nd. Toho, according to Toyo Miyatake, already has approached SCAP for permission to come to Southern California to do a story about a Nisei in the 442nd. Toho, of course, will have its own angle on the story and probably will attribute the fighting record of the 442nd to "Yamato-damashii" or something equally non-existant as far as the Nisei are concerned. It would be more preferable to have a film on the Japanese American Combat Team, certainly one of the most unique of American military units, made by an American company.

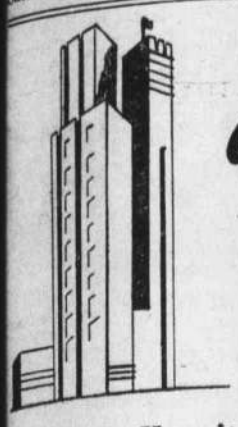
This week it was reported that the War Department is making a film in Hollywood which will seek to counteract much of the harm which has been done to America's reputation for civil rights and national integrity through the exploitation by Japanese enemy propagandists during the war of the story of mass evacuation and of acts of prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry. Reports on Pacific coast prejudice against the Japanese American group were transmitted to the Japanese during the war by Spanish government representatives in the United States. As a result Tokyo was able to make full use of these anti-Nisei incidents in supporting their phony assumption that the United States was engaged in a race war of white supremacy against Japan.

The Army Department is making "The Nisei Story" to picture the successful relocation of the evacuees and to dispel any notions which may still be nurtured in Japan, Korea and other occupied areas that discriminatory activity against the Japanese American group is supported by the government.

Hollywood's present attitude, generally speaking, is reflected in the fact that there is greater interest in a semi-documentary film based on the Kawakita case, which will have only sensationalism as an excuse, than there was when an effort was made last year to interest producers in a film of Ralph Martin's story on Ben Kuroki, "The Boy From Nebraska."

Top-Seeded Team Wins Cleveland Match

CLEVELAND, O. — The top-seeded team of Mitch Hashiguchi and Eva Yoshida defeated the second-ranked duo of Shig Furuki and Kimi Tashima to win the Nisei mixed doubles tennis championship of Cleveland, 7-5, 7-5, on July 4 at the East Cleveland Forest Hills courts.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Manhattan Hospitality

For a long while I have been wondering why Nisei in Manhattan did not exhibit some of that old California hospitality they used to exercise on the West Coast.

Now I know. It's a matter of dollars and cents and not a question of newly-acquired snobbishness.

For example, take my case. Cousin Willie and his wife, Sumiko, came lumbering into town the other day, looking quite bewildered and lost in the catacombs of Penn Station. Naturally, I invited them out to dinner and a show. That was the least I could do.

So, along with the little woman, the four of us journeyed down to one of the moderate-priced restaurants in the 50s, just off Fifth Avenue.

It was a nice meal, nothing lavish of course, served in a cool air-conditioned room with a delegation of attentive waiters. We ordered a typical five-course dinner with a filet as the main course. The steak was the size of a bloated silver dollar, but the small portions of vegetables kept it from being lost from sight.

Well, four dinners at $4.50 each came to $18.00. We had a tiny thimbleful of liqueur to top off the meal which came to another $3.60. Then the tax and a $3.00 tip, the final chit came to an even $25.00.

Cousin Willie thought that "Allegro" should be a swell show. I hustled down to a ticket broker who came up smiling with the fact that I was "lucky" to get four main floor tickets. So, he put the bite on me for another $30.00. The tickets ran $6.60 each and his service charge ate up the balance. At this stage of the game my expense chart showed a $55.00 total and the evening was still young.

During intermission a sip of lemonade runs another dollar for four and of course the quarter for the hat-check girl is a traditional ritual in these parts.

I guess it was 11 o'clock when we sauntered down the street toward Times Square and after a gander at the ornate display of advertising lights, Willie thought it might be nice to stick our necks into a night club.

Well, that little suggestion ran into another $40.00. I never saw such small and dainty $2.00 sandwiches in my life and the waiter kept hustling back and forth with $1.50 drinks before the glasses were fully empty. The floor show was nothing unusual but such is the price for going to a crowded, noisy Manhattan night-spot.

As I remember it, the tax and tips for this little trek into the land of bright lights ran about $10.00.

At any rate, the sum total for about six hours of food and entertainment was just over the $100.00 mark.

It's a good thing that more relatives don't come barging into the city for a look-see at the gay white way on Broadway.

Now I can understand the cautious reserve of the native New Yorkers shown when the matter of entertaining out-of-town friends is brought to light. They would much rather pass it off by saying, "Why don't you two go by yourselves? Mary and I have been there so often, etc, etc."

* * * *

Willie Returns the Courtesy

At least my cousin Willie is a sport. He is not a person to shy away from picking up the check nor to take a favor without returning one.

The following night he calls up from the hotel, inviting the wife and me out for dinner and a show.

Instead of a taxi, he insists on the subway because it's his first ride on an underground vehicle. At a dime a throw through the subway turnstile, I know that Willie will not go bankrupt. It's hot and stuffy underground, but Willie and Sumi are looking out of the windows intently as if they were riding through the Tunnel of Love. The little wife and I are trying to look alive and interested, fighting off the oppressive heat and the boredom that the subway offers in the summer.

As soon as we hit the Times Square sector, with a flourish of western hospitality, Willie announces to one and all that the evening is on him and in the next breath he is saying, "Where is the closest Automat?" Sumi and Willie are just "dying" to eat there.

It's crowded and hot in the Automat, but Willie is having a field day running up and down the banks of food with a fistful of nickles. The wife and I struggle to the steam table and spend an agonizing fifteen minutes trying to get waited on. Laboriously we balance our trays and needle-thread our way to an empty table in the corner. Then I have to travel to the other end of the place for glasses of water and make still another trip for cups of coffee.

After getting up and down a half dozen times to get all the necessary components for a meal and corralling the excited and wild-eyed cousin of mine, I finally get down to a cold meal. Every five minutes or so, the ubiquitous Willie would bob up from the table to go after another dish of food. You would think he was playing for the jack pot on a nickel slot-machine.

When it was all over I figured that the generous Willie spent about a dollar each on us. Four dollars isn't bad, especially when no tip to the waiter is needed. I told him that we couldn't dally around the table with small conversation because sharp-eyed Automat regulars would be descending down on us as soon as they saw that we put down our forks and spoons.

That second night Willie said he felt like a show. He rushed up to the box-office at Radio City to get the tickets but soon found out that the line was another block away. So we waited about an hour before we even got in sight of the entrance and along toward 9 o'clock we finally got inside. There was another wait of 30 minutes inside the lobby and we just managed to catch the last stage show and feature. I guess Willie and Sumi spent more time looking up at the ceiling and tooking back toward the balcony than at the stage.

At $1.25 a throw, a $5.00 bill covered the entertainment for the night. In fact, Willie had been the genial host for a night with a mere ten-dollar note. He had been the wise boy and I the foolish one. You can say that again . . . Willie is nobody's fool.

* * *

Farewell to the Nickel Ride

An historic New York pattern was disrupted the other day when the subway fare jumped from a nickel to a dime.

Now the 7,000,000 nickels dropped into the turnstiles every day have been replaced by the tingle of silver dimes. It's a difference of $350,000 more revenue every day for the subway company. Instead of running on a deficit, the subways are going to hold their own.

Close to 40,000 employees work for the entire subway system.

Just as soon as the 100% increase in the subway fare was announced, the local sharpsters were figuring ways and means to beat the rise.

A common practice is to slip two persons in that 90-degree segment of the turnstile. This requires a lot of practice but should be no more difficult than running in a three-legged race. The old trick of flashing a phoney "pass" is being worked during the rush hour when the change-maker is too busy to read the words on the card. Expert slug-makers are busy sizing and shining up dime replicas. The more brazen ones merely walk backward through the "exit" gates and then outhoof the subway guard to a waiting train.

Soon the nickel may become as useless as the penny. Now, the only thing left a nickel will buy is a newspaper. Cokes are all dime-size, candy bars carry a six-cent price tag, peanuts and popcorn are ten-cents each, and the nickel cigar is now a cool three-for-a-quarter.

Something tells me that the good old dime banks are going to have a rough time getting full.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

World Premiere in Canon City

Canon City, Colo.

At first glance, Canon City is just another pleasant, tree-shaded little village in a valley. Then, as one drives up the main street he sights at its end the grim, towering walls of the state penitentiary. This is a prison town, the place where last Dec. 30 a dozen convicts engineered a break.

That prison break, a desperate gamble that failed, stirred the imagination of a Hollywood producer sufficiently to film a movie based on the incident. We journeyed to Canon City last week to see that film, entitled simply "Canon City" and thereby (1) Witnessed our first world premiere and (2) Entered a penitentiary for the first time.

The premiere, which is Hollywoodese for first showing, was complete to the floodlights. These weren't the ordinary movie premiere type of lights, however. They were mounted on towers and they slowly scanned the prison yards and explored the sheer cliff that rises behind the penitentiary. It was an eerie feeling to see those lights play over the cliff face, peering and probing for any unusual shadows and high spots that might be a convict trying to escape.

* * *

Several hundred persons showed up for the penitentiary premiere. For the occasion the warden threw a dinner in the prison mess hall, a great, expansive building fairly gleaming with cleanliness.

Our 7-year old Mike had expressed the fear as we said good-by that the prison dinner might turn out to be nothing more than bread and water. But it was a sumptious dinner, for prison or anywhere.

It was served cafeteria style by the regular prison crew of trusties and included: grapefruit juice, roast beef, filet of sole with tartar sauce, mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, lettuce salad, rolls and butter, apple pie with cheese. Needless to say, it was not prison fare.

As we entered the prison gates, they clanged shut behind us with frightening finality. The outer gates had to close before the inner gates were opened, and for a moment the hallway was like a cell with iron bars on all sides.

Even as we stood there our mind traveled back over the years to a place called Camp Harmony at Puyallup, Wash., a war assembly center, and another place called the Heart Mountain war relocation center in Wyoming. There was no physical resemblance among the three but they had one thing in common: There was no freedom behind the walls and fences.

There was no apparent reason why the past should flash back, but it did. The scars of memory are indeed hard to obliterate.

Within the prison yard the resemblance between it and the wartime confinement camps became more obvious. There were carefully tended grass plots, the unnatural cleanliness and neatness of environment that is the mark of people living in confinement. And there were the guardtowers, the armed guards, the floodlights. We felt an unexplainable kinship with the prisoners locked up for the night beyond our gaze; we could understand the resentment they must have felt toward the visitors who had entered the walls to gawk curiously.

Back in Puyallup there had been a boy who said callously to a playmate: "Let's go down to the camp and look at the Japs." We remembered him, for we were behind the bars then, and he had come to look at us. We didn't like it there in the penitentiary.

* * *

Compared to the wartime detention camps the prison's facilities are little short of beautiful. The mess hall is equipped to serve 1,200 men cafeteria-style in twenty minutes. On the second floor of the mess building is a huge auditorium complete with full-size movie projector, cork-insulated ceilings, electric organ. There's a machine shop, tailor shop and a variety of other plants manned by prisoners.

There are also tier on tier of cells where a man is alone with his thoughts, and outside there are always those floodlights probing, probing.

The picture? we liked it. Except for some fantastic dramatics that Hollywood just couldn't omit, it's a fascinating documentary picture of a prison break.

Vagaries

Burial . . .

In a Pacific coast city recently sorrowing parents buried the second of their two children beside the remains of their first. Both were children of tragedy and both had died because they loved the United States. The second was killed in action with the 442nd Combat Team in France and his remains were returned recently to the United States. He was laid to rest in the family plot beside his sister who, more than 15 years ago, had been shot to death by her suitor. T he girl had refused to marry the older man and accompany him to Japan.

* * *

News Notes . . .

Press notes: Welly Tatsuo Shibata, former Coast newsman, is back on the staff of the daily English edition of the Osaka Mainichi. . . . Yoshiko Tajiri, in Japan as a U. S. government employe, is now a staff writer for the Pacific edition of "Stars and Stripes." . . . Several Nisei are being employed by U. S. news agencies in Tokyo. . . . Goro Murata is still one of the editors of the Nippon Times, Tokyo's English-language daily . . . Rihei Numata, who was on the staff of the California Daily News in Los Angeles ten years ago, was working for a Hiroshima newspaper on Aug. 6, 1946, the day the atomic age began. Numata missed his usual morning ferry across the river to Hiroshima, took a later boat. The atom bomb exploded over Hiroshima while his ferry was still in the river. Had he taken his usual ferry he would probably have been killed.

* * *

Stage Star . . .

....Fumiko Kawabata, one of the co-chairmen for the Los Angeles JACL's queen contest, is a Los Angeles girl who performed on the Orpheum vaudeville circuit in the 1930s and then went to Japan where she became one of the leading singing and dancing stars. She recently returned to the United States and is now studying new trends in entertainment in Hollywood . . . Delegates and boosters to the National JACL convention in Salt Lake City in September will get a ride on the spectacular Mt. Milicent chairlift at Brighton in the Wasatch Mountains. The 4,000 foot lift will carry the picnickers to a 10,000 foot mountain summit with a view of the entire Salt Lake valley.

Colorado Nisei War Veterans Recall European Campaigns Of 442nd Combat Regiment

The Arlington burial of two Japanese Americans, Pfc. Fumitake Nagato and Pfc. Saburo Tanamachi, on June 3 revived a lot of memories for Colorado Nisei, many of whom had themselves served with the 442nd combat team, of which Privates Nagato and Tanamachi were members at the time of their death.

The story of Colorado veterans and their postwar lives is told by Bill Hosokawa, Denver Post staffer, in the Independence Sunday issue of the Post's Rocky Mountain Empire magazine.

One of these Coloradoans was Tom Doi, who is a law student at the University of Denver.

Tom was 18, a junior and football star at Fort Lupton high school, when he volunteered for army service. It was while he was in Italy that a German mortar shell got him just below the hip and his leg had to be amputated.

When he got back home with a government issue leg, Hosokawa writes, Tom had resigned himself to the fact that his football days were ended. But he climbed aboard a tractor and carried on a field hand's work all summer. Last fall he was finally convinced that farming wasn't for a one-legged boy, and decided to study law.

The laughter hasn't been drained from Doi, Hosokawa says. "I'm not bitter," Doi told him, "because it was my share in something that had to be done. If I had to do it over again, I'd probably go back."

But in his pensive moments, he is likely to fret about what he calls the "indifference and apathy that's blocking full realization of the rights we secured."

"Take my father, for example," he said. "Why is he still denied the privilege of becoming an American citizen although he has lived more than half his life in this country?"

Doi pointed across the well-tended acres of the family farm.

"The valleys up in the Po river country of Italy, where the Heinies nailed me, look something like this one. Rich bottoms with wooded mountains, like those rising off to the west there.

"This is land that dad and mom helped develop. They raised us kids on it and taught us to love it. Mom died on this soil, and dad probably will be buried in it when his time comes.

"And still he isn't really of it, because technically after all these years, he's still an alien. The law won't allow him to become a citizen."

Willie Kiyota was another veteran who talked to Hosokawa of the days when he'd been at war. Kiyota was wounded three times and earned a commission in the field.

"Some things," he said, "a fellow just can't forget. I like to remember the good times we had in Italy and France, only there were not enough of them."

Hosokawa recounts the story of the 442nd combat team, beginning with its inception in 1942 with President Roosevelt's words: "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship, regardless of ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart. Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

Writes Hosokawa:

"Nisei GIs who'd been eating their hearts out as post exchange clerks and bedpan orderlies in inland stations were assembled as cadremen. Scores left their farms in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain Empire states to enlist. Hundreds volunteered from relocation camps in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Arizona and Arkansas.

"At Camp Shelby, Miss., Nisei from the mainland and Hawaii whipped themselves into a rough, tough outfit. A flaming torch

(Continued on page 6).

Campaign Notes:

THE NISEI IN POLITICS

By TOGO TANAKA

Chicago, Ill.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS will take the headlines from here on in.

We are waiting for Denver's Min Yasui to start plugging for Governor Dewey.

* * *

WHAT OUR REPUBLICAN sidekick will do about Governor Warren is a topic for rank speculation.

If Yasui tub-thumps for Dewey-Warren, he'll probably be able to tell us in November: I told you so.

* * *

THAT'S WHAT the political dopesters, the public opinion pollsters, and the gamblers are saying.

This is going to be a Republican year, so get on the G.O.P. bandwagon they're noising about already.

("Acknowledging brother Togo Tanaka's query as to whether this columnist will start plugging for Dewey and Warren, we are inclined to forget the whole political situation. We aren't enthusiastic for Dewey, and certainly Warren's California record anent the evacuees isn't inspiring. However, we believe this is a Republican year, and so to quiet Togo's mind, we'll promise not to ride the Dewey bandwagon too hard."—Min Yasui in the Colorado Times of June 7.)

* * *

BUT AMONG THE PEOPLE who read newspapers like this one, the Republicans aren't the only thing in the political universe.

The Democrats are numerically strong and wait only to be shaken out of their lethargy.

* * *

NISEI DEMOCRATS who may be counted upon to beat the drum for Mr. Truman, if and when he is nominated, are scattered as widely as Nisei Republicans.

One such Democrat is doing quite a job up in St. Paul, Minnesota.

HE IS EX-GI PETER OHTAKI, a native of Bainbridge Island, Washington, who is the new editor of the Northwest Democrat.

Ohtaki and his associate editors Miles Clark, Kenneth Griswold, and Elizabeth Haan are already preoccupied editorially with a Truman-Douglas ticket.

* * *

FROM NEW YORK, the Nisei for Wallace Committee can be counted on to step up its campaigning.

Wallaceite Dyke Miyagawa assures us that the last yawp for Wallace has not yet been yawped.

* * *

IN LOS ANGELES, two women emerge as electioneers.

Newspaperwoman Mary Kitano is a Wallace partisan, the reports say.

Housewife-mother-writer Mary Oyama Mittwer has filed for the Los Angeles County Central Democratic Committee.

* * *

THE REPUBLICANS, the Democrats, and the Wallace people are not the only ones to claim active Nisei political interest and support.

The Norman Thomas Socialists have theirs too. No. 1 Thomas advocate is printer-pamphleteer-writer George Yamada, of Los Angeles.

* * *

THE APPARENT and quite normal distribution of Nisei sympathies among the political parties should rule out any Presidential campaigning by them on a racial basis.

Not a single one of these partisan groups can logically appeal to Japanese-American support on the ground that it has done more for, or offers more to, Japanese Americans as such.

* * *

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, good Democrat that he is, has been charged with all sorts of knavery, incompetence, hypocrisy, and shortsightedness by his political foes.

Among the Nisei Wallaceites are especially vociferous anti-Trumanites. Yet, on the basis of the record of legislation which Mr. Truman endorsed and signed, the man from Missouri is correctly described as having been "more friendly to persons of Japanese ancestry than any other President."

* * *

ON THE OTHER HAND, the Republican Congress, which Mr. Truman has politically harpooned as the "worst in history" has also been more friendly to persons of Japanese ancestry than any other Congress in history.

The surprising and unexpected passage of the Evacuation Claims bill capped a round of remedial legislation that was matched only by an unprecedented series of favorable Supreme Court decisions affecting Japanese Americans.

* * *

FOR THE NISEI, after the long dry spell, the tide is in. National legislation affecting them has moved beyond the range of political issues.

The Nisei who make their choice between the political parties this year, more than any time in history, will be able to do so on the basis of the larger issues of the campaign.

* * *

THERE ARE NO HIRAM JOHNSON'S running in 1948. And William Randolph Hearst's political size runs in pinhead proportions.

Furthermore a Democratic President and a Republican Congress both cancel each other out on the record of good deeds they've done for the Nisei.

* * *

THE LEGISLATIVE record even makes the campaign promises of people like Mr. Wallace less inviting.

The choice for Nisei voters in 1948 obviously will be one based on considerations beyond that dying touchstone of the past: Where does he stand on Japanese-American matters?

* * *

UNDER SUCH improved circumstances, the outmoded practice of forming all-Nisei political groups becomes a rather antique symbol — an anachronism of the Little Tokio mind.

Such groups, when limited to Japanese-American membership, remind one of the Little Tokio mind in its first ferment.

From the Colorado Times.

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Dr. RYO MUNEKATA
DENTIST
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Los Angeles 16, Calif.
Phone: REpublic 2-4834

Dr. Yoshiko Shimada
Dentist
312 E. 1st St. Ph. TU 2930
Room 309 LOS ANGELES

DR. Y. KIKUCHI
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Bowling League Ends Summer Play

An exciting scramble for second place in the JACL summer bowling league ensued Wednesday, last night of the league, with three teams in the running for second place spot.

The league's championship had already been won by Okada Insurance.

With final scores in, Aloha Fountain came through behind Okadas, followed by Temple Noodle and Star Coffee. The three teams were only a game or two apart as the ten-week season closed.

The Pacific Citizen team nosed out Stevenson's cafe for fifth place by one point. Seventh place was taken by Terashima, followed by Doi's Cleaners, Glamour Photo and OK Cafe.

Jun Kurumada of Okada, Tom Nakamura of Star Coffee and George Kishida, Okada, held a three-way tie for first place in individual averages with 180. Kurumada led in total pins by a scant two-pin margin over Nakamura. Mike Nakamura was in fourth place, 179, followed by Tad Sako, 178; Sho Hiraizumi, 174; Elmer Smith, 174; Harry Imamura, 173; Choppy Umemoto, 172; and Al Sasaki, 172.

Feature of this week's play was a 4-0 victory by Aloha Fountain over Star Coffee Shop. Aloha rolled games of 845, 824 and 746 scratch, to 711, 825 and 706 by Star Coffee. Harry Imamura was high for Aloha with 555.

Okada defeated Temple Noodle 3-1, with scratch scores of 2651 to 2403. George Kishida was high for Okadas with a 596.

In other matches Terashima took three from Glamour Photo, 2326 to 2269; OK Cafe split with Stevenson's, with 2193 for OK and 2430 for Stevenson's; and Pacific Citizen took Doi's Cleaners 3-1, 2381 to 2090.

The league will hold a handicapped sweepstakes Wednesday, July 14, to close the summer season.

Honolulu Bowlers Quit ABC Over Race Prejudice Policy

HONOLULU — The Honolulu Bowling Association has quit the American Bowling Congress because of the ABC's race discrimination which bars non-Caucasian bowlers from ABC sanctioned leagues and tournaments in the continental United States, it was announced recently.

It was declared that the Honolulu group's disaffiliation from the ABC went into effect on May when its members voted to qu the national bowling group be cause of its refusal to permit Ha waiian bowlers of Japanese Chinese and other non-Caucasia ancestry to enter the last AB tournament in Detroit.

Jesse J. Kelly was reelected president of the Honolulu Bowlin association by a unanimous vot at the group's last meeting. Othe officers include Dan Ainoa, Hir Hiroshima, Wally Towata and Le Meyer, vice presidents.

Because of their break awa from the ABC, a new constitutio will be drawn by the Honolul group.

Under a provision in the AB constitution, membership in th ABC was not limited on racia grounds outside the continenta Thus United States large percentage of th members of the Honolulu Bowlin Association under its ABC charte have been Japanese, Chinese an other non-Caucasians. These non Caucasian members of the Hono lulu association, however, were no permitted to bowl in ABC tourna ments on the mainland.

A delegation from the Hono lulu Bowling Association presente a resolution asking for a change i regulations at the ABC convention in Detroit but the resolution wa voted down.

The Honolulu group also spon sored the recent national tour o Hawaii's Bowling Ambassadors consisting of two teams, one o ABC "eligibles" and the other o "ineligibles."

Colorado Nisei Recall War Experiences

(Continued from page 5).

held high was their shoulder patch. Their motto—none of that fancy Latin for them—was 'Go for Broke,' which in Hawaiian water-front crap game terminology means 'shoot the works.' And shoot the works they did."

Athough the feats of the 442nd's men are only three and four years od, say the Post writer, they have taken on an almost legendary quality already because of the outfit's cool, workman-like execution of dangerous assignments.

He recounts the story of the "lost battalion's " rescue, and other campaigns in the Vosges mountains, during which the outfit suffered 140 dead and more than 800 hospitalizations.

In telling the story of the 442nd, Hosokawa cites the record of several Denver Nisei, among them Shigeo Morishige, who received the British Military Bravery medal from the British consul in Denver.

In Durango Ralph Yamaguchi was given a Silver Star at a VFW meeting. Yamaguchi lost part of a leg and suffered a mangled arm in a tangle with a German machine gun nest.

Bill Harada of Rocky Ford was one of three men who persuaded a thousand German soldiers to drop their arms and be herded into the nearest stockade.

Also noted are Bill Chikuma, of Brighton, Colo., and Pfc. John Y. Tanaka and Staff Sergeant Abe M. Fuji of Denver. Tanaka and Fuji both lost their lives in the war and were posthumously awarded the Silver Star medal.

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Title Hope

Sid Flaherty, San Francisco manager who is handling Roy Higa for Sad Sam Ichinose on the mainland, is working to get Higa a crack at the world's bantamweight title held by Manuel Ortiz of California. Higa has impressed boxing critics in his recent bouts in San Francisco, Stockton and Sacramento . . . Manager Ichinose also has two other Nisei bantamweights who rate with the better boxers in the division. They are Tsuneshi Maruo, a 442nd Combat Team veteran, and Baldwin Okamoto. Maruo was the 1946 National AAU titlist, while Okamoto was a runner-up in 1947 for the AAU crown.

* * *

Flyhawk

Wally Yonamine, whose pro football future is somewhat uncertain although he is still under contract to the San Francisco 49ers, may be carving out a career for himself in baseball. Now playing center field for the Honolulu Athletics of the Hawaiian league, Yonamine has been tabbed by Carl Machado of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin as "the swiftest outfielder in Hawaii today." Machado considers Yonamine the best flyhawk in territorial baseball, better than Jun Muramoto now touring the mainland with the Honolulu All-Stars and Jim Horio, former Honolulu Athletics star who also played a year for Sacramento in the PCL . . . Incidentally, the Honolulu Warriors of the Pacific Coast pro football league is seeking to get Yonamine from the 49ers on option, although the deal may be difficult to make because the Coast football league is affiliated with the National Football League and not with the All America Conference, of which the 49ers are a part.

* * *

Trackmen

Present indications are that there will be no Nisei athletes on the U. S. Olympic Games track and field squad. Henry Aihara of USC and George Uyeda of Kansas State, the two Nisei with the best chance to make the team, have not qualified as yet in the broad jump. Uyeda leaped 25 feet last year for the University of Hawaii but has not neared that mark since then. He placed in the National AAU meet last year.

* * *

Swim Star

Tak Iseri, the 15-year old Sacramento swimming star, won the city championship in his favorite event, the breast-stroke, last week and is being boomed by the Sacramento Bee as a future Olympic Games star.

* * *

Canadian Loop

As a result of wartime relocation, there is now a Nisei baseball league in the Toronto, Ont., area. At least one Canadian Nisei player has been offered a pro baseball contract by a Canadian team.

Splash Party

CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL has invited the public to a splash party to be held Saturday, July 24th, from 8:30 p.m. at the North Avenue YMCA, 1508 N. Larrabee. Admission will be 75 cents for nonmembers and 50 cents for members. The party will be a combination swimming and dancing party.

An allday outing will be held August 15 at the Tremont sand-dunes in Indiana. The JACL has asked members to contact the organization to make reservations.

The JACL extended its thanks to the Enterprisers, Yu-Kyes and Gold Coast clubs for their support and cooperation during the chapter's Dime-N-Ite social.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Minamoto a boy in Oakland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaju Yamauchi a boy on June 24 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Yoshimura a girl on June 27 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Shitanishi, Madera, Calif., a boy on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jun Honda, Richmond, Calif., a boy, John.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Koyama, Loomis, Calif., a boy on June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Yoshimura a girl on June 27 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Honda, Gardena, Calif., a girl on June 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Goto, Montebello, Calif., a boy on June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakashima a boy on June 26 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Higashi, Wilmington, Calif., a boy on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadaso Shimizu a girl on June 27 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hiramatsu a girl on July 1 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Fujimoro a girl, Melody Mitsuye, on June 25 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fushimi a boy on July 5 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tats Kushida a girl, Beverly Rei, on July 3 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mizukami, Fife, Wash., a boy on June 20.

To T/Sgt. and Mrs. Noboru Merio, 192 Carlton St., Pasadena, a boy, David Ken, on June 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rikizo Nakamura a boy on June 30 in Woodland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tozo Abe, Florin, Calif., a boy on June 21.

DEATHS

Mrs. Hideko Kawamoto on July 3 in Los Angeles.

Mitsuaki Asare in Portland, Ore.

Masayoshi Sato, 62, on June 26 in Fresno, Calif.

Ted Hayashi, 33, on June 29 in Grand Junction, Colo.

Frank Choyaro Nakamura, 69, on June 28 in Soldier Summit, Utah.

Tadao Shimizu on June 27 in National City, Calif.

Masako Kawabata on July 2 in Los Angeles.

Arthur N. Kawakami, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ka Kawakami, on July 7 in Derby, Colo.

Keikie Kuraoka in Seattle.

MARRIAGES

Kiyoko Mano to Hiromu Miyahara on June 27 in Seattle.

Amy Okabe to Earle Yoshio Namba on June 27 in Seattle.

Shizue Shiomi to William H. Watanabe on June 27 in Seattle.

Akiye Yamano to Jim Saiki on June 27 in Seattle.

Kiyo Satow of Idaho Falls to Chiko Minaga of Ogden, Utah in Chicago.

Kikuye Misaka to Mitsugi Kawamoto on June 26 in Chicago.

Tatsuko Yanasaki to Robert Hino on June 26 in Chicago.

Betty Omori to Toshiaki Mimura on June 27 in Chicago.

Sumiko Nobuyama to Kenji Hikawa on June 27 in Chicago.

Yayeko Morita to Bill Utaka Adachi on July 3 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Margaret King, 25, and Reizo Nomura, 46, in Seattle.

Pearl Yoshiko Hirata, 22, Minneapolis, Minn., and Edward K. Yoshikawa, 23, in Sacramento.

L. A. QUEEN



Junko June Yoshimoto, 20, was named queen of the Los Angeles JACL on July 5 and will go to Salt Lake City in September for the National JACL queen contest. Miss Yoshimoto is a graduate of the high school at the Manzanar relocation center and now is attending a beauty school in Los Angeles. She is 5 feet 3 inches in height. Miss Yoshimoto's selection over a large field of candidates was announced to 600 persons attending a Los Angeles JACL dance at the Riverside Rancho. — Photo by Toyo Miyatake, Los Angeles.

27 File Suits For Damages in Poisoning Case

FRESNO, Calif. — Damages totaling $198,000 are being asked by 27 persons of Japanese ancestry against the A. E. Staley company of Illinois in three separate Superior court actions filed against the concern and local distributors of soya bean sauce which the plaintiffs assert contained arsenic.

Meanwhile, Jin Ishikawa, Fresno attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, announced a compromise settlement is pending in all of the cases and he expressed doubt whether any of the suits will go to trial.

The plaintiffs charge they became ill after eating the sauce which was tainted with arsenic.

The suits charge that the sauce was manufactured negligently by the Illinois company. Codefendants named in the suits include Tom Kamikawa, Fowler, a distributor; the Farmers Supply Company of Reedly and the Soya Bean Products Company of Los Angeles.

Puella Societas

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Chizu Ishida was elected president of the Puella Societas in its last election. Amy Matsumoto was named vice president.

Other officers will be Michi Sanui, corresponding secretary; June Nikaido, treasurer; and Sue Nakahara, publicity-historian.

Officers were installed July 11 at services in the Y clubroom. Mrs. C. C. Reeves, advisor, presided.

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Final Rites Held for Nisei GI in Japan



WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA, Japan—The men forming the honor guard at the funeral service for Technical Sergeant Kenneth M. Uno of the 170th Language Detachment, 25th Infantry division, who died as the result of a traffic accident on April 4, raise their arms in salute as taps are sounded and the casket bearing the remains of the Nisei GI rests beneath the colors.

Nisei Doctor Wins Prominent Place in West Virginia City

By KEN MATSUMOTO

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — A young Nisei doctor, who came to the city of Charleston only six years ago, is today chief of orthopedics at both the Charleston General hospital and the Thomas Memorial hospital and a member of a number of distinguished medical societies.

He is Dr. George Miyakawa, 38, only Nisei member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery and a member of the American College of Surgery, national medical organization.

Dr. Miyakawa received his degree in medicine at the University of California at Berkeley in 1936. A native of Sacramento, he served his interneship at the Sacramento county hospital.

He went to Japan to further his studies by serving as resident surgeon at St. Luke's hospital in Tokyo. In 1938 he returned to the United States and spent the next four years at the University of Iowa, where he received his master of science in orthopedic surgery.

He received his appointment at Charleston General hospital in 1942, where he served as resident surgeon for one year. He then entered private practice.

He married Halley Louise Stine, member of a prominent Charleston pioneer family, in 1946. Mrs. Miyakawa is a graduate of the University of Georgia and Brenau college. She was serving as an X-ray technician at Charleston General hospital when they met.

Happily settled and well established in his profession, Dr. Miyakawa states his belief that Nisei have many opportunities for success if they are willing to make some sacrifices.

"I feel that I have been given every opportunity to make good," he says, "and I am deeply indebted to the people of Charleston for their warm acceptance of me."

Utah's Nisei Golfers Plan State Tourney

The first Utah state Nisei golf tournament will be held on July 17 and 18 at the Nibley golf course, 27th South and 7th East St., in Salt Lake City, Charles Yonezu of the Beehive Golf Club announced.

Yonezu declared that the tournament was open to all Nisei golfers in the state of Utah and that Tom McHugh, Nibley pro, would be in charge of the 36-hole medal play tourney.

The entry fee for the handicap tournament will be $3.00 which will include the green fee. The first foursome is expected to tee off at 1 p. m. Saturday, June 17. The final 18 holes will be played Sunday morning.

The deadline for entries has been set for 5 p.m., July 14 at the Beehive Golf Club, c/o Main Appliance Co., 136 West First South St., Salt Lake City.

Army Film Will Depict Nisei Postwar Resettlement Success

LOS ANGELES — A documentary film on Japanese Americans, designed for theater audiences in Japan and other occupied countries, is now being filmed in Los Angeles by the War department.

The picture will show the resettlement of Japanese Americans since their release from relocation centers in 1945, according to Bob Joseph, member of the civil affairs division of the War department.

Already filmed are scenes from the funeral of Pfc. Shigeo Tabuchi, who was buried in a military service conducted by the Nisei Veterans Association at the Evergreen cemetery, and scenes taken at the plant of the Rafu Shimpo, vernacular Los Angeles newspaper.

Other shots will be taken of the Long Beach trailer camp, the Terminal Island fishing industry, the Min Nitta ranch in Orange county and the gardenia nursery operated by George Inagaki of Venice.

The documentary work is expected to be finished by early Aogust.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL—Mr. MIO formerly of Poston is asked to communicate with Dr. Teru Togasaki at 1848 Buchanan St. San Francisco, Calif., as she wishes to get some carved birds.

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