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Japanese American Official Named by GOP as President Of Hawaii Territorial Senate

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU, T. H.—For the first time in Hawaiian politics, a Japanese American will serve as president of the senate of the Territorial Legislature.

The honor will be accorded Senator Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, Honolulu attorney, when the legislature convenes on Feb. 16.

He was selected as presiding officer of the senate at a Republican caucus held on Jan. 22-23 in Hilo. Since the Republicans outnumber the Democrats 9 to 6, they will control the senate and Senator Tsukiyama's nomination by his party at this time is assured of ratification at the opening of the legislature.



SENATOR TSUKIYAMA
Nominated at Caucus

Senator Tsukiyama ran for the senate—his first political venture—for the first time in 1946, on the Republican ticket. He was a holdover member in the 1948 election. His four-year term does not expire until 1950.

He is one of two Nisei who will serve in the 1947 session of the 15 man senate, the other being Senator Toshi Ansai of Maui, a newcomer who was elected in the campaign last fall. He is slated to become chairman of the Maui select committee in the new senate, in addition to memberships on various other committees.

Senator Tsukiyama served with distinction as chairman of the powerful judiciary committee in the 1947 session. The fact that he has been selected as senate president this time attests to his popularity with his fellow Republicans, a popularity that extends among many Democrats as well.

At the GOP caucus just held, Senator Tsukiyama was not an avowed candidate for the senate presidency in deference to the candidacy of another senator. But when the latter was found unacceptable to the majority, Senator Tsukiyama's name was suggested and his selection was unanimously approved by all nine Republican senators.

Senator Tsukiyama served as attorney of the city-county of Honolulu for 12 years until 1941 when he entered private practice of law.

He was graduated from McKinley high school, served in the army during World War I, attended Coe College in Iowa and was graduated from the law school of the University of Chicago in 1924.

Incidentally, both houses of the forthcoming Hawaiian Legislature will have Americans of Oriental ancestry as presiding officers—Senator Tsukiyama in the senate and Representative Hiram Fong, a Chinese American, in the house.

A Nisei, Rep. Thomas Sakakihara of Hilo, will have the honor of calling the house of representatives to order on the opening day. This privilege will be accorded him for having been the candidate receiving the highest vote in the first representative district in the 1948 general election.

He had this same honor in the 1947 session.

House Subcommittee Favors Issei Citizenship Proposal

Equality in Naturalization Wins Favorable Vote as First Action Of Newly-Constituted Group

By I. H. GORDON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill for equality in naturalization and immigration was reported on favorably on Feb. 3 as the first act of the newly-named House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mike Masaoka, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, said the action of the subcommittee means no hearings will be held in the House on the bill.

"This should greatly speed up House consideration of the bill," Mr. Masaoka said.

A hearing was held on the equality in naturalization measure in 1948 by the House Judiciary Committee, at which time extensive testimony was given in favor of the measure by Hon. Joseph Clark Grew, former ambassador to Japan; W. Watson Butterworth, director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; Samuel W. Boggs, special adviser on geography, Department of State; Watson B. Miller, commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Robert M. Cullum and Edward J. Ennis, Committee for Equality in Naturalization; Mike M. Masaoka, JACL ADC; Sanford H. Bolz, American Jewish Congress, and Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii and Bertrand W. Gearhart, then a member of Congress from California.

The House committee in 1948 also received additional documents supporting the measure from John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, Gen. Mark W. Clark, Gen. Bonner Fellers, Dillon S. Myer, Richard J. Walsh and other prominent Americans.

Mr. Masaoka said the House Judiciary Committee is expected to consider the bill "possibly next week" because of the favorable action by the subcommittee.

"It is now very likely that the Judiciary Committee will report out the bill favorably, which greatly enhances the chances of favorable consideration of the measure in the House itself," he declared.

The JACL ADC official said the rapid action of the subcommittee came as a "pleasant surprise."

"We are extremely grateful for the fast and favorable consideration by the subcommittee," Mr. Masaoka declared. "It is highly gratifying to those who have worked so hard and faithfully in an effort to give equal opportunities in and under the law for all persons in this country."

The bill reported out by the subcommittee was HR 199, the "Judd" bill. Introduced by Rep. Walter Judd, R., Minn., the bill was one of five identical equality in naturalization and immigration bills introduced in the House during the current session of Congress.

Membership of the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization includes; Reps. Francis E. Walter, D., Pa., chairman; Michael A. Feighan, D., Ohio; Frank L. Chelf, D., Ky., Ed Gossett, D. Tex., Louis E. Graham, R., Pa., Frank Fellows, R., Me., and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J. Reps. Feighan and Case are the only two new members of the subcommittee.

Congressional Record Publishes Article by Cullum on Exclusion

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An article by Robert M. Cullum, secretary to the Committee for Equality in Naturalization has been published in the Congressional Record under extension of remarks of Congressman Walter H. Judd, (R., Minn.), according to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The article, titled "End of Oriental Exclusion?" was printed originally in the Far Eastern Survey.

In his article, Mr. Cullum wrote: "There are sound reasons for believing that, prior to adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress, the Judd bill (bill for equality in naturalization and immigration) or a measure of similar import, will become law."

He added: "The importance of this measure as a means of removing the stigma of second class from the resident Asiatic aliens and their children cannot be exaggerated."

Mr. Cullum pointed out that passage of the ENI bill would involve no new policies "only the extension to all Asian and Pacific peoples of a policy already enunciated, an extension which has been progressively implemented by each recent Congress.

"As it stands, it is a bill that can be passed.

"It solves the larger issues brought about through an indefensible total-exclusion policy. It provides complete equality in naturalization, ensures that, without regard to race, any individual who is qualified under general immigration laws may, on securing a quota number, enter the United States as an immigrant."

Utah ADC Campaigns Extended As Result Of Storm Conditions

Deadline for the ADC fund drives in northern Utah was extended to Feb. 28, due to storm conditions which have held up the campaigns throughout the past month.

This decision was announced following an emergency meeting of officers of the Mt. Olympus, Salt Lake City and Ogden JACL chapters on Jan. 28.

Delegates at the meeting reported that snow conditions were so extreme that in some instances cars of ADC fund solicitors were stalled in heavy snowdrifts. Hazardous and icy roads have also impeded completion of the drives, it was reported.

Quota in the campaign has been set at $4000 for Utah.

Ken Uchida, IDC chairman, was in charge of the meeting. George Fujii, 1st vice chairman of the IDC, and Michi Iwata, secretary, represented the IDC.

Others at the meeting were Mits Endo, Ichiro Endo, George Sakashita, Doris Matsuura, George Mochizuki, Ronald Okawa, Min Matsumori, Sam Waki, Shigeki Ushio, Tom Matsumori, Toby Hirabayashi and Masao Satow.

Charge Home Illegally Seized by Government

Yoshimura Files Suit To Prevent Public Sale of Property

SAN FRANCISCO — Charging that the Government illegally confiscated his home in San Francisco when he was stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941, Sunao Yoshimura, who said he was an American citizen, brought suit in Federal court on Jan. 18 to quiet title to property at Geary and Buchanan streets and for an accounting of rents collected since the confiscation.

Yoshimura further asked that the Alien Property Custodian be restrained from disposing of the home at a public sale.

According to the complaint, Yoshimura, his wife and daughter, all American citizens, were visiting in Yokohama when war broke out and were unable to return to the United States. At no time, the complaint alleges, did Yoshimura aid the Japanese war effort nor did he renounce his American citizenship.

The suit said the plaintiff acted as interpreter for the United States army in Yokohama after V-J day.

The suit, filed by Attorneys Guy C. Calden and Elliot W. Seymour, names Attorney General Tom Clark and the Alien Property Custodian as defendants.

Jewish Group Awards Coveted Scholarship to Nisei Student

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A young Nisei girl, whose fondest hope was to enroll at the University of Pennsylvania, realized the fulfillment of that hope simply through practicing democracy, the Midwest Regional office of JACL reported this week.

Martha Ono, 19, had in 1948, applied for admittance to the University of Pennsylvania but her application apparently was ignored as were a number of other Nisei applications. This former Fresno, Calif. girl was prepared to enroll at the University of Michigan, fall term, when she received notice that she had been designated as the recipient of an annual scholarship granted by Brith Sholom, distinguished fraternal organization of this city, each year to some deserving American. The scholarships are awarded without regard to race, creed or color.

Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration, who, until recently, was the dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school, was given the privilege of designating the recipient and the institution to which the scholarship will be made available. Harrison, after interviewing a number of candidates, selected Miss Ono who he felt lived up to the qualifications required for the scholarship.

Miss Ono had been active as a member of an inter-racial teenage group at Philadelphia's well-known Fellowship House. She is now a freshman student in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Former Law Clerk Appointed Honolulu Deputy Attorney

HONOLULU—Sakae Takahashi, former law clerk in the city-county attorney's office, has been appointed to a new position as deputy attorney.

He has been assigned to duties of obtaining easements for the city's sewer construction program. It is estimated that more than 2,000 separate easements will be required for sewer work now planned.

His salary is $5,780 a year.

Remains of Nisei GI Returned from France

MADRONE, Calif.—The remains of Pfc. Paul Horiuchi, killed in action in France on Oct. 19, 1944 while serving with the 442nd Combat Team, arrived here last week.

Final interment was set for the Golden Gate national cemetery at San Bruno.

Horiuchi, a native of Sacramento, was evacuated to the Colorado River relocation center at Poston. He later volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team and fought in Italy before going to France.

He was 22 years of age at the time of his death.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Haruko Horiuchi, and five brothers, Toshiyuki, Tsuyoshi, Mitsuru, Yakinori and Masaru, all of whom live at the Driscoll berry farm in Madrone.

Lieut. Amy Uchimoto Works in Occupational Therapy at Hospital

PASADENA, Calif. — Perhaps the first and only Nisei in the field of occupational therapy is Miss Amy Uchimoto, a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Army, having received her commission from the Women's Medical Specialist Corp of the Army in August, 1948.

A graduate, magna cum laude, from Donnor College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Lt. Uchimoto is now stationed at the McCormack General Hospital in Pasadena. Her former home was Suisun, California and her parents now reside in Chicago.

California Jury Awards $40,000 To Nisei Widow in Crash Case

LOS ANGELES — A Superior Court jury last week returned a verdict in the amount of $40,000 to Mrs. Nao Asakura of Santa Barbara whose husband, Takizumi Asakura, well-known Nisei community leader, was killed in a traffic accident on March 19, 1946 in Los Angeles county.

The damage claim was levied against the Adohr Milk Farms and the West Coast Truck Co.

Mr. Asakura, former leader in the Santa Barbara JACL, was a passenger in the car driven by Eric Thompson at the time of the fatal accident.

Both Asakura and Thompson were employed by the War Relocation Authority and were coming home to Santa Barbara from an official meeting in Los Angeles at the time of the accident.

At Calabasas their car was struck head on by a large truck and trailer of Adohr Farms. Evidence showed that Asakura had actually survived the crash and that traffic officers arrived on the scene and set out flare pots and fuses.

Despite the flares, according to testimony at the trial, a large truck and semi of the West Coast Truck Co. later plowed into the wreckage and Asakura was killed.

The case was first tried in Los Angeles Superior Court last June but resulted in a hung jury.

The case was then reheard in the court of Judge Henry Willis. The jurors were out two days before reaching a verdict for Mrs. Asakura. The jury was composed of eight women and four men.

Strange Journey of Atsuko Kiyota

Los Angeles Nisei Poses as Jewish D. P. in Amazing Hegira to Join Hungarian Husband in Camp

THE STORY of a Nisei girl who allied herself with Europe's suffering Jews and her amazing journey through Austria and Germany as a self-classified Jew was revealed this week as Atsuko Kiyota Szekeres requested the aid of the JACL in returning to the United States.

In asking for help in returning to this country, Mrs. Szekeres revealed that she inadvertantly lost her American citizenship by voting in the Hungarian national elections in 1945, in violation of the U. S. nationality act of 1940. She is now a resident and citizen of Hungary.

Goes to Paris to Study Fashions

Mrs. Szekeres, who left this country to study designing in Paris in 1937, has been through all the suffering and despair of a D P in the years since Hitler conquered and then lost his European empire.

In Paris she married a Hungarian, with whom she settled down in Austria after the fall of Paris. Because of his Jewish religion, he was sent to a forced labor camp. After the German surrender, Atsuko learned he was still alive and in a displaced persons camp at Bamberg, near Nuremburg.

Thus she began her journey from Gyor, Austria, to Bamberg, Germany, to find her husband.

Atsuko's story is told in an article written by Leland Stowe, noted foreign correspondent and author, a copy of which was sent to the JACL this week with her letter.

Stowe met the young Nisei in a Budapest garage and afterwards wrote the story of her European experiences in an article titled, "Kiyota's Journey."

The Nisei girl was a graduate of Los Angeles Polytechnic high. In September, 1937, she went to Paris as a student of dress design. She spent a year studying French, then earned two diplomas in a famous Parisian school for stylists. She was almost qualified for her final diploma when the German armies swept upon Paris.

"Meanwhile," Stowe writes, "she had fallen in love and married a fellow-student; a Hungarian who happened also to be Jewish. It was this fact which operated to lock Atsuko up in Hitler's terrorhouse for the duration. Perhaps it was something stronger than herself. At any rate, Japanese women are especially noted for their devotion and loyalty as wives. Atsuko would say, 'But I am an American—and any American woman would be as much so.'

"However you figure it, Atsuko would not leave without her husband."

The Szekeres bought a tandem and they fled southward in the flood of French refugees, going through Bordeaux to Bayonne. At the border they hoped to cross into Spain. But Franco's Spanish Fascists asked 800 dollars to allow them to escape across into Spain. They returned to Paris.

Husband Forced to Register

In Paris George Szekeres, as a Jew, was forced to register with the authorities and Nazi restrictions on the Jews became more and more intolerable. In the spring of 1943 Atsuko and her husband realized that he would be seized if they remained in Paris much longer. They decided to go into Hungry. They managed to be included among a few Hungarians who were being shipped home.

They settled in George's home town of Gyor, halfway between Vienna and Budapest.

"Very soon, however," Stowe continues, "George was rounded up for forced labor. That left Atsuko, a Nisei young woman still in her twenties and as non-Jewish looking as anyone in the world, alone in a strange country whose language she had never heard in her life. She learned Hungarian with a dictionary and by painfully extracting words and phrases out of the house janitor. She did not get any help from her father-in-law because he had strongly disapproved of his son marrying a Japanese American woman. Yet it was Atsuko who saved his life by hiding him in her room for several weeks when the Nazis were hunting for him. They were Hungarian Nazis and the Hungarian Nazis sent approximately 400,000 Hungarian Jews to the Nazi incinerators at Auschwitz and elsewhere."

Meanwhile George had been sent into Russia with a labor battalion. Early in 1945 he got home briefly and into a non-Jewish labor group where he might have been safe. He got too careless, however, in visiting his home. He was revealed by the house janitor and the Gestapo picked him up.

"It was long after Germany's surrender before Atsuko finally received a note which brought the wonderful good news that her husband was still alive," Stowe writes. "She waited nearly a full year before she could learn his precise location, in a displaced persons camp at Bamberg, near Nuremburg. For most of three years she had been alone, a tiny war-lost American in a small Hungarian city, sharing the perils and terrors of a persecuted people who were hers only by marriage. But once Atsuko knew where her husband was located she made a great decision. In her situation it was a mad and reckless decision. Her American passport had been taken away from her. Millions of refugees were swarming back and forth across Europe in all directions. As a civilian she had no right to travel, and she could hope for no help from the U. S. army authorities or any other. She was a woman, and because of her Japanese features she could be suspected of having been a Nazi spy during the war people like herself were being locked up on the slightest provocation.

"Regardless of all these serious hazards the little American Nisei from Los Angeles never hesitated. She determined to go to Germany and find her husband; nothing would stop her. That is why and how Atsuko's amazing journey began.

A Jewish Hungarian friend got Atsuko on her way. She joined a convoy of Hungarian Jews who, at that time, were fleeing into Allied zones in Austria."

Joins Convoy of Refugees

The rest of the story, told by the Nisei to Leland Stowe, is as follows:

"The Americans in Vienna were kind to me, They let me stay in an officers' hotel and eat in an officers' mess for two days. The first time I sat at the table I just looked and looked—it did not seem possible there could be so much food. Even a sugar bowl with sugar in it. After two days I had to live as best I could. For ten days I went from one American office to another. But nobody would help me go to Germany. Finally the intelligence section told me I couldn't go; I must go back to Hungary and wait until my husband was able to return. I looked at the major straight in the eye. 'If you don't help me, I am going anyway,' I said. 'I will keep on trying until I find some way to go.' He said American civilians had no right to travel and that I could not get through.

"At last I found the D P center for Hungarian Jews. The woman in charge did not want to help. But another woman, a refugee, suddenly said: 'I remember you. You are the woman who gave us food and water when we were walking to Vienna, near Gyor.'

"You see, the Nazis made Jewish people walk all the 150 miles from Budapest to Vienna. They suffered terribly and they had almost nothing to eat. I used to get food and fruits and go out along the road to give it to them. Sometimes I carried water from a nearby farmhouse. So this woman remembered, and she helped me get to Salzburg on a train of Jewish refugees.

"But it was the same trouble in Salzburg all over again. The official people told me I was not a D.P., that I couldn't go on, that nobody would believe I am Jewish. But I found out that Jews were going in trucks from there to near Munich. I said I was Jewish by marriage; I would go with them. The man in charge said again that nobody would ever take me for Jewish, and each truck was inspected before it could leave. The second morning early, I smuggled myself into one of the covered trucks. I sat with my head down, as if I was crying. When the inspector came, he just counted the heads.

"So I got to Munich. But I cannot speak any German, and again I had to walk and walk. I found an UNRRA office where refugees got board and room. But it was after serving time when I got there—I couldn't get any food. I asked for two blankets, so I could sleep on the floor somewhere. They said I must give them my identity papers as security. They could give me back my papers when I turned in the blankets at eight in the morning. I couldn't do that because the train for Bamberg left at 5 a. m. So I had to go without any blankets; it was February, in an unheated building, and terribly cold. I woke up so late I had to run all the way to the station because at 5 a. m. the street car wasn't running yet . . . but I got the train. I was lucky. The train was late."

Hitchhikes to D.P. Camp

In Bamberg Atsuko hitchhiked to the D.P. camp. She was told George had tuberculosis and was in a hospital 100 miles away. She also learned about a bit of news. One of the D.P. women told her her husband has been living with another woman, a German, for several months. "It's no use for you to try to talk to him," Atsuko was told.

She reached the end of her journey. She went to the hospital and confronted her husband.

"The first thing George said to me was, 'Why did you come here'?"

"Well," she concludes, "he was not at all like he had always been. We talked a good deal, but there was nothing that could be done."

She went back to Bamberg. She could not return to America. To go back to Hungary would be another problem.

"I just stayed in Bamberg, being fed like a displaced person—waiting for something to happen—and then I had some wonderful luck. In Bamberg there were about 200 Nisei boys from the states and Hawaii. They could hardly believe their eyes when they first met me on the street. They just surrounded me, and they asked questions at once—and they laughed like all Americans do. And I had to laugh, too, or else I was going to cry.

Meets Nisei GIs in Germany

"You know, that was the first I heard about how Nisei in America had been sent to camps during the war. Then I understood why I had never got any answers to the letters I sent my mother and to my friends after Germany surrendered. Even today I haven't been able to find them. I haven't heard a word from my family in six years. I wrote to everybody—and finally I got just one reply. It was from one of my girl friends. She happened to return to her old address after V J day. I hope she will be able to find someone in my family for me.

"The Nisei boys also told me about the Nisei battalion which won more combat decorations than any battalion in our army. You know, that made me feel terribly happy. And they were such nice boys. They kept asking me, 'what do you need?' They gave me sheets for my bed. They brought me candy and cigarettes . . . and the first peanuts I had tasted in six years. I just ate one peanut at a time, in little bites . . . they tasted so good. And one of the boys even loaned me a radio. They would sit and talk and talk and talk . . .

"I stayed in Bamberg from March to May. They said I could have got a job there; maybe with an army organization or some other American group. Perhaps I should have done that. But I had left all my personal things in Gyor—the only things that haven't been lost or stolen. So I decided I must get back to Hungary somehow and then apply for my American passport.

"How did I do it? Well, I heard there was a train of Hungarian D.P. and P Ws being sent home. The first time I applied they took one look at me and said I wasn't Hungarian. I went back again, when another clerk was there, and that time I just wrote my husband's name on the list. Later on, if anyone asked me any questions, I said I was a Rumanian Jew.

"We were just packed into freight cars and they were terribly crowded. American soldiers were guards and they were in a passenger coach up front. I heard somebody say there were some Filipinos among the American soldiers. I said to myself: 'I will bet they are Nisei! And it must be awfully comfortable up there in that passenger car.'

"At the next stop I jumped out and ran up to the front car. Sure enough a Nisei was standing guard and another one was sleeping on a seat. I asked from the officer in charge for permission —he was a lieutenant—and he said I could stay there. When I came back to the Nisei, I said, 'I'm from Los Angeles. Where are you from?' He almost dropped his rifle and I began to laugh. Then he woke up the other boy and we talked and talked.

"There wasn't much food, and we were on the train for two days and nights. At one station we got some potatoes and eggs from the peasants.

"'Can you cook,' the first Nisei asked me. I said, 'Sure, I can cook.' But we had no pan. I went back and borrowed one from a refugee. Then we had a swell meal —fried potatoes and eggs and coffee. The American boys fixed it up so that the train stopped not far from Gyor. When I said goodbye to them I wondered how long it would be before I could be in America, where I might meet one of them again."

When that will be, Stowe concludes, depends on the complicated processes through which the U.S. government checks upon the identity and records of all Americans who were stranded in enemy or occupied countries during the war.

He says: "When I talked with Atsuko, her application had been in Washington for six months, and she still had received no word of any kind. But she uttered no word of complaint; nor had she once spoken bitterly about any of her experiences."

"As for a ruling from Washington that she is an American and merits a passport," Stowe says, "the Lord only knows how much time that will take. But if Atsuko is not an American, oh ye Washington devotees of red tape procedure, then I most certainly am nothing short of an unreconstructed, emperor-worshiping Japanese."

Japanese Americans Serve On Faculty at U. of Washingto

Japanese Americans reurning to the University of Washing ton to pick up the threads where they were broken off sudden in 1942 have come back to find more opportunities open to the than ever before.

So reports Lucile McDonald, who tells her findings in t Seattle Times of Jan. 30.

Nisei among the faculty and employees at the university a not centered in the Oriental language field, it's reported, but a scattered across the campus from art to sociology to pharmacy.

"Ten years ago," the writer states, "many well-educated Nisei had to accept positions with a Japanese firm if they wanted to stay in the field for which they had prepared. Now, while some lines of business still maintain closed doors, horizons have broadened in the academic and scientific realm, where the problem is not one of relationships with other employees and evaluation of service is more objective, being on what the individual does rather than on his background."

Head of the Japanese Language department is Prof. Henry S. Tatsumi, who taught in navy classes at the University of Colorado during the war.

He has two associate professors under him, I. Matsushita and Mrs. Helen Nankung. The former, born in Japan, taught university extension classes two decades ago and was in the office of Mitsui & Co. before the evacuation. He was in a camp for two years. Mrs. Nankung, married to a Korean, was in Shanghai during the war. She is a singer, working for a graduate degree in music.

One of the faculty members taking a course in Japanese (o half of the 70 students in Ja nese courses are Nisei) is Mi Nishi, who has been teased ab her Boston accent. Originally fr Los Angeles, she studied at Cl university in Massachusetts a taught at Wellesley college. Sh teaching regional or physi geography at Washington and working for a graduate degree.

Seven other Nisei are numbe among faculty members. Dr. Jo McGilvrey Maki, born in Taco took his master's degree in Engl literature at the university. studied two years in Japan, th taught on the campus until 19 He then went to Washington work for the Federal Communi tions Commission and the OWI

He is the author of "Japan Militarism: Its Cause and Cur "Sheer scholarship," Lucile D Donald says, carried Dr. Ku Yagi along on a career in mat matics. He graduated as vale torian of his class at Broad high school in 1934. He made Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi (scie honorary) at the University Washington.

He was a teaching fellow mathematics when he received fellowship at Massachusetts In tute of Technology in 1941 and his doctor's degree there. Anot fellowship sent him to the In tute of Advanced Study at Prin ton for six months of supervi study. After serving in the Ja nese language section in the a he came to Washington in 1 to teach mathematics. His sp ality is analysis.

George Tsutakawa of the art partment got his start, the wri says, when he won a Seattle Ti soap carving contest in 1928. He admits that his chosen p fession has suffered from m interruptions. He majored sculpture at the university, after graduation he worked in family's import-export-groc business. When the war came put in four years of military vice.

He is now an associate profes and is especially interested architectural sculpturing.

Sociology has attracted th Nisei, Frank Miyamoto, an ass ant professor, and Gordon Hirabayashi and Douglas Ya mura, associates.

Yamamura came to Seattl year ago from the University Hawaii to work on a doctorate intends returning home next s mer.

Miyamoto, who taught on campus before the war, is spec izing in social psychology group behavior. At Tule L during the evacuation, he was tached to the evacuation and settlement study headed by Dorothy Swain Thomas.

Hirabayashi is also working a thesis but it is a sociometric st dealing with various groups in ciety and their reasons for li or disliking each other.

"It's a subject in which has had a good deal of perso experience," the author st "having been tried during war for refusing to report t conscientious-objector's camp is a Quaker) and subsequen served a sentence. Both he Miyamoto have been back on campus since 1945 and say t now it is almost as though t never had been away from

The University of Washin had nearly 400 students of J nese ancestry before the war. year there were approxima 225, of whom 150 were men, m ly veterans.

The Nisei are being absor more into the student body a whole. Chizuko Tamaye, a se has been elected president of Phrateres, an all-campus offic

Research fellowships have b granted several, including Tho C. Yamauchi, who is carrying special studies in electrical e neering; James Nishitani, wh making cytological investigati of corn while he works for master's degree; and Frank kano, with a teaching fellow in pharmacy.

Six Nisei Win School Awards In Pasadena

High Scholastic Achievements Noted By Social Agency

PASADENA, Calif.—Six Nisei are among the minority group students in Pasadena's two junior colleges who received cash awards for high scholastic achievement during the past semester from the Scholarship Awards Committee of the Pasadena Council of Social Agencies, it was reported this week.

Mrs. M. S. Templeton, chairman of the scholarship committee, presented the students to Vernon Brydolf, president of the Council of Social Agencies, who handed each a check. Presentation ceremonies were held in the social hall on the John Muir College campus Thursday afternoon, Feb. 3, with several educational and civic leaders present to congratulate the winners.

Recipients of the cash awards were Hajimu Ogawa, Eiko Oshiro, Betty Taguchi, Miyeko Hosaki, Shuhei Matsumoto and Tsutomu Morihiro.

Letters of commendation were sent to 17 other Nisei students by the Scholarship Awards Committee for their high scholastic achievement during the past semester. Several of these students received cash awards last June which made them ineligible for another cash grant this semester under the policy of the committee. They will, however, be eligible for a second cash award in June.

Students receiving letters of commendation were Rachel Mitsumori, Kikuo Shintaku, Helen Sugano, Olympia Tokuda, Teruo Hino, June Iino, Loy Takei, Mitsugi Hino, William S. Yamaguchi, Albert Fukutaki, Kikuko Matsumoto, Haruko Takagi and Bob T. Uchida.

JACL Delegates Attend Conference On Social Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Etsu Masaoka and Lily Yasuda will represent the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee at a two-day conference on Unfinished Business in Social Legislation Feb. 7-8 in Washington D. C.

The conference will discuss legislation dealing with: Housing and rent control, social security, fair labor standards, general civil rights, health, and inflation and price control.

Sponsoring organizations include the YWCA, National Federation of Settlements, American Association of Social Workers, National Council of Negro Women, Christian Service of the Methodist Church, NAACP, Consumers' Union, National Consumers League, National Association of Consumers, Women's Trade Union League of America and the Presbyterian Church Division of Social Education and Action.

Buttons and Bows

CHICAGO—"Buttons and bows" will be the theme for an all-girl-sponsored social of the Ellis community center Workcampers set for Friday, Feb. 18, at Promontory point on Lake Michigan.



GRACE YURIKO OSHIMA
Wins Two St. Louis Honors, Declines One

St. Louis Nisei Student Wins Scholarship to University

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Grace Yuriko Oshima, 17, who recently declined a chance for a trip to Washington in a competition sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was named last week as one of eight St. Louis high school students who have been awarded part-tuition honor scholarships to Washington University.

Dean Arno J. Haack, chairman of the Washington University scholarship committee, said that Miss Oshima, a student at Soldan-Blewett high school, was third among the eight students with an academic average of 95.80.

Miss Oshima was chosen by fellow students at Soldan-Blewett recently as their entry in a DAR competition for a trip to Washington. She declined the honor because of the DAR's "undemocratic attitude" toward minorities.

Announcement of her action in the DAR competition was made here by the St. Louis chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, of which she is a member.

Miss Oshima was one of three Soldan-Blewett students chosen by the high school faculty and subsequently selected by the school's senior class over the other two contestants as the school's representative.

The election made her eligible to compete in lhe state-wide runoff for selection as the DAR's annual "Missouri Pilgrim."

Miss Oshima, daughter of Mrs. Toyo Oshima and a native of California spent three years with her family in a war relocation center in Arkansas before resettling in St. Louis in 1946. She said she notified Soldan-Blewett authorities of her attitude as soon as she learned the competition was sponsored by the DAR. The school did not enter an alternate.

In withdrawing, Miss Oshima aligned herself with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who resigned from the DAR in 1939 after the organization had refused to permit Marian Anderson to give a concert in its hall in Washington, D.C. It was also recalled that in 1945 the national DAR was rebuked by President Truman for barring the use of its hall by Hazel Scott, Negro pianist-singer.

Had Miss Oshima entered the contest she would have competed with girl high school students throughout the state in a true-or-false examination on citizenship.

Informed of Miss Oshima's action, Mrs. Charles F. Gauen, chairman of the St. Louis DAR chapter's contest committee, declared: "I'm sorry she feels that way about it. We did not ask her to withdraw."

Miss Oshima said this week she planned to enter the College of Liberal Arts at Washington University and would eventually enter nurses training.

The Oshima family were pre-war residents of Lodi, Calif., and came to St. Louis from the Rohwer relocation camp in Arkansas. The only daughter in the family, she has four brothers.

Nisei Speaks Before B'nai B'rith Student Group in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Kay Yamashita, active Chicago JACL member, spoke at the January 26 meeting of the Tel Aviv chapter of the B'nai B'rith high school girls on the general subject of Brotherhood. Miss Yamashita, whose home was in Oakland, California, is a graduate of the University of California and is now with the World Student Service Fund in Chicago.

Nisei Nurse Serves As Superintendent at Wyoming Hospital

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—Yoshiko Hattori served as acting superintendent of nurses at Sweetwater County Memorial hospital here until the arrival last week of Graziella McLean of Waverly, Mass., the new supervisor.

ADC Seeks Removal of Race Ban in Admitting GI Fiancees

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL Anti-Discriminatino Committee on Feb. 2 made representations to Congress to permit soldiers' fiancees to be admitted to the United States without respect to race.

Bills have been introduced by Congressman Aime J. Forand, (D., R. I.), in the House and Senator William Langer, (R., N.D.), in the Senate to extend the so-called GI Fiance Act one year. It expired Dec. 31.

The act is designed to facilitate the admission of alien fiancees or fiances of members of the armed forces into the United States.

However, it makes no allowances for fiancees inadmissable because of race.

In appealing to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to amend the act, Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC legislative director, said:

"If the act is extended it should also be amended to provide that fiancees of races inadmissable because of our exclusion laws also should be permitted to enter this country for permanent residence on the same basis as others.

"We do not believe that members of our armed forces should be discriminated against by providing that only certain fiancees shall be permitted to enter the country while others, because of their race, are denied these same privileges."

Mr. Masaoka pointed out that Congressman William L. Dawson, (D., Ill.), and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), both have introduced private bills recently in order to permit two veterans the right to bring Japanese fiancees to this country for marriage.

Seek Better Treatment for Issei Traders

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee on Feb. 1 made official representations to army and government officials seeking to eliminate indiscriminatory treatment of resident Japanese visiting Japan for business purposes.

Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC national legislative director, said such businessmen usually have lived in the United States a quarter century or longer; they are screened before being permitted to travel to Japan, and the return to the U. S. after completing their business.

Nevertheless, while traveling in Japan, these businessmen are treated by the army as native Japanese, though all other businessmen visiting Japan receive certain privileges.

Mr. Masaoka said resident Japanese of the United States who visit Japan on business are:

1) Denied PX facilities; 2) not permitted to purchase or operate automobiles, and do not receive gasoline rations, and 3) are denied adequate hotel accommodations and travel privileges.

Questions on Evacuee Claims

This is another of a series of questions and answers on the evacuation claims law prepared by Edward J. Ennis, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee special counsel, and released by the Washington Office of the JACL ADC as a public service. This series is based on actual questions asked of this office.

Any reader who has general questions relating to the law itself or to procedural matters is invited to address a letter to the Washington Office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Evacuation Claims Section, 300 Fifth Street Northeast, Washington 2, D.C. Questions of general interest may be reproduced in this series without personal identification.

1. Q. There were three "partners" who were the owners of a corporation. One went to the Army and arranged for a power of attorney. In the meantime, the corporation went on the rocks due to the evacuation. The party who went to the Army wants to know when filing a claim with the other owners whether he would do so or whether his authorized power of attorney would do so.

A. The partner who gave a power of attorney when he went into the Army should file a claim himself. It is unlikely that his power of attorney includes power to file such a claim and, in any event, at the present time there seems no reason to use a power of attorney for such purpose.

2. Q. Before evacuation I purchased a used car on time payment. Due to evacuation I saw no need of a car so I stopped payment, and the car was repossessed by the dealer from whom I purchased it. May I claim the amount I put into the car?

A. You do have a loss caused by the evacuation but the question is how to determine the amount of the loss. It may be either the amount you paid in, or the difference between the value of the car at the time you lost it and the amount you would have had to pay to obtain ownership. In other words, the market value of the car rather than the amount you paid in may be the correct measure of damages.

3. Q. I was evacuated from Santa Barbara where the family home was in my name. However, my brother had recently filed a claim for the property losses and I would like to know whether it would be necessary for me to submit another claim or statement to the Justice Department pointing out that although my brother had filed a claim, I am the legal owner. Among the loss that I would claim would be the difference between $10 a month rental we received from the house and $25-$30 average that such homes rented for. What would be the length of time for which such a claim might be considered reasonable? There was, in addition, some damage to the house and furniture stolen by the tenants as well as several citrus fruit trees damaged by negligence.

A. The owner of the property has a good claim for the difference between the fair rental value and the lesser rental value received because of economic advantage taken of the evacuees. You also have a claim for damage to the house, furniture, and fruit trees on the theory that this would not have occurred except for the evacuation. So far as the question of the brother of the legal owner filing a claim for loss of this property is concerned, the family should agree as to who owns the property and then the owner should file the claim.

4. Q. During the evacuation, we had to sell all of our furniture to some dealer for a few dollars. After relocating out here to Chicago, we had to buy our entire furniture again. Are we allowed to claim for this unnecessary expense?

A. It seems reasonably clear that you may claim the difference between the value of the furniture at the time you sold it and the amount you received for it. It is not clear, however, that you will be allowed an additional sum based on the cost of new furniture, but the only way that question can be determined is to file the claim and ask for this additional sum.

5. Q. On January 1, 1941, I purchased a hotel business for $1300. This business was managed for me from May, 1942, until May, 1944 by a non-profit corporation. The cost of managing and operating during this period was $4075.66. This expense was incurred solely because of my forced absence. On May 30, 1944, I could not renew my lease, because of the exclusion orders and was forced to sell for $1000. At the time of sale this hotel was worth at least $1500. All records, in detail, are kept.

A. It appears that you have a definite claim for the difference between the sale price of your property and its actual value. In addition, you have a claim for the excess cost of managing and operating the business during your absence. If you are prepared to show that this cost would have been zero had you remained, you would have a claim for the full $4,975.66.

Civic Unity Group Seeks State Laws for Better Race Relations

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Federation for Civic Unity gave top priority to state legislation setting up machinery for better interracial and interfaith relations at a meeting of its board of directors Jan. 29.

The proposal to establish a state commission on political and economic equality introduced by Assemblyman Maloney of San Francisco and Niehouse of San Diego was given a strong "do pass" recommendation and placed at the top of the federation's legislative agenda.

The federation will urge organization of hometown support for this measure.

Bills to abolish segregation in the National Guard, to prohibit discrimination in the writing of automobile insurance, to create a division to investigate and prosecute violations of civil rights were among other measures recommended by the directors.

The federation also authorized further study of child care measures and urged passage of appropriations for the state redevelopment agency.

The directors authorized the calling of regional conferences throughout the state, designed to offer technical assistance and professional aid in problems of group relations for civic unity, interracial and interfaith organizations.

Richard W. Dettering, executive director, reported conferences with local groups in Sacramento, Vallejo, Richmond, Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Oakland looking toward the strengthening of hometown programs dealing with group relations. Similar conferences are being planned in other cities.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Segregation in Washington

Some of the most acute conditions and some of the ugliest byproducts of race segregation are exhibited in Washington, D. C., our nation's capital.

Sometime ago, a number of nationally prominent Americans, alarmed at these manifestations of prejudice, organized a National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital. The committee included such well-known names as Marshall Field, Palmer Hoyt, Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey (now senator from Minnesota), Phillip Murray, Charles P. Taft, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Walter White, Roger Baldwin and Helen Hayes, to name only a few.

The committee instructed a group of social scientists to investigate the conditions and causes of segregation in Washington. Eight months of extensive field work was carried on.

The findings were, to many Americans, shocking.

They showed that because of the color of their skin, millions of Americans and many dark-skinned foregners—many of them prominent officials of foreign countries—suffer daily embarrassment, indignities and humiliation in the capital city of this nation.

The problem is pointed up in Washington, where foreign diplomats and officials are constantly present. The problem has been resolved in the following manner: A Negro, if he is a "foreigner," can get accommodations in hotels, restaurants and theaters. But he cannot get service in most of these places if he is an American.

But the problem of segregation, though in instances it may cause national embarrassment when a foreign official is refused service because of his color, is multiplied a million times in the fate of Washington's citizens of Negro ancestry.

Strangely enough, the policy of segregation is not a matter of custom. It is a recent development.

As late as the first part of this century Negroes were employed in federal agencies in responsible posts and there was no segregation of them in their work. It was not until 1912 that segregation became a policy of the government agencies. Now the majority of the government's Negro workers are in the lowest paid positions. Some agencies segregate them in separate units.

In 1904 Negro Americans were by law protected from discrimination in restaurants, hotels, barber shops and other places of public accommodation. Yet today, though there is no record of this law's repeal, there is a general practice of segregation in all such businesses save those exclusively for persons of Negro ancestry.

The committee's report brings out one of the strangest facets of this story of discrimination. It points out that in Washington it is not necessarily the majority of Americans who accept the policy of segregation. It is, rather, the "least tolerant white people" who determine this policy.

"These are the people," the report says, "an individual businessman considers in deciding whether to serve Negroes. He is afraid that if he loses his most prejudiced customers to his competitor down the street, he will also lose his profit and his shirt.

"For this reason, the color bar tends to solidify. Once erected in public places, it gives racial prejudice a monetary value, and allows it to be capitalized in a way that makes captive a whole city to the special interests and worst impulses of a few."

The situation has come to such a point, the report says, that a certain dog cemetery has erected a color bar against the burial of dogs belonging to Negroes. In announcing this policy, the report continues, the owner stated that he assumed the dogs would not object, but he was afraid his white customers would.

The story is repeated in the history of segregation in housing.

In the last century there was no segregation by color in Washington. In 1866 Congress passed a law which stated that "all citizens of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

This law was cited by the U. S. Supreme court in its recent historic decision which held that racially restrictive covenants are not enforceable by the courts.

Yet the "law" which is more effective than this act of Congress in determining where Washington's citizens shall live is the following line from the Washington real estate board's code of ethics:

"No property in a white section should ever be sold, rented, advertised or offered to colored people."

This practice is upheld, the committee report says, by action of banks, insurance and title companies and building and loan associations.

Segregation in Washington is not the concern only of the citizens of the district. It should be a matter of concern to all Americans.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Notes on Nisei and Video

The bright new world of television offers a challenge to talented young Nisei, most of whom have been unable to make a dent in radio.

Because video is primarily a visual art, there will be a call for actors of Oriental visage to portray Oriental roles. Because television is frankly in an experimental stage as yet, it has been forced to turn to other entertainment mediums, the radio, motion pictures and the stage for material. Unlike the radio, however, the actors will have to look the part.

On the pre-Pearl Harbor radio a favorite character was "Frank Watanabe," created by Eddie Holden on the old Blue Monday Jamboree over KFRC in San Francisco. "Frank Watanabe," a comic prototype of a Japanese schoolboy, later became a network fixture and there were plans to make a series of films featuring the character during the 1930s in Hollywood. "Frank Watanabe" is no longer funny, neither to the radio audience nor to the Nisei who regard him as a racial stereotype who is of no credit to Japanese Americans.

It might be noted, however, that Mr. Holden did not create his "Frank Watanabe" role out of any sense of malice. It was just a comedy part to him, although it served to perpetuate the racial stereotype created by Wallace Irwin in his Hashimura Togo stories. Mr. Irwin, however, may not have been similarly free from malice. He is the author of "Seed in the Sun," published in 1921, which was used by the Joint Immigration Committee to provoke antagonism on a national scale against persons of Japanese ancestry in California. Mr. Irwin amplified the racist view that Japanese immigrants were undesirable and constituted a possible source of treachery.

The television industry is still in its swaddling stage as far as national impact goes, although it is already an important entertainment factor in New York, Los Angeles and several other urban areas. With coaxial cables stretching out across the continent and micro-wave stations in operation, the time is near when it may become the major medium of communication and entertainment, displacing both the motion picture screen and the radio.

Radio has overcome most of the racial taboos which once inhibited it, particularly in its portrayal of Negroes and performers like Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Eddie Green of Duffy's Tavern, Hattie McDaniel of the Beulah show and others are fixtures on network programs. Other shows, like Amos and Andy, which once used white performers for the subsidiary roles now employ Negroes. Some of these shows, unfortunately, still persist in presenting the Negro and other minority race characters in either comic or menial settings. It is only rarely that a minority group character is presented with the full dignity of a human being on a commercial radio program.

During the war and after, however, radio has presented numerous documentaries which have projected the personalities of minority group Americans against a realistic and recognizable background. In this respect, radio, thanks to the pioneering of such writers as Norman Corwin, Arnold Perl, Millard Lampell and Arch Oboler, has been far ahead of the screen which only lately developed the courage to study discrimination in such films as "Crossfire" and "Gentlemen's Agreement," both of which were concerned with anti-Semitism.

A number of these documentaries dealt with the Nisei and were inspired by the stories of discrimination faced by Nisei GIs on the return from the war. Arch Oboler wrote a play called "The Family Negashi" which was presented on the Mutual network and told the story of a 442nd Combat Team veteran who returns to his farm in California. The part of the Nisei veteran was played on the program by one of radio's ablest actors, Elliot Lewis, but a television production of the story would probably require a Nisei to lend visual conviction to the role.

Millard Lampell's "The Boy from Nebraska," also on Mutual, was the story of Ben Kuroki but the role was taken by a non-Nisei. Similarly, non-Nisei actors portrayed the roles of Mike and Jane Harada and Kenny Nakada in the recent "Strange Journey of Mike Harada" by Alvin Yudkoff which was presented on Dec. 21, 1938 on New York WMCA as part of the now-celebrated "New World A'Coming" series.

Back in Dec., 1947 CBS dramatized the story of a Nisei veteran in Texas in a special documentary on race discrimination in the United States.

If any of these shows were presented on television Oriental American performers would be required to give visual conviction to the scenes. This need for visual identification is similar to that of the motion pictures. Scores of actors and extras of Japanese ancestry have found employment in Hollywood from time to time because of the movies' demand for visual identification. Only a few, Eddie Imadzu and Al Nozaki, both art directors, are among the exceptions who have been able to make a place in the film industry as individual artists and not as racial prototypes.

The motion pictures have used large numbers of Japanese Americans in films requiring Oriental extras, such as "Mme. Butterfly," "Oil for the Lamps of China," "Trade Winds" and "Shanghai." A number of Nisei are in "Tokyo Joe" which is now being filmed in Hollywood and others may be employed if Darryl Zanuck decides to make Agnes Newton Keith's "Three Came Back" which is the story of a Japanese prison camp. If General MacArthur approves, Zanuck is ready to send over a group of forty actors and technicians, headed by Oliva de Havilland who, incidentally, was born in Tokyo.

There have been outstanding personalities of Japanese ancestry in most of the major arts with the exception of radio, unless "Tokyo Rose" is counted. Before she became nationally famous as Mme. Butterfly in the San Carlo's production of the Puccini opera, Hizi Koyke once did dialect roles for NBC in New York. An excellent mimic, Miss Koyke portrayed Bronx housewives and the like in NBC radio dramas. Betty Ito, a Chicago Nisei girl, used to play the girl friend of Jack Armstrong, the All-American boy, on CBS shows. But radio has not produced an artist to compare with Miss Koyke on the operatic stage, Sessue Hayakawa, Tsuru Aoki and Sojin Kamiyama in silent films and Michio Ito in the dance.

Yoichi Hiraoka, probably the world's outstanding xylophonist, was NBC staff artist for ten years but it was his musical ability rather than his racial ancestry which was responsible for his employment. His racial ancestry, however, was the reason for the sudden termination of his connection with NBC after Pearl Harbor and the network's hasty and unreasoning attitude probably was responsible for Hiraoka's decision to return to Japan on the Gripsholm during the war. Hiraoka's distinction was that he made the xylophone into a legitimate musical instrument, instead of a freak as it had been regarded, and he appeared in concerts with the New York Philharmonic and with other great orchestras. Because the xylophone has great visual appeal, Hiraoka probably would be a hit on television.

Video, being a new art form, has drawn its material from the stage, screen and radio. Many dramas suitable for television have Oriental roles for which Nisei actors would be cast if any were available. Thus the need for visual identification presents an opportunity to talented Nisei in the television of the future.

The full stature of an artist of minority group ancestry can be measured when racial identification becomes incidental. Marian Anderson, for example, would be one of the world's great singers whatever her racial ancestry. Only a few Nisei have earned that sort of acceptance. The exceptions include Sono Osato who has danced and played every role except that of a person of Japanese ancestry (she is a gypsy girl in the film, "The Kissing Bandit") and Yuriko Amemiya whose roles with the Martha Graham company have included that of a pioneer woman in "Appalachian Spring."

MINORITY WEEK

The Yankees, Too

Someday, we hope, stuff like th will be routine and there won't any need to report it as unusu

Right now, however, it's ne that the New York Yankees ha become the fifth major league b team to sign a Negro player.

He is Luis Marquez.

The Yankees reported their sig ing of Marquez shortly after t New York Giants announced th had signed Monte Irvin, outfield and Ford Smith, pitcher, both N groes.

* * *

Reprimand

A Washington, D. C. po lieutenant was editoriolly re manded by the Washington P this week for telling city prope owners how they might preve sale of residential property "undesireables."

Lieut. Cooper, representing t police department, had told t North Capitol Citizens Associati that they might resort to the po ing of surety bonds of $2000 guarantee against sale of prope to "undesirables." He told audience that he thought this vice would be uphelp by the cour

"Irrespective of Lieut. Coope private opinions," the Post sa "he has no business voicing th in his official capacity when th are in direct conflict with pub policy. The police department supposed to represent all the p ple—including the 'undesireable who help pay Lieut. Coope salary."

* * *

Fire Chief

A Negro, Robert J. Nelson, h been appointed acting chief of t Philadelphia fire department.

* * *

Mayor.

Mayor Dorothy McCullough L of Portland, who's been cuttin wide swaths in gambling setups i her city, is now attacking anothe tough one—discrimination.

She has announced she wi establish a citizens advisory com mittee on racial relations whic will be "broadly reyresentativ discrimination in public places.

The committee, Mayor Lee sai will be "broadly representative and "will not be stacked."

* * *

Colored

In the south, a teacher was tak ing her class of small Negro chi dren on an outing. The part boarded the bus and, according t Dixiecrat protocol, the children went to the rear of the bus. The teacher accompanied them, but th bus driver protested

"Only Negroes can ride back there," he told her.

"It's all right," the teacher re plied. "I have colored blood."

The bus driver stared for an in stant, then turned wordlessly an returned to his seat. The childre stared at the teacher, too, unt she told them:"I DO have colored blood. It's red."

And the driver never knew wh the children giggled throughou most of the ride."—**From the Hon olulu Record.**

New Prexy Calls First Meeting

SAN JOSE, Calif.—First meet ing of the new term has been se by President Esau Shimizu of th United Citizens League of Santa Clara County for Thursday, Feb 10, at 7:30 p.m.

Discussion will be held on eva uation claims, annual activit es an the Kika Kisei Domei fund drive

The local chapter has launched a membership campaign under Pha Matsumura. A goal of 500 mem bers has been set for the organ ization.

Educator Given Honorary Degree

CHICAGO — Dr. Hiroshi Hata naka, Congregational minister an president of Kobe college, was awarded an honorary degree re cently by the Chicago theological seminary.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Iwasaki Photographs the Haylift

Denver, Colo.

A passenger aboard one of the first planes to embark on the army's historic "Operation Haylift" last week was Carl Iwasaki, Denver photographer, on a Life magazine assignment. Iwasaki flew some 5,000 miles in four days with pilots who were dropping hay, cottonseed cake and other concentrates to snowbound cattle, and food and fuel to isolated ranches.

The flights were over the snow-smothered prairies of Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska. From Rapid City, S. D., where it was 30 degrees below zero when he landed, Iwasaki boarded small ski-equipped planes to visit outlying ranches.

"I saw so many dead and frozen steers," Iwasaki says, "that I can't look a steak in the face any more." Starving coyotes had banqueted on many of the carcasses.

Late this week Iwasaki flew into the blizzard zone again, this time to photograph the army's efforts to open roads near Alliance, Neb., with a task force of snowplows and bulldozers.

A month ago when the first blizzard struck, Iwasaki was in the first car to break through from Wellington, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., after the highway had been drifted closed for three days. That was when he got his picture of the ice-covered yearling steer frozen to death still standing—defiant even after he had ceased to live.

That photo, featured in Life magazine of Jan. 17, has attracted nationwide comment. Iwasaki's picture is being spoken of as epitomizing the bitter horror of the winter of '48-'49 in the same way that Charlie Russell's great painting, "Waiting for a Chinook," epitomized the winter of 1886-'87, when a major portion of the cattle industry was wiped out in the mountain states. Russell's painting shows a gaunt longhorn, humped against the cold, standing at bay against a pack of wolves in a dreary expanse of snow.

* * *

Husband's Lot Is a Sorry One

A reader, commenting on our recent piece about war brides from Japan, suggests that the Japanese woman's ability to flatter her man's ego is largely responsible for her matrimonial success. That admirable attribute, we've been told, comes as a part of her upbringing, and personal philosophy.

To be considered important by one's better half certainly does something to a man. The American husband, in Dagwood Bumstead's words, is a sorry creature. Dagwood is a prototype of the domesticated U. S. male—bumbling, bungling, well-meaning, confused and ineffectual. He is loved but not respected; he is the butt of jibes and jokes and he is meek enough to take it and like it.

Perhaps it's natural, therefore, that American men should find instant attraction in a woman who offers not only love but respect. Perhaps that is the Japanese war bride's secret.

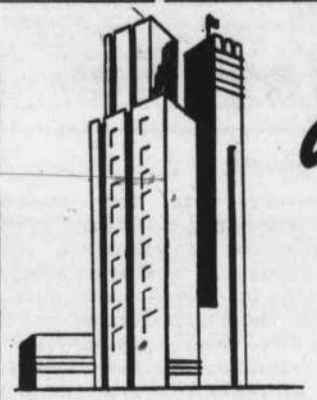
Any rebuttals?

* * *

The Kindergartens are Crowded

The new school term started Jan. 31, but our Susan didn't go to kindergarten as she had hoped and dreamed she would. There are, you see, such things as regulations which children cannot understand but which govern them nonetheless.

Since the bumper crop of war babies reached school age, the kindergartens have been as crowded as the busses at 5:05. And so the school board ruled that children must have reached their fifth birthdays on or before Feb. 28 in order to be admitted. Susan won't be 5 years old until March 1. So she's staying home.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Saga of the Shrimp

The other day, while minding my own business and striding along Canal street in New Orleans, a stranger in a tweed suit stops me.

"I'd like to swap a few words with you," he drawls out.

For a brief second I thought it might be another G-man disguised with southern accent and all. It was a common occurrence during the war.

"Do you know what ever happened to Consul Sato?" he queried.

Before I could put two words together or even piece one thought with the next, he rambled on telling me what a swell fellow Sato was and how he did business with him.

This is a case for the FBI, I thought to myself. He might have been an "agent" working for the Consulate.

But before I could spot a policeman or flag down a squad car, the stranger told me he was in the shrimp business. He went on for a half hour telling me how Consul Sato's Japanese cook prepared shrimps in the most unusual manner and of the many dinners he had at the New Orleans consulate.

"I have often wondered what became of Sato and how he made out during the war?"

I told the big man in the tweed suit that I did not know Sato previously or presently.

The upshot of it all was that a couple of Sundays later, I was his guest on a shrimp lugger on the Gulf of Mexico.

Being a fond admirer of shrimp "tempura" and also a persistent but not too successful angler, I decided that the ocean trip might do me some good.

We got on one of his shrimp boats at Golden Meadow, which is about 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and nearly 70 miles below the Crescent City. It was a 30-foot boat, two-way radio, diesel engines, and a crew of four men.

"One of Sato's friends owned this lugger at one time," my host declared. And for the rest of that three-hour journey, down narrow Bayou LaFourche out to the Gulf of Mexico, he talked to me about Japanese shrimpers on the Gulf coast before the war.

I found out that, at one time, in the late 1930s, some 15 to 20 shrimp boats owned by Japanese used to ply the Gulf waters. They were excellent fishermen but when war broke out they were all interned along with the entire Consulate staff in New Orleans.

At any rate, nine out of every 10 shrimp that are consumed in this country come from the Gulf of Mexico. About 80 per cent of the Gulf catch is packed and processed in Louisiana. It seems that there is some kind of continental shelf in the Gulf waters just about 15 miles from shore that is conducive to the spawning and propagation of shrimp.

* * *

The water on the Gulf is not as blue nor as clear as the Pacific ocean, but I was glad enough to be able to be basking in the warm sun bobbing up and down in this little craft.

Later the motors were shut off and in a matter of few minutes, the crew started to wrestle with a large net which must have been about a hundred feet in diameter.

"This is the spot," my host remarked. "All we have to do is to wait."

Going off in small row-boats to "set" the net, the huge circle of meshed webbing sank in about 20 feet of water.

An hour or so later the crewmen started to raise the net. I tried to help but proved more of a hindrance than assistance.

Sure enough, the gleaming, sprawling, jumping, jumbo shrimp were soon popping out of the bottom of the net. I heard the men say that this catch would amount to about 500 pounds. The rest of the morning, we dropped the net over four times and then journeyed back to the home port.

* * *

The catch yielded about 2200 pounds or 10 "barrels" as they say in these parts. At an average price of about 30 cents a pound for these jumbo shrimp, the gross return for the day's work would be about $600. It was a pretty good load, I was told.

Between catches I noticed that the men would ice down the shrimp and take the heads off at the same time. Seems that this particular load was going to be shipped up north and the packers wanted headless shrimp. The seasoned men would grab a shrimp in both hands, flip off the heads, and then toss them on a bed of chipped ice to keep them fresh.

Headless shrimp of this size, weighing about 16 shrimp to the pound, would bring nearly 50 cents a pound at the platform. The medium shrimp were usually sold as canned shrimp and the smaller ones were used as dried shrimp. Our load happened to be all jumbo size.

Some days, I was told, they would cast the net all day and come up with only a few hundred pounds. On other occasions their catch would be in small shrimp. The smaller the shrimp, the less they bring on the market.

When we returned to Golden Meadow, my host asked me why the Nisei didn't take up shrimping like the Issei before the war. I told him that a few tried and being unsuccessful at the game, returned to the west coast.

* * *

A few days later, I happened to drop by a shrimp packing shed to see the second step in the marketing process.

A Mr. K. Izumi, a former Angeleno, was the foreman for this particular concern. He has been in the shrimp and seafood business in New Orleans for the past three years.

Anyway, these headless shrimp are now placed on a huge conveyor belt. They are inspected for size and quality first of all and are then rapidly placed into five-pound cardboard containers.

These boxes are then taken to the cold-storage plant where they are frozen and then placed in refrigerated trucks or freight cars and shipped off to the northern markets.

Mr. Izumi tells me that the Japanese are among the largest consumers of dried shrimp in the country. The fresh-frozen shrimp are distributed by the large chain stores and jobbers throughout the country. Hawaii and South America are also large shrimp buyers.

Here, I figured, is a good business for the Nisei. But I am afraid that most of them, like myself, are fishermen and not too interested in the vagaries of shrimping.

NISEI AND PREJUDICE

Negroes Have Developed High Standards of Culture in U. S.

By GENE KONOMI

New York City

Many persons of Japanese ancestry, whether Issei or Nisei, have a deep seated prejudice against the Negro. Needless to say that this prejudice, in its essence, is predicated on the admission of the absolute supremacy of the white race (so-called), and is a racism directed equally against the Jews and Italians. Whenever I meet such people, I try to point out to them what fine qualities the Negroes have, what a remarkable thing Negro culture is. These people, notwithstanding their utter ignorance, usually do not show even a flicker of interest in my remonstrations.

What I am going to say will no doubt cause a great indignation among them. The truth is that the Japanese American community, from the standpoint of creative culture, has not even come up to the level of the Negroes fifty years ago.

The most remarkable achievement of the Negroes is in their spirituals. That they are the truly representative and unique folk art of America, that their creators were slaves without the musical training or background from the point of view of white standards (they did not even have a general education), are facts really worthy of our admiration. I need not remind you that they furnished the inspiration and a few themes for Dvorak's "New World Symphony."

The Nikkeijin of America also have a long history of labor and struggle. The sugar plantations of Hawaii, the railroad gangs of the western wildernesses, the opening of many farmlands of the Pacific coast were properly experiences that might have become the material and background of folk songs. Yet the Nikkeijin did not create any folk songs worthy of our attention, let alone admiration. What do they have to say, those who say the **"kuronbo"** are **"kato,"** to this fact?

Even in the field of creative writing I cannot help the sad comparison between the Negro society and Nikkei (Japanese American) society. Some thirty, twenty years ago, there was an era in the Nikkei community of the west coast when there was a plethora of writers. They were mostly working people, and they were constantly pursued by the relentless necessity of making a living in an inhospitable world. That their forms of expression were poetry, tanka, and short story at the most ambitious was natural and understandable. Moreover, there were individual works that showed ample promises toward future development. But a Nikkei literature as a class with a distinctive Nikkei character did not develop.

The Negroes, on the other hand, have a great literature. The poetry of Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Claude McKay, Sterling Brown and others; the short stories of Charles Waddell Chestnut; novels of Hughes, Jessie Fauset, Richard Wright and others, are excellent instances of Negro literature, and at the same time outstanding achievements of American literature.

One factor in the comparatively ready recognition of Negro literature was their use of English. The Nikkei writers of 20 years ago used Japanese, and therefore did not attract attention. But this fact does not cover the essential fact that Nikkei lierature was no great literature. Now that the Nisei use English with greater facility than they do Japanese, the Nikkei writers stand on equal terms with the Negro writers.

It may be advanced that the Negroes number nearly 14,000,000, where the Nikkeijin are only 150,000. But this is a specious argument. The Nikkei society is one segment of nearly 80,000,000 Japanese people. The Nikkei writers represent the highest literary potentiality of the Japanese race as Negro writers represent the highest literary ability of the Negro people. Considering potential talents, the Nikkei society is by no means poor. One glance at the English publications of the Nisei will prove this. So far, there are few outstanding writers, but those few and many others have talents of a high order.

That the Negroes, occupying the lowest one-tenth stratum of the American population, socially and economically speaking, suffering from all sorts of persecution and oppression, and denied most of the avenues of self-development, should have produced these outstanding writers, and that their collective and individual influence is great beyond their numerical representation is an astounding fact. The examination of in what respects Negro literature is great may furnish a material for reflection, as well as a suggestion, to the Nikkei society.

To put it simply it may be said that the Negroes created their fine culture because they have been persecuted. To be more precise, as a result of persecution, their sense of group identity rallied around their sense of the race, and was given the most intense emphasis. Their literature, with this consciousness as the keynote, exploited their special status, and problems arising from that fact. Probably this accounts for the greatness of Negro culture.

Great art is created by individuals of strong individuality. These individuals are often isolated, far above the reach of the common people, often in conflict with society. Yet the deepest particularity is always endowed with the broadest universality. One particularity strikes its roots into the hopes and sorrows and joys of men with all other particularities, and in this it has a universal appeal. May it not be said of culture in general? May not a culture that draws from the deepest recesses of a group consciousness and experience have universal values in its very excellence?

The white world recognized this universality in the particularity of Negro literature and Negro spirituals, and was moved by it. Parallel cases abound in world literature. Out of more than forty recipients of Nobel literature prizes, there are writers of Latvia, Poland, India, Finland, and Chile, all countries considered outside of the mainstream of world culture.

The consciousness of group identity that forms the keynote of Negro culture seems to be developing in the direction of tracing its roots into the tradition of African culture. But the ultimate goal of Negro-American culture will be to identify itself with American culture in general; to give the Negro's interpretation and expression through these traditional, or racial, qualities. And the final plan of Negro culture is to attain the universality that transcends race or tradition. Whether this is allowed or not may be the test of the democratic culture of America.

The stirrings of the creative urge are still weak in Nikkei society. The consciousness of group identity has not yet attained but an imperfect development. Where it has matured, it has manifested itself more often than not in the form of race prejudice, or the feeble lament of "the color of my skin is my trouble." Moreover, there are facts that tend to undermine this consciousness. The Nikkeijin, on the whole, are not as persecuted or oppressed as the Negroes. Because they have more opportunities of contact with the white society, it is easier for them to accept the values of that society as their own. Yet the essential particularity of the Nikkei society's status is still unchanged.

Our ideal society is one that is completely free from race prejudice. Needless to say all the political and social efforts of Nikkeijin, as well as of all other Americans, must be directed toward the attainment of this ideal. At the same time, so long as the Nikkei society is a special society, I think it is the responsibility of all the cultured Nikkeijin to strive for the creation of a true Nikkei culture. And this effort must begin with the proper recognition of the basic fact that the Nikkei society in its essence is the same as the Negro society, that the differences between the two are a matter of quantity rather than of quality.

Takeshita, Cruz Bout in Hawaii Ruled No Contest

HONOLULU — Robert Takeshita's bid for national fistic recognition suffered a temporary stalemate here on Feb. 1 when his bout with Rudy Cruz of Los Angeles was stopped by Referee Walter Cho in the eighth round and ruled no contest.

Referee Cho said that each put on a poor performance.

Takeshita, who has lost only one decision in 37 bouts, entered the ring at 141. Cruz weighed 136½.

The fight was halted after the referee consulted with Judges Kenny Olds and Al Botelho.

Takeshita had Cruz on the canvas six times and hit the deck once himself. But the fighters mixed it only infrequently.

The Territorial Boxing Commission was scheduled to meet to discuss possible action against the fighters.

A total of 5,971 fans paid $17,624 to see the show.

Wrestling Titles

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Don Suzukawa and Ben Ichikawa, San Jose State freshmen, won individual championships at the Northern California AAU wrestling championships at Berkeley on Jan. 22.

Suzukawa won in the 121 pound division and Ichikawa in the 128 pound bracket.

Coach Tad Mumby said that both of the Nisei looked impressive in their bouts.

Olympic Stars Talk

CHICAGO—Ralph Metcalfe and Bernice Robinson, famous Olympic stars, were guests at the Jan. 30 meeting of the First Baptist church Fellowship.

Both talked to the fellowship group on their experiences in the Olympic events. Metcalfe was a member of U.S. Olympic squads in 1932 and 1936.

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Vagaries

Mori Book . . .

Publication date for Toshio Mori's "Yokohama, California" will be March 15, according to the Caxton Press . . . The army cargo ship, USAT Sadao Munemori, named for the 442nd Combat Team infantryman who posthumously was awarded the Medal of Honor, is now in regular service in the Pacific. The USAT Munemori formerly was in Atlantic service . . . One of the outstanding numbers in "The Kissing Bandit," now being released nationally, is Sono Osato's dance with a bull whip. Although MGM ads hail her as the "screen's new sensation," she is not under contract to the studio and hasn't made a picture since 1947 when "Kissing Bandit" was filmed.

* * *

China Night . . .

The Japanese song hit "China Night" (Shina no Yoru) may be blaring from U.S. jukeboxes soon. The Japan Overseas Music Association has asked Gen. MacArthur's permission to sign a contract with Broadcast Music Inc. of New York to permit the publication of the song in America. "China Night" became an immediate hit with U.S. troops after the occupation. The song, which originally told of the love of a Japanese sailor for a Chinese street girl, has had the distinction of being banned by both the Japanese warlords and by American authorities in Japan. The Japanese banned it during the war, calling it a "false invitation to love and softness." After V-J day, when it became popular with U. S. troops, the Chinese Mission in Japan asked to have it banned, fearing that it would make GIs forget Japanese cruelty in China. However, SCAP made no law against playing it in cabarets and the song has remained popular with U.S. troops.

Several other popular Japanese songs may also be marketed in the U.S. if SCAP approves.

Ray Falk of the now-defunct New York Star reported recently that Michio Ito, the famous U.S. Japanese dancer, has been negotiating with Simon Guest and with S. Hurok, U.S. impressarios, for an American tour for the Erniettes, the Takarazuka girl dancers at the Ernie Pyle theater in Tokyo. Mr. Ito has been directing the Erniettes since the occupation and their precision dancing is reminiscent of the Radio City Music Hall's Rockettes.

* * *

Portraitist . . .

Kyohei Inukai, who specializes in painting portraits of society women, is one of 150 tenants who face eviction from a block of apartments and studios on Washington Square South in New York's Greenwich Village. Eviction proceedings were started last week by the New York University Law Center Foundation which wants the area for a new law school. Inukai, like other tenants, is fighting the ouster and is a member of the Save Washington Square committee. He says that he wants to keep his present apartment which is very convenient for his work . . . The apartments on Washington Square South are a Greenwich Village landmark and have played an important part in the cultural life of the nation. Famous artists and writers, like Eugene O'Neill and Maurice Maeterlinck, wrote many of their works there.

Scholarship

CHICAGO—Kay Arakawa, who graduated from Senn high school last week, has received a scholarship to the University of Illinois.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL — Mr. Robert Masanori Horiuchi or Harold Horiuchi formerly of Seattle, Wash., please contact Tadashi Yego, P. O. Box 345, Newcastle, California.

Anyone knowing the present address of Fred "Mush" Ozima, kindly notify National JACL Credit Union, Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

—Also—

Akihiro Yamauchi, last known address, Chicago: contact National JACL Credit Union. 1947 dividend check returned undelivered. 1948 dividend check also now on hand.

Takai Stars in Northwest Classic



Yulene Takai, Ontario, Ore., individual star of the 3rd annual Northwest Nisei bowling tournament, is shown receiving his all-events championship trophy from Fred Takagi, manager of Main Bowl, sponsors of the tournament. Takai's 1860 set a new all-events record. The awards were presented at a dance at Trianon ballroom following the tourney.—Photo by Elmer Ogawa.

Ontario Bowlers Win Team Title at Seattle Tourney

SEATTLE — The Jaekel and Rogers team of Ontario, Ore. won the team championship in the third annual Northwest Nisei bowling classic at Main Bowl in Seattle last weekend.

The team from eastern Oregon was sparked by Yulene Takai who won the all-events trophy with 1860 for nine games, an average of 207. Other members of the team included Shig Hironaka, 1947 National JACL all-events champion, who won the singles crown with 649, and George Hironaka, Min Nakamura and Roy Hashitani.

In the team event Over the Top Beverage of Seattle placed second with 2649. Other prize-winners were Shima Transfer, San Francisco, third, 2615; International Realty, Seattle, fourth, 2610; and Northwest Times, Seattle, fifth, 2606. Okada Insurance of Salt Lake City, 1948 champions of the National Nisei tournament and defending champions in the Northwest Classic, failed to place.

In the team event squad prizes were won by Josephson & Sons of Payette Idaho, 2602; Sakahara Insurance, Seattle, 2516; and Main Drug, Seattle, 2605.

The men's doubles was won by Bill Tanaka and Jack Nitta of Seattle with 1169. Other teams which placed were: Kaz Yamane and Frank Hidaka, Tacoma, 1147; Yulene Takai and George Hironaka, Ontario, Ore., 1145; Pruney Tsuji and Shig Urakawa, Seattle, 1133; Maki Kaizumi and Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City, 1113; Fred Takagi and Ben Sugawara, Seattle, 1095; Kay Niguma and Francis Wong, Portland, 1076, and Dick Ikeda and Tats Nagase, San Francisco, 1075.

Shig Hironaka and Min Nakamura, Ontario, 1066; Tommy Namba and Tak Shibuya, Seattle, 1061, and Biff Ihashi and Manabu Fujino, Seattle, 1059.

Yulene Takai's 637 was second to his teammate Shig Hironaka's 647 in the singles. Others who placed were: Gisn Endo, San Francisco, 612; Kenny Arita, Seattle and Kaz Yamane, Tacoma, 602; George Tanagi, George Kimura and Tuck Tada, Seattle, 593; Tats Nagase, San Francisco, 589; Herb Furuta, Seattle, 588; Dick Ikeda, San Francisco, 578, and Pruney Tsuji, Seattle, 571.

Tom Okazaki, Portland, 567; Bill Tanaka, Seattle, 565; Nobi Takahashi, Seattle, 563; Manabu Fujino, Seattle, 556; Tommy Namba, Seattle, 552; Yas Teramura, Ontario, 551; Yukio Kuniyuki, Seattle, 548; Kaz Yamasaki, Seattle, 544; Tsu Uno, Spokane, Sho Hiraizumi, Salt Lake, and Jim Kuranishi, Seattle, 543.

Reno JACL Chapter Holds Installation

RENO, Nev. — President Fred Yamaguchi and his cabinet were installed in their new posts at an installation ceremony held by the Reno JACL at the Veterans hall.

A short business meeting was held, during which Bessie Nishiguchi was named social chairman and Janet Sunada was appointed legislative chairman for the year.

Bill Yasuda was presented as a new member. Guest at the meeting was Fusaye Fujii.

A potluck dinner followed the meeting.

Bridge Club Gives Tournament Prizes

Prizes were awarded Tuesday, Feb. 1, to winners in the Salt Lake Bridge Club duplicate bridge tournament, which was held in two sessions, Jan. 4 and Jan. 18.

Winners, as announced by Charles Teshima, director, were as follows:

Beginners: East and West: Mr. and Mrs. Choppy Umemoto, first; Rose and Shizuko Yagi, second; North and South: James Yamamoto and Shoji Bou, first; Mr. and Mrs. Sho Nishida, second.

Advanced group: East and West: Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tajiri, first; Bill Mizuno and George Fujii, second; North and South: Jim and Shigeki Ushio, first; and James Nagata and Mrs. James Yamamoto, second.

Prizes were selected by a committee consisting of Mrs. Nishida, Mrs. Yamamoto and Mrs. Charles Yonezu.

PC SPORTS

Honolulu Promoter

It's been a rough month for Mackay Yanagisawa, the Honolulu promoter.

During January Yanagisawa sponsored the East-West all-star football games in Honolulu, bringing to the islands about 30 of the nation's top football players. The games drew crowds of about 15,000 but it was reported that the promotion lost money.

Then later in the month he sponsored the visit of the Ogden, Utah, Shamrocks, a girls basketball team, in Hawaii. The original arrangement, according to Yanagisawa, was for the Shamrocks to pay their travel and living expenses while getting 80 per cent of the net gate for seven basketball games in Hawaii.

There apparently isn't much interest in Hawaii in the Shamrocks or in girls basketball. Anyway, the seven games netted only $700. The trip cost $4,000.

The Utah girls were stranded in Hawaii and were subsisting, according to news reports, on sandwiches. Their money had run out and they didn't have the fare to get home.

Promoter Yanagisawa stepped into the breach and said his agency, Sports Enterprises, would pay the fare so the girls could get back to their Utah homes by plane.

"I guess we're left holding the sack," he said. "I felt sorry for the girls."

The manager of the Shamrocks, Lynn Pitcher, said that his understanding was that the promoter would pay for transportation plus room and board.

Anyway, the girls got home all right. Yanagisawa is now trying to recover some of the money from the sponsors of the Utah team.

One of Yanagisawa's promotions last year was the visit of the Harlem Globetrotters to Hawaii. Next year he would like to get Japan's strongest pro baseball team to Hawaii to play a series with the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast league. Manager Lefty O'Doul is interested in the games which would be played during the spring training period.

* * *

Oops!

Tommy Yamaoka, former Salt Lake City lightweight who has been fighting as a professional since last year, probably had the reddest face in Hollywood last week, according to the International News Service.

Yamaoka, who is establishing a fine reputation as a club fighter, climbed into the ring at Hollywood Legion stadium on Jan. 25 for a bout with Noble Johnson. There were 4,000 fans in the arena. Yamaoka tossed off his robe, says the INS, and then discovered he had forgotten his trunks.

* * *

Near Perfect

Toshi Igata shot ten straight strikes during an informal sweepstakes on lanes 3 and 4 at Temple alleys in Salt Lake City last Sunday. His eleventh ball was a Brooklyn hit which left the 5 pin standing. He finished up with a 289 game. Igata shot a four-game 821 at Ritz to win a sweepstakes last week and then came back with 841 on Sunday.

Kuniyoshi Judges Chicago Paintings

CHICAGO — Yasuo Kuniyoshi, noted painter, is one of the judges in the 53rd annual exhibition by Chicago artists at the Art Institute.



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Floral Group Gives Check to ADC Campaign

LOS ANGELES—The Southern California Flower Market last week turned over a check for $1,000 as a donation to the work of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

A similar amount was donated by the floral group to the ADC last year.

S. Takeyasu, president of the organization, made the presentation to Sam Ishikawa, regional director for JACL ADC.

"The Southern California Flower Market is very happy to contribute in this manner to the JACL ADC's efforts to gain equality in naturalization and immigration for persons of Japanese ancestry," Mr. Takeyasu declared.

"We who are engaged in the flower growing industry and who have built up one of the largest Japanese American cooperatives in the United States know full well the handicaps and difficulties involved in the status of non-eligibility to American citizenship."

Mr. Takeyasu was accompanied by three other officials of the Southern California Flower Market. They were George Kobata, treasurer, K. Akiyama, vice president, and George Inagaki, secretary.

T. Tanino, Southern California ADC coordinator, thanked the flower market officials for their contribution.

YBA Election

FRESNO, Calif. — Shigeko Masuda was elected president of the Fresno YBA for the coming year.

She will be assisted by Morito Nakamoto, vice pres.; Hiroko Kamiyama, treas.; Grace Hishida, rec. sec'y.; Yoshiye Nagahama, corr. sec'y.; Kazue Iwatsubo, literary chmn.; Lloyd Fujii, religious chmn.; Merika Motoyoshi, women's athletic chmn.; and Jim Jinkawa, men's athletic chmn.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Robert Akaye a boy, Robert Eugene, on Jan. 19 in Kansas City, Mo.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Noboru Kurasaki, Cupertino, Calif., a boy, Bruce, on Jan. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu T. Matoi a girl on Dec. 29 in Reedley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kawamoto a girl on Jan. 15 in Fowler, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray K. Nakamoto a boy on Jan. 23 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Yamashita a boy on Jan. 25 in Watsonville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shingo Shima a boy on Jan. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tooru Tsutsumiuchi, Torrance, Calif., a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Toru Yasunaga, Tarzana, Calif., a girl on Jan. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jose Perez Mosqueda (nee Georgia Moriyama), Long Beach, Calif., a girl on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Ikeda a boy on Jan. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rikito Momii a boy on Jan. 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitoshi Ohara, West Los Angeles, a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mitsugu Shibata a girl on Jan. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michio Nagai a boy on Jan. 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Ohara a girl, Karen, on Jan. 11 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Masaaki Shigekuni, Torrance, Calif., a boy on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Suyehiro a girl on Jan. 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joju Fujimoto a boy on Jan. 3 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hiroyoshi Kurata a boy on Jan. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kitagawa a girl on Jan. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiichiro Matsubara a girl on Jan. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masamori Miyagi, Anaheim, Calif., a boy on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinpei Miyake a girl on Jan. 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Miyazaki a girl on Jan. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Sasaki, North Long Beach, Calif., a girl on Jan. 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Oski Taniwaki a boy on Jan. 26 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Tauchi a boy on Jan. 10 in Stockton, Calif.

DEATHS

Fumiko Nishizaki, 20, on Jan. 29 in Fresno.

George Nakagawa, 62, on Jan. 22 in Ogden, Utah.

Tsuneichi Kimura, 68, on Jan. 31 in Sacramento.

Yonekichi Yamasaki on Jan. 25 in Morgan Hill, Calif.

Seiichiro Kishi, 74, on Jan. 21 in San Jose, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Mary Narimatsu of Dinuba to Jim Mukai on Jan 29 in Fresno.

Chizu Dobashi to Masanori Nishikawa on Jan. 29 in Del Rey, Calif.

Teruko Fukuchi to Nobuji Kurokawa on Jan. 30 in Fresno.

Alice Mayeda to Tom Sakakihara on Jan. 23 in Florin, Calif.

Teruko Nishikawa to Seichi Kojima in Los Angeles.

Sunaye Takaki to Nagaharu Sakamoto on Jan. 23 in Los Angeles.

Lucy Teruko Takeshima of San Jose to Mitsuyoshi Sogioka in Los Angeles on Jan. 29.

Setsuko Kikumoto to Yasumitsu Nakano on Jan. 30 in Los Angeles.

Emi Hoshino to Richard Wataru Doi on Jan. 30 in Los Angeles.

Tomiko Matumoto of San Fernando to Fukashi Hori on Jan. 30 in Los Angeles.

Catherine Shio to Shiro Shiragu on Jan. 22 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Chieko Osada to Shigeo Oka on Jan. 23 in Tacoma, Wash.

Masako Tada to Kinichi Kodama on Jan. 23 in Seattle.

Dr. Bertha Masako Akimoto to Dr. George Ryoji Baba on Jan. 30 in Los Angeles.

Margaret Handa to Tuck Kamon on Jan. 22 in Chicago.

Mae Ono to Takeshi Murata on Jan. 30 in Denver.

Etsuko Mikami to Roy Katsura on Jan. 29 in Fresno.

Yoshiko Miyazaki to John Sakaizawa on Jan. 22 in Chicago.

Lily H. Yokomizo to Henry Hayano on Jan. 23 in Scottsbluff, Neb.

Opening

FRENCH CAMP, Calif. — The public has been invited to attend the opening of the Charter Way Beauty Salon at 309 E. Charter Way Feb. 10, under the new management of Chiyo Fujimoto and Georgia Bullock.

Miss Fujimoto, fourth daughter of Mr. G. Fujimoto of French Camp, is an active member of the local JACL.

Shower

FRESNO, Calif.—Masako Helen Fujii, bride-to-be of Kiichi Nakayama, was feted at a miscellaneous shower Sunday, Jan. 23, at the home of Fumi Asaki in Hanford.

Refreshments were served buffet style.

Guests were Mary Kuriyama, Etta Takahashi, Florence Masai, Sumiko Tsuji, Emiko Fukano and Fukiko Horie of Hanford and Ruth Nagata and Mrs. N. Miyamoto of Fresno.

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Dentist in Ogden Wins Wide Recognition as Bird Fancier

OGDEN, Utah — An Ogden dentist, Dr. M. Yoshitaka, is winning wide recognition for his proficiency in another line — canary breeding.

During years past he has amassed an array of awards including over 80 ribbons, 45 trophies and 25 special prizes. His accomplishments have won him top rating among canary fanciers—listing as a master breeder.

This rating involves advancement through three lower levels, novice, amateur and champion.

Dr. Yoshitaka will start breeding his birds next month in an effort to produce new prizewinners.

The doctor said that his experience in breeding has led him to conclude that canaries are more discriminating than humans when it comes to selecting a mate. Sometimes it is necessary to pair a female with four different males before she chooses a mate, he said. In the meantime the unsuccessful suitors are often snatched bald.

When two birds have been selected for mating, they are not thrust upon each other abruptly, but are placed out of sight of each other until the male's serenading has paved the way for the introduction.

Dr. Yoshitaka has about a hundred breeding canaries, some of which will start lining their nests in February. They are now on a special diet.

When it comes time to begin song training of the young canaries, they are placed in enclosed compartments where an inch-round hole is the only aperture. Accomplished singers are placed within earshot for 15-minute periods three times a day.

The young canaries begin imitating their tutors and in about two months are literally ready to sing for their supper.

Dr. Yoshitaka's speciality is breeding the German Glucke roller.

His entries have won top awards in major cities of the west coast and the intermountain region. He has pursued his hobby since 1939 but his contest-entering was sharply curtailed during the war.

Pocatello JACL Will Give Carnival Profits For City Swim Pool

POCATELLO, Idaho — A substantial portion of the proceeds from the Pocatello JACL's annual carnival and bazaar which was held at Memorial hall on Jan. 29 will be donated toward Pocatello's municipal swimming pool.

Bill Yoden was general chairman of the affair.

June Okawa Wins Utah Wool Prize

June Okawa of Layton, Utah was one of the six finalists in the "make it yourself" contest sponsored by the Utah Woolgrowers Association on Jan. 26 at the Hotel Utah.

Miss Okawa was among 80 contestants from all parts of the state who participated in the contest.

Emy Miya of Layton was another contestant.

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Amy Toda Wins Intercollegiate Slalom Contest

BRIGHTON, Utah—Petite Amy Toda of the University of Utah raced down the rugged course at Brighton twice for a total time of 2:05.2s to win first place in the Class A women's slalom race at the annual intercollegiate ski tournament here on Jan. 29.

Miss Toda won over women skiers from Colorado University, Denver University and Wyoming and her victory gave Utah University the women's slalom title.

Miss Toda's time was six seconds better than that of her nearest competitor, Elaine Krabader of Denver, who finished in 2:12.8s.

Program

CHICAGO — The Ellis community center will publish a forty-page multilith souvenir program for its first anniversary open house and worship service Feb. 13

For Overseas Gift Parcels

56-in Wool Fabrics — tweeds, crepes, gabardines, sharkskins, coverts, novelty, etc. $1.95 yd./up

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Joe Masaoka Plans Meeting on Claims In San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL ADC director, will be in San Jose on Feb. 14 to discuss evacuation claims and filing procedures under the claims act.

Issei and Nisei are invited to attend the meeting. Discussion will be in English and Japanese.

The meeting will be held at the Buddhist church, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Denver Student Wins Colorado Wool Contest

DENVER, Colo.—Naomi Inai, a senior in the University of Denver home economics department and winner of the recent Colorado state "make it yourself with wool" contest is now in San Antonio, Tex., where she will compete in the national competition sponsored by the National Woolgrowers Association.

Miss Inai's wool coat won the Colorado award.

Akimoto Leads Basketball League

Tom Akimoto, mainstay of the league-leading Murray Taiyos in the Salt Lake City JACL basketball league, was listed top man in the scoring race as of Jan. 26 with 25 field goals and 9 free tosses, for a total of 59 points in 4 games.

Marriage

CHICAGO — In a simple wedding service Miss Nori Iwakiri, member of the Ellis community center, was united in marriage to Koichi Matsubara Thursday, Jan. 27.

She was given away by her sister Rinko and attended by Miss Rhoda Nishimura.

Nisei War Crimes Trial Translator Returns to California

SAN FRANCISCO—George Kitagawa, one of seven Nisei who were among the "top secret" translators of the verdict in the Tokyo war crimes trials, returned home on Jan. 27 on the U. S. Army Transport Blatchford.

He is the son of Dr. K. J. Kitagawa of San Francisco.

Capital JACL Installs New Cabinet



Members of the new cabinet of the Washington, D. C., JACL are shown following their installation at a dance on Jan. 29 at the Wardman Park Hotel. They are (left to right) Ira Shimasaki, president, and members of his cabinet, Jane Tashiro, Hedy Nagatsuka, Lorraine Yamasaki, Tosh Enokida and Ken Iseri. Henry Gosho, second vice-president, was unable to attend.
—Photo from Tosh Enokida.

Semi-Formal Dance Honors Washington JACL Cabinet

WASHINGTON, D. C—An inaugural semi-formal dance honoring the 1949 cabinet of the Washington, D. C. Chapter, JACL, was held Jan. 29 in the Burgundy room of the Hotel Wardman Park in Washington.

The new officers of the chapter are: Ira Shimasaki, reelected president; Lorraine Yamasaki, first vice president; Henry Gosho, second vice president; Tosh Enokida, treasurer; Hedy Nagatsuka, recording secretary; Jane Tashiro, corresponding secretary; and Ken Iseri, board delegate. The oath of office was administered by Tom Hayashi, JACL Eastern District Council chairman.

Attending the gala affair were some 175 members and guests. Entertainment during the dance included a magician act by Jack Hirose and vocal numbers by Satoru Sugimura accompanied by Lorraine Yamasaki.

Members of the dance committee were: Terry Tonda, general chairman; Ken Iseri, Harold Horiuchi, Jack Hirose, Ira Shimasaki Fuku Yokoyama and Tosh Enokida.

Mine Okubo's Murals Grace Salons of Four New U. S. Ships

NEW YORK — Mine Okubo is one of four noted artists whose works now grace the four new American Export Lines ships, "The Four Aces," which went into Mediterranean service last fall.

Miss Okubo was commissioned, along with Saul Steinberg, Loren McIver and Adeline Kent, to paint huge murals for the salons of the four new ships.

The Nisei artist, whose book of drawings on relocation center life, "Citizen 13660," was published in 1947 by Columbia University Press, did maps of the Mediterranean and one was mounted in the salon of each ship.

Her work drew the following comment from Aline B. Loucheim in the New York Times:

"Outstanding is the route-map by Mine Okubo, who has managed to make an emphatic yet entrancing design of the undulating shapes of the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas. Blue beneath the squiggling black lines of the ship's course and punctuated by ingenious little city symbols, it is excellent wall decoration."

Miss Loucheim declared that the murals were "the most ambitious evidence of integration of the arts."

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