# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## Senate Passes Bill to Repay Nisei, Issei for Damage, Loss Of War-Confiscated Property

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate on Feb. 9 passed a bill (S. 29) to indemnify Americans of Japanese ancestry and aliens for loss or damage of property deposited with the Justice Department.

It was the first bill passed by the Senate as a regular order of business since the start of the present session, and the first JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee sponsored measure to pass either House of Congress this year

The bill provides the Attorney General may authorize payments up to $1,000 for loss of or damage to any personal property impounded by the Federal government at the outbreak of the war.

The bill is primarily designed to compensate Nisei and Issei for loss and damage of such items as radios, cameras and guns.

Claims over $1,000 in this category still must go to Congress for individual action.

The bill now goes to the House where it will be studied by the House Judiciary Committee.

## Federal Prison Terms Given Four in Counterfeiting Case

### One to Five Year Terms Given to Four In Chicago Case

CHICAGO—Federal prison terms were given to four Chicago men convicted on counterfeiting charges in U.S. district court this week.

Sentences ranged from one to five years for Robert Kono, Frank Uyeda, Fred Honda and Kay Endow.

Kono who pleaded guilty was sentenced to a year and a day to be served at Leavenworth prison.

Uyeda and Honda, who also entered guilty pleas, were sentenced to two year terms at Terre Haute.

Endow, who pleaded not guilty, was tried and convicted on Feb. 4 before Federal Judge Campbell. Following the jury's verdict of guilty, he was sentenced to five years at Leavenworth.

The men were convicted of the charges of conspiracy to counterfeit and for possession of plates and other counterfeiting material.

Kono and Honda are American citizens while Uyeda and Endow are Japanese nationals.

The quartet was arrested by Secret Service agents in a raid on Dec. 30. It was reported that $11,000 worth of counterfeiting equipment was seized in Honda's room. The equipment included plates for counterfeit $20 Federal reserve notes, photographic negatives and enlargements of $50 bills, books on photography and an ink collection.

Officials reported that three of the men had served previous prison terms in California, Honda for burglary, Uyeda for attempted murder and Endow for murder.

The arrests were made by Secret Service agents under Harry Anheir.

Kono, 31, was an employe of a photo studio, while Honda, 35, was a bus boy in a hotel. Endow was employed as a cook in a Chicago restaurant. Kono was represented at his trial by Attorney Harold R. Gordon.

### HAWAIIAN ISSEI EAGER TO TAKE OUT CITIZENSHIP

HONOLULU—An overwhelming majority of resident Japanese aliens who answered a recent poll in the Japanese section of the bilingual daily, Hawaii Times, indicated that they would take immediate steps to acquire American citizenship if naturalization was opened to them through pending legislation in Congress.

Out of 162 replies received by the Times, 108 Issei declared that they would become citizens. Only 25 were not interested while others were undecided, the latter indicating they were too old.

### Ex-Wyoming Chapter Gives Treasury Funds To National JACL

HARDIN, Mont.—A check for $77.90, representing the balance of the treasury of the former Big Horn Mountain JACL, was sent to the National JACL by Yasuo Nayematsu, former president.

The Big Horn chapter ended its activities during the war.

Most of the chapter's former members are now scattered throughout other states, Nayematsu said, and the organization has not been reactivated.

### Girl Heads Spokane JACL Cabinet

SPOKANE, Wash. — Blanche Shiosaki will be one of the few women presidents of local JACL chapters this year, having been elected to head the Spokane chapter.

Her cabinet will consist of Kozo Nishibue, 1st vice pres.; Jack Koyama, 2nd vice pres.; Kuni Kusumoto, corr. sec'y.; Sue Yamaguchi, rec. sec'y.; Tom M. Iwata, treas.; Roy Nishimura, official delegate; and Marcelline Terao, historian.

## Utah Senate Considers Bills To Permit Issei to Hunt

Two bills which will give resident Japanese aliens who have resided in the State of Utah for 15 years prior to application for a license the right to carry arms and hunt in the state was introduced in the state senate last week by Senators Elias Day of Salt Lake City and Fowles of Ogden.

The bills will amend the present Utah code which regulates the right of aliens to fish and hunt and will give Japanese aliens who have resided for at least 15 years in the state the same rights as that enjoyed by other aliens.

Under the present law Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship are barred from carrying arms or hunting in the state. The restriction originally prohibited aliens ineligible to citizenship from fishing in the state but the fishing ban was repealed in 1937 through legislative action.

The Utah Nippon Wild Life Federation which sponsored the 1937 repeal campaign is supporting the present measures to repeal the ban on hunting by Issei. They have obtained the support of the Utah Wild Life Federation and various sportsmen's groups in the state.

A delegation from the Utah Nippon Wild Life Federation conferred with Gov. J. Bracken Lee on the measure last week.

# House Committee Approves Issei Naturalization Measure

### *Munemori Portrait Will Be Placed on Board Army Vessel*

LOS ANGELES—A portrait of the late Pfc. Sadao Munemori painted by a Honolulu artist, was presented by Mrs. Nawa Munemori, mother of the only Nisei to win the Medal of Honor, to Sam Ishikawa, regional director of JACL ADC, last week.

The portrait by Masao Ikeno of Honolulu was received by Mrs. Munemori last week.

It will be sent by the JACL office to Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of JACL ADC in Washington, who will turn it over to the Army Department.

The painting will be placed in the salon of the Army Transport Sadao Munemori which is now in Pacific service.

Acting on behalf of Mrs. Munemori, Fred Ikeguchi, president of the Long Beach chapter of the JACL, presented the painting to Ishikawa.

### Largest Group Of Strandees Sail for Home

#### 348 Aboard APL's General Gordon on Voyage to U.S.

YOKOHAMA—The largest contingent of war-stranded Nisei to leave for homes in the United States mainland and Hawaii since the return of strandees was initiated in 1946 sailed aboard the American President Line's General Gordon on Feb. 8 for Honolulu and San Francisco.

APL officials said that there were 348 persons of Japanese ancestry aboard. The number included several persons of Japanese descent returning to homes in Mexico and Latin America.

It was explained that the large number of returnees was the result of the Pacific coast shipping tieup which has delayed departures since last fall.

It was noted that all of those returning on the Gordon have received certification of their citizenship from State Department authorities in Japan.

### Finishes ADC Drive

One of the first JACL chapters to conclude its ADC fund drive, the Yellowstone JACL this week sent $600 to the National JACL as its share in the campaign.

The money was forwarded by Masayoshi Fujimoto, chapter treasurer.

## Judiciary Group Unanimously Reports Out Bill to Remove Race Bars on Immigration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 8 reported out the Judd bill for equality in naturalization and immigration without a dissenting vote.

This marked the first time in history a bill giving full naturalization rights to all peoples in the world has been acted on favorably by a House Committee.

**The bill now goes to the House. A vote is expected within the next 30 to 45 days.**

Congressman Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) author of the bill, said he is "frankly optimistic" concerning the bill's chances in the House.

Passage of the ENI measure would erase the final racial immigration restrictions raised by the Oriental Exclusion act of 1924.

At the same time, it would finally give all legal immigrants to the United States the right to apply for naturalization irrespective of racial ancestry.

Congressmen Francis E. Walter (D., Penn.), chairman of the Judiciary Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and Judd likened the bill to "six armed divisions in Japan as far as its effect upon the stability and future of that nation is concerned."

**Rep. Walter said the "necessity for its passage as far as our Far Eastern affairs are concerned is obvious.**

"Communism is gaining alarmingly in the Far East. As long as we maintain a racial basis for immigration in our country, this will provide fuel for propaganda against the United States."

Rep. Judd said: "We cannot stop the communists from using propaganda, but we don't have to provide them with material to use against us."

They said the naturalization provisions of the bill were "simple moral justice for the large bloc of persons living in the United States and Hawaii" who are branded as aliens ineligible for citizenship solely on the basis of ancestry.

The ENI bill would eliminate the friction caused by this nation's refusal to grant these person's citizenship, though they have lived here for a quarter-century or longer as law-abiding, respected members of their communities, Rep. Judd added.

At a press conference immediately following the Judiciary Committee action, the bill was explained in detail.

**One point which aroused discussion was how much, and to what extent, overall immigration would be affected by its passage.**

It was pointed out the bill provides only that the few remaining countries in the Far East restricted from utilizing quotas established under the Exclusion act, would be permitted to send up to 100 immigrants apiece to the United States, with the exception of Siam and Japan. Siam would be given a quota of 105, Japan, 185.

**Passage of the act is not expected to increase total annual immigration by more than 1,000 persons annually, it was said.**

The Judd bill was acted on favorably by the House Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization last week. This is the Sub-Committee which reported favorably on the bill before the Eightieth Congress last year. However, the Sub-Committee's actions came too late in the session for action by the full Judiciary Committee.

**The bill was reintroduced in the House this year by Congressmen Walter, Judd, George P. Miller, (D., Calif.), Sidney R. Yates, (D., Ill.), and Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R., Hawaii.).**

Because of Rep. Judd's long interest in the measure, the Sub-Committee agreed to report out his bill, though he is a Republican and Congress is controlled by the Democrats.

The bill, however, has strong bipartisan support.

One effect of the Judiciary Committee's action on Feb. 8 is to give ENI priority over action to liberalize the nation's Displaced Person's laws.

The DP bill also will be considered by the Judiciary committee, but the deliberations are expected to last at least six weeks. By giving the ENI bill priority, it thus may be acted upon by the House two to three months earlier than otherwise would have been possible.

**Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, said the committee's action "is one of the most hopeful things that has happened to our legislative program in Congress.**

"But this means that while we can all take hope that Congress eventually will act favorably upon a bill so close to our hearts, we must continue to work even harder than before to secure its passage.

"Our parents have dreamed of such a law for more than 25 years. We must never be put into the position of having to say: 'The ENI bill failed at the last minute because we did not support it.'

"JACL ADC has labored for more than three years in an effort to get favorable action upon our immigration and naturalization laws. We call upon everyone who is interested in this goal to redouble his help and efforts.

"We need support," Masaoka said. "We know it will be forthcoming."

### *Nisei Soprano Will Sing Mme. Butterfly*

SAN FRANCISCO—Tomi Kanazawa, Los Angeles Nisei soprano, will sing the title role in the Puccini opera, "Mme. Butterfly," on March 4 at the War Memorial Opera house.

The production will mark the opening night of the spring season of the new Pacific Opera company.

Miss Kanazawa has appeared as Madame Butterfly with the New Orleans Opera and with other groups in the east.

## Senate Immigration Committee Seeks Funds to Continue Study

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate on Feb. 3 was asked to appropriate $135,000 for continuation of the work of a special committee investigating immigration and naturalization laws.

The committee's work will end March 1 unless additional funds are granted, but it is expected the money will be appropriated.

In asking for the additional money, Senator Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.), said the "investigation is not, in any sense, a witch hunt, but, on the contrary, an objective, analytical appraisal of our entire immigration and naturalization system, with the end in view of a comprehensive report and over-all legislation designed to improve the pattern and administration of that system

"I anticipate that with the addition of 5 or 6 more temporary staff members, with the study and investigation, together with a comprehensive report and draft of an omnibus bill, (the work of the committee) can be completed in approximately one year."

Chairman of the committee is Sen. McCarran, also chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He succeeded Alexander Wiley, (R., Wis.). Other committee members include: Senators James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.), J. Howard McGrath, (D., R.I.), William Langer, (R., N.D.), and Forest C. Donnell, (R. Mo.)

Senators McCarran and Langer are new to the committee which was set up by the Eightieth Congress. Retiring committee members, besides Senator Wiley, include Senators Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), and Chapman Revercomb, (R., W. Va.).

Staff members of this committee held hearings on immigration and naturalization last year on the west coast.

# New Day for Nisei Canadians

## *After Seven Long Years Canada's Evacuees Will Be Permitted Access to Coastal Areas*

AT THE END of next month the Canadian Japanese, who have been restricted from their west coast homes since the beginning of the war, will be free to return.

For seven long years—a goodly slice of time in the lives of a group of citizens whose average age is probably somewhere in the twenties—they have been denied the simple rights of travel and residence in the areas in which they were born and raised.

The province of British Columbia, where most of them lived, was ringed by large signs visible only to the Japanese Canadians— No Trespassing.

**At the end of March, however, those signs will disappear. The evacuees will be allowed to come home.**

It can be expected, however, that these rights of travel and residence will not be returned whole to the Japanese Canadians. A policy of limitation—in Canada it's called the policy of dispersal—will probably operate to limit the Japanese Canadians in British Columbia to about 2000. The government is expected to stress the "dispersal policy" and probably public opinion, if nothing else, will for a time at least operate to keep a racial quota for persons of Japanese descent. How this policy will be enforced within the limits of civil liberties has not yet been ascertained. The device of a racial quota is hardly one in compliance with the regular practices of a democratic state.

**Nonetheless, with this limitation, the Japanese Canadians next month will see the first lifting of the mental and physical restrictions that were brought to them by war.**

The returning Japanese Canadians will be, in a sense, like the old immigrants who first came to Canada in the early 1900's. For the story of the Japanese in Canada is hardly half a century old.

Within those five decades, the Japanese Canadians established their first footholds upon a new country, raised a single generation of new Canadians, made their first steps to economic freedom—and lost most of their property and civil rights in the seven-year process called the evacuation.

**Japanese Canadians are wondering today what the newday pioneer will have to meet and cope with. The rabid atmosphere of British Columbia when war broke—has it evaporated, or will it fog the lives of those Canadian Nisei who want to come home again?**

Like the first Japanese immigrants to the United States, the Canadian immigrants were laborers of the field, the mine, the railway and the forest. Japanese immigration companies arranged for the entering of thousands of early migrants for work in the mines and on railways. Canada was opening up rich coastal areas, which promised untold wealth in salmon fishing, coal mines, forests and rich farm lands. Just at the turn of the century the Japanese immigrants began coming into the country by the thousands. By 1901, close to 5000 had come in through the ports of British Columbia. Within the first decade 26,000 Japanese came to this region.

**Many of these persons, however, remained in Canada only a short time, as can be seen in the fact that half a century later the Japanese Canadian population was less than 25,000.**

Many of the early immigrants returned to Japan, while others moved on to America. Almost from the beginning the new settlers faced discrimination and prejudice, and in 1907 rioting broke out. The following year Canada began to limit the immigration tide. Immigration was limited to 400 persons, except for returning immigrants and their wives and children. In 1924 the number was reduced to 150. Four years later another restriction was introduced which extended the 150 maximum to include the wives and children of Japanese residents in Canada. This quota continued in force until the outbreak of war, but actual immigration was barely half the quota, with less than 80 persons coming in each year from 1933 to 1940.

As was true with most other immigrant groups, the Japanese were primarily young men looking for better prospects in a brighter and better world. When the realities of their situation became clear, most of them moved on. But those who remained were to stay for good. They sent for their wives—in many instances these were "picture brides"—and they began the long hard fight to bring the new country and the new language within their understanding, to come to an understanding with their new neighbors and to raise their children as citizens of the new land.

The Japanese Canadians settled mainly around Vancouver. They moved up slowly from the unskilled worker classification. From miner and field migrant worker and railroad hand they became skilled workers and owners of small farms and businesses. Many entered the fishing industry, buying their own equipment. They became small shop keepers or entered the service businesses.

**At the beginning of the century they were employed primarily in six occupations; by 1933 they were in 60.**

The shift from the major industries to the cammercial occupations occurred primarily in the twenties when expansion in fishing, lumbering, mining and railroading came to an end. It was also caused, in part, by the desire on the part of the Japanese for more stable working and living conditions.

There was an accompanying limiting of the Japanese to certain trades and businesses. No anti-alien land laws were passed, but licenses for fishermen were severely controlled. They were also excluded from civil service appointments, white collar jobs and other types of work. They were also denied voting rights in British Columbia, though they were given the right of citizenship by naturalization.

**By 1941 the largest group of Japanese Canadians in a single industry was in the agricultural industry, though only 18.8 per cent of them were in this category. Fishing was second with 16.3 per cent of all Japanese Canadians gainfully employed. Other fields with large numbers of Japanese Canadians were laborers, manufacturing, services, trade and lumbering.**

The story of these early immigrants repeats the story of the Japanese in America. The farmers entered hitherto worthless lands and made them productive. They developed fertile fields from marginal soil and they raised the value of their properties through sheer hard work.

They expanded into the greenhouse industry, market gardens, poultry farms and nurseries, where they made substantial economic gains.

In the fishing industry they were able to rise to a relatively strong position.

Much credit is given to fishermen of Japanese origin for the development of Canada's fishing industry. But with the rise of competition, the Japanese were hemmed in again by restrictions. They were severely limited in the granting of licenses, they were not allowed to move from one fishing district to another, and they were constantly hampered by discriminatory attitudes and actions from other persons in the same industry. Nevertheless they made substantial gains in fishing and maintained a strong position in the industry until the evacuation.

With the expansion of these Japanese into commercial trades, there was an accompanying attempt to limit them into certain fields. Thew were barred (by the fact of their inability to vote) from certain trades such as law and pharmacy. They were prohibited from public and municipal services and public works. It was thus natural that they go into business and service trades. In Vancouver a trade license was issued to one out of every ten Japanese, against an average of one for every 21 persons.

**Like most small businesses, these were very often "family businesses," and they represented long-desired security.**

### *The Evacuation*

The Canadian evacuation moved by fits and starts.

In the summer of 1942, Forrest E. LaViolette, who later was to join the WRA as a community analyst, said that the first eleven weeks after Pearl Harbor were "a period of experimentation."

At first the government acted in a moderate fashion.

**Fifty-nine language schools closed down, as did the vernacular press, and 1100 fishing boats were immobilized. About 40 aliens were held, of whom most were released within a year. A registration of all persons of Japanese ancestry, previously announced, was made compulsory.**

On Jan. 14, 1942, the government released plans for surveillance of the Japanese. All enemy alien males over 16 years of age were to be removed from the British Columbia area west of the Cascade mountains. A committee was named to transfer the impounded fishing fleet to white operators. Announcement was made of a Japanese civilian work corps for work on national projects. On Feb. 4 all Japanese nationals 18 to 45 years were ordered to leave the "protected area" by April 1.

But public pressure against this moderate form of exclusion and surveillance was great. The city council of Vancouver demanded the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether aliens or citizens. Stories of sabotage by Japanese Americans in Hawaii—rumors which were to affect American public opinion in the same manner—gave rise to an increasing clamor for evacuation.

On Feb. 27 the government announced the complete evacuation program. All privileges were abrogated. A curfew went into effect. No Japanese Canadian was allowed to move or acquire land without permission of the British Columbia security commission, the agency assigned the task of evacuation. Regulations on contraband articles, such as radios, cameras, etc.—hitherto denied to Japanese aliens—were extended to Canadian citizens.

**But most important of all, every person of Japanese ancestry, regardless of age, sex or citizenship, was ordered to leave the "protected area."**

Thus it was a matter of 11 weeks before the Canadian government came to the final step.

### *Property*

Two factors affecting property owned by the Japanese Canadians made the evacuation an especially bitter process for those involved.

**Difficult as the evacuation was, primitive though the conditions of evacuation, some of the bitterness might have been allayed had a proper method of conserving property been in effect.**

A federal custodian was appointed to care for the farms, the houses, the stored goods and other property belonging to the evacuated people. But the custodian had no facilities actually to care for these goods.

The Japanese Cnadian Citizens Association, in a recent report to the royal commission on Japanese Canadian property, gives a number of examples of property loss.

One evacuee, a resident of Hyde Creek, could make no arrangements for his property because he was given two hours notice to evacuate. Persons in Cumberland were given a week's notice to move to Hastings park, an assembly center, and were told that one suitcase and one clothesbag were to be the only baggage allowed. One family, given 24 hours to move, tried to dispose of their household goods by selling them within that period. They did, at a very great loss.

**Hundreds of families lost their household goods through vandalism, forced and hurried sales and robbery.**

The property custodian, having no facilities for the care of property, was able only to register the property owned by the evacuees. Later his powers were extended to the disposition of this property through "sale, lease or otherwise."

It was this final power of the custodian which led to some of the most distasteful aspects of the Canadian evacuation.

Farms, houses, household goods—all went on the auction block. The owner, confined in a relocation center, was not allowed to be present at the sale. Indeed, his consent to the sale was not necessary. The custodian merely operated to liquidate the properties, and this was done without regard for the owner's interest.

The Japanese Canadian Citizens Association later reported:

**"In the actual process of liquidation, a wholly abnormal and unprecedented situation was created. When goods and chattels were sold at continuing public auctions, it was clear that the normal conditions of free trading did not apply. Because it was known that liquidation would be effected without reserve, bidding could not be described as competitive, and auctioneers, working on a commission basis with minimum prices, tended to seek rapid disposal of goods in large quantities rather than adequate unit prices. The proceedings of the public accounts committee contain information which indicates that transactions between the custodian and the veterans land administration in regard to Fraser valley farm lands were not resolved on a basis of 'fair market value.' Nor can the wholesale liquidation of a large number of urban holdings within a short space of time be regarded as a normal procedure guaranteed to maintain the property rights of the owners."**

There was, finally, another aspect to the evacuation which embittered the evacuees. Though the move was compulsory, the evacuees were expected to pay what they could toward expenses of detention.

LaViolette, writing in the Far Eastern Survey of July 27, 1942, reported that "some properties were disposed of quickly so as to secure sufficient cash, since the government expected each family to meet as much of its own expenses as possible." This was only five months after the first notice of complete evacuation.

**Many of the evacuees felt that this liquidation of property proved the intention of the evacuation was to move the Japanese permanently out of British Columbia.**

### *The Return*

On the first of April, this year when the Japanese Canadians begin to trickle back to British Columbia, they will be returning to old scenes much changed by the war.

They will, like the first immigrants, have to rebuild what the war and the evacuation tore down. They are without property, in most cases, and they may feel at first a bit dubious about the wisdom of going back to a place from which they were so summarily dismissed.

But, as in the Uinted States, they may find that some of the disadvantages they bore in the prewar years have gone.

There is every reason to expect now that they will be given the franchise, a right which will undoubtedly ease their recovery. Public opinion, particularly in recent months, has changed greatly, if the attitude of the press is any indication.

The government, too, has relaxed its former attitudes of distrust and oppression. In the early part of the evacuation the Canadian government tried to push its program of expatriation and repatriation to Japan. In the relocation centers job preference was given to persons who indicated they would be willing to go to Japan. (Robert W. O'Brien reported, in a comparison of the Canadian and American evacuations, that a prerequisite for teaching in the Tashme relocation center school was the signing of repatriation papers to "return" to Japan).

Today Canada is allowing—even though slowly—the return of some of the Canadian citizens who went to Japan on repatriation boats. To date 31 persons, including one Issei, have come back to Canada.

The problem of property still plagues the Japanese Canadians, and unless this is resolved in an equitable manner, the complete recovery of the Japanese Canadians will be long delayed.

The right of travel and residence—so long denied the Japanese Canadians—will soon be recognized. At long last the Japanese Canadians have been given the right to go home again.

# Chicago Civic Groups Seek Solution to Problem of Race Discrimination in Cemeteries

CHICAGO—A solution to Chicago's problem of discrimination after death, the refusal of cemeteries in the Chicago area to permit the burial of persons of Japanese ancestry, including Nisei war veterans, was still being sought this week.

Since the Chicago cemetery situation was given wide publicity, Japanese American groups, including the JACL, have received several offers from Chicago cemeteries for segregated plots for the burial of persons of Japanese ancestry.

These cemeteries report that because of restrictive covenant clauses, limiting burial to persons of the Caucasian race, they are unable to offer unsegregated plots for non-Caucasians.

One of the cemeteries reportedly has offered to set aside 500 plots at $300 apiece for Japanese American burials, involving an outlay of $150,000 for 2,000 graves.

The matter of cemetery discrimination was discussed at a meeting on Feb. 4 between the Commission on Human Relations of Chicago and officials of the Cemetery Association of Greater Chicago. Representatives from the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and a representation of the American Legion also reportedly attended the meeting.

It also was reported that the Rev. B. B. Fisher of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago has offered to sell at the token price of $1 each, two cemetery plots to Japanese Americans.

An offer of support to the Japanese Americans in finding a solution to the problem of cemetery discrimination also has come from the Hyde Park Council of Churches and Synagogues. One Chicago rabbi has reported that, according to Jewish religious law, their cemeteries will accept non-Jews for burial if other burial facilities are not available.

The First Unitarian church in Chicago also has reported that their vault for ashes is available to anyone without discrimination.

It was also reported that a California woman recently offered the use of her family plot in Forest Park, Ill., for the burial of any person of Japanese ancestry. She was later informed by the cemetery, however, that the burial of non-Caucasians was prohibited in the rules and regulations of the purchase contract which reads:

"No interment shall be permitted except for the body or cremated remains of a human being of the white or Caucasian race and proof that the deceased is of such race shall be presented to the satisfaction of the company."

Some Chicago cemeteries have segregated sections for the burial of persons of Chinese ancestry. There also was a segregated plot for persons of Japanese descent. It was pointed out, however, that there were less than 300 persons of Japanese ancestry in Chicago before the war, while there are now reported to be approximately 18,000 as a result of wartime evacuation and relocation.

# VFW Charters All-Nisei Post In Los Angeles

### 442nd Veterans Will Comprise Membership Of New Group

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Formation of an all-Nisei post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the Los Angeles area is being planned, according to Lester Fahy, VFW department inspector.

Members of the post will be veterans of the 442nd Combat Team.

Fahy said that the new post will be the second of its kind in the United States. The first all-Nisei post was established two years ago in Sacramento.

He declared that the national office of the VFW in Washington already has granted a charter to the new post, which will be known as Nisei Memorial Post No. 9938.

It was reported that Ben Fujimori will act as temporary commander of the new group.

Formal installation of officers will be held in April.

## Chicago Credit Union Declares Dividend Of Four Percent

CHICAGO—A 4% dividend was announced by the Chicago JACL credit union for all its shareholders at the second annual meeting of the credit union.

This high rate of interest was made possible by the low cost of operation and the unusually large volume of business carried on by the volunteer staff, it was reported.

Treasurer Shig Wakamatsu announced total assets of $6627.68 at the end of the year, an increase of over 100% over the year preceding.

The meeting was held at the Como Inn and a quorum vote was represented by the 50 members present.

In the program of entertainment that followed the dinner, Tom Masuda, toastmaster, introduced the Chicago JACL quartet cossisting of Mike Hagiwara, Line Shimidzu, Hal Noguchi and Bill Okamoto. Movies were also shown.

A major item of business was the increasing of the board from nine to 15 members, an action that was unanimously approved. The following members were elected to fill the six new additions and three vacancies of retiring officers: Mike Hagiwara, Mari Matsumura, Marvel Maeda, Kumeo Yoshinari, Fred Toguri, and Noboru Honda. Honda was reelected for three more years.

In the first board meeting that followed, officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jack Nakagawa, pres.; George Nishimoto, vice pres.; Ken Yoshihara, treas.; Sumi Kobayashi, ass't treas.; Marvel Maeda, sec'y.

Committees were named as follows, Ken Yoshihara, Fred Toguri, Mike Hagiwara, Noboru Honda and Mari Matsumura, credit committee; Tom Masuda, Kumeo Yoshinari and Shig Wakamatsu, supervisory committee; and Linc Shimidzu, Dick Yamada, Sumi Shimizu and George Nishimoto, education committee.

## Work Campers

CHICAGO—The Ellis community center Work Campers will mix social and square dancing Friday, Feb. 18, at Promontory Point when the feminine membership sponsors its "Buttons and Bows" social.

The first part of the evening will be devoted to square dancing, followed by social dancing.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the girl Work Campers.

*Washington Comment:*

# House Committee's Approval Of Naturalization Proposal Shows Awareness of Far East

By I. H. GORDON

Washington, D. C.

Unanimous approval by the House Judiciary Committee on the bill for equality in naturalization and immigration is another indication of the increasing awareness which America's top law makers are paying to the Far East.

Traditionally, America's eyes are turned towards Europe. With the exception of the Pacific Coast states, the Orient, until the war with Japan, received as little, or, if possible, even less attention than Central Africa, an area about which one can still surprise apparently well-informed persons by pointing out that it is transversed by modern highways, and wild life is protected by law to prevent its extinction.

**The war, of course, dramatized the fact that the United States faces the Pacific as well as the Atlantic oceans.**

Once the Occupation of Japan began, however, this nation generally showed a marked willingness to turn apathetic concerning the Far East, and entrust future policies virtually to one man, General MacArthur. What little comment has appeared from time to time concerning the Occupation and in a sense, all of the Far East, has generally been an unobservant: "He's doing a fine job."

The apparently sudden increase in the strength of communism, though, has had a rather jolting effect in this country. The rise of this particular philosophy was not of course, rapid. If one half the news space that is daily devoted to Germany were devoted to all of the Far East, we would have been generally aware of its increasing vigor long ago.

Thus, in a very large sense, the interest Congress now is taking concerning legislation dealing with Oriental peoples is a defensive measure to stop the spread of communism. And there is no doubt about the necessity for such action.

Cong. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), recognized this when he said recently that " we cannot stop anyone (i.e., the communists) from spreading propaganda about the United States, but we don't have to give them powerful material to use against us."

What he refered to was the fact that communists throughout Asia constantly harp on our racist immigration and naturalization laws, and compare them with the avowed policies of racial equality observed by the Soviet Union.

Another factor, of course, enters into the picture of why there is increasing sympathy for the ENI bill in Congress—the moral injustice of legally admitting Oriental immigrants, yet denying them the right to apply for citizenship.

**Frankly, what are the prospects that the House, will act favorably upon the bill?**

Two things must be considered as "straws in the wind." The first is that the Judiciary Committee's Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization decided to report out the Judd bill without holding hearings again this year.

Had there been much opposition to the ENI bill, it is likely that it would first have appeared in the Sub-Committee.

The second is that the House Judiciary Committee reported out the bill **without a dissenting vote.**

Assuming there still were powerful voices opposed to legislation removing discriminatory immigration and naturalization laws, it is obvious the Judiciary Committee would (1) neither have acted as speedily upon the Judd bill as it did, nor (2), reported it out without a dissenting voice.

**This then has led the Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington to express the hope, though guardedly of course, that the Judd bill should face no major obstacles in the House.**

Fortunately, the Judiciary Committee's action has come early in the session before Congress is disrupted by the fights and jealousies always engendered by major legislative disputes.

A major strategy of Mike Masaoka, ADC legislative director who deserves much credit for his brilliant work on the bill, was to obtain priority for the Judd bill over the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, all of which must be considered by the same committees.

Mike's line of reasoning was somewhat as follows:

**Before those bills are reported out of the Judiciary Committee, extended hearings may be held. These may last from six weeks to two months. Because the ENI bill in no way competes with them, it is reasonable to assume that the Judiciary Committee would want to get rid of what bills it can, thus devoting increasing time and attention to more controversial measures.**

Sponsors of other legislation naturally wanted priority for their bills, but offered no particular criticism when this priority was assigned the Judd bill.

It should be pointed out the JACL is favorable towards liberalizing America's DP legislation, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax laws.

A member of the White House staff who recently discussed the ENI bill said he did not consider it possible for JACL ADC to obtain priority for its legislation, especially since other bills had been voted on favorably by the House last year.

The technical process of "obtaining a rule" for the ENI bill now is being worked out, but it seems likely that no major opposition will develop in getting the bill up for a vote.

**If proponents of the ENI bill expect the House to approve it unanimously they are due for a rude shock. It will not pass without some dissenting votes.**

Of course, if it does get through the House, which would be a historic success for this type of legislation, the next step is the Senate.

The Senate, to put it bluntly, is not as favorably disposed towards the bill as the House. There may be some powerful opposition. The situation in the Senate will be discussed in more detail later.

## *West L. A. Chapter Elects Uchida As New President*

WEST LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Elmer Uchida will serve as the 1949 president of the West Los Angeles JACL chapter.

His first and second vice presidents will be Aki Okao and Alvin Sato respectively.

Mabel Kitsuse will serve as recording secretary and Masako Deguchi will be corresponding secretary.

Other officials will be George Sakamoto, treasurer; James Kitsuse, auditor; George Kimura, sergeant at arms; and Haru Nakata, publicity chairman.

## Remains of Nisei GI Returned to U. S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The remains of Pfc. Haluto Moriguchi, whose next of kin is listed as Torao Moriguchi, 2050 Bush St., San Francisco, have been returned from Europe for reinterment, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised on Feb. 8.

# Remains of 33 Nisei Soldiers Returned from Europe to Next of Kin in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bodies of 33 Nisei who lost their lives in combat in Europe have been returned to the United States aboard the Army Transport Corp. Eric G. Gibson, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised this week.

The remains originally were interred in temporary military cemeteries in Italy.

Next of kin have been notified of the arrival of the vessel.

Following is a list of bodies returned at the request of next of kin:

| NAME | NEXT OF KIN |
|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA** | |
| Cpl. Yoshimaru N. Aoyama | Mrs. Tomi Aoyama, Trailer 50, Los Cerritos Trailer Court, Long Beach. |
| T/Sgt Zentaro G. Akiyama | Mrs. Jane Akiyama, 411 North St., Sacramento. |
| Pfc. Frank N. Arikawa | Hakeyoshi Arikawa, 3532 8th Ave., Los Angeles. |
| S/Sgt. Joe Hayashi | Mrs. Toyo Nakawatase, 991 Glen Ave., Pasadena. |
| Pvt. Minoru Ishida | Eiji Ishida, 695 W. Washington St., Pasadena. |
| Pfc. Nobuo Kajiwara | Yujiro Kajiwara, 1034 10th St., Oakland. |
| Pvt. John Kyono | Mrs. Kuma Kyono, 619 Larkin St., San Francisco. |
| Pvt. Jim Nagata | Mrs. Iwajiro Tanouye, 284 Virginia Ave, Redwood City. |
| Pfc. Lloyd M. Onoye | Zempachi Onoye, 2342 W. 31st Los Angeles. |
| S/Sgt. Kazuo Otani | Mrs. Shizuo Otani, Rt. 2, Box 866, Sanger. |
| T/Sgt. Atsushi Sakamoto | Uhachi Sakamoto, 2030 E 20th St., Long Beach. |
| Pvt. Masao Shigezane | Kinzo Shigezane, 3927 S. La Salle St. Los Angeles. |
| Pvt. Joe A. Shiomichi | Mrs. Miye Shiomichi, 1237 West Rosecrans, Gardena. |
| Sgt. Sadamu R. Sueoka | Jiichi Sueoka, Washington Corner, Sunol. |
| Pfc. Daniel Y. Tsukamoto | Sukesaburo Tsukamoto, 1620 Pleasant Ave., Los Angeles. |
| S/Sgt. Bill I. Yamaji | Sazuo Yamaji, Rt. 1, Box 478, Tyrella Ave., Mountain View. |
| **WISCONSIN** | |
| T/4 Haruo Ishida | Mrs. Asano Ishida, 2244 North 33rd Milwaukee. |
| **WASHINGTON** | |
| T/4 William Imamoto | Suyeko Imamoto, 1515 Yesler Way, Seattle. |
| Pvt. William S. Mizukami | N. Mizukami, Rt. 2, Box 29, Tacoma. |
| Pvt. Shoichi J. Takehara | Yutaro Takehara, Rt. 12, Box 697, Tacoma. |
| Pfc. William H. Taketa | Mrs. Shima Yamaguchi Taketa, PO Box 58 Orilla. |
| Pfc. Masaru Tamura | Uichi Tamura, 110 Winlock, Tacoma. |
| Pfc. Matsusaburo Tanaka | Mrs. Harue Tanaka, 879 Corwin Place Seattle. |
| Pvt. George Tatsumi | Shokiki Tatsumi, 124 13th Ave., Seattle. |
| Pvt. Gordon G. Yamaura | Yojiro Yamaura, So. 507 Oak, Spokane. |
| **OREGON** | |
| Pvt. Stanley T. Oba | Yoshisuke Oba, 9928 - 3615-B Cottonwood, Portland. |
| **NEW YORK** | |
| Pvt. Takao T. Ninomiya | Misayo Ninomiya, 1292 Park Ave., N. Y. |
| **ILLINOIS** | |
| Pvt. Isamu Kunimatsu | Kenzo Kunimatsu, 1152 N. La Salle St., Chicago. |
| **IDAHO** | |
| 1/Sgt. Tami Takemoto | Minoru Takemoto, Box 311, Twin Falls. |
| **COLORADO** | |
| Pfc. George U. Kawano | Martha M. Kawano, Rt. 1, Box 186, Henderson. |
| Pfc. George S. Sameshima | Kiye Sameshima, Box 34, Kersey. |
| T/3 Kiyoshi J. Shiramizu | Ruth S. Shiramizu, 3347 Curtis, Denver. |

# Nisei Combat Team Musicians Make Hawaii Night Club Debut

HONOLULU — The 442nd Combat Team's famous "Shelby Serenaders," an instrumental quintet which has played in Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy, as well as in many eastern American cities, made their night club debut at Cafe Pagoda here recently.

Organized at Camp Shelby, Miss., when the Japanese American Combat Team was in training, the quintet participated in the 442nd's campaigns in Italy and France. The musical group also entertained wounded soldiers in army hospitals overseas and brought Hawaiian music to the peoples of many European nations.

After V-E day they even entertained Prince Umberto and his court in Rome.

The Shelby Serenaders have also played in New York, Chicago, Chattanooga, New Orleans and Washington, D.C. A performance in New York brought an offer from Cafe Society, the famous night club but the contract was declined because the Serenaders wanted to return to Hawaii.

Members of the unit are Sam Kong Kee, ukelele and vocalist; Bob Terauchi and Ken Okamoto, guitars; Jiro Watanabe, steel guitar, and Longy Tokunaga, bass.

## Americanization Class

CHICAGO—Registration is now being taken for an Americanization class to begin at the Ellis community center.

The class will start as soon as 15 members sign up for the course. Classes will be held from 7 to 9 p. m. every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

The class is sponsored by the adult education program in conjunction with the Chicago public school system. There will be no charge for the course.

## Snake River Plans "Double '48" for Membership Drive

ONTARIO, Ore.—"Double '48" will be the slogan of the Snake River JACL 1949 membership drive.

Successful completion of the drive will mean 336 members for the chapter—double the number in 1948.

An allout campaign was planned at a kickoff dinner held at the East Side Cafe last Friday.

James Watanabe will head the drive with 32 coworkers.

Five districts will be covered in a house-to-house campaign, with the following as committee chairmen: Smith Morimoto, Weiser; Frank Sakata, Payette; Tom Ogura, Ontario; Kayno Saito, Nyssa; and Henry Kondo, Vale-Jamieson.

## Senior Ball Queen

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—Idzumi Ishida of Atherton was recently elected queen of the senior class at Sequoia Union high school in Redwood City.

Miss Ishida reigned with her court of four attendants over the Senior Ball on Jan. 29.

Jim Takeuchi was her escort and the king of the dance.

## Delegates

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Six Sacramento Nisei girls represented the Puella Societa club at the annual YWCA midwinter conference in Asilomar Jan. 21 and 22.

Delegates were Sadako Hori, Frances Iida, Chizu Ishida, Chieko Iwamoto, Janice Muramoto and Michi Sanui.

# JACL Credit Union Declares Dividend for 286 Members

The National JACL credit union declared a 3½% dividend this week for 286 participating members.

Total savings for the year of all members amounted to $62,905.56, it was reported by Hito Okada, treasurer, to the board of directors, who met Feb. 8 at a meeting called by Shigeki Ushio, president.

Okada also reported that 79 loans were made during the year. Amount loaned was $56,356.02. Profit for the year was $1,943.76.

The board also nominated the following persons to 3-year terms of office: Dr. Jun Kurumada and Lyle K. Kurisaki, Sr., board of directors; Ichiro Doi, supervisory committee; and Henry S. Masuda, credit committee.

The credit union will hold its annual meeting at the Temple Noodle House on Feb. 25 at 7 p.m. Door prizes will be given out. Movies will be shown.

The meeting will be "Dutch treat," it was announced.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR


## EDITORIALS:

### Discrimination in Insurance

One area in which race discrimination has persisted has been in the writing of liability risks by certain insurance companies on persons of Japanese ancestry and for members of other racial minority groups.

It has been the practice of certain West Coast insurance companies to either refuse to write insurance for Japanese Americans or to levy surcharges on policies on the basis of the argument that because of race prejudice on the Pacific coast these persons would be unable to receive a fair trial.

This argument is certainly open to challenge, particularly in the light of the verdict reached by a Los Angeles Superior Court jury in a damage suit involving a Nisei plaintiff, the widow of a man killed in a traffic accident. The Los Angeles jury granted $40,000 in damages against a large dairy and a trucking company, the co-defendants in the trial.

In recent years, with the exception of some hysteria-ridden months during World War II when courts in two California counties failed to convict hoodlums for acts of vandalism against returning Japanese Americans in cases where guilt was apparently clearly established, there is little to sustain the position of those insurance companies which have continued to maintain a discriminatory policy toward Nisei and members of other non-Caucasian groups.

As one Los Angeles insurance man who has sought to obtain a change in attitude of his company in writing Nisei policies commented recently, the position of these discriminatory insurance firms contains an obvious *a priori* condemnation of trial by jury.

It is, in fact, the opinion of one Los Angeles Nisei attorney that the courts, since World War II, have been leaning over backwards with a view toward granting fair trials in cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry.

The problem of insurance is sharpened by the fact that, although a considerable number of companies practice discrimination, there are many companies that no not. The problem of discrimination has been particularly acute in California in the field of automobile insurance and recently inspired the formation of a company which will specialize in the writing of policies for Japanese Americans.

There are many areas in which race discrimination still exist. Some of it is on the country club level which does not particularly concern many Nisei except perhaps in an academic way. But race discrimination in employment, housing and in such matters as the writing of insurance policies is a matter which affects the daily life of the Nisei. It is in this area in which the fight against discrimination must be concentrated.

### Senator Tsukiyama

There is a story being circulated in Honolulu that the selection of Senator Wilfred Tsukiyama as president of the Hawaii territorial senate by the Republican party caucus was motivated by political reasons. The story is that the selection was engineered by reactionary political opponents of statehood in the expectation that the sight of a Japanese American presiding over the Hawaiian senate would arouse opposition to statehood in the Congress of the United States.

If this story is true, and from this distance it is difficult to say, those who oppose state status because it will extend the frontiers of democracy for the common, ordinary citizens of Hawaii have seriously underestimated the capacity for democracy in the people of the mainland United States and their representatives in Congress. There may have been a time when the selection of a Japanese American as the head of a legislative body may have had unfavorable repercussions. Today, however, with the exception of Rep. John Rankin and a few other unreconstructed racists, it is more apt to be greeted as a heartening demonstration of the racial democracy of Hawaii. It is difficult to believe that the presence of Sen. Tsukiyama as the presiding officer of the territorial senate will deter, in any way, the progress of statehood legislation through Congress.

It should be noted that most Hawaiian Republicans, as well as a large number of their Democratic opponents, consider Sen. Tsukiyama to be the most able of the GOP members in the territorial senate. A man with a distinguished record of public service, having served as city and county attorney for Honolulu, he has won and kept the respect of both the members of his own party and of his political opposition. His selection, whatever its motivation, stands out as a logical tribute to his ability and his record of public service.

## Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

### We're Allergic to Spy Scares

After all these years of Yellow Peril hysteria from West Coast race-baiters and the Hearst journals who cried that persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast were potential spies, it is one of the ironic contradictions of history that some Japanese spies who once lived in Los Angeles actually have been uncovered.

The twist is that these Japanese spies, three of them in fact, were anti-Japanese spies, ferreting out the secrets of the Tokyo warlords.

The story made front page news this week when the Army department released it in Washington.

Actually it's old stuff. It was in the papers back in 1941 before Pearl Harbor. Drew Pearson had a full report in his column on the Army's revived interest in this espionage yarn on Dec. 21, 1948, although it wasn't officially released until Feb. 10.

It seems we are once again at a cloak and dagger stage in history. It is somewhat reminiscent of the two decades before World War II when much of the agitation about alleged spying in the American west was directed against persons of Japanese ancestry. All this talk about spying by U.S. Japanese helped set the stage for the mass evacuation in 1942. Before Pearl Harbor there were the Tachibana and Kono cases which involved attempted espionage by agents of Japanese consular authorities who are not residents of the United States, as are the Nisei and Issei, but were foreign officials. The Nisei and Issei, however, were made the scapegoats of the spy scare.

The spy case which was given wide publicity by the Army department this week involved three former Los Angeles residents who were in Japan and China at the time of their espionage activities which were the direction of Soviet officials.

This spy ring, ultimately betrayed and captured and its leaders executed, was probably the best and boldest in the history of world espionage, according to the U.S. Army report from Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo.

It seems that espionage is not generally so successful, nor does its results so directly affect the course of history.

This ring, which involved the three former Los Angeles Japanese, helped change the course of World War II, according to the army. It is the army, incidentally, which has stressed the fact that three of the members of the ring were former Japanese residents of the United States. "Three Japanese who used to live in America were in the ring, one at the top level," the Associate Press declared in its report on the Army's disclosures.

These former Angelenos, who apparently had left the United States permanently at the time of their activity in Soviet-sponsored espionage, were identified by the army as Yotoko Miyagi, an artist, Mrs. Tomo Kitabayashi, a dressmaker, and Ritsu Ito, now reportedly in the top echelon of Japanese Communists. It was Ito who was among the leaders in this spy ring whose Japanese head was Hozuma Ozaki, an editor of the Tokyo Asahi, and a man who was close to Premier Fumimaro Konoye and other Japanese government leaders of the pre-Pearl Harbor period.

The top secret which this ring obtained and one which helped change the course of the war was to prove of immense value to the Allies. In 1941, shortly before Pearl Harbor, the ring, working for the Soviet, learned that the Japanese warlords were not planning to attack Russia. This information freed the legions of Soviet troops in the Far East and permitted the Red Army to rush these forces across Siberia to assist in the defense of Moscow and Leningrad and consequently helping to stem the Nazi drive in Russia. Had the Russians been forced to maintain full complements of troops in the Far East because of the threat of a Japanese attack, it is possible that the Nazis may have been able to break through in its drive on Moscow, thereby changing the course of the war and probably of future history.

According to the army release this week, which is undoubtedly designed to warn Americans of the spy menace, this particular Soviet spy ring in Japan and China operated with all the standard trappings of an Oppenheim novel. There was intrigue, romance, the hint of torture and death. There were blinking lights, codes, hidden radios, fake passports, microfilms concealed in cigaret packs and the like.

Just as the Japanese militarists did not use persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in their espionage activities, preferring Caucasian agents, this Soviet spy ring used no Russians. The leaders were Ozaki and a German, Richard Sorge, a German Communist newspaperman who posed as a Nazi. Most of the members of the ring were Japanese and Germans. Unlike most of the spies of fiction whose services are available to the highest bidder, the members of this ring were impelled by political reasons.

According to the U.S. Army, this Soviet spy ring was extraordinarily successful. From the perspective of history, it is now possible to state categorically that the spy scare which proved to be the biggest dud was that which was dreamed up against West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry by racists, journalistic sensationalism and by the Dies and Tenney (Little Dies) legislative committees.

The story of the Dies Committee and its "Yellow Report" on alleged spying by West Coast Japanese was revived in more than a score of U.S. papers last week by Robert Stripling, the former Dies Committee investigator, in his syndicated story of the House Un-American Activities committee. Mr. Stripling reports that the Dies Committee had "quietly, and I believe quite efficiently . . . continued our long inquiry into Japanese spying along the Pacific coast and in Hawaii" and on July 1, 1941 was ready to begin open hearings on Japanese spying in America. Stripling contends that the Dies Committee was denied permission to hold these hearings by the action of the Justice Department, Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt.

"For the remainder of my life I will always believe that our disclosures would have aroused enough alarm among the people to have caused the Japanese to abandon their planned attack on Pearl Harbor," says Stripling.

The Dies Committee hurried to release its "Yellow Report" immediately after Pearl Harbor and if its contents are any reflection of the sort of information which the committee had concerning alleged Japanese espionage in America that information consisted mostly of a mixture of twisted fact, blown-up nonsense and warmed-over scare stories. The accuracy of Mr. Stripling's statements also is open to question in the light of his outbursts against Japanese Americans in 1943 when the Dies Committee was investigating the wartime relocation of Japanese Americans and seeking to make permanent concentration camps out of the WRA centers. Mr. Stripling charged on May 29, 1943 that the WRA was releasing trained saboteurs of Japanese ancestry from the relocation centers and said that there were 10,000 members of the Black Dragon Society in the United States. He also released a statement from a member of the Dies Committee who charged that evacuees in the relocation camps were being given five gallons of whisky a month by the government.

The Dies Committee, with its calamity howling and its Japanese spy scare, did manage to exert considerable influence on public opinion, particularly on the Pacific coast. It release of its "Yellow Report" in 1941 was characterized by Thomas Eliot, then a congressman from Massachusetts, as being largely compiled of material available in public libraries and that a "secret" map, the big feature of the report, and assertedly unearthed by Dies' bloodhounds, actually was taken from a popular Japanese magazine which was available at almost any Japanese bookstore on the Pacific coast.

In Feb., 1942, before the decision for mass evacuation was made, the Dies Committee rushed onto the West Coast scene with a series of daily disclosures designed to heighten public feeling against residents of Japanese ancestry. The Dies Committee's biggest story was the photostatic copy of a seven-year old letter from the Japanese consulate to the Los Angeles Water Bureau, asking information about the local water system. This was built up by the Dies Committee into its biggest scare story and tied up with the fact that several Japanese Americans were employed by the Water Bureau (they were civil service personsel who read residential water meters and had no access to any water system plans.) The Dies Committee, whether deliberately or not, incorrectly identified the position of a Nisei who was a civil service examiner with the City of Los Angeles and hinted that he was somehow involved in a dark concerning the water system. This Nisei, whose loyalty has never been questioned by anyone who knows him, was subsequently hounded by the committee, all because he happened to hold a civil service post.

It is interesting to note that Hollywood films which carried the falsehoods about Nisei involvement in espionage to millions of Americans were inspired by the Dies Committee's "Yellow Report."

It is significant that Rep. Dies followed his committee's spy scare activities against West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry by announcing to the press on Feb. 7 that he had "information" that the Japanese would attempt a landing on the Pacific coast within 12 months and that his committee had decided to "propose that all Japanese in the Pacific coast states be removed at least 500 miles inland and interned."

Rep. Dies said that the Justice Department's actions to protect the Pacific coast area had not been fully effective and that the (Pacific Coast) Japanese had taken advantage of "protection of civil rights" to "promote systematic espionage such as prepared the way for the attack on Pearl Harbor." He said that the Central Japanese Association was the instrument of espionage and said that it had 150,000 members, although the U.S. census report listed less than 130,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in 1940 and this included infants, children and old women. Rep. Dies ended his anti-Nisei diatribe by charging that at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor Japanese truck drivers in Hawaii "ran their machines into United States planes on the ground, others disabled automobiles of army and navy officers and still others threw furniture in the streets to blockade them."

The Nisei are apt to be allergic to spy stories. It was the threat of espionage which was largely responsible, according to Gen. DeWitt, for the evacuation decision. Actually there is no record of any espionage by any resident of Japanese ancestry in the United States or Hawaii during World War II. It is thus something of an irony that when three spies of Japanese ancestry, former residents of Los Angeles, are finally turned up, they are found to be spying against Japan and not for the Emperor.

It is probably true, however, that there were Nisei trained for espionage activity. These were Nisei (and some non-citizen Japanese) who were trained by the U.S. Army and the Office of Strategic Services for undercover work in continental Asia and inside Japan. At one time the army seriously considered landing Nisei in Japan by submarines for underground activity. The hastening of V-J day by the explosion of the atom bomb at Hiroshima undoubtedly made such tactics unnecessary.

## Washington Girl Places Third in Capital DAR Contest

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gracia Taketa, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiyoto Taketa of Washington, D.C., won third place in the good citizenship pilgrim contest staged by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia last week.

Miss Taketa represented Wilson high school in the finals of the DAR contest.

She received a gold medal and will be a guest, along with the nine other finalists, at the annual DAR conference banquet in March.

# Drew Pearson Notes Changes In Coast Attitude Toward Nisei

WASHINGTON—"It hasn't been overly advertised, but a racial revolution has come to the Far West," Drew Pearson declared on Feb. 6 in his natioially syndicated column which commented on the reacceptance of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in California.

"Few groups have taken a worse shoving-around from their neighbors than the Japanese Americans of California," Mr. Pearson declared.

"Signs were hung in windows, proclaiming 'No Japs Allowed'" the commentator said. "Newspapers and citizens took up the cry of 'yellow peril' and peaceful Japanese Americans were shunned and taunted and even terrorized by hysterical neighbors."

Mr. Pearson recalled the wartime mass evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

"Almost overnight," he added, "this bitter sentiment is changing. Los Angeles, once the capital city of Japanese hatred, is now taking the lead in ending discrimination. The Chamber of Commerce not only welcomed the Japanese American colony back to the West Coast, but formally urged the United States to permit first-generation Japanese, now barred from citizenship, to become naturalized and even grant immigration quotas to Asiatic countries."

"Discrimination incidents still occur," the Pearson column continued, "but they are few and far between. When hoodlums burned the home of a Japanese returning to California, neighbors who had once refused to speak to him helped rebuild his house and care for his family."

The columnist cited Utah's repeal of its alien land law, congressional passage of legislation to indemnify evacuees for property losses, President Truman's revocation of the "limited passports" order for Japanese aliens in Hawaii and the welcome accorded the returning men of the 442nd Combat Team in 1946.

"Japanese Americans have discovered the true meaning of democracy," he declared.

The columnist said that scattered incidents of discrimination still exist and cited the refusal by Chicago cemeteries to bury Japanese Americans, including bodies of Nisei war heroes.

# Vagaries

### *Missionary . . .*

**Seiji Horiuchi, a graduate of** Colorado A & M college, served in Japan as a GI with the occupation army. He is returning shortly to Japan but this time as a missionary. He was ordained as a Baptist minister last week . . . One of the first Nisei WACs to reenlist in the army is Cpl. Dorothy Yamagami of Honolulu who received her original discharge in 1946 . . . Washington reports are that the fact that only a small percentage of evacuees claims forms have been filed to date may delay the entire evcuation indemnification program.

* * *

### *Sand from Arizona . . .*

**Al Nozaki is the art director of** one of Paramount's coming big films, "Rope of Sand," a Hal Wallis production which will star Burt Lancaster. One of Nozaki's jobs on the film was to order truckloads of Arizona desert sand to be brought to the Hollywood studio so that studio shots of desert scenes could duplicate those made on location. Nozaki declares that Arizona sand had photographic qualities which could not be duplicated in Hollywood.

* * *

### *Myer, McCloy . . .*

**There's reported to be considerable** administration pressure on Dillon S. Myer, wartime chief of the War Relocation Authority, to take over the post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs . . . Also John J. McCloy, now head of the World Bank and the man who helped organize the Japanese American Combat Team while Assistant Secretary of War, is being talked up as Secretary of Defense.

# Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

### *Something Incongruous*

Denver, Colo.

One night last week three Denver newspapermen assigned to cover the story of "Operation Snowbound" walked into a restaurant at Alliance, Neb. There was a sign on the door that read: "Indian trade not solicited." but they had seen many signs like that around Alliance and they didn't give it much thought.

The restaurant, the newsmen were told later, was operated by a Nisei and a Caucasian in partnership. The Nisei waited on them. He was neat, pleasant, efficient. It was late and trade had fallen off, and he chatted pleasantly with his three customers.

Presently a young woman, an Indian by her appearance, entered the cafe and sat at a booth. The Nisei went over to her, and the newspapermen heard him say:

**"Are you Indian?" There was a short pause, and then he said: "I'm sorry, we can't serve you here."**

The girl got up and walked out into the night and the Nisei went back to his work. Thus was closed what apparently is a commonplace occurence in that part of Nebraska. And yet the incident made enough of an impression on the supposedly blase newspapermen that they came back to Denver and related the tale.

**There was something incongruous in a Nisei only a few years ago the most hated, hounded and persecuted of Americans, now refusing service in a resaurant to a descendant of the original Americans. It didn't smell right.**

* * *

### *A Few Friends with Guts*

**We don't wish to be too harsh with this Nisei** in Nebraska without knowing more about the case. Perhaps he was merely an employee, carrying out the boss's orders. Perhaps he was in position to do something about the matter, but was complying with longstanding local custom and thus taking the easy road. Yet this would seem to be an opportunity for a Nisei—and Nisei—to strike a blow against discrimination by taking a determined stand.

The discrimination in Alliance is directed against the once-proud Ogallala Sioux Indians, several hundred of whom live in the area. Discrimination is a selective thing, aimed in various localities at specific minorities. That sort of discrimination exists all over the country, and the victims include Nisei, Chinese Americans, Spanish Americans, Jews, Catholics, Poles, Italians, Irish, Germans, Greeks and right down the list of the peoples that make America.

Sometimes that discrimination just naturally dies out. Sometimes the victims produce individuals who are too wealthy or too able to keep downtrodden, as in Oklahoma where Indians and part-Indians play a leading role in the state's political and economic life. Sometimes sheer numbers aids in the fight, as in the southwest where those of Spanish and Indian descent are a power. And sometimes it takes sheer courage, based on a belief in American principles, to break down the barriers.

**The best example of this last is the magnificent battle waged against the Nisei-baiting superpatriots of the west coast by a few individuals who dared to be unpopular. It was easy to be unconcerned, or to drift along with mass sentiment; it took courage to stand up and talk back to the red-necked hate boys in hotspots like Hood River, Puyallup, in the Central California valleys where night-riders shot up the homes of persons they didn't like.**

And thanks to those who stuck by their principles, the return of the Nisei was made easier and democracy won another battle. The Sioux in Alliance, it seems, could use a few friends with that kind of guts.

# 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. Due to the evacuation I sold out my chicken flocks. The income tax people compelled me to pay a capital gains tax. Can I claim for this capital gains tax which I would not have had to pay if evacuation did not force me to liquidate?**

A. In view of the fact that there was a capital gains tax apparently you made a profit on the sale of your chicken flocks. If the sales price was less than the reasonable value of the chickens you might recover the difference. It probably will be very difficult to recover the tax because the tax would be due upon any profitable sale of the chickens, with or without the evacuation. The only way the tax might be recovered indirectly would be to argue that you are entitled to recover the difference between the full reasonable value of the chickens at the time of sale and the net sale price actually received which was the sales price received by you less that part of the price which you paid in taxes.

**2. Q. Can I use the price I had to pay for the chickens in order to start my flocks again in calculating the loss? Is it correct to use a per chicken calculation in subtracting the price at which I had to sell from the price I had to pay to get my flock started again in order to determine my loss? For instance, I sold my flock of 10,000 chickens at X each. In starting again, I could only borrow enough money to buy 2,000 hens, but had to pay at a rate of 3X less 10,000 times X?**

A. The loss which the Government probably will allow is the difference between the reasonable value of your chickens at the time of sale and the price you received for them. It is extremely doubtful that the Government will allow the larger sum based upon the present larger value of chickens, especially if you have not repurchased chickens. If you have actually gone back into the business and repurchased some chickens at a higher price than the reasonable value of such chickens at the time of evacuation, you may claim as your loss the difference between this higher price which you have paid and the amount you received for similar chickens sold by you and argue that this is your actual loss because this is the amount necessary to make complete restitution. For example, if a chicken of the reasonable value of $2 at the time of evacuation was sold for $1, and it has cost you $3 now to purchase a similar chicken, you could argue that your loss is $2 rather than the difference between the reasonable value at the time of evacuation and the amount you received, which is $1 . It is by no means clear, however, that the Government will accept this calculation.

**3. Q. When I was in relocation center we were encouraged to go out and seek employment. I went out on my own and visited several communities while looking for suitable employment. At each stop I had to spend money for investigation and entertainment. Can I claim travel expenses plus expenses at each of my stops?**

A. It is doubtful that the Government will treat these expenses as a loss of property caused by the evacuation. But, of course, the only way you can get a final determination on the matter from the Department of Justice is to file the claim.

**4. Q. I bought a 1939 car which we paid by down payment and just got done paying the amount of $900 when two months later we were evacuated. We had to sell the car for $400. Do I have a claim?**

A. You have a good claim at least for the difference between the amount you paid on the car and the amount you received. If your car was completely paid for, your loss is the difference between its reasonable value and the amount you received for it, which does not always depend upon the purchase price. It may be that you purchased the car for $900 but you may have used it in such a way that it was not worth that much at the time you were forced to sell it because of depreciation, accidents or other factors. On the other hand, if you had made a particularly good purchase, it may have been worth more than the $900.

# Caxton Press Announces Publication of Mori Book

CADDWELL, Ida. — Publication date of "Yokohama, California," a collection of short stories by Toshio Mori, will be March 15, it was announced this week by The Caxton Printers, Ltd., publishers.

The book will carry a foreward by William Saroyan, who describes Mori as "probably the most important new writer in this country at the moment."

"It will be better when Mori learns to be more lucid," Saroyan says, "but what he has already is what other writers try for years to get and sometimes never do. I mean the Eye. He can see. He can see through the material image to the real thing; through a human being to the strange, comical melancholy truth that changes a fool to a great solemn hero.

"With the Eye he also has the Heart. The fine heart of the true writer."

Mori's book is described by his publishers as being "both revelatory and exhilarating."

"Fresh-spirited, tender, and wise, and gentle, he can only be described as completely unique and completely separate from other writers. Telling others about his stories and explaining them is like trying to explain a James Thurber drawing," his publishers say.

Toshio Mori, a resident of San Leandro, Calif., has had a number of short stories printed in various magazines, but this will be his first published book.

He spent the evacuation period in the Topaz relocation center.

His book can be ordered in advance from The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Ida., at $3 per copy.

## Bulldog Champion

STOCKTON, Calif.—The bulldog, Ira Chaveau, owned by Arthur Hisaka of Stockton, won first place recently in the San Francisco dog show sponsored by the Golden Gate Kennel club.

# MINORITY WEEK

### *Press*

Canada's first Chinese-Canadian newspaper published in English appeared in Vancouver recently. It will be a monthly with a Chinese language supplement.

Its name is the New Citizen. Editor is Roy Mah.

* * *

### *Coed*

The University of Oklahoma, which last year was forced to accept its first Negro student, G. W. McLaurin, will now take its first Negro coed.

She is Mrs. Opherita Eugenia Daniels, who will take graduate work in the school of social work.

McLaurin, it will be remembered, has been attending classes under a system of partial segregation. He sits slightly apart from other students in his classes, thus complying with the state's segregation laws. How the university will handle Mrs. Daniels has not been announced, but doubtless some system will be devised so that she will be in classes, but still apart from them.

* * *

### *Nominees*

Cornelia Otis Skinner, who with her maid Esther Calloway, used a theatrical tour through the south to challenge Jim Crow laws in busses, hotels and restaurants, has been named one of fifteen nominees for Thomas Jefferson prizes awards given annually by the Council Against Intolerance to the men and women who have done most to advance the cause of democracy.

Carey McWilliams, who unmasked anti-Semitism in his book, "A Mask for Privilege," is another of the nominees.

Still another is Sydenham hospital in New York City, which eliminated the color line among staff and patients.

If we might make our nomination, we'd add the newspaper the New York Star to the list. The Star, which died only days ago of financial difficulties, was a pretty consistent champion of American minorities during its short lifetime.

It would be a nice gesture to the Star, at a time when everything else in the way of aid would be too late.

* * *

### *Merchants*

While Japanese treaty traders in this country face the danger of deportation and forced separation from their American citizen wives and children, Chinese treaty merchants face the problem in reverse.

The traders themselves are permanent residents of the U.S., but their wives and children are not. Some of these wives have lived in the United States for many decades and are the mothers of American citizen children.

In order to clear up this confused state of affairs, Rep. Frank C. Havenner of San Francisco has introduced a bill to give these wives and children naturalization rights and status as permanent residents.

# *Ellis Community Center in Chicago Celebrates Birthday*

CHICAGO — The Ellis community center will hold its first birthday celebration this Sunday, Feb. 13, with an open house in the afternoon and a worship service in the evening.

Dr. Tom Abe is chairman for the anniversary celebration.

Committee chairmen for the event include Yasuko Kusunoki, Mary Matsumoto and Helen Tashiro, program; Mrs. Melford and Mrs. Hasegawa, reception; Mrs. Kuwahara and Mrs. Hasegawa, refreshments; Mrs. Murakami, decorations; Min Ogasawara, finance; Jerry Sowa, worship; Chuji Sowa, Helen Tashiro, Georgene Sowa, souvenir booklet; Goro Takeshita and George Sato, transportation; Hagi Teramoto, guides; Rhoda Nishimura, Hagi Teramoto and Kimi Nagaishi, exhibits and displays.

The nursery mothers will act as receptionists from 2 p.m. Exhibits will be on display. Work Camperettes in kimonos will take visitors on tours of the building.

The afternoon program will begin at 2:30 with Japanese dances by Toyoko Kitahata and Mari Ann Akiyama, students of Haruko Uyeda. An okoto and shakuhachi duet by Mrs. Margaret Fujimoto and Mr. Okayama, a demonstration of calligraphy and selections by George Seno, vocalist, will complete the program.

The program will be repeated at 4 p.m.

Jiu jitsu demonstrations will be given in the basement at 3 and 4:30 under the direction of Hideo Hama, who possesses the 6th degree order of the black belt and is possibly the highest ranking judo ace in the country. Members of the Lawson YMCA judo club will take part.

A kiddies movie will be held at 3:30.

Refreshments will be served at the Japanese tea house from 3 p.m. A demonstration in the model nursery will also go on at 3.

The evening worship service will be held at 8 p.m. with Dr. Jitsuo Morikawa of the First Baptist church as the main speaker.

## PC Sports

# Honolulu Stadium Fiasco Hits Career of Young Nisei Boxer

Whatever the real story may be behind the suspension of young Robert Takeshita and Rudy Cruz of Los Angeles for their Feb. 1 fiasco in Honolulu stadium, the incident has done irreparable harm to the career of the Nisei junior welterweight who was pointing for a shot at Sugar Ray Robinson's world's welterweight crown.

Takeshita, a hard-punching Honolulu youth who won the 1946 National AAU welterweight championship at the age of 19, has won 32 out of 35 fights. His only loss was to Maxie Docusen who has not been beaten in some 50 bouts and is regarded as one of the world's top lightweights. Bob Takeshita also fought a draw with Nate Huskey whom he later defeated. He came up off the floor five times before knocking out Eric Boon, the former British empire lightweight titlist, in his last bout before his unfortunate match with Cruz.

The week before Takeshita was suspended, Ring Magazine came out with its annual ratings, listing him in Class I of the world's top welterweights, the first time any Nisei fighter has achieved such recognition. Takeshita was rated in the same class with Tony Janiro, Tippy Larkin, Jackie Wilson and Buster Tyler.

Takeshita, a slashing fighter, has been nicknamed "The Ripper" by Honolulu writers. Knocked off his feet many times, he has never been counted out. A hard puncher, he has won 23 of his bouts by knockouts.

The Territorial Boxing Commission acted swiftly on the day following the Takeshita-Cruz bout which Referee Walter Cho declared a "no contest" at the end of eight rounds. It suspended Takeshita, Cruz, Gus Wulson of Los Angeles, Cruz' manager, and Promoter Gus Leavitt. Since Hawaii is a member of the NBA, the suspensions also are effecting in all NBA states.

The commission's formal announcement said that the indefinite suspensions were based solely on the "unsatisfactory performance" in the fight. Commissioner Adrian Demello testified, however, that Leavitt told him of a "deal" calling for no knockdowns prior to the seventh round, whereupon the fighters had intended to go "all out" in the final three rounds. Actually, however, Takeshita knocked Cruz down six times and hit the canvas once himself.

Commission Chairman Dr. Paul Whitinton said the severity of the sentence, which included a fine of $2598, the whole purse for the two fighters, was due to the "unsatisfactory explanations" the fighters had for their poor performances. Cruz blamed his listlessness on an alleged third round foul although commission regulations do not recognize such a claim. No action was taken against Sad Sam Ichinose, Takeshita's manager.

Before Referee Cho stopped the bout, he repeatedly warned the fighters to "show life."

The United Press reported that Cruz was down three times in the second round but Takeshita appeared to lose interest in a follow-up. Cruz was saved by the bell on his third trip to the canvas.

Whatever the facts behind this incident in Honolulu, the unsavory aspects of the affair will serve to hamper any efforts of Ichinose to get Takeshita a chance on the mainland. Previously, it was reported in New York that Harry Markson, new promoter for the Twentieth Century boxing club at Madison Square Garden, had expressed interest in bringing Takeshita to New York from Honolulu.

* * *

## Jean Numoto's 598

Jean Numoto turned in one of the finest examples of bowling by a Nisei girl in recent years when she rolled a 598 series to win the women's singles event at the Northwest Nisei classic in Seattle recently. Miss Numoto, the leading kegler in the Seattle Nisei Girls league, hit games of 208, 200 and 190.

* * *

## Post Story

The JACL basketball league in Salt Lake City gets a plug in the Jan. 12 Saturday Evening Post in "The Amazing Nobodies from Utah U." by Al Stump, an article on Utah basketball. The author recounts the highlights of Utah's upset victory in 1947 over Kentucky in the National Invitational tournament when Wat Misaka held All-American Ralph Beard to one point in 14 minutes of play.

## Yamada Turns Out For Track Team At Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—Yosh Yamada, formerly of Oakland, Calif., is active in varsity athletics at the University of Wisconsin.

Last fall Yamada played halfback on Wisconsin's 150-pound football team, co-champions of the Big Nine, and was awarded his letter.

At the present time Yosh, a junior in the school of physical education, is training for indoor track.

He also rates high in scholastics with a grade point average of 2.5.

## TERAMOTO WINS SLALOM EVENT AT YOSMITE PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. Calif. — Despite a severe snow storm, Yasi Teramoto, Yosemite Winter club, sped twice down the 16 gate course in the combined time of 1:12.4s to win the men's event in the regular slalom races on Feb. 6 at Badger Pass.

## Nisei VFW Post Honors Comrade

SACRAMENTO—Final rites for Cpl. Tadashi Takeuchi, a member of Company C, 442nd Combat Team, were held on Jan. 29 under the direction of the Nisei Post 8985 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Cpl. Takeuchi was killed during the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in the Vosges mountains of France on Oct. 30, 1944.

Henry Makishima was general chairman of the services and Yoshio Sasaki was program chairman. General arrangements were made by Fred Imai, Sam Kojima, Ed Hamakawa and Sam Okamoto.

The firing squad was commanded by Kern Kono and included Yas Mori, Akira Saito, George Matsushita, Frank Oshita, Yoshio Sasaki and Ed Hamakawa.

Sam Masuhara, John Morita, Keiji Kubo, Bob Ishimoto, Sam Kojima and Tom Hara were honorary pallbearers.

Tadao and Shinji Saito were color bearers and Art Kozono and George Makishima were color guards.

Final Buddhist rites were performed by the Rev. S. Sasaki at the graveside services.

Commander Guy Driggs and Chaplain Alexander McSween, both officers of the 17th District of the VFH, conducted the military service.

Staff Sgt. Mike Yamashiro, military escort from the Oakland army base, preseneed the flag to Mr. Takeuchi, father of the deceased.

## Roy Kaneko Heads Detroit Chapter

DETROIT, Mich.—1949 officers for the Detroit chapter were announced following the annual election meeting on January 20.

The new president is Roy Kaneko, whose cabinet will consist of Saburo Kunimatsu, 1st vice president; Dr. Mark Kondo, 2nd vice president; Lloyd Joichi, treasurer; Rose Ota, corresponding secretary; Setsu Fujioka, recording secretary; Helen Shimoura, historian; Peter Fujioka, delegate; Louis Furukawa, alternate delegate. Peter Fujioka, who served as chapter head in 1947 and 1948, reported that more than $600 had been raised in the current ADC fund drive. President Kaneko announced that the goal for his membership committee is 250 members in 1949.

## *Roundtable*

CHICAGO—The Nisei Roundtable was organized in Chicago recently by members of the preelection Chicago Nisei - for - Wallace committee.

First activity of the group was secheduled to be a discussion on China today on Friday, Feb. 11.

An unique jam session on records will be featured at a fund raising party Saturday, Feb. 26, at the home of the Uyenos, 4357 S. Lake Park. Yuri Tashima will be chairman.

The public is invited to all activities of the group.

## Japanese Movie Is Shown by JACL Chapter

LIVINGSTON, Calif.—A Japanese movie was sponsored by the Livingston-Merced JACL at the Livingston Christian church on the evening of Jan. 20.

Approximately 150 attended through prior ticket sales made by the following committee: Yo Kuniyoshi, Gilbert Tanji, Arthur Handa, Kiyoshi Mitobe, Walter Morimoto, Sam Okuye and Buichi Kajiwara.

Proceeds were put into the club treasury.

A general meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 8. Movies, card games and refreshments were scheduled, in addition to a business meeting.

## *To the Editor:*

# LETTER-BOX

### Report on Minnesota

Editor, the Pacific Citizen:

Some time ago I read an article in the PACIFIC CITIZEN written by Dick Kleeman based on the report made by Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa of Minneapolis to Gov. Youngdahl's Interracial Commission. I believe that the substance of the article should be challenged.

The report was lopsided, calculated more to please the majority group to whom the report was being made, it seems, than to make a factual presentation of the then existing trend or situation relative to Nisei in Minnesota at the time of the survey. I don't think most of us who returned to California from Minnesota did so because we were hopelessly seeped in the "materialistic California psychology" or for lack of cultural appreciation. I, personally, know of not just a few former Minnesotans who returned to California or to other coastal states for reasons other than those stated by Rev. Kitagawa.

Of course, Father Dai might have made that report in all sincerity, but I am wondering on what findings or data he was compelled to draw his conclusions. I think there is a great deal of difference between seeking basic financial security and wanting to get rich quick. I think we should de-Gallup Mr. Kitagawa but this does not mean that I bear any personal malice toward Father Dai or toward anyone who helped in the survey. I do think, however, that all of us, particularly those who hape been placed in a position of honor and trust, should be more critical and careful in the analysis of any kind so-called surveys or findings. There are many former Minnesotans in California who take Father Dai's report as nothing less than a malign slander.

This is no time, I think, to indulge in petty sectionalism. I do not think that inter-sectional hate among the Nisei was ever one of the calculated purposes of the resettlement program. As I look at it, we're still all in the same boat. We all have adjustments to make. Let us applaud those who have successfully made that adjustment. Let us help those who are still struggling to make the adjustment in all sincerity and in the best manner we know. I believe this is the proper approach and more constructive, tending to diffuse harmony and more apt to bring success sooner. Let us not degrade ourselves into meaningless petty hatreds or nauseating kow-towism. Instead let us look toward the promise which the future holds for all of us. Some of us, to be sure, will never attain that promise, but it's fun working for it in dignity.

Whether we attain our objective or not, and whether our aim be cultural or material, let us recognize the peculiar truth that whatever our endeavor, or where we finally decide to stay, we cannot—none of us can—get away from the basic fact that every one of us must have shelter, however humble, and must earn our daily bread, or rice, if we prefer.

I, for one, question and challenge the veracity of the report made by Father Daisuke Kitagawa.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Kitazumi,
Box 1320 Henderson Ave.
Santa Clara, Calif.

## Nisei Vets Unbeaten

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Nisei Vets team has won its first eight games in the Watsonville city cage league and top the standings as the only team with an unblemished record.

# War Strandees Return to U. S. Aboard Wilson

SAN FRANCISCO—Forty-three persons of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom are war-stranded Nisei who are returning to homes in the United States, arrived on Feb. 3 on the President Wilson from Kobe and Yokohama, the Nichi-Bei Times reported last week.

The arrivals on the President Wilson included the following:

**CALIFORNIA**

Dr. Sei Sato, 45, Mrs. Mine Tsukamoto Kawamura, 37, and Toyoko Kawamura, 11, Mariko Soma, 10, Masako Taniguchi, 18, and Hiroshi, 21, and Kenji Takeshita, 18, San Francisco.

Fusae Fukumoto, 17, and Kiyoaki William Noma, 23, Lodi; Jokichi Yamanaka, 60, San Juan Bautista; Fumiko Tanida, 29, Encinitas; Jimmy Yukio Miyamoto, 18, Pasadena; Tazuko, 12, and Yurimi Nagabe, 9, Inglewood; Hiroyasu Nakamura, 22, Van Nuys.

Masako, 14, and Hiroshi Hamaguchi, 13, Nobukichi Horii, 53, Mrs. Ikuko Horii, 41, and Hiroko Mary Horii, 13, Yoneko Kuwabara, 22, Susumu Nogaki, 24, Mieko Segawa, 22, Mrs. Kikue Sugano, 30, Michiko Sugano, 3, Mrs. Yone Sugano, 53, Kaoru Tsutsumiuchi, 5, Hides Watanabe, 21, and Hideyuki Watanabe, 18, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Toshiyo Seki, 28, and Osamu Senda, 23, Long Beach.

**OTHER STATES**

Shizuko Emoto, 23, Spokane; Shoso Yamasaki, 22, Denver; Suyeko Mary Taniguchi, 23, Payette, Ida.; Junko Ito, 17, Salt Lake City; Masahiro Azuma, 23, Chicago; Alice Yoshie Iino, 27, St. Louis; Kazunori Tado, 22, Seabrook, N.J.; Mrs. Mariko Odani, 36, and Sumiko Odani, 5, and Hatsutaro Nihei. 43, New York City; Taichiro Fujii, Louisville, Ky.; and Yoneko Kajita, Blue Mountain college, Miss.

## Watsonville Installs New JACL Cabinet

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — New officers of the recently incorporated Watsonville JACL were installed Thursday of last week in a dinner meeting held at Muzzio's.

Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director, conducted the swearing-in ceremonies.

Cabinet officers who took the oath of office were Bill Fukusa, president; Albert Umino, 1st vice-pres.; Kay Tsuda, 2nd vice-pres.; Tom Tao, 3rd vice-pres.; Bob Manabe, treas.; Jean Oda, rec. sec'y.; Mary Yamamoto, corr. sec'y.; Frances Sukekane, historian; Louis Waki, custodian; Kenzo Yoshida, official delegate; Bob Manabe, alternate; Kay Tsuda, correspondent; Bill Shirachi, Harry Yagi, John Ura, Harry Mayeda, Min Hamada, George Shirachi, Dr. Frank Ito and Masao Wada, delegates at large.

Masaoka answered questions on the claims form at a well-attended general meeting at the Buddhist church following the dinner.

A committee was named to carry on the 1949 membership drive which will be completed this month.

## *Frank Nakamura To Be Installed As Marysville Prexy*

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Frank Nakamura, reelected as president of the Marysville JACL, will be installed on Feb. 18 at a dinner meeting at the Cafe Vienna.

Cosma Sakamoto of Loomis, Calif., will install the new cabinet.

Assemblyman William Coats Jr. of Yuba City will be the main speaker.

The Marysville JACL covers four counties, Yuba, Sutter, Butte and Colusa.

## Professional Notices


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DENTAL MEDICINE
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NUTRITION
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112 No. San Pedro St.
Los Angeles 2, California
Tel. VAndike 1592


## 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.**




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# Kobo Garners First Place in Bowling Meet

LOS ANGELES — George Kobo won the Los Angeles Nisei individual bowling championship, the first held under the Petersen scoring system, as the three-months tourney was finished on Feb. 6 at Vogue alleys.

Kobo managed to hold his lead although he lost all five games on the closing night to George Yasukochi who splattered 1082 pins in five games for a 215 average in the final round.

Kobo's final score was 225.70 points to Yasukochi's 225.14.

Kobo's 9720 pins for the tournament was second high to Yasukochi who totaled 9807.

Others in the first five were Shorty Tanaka, National JACL 1948 all-events champion, Tady Shimizu and Yo Nomura. These five will represent the Los Angeles Nisei Bowling association in a match game with the Hawaii Nisei All-Stars later this year and will also roll as an All-Star team in a special match at the JACL's National Nisei tournament in Salt Lake City in March.

Others who competed in the tournament were Tad Yamada, Paul Ishizawa, Tok Ishizawa, John Lyou and Lloyd Hahn.

## *Valentine Social*

ONTARIO, Ore.—A basket social will be given by the Young Matrons club of Ontario on Valentine's day, Feb. 14, at 7:30 p. m., at Beacon hall for members and prospective members.

Each matron is urged to bring a basket which will be auctioned off by Ted Nakamura and Joe Saito.

Dancing will follow. Music will be by Bob Ryon and his Beaconaires.

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# Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenso Osaki a girl on Jan. 25 in Los Angeles.

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

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sasaki, San Jose, Calif., a girl, Barbara Mitsuko, on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru George Matsumoto, Madrone, Calif., a boy, Gary Haruo, on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Kazuto Miyahara, Palo Alto, Calif., a girl, Nadine Kumiko, on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wakarazu a boy on Feb. 3 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rintaro Akiyama a girl on Feb. 5 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Atsushi Gene Hamaguchi, Livingston, Calif., a boy, Don Stuart, on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fujioka, Detroit, Mich., a girl, Ellen Martha, on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sakashita, 144 West First South St., Salt Lake City, a boy on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Ito a boy, Robert Yukio, on Jan. 31 in Delta, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Ito, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Yokoyama a girl on Jan. 29 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Itsuki Takeuchi a boy on Feb. 1 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiharu Komura a girl on Jan. 31 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Nakagawa, Acampo, Calif., a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Ogura a boy on Feb. 9 in Salt Lake City.

### DEATHS

Chikaji Kawakami, 67, on Feb. 4 in San Francisco.

Shinsuke Nakamura, 51, on Feb. 4 in Irvington, Calif.

Mrs. Shigeno Toi on Feb. 1 in Clovis, Calif.

Ryozo Iriye, 94, on Jan. 31 in Los Angeles.

Takukichi Ikemizu, 59, on Feb. 1 in Seattle.

Kiichi Toyakawa, 78, on Feb. 2 in Seattle.

### MARRIAGES

Mary Toshie Nishioka of Santa Ana to Shigeru Oshima of Escondido on Feb. 6 in Los Angeles.

Miyoko Matsuda of Sunland, Calif., to Hiro Eguchi on Feb. 6 in Los Angeles.

Annabelle Uesugi of Morgan Hill to Kazuo Takayanagi of Menlo Park on Jan. 23 in San Jose.

Yukiko Sumida to Fujio Uruki on Jan. 19 in Chicago.

Miyoko Ito of Walnut Grove to Tad Oshima on Feb. 6 in Stockton, Calif.

Florence Kado of Gilroy to Takeichi Kadani of San Juan on Feb. 5.

Kikuye Ikuma of Clovis to James Sugai of Santa Cruz on Jan. 30 in Watsonville, Calif.

Mary Doi to Tom Murakami on Jan. 29 in Lancaster, Pa.

Tokiko Ogata to Toshiaki Kawaji on Feb. 6 in Denver.

Margie Nobuko Kumagai of Fresno to Toshiharu Okada on Feb. 5 in Oakland, Calif.

Pat Fusako Umemoto to Iwao Namekawa on Feb. 6 in San Francisco.

Chiyoko Nakashima to Yugi Nakagama on Feb. 2 in Los Angeles.

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## Wedding

FRESNO, Calif.—Masako Helen Fujii became the bride of Kiichi Nakayama in a Sunday afternoon wedding Jan. 30 at the Fresno Buddhist temple.

The bride was escorted down the white carpeted aisle by her brother, Jack Fujii, preceded by her attendants Mrs. N. Miyamoto, sister of the bride as matron of honor, and Fumi Asaki, bridesmaid.

The groom was attended by George Sasaki, best man. George Kimura was usher.

Fujiye Jitsumiyo played the wedding march and several selections preceding the ceremony.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Inn King Lum for relatives and friends.

## Group Holds Annual Installation Meet

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the annual installation dinner of Enterprisers, Inc., local investment club, the officers for 1949 were sworn in during a candlelight ceremony. The event, which also celebrated the incorporation of the club, was held at Younkers Restaurant on January 26, and was attended by members, wives and friends.

President for 1949 is Lincoln Shimidzu, whose cabinet includes Dr. Ernest Takahashi, vice president; Ronald Shiozaki, treasurer; Buddy Iwata, secretary; Takuji Tada, auditor. Retiring officers are Shiozaki, president; Tats Kushida, vice president; Ken Yoshihara, treasurer; Dr. Kats Uba, secretary, Takuji Tada, auditor. Kushida was toastmaster for the evening.

## *Plan Program*

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A skating party, semiformal dance, cake and cookie sale and a May picnic were placed on the tentative program of activity for the Puella Societa club at a meeting Jan. 30 of its cabinet.

A definite date will be set for each event if approved by the membership.

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## *Chicago Architect Wins First Prize In National Contest*

CHICAGO — A Nisei architect, Joseph Y. Fujikawa, is the winner of the $1,000 first prize in the recent competition for new talent which was sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the magazine, Architectural Record.

## Portland Memorial Rites Held for GI Killed in Jeep Crash

PORTLAND, Ore. — Memorial rites for Pvt. Albert Yutaka Nakata, 25, first Nisei soldier whose remains have been returned to Portland for reburial, were conducted on Feb. 1 at Norse hall.

The services were arranged by the Oregon Nisei Veterans association and the Japanese American Citizens League of Portland.

They were conducted by the Rev. Gikan Kimura of the Buddhist church.

Burial rites were held following the ceremony in the veterans plot at Lincoln Memorial park.

Nakata was killed when a jeep in which he was riding collided with an army truck transporting 25 soldiers to their billet on June 7, 1946.

Two Oregon Nisei soldiers already have been buried in Arlington National cemetery in Virginia. Another, Sgt. Frank Hachiya who died in the battle of Leyte, was returned for reburial in Hood River, Ore.

The young private, who died a year to the day after he was inducted into the army, was a member of Company H, 3rd infantry regiment, 1st division. He trained at Camp Fanning, Tex., before going overseas.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josuke Nakata, and by three brothers, Harry and Frank, both of Portland, and Albert Nakata of Denver.

## *Evelyn Kawamoto Sets New Record In Hawaii Swim Meet*

HONOLULU—Fifteen-year old Evelyn Kawamoto is Hawaii's newest hope for national honors in swimming.

Young Miss Kawamoto, who will probably enter the National AAU women's outdoor meet on the mainland if she continues her present pace, recently broke the territorial women's record for the 100 yard backstroke which had been held by Chieko (Chic) Miyamoto at 1:37s. Evelyn's time was 1:36s.

## JACL Action Aids Merced Cemetery In Ashes Shipment

SAN FRANCISCO — The Evergreen Cemetery of Merced, Calif., whose difficulties in obtaining an export permit for the shipment of the ashes of a deceased member of a Japanese American family to Japan resulted in an inquiry by the West Coast regional JACL office regarding occupation policy on such shipments, was notified by the JACL office last week of the latest regulations announced by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters which provide that ashes can henceforth be sent parcel post.

Barbara Shaw of the Merced cemetery wrote to the JACL office:

"Your letters received regarding shipping cremated remains to Japan. They were very helpful.

"On arrival of your last letter, we phoned the air lines to find whether or not a permit would be required when shipping by air. They found they weren't necessary so we were able to ship the remains immediately."

## Yamate, Taniguchi Aid Saratoga Club Win Tennis Crown

SARATOGA, Calif.—Henry Yamate of San Jose and Hitoshi Taniguchi aided the Saratoga Tennis club in capturing the Northern California Class B tennis championship on Jan. 30.

The Saratoga team defeated the Holly Park club of San Francisco in the finals of the tournament.

Both Yamate, No. 6 man on the team, and Taniguchi, No. 3, ended the season undefeated. The Nisei players team up to play No. 3 doubles.

*Notice to Members*

**ANNUAL MEETING**

**Feb. 25, 1949**
7 P. M.

**Temple Noodle House**

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# Colorado Nisei Seek Formation Of JACL Unit

DENVER—Petitions are being sent to JACL national headquarters in Salt Lake City by Nisei in the San Luis Valley in Colorado and in Albuquerque, N. M., to establish JACL chapters in their localities, Roy Takeno, regional representative of JACL ADC, reported this week.

Takeno reported that 71 Nisei have signed the petitions from the San Luis Valley, while 20 signed the Albuquerque petitions.

The JACL official said that Roy Inouye of La Jara and Charles Hayashida of Blanca, co-chairmen of the San Luis Valley committee, and Frank Matsuhara, chairman of the New Mexico group, have expressed the desire to complete the formation of the chapters before prospective members begin their spring farm work.

Takeno also reported that there are two prospective chapters in Crowley, Colo., and Hidalgo, Tex., where JACL committees now exist.


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## *Sacramento Maroons Win Western Buddhist Basketball Tourney*

SAN FRANCISCO—The Sacramento Maroons defeated West Los Angeles, 46 to 35, to win the championship of the AA division in the Western Young Buddhist league tournament on Feb. 6 at the YBA court in San Francisco.

Kint Nishimura, voted the most valuable player in the tourney, sparked the Maroons.

West Los Angeles entered the finals by eliminating the San Jose Zebras, 46 to 43.

The Zebras in turn upset one of the tournament favorites, the Berkeley Ohtani team, 62 to 49.

The Maroons defeated Oakland, 39 to 23, while West Los Angeles defeated Reedley, 35 to 25, in other early matches.

The B title was taken by the San Jose Zebra B squad with a 23 to 22 victory over Placer.

## Alameda JACL Elects Nakaso

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Shiro Nakaso was elected to succeed John S. Towata as president of the Alameda JACL chapter at the annual election meeting Jan. 1 at the local Buddhist Church.

By giving unanimous approval to the entire slate of officers recommended by the nomination committee, the members also voted in Taizo Imura, 1st vice president; Chizu Kanda, 2nd vice president; Masako Abe, recording secretary; Mary Yoshimura, corresponding secretary; Bob Mizoguchi, treasurer; Haruko Yamashita, historian, and Howe Hanamura, correspondent.

The nomination committee was headed by Kay Hattori and included Nellie Takeda, Mrs. Yamashita, Mizoguchi and Imura.

An installation dinner will be held Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Hotel Alameda. Tad Yamasaki and Yosh Isono will be in charge of arrangements.

It was announced that Joe Masaoka, regional director, will be here Thursday, Feb. 17, to discuss the evacuation claims problems. The meeting, which will be open to the public, will be held from 7:30 p.m. at the Buddhist hall.

## Sacramento Plans Bowling Tournament

SACRAMENTO—The first Sacramento Valley Nisei bowling tournament will be held on Feb. 26 and 27 at Sacramento Bowl.

# Postal Ruling For Shipment Of Ashes Noted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Office of the Postmaster General this week informed the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee of complete regulations on mailing human ashes to Japan for interment.

Following are the postal regulations:

"Human ashes may be accepted (for parcel post) if presented for mailing by a licensed crematory or licensed mortuary. The ashes must be packed in a sealed, metal container enclosed in a substantial outer container. There must be enclosed within the outer container, but outside the metal container, a certified copy of the death certificate and a statement or certificate executed by the crematory or mortuary to the effect that the ashes are those of the person named in the death certificate."

## Reedley Holds Dinner Dance for New JACL Cabinet

REEDLEY, Calif.—An installation dinner dance of the Reedley JACL was held at the Belmont Inn in Fresno, at which the newly elected cabinet was sworn in by Fred Hirasuna of the Fresno Loyalty League.

Ed Tejerian, president of the Reedley Chamber of Commerce, spoke to the group. He commended the activities of the JACL.

A token gift of appreciation was presented Masaru Abe, past president, by Marshall Hirose, incoming president.

Bill Taylor of the Reedley Exponent was master of ceremonies for the evening.

In addition to President Hirose, the following cabinet members were installed in office: Smackie Hirashima, 1st vice pres.; Frank Yamakoshi, 2nd vice pres.; Shiz Hashimoto, 3rd vice pres.; Teruko Shimizu, rec. sec'y.; Sadako Kai, corr. sec'y.; Jack Ikuta, treas.; Tashi Hori, auditor; Yo Ishida, historian.

A donation from Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shintaku, who moved from this community recently to Oakland, was acknowledged.

## Two Girls Hit 500 Series in Salt Lake

A 519 series by Lylienne Kurisaki of Main Appliance including a 198 game, and a 508 series by Mitzi Iwasaki of the Pagoda team, including a 191 game, featured play in the Nisei Women's bowling league at Temple alleys in Salt Lake City on Feb. 6.

Main Appliance continued to lead the league, defeating Aoki Produce, 3 to 1.


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## *Herbert Kobayashi, Hawaii Swim Star, Enrolls at Ohio State*

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State's tradition of Nisei swimming stars from Hawaii will be upheld during 1949 by another young Japanese American, Herbert Kobayashi of Honolulu.

In previous years the Buckeyes have won Big Nine and national collegiate swimming laurels with the help of such swimmers as Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama, Bunmei Nakama and Takashi (Halo) Hirose.

Along with Kobayashi, Ohio State has another Hawaiian star in Jose Balmores, one of the prides of Hawaii's famous coach, Soichi Sakamoto. Balmores is a former National AAU champion in the breaststroke.

## Philadelphia JACL Installs Jack Ozawa As New President

PHILADELPHIA — Jack Ozawa was installed as president of the Philadelphia JACL chapter for the 1949 term at the annual installation banquet held on Jan. 21 at the South China restaurant.

Other members of the new cabinet include: Sumi Kobayashi, Miyo Shitama, Yasuko Fujita, George Sakai and James Inashima. Garry Oye and Isamu Uyehara were named as official delegates.

In a message to the membership the new president said that the Philadelphia chapter will continue to enlist the support of leading organizations in support of the national legislative objectives of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. He also noted that one of the local functions of the chapter will be to assist members and their families in the filing of claims for evacuation losses.

Hiroshi Uyehara, membership chairman, has outlined a drive for 100 members in the Philadelphia area. Committees have been set up to conduct the membership campaign in North, Central and West Philadelphia and in Delaware County.

## John Uchimura Wins Gold Pin for High Rating at San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif.—John Uchimura, 18, a senior, was awarded with a gold pin last week for earning the highest scholarship rating ever given at San Jose Technical high school.

Uchimura, who is graduating this month, received the pin at a special assembly from his instructor, Arthur C. Heinsen.


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# ADC Supports Move to Curb Senate Talk

### Resolution Urges Upper House to Adopt Majority Rule

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week joined 20 other national organizations in urging the Senate to "curb the filibuster and establish majority rule."

In a joint resolution, the associations, including such groups as the American Jewish Congress, United Auto Workers, American Civil Liberties Union and NAACP, declared that if "President Truman's civil rights program could be brought to a vote it would be enacted.

"We, therefore, regard the removal of parliamentary obstacles that would prevent consideration of these measures as a vital first step in the passage of the civil rights program.

"Every consideration of good government and democratic rule requires, at the very least, that these measures be finally brought to a vote."

The resolution urged the Senate to adopt majority rule rather than the 2/3 rule to effect cloture (or limited debate), and added: "Those who recognize the importance of the civil rights program will judge the sincerity of the Senate to enact this program by its determination to curb the filibuster and establish majority rule."

## Confiscated Goods

HONOLULU — A collection of personal property, ranging from a washing machine to a lady's platinum wrist watch, which was seized by the Alien Property Custodian from Japanese aliens during World War II, was placed on sale recently by the government.


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