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JACL Float Features V-J Day Parade



A feature of the V-J day parade in Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Aug. 14 this year was the float designed by Fred Ochi, local commercial artist, won considerable attention down the line of march. It was constructed on a jeep and carried the dove of peace holding an olive branch.

Members of the Idaho Falls chapter who assisted in constructing the float under the chairmanship of Sud Morishita were: Yukio Inouye, Charles Hirai, Ky Nii, Sam Yamasaki, Sam Sakaguchi, Jun Ueda, Speed Nukaya, Eli Kobayashi, Tak Sato, John Kobayashi and Joe Nishioka.

Government Report Declares Public Acceptance of Nisei Group Better Than Before War

More Than Half of People of Japanese Ancestry On Mainland Now Live on Pacific Coast; 60 Per Cent Of Evacuee Group Have Returned to Evacuated Area

WASHINGTON—Approximately 55 per cent of the total number of persons of Japanese descent in the United States are now located in the three states of Washington, Oregon and California, it was officially reported this week in Washington, D. C.

The statistics were cited in the Interior department study, "People in Motion—The Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans," which was received by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Complied under the direction of Robert Cullum, chief of the unit set up for final liquidation of the War Relocation Authority, the report describes adjustments made by Issei and Nisei from the beginning of 1946 to the present.

The 55-per cent figure for the present distribution of persons of Japanese descent in the three western states shows a loss of more than 30 per cent over the 1940 figure which showed that 88.5 per cent of the total number of persons of Japanese descent in the United States resided there, according to the report.

In the over-all picture of population distribution, the Interior department study estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the Issei and Nisei have returned to their original localities.

"The general level of public acceptance is much better than before the war," the report indicated but added that legal restrictions "reflecting anti-Japanese sentiment of previous years continue to affect the adjustment of the evacuated people."

Alien land laws of several western states were described as having the "most severe economic effect" upon the evacuated people.

Predicting that the completion of the process of resettlement will require another five to ten years, the report stated that "the human effects of the evacuation will not be fully evident short of that time."

Most notable characteristic of the evacuated Japanese Americans, according to the report, is a feeling of unsettledness, of having unanswered problems concerning location, economic activity, and social adjustment.

"The future of persons of Japanese descent in America lies with the Nisei and Sansei generations," the Interior department study declared.

"Two primary factors will condition that future," it added, "the presence or absence of economic discrimination and the beliefs which Americans of Japanese descent come to have about their acceptance in American life."

Declaring that the fact that Japanese aliens have been and remain ineligible to citizenship has set a standard that has affected alien and citizen alike, both in law and in the attitudes of other Americans, the report further stated:

"The manner in which the people of the United States dispose of this issue will be crucial in determining the place in American life which the Japanese American will come to occupy."

On the economic front, the report notes that the people are working excessively hard, especially in the west.

"Everything is secondary to work," it continues. "The people are driven by insecurity and a sense of urgency."

"They must make up their losses, prepare for future uncertainties, and get ready to take advantage of opportunities that may come along. These things must be done now while jobs are abundant and wages high."

The marked increase in employment of women, both first and second generation; the decline in the relative economic importance of the first generation men as compared with the Nisei, both in employment, farming and business; and the fact that many more Japanese Americans are now receiving public welfare assistance were also cited in the Interior department study.

The most obvious economic effect of the evacuation order some five years later, as recorded in the report, is the change from dependence for livelihood on an economy within the control of the Japanese American people everywhere upon employment found in the general community.

Concerning postwar social organization, the report describes the re-emergence in west coast states of "Little Tokyo" communities.

"However," the report concluded, "there is evidence that the element of social control so strongly a part of the prewar 'Little Tokyo' has not regained strength in the postwar social situation; that individual differences have more weight in determining social behavior than the fact of common ancestry."

Five Nisei Attend National Convention

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Five disabled veterans of Japanese ancestry, all of Hawaii, attended the national convention of Disabled American Veterans here this week.

The five delegates are Richard Mizuta, Tokiji Ono, Terumu Kato, Herbert Yamamoto and Daniel Onouye.

JACL Staff Recommends Membership for Issei Group

Proposal Will Be Forwarded To National Board for Action at Meeting in Idaho Falls

A unanimous recommendation that Issei be allowed full membership in the Japanese American Citizens League was made by national staff officers at their meeting in Salt Lake City last week. The meeting, which began Aug. 13, came to a close Aug. 17 after five days of discussion of IDC and JACL problems.

The recommendation on Issei membership, if accepted by the national board and the JACL membership, will reverse a precedent set down by the JACL at the time of its organization. At the present time aliens of Japanese ancestry are permitted only contributing membership.

The proposal will be forwarded to the national board for a decision at the next meeting in Idaho Falls.

The staff officers, in announcing their decision, stressed the strong support given the JACL program by the Issei and the present drive for Issei citizenship.

The national staff also put into motion the first popular ballot for national officers, in accordance with decision made at the last national convention in Denver.

According to the ruling, the first popular ballot will be conducted by mail and will be used in the next election of national officers.

A nominations committee was appointed by Hito Okada, president, to name candidates. Mrs. Dorothy Kato of Chicago was appointed chairman.

Nominations committee members, announced this week by President Okada, are to be as follows: George Shiozawa, Pocatello chapter; Tetsuo Iwasaki, Philadelphia; Tatsu, San Francisco; Frank Mizusawa, Orange county; Larry Kita, Salinas; Kenko Nogaki, Washington, D. C.; Mamoru Noji, Portland; Ken Utsunomiya, Los Angeles; Carl Sato, Arizona; Mac Kaneko, Seattle; Tom Shimada, Lindsay, Calif.; Saburo Tani, Denver; Willis Hirata, Detroit; Sam Nakano, St. Louis; Joseph Yamachi, Stockton; and George Fujii, Mount Olympus.

The committee will name two candidates for each office. The election will be held immediately prior to the 1948 national convention in Salt Lake City.

No member of the nominating committee will be allowed to run for any office, though it was announced that a member of the committee may resign in order to be a candidate.

The national staff also voted to publish a new monthly bulletin in Japanese for Issei contributors to the ADC and the JACL. Eiji Tanaka of Los Angeles will edit the publication until January, after which

it will be prepared and mailed by the Washington office of the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The monthly will keep all Issei readers informed of ADC legislative activities.

The possibility of several new JACL chapters was discussed by the staff members and regional officers.

It was reported by Joe Grant Masoaka, regional representative in San Francisco, that new chapters may be formed in Sonoma county, Sacramento, Watsonville, Yo-Solano, and the Florin-Walnut Grove area.

Possibilities of other chapters in the following cities were discussed: Pasadena, West Los Angeles, Norwalk, Cheyenne, Rocky Ford, Pueblo, La Jara-Alamosa and Longmont, Colo.

Delegates at the meeting also recommended that JACL chapters appoint deputation committees to visit local congressmen during the summer months to discuss the question of naturalization of Issei. The JACL regional offices will be in charge of the project.

Despondency Over Ill Health Cited In Lodi Suicide

LODI, Calif. — Apparently despondent over ill health Mrs. Carol Yoshioka, 27, of Rt. 1, Box 225, Lodi, died on Aug. 12 from self-inflicted knife wounds on the throat and wrists.

Mrs. Yoshioka was found lying in a bed at her home shortly after noon. She was the wife of Yutaka Yoshioka, prominent Lodi district farmer.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Yoshioka is survived by four children, Kenneth, Ronnie, Sachiko and Bobbie. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tsunetaro Tsutsumi of Acampo.

Fureral rites were held on Aug. 14 at the Buddhist church.

NISEI PREPARES STUDY GUIDE ON READING SKILLS

CHICAGO — Togo W. Tanaka, editor and research technician, is the author of a study guide which is being published by the American Technical Society as a companion volume to a new book on developing reading skills, "How to Read for Self-Improvement."

Both volumes are being published for use in the vocational and industrial arts schools of the nation.

Based on clinical findings and investigations into reading habits, "How to Read for Self-Improvement" has been developed as a teaching aid.

Mr. Tanaka, a Phi Beta Kappa scholar from UCLA, formerly was editor of the Rafu Shimpo of Los Angeles. He now is an editor on the staff of the American Technical Society and co-author of "Easy Pathways in English."

Two Nisei Land In Japan on Trade Mission

TOKYO—Two Japanese Americans and 18 other American businessmen landed at Haneda airfield in a Northwest Airlines plane on Aug. 15 as the vanguard of the first group of international traders permitted into Japan since the occupation.

They were met by the Japanese press and then taken in buses to the Teito and Tokyo hotels which have been reserved for the use of 400 foreign business representatives who have been given permission by General MacArthur's headquarters to come to Japan to reopen trade negotiations. The traders are charged \$10 daily for room and board.

The Nisei in the first plane arriving here were Wesley K. Oyama of San Francisco and James Tsugio Ota of Los Angeles. They had left Seattle on Aug. 13.

Eight Nisei and one Issei, Tatsuo Hori of Los Angeles, are among the first 102 American businessmen who have received permission to enter Japan for trading purposes. The others, in addition to Oyama and Ota, are George Y. Morishita, Baltimore; Henry T. Tsugawa, Portland; George S. Fujii, Kinzo Sayegusa and Matsutaro Kamioka, Honolulu.

Estimate 550 Japanese Girls Wed to GIs Before Deadline

Majority of Marriages Between Nisei Personnel, Japanese Nationals

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Consular authorities here estimated that 550 Japanese girls had been married to American servicemen and veterans since July 22 as the deadline for marriages under the amendment to the GI Brides act expired at midnight on Aug. 21.

Under the amendment "ineligible alien" wives of American servicemen or veterans may enter the United States despite the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924.

Authorities declared that the majority of weddings was between American soldiers or veterans of Japanese ancestry and Japanese nationals but indicated that there were a considerable number of weddings between Japanese girls and Americans of other ancestries.

Marriages were recorded at the

American consular offices in Yokohama and Kobe.

In addition to the highly publicized marriage of Frank K. White, an ex-army officer, and Teru Kuru, daughter of Japan's special envoy to the United States at the time of the outbreak of war, there was a "considerable number" of other marriages between American civilian personnel and Japanese women. It was stated that 30 Caucasian American servicemen had received their discharges in Japan and had taken civilian jobs in the occupation so that they could be near their Japanese sweethearts. Most of these couples were married at the consulate during the past week.

In a ceremony similar to the White-Kurusu nuptials, Don Knott, son of P. B. Knott, Dallas, Tex., and Teruko Ito, niece of Saichiro Koshida, former Japanese ambassador to Mexico, were married last week.

NewsWriter Finds Nisei Have Won Full Rights as Citizens As Result of War Experiences

Strengthened JACL Is Result of Wartime Lessons of Value of Organization Learned By Japanese Americans, Says Barbara Finch

One of the great lessons the Nisei learned as a result of their wartime experiences was the value of organization, and a strengthened Japanese American Citizens League is the answer, Barbara Finch, Los Angeles news writer, declares in a syndicated article published in the Oakland Tribune, Chicago Sun and other U. S. newspapers recently.

Miss Finch declared that Californians of Japanese ancestry have won their full rights as Americans and that there has been a change in the "traditional bitterness against all Japanese in California."

"Many Caucasians who insisted that every Japanese should be evacuated from the Pacific coast in the spring of 1942" now declare that the evacuation was carried out for the protection of persons of Japanese ancestry, Miss Finch noted.

"I talked with dozens of Nisei in Little Tokyo, the heart of the Los Angeles county colony of 23,000, still the largest in the country," she reported. "This overcrowded square mile in the shadow of the gleaming Civic Center has become an interracial community. Returned Japanese are living side by side with Negroes from the deep south, who came to work in the war plants and stayed because California meant new freedom for them."

"These Nisei were almost uniformly optimistic about the future," Miss Finch added. "John Aiso who served in Army intelligence with the rank of lieutenant colonel, finds the California courts more friendly than before the war."

"Molly Oyama who writes a column for the local Rafu Shimpō, is happy over the reception her eight-year old son was given by his schoolmates 'after they got over the shock of having a Japanese at the next desk.'"

"Walter Nakashima who served with the 442nd in Italy and heads the Los Angeles Nisei Veterans Association, finds Nisei encounter less job discrimination today in seeking jobs than they did before Pearl Harbor."

"Nisei girls who came out of the camps into the post-war world are doing well, competently contradicting the old idea that women of Oriental descent cannot fend for themselves. Before the war, when the influence of their foreign-born parents was much stronger, they were almost willing to live within the mental walls of the East First Street ghetto. They never thought of applying for the jobs they are holding today."

Miss Finch described some of the jobs which Nisei girls are filling today in Los Angeles:

"An ex-WAC, Margie Fukuoka works in the Los Angeles County child replacement bureau. Kay Kumai, of UCLA, is the Nisei pioneer in the city schools. She got her teacher's training at the Heart Mountain camp in Wyoming and teaches in the Amelia street grammar school. Mary Kitano is proud to be the first Nisei on a metropolitan daily; she works in the library of the Daily News. Hana Uno, with three brothers in the Army and one in the Navy, is employed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. One of

her ex-GI brothers, Stanley, is the first Nisei member of the Los Angeles police force."

When Japanese Americans began coming back from the relocation camps late in 1945, race riots were predicted in Little Tokyo. Miss Finch observed. But nothing serious happened.

"Instead," she recalled, "vegetable markets, soft-drink parlors and dry-goods stores began to replace the bars, shoe-shine parlors and juke-box emporiums."

"The Nisei quietly paid substantial sums as bonuses for leases and went as quietly to work to rebuild their lives," she reported. "The most serious difficulties, outside of health problems caused by overcrowding and substandard living accommodations, have been the robberies reported by the Nisei, who hired ex-GIs to patrol the streets after dark."

"No one but the Japanese Americans could have made the adjustment," Miss Finch quoted Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, director of Pilgrim House, in describing this transformation without bloodshed. Pilgrim House under Dr. Kingsley is Little Tokyo's best example of successful cooperation between Americans of Japanese and Negro ancestry in the district.

Pilgrim House, formerly the Japanese Union church, is used by the United Protestant group for Sunday services. During the week the building functions as a day nursery, public library and Scout troop headquarters. Children of Negro, Japanese, Mexican and Caucasian ancestry use the center.

Another example of race integration cited by Miss Finch is Magnolia Manor, the girls' club sponsored by the YWCA in Boyle Heights. Members of the club include Negro, Mexican Caucasian and Nisei girls. Costs are kept at a minimum, \$5 a week for dormitory and \$6.50 for two-bed quarters. An additional \$5 covers food.

Nisei Places First In Auditors' Exams

DENVER, Colo.—Robert M. Horiuchi, first Nisei to be certified as a senior auditor in Colorado, recently placed highest in the auditors' examination, it was reported here.

He recently was promoted to the State Department of Revenue by the Colorado Service Commission.

Horiuchi, a former resident of Seattle and a graduate of the University of Washington, is now in the graduate school of business administration at Denver university.

CRDU Directors To Meet Sunday In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—The board of directors of the Civil Rights Defense Union of San Francisco will meet at the Kinmon building, 2031 Bush street, at 10 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 24.

The board will consider financing of the Oyama escheat case, which will be heard before the U. S. supreme court in October.

Mike Masaoka, director of the ADC will attend.

Court Grants Move to Repay Bank Accounts

Denies Petition Filed By Four Creditors to Intervene in Liquidation

SAN FRANCISCO — Superior Court Judge Kaufman last week granted a petition by the State Department of Banking, allowing 80 per cent payments on dollar bank accounts held by depositors of Japanese ancestry in the Yokohama Specie bank in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

All accounts were frozen by the government just prior to the outbreak of the war.

Payments will not be initiated for another 60 days, pending time for an appeal, it was stated.

It was estimated that more than \$2,500,000 would be paid to the depositors.

At the same time Judge Kaufman denied a petition of four creditors of Japanese ancestry who sought to intervene in liquidation of the institution's assets. As representatives of yen depositors, they claimed some \$10,000,000 of the Yokohama Specie bank's funds in the state.

Nisei Drowns While On Fishing Trip

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Walter Masami Mizuno, 33, formerly of Oakland, Calif., was drowned on Aug. 10 while on a fishing trip to Big Marine lake.

Mizuno fell out of a boat while fishing. He was unable to swim and sank before aid could reach him. His body was not recovered until evening of the same day.

He was the second son of the Rev. T. Mizuno, formerly of the Southern Methodist church in Oakland.

San Jose to Open New Bowling Loop

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A new twelve-team bowling league, sponsored by the United Citizens League (JACL), will be started in September.

Play was concluded in the UCL's summer league.

Chi Alpha Delta Group Will Revive Scholarship Plan

LOS ANGELES—Resumption of a pre-war scholarship award, covering costs of tuition and books, to any deserving Nisei woman student who is enrolling at the University of California at Los Angeles for the first time this fall was announced at the Chi Alpha Delta alumnae's luncheon meeting at the home of their new president, Mrs. Frances Kitagawa, on Aug. 17.

It was stated that the applicant for the scholarship may be either a freshman or a transferee from another school.

Those interested in applying for the award are being asked to contact Miss Kay Kumai at 3947 Hammett St., Los Angeles, submitting high school grades or transcripts and listing their activities. The selection will be based on scholarship and active participation in school groups.

Mrs. Toshi Miyamoto, 1216 W. 36th Place, Los Angeles, secretary of the Chi Alpha Delta Alumnae is seeking the whereabouts of all former members. Mrs. Miyamoto said that a directory is being compiled and a mailing list is being set up for the bi-monthly newsletter which will be issued by the group.

Other members of the new cabinet include Mrs. Mabel Ota, vice pres.; Mrs. Marjorie Shinno, treas.; and Mrs. Edna Shigekawa, active chapter adviser.

MINORITY WEEK

Skinning the Cat

There's more than one way to skin a cat, and members of Equity, the actors' association, have found a new way to fight racial discrimination and segregation in the theater.

The whole matter of segregated theater audiences was brought forcibly to mind early this year when actress Ingrid Bergman, playing in Washington in "Joan of Lorraine," was shocked to find a Jim Crow policy in effect in the theater.

While protesting the policy, Miss Bergman went through with her scheduled performances, out of respect for her contract. She made it clear, however, that in the future she would not allow herself to be bound by a contract which would force her to make appearances in theaters which recognized the color line. She was supported by numerous other members of the theatrical profession.

This week Equity has a new kind of clause in its contract with the League of New York Theaters, an organization of theater owners, operators and producers. Under the clause no actor shall be required to play in Washington in Jim Crow theaters. The clause will become effective on August 1, 1948.

If, at that time, Washington theaters do not agree to drop the policy of discrimination, the capital city will face a virtual ban keeping out all actors and stage attractions.

People who are tiring of our custom of naming a week for every product under the sun, may find a little more meaning in a new kind of week to be sponsored soon by the California AVC.

That veterans group has approved plans for an anti-discrimination week to be called sometime in November. If this particular week draws no more than lip service from politicians and the public at large, it will at least be a relief from the perhaps more typically American "National Dog Biscuit Week," National Plumbers Week," and "Kind to Animals Week."

Summer Reading

The traditional belief that we Americans take to "light" and "hammock" reading during the summer has been pretty well blasted this year, as a look at the national best seller lists will reveal.

Top sellers in the fiction field at the present moment are two books on race relations, "Kingsblood Royal" by Sinclair Lewis and "Gentlemen's Agreement" by Laura Z. Hobson.

The old Sinclair Lewis, who blasted away at bigotry and complacency in such books as "Arrowsmith," "It Can't Happen Here" and "Main Street," is back again in "Kingsblood Royal," this time hacking away at the inane and insane race prejudices that infect the thinking and acting of so many of our citizens. The book, of course, concerns the fate of a "white" American who finds he has a fraction of Negro blood in his racial makeup. Born and bred in normal, comfortable and insular community, he learns by first shocking incident and then another of the horrible practices and evils of prejudice. The book brings back the Sinclair Lewis of old, the biting plunging author-crusader who shocks, stuns and educates his readers by blasting away at complacent acceptance of outmoded beliefs and customs.

"Gentlemen's Agreement" deals with a more subtle and secret type of prejudice, this time as it is directed against the Jews. The type of prejudice, while not necessarily expressed in written agreements or in violent outbreaks, is as deep and cancerous when it is practiced by "gentlemen's agreement."

Both books are must reading, whatever the season or weather.

This Week's Quote

"I am aware of the squalor in which these people are forced to live. We have many killings, cuttings and shootings in that neighborhood. I can't help but recognize that the conditions under which the people are compelled to live are in a great measure responsible."—Judge Joseph Woeste of Cincinnati, upon sentencing a woman to the state reformatory for manslaughter. Before sentencing the woman Judge Woeste stood on a street corner in the city's slum area study the environment from which the woman came.

Race Relations Research

This business of race relations is due to get a \$150,000 shot the arm soon, with the Carnegie corporation and the Rockefeller foundation as the donors.

The University of Chicago has been given that sum for a five-year program of research, training and education in race relations. Fundamental objectives of the program are to develop and test theories concerning race relations and build a scientific foundation for policies, programs and methods of operations; to infuse authentic knowledge for leaders in the field of race relations and minority problems; to cooperate in training and research with other universities and organizations; and to test new techniques in intergroup relations.

The program will be directed by Dr. Louis Wirth, professor of sociology, who said that the problems of race relations and of minority problems constitute "a most critical aspect" of American democracy.

"The problems arising out of racial, religious and national prejudices are so acute and widespread that the peace and freedom and happiness of mankind depend upon the development of more effective methods of dealing with these prejudices," he said.

"Our present knowledge is so fragmentary, impressionistic and for the most part so untested that we call out the fire brigade without knowing whether we are dealing with a small fire or a large conflagration, or even whether we have water in our fire hoses or gasoline."

The American Council of Race Relations, the Industrial Relations Center, the Committee on Communications and the Committee on Human Development will cooperate with the university's committee on the five-year study.—M.O.T.

Photo of Nisei Bathing Beauties Used in Chicago Argument

Chicago, Ill. Two weeks ago the "Chicago Briefs" editor of the Chicago Sun published an answer to a letter from a girl named Sylvia Jean whose boy friend was stationed in Japan and who wondered whether Japanese girls were pretty enough to attract him. The Chicago Sun editor published a picture of some rather ugly Japanese girls in bathing suits and said that Sylvia Jean had nothing to worry about. "American" girls, he said, were much prettier. The Sun was almost immediately deluged with letters. Former GIs who were stationed in Japan upheld the beauty of the Japanese girls and said that the editor needed some glasses.

The most indignant correspondent, according to the Sun, was William R. Simms of the American Council on Race Relations. Simms, an active member of Chicago JACL, noted a tinge of Aryan superiority in the handling of the answer to Sylvia Jean's letter. Said he: "Those girls who appeared Monday's Chicago Briefs were typical. I'll even admit to give ugly. Are you trying to give impression Japanese girls aren't pretty as American girls? They are!"

For proof Mr. Simms sent several pictures of several Japanese American girls in Chicago. The Sun's editor printed a picture of two pretty Nisei girls in bathing suits and tipped out of controversy.

P. S. The girls in the picture were Rose Matsumoto and Sumi Narahara.

Protest Arrest Of 3 Evacuees At Moose Jaw

Government Closes
Mess Hall at Canada
Relocation Hostel

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan — The Canadian Department of Labor, administrative agency for the resettlement of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, this week closed its hostel and terminated services in its mess hall on Aug. 13.

There were 77 persons of Japanese ancestry at the Moose Jaw hostel at the time of the closing order.

Three of the evacuees, all former internees, were taken into custody when they announced they would refuse to leave the hostel. The three were taken to New Denver, Colo., by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who said that "home-made weapons had been discovered in their huts."

The men had stated they "would rather die" than leave the camp. A representative of the Labor department's Japanese division said that the government would provide no more food to hostel residents and that all residents are expected to find employment and private housing. An office of the Japanese division will be operated at the hostel to provide transportation and relocation grants to evacuees desiring to go to any part of Canada outside of British Columbia.

W. Ross Thatcher, member of parliament for Moose Jaw, wired Prime Minister Mackenzie King on Aug. 12 in protest of the seizure, eviction and transfer of three men of Japanese ancestry from the Department of Labor hostel four miles south of the city.

Mr. Thatcher identified the three as Kato, Kanno and Umakoshi and said they were seized by the RCMP last week and placed aboard westbound train although they were not completely dressed and were taken under RCMP escort to New Denver, B. C.

The telegram also noted that the government mess hall set up for Japanese Canadian evacuees may result in hunger to dozens of children and old folks.

The democratic rights of Canadian citizens are apparently endangered by such strong-arm tactics," Mr. Thatcher declared.

He urged an immediate investigation to avoid trouble in the camp. Meanwhile, the CCF government in Saskatchewan was considering emergency measures to meet "on a humanitarian basis" any hardships which may be visited upon the evacuees at the Moose Jaw hostel through the Federal government's closing the mess hall and other services.

Ogden Association Retrieves Records Confiscated by FBI

OGDEN, Utah—Records, documents and books of the former Intermountain Japanese association were returned August 19 by the office of the U. S. Marshal to a committee consisting of Dr. M. Yoshida, J. K. Sakurada, Jinkichi Murakami and Tsutomu Ochi.

Ochi, president of the Ogden Japanese association, acted as spokesman for the committee.

Assistance of the Japanese American Citizens League was requested for the Nisei group had proposed a Nisei-Nisei action in promoting local civic improvements.

Ochi said that the Intermountain Japanese Association "is something of the past, not to be revived."

A statement to that effect was made directly and personally to the United States District Attorney, R. Shields, attestable and attested by, at the direction of and the consent of the other members of our committee, Dr. M. Yoshida, Mr. J. K. Sakurada and Mr. J. K. Murakami, and witnessed by an agent of the U. S. marshal's office, Mr. George Baker, Ochi.

"Perhaps that is best for both Nisei and the Nisei of Ogden in the northern Utah area."

Teamsters Convention

SAN FRANCISCO—Two Nisei union officials from Hawaii were in attendance at the national convention of the Teamsters' Union in San Francisco last week.

They were Larry Yamashita, representing the Dairy Workers' Union, Local 946, and Robert Matsui of the Brewery Workers' union.

Babies Looking for a Home



These are three of the seven babies of Japanese ancestry now being cared for at the Colorado State Home for Dependent Children in Denver. They are Carol Ann (front) and Harvey and Kate. —Photo courtesy of Denver Post.

Parents Sought for Seven Unwanted Babies in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Seven small casualties in the backwash of the war years and mass relocation are seven Japanese American babies whose unwed mothers surrendered them to the Colorado state home for dependent children in Denver, Eva Hodges reported in the Denver Post this week.

The babies, not one of which is older than the recent war, now make 10 per cent of the population in the state home's nursery, Superintendent John C. Stoddard estimated. They present a special problem, he said, because relatively few Japanese American couples seem eager to adopt children.

Miss Hodges, a Post staff writer, said that all of the seven Japanese American babies at the state home have "superior backgrounds." The father of a 4-year old girl is a college student, and the mother, both of whose parents are college graduates, is a young businesswoman. She was evacuated from California at the beginning of the war.

At the time the baby was born, the couple were very much in love, according to Stoddard's case file, but did not wish to keep the child for fear they would be disgraced. They feared also that their religious differences—he is a Buddhist and she is a Protestant—might result in an unhappy marriage. According to their case report, the mother is cultured, dainty in appearance and poised in manner. The father was ambitious to complete his college education.

Religion was responsible for the rift between another couple of which the father was a Catholic of Japanese-German extraction and the mother a Buddhist. The father did not know about the baby.

In most instances, one or both of the parents relocated in Colorado after the evacuation.

There are three girls and four boys at the home. The oldest is 4-year old Katie and the youngest is Carol Ann two months.

Stoddard reported that the placement of babies from the state nursery follows this pattern:

Three requests to every white-European available for adoption.

One request for every Negro child available.

Two Spanish American babies to each request.

Miss Hodges declared that Stoddard had found that the supply of his little Japanese American charges was seven times the demand.

Guests at Ceremony

LOS ANGELES — Gold Star mothers were guests at a tribute to Nisei soldier dead of World War II at the "obon" ceremony held by the Higashi Hongwanji Young Buddhists association on Aug. 17.

Tets Yamada was chairman. The Rev. Kyogoku of Fresno delivered the sermon.

Nampa Resident Dies Instantly In Auto Crash

CALDWELL, Idaho—Ted Toyoki Tsukamaki, 38, of Nampa, Idaho, was killed instantly when the panel truck he was driving crashed head-on into another auto two miles east of the Nampa-Caldwell highway on the night of Aug. 10.

Warren Thornburg, driver of the second car, sustained slight injuries.

According to William Talley of Nampa, county coroner, Tsukamaki apparently had fallen asleep while driving and was killed instantly. Talley said the victim was crushed to death when a refrigerator case in the back of the panel truck slid forward at the time of the impact, pinning him against the windshield and the front of the truck.

The panel truck, coming east on the highway, traveled for approximately 104 feet before the impact with one wheel over the outside edge of the highway, the coroner said. Then the truck suddenly veered across the highway at fairly rapid speed and smashed head-on into the Thornburg car.

Thornburg told investigating officers that the truck came toward him in his own lane of traffic so rapidly he was unable to avoid a crash.

The accident victim was a retail produce and fish dealer, Talley said. The truck was loaded with the refrigerator case of fish and with produce.

Final rites were conducted for the victim on Aug. 16 at the Peckham-Dakin chapel. Mr. Tsukamaki was born in Hiroshima, Japan and came to the United States with his parents at the age of 14.

Survivors include his wife, Misao, and three daughters, Frances, 11; Jean, 9, and Lillian, 8.

He and his family were residents of Seattle at the time of the outbreak of war and were evacuated to the Minidoka relocation center. They relocated to Caldwell in 1943 and moved to Nampa in 1945.

The Rev. Shibata of Ontario, Ore., and the Rev. Nishinaga of Tacoma officiated at the Buddhist funeral services.

Masaoka Reports on ADC's Activities to District Council

Nisei Golfer Gets Hole-in-One on California Course

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Sal Jio scored a hole-in-one on Hillview's 200-yard 8th hole on Aug. 10. He used a No. 3 wood for the shot.

Jio was one of the Army's leading golfers while in service, competing in many GI tournaments.

Playing with him in the foursome at Hillview were Clark Takota, Jim Maruyama, and Lincoln Tokunaga.

Revive Harris Legion Post in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—A Japanese American post of the American Legion, which was suspended by the Legion leadership in Dec., 1941, was reactivated this week and has announced a membership drive among Nisei veterans of World War II.

The Legion unit, the Townsend Harris Post No. 438, was one of the two all-Japanese American posts of the Legion in California at the time of the outbreak of war. The suspension of the Post's charter was lifted by the action of the California department of the American Legion shortly after V-J day.

The San Francisco council of the Legion reissued the charter following a request from a post committee which included Keitaro Tsukamoto, Yonezo Sakai, Yujiro Okamoto and Masao Murata.

Tsukamoto, a veteran of World War I, was named temporary commander with Suzuki as treasurer.

He declared that the reactivation of the post was determined after a period of consideration as to the value of an all-Japanese American post.

Reformed Church Group Urges Payment Of Evacuee Claims

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed church, at its triennial meeting recently, urged Congress to establish an Evacuation Claims Commission which would hear and pay just claims for losses sustained by Japanese Americans as a result of their forced removal from the Pacific coast in 1942.

The resolution requested I. George Nace, general secretary of the church, to inform Congressional leaders of the action.

Two-Thirds of Evacuee Group Return to Pacific Northwest

Percentages Higher Than General Coast Average Of Sixty Per Cent

SEATTLE, Wash.—Two thirds of the 7000 Japanese Americans evacuated from the Seattle area in 1942 have returned to this city since the end of the war, the War Agency Liquidation unit reported this week.

The percentage was higher than the west coast average of 60 per cent.

However, Washington, Oregon and California today have only 55 per cent of the nation's Japanese American population, compared with 88.5 per cent before the war. In 1940 the three west coast states had 112,353 persons of Japanese descent, out of 126,947 for the entire country.

The liquidation agency report said that many residents of the Kent-Auburn area, described as a "strong center of agitation against Japanese Americans," remained in eastern Oregon and western Idaho. The report described resettlement in other Pacific northwest areas as follows:

Eastern Washington: Farm holdings in the Spokane area have increased 60 per cent since 1941, and Japanese American farmers control more than 90 per cent of local vegetable produce market.

Hood River, Ore.: This was once

Intermountain JACL Leaders Urged to Keep National Headquarters

The Intermountain District Council of the JACL held a special meeting in Salt Lake City August 18 at the Civic Center with Shigeki Ushio, chairman, presiding.

Mas Satow, national secretary, spoke upon the staff conference which concluded August 17.

A report on the Anti-Discrimination Committee was made by Mike Masaoka, legislative director. He discussed trends in Washington on legislation for the benefit of persons of Japanese ancestry. He asked that the IDC support the program and activities of the ADC.

A special report was given by Mari Sabusawa, midwest district council chairman, on the JACL workshop to be held in Chicago Oct. 11 and 12.

IDC delegates voted to send two representatives to the workshop and voted a \$200 appropriation for travel expenses.

Yukio Inouye of Idaho Falls reported upon the district convention to be held in that city Nov. 28 and 29. It was announced that a national board meeting would be held in conjunction with the convention.

A special plea for retention of JACL national headquarters in Salt Lake City after 1948 was made by Elmer R. Smith, member of the Salt Lake City chapter and a member of the University of Utah faculty.

Smith stressed the benefits of a central location for national headquarters and also emphasized the benefits of national headquarters to persons in Salt Lake City.

The IDC voted to appoint a committee to study the matter.

Following the meeting national staff officers and IDC delegates attended a dinner and the "Water Follies" at the state fairgrounds as guests of the Mount Olympus JACL. Tom Matsumori, president of the Mount Olympus chapter, was in charge.

Delegates and observers attending the conference included:

IDAHO FALLS—Fred Ochi, Yukio Inouye and Sadao Morishita.

POCATELLO — Paul Okamura, Hero Yamasaki, Harvey Yamashita and William Yamaguchi.

MOUNT OLYMPUS — George Fujii and Tom Matsumori.

OGDEN—Ken Uchida and Tsutomu Ochi.

SNAKE RIVER—Joe Saito and George Sugai.

BOISE VALLEY—Edson Fujii.

SALT LAKE CITY—Tom Hoshiyama, Fred Toyota, Mrs. Henry Kasai, Sachi Wada and George Mochizuki.

ADC Campaign

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The financial campaign for the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee netted \$885 in the St. Louis area, it was reported here.

a "hotbed" of anti-Japanese sentiment, but most Nisei farm owners are making good adjustment. Young Nisei hold office jobs and other work from which they were barred before the war.

Eastern Oregon-Western Idaho: Of a wartime peak of 2000 Japanese Americans, 1500 remain along the Snake river and in the Boise valley.

The report predicted that west coast commerce will receive "serious competition" from the returned Japanese Americans. This competition will not result from a low standard of living, it was said, but from modern techniques.

The liquidation unit said the Japanese Americans will not revert to their prewar status in west coast agriculture, pointing out that the Nisei now must carry the agricultural burden of their group because their parents are too old.

"As with other American young people who have decided to stay with the soil," the report said, "the Nisei are spending much more for housing, using improved scientific techniques, having smaller families and depending much less on family labor."

"If alien land laws of the west coast states do not drive the Nisei from the land, it is reasonably safe to predict their farms again will produce a sizeable proportion of the fruit and vegetable crop."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Police and Minorities

Take a map of Chicago, a city of irregular shape and lying roughly in a north-south direction.

Now, by way of experiment, darken the areas of slum housing, the areas of decay and dilapidation. Blacken the sections that include the largest number of buildings prior to 1900.

There emerges a section of approximately one-fourth the area of the city and lying almost entirely in the central part of Chicago. This is the oldest part of Chicago, a section of old and decaying homes.

Now let's try marking up the map according to density of population. Blacken the areas in which the density of population per square mile is 50,000 or more. It's a considerable number of inhabitants per square mile. It's far too many for people who want decent living conditions, privacy and security. Next checkerboard those parts in which the density is 40 to 49 thousand per square mile.

Again, roughly, there emerges a section lying in the central part of the city, not exactly paralleling the slum areas but in general showing a close correspondence between high population and slum housing.

So try again, this time testing education. Mark the parts of Chicago in which the average years of schooling per adult is under eight years. Again the same central section of Chicago goes dark, fitting on top of the area of high population and slum conditions.

So now you try again, testing juvenile delinquency, and it's not so surprising now to find that here, in the heart of Chicago, where the population lives closest together and where the average years of education are the lowest, are juvenile delinquency rates of appalling magnitude. Here in some areas where the houses are old and need repairs, 15 out of every 100 boys between the ages of 10 and 16 are arrested annually by the police.

Insanity? Mark up your map again. Black for the sections in which the number of insane is the largest. Make less dark the parts in which the rate is lower. The pattern emerges as before, fanning out from the heart of the city.

Try one last map. Mark on it the sections with the highest per cent of foreign born in the population. Add those sections in which there is the highest concentration of Negroes.

Of course. It comes out again—the same central portion of the city which has the lowest rate of education, the highest rate of juvenile delinquency, the highest insanity rate, the largest number of old buildings. In short, you have your slums.

Maps such as these provide the starting point for an excellent study on race relations and race tensions, "The Police and Minority Groups," prepared by Joseph D. Lohman for the Chicago Park District for the training of police officers.

These maps show, in essence, the breeding place of race tensions. They explain the growth of racial animosity, not only as it exists between white and Negro but also between members of different minority groups.

For the police officers who are trained in this course on human relations, the primary consideration is not the control of race tensions but the conditions, causes and evolution of race tensions.

Over one-half the people in Chicago are persons of foreign birth or persons who are the children of immigrants. In addition 10 per cent of the whole population is of Negro ancestry.

Thus this "typically American" city of the

midwest is composed of persons from what are termed the minority groups. In this setting the additional aggravations of housing, employment and social status bring into sharp focus the racial tensions of the country.

The maps on housing and racial distributions, etc., indicate the trouble spots of the city. They show for example, at what points the police can expect trouble to arise from the encroachment of one racial group upon another. The maps show a sharp demarcation of white and Negro residential areas. Along the boundaries there can be expected to arise incidents over housing.

But the book goes far beyond a mere indication of possible trouble spots. If the maps in "The Police and Minority Groups" tell where difficulty can be expected, the text tells why.

Here, for instance, is a map showing that as of 1940 the central areas of the city are the areas of lowest monthly rentals. What does this map tell the trained observer?

Says Lohman:

"Broadly speaking, the central areas of the city have low rentals, ranging between \$15 and \$25.99 per month. In direct contrast, the outer areas of the city, adjacent to the suburbs, have median monthly rentals ranging from \$45 upwards.

"In terms of everyday life these figures mean that within the low-income areas inhabited by minority racial and nationality groups are found the great masses of unskilled laborers. These are the first to be laid off and the last to be hired in periods of depression and prosperity. The basic economic insecurities of these areas breed hatred, jealousy and suspicion. This is the stuff out of which racial fights and riots came. The desperate search for jobs (particularly in periods of economic depression) and the limited security that is afforded by unskilled earnings sharpens personal envies and jealousies. It is, therefore, not surprising to find the members of one minority group often abusing another. To stamp a man in derogatory language is one way of seeking an advantage over another. When an individual or member of a race is labeled as inferior, he is removed from economic competition."

Another map, with the same dreary repetition, shows that the city's most acute housing repair needs are in the same central area.

There are, according to "The Police and Minority Groups," three major social situations in which race tensions arise. They are the competition for jobs, search for decent housing and the practice of residential segregation; and interrelationships between groups in seeking recreation and personal service.

In the matter of minority employment, Lehman says, much progress was made during the war years.

The author says in additional warning: "A further complicating feature is the recognition by labor and management that race can be a weapon in their struggle. It is especially important that police authorities recognize the irrelevance of the race issue in labor-management disputes . . . The police must not be misled into believing that an economic struggle is a racial one."

It is in the marginal areas of the segregated Negro section that violence is most likely to break out. Ninety per cent of the Negro population is rigidly confined to a single area. With the current housing shortage, the situation surrounding this area takes on the pattern of a contest, with residents of surrounding white areas resisting the efforts of Negro families to move outside the restricted area. From May, 1944, to July, 1946 there were 46 cases of arson bombings of Negro homes. All of these occurred just outside the Negro community.

The residential outskirts of the Negro community the author says, are a "no-man's land" in which rumors, scares and a chronic tension persist.

"The idea that race restrictions covenants will protect a neighborhood from colored invasion is widespread. Such agreements seldom prevent Negroes from moving in but are effective in mobilizing public opinion against the Negro.

"It may be observed," he says, "that the situation will not exhibit much improvement until the critical housing situation is somewhat relieved."

Thus Chicago's police are taught the underlying motives and causes for race tensions that break out in violence that must be handled through police control.

The material contained in "The Police and Minority Groups" shows the modern-day concept of the police officer and his role in preserving not only the peace but also the rights of millions of minority group Americans.

Nisei USA

The California AFL's New Deal

The California AFL turned its back on a racist past the other day in Sacramento when its state convention elected John F. Shelley, former Democratic state senator from San Francisco, as its new president. Mr. Shelley's candidacy was bitterly opposed by the old-line bigots, led by C. J. Haggerty, but the pressure of the rank and file repudiated the administration candidate and resulted in Jack Shelley's election by a handsome margin of three to one.

Jack Shelley's election is a significant one in the long history of California labor because it marks the final departure from the reactionary leadership which was responsible for the role which the AFL played in California in the organization of an active campaign of racism directed against the state's residents of Japanese ancestry.

The question of Japanese Americans was not, of course, at issue in Sacramento. Mr. Shelley's victory was predicated solely on strict trade union issues. But C. J. Haggerty and the administration forces which opposed him have been closely identified with organized activity against persons of Japanese descent.

The State Federation of Labor in California and the AFL leadership in San Francisco in particular, through the Union Labor party, took a leading role in the formation of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion league in 1905 and were closely identified with the anti-Japanese movement from that time until the First World War when some AFL leaders and a few unions began to balk at racism as an instrument of trade union policy.

The State Federation of Labor joined in the organization of V. S. McClatchy's Joint Immigration Committee, which supplanted the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. The secretary-treasurer of the California AFL became a permanent member of the Joint Immigration Committee along with representatives of the American Legion, the Native Sons and the California Grange. Although the AFL has not played an active part in this organization in recent years, it has not formally withdrawn as yet and is presumably still a member.

The Joint Immigration Committee exists today only in skeleton form and its public utterances generally are limited to "letters to the editor" written by H. J. McClatchy, nephew of the former executive secretary. In a report to a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1927, Elliot Grinnell Mears described the Joint Immigration Committee as "the most powerful single group in California." Mears credited McClatchy and his committee with responsibility "for the legislative acts against the Japanese since the World War." He said that the committee consisted of "the deputy-adjutant of the American Legion, the secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, Master of the State Grange, Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the State Attorney General and V. S. McClatchy."

The AFL, like earlier combinations of workers on the Pacific coast, owed a great deal of its initial impetus toward organization to the fear of white workers at the turn of the century that their jobs would be taken over by Oriental immigrant labor. In the 1870s and the 1880s labor groups, organized politically as the Workingman's Party in San Francisco, had been active in the campaign against the Chinese. The hate-mongering drove the Chinese into urban ghettos, the Chinatowns of today. Later this same sort of campaign was used against the Japanese workers who were brought in by the large industrial forces in the west to fill the need for a large supply of common labor. It proved unusually successful against the Japanese immigrant because of the historical consequence of Japan's emergence as a world power during the same period. The hate-mongering against the Japanese immigrants was tied up with the problem of national security and became a prime political issue.

AFL unions were among the groups which were implicated in some of the earliest instances of

organized opposition and violence against persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast. Following the passage of the first Alien Law against Japanese farmers in 1913, the State Federation of Labor and affiliated central councils and local unions sought to tighten the law by prohibiting the leasing of agricultural land to Japanese farmers.

It was about this time that so-called AFL leaders began to question the wisdom of labor's participation in racist campaigns, contending that in doing so the unions were being used by employer groups to pit race against race and forestall any unity among the various racial labor forces in California agriculture.

Carey McWilliams noted that the AFL in California failed in 1919 "for the first time in years," to pass an anti-Oriental resolution. "This sort of resolution gets nowhere," he quotes Hugo Ernst, leader in the AFL in San Francisco, as saying, "why can't we face the question more squarely and organize the Japanese workers in the midst, which is the only solution to the question." Later, in 1920, the Federated Trades Council in Sacramento passed a resolution condemning the anti-Japanese "propaganda now being spread designing parties to the detriment of labor." The Stockton Labor Council followed with a resolution which opposed discrimination against any legal resident of the United States.

Mass participation in the anti-Japanese movement in California ended for the AFL with the First World War. Some of the building trades unions have maintained their restriction excluding persons of Oriental descent from membership, while the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck has kept alive many of the prejudicial policies once directed against the Japanese on a much larger scale. It probably was this racist heritage which impelled the Los Angeles local of the Teamsters to pass a wartime resolution barring persons of Japanese ancestry from membership. However, rank and file pressure for the rescinding of the ban in 1945 the same sort of pressure which upset C. J. Haggerty's administration and resulted in his election of Jack Shelley.

As state senator from San Francisco for two terms and as president of the city labor council, Jack Shelley's opposition to any form of racial or religious discrimination is a matter of record. One part of that record concerns the Miyama incident in San Francisco in 1945. It may be recalled that Miyama case involving the right of a Nisei to get and hold a job, was an important test of the willingness of the Pacific coast to accept the evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Quick action by Mr. Shelley then state senator, and Mayor Roger Lapham prevented a proposed strike by a number of municipal workers against the employment of the Japanese American.

Campaigning as the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor in California in last year's election, Jack Shelley told the AFL Central Labor Council in Los Angeles in October of his stand against discrimination and noted that he had acted to prevent State Senate action on a bill which would have put that body on record against the return of Japanese Americans to California. Shelley said that during the height of debate in the State Senate on Japanese Americans in the 1945 session, he invited ten veterans of the famous 100th Battalion to be his guests in the Senate floor. He introduced ten Nisei combat veterans with comment:

"Today they all wear Purple Hearts, DSCs and Purple Hearts. They have fought for your freedom and my right to be here. . . . Tomorrow they will not have a uniform on and you will find they are Americans. Then they will suffer the law you propose, will become victims of our narrow-mindedness, bigotry, hatreds and prejudices of the sort we've heard pounded here."

The senators applauded and moved to pass restrictive legislation against Japanese Americans was defeated.

In contrast, C. J. Haggerty (Continued on page 6)

A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

New York's Mr. I. Sekine

Out California way, and amongst most west coast Nisei, the name of Sekine is virtually unknown.

On the Atlantic seaboard, the block-long Sekine Toothbrush factory in Baltimore is a familiar sight. I imagine there are several million toothbrushes in this region in daily use, all bearing the Sekine name.

Until I came east, I never heard of this pioneer Issei who is considered to be one of the most successful Japanese immigrants to these shores. Western Issei bigwigs were all connected with some phase of agriculture. So, it was an enlightening experience to meet a man who was engaged in a different field.

Well, we live and learn. The Sekine saga has all the requisites for a Horatio Alger story, characteristically American, of an alien immigrant who worked his way up from the bottom to the top rung. It just goes to prove one thing—it can be done—if you try.

Toothbrush Specialist

The name of Sekine is synonymous with toothbrushes in the east. He has manufactured over a hundred million toothbrushes in the past decade. The Sekine Manufacturing plant in Baltimore covers over 100,000 square feet, employs several hundred workers, and utilizes the latest and finest automatic machinery. Peak production during the war years saw the huge plant producing up to 100,000 brushes a day, operating on a 24-hour daily schedule.

Mr. Sekine has been in this country close to half a century and his first impression, he reminded me a great deal of Mr. Shungo Abe of Los Angeles. He has a wide knowledge of the subject at hand, is a scholar, and quite dignified. This NY manufacturer is in his mid-sixties, white-haired, affable, has two grown sons, a fine home in Long Island, and looks the part of a prominent and successful executive.

Look a Lot of Hard Work

It was not always thus. He came up the hard way. The Sekine story is one of conscientious effort, hard work, diligent pursuit of only one line of endeavor, and a thoroughgoing knowledge and background of the toothbrush business.

It was back in his native hometown of Himeji, in Hyogo-ken, that the ambitious Sekine learned the fundamentals of industrial technique. In his early teens he was working for the Miura Cigarette firm and never ceased to marvel at the efficient and modern automatic production methods that were employed there.

As a representative of the Miura company, Sekine made his first trip to America in 1896. Because he was so impressed with this country, he was determined to someday return here and establish himself.

And here is where the success saga begins . . . from a penniless young immigrant from Japan to a toothbrush tycoon.

Started Own Firm in 1906

Returning to the United States in 1899, Sekine first worked in New York as an office boy so as to learn the language and to study American business methods at first hand. The following year he made a trip to France to eagerly absorb the fundamentals of the toothbrush business which fascinated him.

From 1901 to 1906, he became associated with a New York importing firm that handled toothbrushes among other items, and mastered the finer points of the business.

It was in 1906 that he established the Sekine company. A small one on the lower east side was the beginning. Gradually through the years he expanded, until in 1941, the huge Baltimore plant was established.

An analysis of his rise shows two definite factors; first, a thorough and complete knowledge of the toothbrush business, and second, a constant usage of the latest and most efficient technological developments. Mass production coupled with efficient management is his keynote.

Steps in Production

Today, the Sekine factory in Baltimore employs the newest machinery to turn out their toothbrushes. It is a model for all manufacturers in this field.

First, the handles are stamped out on a high-speed machine. Most all of the latest toothbrush handles are made of a plastic material.

Second the bristles are set into the handles on another ingenious machine. Most of his orders call for nylon bristles, although some brushes are made of pig bristles or of a vegetable by-product.

Third, the brush then goes to a trimming machine which shapes the brush according to the specifications of the order.

Fourth, each brush is placed on a stamping machine and on each handle is imprinted a name or trademark.

Fifth, the final process, is the wrapping and boxing of the toothbrush. Each brush is wrapped in cellophane and placed in a cardboard container.

Advice to the Nisei

A man of this stature and experience, I reasoned, must have some message to impart to the Nisei of this country.

"I believe," he said very deliberately, "that the Nisei in this country have a great future filled with many opportunities. You Nisei have the added advantage of knowing the language and the benefits of an American education which your folks lacked. This alone should be a tremendous impetus."

Mr. Sekine himself came to this country with only a grammar school education and a bare fragmentary knowledge of the English language.

According to Mr. Sekine, there are ample chances for Nisei to enter into the manufacturing and industrial fields because of their dexterity and facility with their hands. Since the Japanese are inherently gifted with this trait, it is natural that we pursue this end. He further suggests that certain types of textile and porcelain ware could be manufactured in this country by enterprising and observant Nisei.

"It is important," he elaborated, "that a unique and different line of goods be manufactured, quite unlike those already in production."

He went on to stress the importance of having a thorough and complete knowledge of the raw materials to be used and the manufacturing processes to be employed so that a high degree of manufacturing efficiency be realized.

Mr. Sekine is a firm believer that the Nisei should expand their sphere of interests and contacts and not be confined within their own communities. "This is the American way," he explained, "and

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

GI Sweethearts in Japan

Suppose you're a G.I. or U.S. civilian employee stationed with the occupation forces in Japan. You're wondering what to do with yourself during off-hours when you run into a cute little trick, and pretty soon you're seeing her quite often.

You aren't thinking of anything serious, of course, but you begin to suspect that maybe she is. She talks more and more frequently about going to the states someday, sometime, somehow. Presently you find yourself wondering if you want to marry her and take her back home and show her what a real steak looks like, and all the cars and maybe even a look at a real movie star.

But you know that there won't be anything like that because she's an alien ineligible to citizenship and she can't get into the good old U.S.A.

Then one day President Truman signs a bill which says Uncle Sam is giving you 30 days in which to get hitched if you want to bring that girl home under the G.I. brides act.

Well, what do you do?

You're puzzled. You're not sure of yourself. Maybe you'd be smart to give her the gate and forget it, and maybe you're passing up the best wife a guy ever could hope to have. Maybe she puts the pressure on you, and maybe you're wondering about the girl back home that you were half-way engaged to before you quit writing more than once a month.

You've got just 30 days to make up your mind and nobody to talk to but the chaplain and maybe a buddy or two, and nothing ahead of you but a lot of questions and a mountain of "ifs."

The guy who's in love and knows it is lucky. He gets married. The guy who knows he was just lonely and looking for companionship is lucky too—that kind of relationship has a way of dissolving when the chips are down.

But a lot of other fellows must have gone through a great deal of mental torture the last 30 days. Some of them were among the several hundred Americans who married Japanese girls in the 30-day period just expired. It will take some time to learn just how many will wish they hadn't.

Congress, no doubt, passed the measure in the hope that a good many personal problems would be solved by the 30-day grace period provided the G.I. brides act. But those august gentlemen show-

ed an appalling lack of comprehension regarding matters of the heart and the torments of young love.

Tirade Against Catsup

The next tirade is directed against catsup whose primary use, we believe, should be confined to movie sets where it photographs as a passable substitute for gore.

Catsup doesn't improve the flavor of food, it merely disguises. Salt, on the contrary, brings out new delicacies of flavor. Taste a fresh tomato without salt and note the difference. Garlic used in cooking, and soy sauce to some extent, affect food in the same way as salt.

But catsup. Where is the mouth-watering zest of steak after it is doused with catsup? The essence of its flavor is annihilated by the taste of crushed tomatoes and spices, and you're eating not succulent beef but a pulp that depends on a condiment for character.

We see only one justification for the use of catsup at the table—to camouflage the natural flavor of the food. We wince when we see the natural goodness of a housewife's servings smothered and mutilated by the catsup bottle.

Its presence on the family table should be considered an affront to the cook's abilities; its place is only at the hash and quick lunch counters where the food needs a dash of something powerful to make it palatable.

P-F-A-D

Even the ways and customs of boyhood change. Mike who is now in the coaster wagon and toy racer stage, informs us that it is the safe thing to shout "P-F-A-D" when someone else is riding your wagon or pushing your racer.

The letters, he asserts, stand for "pay for all damages," and the act of shouting is insurance, since the rider is obligated to meet all costs of repairs to the vehicle in case of accident.

Some boyhood code of honor seems to prevail whereby no claim for damages is pressed if the owner neglects to cry out P-F-A-D. Likewise, anyone who has had P-F-A-D shouted at him is honor-bound to make good the loss, if any.

How boys have progressed. In our day damage to a toy was settled either by a fight, or by the aggrieved party going home to his mother in tears.

And Now the Veteran:

THE INTEGRATION DEBATE

Nisei Origins May Be Humble But Ex-GI Is Not Ashamed

By A NISEI VETERAN

Read the article of some time back entitled THE SILKEN CURTAIN which struck me as a rather naive conception of our problems of integration for a writer of MO's calibre. No doubt, she wrote partly to raise a question and start a discussion. She certainly had grounds for it too. One Prof. Smith seems to have answered most of the points that hit me too.

The overall impression of the series was that the writer or her friend (was it?) were pretty disappointed in the Nisei, and that one would at least think that the Nisei would wise up after the war time experience of discrimination. Or take the veterans who seem so unlike the gallant heroes they were as members of the 442nd and the Pacific campaigns. Why at least, don't they keep up the flag of liberty and righteousness up high and fight as they did on the battlefield?

Why don't they join such organizations as the AVC, etc? Oh, I'm disappointed . . . that sort of impression, I gathered, as I recall. Now in those articles and in the notions of many of our so-called progressive or model Nisei who are integration-minded, their objectives seem to be: Be like other Americans. Wipe away all traces of your Japanese ancestry. Be frank and forward.

In other words, be like a Caucasian. There seems to be a tendency to cast away all of our Oriental traits so that we may blend into the American society as a Caucasian American without Oriental features. Or, am I all wet and off the track? Without being too personal, allow me to cite my own case as an example of attitude to things Japanese.

Ever since I can remember as a small kid, I've disliked things Japanese. Why? As far as I can fig-

ure out, I damn near kicked the bucket when my folks took me back to Japan when I was a small kid. Just by some miracle, I'm living today. Then as I started school, I met with the experiences many Nisei have had: that feeling of a bit of shame for our parents for their not being able to speak the English language very well, the working out in the fields of our mothers, etc. (My brother on the other hand seemed to like the old country; in fact he went back as a young kid.)

The folks like many others often suggested why don't I go back there for a little visit, but I was positive where I stood on that question. Then came the Kendo craze which swept the Issei circles some years back. Filial piety, etc., made me take up the stuff. Egad, how many times I wished my bamboo sword was a real one so I could slice off the head of that mighty squirt of a teacher who used to shove me around like a paper bag filled with feathers!

During those years when Japan was giving the works to China at the approval of the silent U. S. government, I felt ashamed of Japan like many other Japanese Americans. But in spite of these attitudes, I went to Japanese

in that manner shall we be able to know all the components of true Americanism."

During a brief period following the outbreak of World War II, the Sekine Toothbrush plant was under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian. However, after proper clearance was received, the management and operation of the firm was continued under the personal guidance of Mr. Sekine.

Also during the war years, countless millions of toothbrushes were supplied to members of the armed forces of this country and allied nations by Sekine's company. In recent years and months, his products have been exported to almost all parts of the world.

I came away from this interview with a feeling that here was a typical American story of an immigrant, who, through sheer work and effort, achieved success and eminence in his chosen field; that the element of race did not deter his progress. In this case it was a man of Japanese descent. It speaks well of America as a land of opportunity and the bulwark of equality.

Vagaries

Some of the Sky . . .

Larney Goodkind still hopes to put Joseph Anthony's play, "Some of the Sky," into production on Broadway. The drama concerns a GI from a small town in the west who marries a Nisei girl in Hawaii. The role of the Nisei girl has been offered to Sono Osato. Her younger sister, Teru, who was originally considered for the part, died suddenly some months ago.

Mock Klan . . .

Stetson Kennedy declares he is undismayed over the refusal of the State of Illinois to charter his mock organization, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Kennedy, who joined the Klan to get material for his exposure on the KKK, "Southern Exposure," says there were 47 other states and he is certain he can find one that is sympathetic to his program. Kennedy said that he was seeking to charter his mock Klan so that the real Klan would be deprived of its name. "When hate-mongering Kluxers stick their necks out we will seek injunctions if necessary to stop them from using our corporate name," he told a reporter for New York's PM.

Kennedy explains that the old Klan has no charter in any state. When his mock Klan gets a charter in some state, it will be able to initiate legal suits whenever the old Klan lifts its hood.

Among the charter members and officers of Kennedy's anti-Ku Klux Klan organization are a Nisei, a Protestant, a Catholic, a Jew, a Negro and an American Indian. The Nisei is Tats Kushida of Chicago.

schools, etc. So went my life. A bit warped, tied down, frustrated, and all of the other things which made us what we are today. When evacuation came, I even thought that the Japanese Christians would be spared the moving because of our Caucasian Christian friends.

But it didn't take long to find out that to most people in times of hysteria, one Jap looks as bad as the other. It was about this time that I began to take interest in the forces that made us what we are now, and what made people act as they did and still do. It carried me from the camps out to a small university town, where I later enrolled at the University and took part in their inter-racial activities. Yup, I made talks, went on trips as exhibit A, etc. It was one of those things many a Nisei did in those days and

(Continued on page 6)

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Hinaga
Tominaga, the young Honolulu high school star who pitched the World team in the Brooklyn World Series in 1946, is pitching for an Army team. Babe Nomura, erstwhile San Jose State football star, and George Hinaga are now playing for the South Side Market of San Jose, one of the top nine in California. Nomura and Hinaga were on the South team which placed third in the California state semi-final tournament. The two also play the Zebras in the Northern California league.

Seventeen Straight
The British boxing board of control refused to sanction a bout between Robert Takeshita, undefeated Nisei welterweight from Honolulu, and Jack Marshall, the British lightweight king, on the grounds that Takeshita was not a member of "international repute." Takeshita was forced to return to Honolulu after training for two months in vain at Glasgow for his debut. The 20-year-old Hawaiian is the 1946 National AAU champion in the welterweight division. He won his 17th straight bout July 31 in Honolulu when he defeated Jimmy Florita of Stockton, Calif., in five rounds. Incidentally, Takeshita has won 15 of his 17 bouts by the knockout route. Florita was once considered a very good club fighter on the coast and has a knockout over Harold Marino to his credit. But the Stockton fighter obviously is on the downgrade. He has been fined \$250 by the Territorial Boxing board in Honolulu for an "unsatisfactory performance" against Takeshita. Florita didn't win any friends when he asked upon his arrival in Honolulu: "Who's Takeshita?" Takeshita continues his knock-out streak, he will get the chance to appear in Madison Square Garden which he was promised when he came to Hawaii with Dado Marino, Edwin Okamoto, Tommy Blondin and other members of Manager Sad Ichinose's entourage for Scotland.

Home Town Verdict
Manager Ichinose is hoping madly that what he calls a "home town" decision given Eddie McCullough of Ireland over his latest opponent, Tsuneshi Maruo, the 442nd Central Postal Directory team veteran who is the 1946 National AAU bantamweight champion. Ichinose declares that Maruo won seven of the eight bouts and that the bell saved McCullough twice. Following the bout Ichinose said he would refuse to permit the bout of his stable, Dado Marino, to contend for the now-vacant flyweight throne, to meet the Monaghan of Eire in Belfast.

Nisei Support
The San Francisco FortyNiners and Wally Yonamine solely on ability as a football player and because he would be a potential winning card for the thousands of Japanese Americans in the San Francisco bay area. So the FortyNiners' front office is particularly interested at the large turnout of fans for the recent intersquad game in Salinas and San Jose. Forty 400 Nisei, including GIs in Monterey, were on hand to cheer Yonamine run back a punt and a touchdown at Salinas and saw him score twice at San Francisco.

During baseball's lean years in the early 1930s, the Sacramento State League club made a bid for national support from persons of Japanese ancestry by signing Kenso Nishida and Jimmy Horio. But neither Nishida or Horio was the star which Yonamine promises to be.

Louis Picnic
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the St. Louis JACL, their friends and families will participate in an picnic on Aug. 30 at Tilles park.

Northwest Bussei Plan First Postwar Baseball Tournament

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Young Buddhist association will hold its first postwar Northwest Bussei invitational baseball tournament August 23 and 24 at Irving park in Portland.

Invitations have been sent to two Bussei teams in Seattle and one in Tacoma. The Portland team will be the host.

The entire tournament will be played on the two beautiful turfed infield Irving park ball fields. The initial round of play will be held Saturday afternoon. Drawings for the first games will be held just prior to the first game.

A "Get Acquainted" social will be held at Norse hall Saturday evening from 8:30 p.m. under the chairmanship of George Sakurai. Wes Lang and his 11-piece orchestra will play.

San Jose Zebras Will Meet Lodi in Playoff Contest

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Zebras, undefeated pennant winners in the Northern California Nisei baseball league, will meet Lodi in the opening round of the Shaughnessy playoffs on August 24 at 9 a. m. at Municipal stadium.

Lodi, tied with Richmond for second place during the regular league season, lost a playoff game to the latter club, Richmond winning 7 to 2.

Johnny Horio is expected to start on the mound for the Zebras in the Sunday morning tilt. Richmond will meet Suisun in the other playoff game.

East Bay JACL Will Hold Golf Tourney

BERKELEY, Calif.—An informal hole-in-one and blind bogey tournament will be sponsored by the East Bay JACL on Aug. 31 at the Berkeley Tilden park course.

WANT ADS

WANTER: Responsible Nisei for position of school secretary. Must be able to handle children, meet parents. Knowledge of shorthand required. Salary \$2000, 2 weeks vacation. Apply Dr. A. Haan, Room 101, Stewart Training School, University of Utah.

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WILL HARRY M. UYENISHI or anyone knowing his present whereabouts, please contact Mrs. Z. Uyenishi, Rt. 1, Box 46-A, Brentwood, California IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED: Woman for cleaning. Mon. & Fri. 75c an hour. Lunch and car fare. Phone 5-5807, Salt Lake City.

WHEREABOUTS of Manao Yamada, whose pre-evacuation address was 1520 S. E. Mall St., Portland, Ore., is being sought by the Multnomah County chapter of the American Red Cross, 1506 S. W. Alder St., Portland 5, Ore. The Red Cross has a letter for him from Masake Yamada.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kimura, Parlier, Calif., a girl on July 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. S. Tanaka, Acampo, Calif., a boy on Aug. 9 in Lodi.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry Uyemoto, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Aug. 9 in Lodi.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry H. Kayanishi a girl on Aug. 9 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Tokunaga a boy on Aug. 9 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Aki a boy on Aug. 1 in Fresno, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Onodera a girl on Aug. 6 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunji Ueyama, Knights Landing, Calif., a boy on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Nakamura, Newcastle, Calif., a boy on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Hirooka, Sebastopol, Calif., a boy, Glen William, on Aug. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Iseri a girl, Nancy Rae, in Ontario, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Mita a boy on Aug. 7 in Jamieson, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ned I. Murata a boy on Aug. 8 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shigio a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Nishimura a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Shiramizu a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michio Shimomura a boy on Aug. 14 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kawanu Fujita, Walnut Grove, Calif., a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tuck Uyemura a girl on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kida a girl, Bobbie Jane, on Aug. 10 in Lemon Grove, Calif.

DEATHS

Carol Yoshioka (Mrs. Yutaka Yoshioka), 27, on Aug. 12 in Lodi, Calif.

Michael Neal Ishimaru on Aug. 11 in Caldwell, Idaho.

John Kondo, 41, on Aug. 13 in Visalia, Calif.

Shigeo Hasekawa on Aug. 13 in Walnut Grove, Calif.

John Kondo, 42, on Aug. 13 in Visalia, Calif.

Mrs. Mary Fukusawa on Aug. 13 in Alameda, N. M.

Torazo Isoda, 68, on Aug. 14 in Stockton, Calif.

Kuniharu Sato on Aug. 7 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Shizue Makishima to Yoshiaki Taniguchi on Aug. 3 in Sanger, Calif.

Sachiko Masaki to Masanori Fujikawa on Aug. 16 in Los Angeles.

Dorothy Tazuko Yamaguchi to Sokume Yoshihata on Aug. 17 in Los Angeles.

Hinako Yamagiwa to Masaru Sakaki on Aug. 3 in Fresno, Calif.

Rose Kodama to Isamu Watanaabe on Aug. 2 in Chicago.

Mary Mordan to Kach Takanabe on Aug. 16 in Chicago.

Helen Hatsuko Nozawa to Fred Tokio Okamura on Aug. 17 in Los Angeles.

Yoshie Takayama to Charles Tadayuki Sakamoto in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES LICENSES

Frieda Christiansen and William J. Otani in Denver, Colo.

Fujiki Harada and Osao Tsuchikawa in Seattle, Wash.

MIDGET RACING CAR CRASHES AT SALT LAKE TRACK

A midget racing car, entered by George Nakamura and George Sonoda in the auto races at the Hippodrome track in Salt Lake City, was smashed up in a two-car collision on Aug. 14.

The car, driven by Harold Adair, overturned three times when it collided with one operated by Jude Warner.

The collision occurred in the first heat after the racer, sponsored by the Nisei mechanics had turned in the fastest time in the qualifying heats.

Hawaii Legion Nine Loses Despite Nisei's "Iron Man" Pitching

TUCSON, Ariz. — Don Sakai's "iron man" pitching feats were a gesture of the participation of the John S. O'Dowda post of Waipahu, Oahu in the regional junior American Legion baseball team here last week.

The O'Dowda post nine, representing Hawaii, defeated Utah and Nevada in games on Aug. 16 with Sakai pitching both nine inning games.

On the following day he went in as a relief pitcher and allowed four runs in five and two-thirds innings as the Hawaiian team was eliminated by San Diego, 36 to 6. Sakai also got two hits in four times at the plate.

Lincoln Yueno started for the Hawaii nine on the mound in the San Diego game while Shigeru Tsuhako was behind the plate.

San Diego scored 15 runs in the final inning of the game.

The Hawaiian team lost its first match of the regional playoffs, also against the same San Diego team, 21 to 3. Sakai, Matsumoto and Yueno hurled for the islanders.

Hawaii then defeated Arizona, 5 to 4, with Yueno and Tsuhako as the batteries and then went on to trounce Utah and Nevada to enter the finals against San Diego. Ikeda pitched for the losing Arizona team from Mesa-Tempe.

Nisei Vets Win Softball Crown

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Nisei Vets emerged as second half B section champions by eking out a 2-1 decision over Heights in an extra-inning play-off of the title recently. A near-capacity crowd at the high school field saw the play-off, which was made necessary when the Vets bowed to Heights, 4-3 in their final league encounter last week.

The winning run was scored by Kimoto who opened the eighth with a single, stole second and third, and came in on Tsuda's long fly to right. Tsuda chalked up the other tally in the first frame on Morimune's sacrifice. A fine pitching performance was turned in for the victors as Murakami held Heights to two hits and struck out ten.

The Vets are scheduled to meet Freedom, first half champions, in a two-out-of-three series beginning next Monday. The B division crown will be at stake.

Marriages

FRESNO, Calif. — Miss Ruth Makishima, daughter of Mrs. D. Makishima, became the bride of Tom Taniguchi, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Taniguchi, in rites Sunday afternoon Aug. 3, in Fresno.

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Ball Tourney Scheduled by JACL Group

Finals of Idaho Nisei Tournament Set for Payette Park

NAMPA, Idaho—The Boise Valley and the Snake River chapters of the JACL will co-sponsor a baseball tournament and bazaar on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Preliminary games will be played in Caldwell on the first day. Finals will be played in Payette on Sept. 1. The bazaar will be held in Caldwell on Aug. 31 and the dance will be held the following night. The dance will be held at the Gayway ballroom.

Participating teams will be the Portland Vets, Brigham A.C., Snake River and Boise Valley A.C.

Chairmen and co-chairmen for the two-day affair are: Edson Fujii, general chairman, Edson Fujii; Sam Nakagawa and Kay Yamamoto, tournament; Tom Nishitani, Smith Morimoto, Don Hara, Mits Murakami, concessions; Natsuko Hashitani, Alice Nishitani, Mary Takatori, bazaar—foods; Mils Okazaki, Beulah Shigeno, dance; George Sugai, Bill Nishioka, finance, and George Koyama, cleanup.

Abo Pitches Zebras To Victory Over Santa Barbara Team

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Tak Abo, former Fresno State star, pitched the San Jose Zebras to a 7 to 3 victory over the Santa Barbara Nisei nine on Aug. 17 at Municipal stadium.

Abo made three hits in four times at bat to lead the Zebra batsmen.

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Nisei Veterans To Attend VFW National Meet

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At Coming Encampment

Two Nisei war veterans, Mike M. Masaoka and Mas Horiuchi, will be among the Utah delegates to the 48th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Cleveland, Ohio, from Sept. 4 to 9, Glen Thompson, commander of the Utah department of the VFW, announced this week.

Masaoka, legislative director of JACL-ADC, is a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, while Horiuchi, office manager of the National JACL in Salt Lake City, served with military intelligence in the Pacific and was one of the first American soldiers to land in Japan after V-J day.

Both are members of the Atomic post of the VFW in Salt Lake City.

Book Review

FRESNO, Calif. — The Rev. George Aki will review "Who Walk Alone" at the next meeting of the Fresno Christian Fellowship Sunday, August 24.

Olive Ogawa will be chairman.

The fellowship held a "watermelon bust" at Roeding park Aug. 17 with Rose Hiraoka as chairman.

Yukio Wada Named To Presidency of San Francisco JACL

SAN FRANCISCO—Elevation of Yukio Wada to the presidency of the San Francisco chapter of the JACL was announced this week following the resignation of Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki.

Wada was one of the chapter's three vice presidents.

Dr. Togasaki is leaving Sept. 4 to continue her studies at Harvard Medical school.

The action was taken at the regular board meeting of the chapter on Aug. 14.

The board also decided to present a proposal for group membership in the Blue Cross hospital plan to the general membership at the next meeting on Aug. 28.

The San Francisco chapter also decided to participate actively in the coming financial drive of the Council for Civic Unity. Board members recalled that the Council for Civic Unity has taken an active interest in the readjustment problems confronting returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in San Francisco.

The council also has taken a stand on the urban redevelopment program which will be of advantage to Japanese Americans in the Western Addition area.

Fresno Hayride

FRESNO, Calif. — Members of the Elle club of Fresno will go on a moonlight hayride Saturday, Aug. 23, as part of the organization's calendar of summer activities.

Yuri Matsumoto, Olive Ogawa and Kimi Kotsubo were initiated as new members in July. Members were initiated with a dunk in the new Blackstone swim park pool, after which the group enjoyed a hamburger steak feast at Roeding park.

The Elle group is now making plans for a Thanksgiving dance.

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Los Angeles JACL Vanguard Published

LOS ANGELES—The first issue of the Vanguard, monthly publication of the Los Angeles JACL was published this week.

The Vanguard was issued in an eight-page format and was printed by the multithill process.

Richard Itanaga and Sue Takimoto are co-editors of the publication. Other staff members include Mabel Ota, society; Jack Kunitomi, sports; Chris Ishii, cartoonist; Jean Emory, Ellen Kishiyama, Frank Suenaga and Alice Sumida, staff writers; Dick Fujioka, business manager; Mack Hamaguchi, advertising manager; Besie Nagahori and Hana Uno, circulation; and Michi Katoaka and Tim Kifune, commercial artists.

In the lead editorial of the new paper, the editors declared:

"Since the JACL is a non-political organization, the Vanguard will, of course, remain non-partisan in so far as party politics are concerned. However, it shall shun neutrality and support or oppose men or measures in cases which involve a basic democratic right or wrong and not American political philosophies."

Appeal for Funds To Send Goats to People of Japan

PASADENA, Calif.—An appeal for funds with which to send goats to Japan in a special relief project was made this week by "Heifers for Relief," an interfaith committee sponsored by the Brethren service committee.

The committee's first shipment of 200 goats will be sent in September, according to Mary Kimata, office secretary.

The goats are being sent upon special appeal from Toyohiko Kagawa and other Christian leaders in Japan.

A fifty-dollar donation will enable the committee to buy one goat. Checks may be sent to "Heifers for Relief," 30 N. Marion ave., Pasadena 4, Calif.

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ADC Office Reviews Contacts At Recent Congress Session

Personal Educational Campaign Stressed Among Senators, Representatives on Major Legislative Problems Facing Japanese American Group

WASHINGTON—Fifty-two congressmen and 17 senators were contacted personally by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee during the first session of the 80th Congress, the Washington ADC office disclosed recently in its final recapitulation of activities for the Congressional session.

In addition to the personal educational campaign among the representatives and senators, the ADC staff also contacted 23 secretaries to representatives and 21 administrative assistants or secretaries to senators, the report showed.

Pointing out that the primary purpose of all contacts was to provide background information on the bills introduced and the need for further remedial legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry, Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, stated:

"Additional contacts were also made with various government agencies in the hope that they might endorse the ADC legislative program."

He noted the close cooperation in which the ADC worked with many friendly legislative representatives of various organizations.

"Especially helpful" were the representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Friends Service Committee, Masaoka said.

In addition to those bills in which the ADC was interested as the representative of persons of Japanese ancestry, the Committee participated in legislation affecting the common welfare, according to the final report.

Such legislation as the National Act Against Employment in Industry, anti-lynching bills, anti-poll tax laws, the displaced persons bills, and legislation relating to housing and increased benefits for war veterans were among those bills in which the ADC participated.

As a part of its support of such legislation, the ADC testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee endorsing fair employment practices in industry in the United States.

When bills proposing compensation for American prisoners of war of the Japanese were being considered, the ADC called the attention of the committees concerned to the dangers of "loose language" in providing for the confiscation of the assets of Japanese nationals in the United States, Masaoka declared.

"The ADC protested any consideration of such provisions as being both unfair and ill-advised," he said and added that assurances have been received that "insofar as possible the legitimate assets of resident Japanese nationals would be protected."

In order to keep the various Japanese American newspapers in the United States and Hawaii and Canada informed on the progress of legislation, the Washington ADC office sent out 137 news releases in English and 117 in Japanese, according to the final report.

In addition, the report showed

that more than 2700 individual letters relating to legislative and allied subjects were sent out by Washington office to all parts of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Japan, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany.

National JACL Officers to Attend California Meeting

President Hito Okada, National Secretary Masao Satow and Mike Masaoka, ADC director, will be in San Francisco Saturday, Aug. 23, for a meeting of the northern California district council.

Saburo Kido, legal counsel of the JACL and past national president, will also be present.

Masaoka will give a personal Washington report on ADC work during the past year at a meeting at 10 a. m. at 2031 Bush street.

At 2:30 he will confer with the district council and the Issei porters group.

The morning session will be open to chapter officers from northern California JACL groups, board members, chapter ADC committee and the general chapter membership.

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