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Nisei Will Play Major Role in Occupation

Japanese Americans to Form Language Bridge for Army's Forces, Says Gen. Bissell

Veil of Secrecy Finally Lifted from Activities of Military Language School at Fort Snelling; Nisei Troops to be "Dispatched Immediately" to Japan

ST. PAUL, Minn.—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, especially trained at the Military Intelligence Language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be the language bridge by which General MacArthur will carry out his Army of Occupation role in the Japanese homeland, Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, assistant head of the Army's military intelligence department, declared on Aug. 18.

Gen. Bissell's announcement lifted for the first time since Pearl Harbor the veil of secrecy which, for reasons of security, has clothed the activities of the language school, formerly established at Camp Savage and later moved to Fort Snelling.

Gen. Bissell said trained Japanese Americans "will be dispatched immediately" to General MacArthur's command to be used with the Army of Occupation. Gen. Bissell was profuse in his admiration of the manner in which St. Paul and Minneapolis papers have observed the voluntary censorship concerning the Army's language school at nearby Fort Snelling. He also voiced his appreciation of the manner in which the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have accepted the introduction of the Japanese American group into the Twin Cities area without incident.

That the school will be continued was practically assured, it was stated, when Gen. Bissell declared in his commencement talk at the school's latest graduation on Aug. 18 that "the need for language students is even greater now than when you first entered the school under war conditions."

That the graduates of the latest class realize the responsibility of their mission and that it will be a difficult task was voiced by T/3 Shigekazu Sakaguchi, a graduate who spoke for the class.

"Among those of you who will continue to study at this school," Sakaguchi said, "there may be a few who think that our responsibilities cease with the firing of the last gun and that there is no necessity for further study. Our responsibilities are not limited to the field of battle.

"The most important responsibilities left to us hereafter are the awakening of defeated Japan from her delusions of militarism and properly guiding her down the path of democracy. Only when the bell of freedom tolls throughout the world do our responsibilities cease and our mission becomes accomplished. I earnestly hope that each of you will carry on with your duties with this thought in mind," Sakaguchi said.

Gen. Bissell paid high tribute to the Americans of Japanese ancestry who are serving in the armed forces.

"Their loyalty is unquestioned," he declared. "They are doing a magnificent job—both men and women in all areas—not a one has gone sour."

Japanese American soldiers trained at Fort Snelling will serve as interpreters, aid in the occupation work, serve with Army civil government authorities, operate as censors and aid in all military and civil tasks.

"They will be the language bridge through which the United States will carry out its surrender terms to 80 million Japanese," Gen. Bissell declared.

Started at Camp Savage, the school has been one of the top Army secrets and many classes already have graduated and personnel sent to all combat areas from North Africa to India. Some of the present class are expected to see service in China and in occupied areas in the Far East.

The Army general declared that the Nisei "will be absolutely essential to a successful occupation and to winning the peace."

Navy Man Backs Nisei in Dispute Over Job



SAN FRANCISCO—Municipal railway bus workers surround Takeo Miyama, 37-year old Japanese American mechanic, in an effort to talk him out of continuing on the job, although it was reported that the Municipal railway was far short of maintenance men. The Japanese American's right to a job was strongly argued by Chief Radio Technician Harold Stone (in uni-

form, center), Navy hero of the aircraft carrier Franklin who declared he didn't fight in the Pacific to come home to racial discrimination. On Aug. 29, the day following the day this picture was taken, more than 100 bus workers, members of the AFL Automotive Machinists union, voted to drop plans for a walkout and to stay on the job. (This photograph by courtesy of the San Francisco News.)

Secretary McCloy Says 442nd Not Slated for Japan

"Under existing plans the 442nd Infantry Regiment will not be redeployed to the Pacific as occupation troops for Japan," Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy declared on Aug. 27 in a telegram to the Pacific Citizen. Mr. McCloy's telegram was an answer to a request by the Pacific Citizen for confirmation of a radio report on Aug. 18 that the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team was being redeployed to the Pacific as occupation troops.

It was announced that the August 18th class was the fourteenth to be graduated from the language school.

Among the jobs facing the Nisei soldiers will be the screening of the Japanese press and watching communications of all kinds, as well as psychological war for peace and in finding out "what has gone on in Japan these many years."

Gen. Bissell said the services of Nisei previously graduated from the school have been "invaluable," according to Army commanders.

"From captured Japanese documents they have gleaned valuable information that saved lives and permitted our forces to go on to victory without too great a sacrifice of lives," he explained. "They have gone into caves to persuade hiding Japs to come out and they brought a great many out. But some of them (Nisei) never came out. And others followed them in."

Gen. Bissell indicated that full details of the Nisei's fighting role in the Pacific and the part Fort Snelling has played in training them will have to wait, for security reasons, until occupation of Japan has been effected.

Housing Units Opened In San Francisco for Families of Nisei GIs

TOPAZ, Utah—One hundred low-cost housing units in San Francisco have been made available to families of Nisei soldiers provided the families take occu-

Nisei Sergeant Reported Killed in Action in Burma

Believed to be the last American of Japanese ancestry killed in action in World War II, the death of Tech. Sgt. Russell Takeo Fujino, whose wife, Mrs. Tamiko Fujino, and two children, Akira, 6, and Bobbie, 3, are residents of the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., was reported by relatives in Salt Lake City this week.

Sgt. Fujino's death on Aug. 4 in Burma also disclosed that Japanese American soldiers, who are not members of military in-

Nisei Evacuee Stays on Job In San Francisco Dispute

Report Battlefield Commissions for 200 Pacific Nisei

The Pacific Citizen was informed this week in a report from an authoritative source but not officially confirmed that 200 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, now on duty in the Philippines area, have received battlefield commissions to the grade of second lieutenant.

The Nisei soldiers are reportedly assigned to military intelligence work and it was understood that the report, if confirmed, would make their rank commensurate with the importance of the work in which they are engaged.

pancy between September 3 and 6, Project Director Luther Hoffman announced last week.

The Federal housing apartments rent from \$27.50 to \$38 and are scattered among the various housing projects in the San Francisco area.

telligence units, have been participating in the war in the Pacific.

Sgt. Fujino, 31 years of age, a member of an Army medical unit, went overseas in March, 1945.

A native of California, he volunteered for the Army three days after Pearl Harbor.

His family was notified of his death on Aug. 11. Memorial services will be held on Sept. 2 at the Japanese Christian church in Salt Lake City.

Municipal Machinists Abandon Strike Threat; Mayor Lapham Supports Evacuee's Rights

SAN FRANCISCO—The forthright action of Mayor Roger Lapham, State Senator Jack Shelley and other public officials in supporting the right of an American of Japanese ancestry to a city job as a journeyman mechanic was believed to have averted the threatened strike of more than 100 members of the AFL Machinists Union who are employed at the Municipal Railway bus barn.

The mechanics originally had threatened to strike if the Japanese American, Takeo Miyama, 37, reported for work.

The five-day dispute was settled on Aug. 29 when the 100 workers canceled plans for a walkout and the Nisei continued on his job.

Meanwhile, on Aug. 28 day-shift workers at the Municipal Railway bus barn voted by a better than 2 to 1 margin to stay on the job, following the unanimous recommendation of a special seven-man committee of the machinists which had been set up to consider the issue.

The vote of the day and night shifts of the Municipal machinists was reported to be 49-29 in favor of staying on the job. The day shift vote was 41-18.

The seven-man union committee announced in a statement:

"We regret that this situation has been misinterpreted, misunderstood and made to appear as an issue based on discrimination against Miyama because he is of Japanese descent.

"This is definitely not so. Our feeling is that these vacancies should go to veterans of this war who are San Francisco residents."

Miyama, an American citizen born in Hawaii, had considered quitting the job for which he had been certified by the city's Civil Service Commission. However, after a three-hour conference with Joe Grant Masaoka, regional rep-

resentative of the Japanese American Citizens League, and with officials of the War Relocation Authority, Miyama signed a statement that he would stay on the job despite the action of some of the machinists in protesting his right to work.

After his conference with the WRA and with Masaoka of the JACL, Miyama declared that he had decided to stay over the mechanics' protest, saying that he would be betraying other Nisei and workers of other minority groups if he abandoned his fight for a job. His stand was supported by Mayor Lapham.

Mayor Lapham and Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill went to the Municipal repair barn on Aug. 27 and made a personal appeal to the protesting workers. Mayor Lapham stressed that Miyama, who was a mechanic in Marysville, Calif., before his evacuation to the Tule Lake center, was an American citizen and entitled to a job under the San Francisco city charter which makes no distinctions as to ancestry. The machinists listened to Mayor Lapham but some of their representatives served notice that they would not accept Miyama as a fellow worker and threatened to quit if the Japanese American re-

(Continued on page 2)

Nisei Soldiers in Philippines "Disgusted" with Hearst Paper

Forty-Eight Japanese Americans Challenge Attitude Of Los Angeles Examiner Toward Returning Evacuees; Declare Hearst Articles as Biased as "Tokyo Rose"

MANILA, P. I.—Forty-eight American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have fought with the United States forces in the Philippines campaign last week forwarded a letter to William Randolph Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner, declaring that they were "disgusted" with the newspaper's attitude toward the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California and suggesting that the Hearst paper's attitude "seems to indicate that it should be circulated in Japan or Germany."

The Nisei soldiers, all of whom are non-commissioned officers on special assignments in the Philippines, declared in their letter to the Hearst daily:

"The attitude of your paper in regards to the Japanese relocatees in California seems to indicate that it should be circulated in Japan or Germany. It is there that different races are considered superior than others and that racial prejudices are instigated. Your article of the "unhappy" meeting of the Marines and the relocatees was badly colored and biased as the broadcasts of "Tokyo Rose" herself.

"If the Marines you depicted were veterans of combat, we know such thoughts would not have entered their minds if they were not ignorant of the Nisei in the Pacific. Thousands of Marines and Infantry soldiers owe their lives to the sons of these so-called 'humble and apologetic' evacuees. Many of the evacuees have sons who rescued that 'lost battalion' in France not long ago. When the veil of secrecy can be lifted upon the activities of the Nisei in the Pacific, the public will know of their loyalty. They have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Marines on Tarawa, Guadalcanal, Saipan, etc.

"For we Nisei in the Pacific, that article was a Pearl Harbor stab-in-the-back and we consider the reporter to be more Jap than ourselves.

"At a time when we should be humble and thankful to God for bringing this war to a hasty conclusion, you dare to fan the ashes of hatred among mankind."

The letter was signed by the following American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Manila area:

STAFF SERGEANTS: M. Fukumoto, Masao Inada, Sojiro Takamura, Mac Shintaku, H. Minato and George Chuman.

SERGEANTS: T. Yego, Harry Ota, S. Miyazano, K. Stanley Yamashita, Tetsushi Uratsu, Tets Ochi, H. Matsunaga, Elmer Yoshino, Masakazu Suzuki, Sumio Takehara, Tsutomu Honda, Roy H. Uno, James A. Nagao, Joe Ohno, Hoko Gushiken, Sherman Kishi, Joe Fujita, Toshio Odano, Harry Muraoka, Samon Horii, Takeshi Sugimoto, Katsugo Akiyama, Tamiki Mayeda, S. G. Saito, Satoshi Hata, Jun Oya, Joe Sasaki, Kane Senda, Shiro Tokuno, George Hirata, Harry Tsutsui, Yoshi Shigemura, Harry Toda and Ben Oghita.

CORPORALS: Satoru Kuwaye, H. Okazaki, John Yoshida, Harold Fujimoto, Jack D. Ishii, Ichiro Ito, George Hayakawa and Mas Horiuchi.

New WRA Policy Will Permit Nisei Employment in Centers

POSTON, Ariz. — Persons of Japanese ancestry may now be employed in regularly established Civil Service positions at relocation centers at the established rates of pay for those positions, according to an administrative notice last week from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority. Persons of Japanese ancestry employed, however, cannot be drawn from evacuees presently residing in the camps.

WRA policy heretofore had prohibited the employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in Civil Service positions at relocation camps, although many Japanese Americans have been employed in WRA offices outside the centers.

The reason for the change in administrative policy was that it was becoming difficult to operate the centers due to the relocation of a large number of residents employed in essential activities, the increasing turnover of administrative personnel, and the difficulties of recruiting qualified persons for WRA positions in the centers.

It was stressed, however, that these Civil Service appointments for work in centers may not be given to evacuees presently residing in the centers. Any former resident of the centers may be considered, however, provided that he or she and his or her family have been relocated for at least three months.

All appointments must be made in accordance with Civil Service procedures and regulations.

Persons of Japanese ancestry who take administrative positions in relocation centers under the new regulations will be housed in appointed staff quarters at the camps and will eat in the administrative mess.

An effort will be made to place former evacuees who take these WRA positions in centers other than the one of their former residence, it was stated.

Because all of the centers will be closed by Dec. 15, persons taking Civil Service posts at the camps are being advised to leave their families in their present locations.

Soldier Executed For Murder of Woman in Maui

FORT SHAFTER, Hawaii—Pfc. Jesse D. Boston, 36, sentenced to death by an Army court-martial after conviction on the charge of murdering a woman of Japanese ancestry in Wailuku, Maui, on Feb. 15, 1945, was executed at Schofield Barracks on Aug. 1.

The Army court found that Pfc. Boston struck the woman, Mrs. Saito, on the head with a nine-pound stone. She died that night.

The evidence considered by the court included a confession of the accused as to his commission of the act charged.

Pfc. Boston was a native of Detroit. He had served two penitentiary sentences before his induction into the Army.

Wife of Commander of 100th Battalion Happy Over Honor

MILWAUKEE—"I'm happy, of course. I wish only that I knew when he will be home."

This was the reaction of Mrs. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda upon learning that her husband, Major Fukuda, recently named commander of the 100 Infantry Battalion, will march beside Col. V. R. Miller of Winneton, Wis., regimental commander, as Nisei troops lead 15,000 American GIs in the V-J day parade in Italy.

Mrs. Fukuda, the former Miss Toshiko Okazaki of Honolulu, makes her home in Milwaukee with her son David, 1½, and Mrs. Yasuo Abe, the wife of another Nisei officer, and her daughter Carol Sumi.

Major Fukuda, then a captain, was honored at a large banquet by the Milwaukee Nisei Council during his furlough here in September, 1944.

California Legion Reinstates Two Japanese American Posts

Restrictions Against Nisei War Veterans Removed by Action of State Leadership

SACRAMENTO—The California Department of the American Legion on Aug. 27 reinstated the two "all-Japanese" posts, the Townsend Harris post in San Francisco and the Commodore Perry post in Los Angeles, which were suspended shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The two posts, whose membership was composed of World War I veterans of Japanese ancestry, had their charters suspended at the January, 1942, executive meeting of the California American Legion in Los Angeles.

Pocatello Post Admits Nisei War Veteran

Not Concerned With Soldier's Ancestry, Says Legion Official

POCATELLO, Idaho—Declaring his post is not concerned with a soldier's ancestry, Commander Volney C. Watts of the Pocatello American Legion post last week welcomed former Staff Sgt. Ivan H. Ogata, 26, as a member of his organization.

Ogata was one of the first Japanese Americans to enter the Army from southeastern Idaho and served as a member of the famous 100th battalion of the 442nd Combat Team. He fought on the Anzio beachhead and received a shrapnel wound at Biffontaine, France.

"Sergeant Ogata is a veteran with a heroic record," Commander Watts said. "He is an American and this is the American Legion."

WRA Official Sees End of "Little Tokyos" in South California

LOS ANGELES—There will be no more "Little Tokyos" when persons of Japanese ancestry are re-established in Southern California, Elbert Cochran of the War Relocation Authority told the Exchange Club on Aug. 22.

Cochran said that the evacuees were returning slowly to the West Coast.

"One thing is sure," he was quoted as saying, "There will be no more Little Tokyo. Such a segregated district was a bad thing for Japanese Americans and for the community."

MARINE COLONEL BACKS RIGHTS OF NISEI VETERANS

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A Marine colonel, a veteran of combat action in the Pacific war, told a Phoenix audience recently of the courage and loyalty of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have served with the Marines in the South Pacific.

The officer, Lieut. Col. George Rich of the Marine Corps, told the Phoenix group:

"If this (Japanese American) boy hasn't got the right to go back home and be honored and respected as a good American, if anyone says that he can't, he'll have to answer to me."

CIO Proposes Five Nisei for Labor Post in Hawaii

HONOLULU — The CIO Council recently proposed the names of five CIO members for possible appointment as the labor representative on the new Hawaii employment relations board.

The nominations were presented to Governor Stainback by Jack Hall, international representative of the ILWU-CIO.

The labor candidates nominated by the CIO Council are: Bert H. Nakano, Hilo, Hawaii; Yasuki Arakaki, Olaa, Hawaii; Shigeo Takemoto, Wailuku, Maui; Hideo Okada, Wai-pahu, Oahu, and Yoshikazu Morimoto, Lihue, Kauai.

Hawaii Sugar Workers Win Wage Boosts

\$5 Million Increase Specified in Union's First Contract

HONOLULU, T. H.—Five million dollars in wage increases is provided in the first industry-wide sugar contract accepted overwhelmingly by 20,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at 34 plantations on the four main islands of the Territory of Hawaii, it was announced by the CIO.

The workers accepted by referendum vote the one-year contract offered by sugar industrialists after eight weeks of negotiations with the ILWU-CIO.

(The great majority of the 20,000 CIO workers in the Hawaiian sugar mills are Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

The more than 20,000 workers in the industrial and agricultural sections of the sugar industry will benefit from the largest standard contract ever negotiated in American agriculture.

The contract, effective from July 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946, means an annual increase of approximately \$200 for workers on a straight time work week and from \$300 to \$425 a year for workers employed on 60 and 72-hour weeks.

Besides the wage raises many privileges and concessions were awarded the union by the employers in the new contract.

Among the members of the Territorial ILWU Policy Committee which conducted the negotiations were two Japanese American labor leaders, Jack H. Kawano of Honolulu and Bert H. Nakano of Hilo.

In its recent organization campaign in Hawaii the ILWU entered 45 elections and won all 45, a record unrivaled in the United States. It was stated that more than 90 per cent of the workers voting favored the ILWU.

Reports Benefits Paid Evacuees' Families

SACRAMENTO — Charles M. Wollenberg, director of the State department of social welfare, said recently that 32 returned families of Japanese ancestry had received \$3,637 in benefits from the State of California in June.

Two Nisei Veterans Enroll as Charter Members in Amvets

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In what was described as an emphatic reply to a West Coast veterans' group which recently refused admittance to a wounded veteran of Japanese ancestry, the Frank Singer Post, No. 2, of the American Veterans of World War II, welcomed two Milwaukee Nisei veterans into their organization as charter members.

Both California-born, the two Japanese Americans are Tokio Shiomichi, 28, who lost his leg in Italy, and Masaji Sakemi.

The Amvet officers who heard their oaths of membership were

Arthur Luttman, a veteran of World War I and II and commander of the new veterans organization, and Nicholas D. Kuhn.

Shiomichi will begin studies at Carroll College when classes open in September. His wife, who has been employed in Milwaukee since 1943, will become a charter member of the Amvet auxiliary as soon as it is organized. Shiomichi's brother was killed in action with the 442nd near Pisa, Italy, last year.

Two of Sakemi's brothers are still overseas, one with the 442nd and the other with an airborne division in Germany.

The reinstatement was voted on Aug. 27 at the executive meeting of the California Legion department by an unanimous vote.

The action to reinstate the suspended posts came after a heated discussion in which Judge Advocate John A. Sinclair of San Francisco stated he is satisfied the executive committee had no right to revoke or suspend the two Japanese American posts without due process of law.

"This committee should waste no time or delay action in setting the Legion right on this question," Sinclair stated. "Men are entitled to their rights and if we do not take action now we are laying ourselves open to a charge of a first class case of racial discrimination."

P. A. Horton of Hollywood, commander of the State Legion's 24th District, declared that the suspension of the two Japanese American posts was taken in the interests of security of the country rather than against any race or creed. Horton was the central figure in the Legion's disciplining of a Hollywood World War II post earlier this year because it had admitted an honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry. In the controversy which followed the Japanese American soldier, together with the commander of the World War II post and several other post officers, resigned from the Legion in protest against Horton's action.

Horton opposed the restoration of the charters on the ground that such action would be "hasty."

The State Legion committee voted to grant a charter at their Aug. 27 meeting to the newly-formed Ernie Pyte post of Hollywood over Horton's objections.

The Townsend Harris post had a membership of 28, while the Perry post had 78 members at the time of the suspension in 1942. There has been no word from the officials of the two posts whether the units would be reactivated. Legion officials this week indicated that American veterans of Japanese ancestry of World War II are now eligible to join the two posts, as well as other Legion units.

Ed W. Bolt of Petaluma, retiring State commander of the Legion, said that henceforth applications for membership by American veterans of Japanese ancestry as individuals or groups would be handled in the same manner as applications from other honorably discharged veterans. Bolt's statement was interpreted as stating the Legion's position on the acceptance of Japanese American veterans in Legion posts.

The reinstatement action was taken on motion of John R. Quinn, Los Angeles county assessor and former Legion national commander, who said that the original revocation was made for security reasons and should be rescinded "now that the emergency is past." Quinn, however, bitterly criticized the War Relocation Authority for "mishandling" the evacuee question.

Under the Legion's action the unpaid dues of the members since the time of their suspension also will be forgiven, the executive committee decided.

The Legion department passed a resolution which sought the deportation of all alien Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center and all alien Japanese in California and elsewhere in the United States who refuse to sign a loyalty oath to the United States.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Alien Land Law

The Alien Land Law is a piece of pernicious legislation which was originally passed in an effort to drive the immigrant Japanese farmer out of agricultural production. Aimed at the Japanese alien, it prohibits the ownership of farm property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship." It is a bad law and it has been used as a weapon of economic discrimination. It was originally adopted during a wave of anti-Japanese activity in California in 1913 and today more than half of the States in the Union have similar laws modeled on the California original.

In a comment on use of the Alien Land Law by anti-Japanese interests in California agriculture, Carey McWilliams wrote in "Factories in the Field": "... the statute, when first adopted, had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese. An examination of court records in California would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the (Alien Land) act has been used to rob the Japanese... The large farm industrialists opposed Japanese ownership: It threatened the continued existence of large units of production and it decreased the supply of farm labor... Having permitted the Japanese to convert large tracts of waste land into immensely valuable farming properties, the large industrialists were quite willing to use the Alien Land Act as a club to force the Japanese to sell to them. From this point of view, the Alien Land Act was designated to consolidate and safeguard large ownership units in California."

The Alien Land laws still cast their shadows across the lives of persons of Japanese ancestry in California and in other western states. The core of the California Alien Land Act is its presumption that ineligibility for naturalization means ineligibility for ownership of property. It is a law tailored to meet the needs of its sponsors and it is a law whose basic concept is today at variance with our principles of international morality since that basic concept is founded on the presumption that there are inferior and inassimilable peoples.

More than thirty cases, charging violation of the Alien Land Law and asking that land now held by persons of Japanese ancestry be escheated, have been filed in the State of California during the past year. A decision was handed down last week in a San Diego court on one of these cases and an effort will be made to take this case, involving the validity of the ownership of a tract of land in Chula Vista, Calif., by an American citizen, Fred Oyama, to the Supreme Court of the State of California and to the United States Supreme Court if the appeal is lost before the highest State tribunal.

The Oyama case is seen as a test of the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law. It is expected that the Japanese American Citizens League, the National and Southern California American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild and other organizations concerned with civil liberties and the rights of minority groups may file briefs in support of the appeal.

It is expected that one of the arguments which will be presented to the Supreme Court of California is that the law was adopted and has been enforced as part of a program of racial discrimination against Orientals in general and persons of Japanese descent in particular, and that such discrimination violates the "due process of law" and the "equal

protection of law" as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

There are three other questions which may be decided by the higher courts when the Oyama case is appealed. These questions are:

1. Whether the section of the Alien Land Law, which undertakes to create a "presumption" that property taken in the name of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry by an alien Japanese is "presumed" to be in violation of the Alien Land Law, is constitutional.

2. Whether suits to escheat property can be "outlawed" by the statute of limitations. (In the Oyama case the State's suit was filed more than ten years after the property was filed in the name of Fred Oyama, the son of Kiyoshi Oyama.)

3. Whether the Alien Land Law imposes a restriction upon the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, a restriction which is not placed upon the rights of other American citizens. (Whereas other parents may buy property for their minor children, alien Japanese cannot similarly purchase property for the benefit of their American-born children without fear of violation of the Alien Land Act.)

The Alien Land Act was conceived in prejudice and born in anger. It has been utilized as a measure of economic discrimination against a group of American residents and against their American-born children. It is the law of the State of California and of many other States. But it is a bad law and an undemocratic one. It should be reviewed against the background of our contemporary concepts of justice and fair play.

The Right to a Job

Takeo Miyama, who had just arrived in San Francisco from a war relocation center, wanted to pack up his tools and quit this week when he arrived at his job and found that a number of the men with whom he was to work were angry and were threatening to strike if he continued at work. But Takeo Miyama stayed on the job despite the protests of a few angry men, and he reported to work the next morning because he knew that if he had quit under pressure he would be letting down other Nisei and workers of other minority groups. Takeo Miyama knew that if the pattern of threat and protest used by the protesting machinists had succeeded, it would have set an unfortunate precedent for future action.

The "Miyama incident" is an example of democracy in action. Mayor Roger Lapham and Utilities Manager Cahill appeared before the protesting shopmen and explained the larger issues at stake in their threat to strike if the Japanese American was permitted to take the job by the city's Civil Service Commission. State Senator Jack Shelley, a progressive legislator and president of the San Francisco Labor Council, also visited the Municipal Railway shops to urge reconsideration. Representatives of the WRA and a Navy man who had faced death in the Pacific counseled against racial discrimination. The workers then took a vote and by a margin of almost 2 to 1 voted to abandon their protest. The following day a representative of the machinists came to Miyama and asked him to join their union.

The city of San Francisco, where representatives of the United Nations met only short weeks ago, has a reputation for religious and racial tolerance. That reputation was enhanced rather than damaged by the "Miyama incident" this week, for San Francisco has shown that it can meet and master a racial issue.

Nisei in the Pacific

Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell's public statements on Aug. 18 at Fort Snelling have finally broken the security seal which has kept from the people of America the important role played by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific and the vital role that specially-trained Nisei will play in the occupation of the Japanese home islands.

The Nisei in the Pacific have been an American "secret weapon." The full story of their part in the Pacific victory may not be told, as Gen. Bissell has intimated, until the occupation of Japan, the final phase of this war, has been completed. When that story is told, it will add another chapter to the record of courage and loyalty which Americans of Japanese ancestry have made in this war.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Anti-Nisei Opposition

The anti-Nisei opposition on the West Coast has diminished in influence, if not in number, since V-J Day. Already some 12,000 evacuees have returned to their old homes or have found new ones on the West Coast and between 30,000 to 50,000 more will be resettled in the three Coast states by Christmas. The anti-evacuee campaign is no longer a major factor and there is every evidence that the large majority of the people of the Pacific Coast do not oppose the return of the evacuees, especially now that the war is over.

It would be foolhardy, however, to discount the influence of the Pacific Coast's "anti-Japanese" organizations whose antipathy is aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and not at the residents of the former Japanese empire. The West Coast's yellow peril bloc has had, in the past, singular success in swaying public opinion and in determining United States policy in decisions affecting Pacific affairs. The California Anti-Alien Land Law was passed in 1913 at the instigation of a small group of determined men over the opposition of President Wilson who sent his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, to Sacramento to plead against the passage of the bill, the present-day ramifications of which may be found in the more than score of escheat cases now in the California courts. Supporters of the anti-alien land bill, later passed by thirty other States, were brazen in their acknowledgement of their purpose for the legislation, which was to drive the Japanese residents of California out of the State. The seeds of the evacuation were sown a long time ago. And the yellow perilists of a generation ago were responsible for the passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 which was made into law over the opposition of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes. It should be recalled that the Exclusion Act was jammed through the Senate under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who will be remembered in history as the man who led Senate isolationists in their successful opposition to American participation in a world security organization after World War I.

Today, with the opening of a new post-war era and with the atomic bomb hanging like a Damoclean sword over the security of future generations, the yellow peril-mongers are continuing to operate in direct contravention to our national interest in international security. Perhaps it is hard to break old habits, but the Hearst press and such organizations as the Joint Immigration Committee and the Native Sons of the Golden West, which have been identified with three decades of racist activity on the West Coast, are carrying on their "anti-Japanese" campaign which is becoming more and more localized into the persecution of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. In the two weeks since V-J Day the Hearst Examiner in Los Angeles and in San Francisco have carried biased stories on returned evacuees, a prominent official of the Joint Immigration Committee has attempted to give anti-Nisei testimony to the Dickstein Committee and an official of the Native Sons has made a plea, again before the Dickstein Committee, against the granting of statehood to Hawaii because of the territory's large population of persons of Japanese descent.

Anti-Nisei activity has no mass support at the present time, although its practitioners undoubtedly hope for such support in some period of post-war crisis, particularly during a period of possible period of reconversion, recession and unemployment. At the present time, however, the anti-Nisei opposition consists of competitive economic groups, of individuals who batten on the ugly produce of racial discord and of exclusionists whose ideas of race purity and Aryanism has outlived Hitler. The most active of the economic groups are those in the distribution and wholesale marketing of farm produce and in the floricultural in-

dustry. The tight boycott against the handling of produce grown by Japanese and Nisei farmers is still in effect in Seattle and a similar boycott is effective in Los Angeles, although the Japanese and Nisei farmers are getting their goods to market by consigning them to persons not of Japanese ancestry. Commission merchants in the Ninth Street wholesale market in Los Angeles and several leading wholesale flower dealers are the backbone of the Americans League of California, one of the active anti-evacuee organizations.

Although it is now V-J Day plus two weeks there is no evidence that the California Preservation Association, a wartime body with units in Auburn, Marysville, Vacaville, Sacramento and other Northern California cities, and the Remember Pearl Harbor Leagues and the Japanese Exclusion Associations of the Pacific Northwest have slackened their activities. These organizations, however, have not met with any great deal of success in their operations. Their activities, centered in rural communities, have been countered by the formation of local groups dedicated to the full application of democratic principles of fair play. These groups also had counted on encouragement and support from returning war veterans, particularly those who had fought in the Pacific. But the great majority of the GIs of this war have been clear and explicit in their opposition to racism. There has been considerable GI opposition against the aims of these 1945 exclusionists. In fact, this GI attitude appears to have had much to do with revising the role of both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, both of which were previously in the vanguard of the "anti-Japanese" movement on the West Coast. The California American Legion last week reinstated two Japanese American posts and announced that applications from Nisei war veterans now would be processed in the same manner as other applications. The VFW national organization has denounced the "stupidity" of a Spokane, Wash., post which refused to admit two Nisei.

Two of the West Coast personalities closely identified with the anti-Nisei opposition are William Randolph Hearst and Dave Beck, the old-line labor boss who still throws a lot of political weight in the Pacific Northwest. The vehement opposition expressed last Spring by Governor Wallgren of Washington against the return of the evacuees and Senator Warren Magnuson's occasional descents into race-baiting are inconsistent with the generally liberal records of these men and can be rationalized only against a political debt owed to Beck, the big boss of everything that rolls on wheels in the Northwest. The performance of another Congressional liberal, Henry M. Jackson of Washington, also smacks of the Beck influence. Jackson, with one of the most progressive records in the House, is the author of two bills proposing legislative investigations of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The latest Jackson bill, well-publicized last week by the Hearst stooge, Ray Richards, proposes the creation of a standing Congressional committee which would conduct periodic with-hunts, euphemistically called investigations, in all American communities with a large population of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Although Dave Beck has denied that he has anything to do with the produce boycott in Seattle, the Hearst Post-Intelligencer gave his game away when it reported last May that Beck's business agents had visited produce row and had threatened to pull out the workers from any firm handling produce grown by returned evacuees. Incidentally, the International Teamster, published by Beck's union, has been consistently the most vicious of any national publication in its treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Ironically, the Teamster's Union had the largest membership of Japanese Americans of any West Coast union before Pearl Harbor, but these Nisei were forced to belong to a special auxiliary. Recently Dave

(Continued on page 5)

San Diego Judge Orders Oyama Farm Escheated to State as Supreme Court Appeal Seen

LOS ANGELES—Leaving the question of the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law for decision by higher courts, Judge Joe Shell of the San Diego Superior Court last week ordered a small Chula Vista farm escheated to the State of California. Judge Shell's decision was made in a case against Fred Oyama, in which name the property is registered, and his father, Kiyoshi Oyama.

It was reported that Judge Shell's order was made despite evidence that the elder Oyama had taken out guardianship proceedings in connection with the property. As explained by Judge Shell, the ruling was made because of the provisions of the California Alien Land Law which not only prohibits aliens of Japanese ancestry from owning land, but additionally sets up a legal "presumption" that land taken in the name of a minor by a Japanese alien is "presumed" to be in violation of the Alien Land Law.

A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Oyamas, immediately announced that an appeal would be taken to

the California Supreme Court. Wirin indicated that with a decision as to the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law now assured, it is expected that the case may go to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of an unfavorable ruling by the California court.

Upon request of attorney Wirin, Judge Heald, originally scheduled to hear the case, disqualified himself and was replaced by Judge Shell.

Five California GIs Graduate Officer School

Lieut. Saito Is
Veteran of 30 Months
On Pacific

FORT BENNING, Fla. — Five Americans of Japanese ancestry from California were recently commissioned second lieutenants at the infantry officer candidate school at Fort Benning on August 22.

The group was led by Lieut. Leo T. Saito, Fresno, a veteran of 30 months in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines, and a graduate of the University of California.

The other successful officer candidates are Kenji Sayama and Yone Satoda, Hanford, also graduates of the University of California; George E. Suzuki, Los Angeles, who attended UCLA before the war; and Paul S. Fujii, who graduated from the University of Michigan and who attended Stanford University.

All five were trained at the language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where they were instructors in the Japanese language.

"It wasn't as easy as you might think," Fujii commented. "To begin with, most of us had to learn it ourselves—to read and write it, that is I have spoken Japanese and heard it all my life, but reading it for purposes of military intelligence is a different story."

Resettlement Problems Of Nisei Outlined By JACL Official

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Members of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco were addressed on Aug. 16, on the experiences of evacuation and the problems confronting Nisei in San Francisco by Joe Grant Masaoka, Regional JACL Representative.

Matt Crawford, Acting Executive Secretary, related council efforts to counteract the campaign inspired locally whereby a Chinese veteran was discouraged from obtaining a location for his laundry. The Park Presidio Branch of the Council for Civic Unity circulated a petition and obtained over 1,000 signatures supporting acceptance of the Chinese American veteran.

Survey Sponsored by Dominion Shows Japanese in Canada Want to Remain After War

Most Nisei Canadians Decline Offer of Expatriation to Japan

OTTAWA, Canada—Most of the 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada want to remain in the Dominion after the war, according to reports here.

It is reported that among older people who are Japanese nationals the percentage who wish to return to Japan is fairly high, but among Canadian-born Japanese the figure is low.

The report on the attitude of the Japanese Canadians was based on an incomplete results of a registration carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the direction of the Dominion government.

Apart from a small group held in an internment camp for definite reasons, the poll included all three categories of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada and included approximately 4,000 Japanese nationals, 12,000 Canadian-born citizens and 7,000 naturalized citizens.

Evacuees from British Columbia who have relocated in eastern Canada do not want to go back either to Japan or to British Columbia, it was stated. It was observed that there are groups in British Columbia who are still "hotly opposed" to the return of the evacuees and who are demanding the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

It was recalled that since the Dominion government promised at the time of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal area of British Columbia, where more than 90 percent of the Japanese resided, that the evacuees would be removed after the end of the war on demand of the interior provinces, the question remains as to whether the resettled evacuees can remain in their new locations.

It was pointed out that the demand of the British Columbia groups for the total deportation of Canada's Japanese population cannot be realized without a change in the Canadian law.

It was stated that shortly after the completion of the evacuation of 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of Canada, the property of the evacuees was taken over by the government and sold. The fishing boats which had been owned by persons of Japanese ancestry were privately purchased and some are now being used by other Canadian fishermen. The 525 small holdings and the 175 berry farms which were operated by Japanese farmers were taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property and set aside for settlement by war veterans.

Throughout the year, it was reported, even those persons of Japanese ancestry of Canadian birth were closely watched and the police knew the record of each man and each woman.

Granada Pioneer To Close Up Shop

AMACHE, Colo.—The Granada Pioneer, evacuee-edited newspaper at the Granada relocation center, will suspend publication on Sept. 15, according to Melvin P. McGovern, acting reports officer.

No Survey Planned On Japan Nationals In United States

WASHINGTON—No survey of the preferences of Japanese nationals in the United States on whether they wish to remain in the United States, along the lines of the canvass taken by the Canadian government, has been taken or is contemplated in the United States, government officials declared last week.

All Japanese natives or descendants who have returned or are to be returned to Japan, voluntarily or involuntarily, are internees who represent only a fractional minority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, it was stated.

Canadian Nisei Soldiers Visit New York City

Report U. S. Treatment Of Evacuees Watched By Canadian Group

NEW YORK—Japanese Canadians are watching United States treatment of its citizens and legal alien residents of Japanese descent with keen interest because American policy is often reflected in Canada's attitude toward its people of Japanese extraction, Pvt. Tom Shoyama, publisher of the New Canadian, declared in a visit to New York city last week.

Shoyama and Pvt. George Tanaka are among 125 Japanese Canadians who recently volunteered for infantry service in the Pacific war and who have received their basic training in Ontario.

Tanaka was a landscape architect before the war and was in war work at the time of his induction.

"Nisei Canadian servicemen were accepted for use in the Pacific war," Shoyama said. "With the cessation of hostilities no one seems to know what role they will play. Much will depend on Canada's role in the occupation of Japan or any of Japan's territories."

The two Canadian soldiers, who are among a number of Nisei Canadian servicemen who have visited New York on furlough, were impressed with the ambition and progress of Japanese Americans in New York City.

Yolo County Sheriff Commended for Prompt Action in Winters

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL regional representative in San Francisco, this week addressed a letter to the sheriff of Yolo county, commending the latter on his prompt and efficient action in maintaining law and order on Aug. 21 and in dispersing unruly elements of a crowd which collected in Winters, some 25 miles northwest of Sacramento.

According to the report, a party of four evacuees, who were returning to their former homes in the area, stopped to make some purchases in the town of Winters. A crowd collected and some individuals made abusive remarks. The sheriff was called and quieted the

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By Hito Okada

Contributions

Additional contributions received during the month of July and for which we gratefully acknowledge our thanks were received from the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Wells \$3., Conway, New Hampshire; Miyeko Yokota \$3., Denver; Mike Nakamura \$1.50, Iliiff, Colorado; Frank Tokubo \$1.50, Amache, Colorado; Fred M. Ouye \$2.50, Kansas City, Mo.; Mildred Simpson \$2., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Margaret G. Chapin \$1.50, Berea, Kentucky; L. M. Hagio \$5., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Charles R. Mulloy \$1., Haddonfield, New Jersey; Mrs. May L. Jansson \$1., Plainfield, New Jersey; Mary Yamada \$2., East Orange, New Jersey; H. W. Miles \$3., and Mary Date \$2., Reno, Nevada; Y. W. Abiko \$2.50 and Mrs. J. Stewart Burgess \$3., Philadelphia; Rev. Lloyd B. Scheer \$1., Lewisberry, Pa.; H. O. E. Ernst \$1., Cheltenham, Pa.; Rev. Wm. C. Anderson \$1., New Orleans; Thomas T. Itami \$5., Payette, Idaho; D. Takeoka \$2., Hunt, Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. D. Yoshioka \$20., Nampa, Idaho; Fred S. Mori \$50., Twin Falls, Idaho; Margaret S. Wyman \$2., Portland, Oregon; Chas. W. Coit \$5., Florence, Oregon; S/Sgt. Susumu Fujii \$5., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Idao Sugimoto \$2., Topeka, Kansas; Ada M. Seabury \$2., Yarmouth, Maine; and Mrs. A. M. Bradbridge \$5., Hutchinson, Kansas.

From Cleveland, Ohio we received the following contributions: John M. Mosherger \$1., Roy Atsumi \$3., W. B. McKenna \$5., J. Shiozawa \$3., and James H. Arakaki \$3. From other cities in Ohio we received: Max Getz \$10., Cincinnati; The Church of the Brethren \$10., New Carlisle; Mrs. John Dittmars \$5., Cincinnati; Elizabeth Otaka \$1., Toledo; and Margaret K. Means \$3., Akron.

From Indiana we received the following: Elizabeth Zutt \$10., Evansville; Ferdinand Schevill \$5., Michigan City; George M. Rappaport \$10., Mrs. Richard Lieber \$1., and Mrs. Y. Takayoshi \$2 of Indianapolis.

From Michigan we received the following: Mrs. G. C. Scranton \$10., Harbor Beach; Pvt. Fukuda \$2. and Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Yamamoto \$2. of Detroit; Pvt. Henry H. Tanda \$5., Grosse Pointe; Eunice Noda \$2., Alpha; Emilia Hesse \$5., Saginaw; Paul J. Alured \$2., Holly; and Sue Okamura \$2., Ann Arbor.

From Connecticut we received the following: Mrs. Edward B. Reed \$2., Kathleen and Daniel Date \$5., Wm. H. Daly \$1 and Mrs. W. P. Ladd \$1. of New Haven; S. L. Wolfson \$5., Meriden; Ida M. Keigwin \$1., Colchester; J. Pinsker \$1., Wallingford; Miss Lois B. Warner \$1., Salisbury; and W. E. Lamphear \$3., Chaplin.

From Maryland we received the following: Mrs. T. Suzuki \$1., Bethesda, and Miye Yamasaki \$5., College Park.

From Chicago we acknowledge with thanks the following remittances: Yoshio Tsuji \$1.50, Pfc. Nobe Miyamoto \$2, Roy K. Miura \$5, June Ito \$1, Alice Leech \$5, Robert F. Groves \$10, Harold C. Havighurst \$2, T. Yamahoto \$20., and Fred Kataoka \$10. From other parts of Illinois we wish to acknowledge contributions from Akira Hirata \$2, Rockford and Sak Yamoto \$3, Addison.

crowd and later accompanied the evacuees to their destination in Solano county.

Nisei in Chicago Take Part In City's V-J Celebrations

CHICAGO—Nisei who have relocated in the Chicago area observed V-J Day in much the same manner as other Chicagoans, the War Relocation Authority noted last week.

Nisei soldiers and civilians rejoiced in the streets in the Loop amid throngs of people, and Nisei were among the millions who attended prayer in the churches of Chicago.

On the South Side at the First Presbyterian church, 64th street and Kimbark avenue, the Rev. Arthur Kamitsuka, a Nisei pastor, assisted the associate pastor, the

Rev. Glen Morris, in conducting victory prayer services.

Four of Chicago's newspapers published news and stories about Japanese Americans in their coverage of V-J activities. One paper showed Nisei being inducted into the Army on the day of Japan's surrender, while another pictured Nisei soldiers on furlough from Fort Snelling rejoicing at the news. One paper published a feature story about the reaction of the Nisei to the victory news, while another published an interview with Nisei civilians who wondered if they might lose their jobs in the post-war period.

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ILWU Leader Hails Success Of No-Discrimination Policy

Prevention of Prejudice Against Nisei Americans Stressed by Lynden

SAN FRANCISCO—The Stockton unit of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, which has been under suspension since May 22 for permitting and sanctioning racial discrimination in violation of the union's constitution, was returned to good standing last week, according to Richard Lynden, president of Local 6.

Authorization to lift the suspension had been given to Local 6 by the union's general executive board on July 24.

Lynden declared that the suspension was no longer necessary, following the conclusion of the trial of the five leaders of the Stockton unit's insurrection, which involved a refusal to work with a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry. The entire Local 6 membership had ratified the trial com-

mittee's recommendations and the Stockton unit had demonstrated its willingness to abide by the union's no-discrimination rule, Lynden said.

Lynden indicated that the "Stockton incident," which gave rise to suspension of the Stockton unit, had resulted in nation-wide publicity and concern on the part of ILWU locals. He declared that its end marks the first successful action taken by any body, official or otherwise, in the prevention of discrimination against Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

First news of the action of the Stockton members in refusing to work with a worker of Japanese ancestry brought a storm of protest from ILWU locals in Hawaii, a large part of whose membership is of Japanese ancestry.

Lynden said that prompt action by Local 6 officials in suspending the unit ordering trial of guilty members and announcing unequivocally that racial discrimination would not be permitted by the union later made of the "Stockton incident" a trial case for labor's ability to stand behind its pledge of equality throughout the country.

"Lifting of the suspension of the Stockton unit means more than a return of the unit's autonomy," Lynden stressed. "It is a victory for the forces throughout the world who are working to make a reality of the slogan, 'the brotherhood of man.'"

"It demonstrates that a labor union can enforce its policy of no-discrimination, with decisive action, if necessary and that its membership will be stronger and not weaker for such action. It should serve as an example to other labor unions and to government agencies responsible for the protection of returning Japanese."

"If Local 6, with no power to throw guilty persons in jail, can make its no-discrimination policy stick, certainly government agencies can enforce the law," Lynden explained.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Wada, 213-10-D, Poston, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiyazu Takehara, 329-3-C, Poston, a girl on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Sakai, 211-3-C, Poston, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinosuke Ito, 34-12-C, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bunzo Sato, 6F-5D, Granada, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Terashima a girl on Aug. 27 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiro Tomimatsu, 30-8-F, Topaz, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Iwasaki, 30-11-B, Topaz, a girl on Aug. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hirata a boy on Aug. 7 at Newell, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakamura a boy on Aug. 7 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nakayama a boy on Aug. 12 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Kaku a boy on Aug. 9 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Nakano a girl on Aug. 16 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Osaki a boy on Aug. 16 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Sano a boy on Aug. 17 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyuichi Sawada a boy on Aug. 17 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Omoto a boy on Aug. 18 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Takahashi a girl on Aug. 18 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Nomura a boy on Aug. 19 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Matsumoto, 56-3-B, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Higashihara, 49-6-D, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Imada, 56-11-D, Gila River, a boy on Aug. 22.

DEATHS

Mrs. Matame Murakami, 8E-6E, Granada, on Aug. 19.

Mrs. Mosano Yoshioka, 57, of 8K-1D, Granada on Aug. 15.

Eitaro Yamanaka, 67, of 13-3-B, Topaz, on Aug. 18.

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Evacuee Family Gets Twenty Farm Offers in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Fujiharas, one of the first two evacuee families to stop at the Gusky Orphanage, the temporary hostel for Japanese Americans in Pittsburgh, left on Aug. 20 for their new farm home at Titusville, Pa.

Despite opposition from a small group of residents of Pittsburgh's West Side, the Fujiharas and the Ishimoto family moved into the Gusky Orphanage.

According to Dr. Howard Mather of the WRA the Fujihara family had their choice of at least 20 farm opportunities. Dr. Mather declared that he expected the Ishimotos would be placed within a few days.

Opposition to the conversion of the Gusky Orphanage into a hostel for Japanese Americans was led by the 26th Ward Citizens Committee. A special injunction asked by the committee to prevent the location of the Japanese

Americans in the building was refused on Aug. 18 by Judge John P. Egan who said that an injunction can only be granted where irreparable damage will be done, and postponed action until the argument list in September.

Clyde Watford, co-chairman of the housing and hospitality committee of the Pittsburgh Resettlement Committee, declared that the 26th Ward Citizens committee "represents only a small fraction of the feeling of the ward toward Japanese Americans."

Mr. Watford said that most of the citizens of the district welcome the Nisei families and stressed that many neighbors of the hostel have devoted time, household necessities and money to make the orphanage livable. Among these citizens, he said, are the Rev. David J. Wynne, minister of the North End Methodist church, and Dr. Nicholas E. Wagman, head of the nearby Allegheny Observatory.

Photographer

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