

"Nisei veterans and their families must be permitted to enjoy the hard-earned democracy they have bought with their blood in combat against the enemies of

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LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations will discuss Proposition No. 15 on the California ballot, the legislative initiative which proposes the validation of amendments to the Alien Land Law, at a meeting on Oct. 14 in the Hall of Records, Room 501.

Wirin argued for Takahashi that the amendment was passed by the California legislature during the evacuation period. Wirin said that the amendments, barring alien Japanese from fishing, is a violation of the rights guaranteed to Japanese national by the commercial treaty between Japan and the United States. Although this treaty was terminated in 1940, Wirin pointed out that the recent decision of the State Court of Appeals in the Stockton Theater case, involving the commercial rights of Japanese aliens, proved that the abrogation of the treaty does not affect the right of Japanese aliens which were recognized while the treaty was in effect.

Princeton Will Publish Lind's Book on Hawaii

PRINCETON, N. J.—The story of how the Hawaiian Islands, one of the world's most progressive areas in the solution of racial problems, met the dilemma posed by the Pacific war against Japan is told by Andrew W. Lind in a new book, "Hawaii's Japanese: An Experiment in Democracy," which Princeton University Press will publish in November.

Mr. Lind, as a professional sociologist, regarded the situation faced by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii after Dec. 7, 1941 as a social experiment of unusual significance and has applied to its analysis appropriate scientific methods, according to the Princeton Press.

The book also records the story of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II and discusses the problems faced by members of the group in the post-war period.

"Hawaii's Japanese" is editorially sponsored by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Book Review: Toru Matsumoto's Story Told in Newly-Published Book

A BROTHER IS A STRANGER: By Toru Matsumoto and Marion Olive Lerrigo. John Day, New York, 1946. \$3.75.

Though born and educated in Japan, Matsumoto was an innate liberal who became a Christian educator after studying at Union Theological Seminary. Giving an excellent picture of Japanese society, he says Confucianism, Buddhism and Shintoism are the three obstacles to democracy. With the deep conviction that all men are born equal, Mr. Matsumoto (now a Protestant minister in the United States) says that liberal arts education will be the savior of Japan in affirming individual dignity and teaching the truth about Japanese history. This book has stature because of its timeliness, its humaneness and its wealth of amusing anecdote.—From Wings, Literary Guild Review.

New York Dance

NEW YORK — The New York JACL is sponsoring a "fun frolic" on Oct. 10 at 8 p. m. at American Common, 40 East 40th street.

Admission to the dance will be 40 cents per person.

Book Review:

Discriminatory Laws Imposed On Japanese in South America

By ELMER R. SMITH

THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA, by J. F. Normano and Antonello Gerbi; Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, N. Y., 1943. \$2.25, cloth bound.

This small publication of 130 pages is crammed with statistics and historical material relative to the settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Brazil and Peru. Some of the generalizations drawn from this material need to be modified due to more recent facts dealing with the social and cultural life of Japanese in South America. There are, however, some pertinent observations that need to be presented in a review of this book, and these observations will be of special interest to persons of Japanese ancestry living in other areas of the New World. These may be listed and discussed under the following headings:

1. The migration of Japanese to both Brazil and Peru was due to an increased demand for labor and the expansion of the economic life of these respective countries.

2. In the early days of Japanese migration, the Japanese were accepted and little prejudice was shown them by the native South American. However, as their activities expanded in the fields of agriculture, and especially in the independent business fields, more prejudice against them developed until outright discrimination became the dominant pattern, especially in Peru.

3. The Japanese specialized in the agricultural pursuits of raising rice, cotton, and coffee. In independent business industries (in Peru) the fields dominated by the Japanese in given areas were laboratories, small shops, watch-making, watch-repairing, glass-cutting, picture-frame makers, and plumbing and sanitary engineering.

4. The Japanese in both Brazil

Mine Okubo's Personal History: Experiences in Internment Told in "Citizen 13660"

CITIZEN 13660. Drawings and text by Mine Okubo. Columbia University Press, New York City. 209 pages. \$2.75.

The wartime evacuation program plucked 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from their homes on the West Coast and resettled them in ten War Relocation Authority camps throughout the American desert areas.

This program has been described and evaluated many times, but always in terms of the mass. Now, after many months, one of the evacuated, Mine Okubo, has told her own story by means of sketches and a short accompanying text.

"Citizen 13660" is comprised of approximately 200 sketches of camp life, each described by a paragraph or more of pithy comment. The book begins with the author in Europe, shortly before the start of war, and ends as she leaves the Topaz relocation center.

The drawings have gustiness and humor. They have captured all the oddities of camp life, the idiosyncrasies and the paradoxes inherent in the confinement of American citizens.

Being neither a moralist nor a sentimentalist, Mine Okubo has drawn an objective history of a non-objective experience. The book has pathos, because there was great pathos in the evacuation. The book has humor, because the evacuees maintained a sense of balance, despite all the indignities of the evacuation. And the book has dignity, because they retained their dignity, over and above the many painful and humiliating experiences of relocation center life.

There is no weeping nor wailing in the book; neither is there sentimentality. The text is simple and direct. Often it is slyly satirical, but there was much to be satirized.

Mine Okubo, art student on a traveling fellowship, was studying art in Europe when war began. She managed to secure a reservation home, coming back on the last boat to leave Bordeaux.

The ship was crowded with refugees who were coming from the European hell-hole to the freedom of America. Hearing their stories, Mine Okubo did not dream she was coming home not to freedom but to internment.

It was only a few months after Pearl Harbor that Mine Okubo and her brother tagged their personal baggage with the family number, 13660, and prepared to go to the Civil Control Station, from which they would be taken to the Tanforan assembly center.

"The military police opened the bus door and we stepped into the bus as our family number was called," she writes. "Many spectators stood around. At that moment I recalled some of the

stories told on shipboard by European refugees bound for America.

"We were silent on the trip except for a group of four University of California boys who were singing college songs. The bus crossed the Bay Bridge. Everyone stared at the beautiful view as if for the last time. The singing stopped."

It was during the first crowded, hustling days at Tanforan assembly center that Miss Okubo decided to record her experiences in internment. She records the lines for inspection, the first messhall meals, the constant surveillance and the invasion of privacy.

"We had to make friends with the wild creatures in the camp," she writes, "especially the spiders, mice and rats because we were outnumbered."

It was during this time that she received letters from friends in Europe telling her how lucky she was to be free and safe at home.

To Mine Okubo, as to other evacuees, the lack of privacy was the greatest encroachment upon her liberty and the factor involving the greatest personal adjustment. Bathrooms, toilet facilities, laundry rooms, dining rooms—all these were common facilities. To obtain some degree of privacy, Mine tacked a quarantine sign upon her door.

When the residents at Tanforan were moved to Utah to the Topaz relocation center near Delta, they were able to plan upon more permanent homes. Shrubs and trees were planted around the barracks. Gardens were set out, buildings were "winterized" for protection against the cold. With what equipment they could get, the evacuees set up recreation facilities. An ice rink was set up. Shows were held on makeshift stages in the messhalls and in the open. Kite-making and flying were popular. The evacuees' sports included baseball, basketball, tennis, golf, football, ping pong and badminton.

A community cooperative was established, providing a canteen, dry-goods store, beauty parlor, barber shop, cleaning establishment, shoe repair shop and movies.

Besides the regular school program there were nursery schools for the very young and adult education classes featuring Americanization classes for the Issei. There were also scrap-metal drives, bond sales, Red Cross drives and blood donations "to help us keep up with the outside world."

By January, 1944, Mine Okubo finished her documentary sketches of camp life and decided to leave under the regular leave program, which had been established earlier.

She describes her departure: "After plowing through the red tape, through the madness of packing again, I attended forums on 'How to Make Friends' and 'How to Behave in the Outside World'."

"I looked at the crowd at the gate. Only the very old or very young were left. Here I was, alone, with no family responsibilities, and yet fear had chained me to the camp. I thought, 'My God! How do they expect those poor people to leave the one place they can call home?' I swallowed a lump in my throat as I entered goodbye to them."

"I waited the bus. As soon as all the passengers had been accounted for, we were on our way. I relived momentarily the sorrows and the joys of my whole evacuation experience, until the barracks faded away into the distance. There was only the desert now. My thoughts shifted from the past to the future."

"Citizen 13660" can be approached as a personal history, as a social document, or as a satirical comment upon the war's most undemocratic experiment.

The book has captured all the bumbling and fumbling of the early evacuation days, all the pathos and much of the humor that arose from the paradox of citizens interned.

The pictures will recall for one-time evacuees the half-forgotten

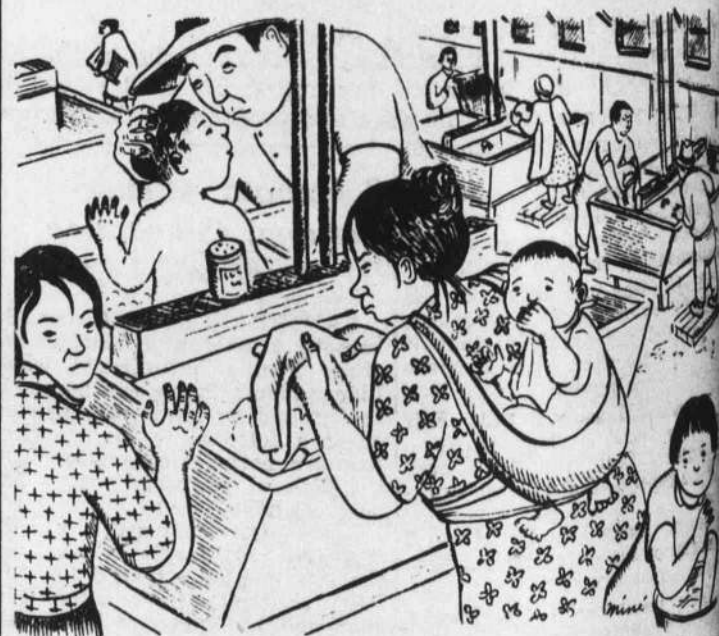
Pages From "Citizen 13660"



We were close to freedom and yet far from it. The San Bruno streetcar line bordered the camp on the east and the main state highway on the south. Streams of cars passed by all day. Guard towers and barbed wire surrounded the entire center. Guards were on duty night and day.



The bus struggled through the soft alkaline dirt, past the white administration barracks and the black resident barracks to Block 4 Mess Hall. This, together with the laundry building, was the induction center for the day. As we stepped out of the bus, we could hear band music and people cheering, but it was impossible to see anything through the dust. The band was a group of former Boy Scouts from Berkeley. When we finally battled our way into the safety of the building we looked as if we had fallen into a flour barrel.



Each block had a laundry complete with washboards and clotheslines. Much time was spent in the laundry. There was plenty of hot water and the alkaline water made washing easy.

moments of the evacuation. Reading, they will remember the strange and heavy pea jackets, the government-issue clothing that covered young and old with the same mail-order clothes, the messhall lines and the pot-bellied stoves

with the inevitable kettle bubbling on top. Other Americans will find this book, though it compels them to deep laughter, will also move them deeply. It is that kind of book.—M. O. T.

First Papers Given Issei In San Francisco

Still Barred From Citizenship Rights By Present Statutes

SAN FRANCISCO—Akimi Sugawara, 413 Victory Ave., South San Francisco, was issued his "first papers" for naturalization as an American citizen on Sept. 26 by W. Calbreath, clerk of the U. S. District Court in San Francisco. Mr. Sugawara, like all other aliens of Japanese ancestry, is barred from receiving his final papers because of present immigration restrictions.

He indicated that he had filed for his "first papers" as a means of signifying his intention to become an American citizen whenever it is possible to do so under the law.

"It is my desire to see as many qualified Issei as possible who sincerely wish to become naturalized citizens, when this becomes possible, to file their declarations of intentions," Mr. Sugawara stated. The San Francisco regional office of the JACL assisted Mr. Sugawara in filing his application on July 17, prior to the time when a naturalization was made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the matter of acceptance of applications from legally resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Evacuation Impact Developed Interracial Action, Says Smith

The impact of the evacuation was the primary factor in the development of interracial and intercultural cooperation upon the West Coast, Elmer R. Smith, assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah, told the Salt Lake City Council for Civic Unity Thursday, Oct. 3.

Elmer Smith, who was on leave from the War Relocation Authority and various evacuee consultant committees in Seattle during and after the war, returned this month to his post at the university. Smith praised the cooperation shown by the various interracial committees on the West Coast, adding that it was not until they joined forces under the American Council on Race Relations, the Fair Play Committee and the National Conference of Christians and Jews that they could make any effective action.

Through the joint working of these groups, Smith declared, effective pressure can be brought to bear upon political and social agencies and individuals.

The end of the war has brought an increase in problems of housing, employment and discrimination, Smith declared, with job and employment discrimination still in the old pre-war patterns.

With regard to housing Smith declared that restrictive covenants are today the big problem of the race relations groups.

Fujii Held in Lodi Hit-Run Driving Case

LODI, Calif.—Yonekichi Fujii, was booked at the Lodi jail for questioning last week in the hit and run driving case involving injury to Haber Singh, 50.

The highway patrol reported the victim was riding a bicycle and was struck on the evening of Sept. 2 on the Victor Road by a car which failed to stop. A couple in another car followed the fleeing machine two miles and from their description highway patrol officers took Fujii into custody.

Seeks Family of Young Nisei Who Fled Manchuria

A Nisei soldier in the Pacific theater this week sought the aid of the Pacific Citizen in finding the family of a 15-year-old Nisei who is now in Beppu, Japan, after fleeing from Manchuria in January of this year.

The soldier, T/4 Susumu Endo, stated that the boy, Tokusaburo, is now in Beppu under the name of Kenzo Yamaguchi, an employee of the Beppu RTO, U. S. Army.

The boy's immediate relatives in his country were said to be a brother, Tadao Mickey Ito, 23, a sister Asako and his mother, Mrs. Asako Ito. All formerly lived in

Washington News-Letter How Nelson Schlegel Became Involved in Nisei Problems

By JOHN KITASAKO

Back in the fall of 1942, when the Gripsholm returned to New York, a small group of Nisei who had been serving in U. S. consulates in East Asia were among its passengers. After they had been detained on Ellis Island for two months while immigration authorities checked them over thoroughly, some of them came to Washington presuming quite naturally that they would continue working for the State Department.

As it turned out, however, the State Department, in line with its policy of caution and conservatism, refused to hire them and shunted them off to other agencies.

The difficulty in making job adjustments was only one problem for these returnees. Another was that of finding a place to live. Washington in 1942 was already terribly congested with war workers, and on top of that there were many suspicious apartment managers who turned the Nisei down.

The Rev. Nelson Schlegel heard about the straits of the Nisei through a former missionary to Japan who was living in Washington. He offered to take into his home Jimmy Hamasaki and his wife and child. Jimmy had been with the U. S. consul's office in Formosa. The Hamasakis stayed with the Schlegels for a month, and then they were able to find an apartment.

The Hamasakis were the first Nisei Mr. Schlegel ever met. Their predicament and that of Nisei relocatees who were beginning to come to Washington impressed him deeply. Here was a problem, he said, in which the church should and could help. Here were dislocated persons who needed friends, and the Christians should be the ones to extend the hand of friendship and help correct the injustice of evacuation.

That was how Mr. Schlegel, who is now chairman of the Washington Citizens Committee and a member of the advisory board of the Washington JACL, first became involved in Washington's Nisei "problems."

When George Rundquist, of the Home Missions Council, came to the nation's capital early in 1943 to ask for the formation of a local body to aid the relocatees, Mr. Schlegel stepped right in and helped with the setting up of the resettlement committee under the Federation of Churches.

In 1944 this committee was expanded to include persons besides church leaders in order to make it more representative of the entire community. Securing financial and moral support for the committee's program was not easy at the start, as there were some people who felt that the problem of the Nisei was a government-created problem, and that it was up to the government to solve it.

To Mr. Schlegel's surprise, a number of people, while not showing discrimination openly, harbored strong prejudice against the Nisei. The committee, however, through careful public relations was able to overcome much of this feeling, and the relocatees never even came close to becoming an issue in Washington.

Mr. Schlegel believes too that the high caliber of Nisei and Issei who settled in Washington was instrumental in making people see the relocatees objectively. The newcomers adjusted themselves easily to the pattern of Washington life; they made good neighbors; they established fine records in federal and private employment.

Mr. William R. Castle, former ambassador to Japan, who was a member of the committee, manifested deep interest in the welfare of the Nisei. He encouraged the committee in its work, and gave

it good counsel whenever needed. He assisted the committee in drawing up its papers of incorporation, and in making a fervent appeal to the Community War Fund board for aid for the committee-sponsored hostel.

Former Ambassador Joseph Grew and Mrs. Grew were also staunch supporters of the committee. Mr. Grew regretted that his position in the State Department at that time did not permit him to participate in any local organizations, but he expressed a constant interest in the committee's program. Mrs. Grew at one time considered setting up a loan fund for relocatees desiring to enter business, but the idea was dropped when the need for such a fund was not deemed urgent.

Like any other organization, one of the committee's chief problems was finances, but it was solved magnificently through persistence and faith. It raised \$2,500 to establish a hostel. And from the Recreation Services, a branch of the Community War Fund, it secured \$2,400 for 1945 and a similar sum for 1946 to operate the hostel. It incorporated the Nisei Council's servicemen's activities under the USO, thereby creating the first and only Nisei USO outside of a relocation center under the sponsorship of the National USO.

By any definition, the work of the Washington Citizens Committee can be called successful, and the chief reason is that it had the sound leadership of persons who made the problems of the relocatees their own problems.

Time and again we have seen Mr. Schlegel drop his own work and go to bat for the Nisei and other groups. He's done it because he wants to get the satisfaction of seeing a persecuted minority get a square deal, and because he believes that the church cannot be a forceful factor in society unless its leaders are willing to project their influence into community life on a broader level.

The success of the whole relocation program is due in large part to Caucasians like Mr. Schlegel who through their unselfish service helped the dislocated Nisei mend their battered faith in American democracy.

CAPITAL NOTES

Pfc. Terry Kato, of the original 442nd Combat Team, who lost his right leg in Italy, will return in three weeks to Honolulu, the Honolulu has not seen since he volunteered three years ago. During the past several months he has learned to walk with his artificial leg proficiently enough to earn his discharge from Walter Reed Hospital.

The article in the current issue of Common Ground entitled "Nisei—Ears for the Government" pays tribute to the Nisei monitors and translators who listened in to Japanese broadcasts during the war at the interception posts in Portland and Pacific islands. The article, written by Stephen Greene, chief of the Portland and Denver office of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, prominently mentions Jun Okazaki, Washington JACL president, and Satoru Sugimura, chief of the translators in the Pacific Division.

Another former WRA official has joined the staff of Dillon Myer at FPHA. He is Merrill Tozier, former chief of the Reports Division . . . Harold Horiuchi, Washington JACL treasurer, has transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce . . . Misawa Uyeoka has shifted from Interior's War Liquidation Unit to War Assets.

Schedule Dance

CHICAGO—The Midwest Buddhist church, Chicago YBA, will hold a pre-Halloween dance at the International House, 1414 E. 59th street, on Saturday, Oct. 26, starting at 8 p. m.

Art Hayashi and his Harmonaires will furnish the music.

Refreshments will be sold during the evening.

JACL's Anti-Discrimination Group Campaigns for Defeat Of Alien Land Act Amendment

Masaoka Seeks Clear Test at Election on Attitude Of State's Citizens Toward Racist Legislation; Discloses Support of Church, AVC Organizations

SAN FRANCISCO—The JACL's political arm, the Anti-Discrimination Committee, is waging an intensive fight for the defeat of the Alien Land law amendments, Proposition No. 15, on the California ballot in November.

Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California regional director of the JACL, reported this week that the California Councils for Civic Unity, the Northern California and Western Nevada Council of Churches, the American Veterans Committee of California, the Berkeley chapter of the National Citizens Political Action Com-

mittee and the American Civil Liberties Union head a group of California organizations which have called for the defeat on Proposition 15.

Masaoka said that the defeat of the initiative measure would demonstrate that the people of California will not tolerate racist legislation.

"If Proposition 15 is defeated it will be a precedent-shattering occasion in California political history," he said. "However, if Proposition 15 is victorious by a substantial margin, it may be expected that the present Alien Land law will be stringently enforced and other legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry may be introduced."

Masaoka declared, however, that a clear test on the attitude of the state's voters toward discriminatory legislation would not be possible if the people of California "are not cognizant of the issues involved in Proposition 15." He said that it was the job of his group to help clarify the points at stake in Proposition 15.

"If strictly interpreted," he said, "the law makes it a violation for an Issei parent to remain with his American-citizen children on the same farm. It will also be a violation for a Nisei to support his alien dependents with income earned from a farm."

MacKinnon Takes Over Supervision of Canada Relocation

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The resignation of Thomas B. Pickersgill as head of the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor, the agency which is administering the dispersal of Japanese Canadian evacuees, was announced last week.

He has been succeeded by J. F. MacKinnon, former general manager for the Japanese Division.

In a letter to the New Canadian of Winnipeg, Man., Mr. MacKinnon declared:

"Our relocation job is not finished. It will not be finished until all the relocated persons in the interior British Columbia projects have left those projects for points east of the Rockies and until all employable persons in our eastern relocation centers have been placed in employment where housing and educational facilities are available and to the greatest degree possible in that type of employment that is best suited to their individual skills."

Clark Declares States Guard Civil Liberties

Federal Government Has Little Authority For Intervention

SAN FRANCISCO — Declaring that the Justice Department had received 2,699 complaints in the first half of 1946 from groups, individuals and even State officers, concerning violations of personal rights, "including everything from southern lynchings to anti-Japanese acts in California," Attorney General Tom Clark told the Commonwealth Club on Oct. 1 that individual States and not the Federal government must assume the responsibility of guarding and protecting civil liberties.

Clark pointed out that the Federal government is forced to operate in civil liberties cases "on a shockingly thin thread of law."

"We are continually exploring the possibilities of application of the Federal statutes to various injustices," Clark said. "However, and we may as well be frank about it, the real guarantor of civil liberties is the State."

Nisei Canadian Girl Forced To Go With Parents to Japan

WINNIPEG, Man.—Eighteen year old Toshiko Sasaki is on her way to Japan against her wishes, the Winnipeg Tribune declared last week.

Miss Sasaki left Winnipeg on Sept. 16 for Vancouver with a party of 53 Japanese repatriates.

Toshiko had to accompany her old parents on the boat trip, the Tribune said. She wants to return to Canada as soon as she gets them to Japan but doubts if either government would allow her to come back.

"I'm the youngest in the family," Toshiko said. "My father decided he wanted to spend his last years in Japan and told me I was to accompany mother and him there."

"I could do nothing else. I was born in Westminster, B. C. and know no other country but Canada. I'm hoping all the time I can return."

Toshiko lived in Letillier, Manitoba since all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia in the spring of 1942. Along with several other Japanese Canadians

she attended school in Letillier. She has three older sisters at Letillier and one brother.

"Two of my sisters are engaged and will be married soon," she said. "I'll miss their weddings."

The three sisters were at the train to see their parents and sister start for Japan. They all wished Toshiko could stay and sobbed heavily when train time drew near.

One sister fell alongside the train when it was leaving the east coach yards. Despite pleadings of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police corporal accompanying the Winnipeg party of Japanese repatriates, the girl would not move. She was carried away.

Toshiko will take many souvenirs of North American life with her to Japan. She had a stack of screen magazines on her train seat. A rabbit's foot dangled from the fastener on her brown plastic purse.

The Japanese Canadian repatriates were scheduled to sail for Japan on the U.S.S. Marine Falcon on Sept. 23. The sailing date of the ship was delayed, however, because of the maritime strike.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

On Minority Problems

The interrelation of all matters affecting persons of the different American minority groups was emphasized recently by Elmer R. Smith, assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah and wartime WRA community analyst.

It was in January, 1945, Smith declared, that a score of agencies including the American Council on Race Relations, the Council for Civic Unity and the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play met in San Francisco to discuss the problems which would result from the return to the coast of the war-excluded Nisei and Issei.

The major issues were expected to be housing, employment and discrimination. All of the agencies were vitally concerned with easing the return to California life of the many evacuees who had for so long been prohibited from its borders.

But in every instance, it was found, the problems of the evacuees hinged upon and were affected by the problems of other minority groups. Housing in San Francisco, by way of example, had been greatly affected by the influx of thousands of southern Negroes, large numbers of whom had taken over the abandoned homes of the Japanese Americans. The resettling of evacuees in these homes would then mean the displacement of another group of persons.

In Los Angeles the situation was much the same. Thousands of Negroes entering the city to do war work, had spilled over the boundaries of the city's onetime Little Tokyo.

As in housing, so in employment. The interaction of all the minority groups was here, too, evident.

Out of this realization came the knowledge that all of the organizations concerned must work together not only on the evacuee problem but upon all problems affecting minority groups. Also out of this realization came a statewide organization with representatives from all the civic and social action groups, from labor and from all the minority groups.

One of the major concerns of this group today is housing. But it is not attacking housing discriminations against the evacuees alone—it is attacking the problem at its base, the restrictive covenant. This is the kind of action and thinking that will do most to improve the social and economic lot of America's minorities—not the insular improvement of one group alone, but the general betterment of the total.

Death of a Fascist

The man who laid down the Nazi race lines of Aryan superiority has been convicted of crimes against humanity and will mount the gallows soon at Nuernberg. He is Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's chief apostle of the racist ideology of Naziism.

Beyond the anti-Semitism which was the chief manifestation of Nazi Aryanism, Rosenberg had a plan for a program of white supremacy throughout the world which he outlined in his book, "The Myth of the Twentieth Century." In this book the Nazi Rosenberg called for the displacement and disfranchisement of Americans of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast. He also advocated continued Jim Crowism in America. The Nazi program for the United States, as explained by Hitler's official race theorist, was the segregation of American minority race groups. Such a program, as Rosenberg saw it, was

part and parcel with the Nazi aim of obliteration of the Jews of Europe.

The fascist race ideology of Hitler, Rosenberg, Streicher and others is being parroted on the street corners of America. Its spokesmen include such American fascists as Gerald L. K. Smith and a Senator from Mississippi named Bilbo. Rosenberg's ideas about persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast are still being advanced by white supremacist organizations and Nazi-like race restrictions remain on the statute books of California and other American States.

Hitler is dead and Rosenberg will die but the fight against fascist ideas must go on.

Relief for Japan

The first shipment of relief supplies collected in the United States for Japan will leave San Francisco soon. These supplies have been assembled by a group of twelve agencies, known as the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) which were licensed by the United States government when General MacArthur asked that American volunteer organizations be mobilized for the purpose. The agencies active in the work at the present time are the American Friends Service Committee, the Catholic War Relief Agencies and the Church World Service.

These agencies are dependent upon the support of the American people for the aid they rendered to the needy in Japan.

The San Francisco News, in an editorial on relief for Japan, declared that General MacArthur's famous message, "Send me food or send me soldiers," epitomized the problem.

"It has become our country's task to lay the foundations for enduring peace," the News concluded. "Our help now will strengthen the growing Japanese determination to renounce militarism and to place their reliance on the ways of peace."

If food and relief supplies can help insure the restoration of a Japanese nation which will be dedicated to the ways and practices of peace, the price will be a cheap one to give.

Proposition 15

The voters of California should vote against the amendment to the Alien Land Law which will appear on the ballot at the forthcoming election.

I join with many outstanding Californians in urging you to vote NO on the proposal.

The proposal is aimed at only those law-abiding residents of California who are of the Japanese race. For the only race now ineligible to citizenship is the Japanese—the Chinese and Hindus having been lately admitted to United States citizenship.

Accordingly, this is a race law, pure and simple.

In Germany, the Jews, of whom I am one, have been the victims of race bigotry and cruelty. In our own South, persons of black skin are victims of discrimination and even lynching and now California is repeating its program of making the Japanese the butt of discrimination and prejudice.

This racist measure comes at a time when it is particularly unjustified. Before the war, we knew very little about the nature of our Japanese population, with respect to loyalty. Now, we know the answer. President Truman has told the nation that the record of 22,000 Americans of Japanese descent who served in the armed forces is documented with episodes of highest valor. Their service is a credit not only to their race and to America, but to the finest qualities in human nature. Hundreds of them die, according to President Truman, "for the American way of life."

Justice Murphy of the Supreme Court recognized "that people with racial and economic prejudices—the same people who have been among the foremost advocates of the evacuation"—had spread "half truths and insinuations in California directed against Japanese Americans for years."

Are these same racist groups still beating the drums of wartime racism in our midst?

Voters of California should pay no heed to them. Instead, they should by a clear and overwhelming majority adhere to the commitment of our nation to the United Nations charter in which we made avowals of our concern the world over for "human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with no distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." We can do so by defeating Proposition No. 15.

Racism found its fertile soil in Nazi Germany. It has no place on a free and fair America.—A statement by A. L. Wirin in a broadcast on Proposition No. 15 over KMPC. Los Angeles, on Sept. 29.

Nisei USA

Behind the Sugar Strike

Back in the spring of 1945, shortly after the reopening of the West Coast to persons of Japanese ancestry, a returned evacuee obtained a warehouse job in Stockton, Calif. Several men employed at the warehouse threatened to quit their jobs, refusing to work alongside a "Jap." The incident was reported to the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, in San Francisco which had a union shop contract covering the workers in the warehouse. The immediate reaction of ILWU leadership to news of the discriminatory attitude taken by several CIO members in Stockton was the suspension of the Stockton unit of Local 6, ILWU on orders of Harry Bridges and Richard Lynden, president of Local 6. This suspension of the Stockton ILWU was ratified by a vote of the total Local 6 membership and was in effect until the men involved in the anti-evacuee discrimination, which had ramifications which implicated the active anti-evacuee campaign then being waged in Central California, were tried by union precedures on the charge of race prejudice and expelled from the CIO.

The Stockton incident occurred at a time when the CIO's ILWU was engaged in a huge organization drive among the more than 25,000 workers in the Hawaiian sugar industry, a large percentage of whom are of Japanese ancestry. The forthright action taken in the case by the ILWU was no act of mere opportunism, although it was effective in convincing Hawaii's non-Caucasian workers of the sincerity of the ILWU's stand against race discrimination. The ILWU has taken similar action in the past in instances involving discrimination on the part of employers and its own members regarding discrimination against Negro, Mexican and Filipino workers in California and the ILWU's own newspaper, The Dispatcher, edited by Morris Watson, whose famous A. P. test case insured the right of newspapermen to organize in the American Newspaper Guild, has carried on an unceasing campaign against discrimination on grounds of race, creed or color.

Today the ILWU is the greatest single force in the economic life of Hawaii. It has more than 30,000 members on the waterfront and in the mills and on the plantations and is the core of the CIO unionism in the territory. Working with other organized labor groups, it has helped institute a program of labor's political action which has broken the domination of Hawaii's industrial Big Five in territorial politics.

On Sept. 1 the ILWU's 25,000 members in the sugar industry went on strike, challenging the Big Five's domination of the economic life of the territory. Hawaii has had a long and bloody history of industrial strife but the workers of the territory never have won a complete victory through strikes or other demonstrations. But this is the first time the workers in the sugar industry have been organized as completely on an industry-wide basis and, what is probably more important, this is the first time that Hawaiian workers have achieved complete interracial unity. Whatever the outcome of the present dispute, Hawaii's pattern of industrial paternalism has been broken.

Most of the workers who are now on strike in Hawaii represent the second generation of the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Portuguese, Porto Rican and other immigrant workers who were brought to Hawaii by the sugar and pineapple planters to create and maintain the two-crop economy of the territory. Today these young Americans, citizens by birth and by education in Hawaii's splendid school system, have a common lingual and cultural bond whereas their immigrant parents were isolated by language and custom barriers and were more easily subject to the manipulations of the employers. The present-day unity of these second generation groups also extends to the native Hawaiians and to the mainland Caucasians who have taken jobs in Hawaiian industries.

Because persons of Japanese ancestry constitute one-third of the population of Hawaii, the old red herring of "Japanese domination" may be raised again as an anti-labor issue, although it is as untrue in this situation as it is false

in its application by opponents of statehood. The charge was made by the Honolulu Advertiser during the Thos. Davies and Co. strike during the war and was utilized in an effort to obscure the actual issues at stake which involved only wage and working conditions.

Hawaii's labor leadership today includes men and women of all of the territory's many race groups. Among them are the ILWU's Jack Kawano who is also the head of the CIO's PAC on Oahu and Bernard Nakano of Hilo and Lawrence Shigeura, appointed by William Green as an AFL organizer. There was some effort during the war by anti-labor forces to intimidate Japanese American unionists on the basis of racial ancestry. Perhaps the most brazen instance was the one reported by Alexander MacDonald in "Revolt in Paradise" Ichiro Izuka, young Nisei president of the ILWU on Kauai and a militant anti-fascist for many years before the outbreak of war, was charged by Kauai's civilian board of investigation, made up largely of plantation officials, with distributing labor literature during lunch hours and thus "delaying the war effort." Izuka was placed in detention and was released only after labor officials in Honolulu brought the case to the attention of the military government which ordered Izuka's release after an investigation.

Illustrative of Hawaiian labor response to the war situation is the record of Hawaii's two thousand and longshoremen, one-third of whom are of Japanese ancestry and whose union president is Jack Kawano, who established the highest rating for any port in the world in the loading and unloading of ships. Kawano incidentally served on a special manpower board appointed by Governor Stainback during the war.

The presence of the Japanese and other immigrant workers in Hawaii is no accident of history. They were brought to Hawaii by the sugar planters to supply cheap labor and many arrived, in the years before Hawaii was officially annexed to the United States in 1900, under conditions of peonage. The first group of Japanese were brought to Hawaii in 1868, having been literally kidnapped in Japan. Because of the protest of the Japanese government most of this original group were returned later others, totaling 180,000 in all, were brought to Hawaii, mainly as contract laborers, to supply the needs of the Hawaiian plantations. Of the 180,000, approximately 100 later emigrated to the United States while a substantial number returned to Japan.

The annexation of Hawaii made illegal many of the penal contracts under which Japanese workers had been brought to the islands and under which these laborers had been regarded merely as chattel. After 1900 there were several small demonstrations on the part of Japanese plantation workers and in 1909 Hawaii's first major strike occurred when 7,000 hands, most of them Japanese, walked off their jobs, asking a raise over the \$15 to \$26 a month they had been paid. The plantation owners broke the strike, firing Hawaiian and Chinese workers and spending more than \$200,000.

After four months the strikers went back to work. Ten years later, in 1920, Japanese and Filipino workers on Oahu struck for a \$1.25 a day. The general strike at the time was less than a day for a ten-hour day. More than 10,000 workers were evicted from their shacks on the plantations. Six thousand crowded into the slums of Honolulu and 1,500 of these died of influenza. The pino workers went back to work a month later and the Japanese stayed out for five more months before the strike was broken. It was estimated that the plantation had spent \$12,000,000 to break the strike. In 1924 thirteen thousand Filipino workers went on strike but this strike was also broken leaving a toll of 20 dead and a force of police attacked a strike camp. This was the last major strike on the Hawaiian plantations until 25,000 members of the ILWU walked out on Sept. 1, 1945. Hawaii sugar long has been geared to a low-wage economy which was made possible only because of a constant supply of cheap, imported labor. It relied on great credit on Hawaii's progress (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Football . . .

Oregon State's football team this year includes many veterans of the 1942 "Rose Bowl" team. One member of the 1942 squad who is on the Beaver eleven this year is Jack Yoshihara, a back who transferred to Utah and played the Utes for two years during the war. . . . Although Japanese American GIs have been refused admittance into British Columbia Canadian border officials who in the Nisei are "Japs," Japanese Americans are able to enter Canada as visitors on the same basis as other Americans in most of the other provinces.

2nd Book . . .

Publication date of the Infantry Journal's book on the 442nd Central Postal Directory Team will be set for either October or early November. Harry Takagi, chairman of the Nisei Veterans Committee of Seattle, is now with the Veterans Administration. . . . The Los Angeles City Council ducked the restrictive covenants issue last week. Two councilmen, John R. Rooney and Parley P. Christensen, tried to permit opponents of restrictive covenants to appear before the Council. The other twelve councilmen ducked the issue.

Commentator . . .

Arthur Gaeth of the Mutual Broadcasting network has been chosen as the radio commentator to witness the Nuremberg execution of Nazi criminals. Back in the spring of 1944 Mr. Gaeth, then broadcaster for Mutual from Salt Lake City, bought his own radio time to give a special broadcast over KGO to defend the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and to combat the attempt of two West Coast race-baiters, John Schneider and Kilsoo Haan, to propagate their anti-evacuee poison in Utah. . . . At that time Arthur Gaeth compared the racist campaign against the Japanese Americans to the similar racism practiced by the Nazis.

Eisenhower . . .

Milton Eisenhower who was appointed by President Roosevelt as the first chief of WRA and who is now president of Kansas State College has been nominated for permanent chairman of the United States Commission on International Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. . . . It's reported that Japan-bound mail, permitted since Sept. 10, is being held up at San Francisco on orders from Washington. . . . Earl Finch, friend of Nisei GIs, may visit Hawaii again in December. Finch is presently interested in rehabilitation problems of Japanese American veterans in the West Coast.

Art Director . . .

Eddie Imadzu, who has been at MGM for the past 20 years, gets green credit for art direction on "Three Wise Fools," the Margaret Brien opus about leprechauns. Imadzu spent most of the war at the Rohwer relocation center and got his old post back with MGM upon his return to the coast. . . . The Oregon Nippo has resumed publication in Portland, the first Japanese American bilingual paper to be started by returned evacuees in the Pacific Northwest. . . . Succeeding the pre-war Oregon News, the paper is published in mimeographed form at present. . . . It's reported that Mrs. Gordon Hirabayashi, the former Esther Chow of Seattle, is seriously ill with polio.

Testimony . . .

Dillon S. Myer, FPHA chief who headed the War Relocation Authority for four years and got to know the Issei well, hopes to be able to testify if the Issei naturalization bill comes up before a Congressional committee next year. . . . Babe Nomura, star back for the San Jose State Spartans, is the second mainland Nisei to win college football fame as a passer. The first was Bill Kajikawa who made Little All-America for Arizona State and who is now an assistant football coach at the Tempe school. Some twenty years ago Art Matsu was on several All-America selections while playing for William and Mary. Matsu starred in a game against Army, kicking a field goal. He is now coaching at Rutgers.

Stockton Theatre Litigation Defines Commercial Rights of Resident Japanese Nationals

By SABURO KIDO

The case of Emil Palermo versus the Stockton Theatres, Inc., decided on September 6, 1946, by the District Court of Appeals of the State of California for the Third Appellate District, is one of the most important cases as far as the alien Japanese residing in California are concerned. Consequently, it had been followed with great interest by the State authorities and by all Nisei and Issei. Reactivation of business enterprises had been hampered because landlords had refused to lease real property to alien Japanese for fear of prosecution under the Alien Land laws. License matters were in suspense because the Board of Equalization, in granting sales tax permits, had notified the applicants that the matter depended upon the outcome of the test case.

The facts of the case are simple. On January 3, 1930, nationals of Japan obtained a lease of certain premises for theater purposes. It was for ten years, commencing from January 1, 1931. Under the laws of the State of California and under the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Japan of 1911, this was permissible.

On December 22, 1934, for a valuable consideration, the lessees were given an option for a term of ten years longer than the term of the original lease.

The present lessees were assigned the lease rights with the consent of the lessor on January 16, 1935. The stockholders of the corporation lessee were almost wholly nationalists of Japan.

The treaty between Japan and the United States was abrogated on January 26, 1940.

The lessees served the lessor with a written notice on February 13, 1940 that the option for an additional ten years would be taken up. And on September 13, 1940, a new lease was entered into for the additional ten years.

The original lessor died and Emil Palermo became the legal owner. On October 19, 1944, Palermo served notice on the Stockton Theaters Inc. demanding that the latter vacate the premises forthwith on the ground that the occupancy was illegal under the provisions of the Alien Land Act of California. On November 20, 1944, the present action was brought.

The trial court held that since no notice to exercise the option was served on the lessor until February 14, 1940, which was subsequent to the termination of the treaty between the United States and Japan, the lease was void and of no force or effect whatsoever. The trial court predicated its holding on the ground that the treaty removed the lease from the operation of the California statute and that in the absence of a treaty, a Japanese alien cannot enter into a lease of commercial property in the State of California.

The appellate court stated that "the basic question on which the correctness of the judgment herein turns is the effect of the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and Japan."

Pertinent provisions of Article I of the Treaty of April 5, 1911, between the United States and Japan, provided in part:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established"

The appellate court stated "it is a well established principle of statutory law that, where a statute adopts by specific reference the provisions of another statute, regulation, or ordinance, such provisions are incorporated in the form in which they exist at the time of the reference and not as subsequently modified, and that the repeal of the provisions referred to does not affect the adopting statute, in the absence of a clearly expressed intention to the contrary. . . . It cannot be doubted that it applies to a treaty to the same extent that it would to an act of Congress."

The court then proceeded to discuss the matter of whether the "reference to the treaty contained in the California Land Act should

be deemed specific or general." If general, then there would be grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the Land Act because of the legislature delegating to the treaty-making authority of the United States the right and power thus directly to control local legislation to future acts.

The Volstead Act, the Assimilative Crimes Act, and the United States alien land ownership laws were discussed to show that the treaty was incorporated into the Alien Land Act as it existed at the time of the enactment of the law.

As a final argument, the appellate court cited the fact that the State Legislature in enacting amendments in 1943 and 1945 did not mention the effect of the abrogation of the treaty and concluded that this was an indication that it considered that no change was effected.

Since the court concluded that the abrogation of the treaty had no effect on the provisions of the Alien Land Act, the lease of September 13, 1940, was held valid irrespective of the abrogation.

It is reported that Palermo will appeal the case to the California Supreme Court. In view of the sound reasoning of the appellate court and the precedents, the position of the alien Japanese seems to be favorable. An early disposal of the subject will settle once and for all whether alien Japanese will have the right to lease residential or commercial property in the state of California.

On Henry Wallace

Pacific Citizen, Gentlemen:

Instead of subscribing to your paper and that of JACL I send a contribution to further the fine work you are doing.

My sister has sent to me a leaflet giving sermons of five Japanese American pastors the Sunday before evacuation. I sincerely wish other Americans were as sincere Christians as they.

We have some. Outstanding is Henry A. Wallace. I hope that you will do everything you can to support his policy for lasting peace, for it is based on Christ's teaching of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. Certainly we would fear Russia if she had the atomic bomb and continued to make and store them, were experimenting with it off our coast, were spending \$13,000,000,000 for war and had air bases half way around the world, etc., etc.

Wallace's speech has been so misinterpreted and so criticized by prejudiced people and those with selfish interests. . . .

Only by knowing the truth can people be free.

Clara Sturges Johnson
Ridgefield, Conn.

The Japanese In South America

(Continued from page 2)

grants. In September, 1940, the Chamber of Deputies approved a still more restrictive law which provided "that the sons of foreigners, even if born in Peru, are during their minority to be considered as being of the same nationality as their fathers." All of these regulations were so accepted by the Peruvians as to make it plainly refer to the Japanese. These particular "alien laws" thus passed in 1940 had a very definite relation to what happened to persons of Japanese ancestry living in Peru after December 7, 1941.

The present book under review is only an introductory survey, and it is hoped that a more complete study will be undertaken within the near future to clear up many of the sweeping generalizations found as a basis for some of the evaluative statements made by the authors. It is hoped that this book will be accepted only as a survey and not as the last word on "the Japanese in South America."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Influences Shaping the Nisei Outlook

Denver, Colo.

The sun is out in one of those mellow Colorado autumn days which, the natives say, make fall the most pleasant season of the year. In the mountains the snowline is creeping lower and the aspens are putting on a riotous show of color.

This makes it all the more curious why a phrase keeps running through our mind: The futility of nobility, the futility of nobility, the futility of nobility.

How it got there, we don't know. We aren't even sure of what it means, other than that there seems to be a rhyme to it. Perhaps it has something to do with the Nisei and their problems.

Nobility of character and purpose has been something that has been drilled into most Nisei as long as they can remember. Their immigrant parents were conscious of their own lowly state in life, but the Issei had a nobility about them. They had a sense of ethics—at least they talked about it a lot, and their code was based on the rigid traditions of Old Japan.

It was only natural that the Issei should try to transfuse some of their ideals into the lives of their offspring. These efforts took various forms: Teaching the Nisei a pride in race and cultural heritage, ingraining of high ethical standards, filial piety, a sense of independence, and of course the hand-across-the-sea idea.

Despite a lot of natural rebellion some of these ideas took hold pretty well. Whether for better or worse, we are not prepared to say although the evidence seems to favor the former.

As this program of indoctrination began to take hold, other influences entered the scene in trying to shape the Nisei's outlook. Among them were sympathetic school teachers, churches and social groups connected with churches, civic clubs, even the JACL.

They all conspired to divert the Nisei's channels of thought into the upper altitudes—socially, economically, culturally and politically. They tried to steer him away from his natural inclination to find one's own level and there seek one's own pleasures.

Through it all ran this one theme: What is my mission? What is my objective? What can I do to improve my lot and that of those around me?

And perhaps we're getting a bit fed up with this business of life being grim and perpetually earnest.

Not that we're opposed to nobility. But we seem to be approaching that state of mind which says to heck with the upheld torch, we have our own troubles to look after.

Is this introversion good or bad? And what does it mean? We don't know the answer. It

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Salt Lake City, Utah**Justice Department to Seek
Law to Permit Disposal of
Unclaimed Evacuee Property****16 Thousand Items
Still in Custody of
U. S. Marshals**

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department will seek legislation to permit the disposal of property turned in by persons of Japanese ancestry under the "contraband" regulations of the Western Defense Command during the war and which remains unclaimed in the custody of U. S. marshals on the West Coast, it was reported this week.

Legislation will cover all "enemy alien" goods which are unclaimed but it was indicated that most of this property was turned in by Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans under the provisions of Gen. John L. DeWitt's regulations which were issued in 1942 prior to the evacuation.

Much of this property consists of inexpensive cameras, guns, shells, binoculars, small radios, pocket and kitchen knives, electric shavers, Japanese phonograph records, swords, flashlights lanterns and books. It was believed that most of these items have a low intrinsic value and the evacuees have not bothered to go to the trouble of reclaiming them.

During the past two years U. S. marshals have made efforts to return the properties to their owners but a large amount still remains in custody. Under present regulations Justice Department officials cannot dispose of these goods.

The 16,000 items still in custody represent about 20 per cent of the total originally surrendered to the marshals.

If legislation for disposal of the goods is passed, it is believed that the items will be auctioned.

Fresno ELLEs Hold**Hayride, Weiner Bake**

FRESNO, Calif. — The ELLEs were hostesses at a hayride and weiner bake held at the Buckland stables on Kearney blvd. in Fresno recently. Those invited were Mary Kanagawa, Lois Kanagawa, Lena Matsunaga, Katie Yasumoto, Sakae Ogawa, Alma Kurisu, Chiyoko Renge, Chiyoko Fujimura and Julia Goto.

Members present were Elaine Uyemura, June Sakai, Alice Osaki, Kay Miyamoto, Sumi Jitsumyo, Fujiye Jitsumyo, Velma Yemoto, Estu Mikami, Fumi Mikami and Kazue Sekiya and the sponsors, Mrs. Lewis Toshiyuki and Mrs. Seichi Mikami.

**Suzukida Returns
From European Trip**

NEW YORK—Henry Suzukida, only Nisei delegate to the World Student Christian Federation conference at Geneva, Switzerland, returned from Europe last week.

Following the conference Suzukida, formerly a resident of Los Angeles and now a Chicago insurance agent, toured Europe with other delegates.

Hallowe'en Party

CHICAGO—The Japanese American Women's Club will hold a Hallowe'en party on Oct. 26 at the Westside YWCA. Plans for the party will be made at a meeting at the home of Mrs. T. Mukoyama on Oct. 11.

The group held a dinner for Sumi Kawasaki on Sept. 27. Ruth Saika was in charge of arrangements.

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**Richard Suzuki
Returns from Trip
To Yugoslavia**

NEW YORK—Richard Suzuki, formerly of Brawley, Calif., returned last week from Yugoslavia where he had gone on a mission for the Church of the Brethren, escorting a shipment of draft horses for Yugoslav farmers.

Suzuki is a recent graduate of the Garrett Biblical Institute in Chicago.

**All-Nisei Backfield Aids Hawaii
Victory Over Portland Eleven**

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Hawaiian All-Stars, sporting an all-Nisei starting backfield led by Wally Yonamine, gave Portland University a 54 to 13 lesson in island-style football on Sept. 29 before 10,000 persons in Multnomah Stadium.

Yonamine, a 21-year old 176-pounder who is now serving in the U. S. Army in Hawaii, was the spearhead of the dazzling offensive drive which completely dominated the Portland collegians. Yonamine played against St. Mary's All-American, Herman Wedemeyer in high school, and followers of the Hawaiian All-Star team told newsmen that the young Japanese American was "just as good" as his more-famous contemporary.

The Hawaiian eleven, which plays in the territorial league under the name of Leilehua Alums and whose members are graduates of little Leilehua high school on Oahu, started a backfield composed of Marco Takata, quarterback; Jim Asato and Wally Yonamine, halfbacks; and Richard Asato, fullback. Other Nisei on the squad include Masayoshi Gunda, end; Isao Ito and Maeshiro, guards; Higa, quarter and Judo Takahashi, center.

They were coached by Chin Do Kim and presented one of the most colorful teams ever seen in Portland, its roll including players of Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Hawaiian and Caucasian ancestry.

The All-Stars were cold at the start as Portland pushed over two touchdowns in the first quarter to lead 13 to 0. But from there on,

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**Grand Reunion Dance
Slated By Veterans
For Armistice Day**

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Veterans Committee of Seattle will sponsor a "Grand Reunion Dance Formal" on November 11, Armistice Day, at one of Seattle's largest ballrooms, Faure's Ballroom at 13th and Pike.

The dance will be of special interest to the 500 veterans who have returned to this area, the committee announced.

Hobart Farnham and his orchestra have been secured for the evening.

The dance will begin at 9 p. m. The admission charge will be a couple, and tickets will be at the gate.

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Action By Congress Indicated By Rayburn on AVC's Request for Return of Stranded Nisei

WASHINGTON—A resolution from the American Veterans Committee of Hawaii, asking that the United States government take steps to facilitate the return of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and parents of Japanese American soldiers who are stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941, was acknowledged here by Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House, recently.

Rayburn promised the AVC in Hawaii that the resolution would be referred "to the appropriate committee in the House for consideration when Congress convenes."

The resolution outlines the plight of many Japanese Americans and their families and relatives of Japanese descent who were visiting in Japan and who were unable to return because of the outbreak of war.

The great majority of these persons and relatives of (American) soldiers of Japanese ancestry are the families and relatives of their friends and acquaintances residing in the Territory of Hawaii and on the continental United States and are loyal to the United States of America and are anxious of returning to the country which they regard as their home," the AVC resolution to Congress declared.

The resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Territory of Hawaii chapter of the American Veterans Committee and the members were sent to President Truman and to both houses of Congress.

The AVC group also is making efforts to expedite the return of stranded citizens through the Immigration and Naturalization Service and through the office of Hawaii's delegate in Congress, Joseph R. Farrington.

The resolution was introduced to the AVC group by Calvin Ueki, a veteran who is now a candidate for the territorial assembly.

San Fernando JACL Names Sam Muto Temporary Head

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—The newly-reactivated San Fernando Valley JACL selected Fred Muto to serve as temporary chairman at its first meeting held at the Fernangeles playground hall. Tom Imai was chosen temporary secretary.

Mike Masaoka, George Inagaki and Eiji Tanabe of JACL national headquarters were present to outline the aggressive JACL program. They stressed the need for local chapter support.

Following the meeting the group was served refreshments at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Muto.

Northside Youth Group Elects New Officers

CHICAGO — The Northside Youth Organization held its second election meeting on Sept. 13, electing Frank Sakamoto and Misa Ogawa as co-chairmen.

Also elected were Dorothy Mizukami, secretary; Marjorie Higashi, treasurer; Henry Yoshino, social chairman; Carol Omori, historian; Babe Kochi and Jack Mukai, athletic directors; and Asako Narahara, publicity chairman.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie T. Uno a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yukichi Hiramatsu of Sacramento a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kuramoto a boy on Sept. 25 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Tashima a girl on Sept. 23 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Shintani a girl on Sept. 26 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobukazu Tsujimoto, Keetley, Utah, a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry Takamine a boy on Sept. 23 in Denver.

To the Rev. and Mrs. S. Aso of Denver a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Okusako a boy on Sept. 25 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Doizaki a girl on Sept. 21 in Wheatland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grant Masaoka a girl, Jo Ann Gail, on Aug. 29 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Shogyo Moriyama, 72, on Sept. 24 in Los Angeles.

Kisato Itano on Sept. 24 in Chicago.

Yoshiro Harase on Sept. 27 in Los Angeles.

Zensuke Mimaki, 61, on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Yoshimatsu Egawa in Denver, Colo.

Madaki Funatsu on Sept. 27 in Modesto, Calif.

Kuiyoshiro Sakaguchi, 67, Rt. 1, No. 146, Kingsburg, in Fresno, Calif., on Sept. 25.

MARRIAGES

Sumiko Miura to Tadataka Hashimoto on Sept. 29 in Los Angeles.

Chieto Kawata to Taro Umeda on Sept. 17 in San Jose, Calif.

Ruby Hisamoto to Noble Tajiri on Sept. 15 in Greeley, Colo.

Tachy Uno to Corl Morita on Sept. 13 in Greeley.

Tsuruko Iguchi to Iwao Ohye on Sept. 22 in Denver.

Fujiko Sakiyama to Tatsuo Imazu on Sept. 28 in Los Angeles.

Hanako Yasuda to Junichi Nakashima on Sept. 15 in Chicago.

Sachi Yoshizawa to George Shigeo Ishida on Sept 12 in St. Paul, Minn.

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Co. F Commander Seeks Addresses Of Former Soldiers

Joseph W. Hill, who commanded Co. F of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, this week asked for aid in contacting the men who served with him in that unit.

Stating that he had lost touch with these men since they moved to new locations or were resettled in their old homes, he asked that they contact him at the following address: Joseph W. Hill (Capt. Inf. O.R.C. 0-43657) Henderson State Book Store, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Yamagata Wins Chicago Tourney

CHICAGO — G. Yamagata won first prize in the championship flight of the Chicago Resettlers golf tournament at the Glen Eagles country club on Sept. 29.

J. Takahashi took second and G. Koyama was third.

F. Kumamoto won first prize in A flight, followed by T. Masuda and M. Domoto.

E. Sanada was the winner in B flight. K. Uba and S. Kodama were the other B winners.

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Wartime Role Of JACL Told By Hito Okada

SPOKANE, Wash. — Newly-elected officers of the Spokane Japanese American Citizens League were formally installed by Hito Okada, national president, at a kick-off banquet held Sunday, Sept. 29.

The JACL, Okada said, is rapidly growing in membership with branches all over the nation. He described the early history of the JACL.

During wartime, Okada stated, the JACL was faced with two highly controversial issues—cooperation with the government in the evacuation program and re-institution of the draft for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The decision of the JACL to fight for both these issues, Okada, though unpopular at the time, has proven to be correct in terms of the postwar situation of Japanese Americans.

The national president stated that the JACL's major aims today are liberalization of naturalization and immigration laws and indemnification of evacuation losses.

Terry Shimabukuro Visits in Salt Lake Enroute to Capital

Terry Shimabukuro, former press relations officer with the 442nd combat team, stopped in Salt Lake City briefly this week on his way from Honolulu to Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by his bride of two weeks, the former Betty Fujita of Hilo, Hawaii.

Shimabukuro returned to New York City from Italy on July 2 with the Japanese American combat team for the gala homecoming ceremonies of the Nisei outfit. He returned to the islands with the Hawaiian members of the regiment.

The Shimabukuros will make their home in Washington, D. C.

Ogden Christian Church Plans Carnival-Bazaar

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden Japanese Christian church and Young People's Fellowship annual carnival-bazaar will be held Thursday, October 17, in the church beginning at 2 p. m.

The carnival committee has made plans for the largest affair to date.

Nomura Stars In First Game For Spartans

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Coach Bill Hubbard this week advanced Babe Nomura to a starting halfback post on the San Jose State Spartan eleven following the Nisei star's brilliant performance in State's 44 to 6 victory over Willamette College on Sept. 27.

Nomura, who completed fifteen touchdown passes to make a new junior college conference record for Los Angeles City College last year, lived up to advance notices in his first game in a Spartan uniform.

He proved a dangerous runner on flanker plays and completed a 30-yard toss to Erle Johnson in his only passing attempt. Nomura scored the first touchdown against Willamette and was instrumental in setting up the second score.

This week Coach Hubbard added several new plays to the Spartan offense with Nomura cast in the feature role on a number of the patterns.

The Spartans meet the strong Hardin-Simmons team at Abilene, Tex., on Oct. 5.

Lt. Roy Takai, Mary Hosokawa Wed in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash. — Lt. Roy Takai, formerly of Sacramento, and Miss Mary Hosokawa, also of Sacramento, were married on Sept. 14 in the Chapel on the Hill at Fort Lawton.

Mrs. Joe Milanowski was maid-of-honor, and Lt. Tad Kihara served as best man. The bride was given away by Lt. Kan Tagami.

Lt. Joe Milanowski was the soloist.

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INFORMATION WANTED: Would like addresses of immediate relatives of Tokusaburo Ito, 15, who is now in Beppu, Japan, under care of Mr. Kenzo Yamaguchi. Known family members include Tadao Mickey Ito, 28, believed to have served with Marines in the Beppu area; a sister, Asako, and mother, Mrs. Mitsuko, Ito, all in the states. Family's prewar address was San Francisco, Calif. Send information to T/4 Susumu Endo, ATIS, GHQ AFAPAC APO 500 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

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Orem Farmers Take Lead in Salt Lake Bowling League

The Orem Farmers remained the only undefeated team in the Salt Lake JACL bowling league after the second round of play on Sept. 30 at the Temple alleys.

Okada Insurance rolled the high team game with 2626 against Dawn Cafe, winning 3 to 1. Larry Tajiri of the Okadas scored 225, 163, 209—597 for high individual series.

Yuji Nakagama of the Zephyrs and Kiyoshi Miya of Davis County turned in 565 scores. Jim Aoki of Aoki Produce had high game with 235.

The results:
Okada Insurance (3), 2626; Dawn Cafe (1), 2372. Orem Farmers (4), 2274; Terashima Studio (0), 2063. Ogden Vets (3), 2442; ABC-Township Cleaners, (1) 2382. Wally's-Flowers (3), 2409; Davis County (1), 2324. Aoki Produce (4), 2343; Zephyrs (0), 2143. Main Jewelry (3) 2373; OK Cafe (1), 2349.

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