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State Department Officials Explain Procedures for Return of Stranded Nisei

JACL Representative Expresses Hope for Acceleration of Return of Eligible Persons Among Group Caught in Japan by War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Hope that the return of qualified Issei and Nisei who were stranded in Japan during the war to the United States would be expedited was expressed by Mike Masaoka, JACL Washington representative, following a series of conferences with State Department officials.

The lack of personnel, finances, and facilities were cited by the Passport, Visa, and Foreign Administration Division as the primary reasons for the apparent breakdown in clearing both Issei and Nisei for return to the United States.

Masaoka urged that since applicants had to apply in person to the consulate in Japan, the one in Yokohama, more consulates be established throughout the main islands. He was informed that the State Department was considering the openings of a sub-consulate in Kobe to handle notarizations, passports, visas, and similar consulate duties but that additional consulates were out of the question at the moment. The Washington JACL representative then suggested that deputies from the Yokohama consulate be sent to visit the various communities in order that American citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese nationals who were once permanent residents of this country would have an opportunity to file for re-entry into the United States. Departmental officials declared that they would take this suggestion into consideration.

Explaining that the interest of the JACL was only in those Nisei who had remained loyal to the United States and in those Issei who had not collaborated with the militarists, Masaoka stated that too much time was taken between the initial application and the ultimate clearance or rejection. He asked that the time element be shortened consistent with the proper investigations.

In the case of the Nisei, the Passport Division declared that recently a telegraphic directive had been sent to all American consulates, including the one in Yokohama, to the effect that the consulate officials themselves could issue temporary passports in the field without waiting for special approval from the State Department in Washington as heretofore. This should cut down the waiting period several months, Masaoka was informed. The consular officials could not, however, issue such temporary passports until the applicants had been cleared of all anti-American charges by the military.

In the case of the Issei, re-entry permits should be sufficient for visas, provided that they have been cleared by the military officials, Masaoka was informed.

In either case, State Department officials were of the opinion that nothing could be done by individ-

San Diego Nisei Win Clear Title To Property

Lands Adjudged Free Of Escheat Claims Through Court Action

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Two California Nisei, Lieut. George Asakawa, U. S. Army, and his brother, Motharu Asakawa of Chicago, this week held a clear title to their lands in San Diego county, following a suit filed by them against the state of California to have their property adjudged free of any escheat claims.

Superior Judge Gordon Thompson decreed on Feb. 10 that the Asakawas had a clear title, following the production of waivers from California state officials.

Lieut. Asakawa was commissioned in the military intelligence service and has been stationed in Tokyo.

Home of Evacuees Destroyed by Fire

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A cook shack and the cabin dwelling of a returned evacuee family of Japanese ancestry at the Ruel Wheeler Nursery on Ford Road were burned to the ground on Feb. 7.

The blaze, starting in the cooking quarters, leveled the two buildings before it was brought under control.

Officials in the United States to expedite the return of specific individuals. The applicants themselves must apply in person to the consular officials, produce the necessary documents, and prove their right to return, it was pointed out. Only in those cases where the necessary documents were lost in Japan can those in the United States help, and that is by forwarding copies of the documents to those stranded in Japan, Masaoka was told.

A general review of the entire situation, however, was promised the JACL official by the State Department.

Evacuees From Pacific Coast Have Resettled in 47 States

Report Son Born To Sono Osato in New York City

NEW YORK—Birth of a boy to Sono Osato, noted dancer and actress, and her husband, Victor Elmaleh, was reported in New York last week.

The baby, the first child born to the Elmalehs, was named Niko.

Miss Osato, who left the hit musical, "On the Town," in which she was starred, to prepare for the birth of her child, has been considering a role in a forthcoming production, "Some of the Sky," in which the heroine is a Nisei girl.

Death of Nisei In WRA Camp Noted in Bill

Seek Settlement of Claims in Accidental Death of Evacuee

WASHINGTON—In a private bill for the relief of Shiro Takemura, Rep. Gordon L. McDonough, R., Calif., seeks authorization for the Treasury Department to pay a claim of \$5000 in settlement of all claims against the government for the negligence of certain WRA officials which resulted in the death of his son at the Granada relocation center.

The introduction of this measure, designated H. R. 1860 and referred to the House Judiciary Committee, may establish a precedent for similar bills, it was believed.

The McDonough bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Shiro Takemura of Los Angeles County, Calif., the sum of \$5000 in settlement of all claims against the United States on the part of all heirs at law on account of the death on April 23, 1943, and funeral expenses of Paul Toshio Takemura, a minor, as a result of the failure of the officials in charge of the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colo., to provide necessary safeguards for danger zones in the Center. Mr. Takemura is named as the head of the family in the bill.

Chicago Girl Sings In Radio Contest

CHICAGO — Suzanne Torry, young Nisei singer and dancer, was one of ten finalists selected in an amateur contest recently over station WGN.

Miss Torry sang "Oi Mamme Bin Ich Farliebt" (Oh, Mother, Am I in Love) in Yiddish on the Jan. 26 program.

Miss Torry is rehearsing in "Change of Heart," an original musical which will be presented at the Parkway Community theater soon. Her role is that of a Russian actress.

REP. MARCANTONIO HITS RACE BARS IN NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON—Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party, New York, last week introduced a bill to strike out the racial bars to naturalization.

Designated H. R. 1425, the measure would amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to read as follows:

"The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, creed, or national origin."

The bill was referred to the House Judiciary Committee on January 29th.

Final Report of Government Agency Notes One-Half Returned to Evacuated Area

WASHINGTON — Persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942 have resettled in every state of the Union except South Carolina, the final report of the War Relocation Authority disclosed last week.

Approximately one-half of the 106,925 Japanese and Japanese Americans who left war relocation centers returned to their former home areas on the Pacific coast, the report said, but thousands settled in the industrial cities of the Midwest and East and in the Rocky Mountain states.

"While the evacuation caused some evacuees great financial loss and mental suffering, it was not without compensation for some evacuees," the report added. "In the process of resettlement, certain advantages accrued to the group especially to the Nisei in other sections of the country and even on the West Coast. They found a wider variety of occupations open to them than had been available prior to evacuation."

"Most of them escaped from segregation in housing and were otherwise able to merge into the general social life of new communities to a greater degree than they had previously been able to do."

According to the WRA, some of the results were:

Nearly 12,000 of the 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who went to the north-central states settled in Chicago. There they are employed by thousands of companies and individuals representing a normal cross-section of employment and are housed in almost every neighborhood in the city.

Cleveland, which attracted about 3,000 was the favorite spot in the Great Lakes area.

The northern east coast states also were popular with resettlers and about 2000 went to New York City.

Seabrook Farms, near Bridgetown, N. J., was the only rural place outside the intermountain states and the West Coast to attract any substantial number of evacuees. By December, 1945 there were 1769 evacuees at Seabrook, most of them employed in food processing plants.

Only 800 evacuees resettled in the southern states, although these "are making an excellent adjustment both socially and economically."

The WRA attributed the lag in the South partly to "reluctance" of the Army to permit resettlement along the Gulf Coast and to "resentment and prejudice" in Arkansas, which spread to surrounding states over the establishment of two relocation centers in Arkansas.

"The authority is convinced that because of the industry and integrity of the Japanese-Americans, they will quickly build for themselves a better social and economic pattern than they had before the war," the WRA report concluded. The authority's report, completed

in 1945, showed the following relocation record for evacuees leaving the WRA camps (since the time these returned to the West Coast area. City addresses include those who went to nearby rural areas):

Alabama, 4; Arizona, 818, including Glendale 487; Arkansas, 161.

California 43,775, including Alameda 211, Berkeley 844, Burbank 288, Dinuba 201, Florin 294, Fowler 329, Fresno 1532, Gardena 386, Guadalupe 266, Lodi 779, Lomita 218, Long Beach 1014, Loomis 211, Los Angeles 10,120, Monterey 313, Mountain View 291, Newcastle 226, Oakland 777, Palo Alto 245, Parlier 391, Pasadena 589, Penryn 424, Reedley 443, Richmond 261, Sacramento 2769, San Diego 501, San Francisco 2845, Sanger 352, San Jose 1712, San Mateo 334, Santa Ana 247, Santa Barbara 260, Selma 319, Stockton 1574, Venice 223, Walnut Grove 529, Watsonville 378.

Colorado 6108, including Boulder 239, Denver 3124, Grand Junction 202, Connecticut 186; Delaware 7; District of Columbia 319; Florida 37; Georgia 10; Idaho 3932, including Boise 289, Caldwell 457, Payette 373, Twin Falls 338, Weiser 307.

Illinois 12,776, including Chicago 11,309; Indiana 254; Iowa 641, including Des Moines 378; Kansas 103; Kentucky 22; Louisiana 100; Maine 7, Maryland 123; Massachusetts 203; Michigan 3047, including Ann Arbor 534, Detroit 1649.

Minnesota 2046, including Minneapolis 1354, St. Paul 282; Mississippi 52; Missouri 1108, including Kansas City 346, St. Louis 469; Montana 780; Nebraska 919, including Omaha 221; Nevada 305; New Hampshire 9; New Jersey 2240; New Mexico 185; New York 2651, including New York City 2036.

North Carolina 8; North Dakota 20; Ohio 4422, including Cincinnati 616; Oregon 2612, including Nyssa 319, Ontario 566, Portland 859, Vale 206; Pennsylvania 1008, including Philadelphia 740; Rhode Island 7; South Carolina 0; South Dakota 50; Tennessee 29.

Texas 274; Utah 5641, including Brigham City 351, Clearfield 278, Ogden 900; Salt Lake City 202, Tooele 241; Vermont 6; Virginia Seattle 2760, Spokane 1294, Tacoma 229; West Virginia 1; Wisconsin 769, including Milwaukee 422; Wyoming 368; Hawaii 912; Alaska 49.

Associate of Gen. DeWitt Backs Decision for Mass Evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO — Commenting on the War Relocation Authority's final report, made public in Washington last week, which criticized the Army's mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 as "unjustified," a former Army colonel who worked closely with Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt on mass evacuation plans declared in San Francisco on Feb. 6 that the action was taken "as much for their own security as a security measure for the country."

Hubbard A. Moffit, Jr., Oakland attorney and wartime executive officer of the civil administration under Gen. DeWitt, was the authority for the comment.

"I will back Gen. DeWitt's handling of the wartime evacuation of West Coast Japanese one thousand per cent," Moffit said. "There is no question at all about the complete propriety of the Army's evacuation order."

"I doubt if Dillon Myer (national WRA director in whose name the final report was issued) could have known the full details that led to the decision to move the Japanese away from vital military areas. The entire job was completed before he (Myer) ever came into the War Relocation Authority," Moffit said.

Noting Mr. Myer's comment that the Army's exclusion of the evacuees from the West Coast was continued for an unreasonable period of time, Moffit declared:

"The Japanese were not detained at relocation centers beyond a reasonable time. Their detention was not excessive and they were kept there as much for their own security as a security measure for the country."

"Gen. DeWitt never displayed any racial animosity against the Japanese and as a matter of fact leaned over backwards to assure their fair and impartial treatment."

Federal Agency Monitored Air Signals, But Found No Spies

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission ran down 760 reports of suspicious radio broadcasts on the Pacific coast in the early months of World War II and found not a single spy and none that could be attributed to persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the coastal area.

It was recalled that Lieut. Gen. DeWitt cited radio signaling as one of the reasons for the evacuation in 1942, although Gen. DeWitt's report did not charge directly that persons of Japanese ancestry were responsible.

Most of the suspicious broadcasts, according to the FCC, were radio signals sent from U. S.

Army stations. The others ranged a wide gamut. There were extremely short-range broadcasts caused by pickup devices on home record players.

The FCC said more than a dozen monitor stations were used to track down suspicious broadcasts to homes, and even to individual rooms in buildings from which suspected signals were sent.

This work, it said, was carried out from master monitoring stations at Portland, San Pedro, San Leandro and Salinas, and supplementary stations at Seattle, Portland, Arcata, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego and Tucson, as well as "other places within the Western Defense Command."

Question CRDU Move to Drop Support of Oyama Test Case

"Distinct Surprise,"
Say California JACL
Officials on Action

SAN FRANCISCO—Withdrawal of the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union from its support of the Oyama escheat case was described as "a distinct surprise" by JACL officials in Los Angeles this week.

The Northern California CRDU made its announcement on Feb. 8 following a meeting of its board of directors.

The State Supreme Court upheld the Alien Land law in its decision on the Oyama escheat case, and the issue is being taken to the United States Supreme Court by attorneys for Oyama. The Northern California CRDU and the Southern California Legal Defense Fund had pledged their support in the case.

Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, expressed his belief that the CRDU's withdrawal was "due to a misunderstanding" and added that in his belief the CRDU's decision was "unfortunate."

"The CRDU was organized

Report Civil Rights Defense Group Shifts Backing to New Case

SAN FRANCISCO—Support of the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union will be switched from the Oyama test case on the Alien Land law to a suit involving an American war veteran of Japanese ancestry, probably the Fujita case in Selma, according to a decision of the CRDU directors at an emergency meeting on Feb. 8.

A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for Oyama, declared, however, that he will continue with plans to submit a petition for hearing in the Oyama test case to the United States Supreme Court before Feb. 25.

originally to support the Oyama case," Kido said. "It seems unfortunate that this decision comes just as an appeal to the United States Supreme Court is being prepared."

Return of Evacuee Families To Santa Clara Valley Told in Article in Collier's

One of the bright spots of tolerance in California's treatment of its returning evacuees was the Santa Clara valley, according to Frank J. Taylor in an article, "Home Again," in the February 15 issue of Collier's weekly.

Before the war there were 3,775 persons of Japanese ancestry in the valley; when relocation was completed, there were 6,250. At the same time the population of Nisei and Issei for the Pacific coast dropped from 113,000 to 60,000.

Despite the almost doubled Japanese American population, the return of evacuees to the towns and outlying districts of Santa Clara valley was accomplished with a minimum of difficulty. In one instance, however, violence occurred—to the family of Joe Takeda of San Jose.

Much of the success of the WRA operation in the valley was due to James E. Edmiston, WRA district supervisor, who was nicknamed "Suzuki" by the Jap-haters because of the vigor with which he fought boycotts, lootings and exploitation.

The job tackled by the Santa Clara valley relocators covered a lot of territory, says Taylor.

"For instance, as soon as 'No Jap Trade Wanted' and 'Slap the Jap' signs appeared in store windows, Edmiston or someone on his staff called on the merchant and read the Constitution to him. Most of the signs came down at once," Taylor writes.

When Japanese were refused service at restaurants, the WRA men called on the restaurateur. He usually resumed service. They contacted editors, explained the problem of getting the evacuees off the taxpayers' backs, furnished news about them and the military service of the all-Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat team. They lectured, often three or four times a day, to any group from five or six people in a home to 2500 in the San Jose Civic auditorium.

"In helping to settle the early returnees, Edmiston and his staff resorted to 'Fuller brushman' tactics; they combed the country's byways, calling house to house to ask farmers to give the returnees work at the time. Farmers were fearful of retaliation by the noisy anti-Japanese organizations. It was six weeks before Edmiston landed the first job for a Japanese. Mrs. Grace San Filippo, a widow, said, 'Sure, I'll hire them. Let the jingos burn my house! I've got insurance.' Within a week, six neighbors had followed her example."

Edmiston and his staff handled big jobs with the same energy and thoroughness that they handled small, personal jobs.

When housing for farm worker evacuees became a problem, Don Hunter, one of the WRA staff, talked the Progressive Growers into buying 450 prefabricated houses at a cost of \$200,000 from a war project and reselling them at cost to farmers and evacuees. They helped to get a hostel start-

Chapters Name Membership Chairmen

Membership campaign chairmen for the San Francisco, St. Louis, Gardena and Portland chapters of the JACL were announced this week as the 1947 National JACL membership campaign got underway.

The chairmen were named as follows: Dave Tatsuno, San Francisco; George Oshima, St. Louis; Yoshio Kobata, Gardena Valley; and Fred Irinaga, Portland.

Oxnard and Pasadena, which have only recently begun the reactivation of their chapters, are expected to participate with the 48 other chapters throughout the country in the national membership drive.

Southern California Issei Will Petition for Citizenship

LOS ANGELES—A petition asking for the right of citizenship through naturalization will be circulated in Los Angeles by Issei Japanese as a starting point in a drive for citizenship rights, it was decided here at a mass meeting called jointly by the JACL and Los Angeles Issei on Feb. 5.

An executive committee of 11 persons was named to head the drive. They are Toyosaku Koma, Gongoro Nakamura, Mitsuhiko Shimizu, the Rev. Misao Yamazaki, Shonan Kimura, Katsuma Mukaeda, Kaoru Akashi, Meiji Sato, Jutaro Narumi, the Rev. Jokai Kow and Masami Sasaki.

Gongoro Nakamura, chairman of the mass meeting, expressed the appreciation of the Issei to the JACL for the legislative work now

being carried on by the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Eiji Tanabe, regional representative of the JACL, outlined the history of the ADC. Saburo Kido, past national president, also spoke to the group.

The petition for citizenship will read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, permanent residents of Japanese ancestry now residing in Los Angeles county, state of California, are desirous of becoming an integral part of America. We believe this aim can be attained only through our being permitted to become American citizens. We, therefore, petition the Congress of the United States to confer upon us the privilege and right of American citizenship."

Masaoka Seeks Issei Inclusion In Bill to Aid Parents of GIs

Rep. Clason Will Not Object to Amendment Of Citizenship Bill

WASHINGTON—Following a plea by Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts declared that he would not object to an amendment to his bill, which would permit the naturalization of Issei parents of American veterans.

The ADC official pointed out that the parents of Nisei veterans were entitled to the same consideration as the parents of any other American veteran and that accident of birth should have no bearing on the right to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Clason's bill (H. R. 45) provides that the mother or father of any individual who served in the armed forces of the United States and was honorably discharged shall be entitled to naturalization upon filing a petition for naturalization and taking the oath of renunciation and allegiance in any naturalization court.

The bill provides, however, that enemy aliens and those ineligible for citizenship could not enjoy the benefits of the measure.

Masaoka argued that the "enemy alien" classification should not be made to refer to Japanese nationals because they have never had the opportunity to become American citizens as have the aliens of other lands and that the "ineligible to citizenship" clause was an unfair and unjust limitation.

He declared that the mother of Congressional Medal of Honor winner Sadao Munemori and the parents of Ex-Sgt. Masuda who were awarded his posthumous Distinguished Service Medal by the late General Joseph Stilwell, as well as the parents of every Nisei soldier, suffered and sacrificed as much as the parents of other combat troops.

"Race, ancestry, and congressional technicalities in the law do not cause one mother to worry more about her soldier son overseas than any other mother. Human emotions and feelings are above such classifications," Masaoka said.

Mr. Clason declared that he would not only welcome such an amendment as proposed by Masaoka, but would also recommend its acceptance in Committee hearings.

After his conference with the Massachusetts congressman, Masaoka announced that he would seek to have another congressman introduce a bill which would extend to all parents of American servicemen, regardless of their race, color, or eligibility to citizenship, the right to naturalization by simply filing for it and taking the necessary oaths.

He also revealed that the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is seriously studying the possibilities of extending such a bill to include Japanese nationals who served directly in the war effort of the United States in World War II.

Hostel in Colusa Will Be Continued

COLUSA, Calif.—The Japanese school, used as a hostel for returned evacuees, will continue to be used for that purpose for the remainder of the year because of the critical housing shortage in the area, it was announced last week.

JACL-ADC Delegate Will Attend Meet

SAN FRANCISCO—Esther L'Ecluse will represent the Northern California JACL-ADC office at the first annual meeting of the California Council of Civic Unity on Feb. 15 and 16 at Asilomar, Calif.

Saburo Kido, former national president of the JACL, will represent the Southern California branch of the ADC.

The conference is expected to consider resolutions for equality in naturalization, a congressional proposal for payment of evacuation losses and a proposed bill for the state legislature to repeal the presumptions of guilt clause, section 9 of the Alien Land act.

Prominent constituent members of the Council for Civic Unity include Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Larry Hewes of the American Council on Race Relations, Jane Davis of the Berkeley Interracial Committee and Raymond Booth of the Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity.

Navy Veteran Will Speak at Dinner in Ogden

OGDEN, Utah—Robert L. Shelby, Navy veteran with service in Japan, will be the guest speaker at the Nisei Veterans' Homecoming dinner dance at the Club El Chicco Friday evening, Feb. 21. Mr. Shelby is the Utah state field representative for the Veterans' branch of the USES. Prior to his naval service he assisted in the relocation of families from the Manzanar and Tule Lake relocation centers.

The dinner dance is being jointly sponsored by the Ogden JACL, the Young Peoples Fellowship and the Young Buddhist Association.

Almost 100 Nisei veterans have been invited to attend, and tickets are going rapidly, according to Yoshi Sato, ticket chairman, and Michi Mayemura, invitations chairman. Tickets may be obtained by phoning Miss Sato at Ogden 6237. All Issei and Nisei in northern Utah are invited to attend. The price of \$1.50 includes dinner and an orchestra dance.

Tsutomu Ochi will be the master of ceremonies.

Senate Confirms Dillon Myer's Nomination as FPHA Chief

WASHINGTON—The nomination of Dillon S. Myer, former national director of the War Relocation Authority, as administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency was confirmed by the Senate by voice vote on Feb. 7.

Mr. Myer's confirmation was voted over objections voiced by Sen. Harry Cain, R., Wash., and Sen. Robert Taft, R., Ohio.

The move for Mr. Myer's confirmation was led by Sen. Charles W. Tobey, R., New Hampshire, who declared:

"If I am any judge of fine personality, and of a man who comes in good faith, if I am a judge of character, I pay tribute to Mr. Dillon Myer as fitting that description."

"I say in all candor," Sen. Tobey said, "we make mistakes about human nature, of course, but if I

Gen. DeWitt's Order Defended In U. S. Court

Government Appeals Judgment Won by Homer Wilcox

SAN FRANCISCO—Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's coastal exclusion in 1942 was defended in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 7 by U. S. District Attorney James M. Carter of Los Angeles.

Carter made the appeal in support of a government appeal from a nominal \$100 judgment against Gen. DeWitt by Homer Wilcox of San Diego.

He said that had the wartime exclusion order overlooked one dynamiter critics would have had "Gen. DeWitt's scalp" on the top of the Empire State building.

Gen. DeWitt headed the Western Defense Command when Wilcox, affiliated with Mankind United, was excluded from the Los Angeles area in 1943 following conviction of conspiracy to commit sedition. The indictment in the case recently was ordered dismissed because women had been barred from the grand jury.

Arguing in behalf of Wilcox, attorney A. L. Wirin, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, said DeWitt abridged constitutional rights to due process.

Idaho Falls JACL First to Complete Membership Drive

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—The Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL scored a bullseye this week as it completed its membership drive with a 100% record.

The chapter, under the energetic leadership of Sam Sakaguchi, vice-president, has registered its rolls every Nisei in the community who is 18 or over, including 13 honorary members who are still in the U. S. Army. Two of the members are former servicemen.

The present total of 99 members is more than double the membership of 42, and is over 100% above the goal of 60 members for 1947. It was noted that only Nisei in the area not joining the JACL were two persons who had planned to move from Idaho Falls in the near future.

The drive was conducted through two teams of 16 members headed by Sam Yamaskai and Ueda. Team II under Ueda was the winning team.

Sakaguchi, spearhead of the Idaho Falls drive, is a former serviceman, having served in the Philippines.

San Francisco GI Wins Promotion

TOKYO—Toshio H. Horio, 3712 Jackston street, San Francisco, Calif., was promoted to the rank of Technician Fifth Grade the GHQ Special News Service General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo announced recently.

Prior to his entrance into military service, T/5 Horio attended the University of California for the period of 2½ years. He graduated from Lowell high school in San Francisco with the class of '39.

know a man, and a forthright one that man's name is Dillon Myer."

Confirmation of Mr. Myer's appointment was made by the Senate on the day following the release by the Department of Interior of his final report as director of the War Relocation Authority. In the 212-page report Mr. Myer criticized the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 as "unjustified" and asked for the passage of legislation to compensate evacuees for accountable losses incurred as result of the evacuation.

Mr. Myer originally was appointed to the housing post by President Truman in August, 1946 but confirmation was blocked during the closing hours of the Senate session last year by an objection by Senator Taft. Mr. Myer later was appointed interim administrator of FPHA.

Discover Body Of Man Missing For Two Months

Remains Found by Track Walkers Beside Railroad Tracks

SELMA, Calif.—The remains of Sengoro Tagami, 61, missing since he fell off a westbound train on Dec. 23 were found on Feb. 10 on the Southern Pacific right of way three miles west of Truckee on the Southern Pacific right of way three miles west of Truckee in Nevada county.

Tagami had lived in Selma for 44 years before the mass evacuation from the West Coast in 1944 and was en route from Chicago to make his home in Merced with his son, Chiharu Tagami.

The body was found by an S. P. track work gang and investigators are now attempting to determine whether his death was the result of suicide or violence or was an accident.

It was reported \$185 in currency was found on the body.

Surviving him besides his son in Merced are his widow, Mrs. Chise Tagami and three daughters and two other sons, Miss Mitsue Tagami, Mercer; Chiyoshi, Chicago; Mrs. Hatsu Egusa, Cleveland; Katsami Tagami, Chicago, and Lieut. Kin Tagami, now on service with the U. S. Army in Japan.

Funeral rites were held on Feb. 14 in Selma.

Rev. Aki Reports On Army Program For Return of Dead

By Rev. George Aki

FRESNO, Calif. — Families of Japanese American servicemen buried in foreign cemeteries learned this week that the first evacuation of American war dead will take place this summer from the Henri Chapelle military cemetery in Belgium and seven cemeteries in the Hawaiian Islands.

The tentative date for the return of the first bodies of U. S. war dead will be in August, according to the war department. The preliminary operational schedule lists Aug. 18 as the date of return for those who fell at Pearl Harbor and other armed forces personnel who now rest in the seven Hawaiian burial grounds. Those buried in the Henri Chapelle cemetery are scheduled to arrive in New York about August 25.

Questionnaires to the next of kin asking for instructions will be sent out in the near future, according to the War department.

Relatives may choose one of the following methods of burial:

1. Remains may be returned to the United States or any possession or territory thereof for interment by next of kin in a private cemetery.
2. Remains may be returned to a foreign country, the homeland of the deceased or the next of kin, for burial in a private cemetery.
3. Remains may be interred in a permanent United States military cemetery overseas.
4. Remains may be returned to the United States for interment in a national cemetery.

All bodies being returned to the United States will be accompanied at all times by a military escort. Chaplains will conduct appropriate religious services if the burial is to be in a permanent military cemetery. The War department has assured all families of deceased servicemen that positive identification of the remains will be made.

Relatives desiring further information may write to the office of the Quartermaster General, Memorial Division, Washington 25, D. C., or to the commanding officer of the nearest American Graves Registration Distribution Center, giving the location of the grave in question.

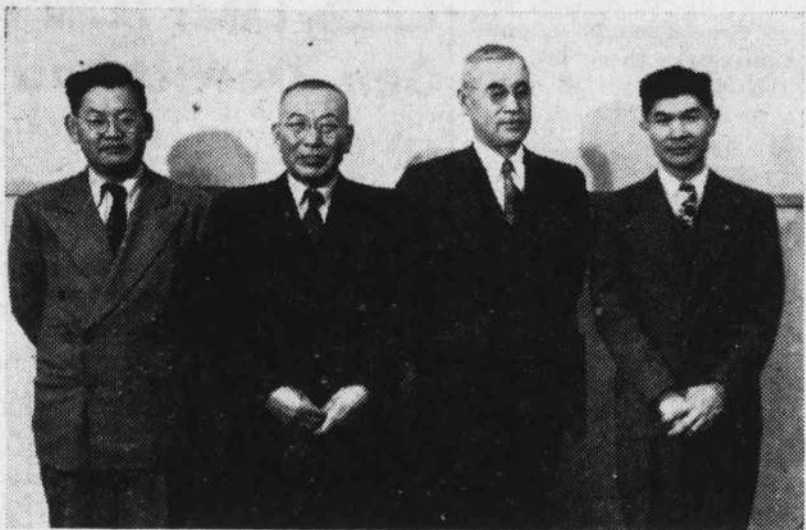
Six hundred Japanese American soldiers are now buried in overseas cemeteries.

Chicago JACL Member To Sing in Opera

CHICAGO—Arlo Tatum, popular member of the Chicago chapter of the JACL and frequent soloist for Nisei gatherings, will appear in the role of "Germont" in Verdi's "La Traviata," to be presented by the Midwest Opera Company Sunday, Feb. 23, at 8 p. m. at the Eighth Street Theater.

Tickets may be secured from Mr. Tatum at 5939 So. LaSalle street.

JACL Group Leaves on Junket To Raise Funds in Hawaii



SAN FRANCISCO—Taking off by Pan American Clipper on Friday, Feb. 7, at 2 p. m., a four-man JACL delegation to the Hawaiian Islands expressed high hopes for their month-long tour of Hawaii. Members of the party are left to right: Susumu Togasaki, past national treasurer; Kihei Ikeda, Keisaburo Koda and Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL in San Francisco.

The special JACL representatives to Hawaii will ask the support of the people of Hawaii for the legislative program of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee. Speaking for the team, Masaoka expressed his hope that persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii would welcome the opportunity to share in the ADC's fight for naturalization for Japanese aliens and the proposed evacuation claims bill.

Bill Seeks Entry of Canadian Nisei Wife of U. S. Soldier

Kitajima Bill Reintroduced by Coast Legislator

WASHINGTON — Rep. George P. Miller, D., Calif., has reintroduced his private bill to permit the entry of Mrs. Mary Enta Kitajima, wife of ex-Sgt. Robert H. Kitajima, into the United States, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced on Feb. 12.

Designated H. R. 1863, the measure was referred to House Judiciary Committee.

The bill is identical with the one which he introduced last summer. It provides that Mrs. Mary Enta Kitajima, Canadian-born citizen of Japanese ancestry, be allowed to enter this country under the provisions of the Soldier Brides' Act of 1945.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the ADC, declared that this is the first of three such private bills to permit the entry of Canadian citizen wives of Japanese American veterans into the United States which will be introduced into this Congress. He stated that Congressman Francis E. Walter, D., of Pennsylvania is expected to introduce his bill for the entry of Mrs. Seiko Inamoto Kimura, wife of Lt. Makoto M. Kimura, this week. Masaoka is seeking another interested congressman to introduce a bill for Mrs. Edith Nishikawa Kawagoe, wife of Ex-Sgt. Frank Kawagoe.

In addition to seeking congressional relief, Masaoka said he is attempting to find some administrative methods which might expedite the entry of these Nisei war brides. He has asked the State Department for a ruling on the subject and is reviewing the court decision of Judge Paul J. McCormick in the Helene Emilie Bouiss habeas corpus case with the Justice Department. In this case, Judge McCormick ruled that the Soldier Brides' Act included Japanese nationals who were wives of American servicemen or veterans.

Notwithstanding this decision, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has consistently refused to grant an entry permit to Mrs. Kitajima, it was stated. Masaoka is questioning the refusal of the Immigration authorities to grant such a permit with the Justice Department, of which the Immigration Service is a part.

Chicago Nisei Courier To Sponsor Festival

CHICAGO — A Chicago Nisei Festival which will include a queen contest, coronation ball, talent show and baby show will be sponsored in the near future by the Chicago Nisei Courier.

Rep. Walter Plans Measure for Wife of Lieut. Kimura

WASHINGTON—A special bill to permit the entry of Mrs. Seiko Jane Kimura, Canadian-born Nisei wife of 2nd Lt. Makoto M. Kimura, into the United States will be introduced in the House of Representatives this week by Congressman Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, announced on Feb. 10 following a lengthy conference with the veteran legislator.

Serving his eighth term, Rep. Walter, a veteran of both World Wars, showed great sympathy for the plight of American servicemen who had married Japanese women, both Japan and Canada-born. He also expressed interest in the evacuation claims commission bill which he as chairman of the special subcommittee on claims pushed so vigorously last summer and in the general bill to extend naturalization and immigration privileges to the Japanese people.

At the present time, he is the ranking Democratic member of the House Judiciary committee.

Lieut. Kimura was born in Fife, Washington. Along with other persons of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific Northwest, he was evacuated to the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho. He volunteered and was accepted for Army service in November, 1942. Inducted at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he was transferred to the Japanese Language School at Camp Savage, Minn.

Following his graduation from Camp Savage, he was sent overseas, serving in Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, and in Tokyo, Japan. He won a field appointment as an officer.

While on furlough last summer, he married the former Miss Seiko Jane Inamoto, who was born in Vancouver, British Columbia. Last October, Mrs. Kimura was cleared by the Army and joined her husband overseas in Tokyo.

Registration Cards No Longer Required Of Canadian Nisei

WINNIPEG, Man.—Persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada no longer are required to carry Japanese registration cards or to have a permit from the Minister of Labor when purchasing or leasing land anywhere in Canada, the New Canadian reported this week.

The newspaper said regulations governing Japanese Canadian registration and land purchases were among those discontinued in January, although they were not specifically mentioned in Prime Minister King's announcement on Jan. 24.

University of California Nisei Reject Proposed Reopening Of Club on Segregated Basis

Many Nisei Eligible For Autos Under Amputee Program

WASHINGTON — Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, R., Hawaii, has interceded with Veterans' Administrator General Bradley on behalf of 42 amputees in Hawaii, the majority of whom are Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, who are eligible for automobiles under the law passed by Congress last year, but who have been unable to obtain the cars.

Delegate Farrington cited two factors in asking Gen. Bradley to assist veteran amputees in Hawaii. He noted that the government has put a \$1600 limit on autos it is furnishing to amputees, but that sum is not enough to pay the higher cost of the car in the islands. He also stressed that under the law the veteran is not permitted to pay the difference between the \$1600 allowance and the cost of the car in Hawaii.

Canadians Seek To Keep Control Over Evacuees

Department of Labor Hopes to Continue Dispersal Program

OTTAWA—Special legislation to give the Department of Labor power to control the movements of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada for at least two years more may be sought by the administration in Parliament, it was indicated on Feb. 4 by Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Labor Minister.

MacNamara said that such legislation might be sought in an effort to prevent the general movement of persons of Japanese ancestry back to British Columbia, where more than 95 per cent lived until the evacuation in 1942.

"Our hope is that the Japanese who are spread throughout the East and West will settle down where they now are," MacNamara said. "It will take time to get them satisfactorily settled and merged into the economy of the other provinces. In this respect we feel that we should have control over their movements for at least two years more."

Citizenship for Issei to Mean Change in Present Restrictive Treatment, Purcell Declares

SAN FRANCISCO — Modification of the naturalization law to permit aliens of Japanese ancestry, and others now considered ineligible, to be naturalized as citizens may have a profound effect on the discriminatory treatment of resident Japanese aliens under restrictive legislation based on ineligibility to citizenship, James C. Purcell, general counsel of the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California, declared here last week.

Purcell noted that much interest has been voiced among resident Japanese aliens as to the possible effect of the passage of the Farrington bill and other legislation which propose to eliminate racial restrictions from the immigration and naturalization laws.

Mr. Purcell pointed out that the Alien Land law provides that an instantaneous escheat occurred at the time of the purported conveyance and the passage of the naturalization amendment would have no legal retroactive effect which would validate any such transaction.

He further emphasized that in the Stockton theater case, involving the right of Japanese aliens to own business property in California, it was contended that the phrase "ineligible alien" was a descriptive one pertaining to those ineligible at the time the state enacted the Alien Land law and that the state of California could not give the United States Congress

Believe Proposal Would Establish Pattern of Self-Segregation

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California Nisei have voted 3 to 2 against reopening of the Japanese Student clubhouse at 1777 Euclid avenue on grounds that such action would help establish a pattern of self-segregation on the campus.

The decision was made known to the board of trustees of the clubhouse by Joe Kamiya, chairman of a Nisei students steering committee.

The students further recommended that a Nisei scholarship or loan fund be established from the rent income from the building.

The board of trustees was asked to consider the vote as the "formal request" of the Nisei students at the university.

The steering committee, through Kamiya, suggested that an alternate course of action in the matter of housing might be taken by establishing a bureau which would compile a guide list of housing. It was also stated that such groups as the Housing Board of the Welfare Council and the Berkeley Interracial Committee might aid in finding rooms.

Thirty-two persons can be housed in the student clubhouse. Prior to the war the building also served as a social center for many students.

Members of the steering committee are Masao Ashizawa, Arthur Kamitsuka, Sachi Kawahara, Ernest Makino, Masayo Nagao, Albert Taniguchi and Rhoda Nishimura.

Terno Odow Named To Lambda Delta Sigma

Terno Odow, student of engineering at the University of Utah, was recently pledged into Lambda Delta Sigma fraternity, well known religious organization. He is also affiliated with Scabbard and Blade, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

Prior to entering the university, Odow spent 48 months with the U. S. Army, of which 3 years were spent in New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia, Philippines and Korea. He holds a Bronze Star for his outstanding service in the G-2 unit.

He was recently promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant in the ROTC unit at the University of Utah and is scheduled to leave sometime in June for an 8-week basic training course at Fort Lewis, Washington, where he will receive his reserve commission.

the power to change this law from time to time.

Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in San Francisco, commented on Mr. Purcell's analysis shortly before his departure for Hawaii and declared that leaders of anti-Japanese and anti-Nisei groups may use this interpretation of the law to press for further action to confiscate the properties of Japanese Americans under the Alien Land law even though a bill was passed to permit aliens of Japanese ancestry to be naturalized. He declared it was essential to maintain a program of public relations to counter racist propaganda in the state.

Mr. Purcell added in his comment that it is possible, however, that the state would lose its aggressiveness in prosecutions under the Alien Land law in the event the naturalization laws were modified. He declared that Chinese aliens, who were permitted to apply for citizenship under the law passed by Congress in 1943, are now being accepted by title insurance companies and state officials as having the right to hold land.

It was also noted that A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, observed that no escheat suits have been filed against persons of Chinese ancestry in recent years, although large numbers of persons of Chinese ancestry are property owners and are susceptible to escheat action.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Killed in Utah

The Selvin-Elggren anti-discrimination bills, the civil rights and fair employment practices proposals, were killed in the Utah State Senate on Feb. 11 by a combination of bigotry and selfish economic interests. Supported by progressive groups in Utah, spearheaded by the Council for Civic Unity, the bills were opposed by the legislative henchmen of the state's hotel, apartment house and real estate interests who saw in the proposals a threat to racially restrictive practices already in effect in housing.

In Salt Lake City, as in many other western communities, organized real estate interests are proceeding on a systematic program to segregate non-Caucasian families by refusing to sell homes in most of the city's residential districts. These interests saw in the anti-discrimination bills a challenge to their restrictive policy and exerted every effort to kill the legislation.

Senator Sol Selvin, who fought for the passage of the bills, summed up the situation when he obtained the floor after the bills had been defeated by identical votes of 16 to 6 and expressed the hope that "perhaps not in my lifetime but someday in Utah human rights will be the equal of real estate rights."

Segregation Patterns

In two instances in the San Francisco bay area this month Japanese Americans reaffirmed their intention and belief that they must break the long-existent patterns of segregation, whether self-imposed or involuntary.

In San Francisco, the one time Japanese YMCA reopened this month as an interracial YM-YWCA. Formerly the building served only for young men in a strictly Japanese American district. Today it will come closer to being an interracial, intercultural community house serving men and women, boys and girls.

The original YMCA was paid for, in large part, by the Japanese community. That it so willingly relinquished its share in the building in favor of a project that would serve the entire community is to be commended. Despite its claims of being a "cosmopolitan" city, San Francisco has always been a city of varying attitudes toward persons of minority ancestry.

The multi-racial YM-YWCA is an honest and conscious effort to overcome the mental and social barriers between peoples of different ancestries. It will, with the courage and vision already shown by its leaders, prove a successful project in interracial living.

Meanwhile, in Berkeley, California, Nisei students at the University of California have shown by a 60 percent vote, their opposition to reopening of the former Japanese Students' Clubhouse on Euclid avenue.

Joe Kamiya, chairman of the Nisei students' steering committee, in a letter to the board of trustees of the Clubhouse, stated the point of view of the students as follows:

"... although the temporary housing problem would be met to a degree by the re-establishing of the Japanese Students clubhouse, such an act would help to establish a pattern of self-segregation of persons of Japanese ancestry on campus. This point of view maintained that since we all seek to eliminate segregation, we would benefit in the long run by not establishing such a center of segregation now. Once reestablished on its pre-war basis, the contention was that there would be unnecessary difficulty in disorganizing it again."

These actions, by the YMCA and the Nisei

students of the University of California, are heartening victories for the principle of racial freedom in a state where today the minorities are fighting outcroppings of racism. Against the stories of evictions from homes because of restrictive covenants, against the reports of new escheat cases brought against persons of Japanese ancestry, these are decisive steps toward the elimination of racial restrictions.

Dave Beck in Hawaii

Dave Beck, western boss of the teamsters, who has refused to permit Americans of Japanese ancestry to join his union in Seattle and who has used his influence to discourage the reopening of businesses operated by Japanese Americans in the Northwest, has embarked on a program to organize 30,000 workers in Hawaii, a large percentage of whom are of Japanese ancestry.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Beck can rationalize his present efforts to organize Japanese Americans in Hawaii with his present attitude against Nisei membership and Nisei businesses in Seattle. The Teamsters Union, under Dave Beck, opposed the return of the evacuees to the Seattle area and have been able to discourage the establishment of such enterprises as produce and dry cleaning businesses by refusing cooperation with them.

Dave Beck's vendetta against Americans of Japanese ancestry was carried on on a national scale during the war when the International Teamster, national publication of the AFL Teamsters, carried on a vicious campaign of misrepresentation against Japanese Americans in an effort to prevent the realization of the individual resettlement program. The International Teamster reprinted lies about Nisei disloyalty in Hawaii two years after they had been proved false. Now though the war is over, Dave Beck's opposition to the employment of Japanese Americans in Seattle has seriously limited the area of job opportunity for Nisei who have returned to the city.

Unconsciously or not, Dave Beck is entering the Hawaiian labor scene at a time when Harry Bridges and the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, with which he has jostled for jurisdiction over West Coast workers for a decade, are the objects of a campaign of vituperation at the hands of Hawaiian reactionaries as a result of the ILWU's victory in their 75-day strike in the sugar industry. If Mr. Beck is aware of the situation, it may be his intention to reap the benefits of the campaign now being waged to wean Hawaiian workers away from the ILWU since his field of jurisdiction, in which he hopes to gain his goal of 30,000 members, touches those already covered by the ILWU and by existing AFL unions. It may be noted that the AFL leadership in Hawaii, like that of the CIO, has fought consistently against discrimination on racial, religious or ancestral lines. It is also generally conceded that the amazing success of the ILWU in organizing Hawaiian workers can be attributed in large part to its forthright policy against race discrimination, a policy which the ILWU demonstrated effectively in the "Stockton incident" in 1945 when it suspended its Stockton local when some of its members refused to work with a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry.

It must be conceded that Mr. Beck is capable of an amazing cynicism in his attempt to organize Hawaiian workers, whose racial background is predominantly Oriental, at a time when he will not permit these same workers to join his unions in Seattle. Until Dave Beck can come with clean hands on the matter of union discrimination, it is to be doubted whether his appeals will receive much response from Hawaii's workers.

The First Americans

A Los Angeles Superior Court judge has ruled that Mrs. Harry Crocker and her three daughters must move from their home in West Hollywood because of their American Indian ancestry. A committee of neighbors filed an eviction suit based on a restrictive stipulation in the original deed to the tract which stated that only Caucasians can live there. The judge, however, also ruled very generously that Mr. Crocker, because of the required racial ancestry, could remain in his home.

So it would appear that our "first Americans" are not Americans at all. It is also painfully evident that if the Indians are not the "vanishing Americans," their rights in the land they once owned certainly are.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Gen. DeWitt and Prejudice

In his final report on the wartime activities of the War Relocation Authority, Dillon S. Meyer examines the four major reasons advanced by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt as justification for the Army's mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 and concludes that they are "tenuous, highly arguable, or wholly unfounded."

Mr. Meyer's final report stresses the WRA's conviction that mass evacuation was unjustified and that "there is a great deal of evidence to suggest" that Gen. DeWitt was by no means free of racial feelings in ordering the evacuation "and that he held them long after it had become an accomplished fact."

Gen. DeWitt's testimony to the House naval affairs subcommittee in San Francisco in April, 1943, is cited. This is the "a Jap's a Jap" statement, made in reference to Americans of Japanese ancestry, with which Gen. DeWitt has been credited. Actually, Gen. DeWitt did not say "a Jap's a Jap" in so many words. What he is recorded as declaring is: "It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. . . . You needn't worry about the Italians at all except in certain cases. Also, the same for the Germans except in individual cases. But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map."

Gen. DeWitt may deny that he said "a Jap's a Jap." But the records of the House subcommittee, as quoted in the WRA report, provide an example of the racist attitude with which the commanding general of the Western Defense Command sought to justify his mass evacuation order.

Gen. DeWitt had appeared before the House committee to comment on what he called "the development of a false sentiment on the part of certain individuals and some organizations to get the Japanese back on the West Coast."

"I don't want any of them here," Gen. DeWitt said. "They are a dangerous element. There is no way to determine their loyalty."

At the time Gen. DeWitt was making his racist testimony in San Francisco thousands of volunteers of Japanese ancestry already were in training at Camp Shelby as members of the 442nd Combat Team and these men, and the 100th Infantry Battalion, which preceded them to Italy, proved the error of Gen. DeWitt's attitude in a long and bloody trail of combat from the beaches of Salerno to the bitter winter of the Vosges.

Gen. DeWitt's reasons for his mass evacuation decision are of considerable interest today because Congress soon will be asked to consider an evacuee claims bill, supported by the WRA and the Department of Interior, to compensate evacuated persons for accountable business and property losses.

Although General George Marshall, as Chief of Staff, presumably approved Gen. DeWitt's original recommendation for mass evacuation, Army policy toward the Nisei had changed completely long before Gen. DeWitt's anti-Nisei testimony in San Francisco. Four months before Gen. DeWitt appeared before the congressional delegation, General Marshall had approved the formation of the Nisei Combat Team as a means by which Japanese Americans could prove the loyalty which Gen. DeWitt was to insist could not be determined.

The four major reasons advanced by Gen. DeWitt in his own report as prompting the mass evacuation decision are as follows: (1) That West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry were "a tightly knit and unassimilated racial group"; (2) that this group had many organizational and personal ties with the homeland of Japan; (3) that the group had shown a pronounced tendency to settle in the vicinity of vital defense installations and facilities; and (4) that there was evidence of persistent communication between unknown persons on the West Coast and the Japanese forces at sea.

The WRA's report considers the four basic points raised by Gen. DeWitt.

"Careful students of the Japanese American social pattern," says Mr. Meyer, "who might well

have been consulted by General DeWitt, but quite obviously were not—have emphasized the marked tendency among this particular group, as compared with many other immigrant and second-generation groups, to adapt themselves to American ways of life and habits of thought.

"Observer after observer—from the popular magazine writers to the painstaking scientific students of culture and sociology—have been almost invariably impressed not only by the eagerness of Nisei to be as 'American' as possible, but by their conspicuous success in doing so. General DeWitt's first point, in short, is not wholly inaccurate, but it certainly needs much more qualification and limitation and thus put into proper perspective, it becomes a highly dubious thesis upon which to base an argument for mass evacuation."

As to the evidence of ties which the Japanese American population on the West Coast had with the Japanese Empire, Mr. Meyer's report notes that Gen. DeWitt has presented a long list of organizations and societies with militaristic or nationalistic titles which had chapters or branches in California and other coastal states.

"No effort is made, however, to analyze the actual extent of influence of these groups among the Japanese American population, the size of their membership, or the scope of their activities. . . . There is no evidence, either in General DeWitt's report or in any other document which WRA has ever seen, that these organizations were still functioning in any significant way in February of 1942 at the time General DeWitt made his recommendations for a mass evacuation program," Mr. Meyer declares. He questions whether the mere existence of these organizations justified the evacuation of every last person of Japanese descent and adds that these groups "were well known to the intelligence agencies" and had been under "constant and careful surveillance."

The WRA report adds that many comments have been made on General DeWitt's charge that Japanese Americans showed a pronounced tendency to settle in the vicinity of vital installations. It notes that the DeWitt report cites two examples, both in Santa Barbara County, where Japanese farms were found thickly clustered around utilities, airfields, bridges, telephone and power lines.

"WRA research has since established," Mr. Meyer points out, "the fact that in one of these areas the settlement of the Japanese was primarily due to the purchase of a farm there in the early years of the century—long before most of the installations were established—by a prominent and prosperous Japanese farmer, who promptly attracted others in as workers and associates."

"In the other area the settlement was chiefly traceable to the fact that Japanese farmers were willing to work comparatively small pockets of land between the oilfields and along the seashore which few other farmers were interested in tackling. Yet the (DeWitt) report declares it is 'beyond doubt' that these settlements were not the result of coincidence and thus, by clear implication, part of 'some vast conspiracy.'"

General DeWitt's report declared that such a distribution of the Japanese population near vital installations "appeared" to manifest "something more than coincidence."

"No further comment seems necessary," Mr. Meyer states, "except to note that this reasoning was used to justify an unprecedented interference with the lives and liberties of 110,000 men, women and children."

The fourth reason given by General DeWitt cited "hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions," although the report nowhere asserted that this signaling was traced to persons of Japanese ancestry onshore.

"The implication that such people were responsible for it is almost inescapable," Mr. Meyer adds, noting that Attorney General Biddle asked the Federal Communications Commission in the spring of 1944 for comment on this particular part of General DeWitt's report. (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Final Report . . .

Dillon S. Myer's final report on war relocation, widely publicized in the U. S. press last week, originally was to have been released in May, 1946, but was held up because of a delay in publication resulting from a log-jam in the Government Printing office . . . Return of stranded Nisei in western Japan may be facilitated soon by the State Department's establishment of a sub-consulate in Kobe. At present all requests from Nisei to return to the U. S. must be processed through the U. S. Consulate in Yokohama, which is jammed with such requests. All efforts of stranded Nisei to return must be initiated in Japan. *

442nd History . . .

Publication date for "Americans: The Story of the 442nd Combat Team" by Major Orville C. Shirey, is March 13. The price to the general public is \$5. Major Shirey, author of the 442nd's history, served with the unit from its beginnings until after V-J day and was operations officer of the 3rd Battalion. *

Who's Who . . .

Isamu Noguchi and Yasuo Kuniyoshi are two of the 63 noted American artists listed in the "Who's Who in American Art" section of the new Information Please Almanac . . . Halo Hirose, 442nd Combat Team veteran and present NCAA champion in the 100-yard free style swimming event, is expected to be one of the mainstays of Ohio State's 1947 team which promises to be one of the greatest in the history of intercollegiate swimming. Hirose recently returned from a tour of Europe and Egypt, where he competed against Alex Jany and other continental stars. *

Report on Yenan . . .

Koji Ariyoshi, who served as a member of a special U. S. Army liaison group to Yenan, headquarters of the Chinese Red Army, has written a book on China, which Reynal and Hitchcock have scheduled for publication. Ariyoshi, a member of CIO-ILWU in Hawaii, was on the mainland at the time of the evacuation and was evacuated to the Manzanar center. He was one of the first to leave the camp for beet field work and was a leader of evacuee farm workers at the FSA camp near Rupert, Idaho. He later volunteered for the Army and served with G-2 in Burma-India before being assigned to China. He was commissioned in the field. *

Hot Spot . . .

It wasn't long ago that Placer county was an anti-evacuee "hot spot," with incendiaries burning the homes of the Sakamoto and Makabe families. Last week, however, students at Roseville Joint Union high school elected Ernie Sasaki of Rocklin president of the senior class. Sasaki was a star on the Roseville football team last year . . . Hizi Koyke has embarked on another transcontinental tour with the San Carlo opera and will again be heard in her favorite role in Puccini's "Mme Butterfly." . . . Mary Kitano, a member of the staff of the Southern City Press Association, a Los Angeles city news service, has been editing a strike bulletin for employees locked out by their employer in a wage-and-hour dispute. *

Canadians . . .

Ben Kuroki and Sen. Glen Taylor of Idaho appeared together on a special broadcast over WWDC, Washington, on Feb. 2 . . . With Canadians of Oriental ancestry denied their right to vote in the province of British Columbia, a special elections committee of the B. C. legislature recently considered the question of extending the ballot to minority groups. The committee favored the right of franchise for Canadian-born persons of Chinese and East Indian ancestry, but opposed the vote of Canuck Nisei. The committee split in a tie vote on the Canadian Nisei issue and the deciding vote against the recommendation was cast by its chairman, R. H. Carson, Liberal, of Kamloops, B. C. Observers believe a minority report favoring the right of vote for all Canadians, regardless of race, will be filed by members of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) on the committee . . . The CCF has been steadfast in its

Washington News-Letter

Ben Kuroki Prefers to Take Message to Youth of Nation

By JOHN KITASAKO

Ben Kuroki is willing to deliver his talk on the unfinished fight for democracy at any time and any place, but if he had his choice he would much rather speak to the young Americans of today than to groups of grown-ups. The chances of implanting seeds of understanding in the minds of youth are much better than in the case with elders. He has found that generally adults have their ideas on race and their attitudes toward minorities pretty well fixed, and they are not inclined to change them just because they hear some one plead for racial understanding.

At gatherings of Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, businessmen's groups, and ladies organizations, the ex-B-29 tail gunner has found their response usually very mild. Only a few speak up during the question period, and after his talk, a few persons shake his hand and thank him, and off they go.

On the other hand, high school and college audiences are much more attentive and interested. The questions they ask are more intelligent. Some even stump Ben. After his talks, the student eagerly crowd around him and pepper him with more questions.

At one high school assembly, a quiet-looking lad stood up and with deep feeling berated those of his fellow students who held prejudices and warned them that by harboring them they were doing irreparable damage to themselves. Ben was so pleased with the youth that he sent him an autographed copy of his book, "The Boy from Nebraska."

Ben likes speaking to student body gatherings of high schools because since attendance is compulsory, he is able to reach a number of youths who really need to be informed of racial injustices. These are the ones who would ordinarily not hear him if attendance was optional.

The idea is to catch them where they are, where they can't do anything but listen. Chances are that they will hear something about racial prejudice for the first time which may make them do a little thinking in the right direction. An idea once implanted in the minds of youth goes with them a long ways, says Ben.

For the past two weeks, he has been giving talks to various groups in Washington and vicinity, mostly to high school assemblies. He climaxed his series by delivering the commencement address at the mid-year exercises of Western high school before 1,500 people, thereby becoming the first Nisei, in our knowledge, ever to deliver the commencement speech to a high school graduating class. Most speakers at commencement programs are high government executives, tycoons of industry, or well-known educators.

But Western high departed from the ordinary and selected a farm boy who holds a diploma from a country high school in Nebraska. Western high's noble gesture is a tribute to Ben's stature as a speaker and a recognition of the great cause he represents.

Ben received his greatest thrill in Washington when he spoke to the student body at Cardozo high, one of Washington's all-Negro highs. Fifteen hundred jammed the auditorium and 400 who could not get in heard the speech through a public address system outside.

The thunderous applause that greeted the conclusion of his talk told him in an instant that he had rung the bell. The warm friendliness which the students showed toward him was indescribable, says Ben. They bombarded him with questions, questions which pointed up one significant fact: the Negro students are badly tied up in knots inside. Segregated as they are in their own schools, they think in terms of their own small world, convinced they have very few friends on the outside.

So when a person like Ben comes along and speaks up for their rights and shows how he too has suffered from racial discrimination, their response is sharp and deep. After he left Cardozo high, Ben truly felt that he had accomplished his real purpose, and it heightened tremendously his sense of responsibility as an emissary of racial good will.

For the first time in his speaking career, Ben encountered some stiff heckling in this area. The

support of the citizen rights of Japanese Canadians. While Canadian Nisei are unable to vote in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, the only province with a CCF government, has hired Nisei personnel for government service.

first was at a joint gathering of two Kiwanis clubs from two Maryland communities, when three Kiwanians heckled him continuously throughout his talk.

The second was at a meeting of 300 citizens of Berwyn in nearby Maryland. A listener, after boastfully proclaiming he had three sons who served in the armed forces, launched a vicious tirade against Nisei. "What about Pearl Harbor? Can you trust Japs?" he was going strong until the chairman of the meeting, the commander of the Veterans or Foreign Wars, told him to shut up.

But Ben interceded by saying that this was a democracy and that everyone should be given the right to speak his mind. By that time however the heckler had cooled down, and the meeting proceeded on a less feverish basis.

Ben doesn't mind being heckled. He says it keeps him on his toes, and it fires him up to the extent that he is able to make a more effective presentation of his message.

After his Washington engagements, Ben took off for Connecticut. From there he will go to New Jersey and then into Pennsylvania, and after that he will invade the Deep South where, he says, he doesn't intend to pull any punches. And so goes Ben's unfinished fight for democracy. Train rides . . . hotel stops . . . speeches.

It's a tough grind, but he likes it. As one student remarked to her teacher after hearing Ben speak at a Maryland college for girls, "He looks happy for a boy with so much trouble."

NISEI USA:

DeWitt's Prejudice

(Continued from page 4)
port. In his letter Mr. Biddle noted that investigation by the Department of Justice of great numbers of rumors concerning signal lights and radio transmitters proved them, without exception, to be baseless. Chairman Fly of FCC replied: "There were no radio signals reported to the Commission which could not be identified, or which were unlawful. Like the Department of Justice, the Commission knows of no evidence of any illicit radio signaling in this area during the period in question."

The inescapable conclusion is that General DeWitt, or the men around him who influenced his decisions, was motivated by racial considerations in an action which is today regarded by constitutional authorities as the nation's greatest blunder in World War II.

The WRA report notes in the writings of General DeWitt and his principal staff officers "a great deal of emphasis on blanket, racial charges of the type which the California Joint Immigration Committee had been disseminating against the people of Japanese descent for decades."

The conclusions to which Mr. Myer and the WRA came in their contact with Japanese Americans are summed up in this pertinent comment from the report:

"It (WRA) does not believe that a mass evacuation was ever justified and it feels most strongly that the exclusion orders remained in effect for months and perhaps for years after there was any justification for their continuance. Above all else, the Authority deplores the stigmatizing effects of the mass evacuation—the spurious color of official approval which it lent to the racial thinking of West Coast pressure groups—the severe blow which it dealt to the democratic faith of thousands of young American citizens."

It may be well to note that the democratic faith of these "thousands of young American citizens" has been sustained and strengthened by the forthright action of Dillon S. Myer and others of the WRA and by many thousands of private citizens in all parts of the nation in the defense of democratic liberties.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Pastor Fights for Minority Rights

Denver, Colo.

Denver's loss soon will be Pasadena's gain. The Rev. Raymond Wasser, the "fighting pacifist" pastor of the First Plymouth Congregational church, is to take over a church in Pasadena this spring. It will be good news to California liberals and racial minorities.

The Rev. Mr. Wasser, whose political outlook is Socialist, believes the greatest challenge before Christians in the United States today is race relations.

But he is not the type of pastor who feels he has done his part when he invites a mixed quartette from the African M. E. to sing spirituals at a Sunday morning service in his church.

The Rev. Mr. Wasser was one of those who engineered a successful campaign to open Denver hotel dining rooms and restaurants to Negroes. It was a drive that called for crust, cleverness and

courage, and this is the way it operated:

1. A group from the Fellowship of Reconciliation would enter a hotel, individually or in groups, and order meals.

2. Shortly afterward a group of Negroes would try to gain admittance, and invariably they would be stopped.

3. The Rev. Mr. Wasser would happen along at the precise moment, notice the disturbance, and promptly engage the dining room manager in debate defending the right of Americans of all colors to enter any public place.

4. At a strategic moment, the Rev. Mr. Wasser would ask the manager's permission to ask the diners whether they would object to having Negroes eat in the same room with them, and that would be the signal for the "planted" FOR members to get up and state their pieces.

"Almost invariably," Dr. Wasser recalls, "some total stranger would get up, too, and speak in defense of Negro rights. It was heartwarming."

It wasn't very long before the hotel and restaurant managers' association caught on to the fact that some organized conniving was going on, but by then a great victory had been won for civil rights. He likes to recall this campaign as a demonstration of how a militant minority can get things done.

Dr. Wasser has taken up the verbal cudgel for the Nisei innumerable times and they will find a warm welcome in his Pasadena church. *

Movie Stars

Up to last week the closest we had gotten to a movie star were the footprints and handprints cast in concrete at Graumann's Chinese theater in Hollywood.

Now, in the space of a few days, Ginger Rogers and Virginia Mayo, attended by a retinue of gapers, celebrity hounds and star-struck students, breezed in and out of the room in which we work.

It was not a difficult task to look at either of them. Of the two Ginger Rogers appeared less harrassed about the ordeal of posing, smiling, looking pleased and being gracious while maybe their corms were hurting them like all-getout. Perhaps it's because she's been a star of the upper magnitude for 17 years.

It's an amusing commentary on our civilization that a movie celebrity must be imported to give a university's fund-raising campaign the necessary oomph. At any rate, the technique seemed to be effective for this little old mountain town was properly impressed by the two personages.

Personally, we can't recall ever having seen Miss Mayo in a movie. And the last time we saw Miss Rogers was in a film called "The Primrose Path," or something like that at a second-run theater in Shanghai seven years ago.

Hubbard A. Moffit, Jr., Oakland attorney and wartime executive officer of the civil administration under Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, defends his commanding officer's decision to mass evacuate all Japanese Americans on the grounds the action was taken as "much for their own security as a security measure for the country."

Moffit reveals as no outsider can the military's shallow understanding of the basic principles behind the physical act of evacuation.

Moffit defends General DeWitt's action with the doctrine of protective custody which is contrary to all American principles. Actually, there is plenty of evidence that Japanese Americans were never in such danger of violence as to require incarceration, and certainly they did not need protection to the extent of suspending their constitutional rights.

The doctrine of protective custody is a mighty handy weapon, however, as was demonstrated during the right to power of a little guy with a mustache named Hitler.

Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

Minneapolis, Minn.

"NEVER TOLDS" . . .

As a new venture, I've decided to take a holiday every second week of the month and try my hand at drawing word pictures. Because these will be sometimes sweet, other times weird, let's call these the "Never Told Tales." The first one is called the . . .

UNFINISHED PICTURE . . .

"Once upon a time, there was a little boy, who used to sit and read about the lands across the sea," began the man with the little girl perched on his knee.

"And that little boy, daddy, was you."

"That's right, Michi, and anyhow, this little boy wanted very much to open the pages of that book and float far away, but every time that he seemed ready to go, his friends would come to call him to play baseball with them out on the empty lot."

"Then daddy, you would go with them and hit a homer . . ."

"Yes, sometimes Michi. Sometimes. But almost always."

"And then daddy, that boy grew up into a half-man, because he wasn't big enough to be a whole man."

"Yes, and then he would go for long walks in the woods alone. He would take his crumpled notebook and a stubby pencil and write down everything he saw. He wrote beautiful pictures in words because he saw everything as it was; and the whole world belonged to him."

"But, daddy, everyone couldn't understand him because they couldn't see, even if they had two eyes like you and me . . . and sometimes the singing of the birds disturbed them because they couldn't understand their songs . . ."

"That's right . . . the little boy wanted to spend his whole life sharing this beautiful picture of life with the rest of the world. But after awhile, he saw a beautiful maiden and so he put away his paper and pencil. They went away to a place called the city . . ."

"And later on daddy, a little girl was born. And the man was a teensy bit sorry because he had hoped it would be a boy, who could go out to the woods to finish painting that picture for him. They named this girl Charlene Michi, and that's me . . . but please don't be too sorry, daddy, because sometimes at night, when you and mommy have tucked me into bed and closed the door, I get up and talk to Mr. Night. He seems like such a gentle old man . . . and he calls out the stars so I can talk to them. Sometimes they laugh so hard they fall out of Heaven . . . When I grow up, I'm going to paint that picture without stopping. I'll paint it with the stars and the lakes and the flowers and the birds. Won't that be nice, daddy?"

"Yes, you will finish that picture for me . . . but then, I'm not so sure. A handsome prince may come walking through the woods . . ."

"Then I'll make him stay, and we shall finish it together."

WON'T YOU?

Recently, I've been receiving letters from people who do not know me except through the column. I have appreciated your interest, and do extend an open invitation for your comments, pro or con. And so, don't hesitate to write . . . and I shall assure you a reply.

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Nisei Dress Designer Plans First Fashion Show



SEATTLE, Wash.—Twenty-nine year old Mrs. Suzy Fukuhara, above left, is busily engaged these days in preparing for her first fashion show Friday, Feb. 28, at the Olympic hotel in Seattle. Her home shop, which began in a small way shortly after the end of the war when a friend asked Suzy to design a dress, now has three employees.

SEATTLE, Wash.—It's costing considerable midnight oil, but what is believed to be the first fashion show in the United States by a Nisei designer is shaping up in a tiny home shop just off the University of Washington campus, says Don Magnuson in the Seattle Times of Feb. 6.

The designer is 29-year-old Mrs. Suzy Fukuyama, a 1941 graduate of the University of Washington.

Her big day will come on February 28, when about 40 dresses, suits and coats designed by her and made under her supervision will be modeled at a show in the Olympic hotel.

The little dressmaking shop set up in Suzy's home at 3953 15th Ave., N. E. now boasts three employees, in addition to its founder, without counting Suzy's husband, John.

John is a florist, but he admitted, under prodding, that he is occasionally pressed into service as a dress dummy.

"To think," says John, "that I

Center: Mrs. Gloria Bettinger models a gown by Suzy. Some of Suzy's customers are among Seattle's socially prominent.

Right: Miye Ishikawa, standing, one of Suzy's three employees, serves as an emergency dress form as Suzy fits one of forty individual creations which will be shown at her first fashion show.

—Photos by courtesy of Seattle Times.

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Nisei USO in Nation's Capital Celebrates Second Birthday

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Nisei USO of Washington marked its second anniversary on Feb. 2 with ceremonies at the YWCA. Miss Gretchen Feiker, director of the YWCA Penthouse USO, parent organization of the Nisei USO, commended the Nisei junior hostesses for their service to 11,000 servicemen during the past two years and urged continued participation in the YWCA program by Nisei girls.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, who spoke in behalf of Nisei servicemen, and the Rev. Nelsen Schlegel, chairman of the now-dissolved Washing-

ton Citizens Committee, who was responsible for securing USO sponsorship of Nisei service activities two years ago.

Nisei junior hostesses with over 500 hours of service were presented large gold pins by Miss Feiker. They were Kenko Nogaki, Eiko and Yasu Narita and Yukiye Tanaka. Small gold pins were awarded to the following for over 100 hours of service: Jane Tashiro, Hedy Nagatsuka, Anna Hirakawa, Yumi Sato, Marguerite Nose, Mary Nanbara and Mrs. Yoshiko Hino.

Yuki Tanaka was mistress of ceremonies. Selections were presented by the Penthouse USO girls' trio, the Stardusters.

Methodist Cagers Take Championship

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Grant Street Methodist No. 1 team took the Class B championship of the Spokane Inter-church Basketball league Saturday, February 8, by defeating the Hays Park Methodist quintet 32-20. The victory was the 6th straight win for the Nisei team.

Trailing at the end of the 1st quarter 6-7, the Nisei held their opponents scoreless in the second quarter to lead 17-7 at the half.

Hiromi Kurose and Everett Matsui with 6 and 9 points respectively led the attack. Sam Mitsui played a strong defensive game.

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State Initiates New Alien Land Case in Fresno

Involves Property Owned by Nisei In Biola District

FRESNO, Calif. — Confiscation proceedings under escheat procedure provided under the Alien Land law was filed by the state of California last week against property controlled by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry in Biola.

Defendants in the suit are Yukio Arakaki, in which name the property was held, Asatara Sakakima and his wife, Toshi; Ryoan Arakaki and his wife, Nobu; the Kings River Land company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

According to the records the Kings River company deeded the property to Miss Arakaki, an American citizen.

The land was reconveyed by the land company on Jan. 5, 1938.

Since the land was used by aliens of Japanese ancestry, the state claimed all transactions represented efforts at subterfuge.

Address Wanted

The Rev. Sherman Burgoyne of Hood River, Ore., this week was seeking the present address of Shosuke Goto, former GI, in behalf of E. F. Wright of New Zealand, who met Goto in Florence, Italy, shortly after the war ended.

Wright, a philatelist, was unable to reach Goto through his old Army address. He read about the Rev. Burgoyne in an article in the Reader's Digest, and wrote to him, telling him he wanted to send some peacetime stamp specimens to Goto.

Goto is asked to communicate with Wright at the Bank of New Zealand, Pahiata, New Zealand.

Rev. Burgoyne's request was sent to the Pacific Citizen by Mamoru Noji, president of the Mid-Columbia JACL.

Nisei Draftsman

Elected to AFL Post

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Fumio Hangai was elected financial secretary of the Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union, AFL Local 101, at a recent election meeting.

Hangai is employed as a draftsman by the Despatch Oven company.

Newsman's Article Utilized in Land Reform Program

HONOLULU—A former Honolulu newspaperman, Seiyei Wakukawa, has contributed in a small way to the land reforms now being made in Japan, the Star-Bulletin reported recently.

Wakukawa, a former member of the staff of the Hawaii Times, wrote an article, "The Japanese Farm Tenancy System," which was sent to General MacArthur by the State Department.

Information in the article helped provide the background in the planning of the land reforms now being carried out in Japan.

Wakukawa's article is one of twelve chapters in the book, "Japan's Prospects," just published by the Harvard University Press in conjunction with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Wakukawa, who was born on Okinawa, was interned in Hawaii shortly after the outbreak of war and was sent to a mainland detention center. After his release he was invited to teach Japanese at the University of Chicago. He later taught at Columbus university and at the Harvard School of Overseas Administration, where he wrote the article as text material to be used by Army officers in training.

Nisei Women's Club Meets in Chicago

CHICAGO—The Japanese American Women's Club of Chicago unanimously voted to retain its entire cabinet at an election meeting held at the home of Mrs. Masako Nomura. The resignation of Yoshiko Oshita, secretary, was accepted however, and Ruth Saika was elected in her place.

Janet Hayami was chosen council representative with Mrs. Yuri Sawada as alternate.

Following the business meeting the evening was devoted to a bon voyage party for Mrs. K. Mukoyama, who is leaving on Feb. 17 to visit her home in Paia, Maui, Hawaii.

Correction

The Pacific Citizen of Jan. 25 incorrectly reported the wedding of Miss Aster Takao in Portland, Ore., on Dec. 29. Miss Takao was married to Mr. Yoshio Mishima on that date.

Report Promotions Of Nisei Soldiers On Duty in Japan

TOKYO—Five Japanese American soldiers with General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo have recently been given promotions in rank, according to the GHQ Special News Service.

They are Nobuo Kono of San Francisco, Maya Miyamoto of Carmel, Calif.; Yukio Goto of Stockton, Richard Kusumoto of Los Angeles and Charlie Kobayashi of Denver.

Nobuo Kono was promoted to the rank of corporal. He entered the service last March in San Antonio, Tex., at the Aviation Cadet Center. Upon completion of basic training he was sent to the Holabird Signal Depot in Maryland. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michio Kono of San Francisco.

Maya Miyamoto, who was promoted to rank of staff sergeant, received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. He served as a weapons instructor with an armored unit for more than a year. Miyamoto embarked for duty with the occupation forces in Japan in December, 1945, and was assigned to general headquarters upon his arrival in Tokyo. Staff sergeant Miyamoto is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumahiko Miyamoto of Carmel.

Yukio Goto, son of Mrs. Akino Hashimoto Goto, Stockton, was promoted to the rank of corporal. He entered the service in December, 1944. He trained at the Army's Infantry School at Camp Blanding, Fla., and then attended the Specialization school at Holabird, Md.

Richard Kusumoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hikoshihiko Kusumoto of 838 Crochen street, Los Angeles, was promoted to the grade of corporal. Corp. Kusumoto studied at John J. Francis Polytechnic high school in Los Angeles and the University of California at Los Angeles, where he studied engineering. He entered service in October, 1945, at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Charlie Kobayashi, promoted to the rank of sergeant, entered service in February, 1945, and received his training at Camp Walters Infantry school, Texas, and the Army's Specialized Training school in Maryland. He went overseas in July, 1946. His wife, Keiki Kobayashi, resides in Sedwick, Colo. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kobayashi, live in Julesburg, Colo.

League Gets Under Way in Portland

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new Nisei bowling league was started in Portland last week at Hollywood Bowl.

Teams entered are Troutdale, Hood River, Gaston, Lombard Center, East Side, Kern Park, Gresham and Vanport.

N. Furukawa had high series for the first week with 523 for Gaston.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To the Rev. and Mrs. Tsutomu Fukuyama a son, David, in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kimura a girl on Feb. 4 in Denver.

To Dr. and Mrs. Ben Chikarashi, a girl, Donna Mei, on Jan. 6 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Ikebe a boy, Dennis Mitsuo, on Jan. 19 in Mountain View, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doug Ogata, 126 South 2nd East St., Salt Lake City, a girl on Feb. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fujii, Santa Clara, Calif., a boy, Robert, on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sawata Katsushima, Los Gatos, Calif., a boy, George, on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Minato a boy on Feb. 3 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Nakaoka a boy in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Inaba a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. George G. Tanaka, Erie, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuki H. Wakabayashi, Clarksburg, Calif., a boy on Feb. 1.

DEATHS

Kanichi Morioka, 73, on Feb. 4 in Burbank, Calif.

Tanikichi Okumoto, 76, on Feb. 4 in Bakersfield, Calif.

Kenji Kojima on Feb. 4 in Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Kikue Shioya on Feb. 7 in Anaheim, Calif.

Mrs. Masa Miyoshi on Feb. 8 in Santa Maria, Calif.

Aya Nakashima (Mrs. Kohei Nakashima), 50, on Feb. 9 in Merced, Calif. She is survived by her husband and by Ida, Tommie and Fairlan Nakashima, all of Livingston.

Yoshio Maida, 45, on Feb. 9 in New York City.

WEDDINGS

Haruko Hirata to Yuki Imai on Feb. 9 in San Jose, Calif.

Dolly Tashima to Takeo Mitsunaga on Feb. 8 in San Jose.

Sachie Shiki to George Kano on Feb. 12 in Salt Lake City.

Mary Oda to Theodore Matsushima on Feb. 14 in Ogden, Utah.

Sought

The American National Insurance Company is seeking the present whereabouts of Kimiko Handa, formerly of Los Angeles and more recently of 1616 Humboldt boulevard, Chicago, in order to turn over money due her. Miss Handa should write to Hector A. Cali, assistant superintendent, Los Angeles branch, American National Insurance Company, 813 Rives-Strong building, Los Angeles.

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Former Editor of "Stars and Stripes" To Speak to JACL

CHICAGO — Ken Pettus, who was the managing editor of the Tokyo Office of "Stars and Stripes" for seven months, will speak before the Chicago JACL at its monthly meeting on February 26 at the Bahai Center, 116 S. Michigan avenue, at 8 p. m. His subject will be "The Occupation—As I Saw it."

Before entering the service, Pettus was news editor of the National Broadcasting Company and is at present a free lance radio writer. He is chairman of the Chicago Area Council of the American Veterans Committee and a member of the National Planning Committee or the AVC.

The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Letter

A letter for Mrs. Elbert Nagashima, formerly of Block 5, Bldg. 9, Apt. 3, Manzanar, Calif., is being held at the Pacific Citizen, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

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Native Sons Will Oppose Bill for Issei

Dillon Myer's Recent Statements Protested By Eldred Meyer

LOS ANGELES—Opposition to the proposal to give naturalization rights to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry was voiced last week by an official of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Eldred L. Meyer, past grand president of the Native Sons and California state inheritance tax appraiser, sent a wire to Dillon S. Myer, protesting the latter's statements in regard to citizenship for Japanese aliens.

Myer indicated that the Native Sons would take formal action in opposition to the modification of the naturalization laws.

In his wire to Myer, the Native Sons leader declared:

"Newspaper articles indicate you desire U. S. citizenship be conferred upon some 40,000 Japanese, which you know is an absurd impossibility.

"Your criticism of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt is also uncalled for, as he was carrying out an order signed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Christian Conference Set for Feb. 22-23 In Spokane, Washington

SPOKANE, Wash. — "Tomorrow's World" will be the theme of the Young People's Christian Conference meeting at the Grant Community Methodist church Feb. 22 and 23 in Spokane, Wash.

The conference will open with registration Saturday afternoon at 6 p. m. A banquet at 6:30 p. m. will feature Dr. T. H. Kennedy, sociologist of Washington State college. Others participating will be Mrs. George Honda, soloist; the Whitworth quartet; Harold White, district president of the Young Adult Fellowship; and the Rev. Morton of the Bethel African church. Joe Okamoto will be the toastmaster.

Dr. H. Bashor, district superintendent of Methodist churches, will deliver the Sunday morning sermon. George Numata will serve as toastmaster for a luncheon following the service.

A symposium on "Our Place in Tomorrow's World" will be held at 2 p. m. with the following participants: Dr. Schlaugh, Whitworth college; Rev. Morton, Bethel African church; Kenneth Lawson; Rabbi Fink, moderator; and Jean Taylor and Spady Koyama, consultants.

Editorial: Chronicle Praises Interracial YMCA In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—The Chronicle in an editorial on Feb. 7 praised the interracial program undertaken by leaders of the San Francisco YMCA in the future use of their Buchanan street facilities.

The Chronicle editorial declared: "San Francisco's Japanese group in 1918 contributed heavily to financing a YMCA in their neighborhood, which ultimately was housed at 1530 Buchanan street.

"During the late war the neighborhood came to be peopled largely by Negroes. Upon return to the city the Japanese wished to rejoin the Japanese YMCA. 'Y' authorities acknowledged the Japanese colony's moral equity, but pointed out that the neighborhood is now multi-racial and probably will be for some time, that the groups therefore must make their adjustments and would make a prejudicial start by a segregated YMCA.

"With admirable democratic spirit, Japanese leaders agreed, and the YMCA-YWCA reopens Sunday with a program of interracial recreational, cultural and social activity at the adult level as well as the juvenile level, where the policy already works well. Within the general framework of non-discrimination the adults will make their own social customs.

"It is an interesting and worthy experiment, and all concerned rate 'A's' for citizenship."

Kio Aizawa Wins Golden Gloves Bout

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Kio Aizawa, Jerome, won the Northwest eliminations of the Golden Gloves tournament in the welterweight class of the novice division on Feb. 7 by defeating Dick Reynolds of Buhl.

The Aizawa-Reynolds bout was called the best of the night by the Times-News, co-sponsors of the tournament. The battle was close throughout with Aizawa winning the nod of the judges.

Hank Mitani, also of Jerome, won the flyweight championship in the open division.

Okamoto Will Fight As Pro in Hawaii

HONOLULU—Baldwin Okamoto, bantamweight finalist in the National AAU championships in Boston last April, announced here recently that he would fight as a professional under the management of Sam Ichinose.

Okada Team Holds First Place in Bowling League

The Okada Insurance bowling team held a strong lead in the Salt Lake City JACL league this week with a three-to-one victory over the Terashima Studio team on Feb. 10.

Tadao Sako's 604 (185, 216, 203) for Okada Insurance was the high series for the night, while Doug Ogata with 211 and Hito Okada with 205 also hit high games for the Okadas. Tom Matsumori's 521 series, including a 212 game, was high for the Terashima Studio team.

In the night's biggest upset OK Cafe whitewashed the Ogden Vets 4 to 0, rolling a handicapped series of 2646. Sho Nishida rolled a 231 game for OK Cafe, the high game of the night, while Joe Sase continued his consistent bowling for Ogden by turning in a 536.

Aoki Produce took four from Wally's Flowers, with John Aoki leading his team with a 550 series. Aoki, who has done some of the hottest bowling in the league in recent weeks, had 53 points in the fifth frame of his second game but followed through with six strikes in a row to hit a 198.

Tadao Sako moved into first place among the league's 80 bowlers with a 181 average, followed by Maki Kaizumi, 179, George Kishida, 177, Larry Tajiri, 175, Jun Kurumada, 173, Joe Sase, 171 and Bill Honda, 170.

Layton Nisei Wins Promotion in Tokyo

TOKYO — Theodore Fujiki of Layton, Utah, has been promoted to the grade of sergeant it was recently announced at General MacArthur's headquarters by General Headquarters Special News Service.

Sgt. Fujiki's assignment is with a special unit at General MacArthur's headquarters.

He attended Morgan high school, Morgan, Utah, and Davis high school, Kaysville, Utah. Prior to entering the service Sgt. Fujiki's chief interest was farming.

Entering the military service in October, 1945, at Fort Lewis, Washington, he received his period of basic training in the Signal Corps branch there.

Sgt. Fujiki's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jusuhuro Fujiki reside at Layton, Utah.

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McCarran Bill Will Authorize Payment for Property Damage To "Contraband" Articles

WASHINGTON—A bill to authorize payment of claims based on loss of or damage to property deposited by "alien enemies" has been introduced by Senator Pat McCarran D., of Nevada, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced on Feb. 6.

The measure generally provides that so-called contraband articles deposited with the proper authorities by alien enemies and United States citizens of Japanese ancestry which are lost or damaged may be made a basis for claim against the government.

Designated S. 29, the bill provides that the Attorney General is authorized to "consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay in amount not in excess of \$1000, when accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and settlement, any claim against the United States government arising on or after December 7, 1941, for damage to, or loss of, personal property, the use, operation, possession, custody, or control of which was prohibited by proclamation numbered 2525, dated December 7, 1941, and proclamations numbered 2526 and numbered 2527, dated December 8, 1941 . . . and which was deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry with local police authorities in the manner provided in the regulations . . .

"Provided, That the damage to or loss or destruction of property shall not have been caused in whole or in part by any negligence or wrongful act on the part of the claimant, his agent, or employee, and that the claim is substantiated in such a manner as the Attorney General may by regulation prescribe."

Additional sections of the bill provide that no claims shall be considered unless presented in writing within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, that any settlement made by the Attorney General shall be final and conclusive, that the Attorney General may report claims exceeding \$1000 to Congress for its consideration, and that such appropriations as may be required for the settlement of claims are authorized.

In commenting on the McCarran bill, Mike Masaoka, national

legislative director of the ADC, declared that the measure is in line with the announced policy of rectifying the injustices and hardships of war and of compensation for justifiable losses insofar as practicable.

"This bill does not in any way restrict or alter claims which may be filled under any evacuation claims bill that may be passed," Masaoka pointed out. "This supplements such an evacuation claims bill and permits Issei Nisei who lost valuable camera short-wave radio sets, 'contraband' articles, or had them damaged through no fault of their own to recover the cost of those lost articles or of the damage done to them."

The bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for report and possible hearings.

Mrs. Teruo Mukoyama To Visit Hawaii

CHICAGO—Mrs. Teruo Mukoyama, active member of the Chicago chapter of the JACL, will leave February 17 to visit her father, Genichi Takehara, in Maui, Hawaii. It will be her first visit to Hawaii in 12 years, and will be accompanied by her 10-year-old son, Wesley.

Mrs. Mukoyama is the first to receive a master's degree in Social Service administration at the University of Chicago. She worked with the Chicago Welfare Administration, the Cook County Aid to Dependent Children, the Illinois Public Aid Commission.

While with the Public Aid Commission, Mrs. Mukoyama made an analytical study of the removal of evacuees in Chicago, which was instrumental in organizing the Coordinating Committee for sons of Japanese Ancestry.

Her husband is president of Chicago JACL Koenka.

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