



Nisei Hero Dies in Air Crash



William R. (Bill) Ogie, 24, of Great Falls, Mont., was killed in the crash of his plane on the outskirts of Columbus, Ga., on April 12. Ogie, a Japanese American who served as an Air Force bomber pilot in the Pacific during the war, could have saved his own life but heroically stayed with his plane after forcing other passengers to bail out, in order that the plane would clear the urban area of Columbus, a city of 60,000. Ogie believed that Columbus residents might have been killed if the plane crashed within the city limits. —Photo from Great Falls Tribune.

U. S. Authorities in Japan Process Requests of Stranded Nisei to Return to America

Roger Baldwin Notes Approximately One-Half Of 10,000 American-Born Still Maintain U. S. Citizenship; Plight of GI Brides Discussed

TOKYO—Approximately one-half of the 10,000 American-born persons of Japanese ancestry in Japan maintained their American citizenship throughout the war, Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union and special representative of the National JACL, reported here last week.

The figure of 10,000 Nisei in Japan does not include Nisei GIs who are in Japan as members of the American army and the civilians who are working for various U. S. government agencies in Japan.

"Many of the 10,000 Nisei are desirous of returning to the United States," Mr. Baldwin reported. Most of them were here before the war broke out either as students or on visits, while some were returned from the United States after the war at their own request after renouncing American citizenship. Many have since changed their minds and desire to regain their citizenship.

The applications of approximately 3000 stranded Nisei who desire to return to the United States have been processed by the American consulate at Yokohama and 2250 have been cleared as United States citizens.

Regarding the renunciants from the Tule Lake segregation center in California who returned to Japan after the war and who now desire to go back to America, it was stated that those under 18 years of age at the time of their return are processed like all other stranded Nisei. Those who were over 18 years of age, however, are being informed that it is the opinion of the state department and the U. S. department of justice that they have lost all claim to American citizenship under the 1944 amendment to the Nationality act of 1940 and cannot return. The only hope held out for members of this group is in a case now in the United States federal court, in which the petitioners seek to prove that the renunciation procedures carried on at the Tule Lake center were illegal.

Approximately 100 cases of stranded Nisei are being processed

weekly by the American consulate, Mr. Baldwin indicated, and there is a waiting list of 200. The schedule for examinations now is fixed two months ahead, instead of six months when the first rush was on.

"Some of the stranded Nisei have doubtless lost United States citizenship by service in the Japanese army or in the employ of the Japanese government," Mr. Baldwin declared. "Each case must be determined by the United States consul according to state department interpretations of the Nationality act of 1940 and previous statutes.

"These would not apply, however, to the Nisei who renounced citizenship during the war and who have not become Japanese citizens. That issue is before the United States courts, probably not to be decided for over a year. These so-called renunciants will therefore have to wait until that decision is handed down, presumably by the United States Supreme court."

Mr. Baldwin noted that a number of United States residents of Japanese nationality (Issei) were caught in Japan while on visits by the outbreak of war and that these persons are being permitted to return when they are in possession of reentry permits. The war is regarded as an interruption not affecting the validity of the reentry permits. Those without reentry permits are not being permitted to return. In cases of loss of the permits, new ones are being issued when issuance is verified.

Mr. Baldwin also reported that property owned in Japan by Japa-

Urge President's Committee To Protect Nisei Liberties

Yuriko Amemiya Dances in Premiere Of Graham Work

BOSTON, Mass. — Yuriko Amemiya performed as a member of Martha Graham's dance company in the world premiere of a new production, "Night Journey," on May 3.

The production is inspired by the classical Greek theme of Oedipus and Jocasta with Martha Graham in the latter role.

Isamu Noguchi has designed the setting for "Night Journey," which is expected to be presented in New York City this fall.

Nisei Veterans Seek California VFW Support

Would Protect Nisei By New Amendment to Alien Land Law

SACRAMENTO—The Nisei post No. 8985 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will submit two resolutions affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States to the California department convention of the VFW at Santa Cruz from June 8 to June 11.

One resolution seeks to secure the support of the California VFW organizations to the bill in Congress for equality in naturalization. The other seeks VFW support to a move to amend the present California Alien Land law to protect American citizen landowners of Japanese ancestry.

Seven delegates from the Sacramento Nisei post are expected to attend the state convention.

The post last week heard a talk by Joe Grant Masaoka of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee on pending legislation affecting Japanese Americans and presented the JACL-ADC with a check for \$98.25 to be used in the naturalization bill campaign.

JACL to Sponsor Oratorical Meet In Salt Lake City

The Salt Lake chapter of the JACL will hold a Utah Nisei oratorical contest June 20 at 7:30 p. m. in the Tribune-Telegram auditorium, according to George Sakashita, chairman.

Subjects will be as follows: "Nisei America," a social, economic or political discussion; "Nisei and the United Nations," "Nisei Participation in World Peace," and "The Nisei Veteran and His Responsibilities to the U. S."

Speeches should be 10 to 15 minutes in length. All Nisei 16 years of age and older are eligible.

Contestants are asked to submit a typed copy of their speeches to George S. Mochizuki, BOQ 436, Vet Housing, U Dorm., Fort Douglas, Utah, by June 2.

Nisei nations who are legal residents of the United States, as well as by other foreign nationals under absentee landlord provisions, will be taken by the Japanese government under the new Land Reform act. It was presumed that these absentee owners will be entitled to compensation in blocked yen, but it was stated that the legal question of their rights remains to be determined.

"The plight of United States soldiers who wish to marry Japanese girls and take them back is apparently impossible to settle as long as the Oriental Exclusion act holds," Mr. Baldwin stated. "Marriage is forbidden, with rare exceptions, but is performed, without permission of the military, under Japanese law and probably is valid."

Masaoka Asks Federal Action In Opposing Constitutionality Of California Alien Land Law

WASHINGTON—Charging that persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, were still being subjected to discriminatory treatment because of "race," Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, urged the President's Committee on Civil Rights to act to protect the civil and property rights of the Japanese and Nisei in the United States.

Following representatives of Negro and Jewish organizations, Masaoka declared that persons of Japanese ancestry were subjected to practically the same treatment as that accorded other minority and racial groups in addition to several that were directed solely at them. He referred specifically to the discriminations practiced by the state of California only against those of Japanese ancestry.

It would be hard enough if the Japanese aliens were discriminated against, "but when American citizens are kicked around simply because of their ancestry it should be the concern of this committee," Masaoka stated.

The committee members, by their questions, indicated real interest in the workings of the alien land law of California, asking for examples of how the law operated against aliens and citizens.

Masaoka opened his testimony by reading from a three-page prepared statement outlining the civil rights problems of the Japanese American community.

Members of the committee questioned Masaoka on the naturalization laws of the United States, the treatment of the Nisei in the armed forces, the discrimination faced by those Japanese who had relocated in the east and the midwest. But, most of their questions concerned the Alien Land law of California, its history, its legal basis, its practical effects, and possible methods of voiding the present law.

On this latter point, Masaoka urged the committee to recommend to the president that the attorney general be directed to file a brief on behalf of the government expressing the official views that the law is unconstitutional and against public policy when the Oyama case is argued before the United States

Supreme Court this fall. Masaoka asked the committee to go one step further and ask Congress to repeal the "ineligibility to citizenship" clause from our naturalization laws.

"This would solve most of the legalized discrimination against the Japanese and would grant to the American citizen of Japanese ancestry first class citizenship on par with that of other American born persons," Masaoka said.

When the ADC official's testimony had been completed, Chairman Charles E. Wilson declared: "You have opened up to us an entirely new field of civil rights violations. We thank you for a most able presentation and promise to you the full consideration of this committee."

In appealing for the right of naturalization for resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and for others now ineligible because of race restrictions, Masaoka cited the case of his Japan-born mother.

"My mother wants to become a citizen," he said, "and I think she is entitled to it. She had five sons who were volunteers. All of us were wounded—one killed. Among us we have more than 30 decorations."

"During the war many Japanese American soldiers, who as citizens owned land, drew up 'battle-wills' and left it to their parents," he went on. "But those parents, if aliens, could not inherit it in California."

He asked that the president's committee recommend that the government oppose the alien land law when its constitutionality is passed upon by the Supreme court this fall.

JACL Official Will Testify Against Alien Land Law Fund

State Senate Passes Budget Bill Which Includes Provision

SACRAMENTO — Following Senate passage on May 6 of the state budget bill, including a \$65,000 fund for the enforcement of the California Alien Land law, Joe Grant Masaoka, representative of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee, asked for an opportunity to testify on the JACL-ADC's opposition to the special appropriation for the state department of justice.

Assemblyman Albert C. Wollenberg, R., San Francisco, chairman of the ways and means committee, which will consider the Senate-approved bill, indicated that if no substantial opposition is raised by members of his committee, the JACL-ADC's objections to the special provision will be heard on May 12 at 3 p. m. in room 435 of the state capitol.

Masaoka declared that the special fund would be used to prosecute Japanese Americans under a law which he described as "discriminatory" and was "repudiated" at the last election by the voters of California.

He pointed out that when the special appropriation had been reinserted in the budget upon the motion of Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, no notice of a hearing had

been sent to any interested parties and that no opportunity was presented for full decision.

The finance committee reported that Assemblyman J. G. Crichton of Fresno had presented the department of justice requests for the inclusion of the \$65,000 item in the attorney general's departmental budget.

A special appropriations bill for \$200,000 for the enforcement of the Alien Land law also is pending in the state Senate.

Masaoka pointed out that the statute had been enforced only against persons of Japanese ancestry and declared that both the law and its enforcement were "discriminatory."

Deputation Team To Attend Meeting In Orange County

LOS ANGELES—A JACL deputation team, consisting of Frank Chuman, Eiji Tanabe, George Inagaki and A. L. Wirin will attend an Issei-Nisei meeting sponsored by the Orange county JACL on May 16 at 8 p. m. at the Wintersburg church.

The Orange county JACL was rated the most active chapter in the Pacific southwest area last month.

A Japanese motion picture will be shown.

Nisei Officer Given British Empire Award

Obtained Information About Enemy During Campaign in Burma

TOKYO—Second Lt. Henry H. Kuwabara, 144 W. 1st So. St., Salt Lake City, Utah, has been awarded the British Empire medal for his exceptionally meritorious service in translating and obtaining information about the enemy in Burma, it has been announced by GHQ special news service of General MacArthur's headquarters, Tokyo.

Lt. Kuwabara is commanding officer of the 170th language detachment, 25th infantry division.

While a technical sergeant attached to headquarters, 72nd infantry brigade, in Burma during August, 1944, he spared no efforts in obtaining information from documents and prisoners of war. This often involved interrogation of wounded war prisoners under enemy machine gun fire in forward positions. On many occasions he worked far into the night preparing his reports and translating captured documents. Through his efforts, accurate pictures of enemy positions and strength were evolved, the army report stated.

CIO Leader Will Speak to Chicago JACL Members

CHICAGO—"The Trade Union Movement in Japan" will be the subject of Willard S. Townsend's talk before the monthly meeting of the Chicago JACL on Thursday evening, May 22nd.

Mr. Townsend is the founder and international president of the United Transport Service Employees, CIO. As the American delegate on the World Federation of Trade Unions Commission investigating United States policy in occupied countries, Mr. Townsend spent two months in Japan.

In a statement just released to the press, Mr. Townsend said, "After years of subjection to a militaristic regime, the majority of the Japanese people have enthusiastically embraced the principles of democracy, and Japanese workers are eager to develop an effective trade union movement."

One of JACL's national sponsors, Willard Townsend is an outstanding leader in the field of race relations. He resides in Chicago with his wife and son, Willard Jr., at 5936 S. Ada.

The JACL membership and the public are invited to attend this meeting which will be held at the Baha'i Center, 116 S. Michigan Avenue, Room 607. The meeting will begin promptly at 8:00 p. m.

Canada Buddhists May Affiliate with Groups in U. S.

TORONTO, Ont.—Possibility of an early affiliation of the Toronto Young Buddhists society with young Buddhists' associations in the United States was noted here last week as Canadian delegates returned from a meeting with the Chicago Young Buddhists' association.

The Canadian delegation, which included Terrie Sugiura, Merle Nozuye, Toyo Takata and Carly Nakagawa, discussed mutual problems of religious organization with the Chicago Bussei.

Representatives from Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal are expected to attend the forthcoming conference of the Eastern Young Buddhists league to be held in New York City later this month.

Issei Citizenship To be Urged At Mass Meeting

LOS ANGELES—A mass meeting in support of the Issei naturalization drive will be called in West Los Angeles May 11 at 7:30 p. m., according to Giusuke Sakamoto.

Gongoro Nakamura and Katsuma Mukaeda of the naturalization committee, A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Eiji Tanabe of the JACL will be speakers.

The meeting will be held at the West Los Angeles garden hall. The meeting will begin at 7:30 p. m.

They Were So Young

THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By—Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)
CHAPTER NINE

The thing that brought greatest cheer and joy to us upfront was a little bundle of light wire and highly inflammable canvas, with a small but powerful engine to carry it into the air. It was the Piper Cub—the "Eyes of the Artillery," the "Infantry's Own Air Corps."

This little unarmed and unarmored plane was our favorite; but it was the thing most feared by the Germans. So accurate was the Piper Cub observer's adjustment of our artillery fire that whenever one of these planes was seen flying slowly over the frontlines, the Germans stopped firing. They were afraid of retaliation from what they called our "automatic artillery" because of the tremendous fire power.

The Luftwaffe made several attempts to shoot these tiny planes down, but they soon gave up after losing several of their planes in traps prepared by the Piper Cubs and the Spitfires. We counted a lot on these tiny planes that were more effective than a squadron of bombers.

One afternoon, when I went to the rear to have my eyes checked, I went up in one of these tiny planes with Flight Officer Oliphant of the 51st Glider wing. We did not stay up too long. The wind and air-pockets threw the plane all over the sky. Several times I felt as though the sky was at my feet and the mountains above my head. F/O Oliphant suggested that we fly over my platoon's area and look the terrain over, but I begged him to take me down. I was deathly air-sick. I guess that I had been in the infantry so long that I felt lost without my feet touching "Mother Earth."

"Our future" was one of our favorite subjects. I remember one of the discussions which was opened by Edward when he said, "You know, when I return home, I'm planning to open a chain of night-cubs all through the States. Hula dancers will be my main attraction."

"Hey, you can reserve a place for me at every night-club and cut the price for me, Yes?" asked Mamoru, teasing Ed.

"I'm serious," said Ed. "I might even open one on the Island of Maui. Bill told me that they don't have any night-club there—that is, something like those in New York."

"That's a darn good idea," came in Richard, who was always on the alert for opportunities. "I might open a flower-shop nearby for leis and corsages."

"Hey, count me in the plan, too," joined in Stan. "I could start my own pineapple field and provide you with all the pines you need."

Robert laughed. "Perhaps I could fly tourists in from the States."

"Boy, what a dream," I said. "Hope that this all comes true."

It was two days before the "Big Push" that two more of my close friends were willed in action. They were Pfc. Mamoru Omano and Wallace Ishima.

Wallace, who joined the 100th Battalion in February and was assigned to our third squad, was from Kalihi valley, near Honolulu. He was only 17, a senior in Farrington high school, when he answered the call for volunteers. He was a quiet, intelligent lad, very popular among his many friends. Because I had once lived in Kalihi valley, Wallace and I had many wonderful times together talking of the days that used to be. Some day, we said, we would meet back there for a reunion, with nothing but beer, beer and more beer.

Mamoru was from Hilo. He had just opened his own store when he volunteered. He had a moustache, which was his pride and joy: he was always grooming and combing it. Back home he had a beautiful wife and a lovely little daughter, whom he had not yet seen.

On May 21st, along with several other boys, both were sent to the company's left flank to help hold the line against desperate enemy counter-attack. The Germans threw everything they had to break our line. All morning the deep heavy cough and roar of the exploding shells sent cold chills racing up and down our spines. But we held on, fought back savagely and threw the Germans back into their holes.

In this defense against tremendous odds, we lost five men killed and three wounded. The three wounded were from the 135th Regiment—two boys from Minnesota—Nelson and Johnson, both 19 years old; one from South Dakota—Sgt. Alen Zimmer, 23 years old, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

CHAPTER TEN

On the 23rd of May, 1944, we hit the Germans with everything we had. Before dawn we threw thousands of rounds of artillery shells—from our 75 to our 170mm guns—into the enemy's position. The heavy roar and crash of our own artillery shells gave even us goose pimples! It was good to see our Piper Cubs flying back and forth—back and forth—directing the fire.

Then, as dawn broke over the horizon, scores of our B-25s flew steadily over the Germans in the rear and plastered them heavily. And while the Germans were still shaking from the bombs and artillery shells, our P-38s and Spitfires zoomed out of nowhere and strafed them down the line. It was good to know that we had air-superiority.

Finally, when the Germans were reeling and stumbling like drunkards, we attacked with our infantry and armored forces. We attacked savagely, ferociously, desperately—for we knew that we

had to smash the Germans now. If this attack failed, we were through. The Germans would counter-attack and throw us into the sea.

The Germans were caught by surprise. But they quickly reorganized, held, and then counter-attacked fanatically. For a day the fighting swayed back and forth. Several of our attacking forces were thrown back. But, finally our superior fire power told. One German unit withdrew a hundred yards; another surrendered en masse. Then suddenly the whole German force turned around and ran. And then came the chase.

We started out eagerly and cheerfully, each of us carrying full-filled packs, lots of extra ammunition and cans of C-rations. We were all hopeful for a quick victory, laughing and joking through our dirt-covered faces and beards.

The first day was not bad, for we travelled chiefly by truck. The only things that bothered us were harrassing artillery fire, concealed mines, and the thick, black filthy dust. All along the road we saw signs of heavy fighting—trucks overturned, tanks—our and the Germans—still smoking, the dead all over the place, as though dumped out of an airplane—some huddled close together, others alone and looking miserably lonely. Huge shell craters in the road frequently forced our convoy into the mine-infested fields.

We were hoping that the convoy would take us all the way into Rome; the more optimistic hoped for Berlin. Some were even whistling, "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again!" This was the way we wanted to fight—riding in trucks.

But late that afternoon we debarked. We thought that we were resting only for awhile—to stretch our legs. But the trucks turned around and went back. Then we started to walk—walk—walk. The German shells came in a little faster now; we were forced to disperse, ten yards between men. It would not have been too bad had the trails been on flat terrain; but they always went up and down, up and down, over one hill after another, and then, across stream after stream. It seemed that Italy was made of hills and streams only.

The walking which had been purposely out of step gradually changed. Finally the whole column was walking in step. The whistling slowly faded away and then ceased all together. The laughter and jokes were replaced by a quiet tenseness.

"Boy, I'm tired."

"God, I'm hungry."

"The boys were beginning to complain when we came to vineyard."

"O. K., we bivouac here," came the word. We sighed with relief and threw our packs down. After eating our supper of C-rations supplemented with green corn and tomatoes that we found nearby, we prepared for a good night's rest. But the Germans decided otherwise and threw a heavy artillery barrage. Through none of the shells came within a hundred yards of our position, the whining and hissing of deadly shells, followed by the soul-shaking explosions, kept us nervous and tense.

Early the next morning we renewed the chase—on foot. The first five miles were not too bad; but after that, it was tortuous. The cool breeze gave way to the hot blazing sun that beat unmercifully on our sweat-soaked backs; the wind blew the dust into our already grime-covered faces and beards. The shoes began to blister and pinch our toes and heels; the packs and rifles which were comfortable yesterday began to increase in weight with every step we took. We had ten minutes of precious rest every hour, but our shoulders began to bend forward and our breaths came in short rapid gasps. Every new hill seemed to be getting larger and larger.

Then we began to lighten our load. First went our extra packs and cards, handkerchiefs, our horse-shoe bedrolls. Then we were followed by extra shirts and trousers. As we walked through the afternoon into the evening we began to discard our full-field packs.

Some tossed theirs unconcernedly awry, as we struggled along the trail; others hid theirs carefully, saying that they were turning for them later. By nightfall we were carrying only our combat packs, with raincoats, two canteens of water, our ration aid-kits, rifles and ammunition. Stan said, "Now, we can run and shoot!"

(To be continued)

Twin Cities Nisei Participate In Recent Festival of Nations

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Japanese Americans in the Twin Cities area joined in the four-day Festival of Nations held in St. Paul April 24 to 27.

Forty Nisei girls, dressed in silk kimonos, presented a series of ondo dances on the opening night of the festival.

An authentic jiriksha over 50 years old, a gift to the St. Paul International Institute from Mrs. M. S. Okamoto, was decorated with cherry blossoms and used in the procession. Riding in the jiriksha were Barbara and Joan Rokutani, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Rokutani. Judith

Nomura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nomura, rode the jiriksha on the third and fourth days of the procession.

Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto of Des Moines, Iowa, gave demonstration in flower arrangement in the Japanese exhibit.

Sukiyaki, tempura and rice were served to over 250 persons on the night.

Chairmen for the Japanese American group committee were as follows: Mrs. Ruth Tanbara, general chairman; Rose Sakemi, Kuroda, Frank Yanari, and procession; Frank Yanari, games and sports; Mrs. Rokutani, exhibits.

Nisei Laborites March in May Day Parade



Japanese Americans, including veterans of the 442nd Combat Team and the Pacific campaign, were among the 75,000 who marched in the May Day parade down New York's Eighth avenue. The Nisei delegation paraded under the banner of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy. Among the signs carried by the marchers were

those which declared: "Why Can't Purple Heart Parents Get Citizenship," "Naturalization Rights to All," "Make Our Parents Americans" and "Build a True, Democratic Japan." In the above photo the marchers are shown passing in front of the reviewing stand in Union Square.

—Photo by Toge Fujihira.

Texas Legislator Introduces Bill to Give Citizen Rights To Parents of Nisei War Dead

WASHINGTON—A public bill which will give the right of naturalization to Japanese nationals whose sons died while in the service of the United States during World War II has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Ed. Gossett, D., Texas, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee was informed this week.

The bill was designated HR 3305 and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Rep. Gossett, a member of the immigration and naturalization subcommittee of the House judiciary committee, explained he had introduced the bill because he felt that the parents of Japanese American servicemen who died in the service of the United States should be granted the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens of the country for which their sons died.

The Texas congressman recalled that many members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of Japanese Americans were killed during the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 141st infantry of the 36th (Texas) division.

He indicated that he intended his bill as a measure of tribute to the Nisei soldiers who had died during the dramatic rescue operations in the Vosges mountains of northeastern France in October, 1944.

Stranded Nisei Arrive in U. S. On Gen. Meigs

Arrivals Include Four Survivors of Hiroshima A-Bomb

SAN FRANCISCO — Forty-one stranded Nisei returned to the United States on May 17 aboard the General Meigs from Yokohama.

Another large group is expected soon on the General Gordon.

In the group arriving on the General Meigs were four survivors of the atom bombing of Hiroshima. They were Nobuko J. Sumiyoshi, 26, formerly of Tacoma, Wash., and Mrs. Chieko Mickey Nagamoto of Swink, Colo., and Mrs. Aya Enseki of Earlimart, Calif., and her three-year-old son, Hideo.

Mrs. Enseki and Mrs. Florence Obayashi Ueno of San Diego both went to Japan on the exchange ship, Gripsholm, in 1943, accompanying their husbands, who were Japanese nationals. Mrs. Enseki's husband was drafted into the army and is missing in Manchuria, while Mrs. Ueno's husband died six weeks after reaching Japan.

Others arriving on the General Meigs were:

Katsuko Endo, 28, Tamiko Miyauchi, 23, San Mateo, Calif.; Leo Ikeda, 21, Palo Alto; Susumu Ikeda, 21, New York; Anne S. Motoyoshi, 22, Glendale, Ariz.; Yukiko Nakazawa, 24, and Ruriko Okamoto, 22, Cleveland.

May Tamura, 17, Lodi; Matsue Toji, 25, and Mary Kimiko Saito, 29, Seattle; Ruiko Hashima, 18, and Miyeko Hashima, 15, Gilroy, Calif.; Emiko Ishikawa, 25; Mrs. Florence Ueno, 35, Tadashi Ueno, 6, and Don Ueno, 5, San Diego; Mary Takeko Kawai, 22, Spokane.

Michiyo Kawashima, 21, and Yasuko Kawashima, Layton, Utah; Ida Kimura, 20, Gunnison, Colo.; Etsuko Murayama, 34, San Francisco; Teruko Nabeta, 23, and Kikuko Nabeta, 20, Redwood City, Calif.; Mrs. Chieko Mickey Nagamoto, 27, and Shinji Nagamoto, 1, Swink, Colo.

Eiko Jane Nakagawa, 25, San Jose; Setsue Toi, 19, and Kiyoshi Toi, 13, Fresno; Albert Yamamoto, 23, Chicago; Arthur S. Murakami, 17, and Eugene T. Murakami, 13; George Narumi, 22; Kazuko Sumiyoshi, 24, and Nobuko J. Sumiyoshi, 26; Grace Naoko Aoki, 15; Kouso Hatamiya, 23; Velma Hasegawa, 21; Chiyeko Ito, 24, all of Los Angeles; Yasuye Maeda, 18, Gardena; Mrs. Ava Enseki, 24, and Hideo Enseki, 3, Earlimart, Calif.

Authorities declared that passage had been arranged for the 41 Nisei returning on the General Meigs after state department officials had processed and certified the American citizenship of members of the group. It was noted that the great majority of the returnees were of minor age at the time of the outbreak of war.

Kido Gives Impetus To Hawaiian Drive

HONOLULU—The campaign in Hawaii for naturalization rights for alien Japanese and Korean residents of the United States was given impetus here recently by the arrival of Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, from Los Angeles.

Kido, a native of Hilo, Hawaii, is making his first visit to the territory since 1921.

He joined Kikumatsu Togasaki and Susumu (Sim) Togasaki, who have been conducting a fund-raising campaign in Hawaii.

The fund will be used to conduct an educational and promotional campaign in Washington and elsewhere on the mainland for passage of legislation eliminating race restrictions from the naturalization law.

Kido will remain in Hawaii throughout the month of May.

Mother's Day

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Nisei Fellowship held its annual Mother's day banquet at the Trinity Methodist church on May 9, with Issei mothers as guests. Ted Kokubo was chairman, with Mariko Tsutsui, Betty Fujimori, Wallace Kagawa and George Tanaka assisting.

Nisei Veteran Named Vice-Commander of Utah Amvets Group

OGDEN, Utah—Charles K. Yamamoto of Brigham City, Utah, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, was installed as a regional vice-commander for the Amvets (American Veterans of World War II) at the Utah state convention of the organization on May 3.

Yamamoto, an officer of the Brigham City chapter of Amvets, was selected as regional executive in the Box Elder area.

Among the several Nisei delegates to the Amvets convention was Ken Uchida, adjutant of the Ogden post.

Dispel Rumors of Anti-Evacuee Antagonism in Imperial Valley

Only 150 of 1800 Persons Have Returned To California Area

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Rumors of the prevalence of continued antagonism in the Imperial valley against persons of Japanese ancestry were dispelled here this week.

Only 150 of the 1800 Japanese and Japanese Americans who were evacuated from the Imperial Valley area in 1942 have returned but it was reported that all of the returnees are doing better than they were before the war.

Several business houses have reopened in El Centro, including the Kamiya grocery, the Hoshizaki billiard parlor and the Standard drug store, operated by T. H. Momita.

"There is no activity against the evacuees since the mass meeting on Dec. 7, 1944 at Brawley high school which featured John Lechner and which was attended by 3,500 persons," one returnee declared.

The three Nisei girls of employable age among the returnees are all employed, two in the State employment office and the other in the office of an insurance company.

The Kido family is the only one of the 300 who were evacuated from the inland area to return and they have reestablished themselves successfully in agricultural operations.

The fact that the tomatoes entered by the Kido farm in annual Niland Tomato Festival recently was awarded first prize and a cash award was cited as indicative of the absence of antagonism. The tomatoes from the Kido farm and other prize entries were rushed to Los Angeles after the festival and brought a prize of \$9 per lug, believed to be the highest price ever recorded for the product.

Returnee families declared they cannot understand why other families evacuated from the Imperial valley have not returned.

Most of the returnee farmers now are harvesting tomatoes and some have started harvesting early melons.

A number of Japanese American truckers are operating in the valley, hauling for Mexican and Filipino farmers as well as for those of Japanese ancestry.

It was stated that there has not been a single instance of "unpleasantness" since the return of the evacuees to the Imperial valley.

Returned evacuee students are back in Imperial valley schools. Miss Elaine Momita, a student at Central Union high school, was awarded an achievement key for winning the local division of a national scholastic art contest.

Horiuchi Elected New President of Washington JACL

WASHINGTON—Harold Horiuchi was elected president of the Washington JACL at the recent spring elections. Horiuchi, who is employed by the department of commerce, has been treasurer of the chapter since its formation in August, 1946.

He will be assisted by Keith Kaneshiro, first vice president; Sada Onoye, second vice president; Kazumae Ichijui, corresponding secretary; Eiko Narita, recording secretary; Ken Iseri, treasurer; and Don Komai, board delegate.

The outgoing cabinet members are Jun Okazaki, president; Kenko Nogaki, first vice president; Mrs. Gladys Shimasaki, second vice president; Mrs. Yoshiko Hino, corresponding secretary; Susie Tsuda, recording secretary; John Kitasako, board delegate.

Chicago Koenkai Pledges Support For ADC Drive

CHICAGO—All-out support for the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee drive now being held in Chicago was pledged by the Chicago JACL Koenkai at a meeting of the board of directors on May 6 at the former CYO center.

Present were T. Mukoyama, chairman, and Y. Nakagawa, R. Joichi, R. Fujii, N. Fukuda and H. Muiyoyama.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe, former regional director of the Chicago office, Noboru Honda, former president of the Chicago JACL, and Scotty Tsuchiya, National JACL representative, spoke to the board on the functions of the ADC. They emphasized the need of funds to carry on the vital work of the ADC, and discussed legislation now being pushed by the organization.

The Koenkai, organized two years ago by Teruo Mukoyama, is known as the "JACL Supporters" group.

Tsuchiya, who is now organizing the Chicago fund-raising drive, praised the interest of the Issei in the area in the work of the JACL and the ADC.

Speakers' Team To Address Meeting

LOS ANGELES—A. L. Wirin, George Inagaki and Eiji Tanabe will be featured speakers at a JACL Legal Defense committee meeting in Long Beach May 15.

Rollin McGroarty, president of the Los Cerritos trailer court tenant council, will be in charge of the meeting.

Mixed Marriages Held Legal in Arizona Ruling

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Marriages of Caucasians to persons of Negro, Mongolian, Malayan or Hindu, Mongolian, Malayan or lawul on May 2 in a clarification ruling by Attorney General John L. Sullivan.

Sullivan declared Arizona's law which prohibited such marriages should conform with other states' and the "comity between states must be recognized."

The ruling following an Immigration and Naturalization service request in connection with citizenship applications filed by two Indians and two Filipinos, all married to women of the Caucasian race.

Rep. Bramblett Backs Bill for Sgt. Matsumoto

War Contributions Noted by California Congressman

WASHINGTON—Rep. Ernest K. Gramblett, R., Calif., is the sponsor of a private bill introduced in the House last week to record the entry for permanent residence of Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, U. S. army sergeant, who faces possible deportation proceedings.

The bill, HR 3259, will also extend naturalization privileges to Sgt. Matsumoto, who performed valuable services for the United States during World War II.

Immediately following the outbreak of war, Sgt. Matsumoto volunteered for the army, but was not accepted because of his status as a Japanese national. As a civilian, he taught in various army training programs at the University of Michigan, Harvard and the University of Chicago.

Matsumoto volunteered on several occasions and finally was informed of his acceptance in Feb., 1945. However, his papers were lost or misplaced and he was not inducted until February, 1946, when the special wartime law which extended the privilege of naturalization to aliens after 90 days military service had expired.

Now a technical sergeant in the military intelligence branch of the army, Matsumoto expects to be discharged in May and hopes to enlist in the regular army.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Bramblett at the request of Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Race and Legislation

To the proponents of the theory that racial equality "cannot be legislated," Will Maslow, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, makes a good answer.

In an article titled, "The Law and Race Relations," Maslow points out that while many persons still insist that laws designed to promote racial equality and to prohibit discrimination are ineffective, the south has not been so loath as to disregard the effectiveness of the law. In the south, the law has been used to legislate race discrimination.

Thus the entire structure of Jim Crow, which is so distasteful to persons believing in the dignity of all men, is based upon laws prohibiting racial equality.

"Southern segregation laws are designed to emphasize this inferior status and to drive home at every opportunity the lesson that the white race is a superior one," says Maslow. "The south has always believed that law does affect folkways."

In other sections of the country, where it might conceivably be expected that the law would be on the side of decency and fair treatment, it also works in many instances on the side of discrimination. The restrictive covenant, for example, is enforced by the court. Without this legal sanction, it would be ineffective.

To the many persons who persist in the belief that equality must be taught and cannot be enforced by law, Maslow has this to say:

"Whether or not the law can affect attitudes, there is no doubt that it can and should be directed at the outward effects of such attitudes. The state can properly assert: 'Your prejudices are of no concern to us, but you shall not deprive individuals of a livelihood because of such a prejudice.' In a resourceful attack against discrimination in areas of vital concern, the law can play a significant and successful role."

But, Maslow warns, the mere enactment of a statute is not enough.

"The ineffectiveness of scores of measures outlawing discrimination demonstrates that a mere legislative pronouncement may be worthless, if not indeed harmful. What is needed are laws that can be enforced or which really deter antisocial action. Nor is the mere imposition of a criminal penalty a guarantee that a law will have a deterrent effect. On the contrary, because so many state officers do not regard racial or religious discrimination as morally abhorrent, prosecuting attorneys are loath to initiate prosecutions, juries to convict, and judges to impose more than trifling fines," he says.

The author points out that civil rights laws, adopted by 22 states, have proved generally ineffective for reason of the fact that 1) minimum fines range from \$10 to \$100 and 2) the individual concerned prefers to allow the insult, rather than to undergo an expensive lawsuit for recovery of such small amounts in damages.

The author points out that the most effective means of combatting racial discrimination is through an agency empowered to act and with a concisely written statute to be enforced.

The national FEPC is pointed out by Maslow as proving that legislation for racial democracy can be effective.

"Granted all the limitations of legislative action," says Maslow, "we have no better weapon with which to fight antisocial action. Discrimination in employment, in places of public accommodation, in education, in housing, and in every other essential relationship can best be curbed by an administrative

agency empowered to act either upon complaint or upon its own information, whose orders are judicially enforceable. In flagrant cases or for repeated offenses or where adequate guarantees against a repetition of the offense are not given, the administrators should be empowered to impose other sanctions, or licenses, or the denial of tax exemptions."

Ex-Senator Shortridge

A voice from the past was heard again in California last week.

Samuel Morgan Shortridge now 86 years of age, gave an interview to a San Francisco reporter at his home in Menlo Park.

Sam Shortridge served two terms as senator from California and retired in 1933. But it seems much longer than that, for the thinking which characterized his career as United States senator is long buried with the past.

"I would like to be remembered," the old man said, "for introducing the amendment which excluded Japanese from the United States."

Senator Shortridge was one of a number of prominent California legislators, Senators Phelan and Johnson were others, who capitalized on race hatred against persons of Japanese ancestry for political gain. Such exhibitions of racism were respectable then and Sam Shortridge, in his antediluvian way, is still proud of them.

It is less than a generation from the day of Sam Shortridge in Congress to the present time but great changes have been wrought in the thinking of the people and of their representatives in Congress. A war was fought and the atom split and there are no islands anymore. Racial isolationism, flaunted by Sam Shortridge and his white supremacist contemporaries in Congress in the 1920s, is being replaced by the growing realization that this is one world.

Samuel Shortridge hopes that he will be remembered by generations to come for his bill to exclude the Japanese and other Asiatics from the United States but it would be more kind to his memory if the world will forget this act of malevolence.

Asiatic Exclusion

The main interest of Nisei in the repeal of the present Asiatic Exclusion law is that the white supremacist doctrine which is inherent in that statute has become the basis of legislation of a discriminatory nature which has been levied against persons of Japanese ancestry in many western states. The Alien Land law of California, revived in the hysteria of the war years and invoked against American citizen landowners on the ground that alien parents may have held an interest in the property involved, is illustrative. Other restrictive laws, including that which now bars commercial fishing licenses to Japanese aliens and restricts their right to enter various occupational fields and professions, also are based on the ineligibility of Japanese and certain other Asiatic aliens to immigration and naturalization.

In a letter appearing in the April 29 issue of the New York Herald-Tribune, a prominent business man presented another argument for the repeal of racial restrictions in the immigration and naturalization laws. The letter from George W. Harris, president of the Association of Trade and Commerce of New York, is indicative of a realization by at least one section of the business world that the favorable position of the United States in world trade may depend, in years to come, upon the mutual respect of the world's peoples for the American nation.

"There is no sorer point aggravating the tenuous friendship of Asiatics for Americans than the Oriental Exclusion Act," Mr. Harris declared. "Whatever pretext in the way of justification for the long-fanned hysteria over the 'yellow peril' vanished with the defeat of Japan. Neither does the long-propagandized bugaboo of the competition of cheap coolie labor lowering the standard of American labor hold any further alarm for this nation's economy. The quota system has long since relegated that to the limbo of forgotten issues."

In the words of Mr. Harris: "There is nothing now left to the Asiatic in his view of American democracy but this racial discrimination against him. He reckons his exclusion from immigration and naturalization as America's badge and brand of his inferiority. Nor do the agitating anti-American provocateurs, from Bombay to Seoul, fail to fan the flame of made-to-order insidious weapons from those who are seeking might and main to crystalize world-wide racial discord. Congress should immediately repeal the Oriental exclusion act."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Coast Labor Buries Its Past

In San Francisco recently the national convention of a powerful U. S. labor union, the CIO's International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union, placed especial stress upon the racial unity of its membership and affirmed the union's anti-discrimination policy. More than a score of the ILWU's fifty delegates from Hawaii were Japanese Americans and the convention noted the contributions of members of the group to trade unionism in Hawaii.

The ILWU's opposition to race discrimination reflects the general CIO attitude on the subject, as well as that of most of the AFL's industrial unions, although few U. S. unions have been as aggressive in fighting race prejudice among its membership and among employers as the CIO's ILWU, the United Auto Workers and the United Electrical Workers.

This change in attitude on the part of organized labor toward racial minorities was a matter of gradual development until the advent of the CIO in the middle 1930s, when the process was accelerated until today the trade unions are in the front ranks of the fight against racial and religious discrimination.

On the Pacific coast and particularly in California, organized labor was deeply involved in early Yellow Peril campaigns against immigrant workers of Chinese and Japanese ancestry. The fact that organized labor, with certain notable exceptions, has repudiated the anti-Oriental racism of its adolescence on the west coast is of considerable importance to the Nisei and their immigrant parents who are still victimized by restrictive legislation of the type of the Alien Land laws which once had the support of a large body of western labor. It means that a large section of the residents of the western states no longer will support the sort of restrictive legislation which was sponsored by the anti-Oriental racists.

West coast labor, again with the exception of those who follow the racist ideology of Dave Beck of the Teamsters, has buried its racist past.

The first instance of group violence against immigrant Japanese occurred in San Francisco in 1890 when members of the shoemakers' union attacked 15 Japanese cobblers and forced them to leave their jobs. Two years later a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco was mobbed by members of the cooks and waiters' union. (In 1947 in Salt Lake City the AFL restaurant workers' union asked the Utah legislature to repeal the Alien Land law as discriminatory to persons of Japanese ancestry.)

In the early 1900s the Union Labor party in San Francisco made political capital of anti-Japanese sentiment, just as the earlier Workingmen's party had fostered anti-Chinese demonstrations a generation before. The Union Labor party, supported by the State Federation of Labor, elected Eugene E. Schmitz, described by Carey McWilliams as a "former bassoon player," as mayor of the city. Schmitz and Abe Ruef, the corrupt political chieftain of San Francisco, soon created an international incident by their move to segregate students of Japanese ancestry in the city's schools.

It was in 1904 that the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution in California, asking Congress to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry. The AFL passed an annual resolution demanding Japanese exclusion until 1916, when an AFL leader openly deviated from the line by opposing the exclusion policy and advocating the organization of Japanese workers into the AFL. Up to this time most minority group workers, including the Japanese, had been organized on a racial basis and the resultant stratification was a factor in maintaining race tensions.

In 1914 the California Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council took the initiative in demanding tightening of the 1913 Alien Land law to prohibit leasing of agricultural property to Japanese. Such activity undoubtedly accounted in part of the antagonism expressed on the part of Issei, some even to this day, toward labor unions.

After 1920 many West Coast unions began to recruit member-

ship among Japanese workers, although the AFL participated as a member of the California Joint Immigration committee, at one time the fountainhead of rumors, myths and hate propaganda against persons of Japanese ancestry, until World War II.

In more recent years Japanese and Japanese American workers have taken an active part in labor organization, particularly in the canneries and in the fields, although they continued to be barred from membership in some of the AFL's craft unions. The advent of the CIO, with its active program of non-discrimination served to make prejudice on the part of non-CIO unions ineffective. Impressed by the CIO's racial democracy, as well as by conditions of union organization, the Alaska Cannery Workers, with a membership which included 800 workers of Japanese descent, went over to the CIO.

Early in 1942, when the drums were beating for mass evacuation, the Nisei found that they had few defenders outside the church and fair play groups. One exception was the California CIO, whose spokesman, Louis Goldblatt, gave an articulate presentation of the case for the Nisei.

In contrast to the relationship of the West Coast labor movement to anti-Orientalism in the first two decades of the century, trade unions did not participate actively in the anti-evacuee campaign on the Pacific coast, which forms a shameful record of homefront conduct in World War II. The exception was Dave Beck's teamsters, which conducted an open campaign against the return of the evacuees to the coast and against their resettlement in other parts of the country. Later some teamsters' locals in the Pacific Northwest indulged in boycotting returned evacuees, although the Los Angeles Teamsters union indicated its opposition to punitive activity against the evacuees by rescinding a membership clause which had barred membership to persons of Japanese ancestry.

West Coast unions for the most part, and the ILWU in particular, openly defended the rights of the returned evacuees to employment in the early months of 1945, when the question of the denial of jobs to Japanese Americans was one of paramount importance in the resettlement program. The summary action of the ILWU in suspending three members of the Stockton local for refusing to work with a returned evacuee had a salutary effect.

The ILWU, with approximately 15,000 members of Japanese ancestry among its 35,000 cardholders in Hawaii, is today an active force in the integration of Japanese and other non-Caucasian Americans into the political, social and economic life of the territory. This CIO union has proved that racial unity pays. Hawaiian observers attribute the success of last fall's strike in the sugar industry to the racial unity of the membership of Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Hawaiian, Filipino and Puerto Rican workers.

The ILWU convention in San Francisco last month nominated Jack Kawano, leader of Honolulu longshoremen and one of the CIO's veteran organizers, as one of the delegates to the national CIO convention.

San Francisco, once the focal point of trade union activity in anti-Orientalism, thus played host to the national convention of an important U. S. union in which Nisei and other minority race members are taking an active part in leadership and progress.

The trade union movement has repudiated the ghosts of a Yellow Peril past.

Address Wanted

The address of James Yamada, formerly of Berkeley, Calif., and Topaz, is requested by May Nishida, corresponding secretary of the Santa Barbara JAACL. Yamada was editor of the center magazine, "Trek," while at Topaz and later entered the army. His address is sought by a faculty member at Santa Barbara college. Information may be sent to Miss Nakanishi, 1555 Ala. Padre Santa Barbara, Calif.

Agaries

Director . . . Imadzu, art director at studios, recently was loaned independent producer and in charge of art direction on a series of films starring Kent. The pictures are "The Key" and "Second Hand." Imadzu's most recent job has been on the Van Johnson picture, "Romance of Rosy."

Hunt . . .

of the most dangerous ways a living is that of abalone in the years before the war. Abalone divers in the California coast were men of Japanese ancestry, many of whom had the art of harvesting the abalone in Japan. Now because of the anti-foreign fishing laws, Japanese have not been allowed to return to the industry. One of the divers, Hattori, is working as a diver in the fast and furious waters south of Monterey. Hattori is a veteran of the Pacific war.

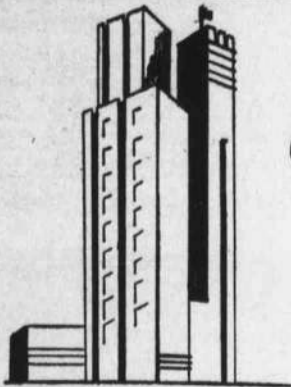
Hawaii-born baseball player, Bozo Wakabayashi, was named the "most valuable player" of the Japan professional baseball league. Wakabayashi went to school in Japan, has been the top drawing Japanese pro baseball for several years and formerly was a star pitcher in Tokyo's university league. Before World War II one of Wakabayashi's pitching rivals was Matsuura of Los Angeles, who was the star of the Nagoya team. Matsuura, one of the top players in southern California, was a member of the old L. A. team, returned to the United States before Pearl Harbor and served with distinction as a member of U. S. army intelligence. Harris, who was Matcatcher on the old L. A. team, also played pro baseball in Japan and was later to serve as an officer in the army's G-2 intelligence.

Case . . .

of the U. S. army's prosecutor's office in holding Japanese Americans for questioning in the murder of a Tokyo girl, has attracted considerable attention in the Tokyo press, including an editorial in the Stars and Stripes. The two Nisei, who were picked out by several witnesses as an extraordinary lineup of suspects, were cleared of any connection with the crime. . . . It's estimated there have been 200 cases of marriages between U. S. GIs, including a number of Nisei, and Japanese girls since the beginning of the occupation.

veteran Frank H. Cushing, professional daredevil, jumped from San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge one morning recently. His jump was not suicide, although a number of people have killed themselves in leaps off the high span. Cushing wanted publicity for himself and his 12-man troupe of daredevil stunts, all of them war veterans. Cushing's big splash in the cold waters of San Francisco was a bid to get publicity for his troupe so that his troupe could bookings. Last week daredevil Cushing, the only man to survive a jump off the Golden Gate bridge, was the first offer. Veterans of the Combat Team wired him an offer for his troupe to appear in the 22nd's big carnival this summer in Honolulu stadium. The troupe's carnival, which will raise money toward a \$250,000 memorial for the war, will also feature Martha and other well-known entertainers.

Army Lieutenant Clarke's book, "MacArthur's Campaign," will be published soon. Clarke, born in San Francisco, is one of the best-known Japanese-American journalists in the U. S., K. K. Kawakami. The elder Kawakami, a resident of Washington, D. C., is the author of several books on the Japanese as well as of a book on Japanese relationships. Kawakami, a graduate of the University of California, once worked for the Japanese government and was married to a European girl he met in Switzerland. His present wife is the famous Japanese screen actress, Chiyeko Tanaka.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

The Kaisha Men Are Sadder and Wiser

In May, an older man's fancy also turns to thoughts of lighter things.

Today in threadbare Osaka, tattered Tokyo, despondent Yokohama and in many another bomb-ridden Japanese metropolis, clusters of tired, sullen business men must be day-dreaming and slightly reminiscing about other happier and gayer days.

They must be thinking of New York before that black December day in 1941.

These are the "Kaisha" men, now a little older, thinner, and perhaps sadder.

Once they managed and handled, bought and sold, millions of dollars worth of goods to and from Japan and other parts of the Orient. They lived in a lustrous luxurious realm and stood aloof and apart from the native Nisei and Issei alike.

The Kaisha crowd moved about in a tight and exclusive circle, looking disdainfully, for the most part, on the young Nisei clerks employed by them or else assumed an air of social superiority over their humble Issei hirelings.

New York Clubhouse Recently Sold

The major bigwigs compared notes, exchanged glasses of sake, and discussed their big deals at the staid three-storied Nippon club in mid-Manhattan. In recent months this clubhouse of theirs has been sold, lock, stock and barrel.

The Kaisha men were not known as Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Yamamoto. Rather, it was Mitsui's Suzuki-san or else Morimura's Yamamoto-san. The name of the firm gave them the courage and the prestige as this intrepid band of foreign traders made the rounds of the city.

Their salary in dollars was low compared to the scale received by comparable New York executives along Fifth avenue. But these wily Nippon lads more than made up the differential by drawing heavily on the account marked "entertainment" expense. Therefore, it was not unusual for a Kaisha man to spend more at the Nippon club for meals, dues, drinks, and poker games than their annual income. They had merely to pad their expense account to meet these customary and required social niceties.

The orders from Tokyo stressed always to create an impression.

The honor and prestige of the home Kaisha was at stake. They were instructed and ordered to use, wear and eat the best. Their New York hands did not let them down.

Therefore, many a short and squat Kaisha gentleman could be seen, during those lush years, squirming uncomfortably in two-hundred-dollar suits and thirty-dollar Stetsons, at exclusive spas as "21" or "Stork club" giving ten-dollar tips and drinking choice vintage champagne. They were seen at the first-rate golf clubs with heavy-laden bags full of short clubs, acting the conspicuous role of the rich playboy-merchant.

They Never Had It So Good

The sudden jump from the land of milk and honey to the now-meager home of bitter tea and shriveled plums must have been a throat-catching pill for most of these gents to swallow. Especially so, on these sunny days as they nostalgically recall the best years of their lives while in Manhattan. They never had it so good.

In San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, as well as in Texas cities, the Kaisha crowd descended in droves during the booming 20s and the plush 30s. They all patterned themselves along a common mould as to their outlook and their appearance. They looked down their noses to talk to the Nisei or else squeaked in a sneering tone in dealing with the Issei. We were, to them, merely peasants or children of wild-eyed immigrants.

The Kaisha crowd had their wheels within wheels . . . their select circles and exclusive listings. The branch manager looked down on the assistant branch manager. The latter in turn would mingle socially only with his own ranking compatriots.

The junior and novice Kaisha men were sent to relatively unimportant posts as Los Angeles and Portland. Later they were promoted to San Francisco or Seattle. Of course, the pinnacle was reached when they were shuttled over to the New York main office.

In New York alone, before December 7th, upwards to 500 Kaisha men worked for the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yokohama Specie, Sumitomo and other giant Japanese kaishas.

A few went in for the luxury of a kept mistress in the best European and oriental style. This meant adding a few thousand dollars more to their already top-heavy "expense" accounts. More than one Kaisha man became involved in a mysterious episode that eventually became headline-catching material. One manager completely disappeared on a Caribbean cruise after dropping a tidy fortune to a local gambler and forgetting to repay the debt. His disappearance was never solved. During this interval also, more than one romantic-minded mogul acquired a Caucasian bride while writing endearing letters to the wife and children in the homeland.

Today, the Kaisha crowd is no more.

Every trace of them disappeared with the sailing of the Gripsholm back to Japan a few years ago. All signs of their property and wealth melted under the sales conducted by the Alien Property Custodian.

Now it is the ambitious and talented Nisei who have taken over their place.

The Nisei are progressing on the merits of their own ability and developing their own brand of prestige.

I find that a dozen or so are in the teaching profession at nearby universities colleges and high schools. Many a Nisei doctor or dentist has a waiting-room full of clients.

Nisei artists, in particular, are numerous in New York. They have branched into almost every phase of this profession. Many are employed by large publishing houses, advertising agencies, and radio stations.

More than a few top Fifth avenue establishments employ a Nisei furniture designer, a jewelry designer, interior decorator, or photographer.

There are CPAs, architects, engineers and scientists all holding fine positions with wonderful prospects for advancement, not only for themselves but for the prestige of all Nisei.

And the Nisei Are Coming of Age

More than a few Nisei have won the respect and admiration of their employer to become an officer of the firm, through sheer effort and nimble talent.

In the course of a decade to come, it will not be at all surprising to see New York's Nisei holding a position as dominant in a few lines as the now-departed Kaisha men.

I am confident that New York's Nisei will be sure to create a better understanding for and a finer appreciation of all Nisei and their progeny. They have come of age.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

A Californian Becomes a New Yorker

Denver, Colo.

Joe Oyama, who during one phase of his career toured California by railroad freight car, was in town last week-end and extolling the attractions of New York City.

A Californian turned Gothamite through courtesy of General DeWitt, Joe is in love with the city.

"There's something about New York that gets you," he says in words that mean nothing if you don't know New York, and everything if you do. "I hope you'll come sometime."

Thanks, Joe, we'd like to, sometime. The area east of the Mississippi is a vast, uncharted expanse to us. We've been across the river just twice—once by streetcar from Minneapolis to St. Paul (or was it vice versa) and once across the toll bridge from Dubuque, Iowa to East Dubuque, Ill.

So we must confess with a provincial blush, that we've never seen the spires of Manhattan, nor Washington's broad avenues, never smelled Pittsburgh smog nor felt the bite of the offshore wind in Chicago.

As an outlander peering into the unknown, we must admit little desire—as of today—to make a home in New York. We like to have a little yard complete with dandelions among the green grass; we prefer shade from trees over that from skyscrapers.

We prefer the odor of the outdoors to that of back alleys and teeming humanity, and we'll get our entertainment, when we feel the need, in a neighborhood movie theater.

Don't get us wrong. We're not the outdoors type. We hate to hike and don't give a hoot for fishing, hunting or golf. We're just hopeless; provincial, Joe, and we seem to like it.

Words of Wisdom

There are words of wisdom in a letter we received this week from a Caucasian ex-G. I. who spent more than three years in a Japanese prisoner of war camp. He asks to remain anonymous, but he is not the same ex-P. W. about whom we wrote at length some months ago. He says:

"In your column of April 26, you talked about the problem of the Nisei and his uneasiness in the company of Caucasians. That problem works from both sides. From my own experience, I found it very difficult to attain any degree of ease while in the company of the Nisei. And even now I'm not at ease when there are 'staring' strangers in the group.

"Many of my fellow Caucasians are sincerely interested in getting acquainted with the Nisei, but they tell me that in the

majority of cases they are frozen out with a cold verbal response.

"I ask these people, 'Do you let the matter drop there or do you make a second attempt?' Most of them will try a second and third time, but give up all too soon.

"It takes determined effort to break the 'shell of discrimination and prejudice' that you mentioned. But it can be done, I know.

"I was held a prisoner of war by the Japanese armed forces for over three years. Upon my release, at the end of the war, I returned to the states with the feeling that if I never saw another 'Jap' I'd be happy. Soon, I realized that this was wrong, but still it took me almost a year to overcome my feelings.

"Then I tried to make friends among the Nisei and almost gave up on several occasions. After six months of constant effort I began to get a slight feeling of being among friends.

"I consider the effort to get acquainted with the Nisei worth while simply because of the friendships that I now have, knowing there are more to come in the future."

One World Fiesta

The Denver YWCA last week staged what was called a "One World Fiesta" featuring dancing, songs, costumes, food and other sundry folkways from many lands.

On the program were a Japanese fan and parasol dance, and a koto trio.

The koto, which happens to be a 13-string horizontal harp, was played with precision and an overflow audience looked on with curiosity if not with understanding.

There wasn't a hoot in the crowd; only politeness, respect and perhaps even appreciation.

It is hard to believe that this was in Denver, where the most influential newspaper had once demanded a 24-hour curfew on all "Japs" in the streets; that it was 1947, only a few months after the end of the bitterest of wars.

Perhaps there is hope for One World after all.

Nisei Engineer Helps Perfect Device to Measure Fuel Heat

MADISON, Wis.—Builders and manufacturers of gasoline and Diesel engines may soon find themselves indebted to two young engineers at the University of Wisconsin, Phillip S. Myers and Dr. Otto S. Ueyehara, for future improvements they make in their products, according to Phillip I. Crittenden, Jr., in an article in the Milwaukee Journal.

The young engineers have perfected an electro-optical pyrometer, an arrangement of optics and electronics, by which temperatures of burning fuels in combustion chambers can be measured instantaneously and continuously.

The electro-optical promoter they developed has been generally hailed by engineers as a significant achievement because of its potentiality in the laboratory and its possible wide application by industry in the further development of jet propulsion, gas turbines, rockets, welding, forging, atomic research and commercial heat treating.

As described by Crittenden, the pyrometer works as follows:

A small quartz window which permits the transmission of the light of the burning fuel is installed in the side of the combustion chamber. The light passes through the window, then through a lens and prism arrangement, producing a spectrum.

The spectrum is projected on a barrier containing two fine slits which allow only certain colors to pass. A photoelectric tube, placed behind each slit, picks up the colors and passes them through an electronic arrangements similar to

the amplifier in a radio. This detector determines instantly and continuously the ratio of these two light intensities and plots that ratio on cathode ray screens, calibrated in terms of temperature. Thus, the engineers need only read the scope to determine at any instant the temperature of the burning fuel under any desired condition of engine operation. A camera mounted near the oscillograph is used to photograph the temperature patterns.

Myers and Ueyehara, who are both 31 years of age, began work on their project in 1943.

Ueyehara came to Milwaukee from California in 1937 and attended the University of Wisconsin extension division. In 1940 he continued his work at Madison, where he received his doctorate in 1945.

He worked his way through college working in a machine shop while at Milwaukee and operated a movie projector in a Madison theater while going to school in that city. He has had several technical papers published in both the ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Transactions and the SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers) Journal.

Ueyehara originally came from Hanford, Calif.

Graduate

CINCINNATI, O.—Paul Itaya, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Itaya, graduated from Ohio state university with a bachelor of arts degree in political science and history.

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Race Prejudice in Naturalization

BY ELMER R. SMITH

THERE are today in the United States several thousand legal immigrants who, though they are permanent residents and have sacrificed much in the way of "blood, sweat and tears" in contributing to making America great, are ineligible for citizenship through the process of naturalization. These persons include persons of Japanese, Malayan, Indian and Burmese ancestry, plus a few others. The Chinese were excluded from citizenship until 1943 when they were made eligible for citizenship. The Japanese will be singled out for discussion during this presentation because of a number of specific incidents involving this group. However, what is to be said of the Japanese might equally apply to other persons ineligible for naturalization because of their "race."

The history of the development of the laws and of opinions relating to what persons or groups of persons shall be eligible and/or ineligible to become a citizen on the basis of naturalization in the United States, to say the least is confusing and more often than not seems to be haphazard. From 1790 to the present we find a series of laws and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States first declaring that only "free white persons" were eligible for naturalization; next persons of African nativity or descent were made eligible (1870); collective naturalization benefits were extended to inhabitants of Hawaii in 1900, Puerto Rico in 1917, and the Virgin Islands in 1927. In 1940, naturalization benefits were extended to include members of all races indigenous to the western hemisphere, and in 1943, as previously stated, persons of Chinese nativity or descent were made eligible for naturalization. If the type of thinking that made these various racial and ethnic groups eligible for naturalization is valid, what are the arguments used to keep the persons of Japanese, Hindu (Indian) and others from becoming naturalized, providing that they are legal immigrants to the United States? The answer to this question leads us into a definition of certain terms and also to a consideration of pure individual opinion on the part of persons making decisions relative to such matters.

The Ozawa case argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1922 has become the basis upon which all succeeding decisions have been made relative to the ineligibility of a person of Japanese ancestry to become a naturalized citizen of the United States. However, in the decision of the court delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland, the very first sentence becomes extremely questionable as to meaning and objective scientific interpretation. This sentence reads: "The appellant is a person of the Japanese race born in Japan."

The sentence referred to is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a true statement. It is ambiguous in the sense that it carries more than one meaning. The traditional scientific and anthropological meaning of the term race rests upon physical characteristics that tend to be inherited from generation to generation within a given group. A race is a biological group based on community of physical characters. The American Anthropological Association in a resolution passed in 1938 states that "Race involves the inheritance of similar physical variations by large groups of mankind." The classification of men upon the basis of the above criteria into races will give us at the least four basic races—the white (Caucasian), the yellow-brown (Mongoloid), the Negroid (black or colored), and the Australo-Tasmanian. In this classification, the Japanese are classed as belonging to the Mongoloid race along with the Chinese, Malay, Eskimo, American Indians, Mongols, Manchu, Koreans and Aleuts. In brief, the opinion of the Supreme Court of 1922 did not classify a person of Japanese ancestry correctly by saying he belonged to the Japanese race. Japanese is a national classification, based upon nationality, geographical area, and culture, the same as we classify an Englishman, Frenchman, Italian or American.

It becomes apparent with this approach—leaving out individual opinion on the matter—that if "race" is to be the basis for the granting of citizenship, a person of Japanese ancestry has the same right to be a citizen, if he is a legal resident of the United States, as does the Chinese. Both persons belong to the Mongoloid race. If one wishes to carry this further, the persons of Japanese ancestry legally residing in the United States, upon the basis of race, could be given citizenship as easily as citizenship was given to American Indians by the citizenship act passed by Congress in 1924. The American Indians are also Mongoloid.

The basis upon which a person may be ineligible for citizenship becomes more confused when the decisions of the Supreme Court are checked further in this matter. In the Ozawa case ineligibility was based upon "race," but in a decision passed down in the same year relative to a high caste Hindu who had been granted citizenship by a federal court in Oregon, another basis was used to deny the legality of this person's naturalization. Mr. Justice Sutherland in pronouncing the unanimous decision of the court on the illegality of the Oregon's court decision (United States vs. Thind), held that the intention of the law was to limit naturalization of persons whom "the fathers (of the 1790 law) knew as white and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

In this instance, we have color used as the criterion for judgement, since evidently race would not do, it being established that high-caste Hindus from specific regions of India are of the Caucasian race. This brings our point of discussion to the specific question: What is the basis upon which decisions are made relative to who can become a citizen of the United States? Are such decisions based upon one criterion at one time and upon another at another time, depending upon the personal whims and/or individual opinions of a person or persons under given socio-psycho-cultural circumstances? The evidence on a comparative basis of the Ozawa and Thind cases, if one is to take the judicial interpretation, would seem to imply that no definite criterion is followed. If a person of Japanese ancestry cannot become naturalized because he is not a member of the Caucasian race is valid, and yet

another person who is a member of the Caucasian race cannot be naturalized upon the basis of "racial affinity," where is the objective criterion for such a decision? The judicial decisions upon which present policy rests determining naturalization rights and privileges need to be redefined in the words of a report of the House Committee on Naturalization and Immigration submitted in 1906. This report stated: "It is the opinion of your committee that the frauds and other abuses which have been committed in regard to naturalization have resulted more from a lack of any uniform system of procedure in such matters than from any radical defeat in the fundamental principles of the law . . ."

There are many other reasons why the purely "racial" criterion (whatever that means by judicial definition) should be moved from our naturalization and immigration policy. A few of these reasons will be passed in review, but due to space and other restrictions, many others must be omitted or briefly considered.

Consideration of the "racial" naturalization restrictions, which deny citizenship to aliens who are at present permanent residents of the United States, must inevitably be considered as undermining the United States claims to have inherited the liberal democratic tradition which stemmed from the philosophy of social justice and individual realization which was the peculiar inheritance of our fathers and frontier society in America, and upon the insistence of scientific methodology as a means to the attainment of this philosophy. The basic principles of the liberal democratic tradition stresses the importance of reason, of natural laws, of science, and of the individual. These points of view are against the authoritarian philosophy which stresses the importance of a specific culture, the nation, the folk, the race, and the state. Thus, from a purely selfish democratic viewpoint is obviously unsound national policy to withhold the benefits of citizenship from any legal minority segment of our population. To withhold such benefits, is to play into the hands of the philosophy of authoritarian groups in the United States. Earl G. Harrison, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, in 1944 realized when he said that the only country in the world, outside of the United States, that observed racial discrimination in matters relating to naturalization was Nazi Germany, "and all will agree that this is a very desirable company." (M. R. Konvitz, THE ALIEN AND THE ASIATIC IN AMERICAN LAW, pp. 80-81).

There are many unselfish reasons why the "racial restrictions" to naturalization of some of our legal residents constitute an unsound national policy. The very existence of a group of people distinguished as "ineligible to citizenship" holds them apart as at least slightly undesirable. Their presence breeds discriminatory legislation which makes it very difficult for them and in many instances their children who are American citizens to maintain the American standard of living and to function to their fullest capacity in the rebuilding of American democracy.

The largest single American minority excluded from naturalization are our alien residents of Japanese ancestry, whose 23,000 soldiers in the words of General Joseph W. Stilwell, "bought an awful hunk of America with their blood." The fathers and mothers of these Americans have had many municipal and state regulations raised against them, including prohibiting issuance of business licenses on the ground that they were persons "ineligible to citizenship." Yet, besides reasons who gave their all for the United States and the democratic way of life, this particular group of persons ineligible to citizenship, in the United States over an average period of 35 years with a documented record of having abided by the laws of the country of their choice, quickly respond to the Nation's wartime needs. Many of the Japanese alien residents expressed a strong desire to serve this country and to play an active role in its wartime program. Many of them did in many ways. Mr. Joseph R. Farrington, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, has well summed up the whole situation in the words: "War has given proof enough that to deny the privileges of naturalization to persons of certain races who are legally established residents of this country while providing that their children shall be American citizens by reasons of their birth under the American flag has created situations that simply do not make sense."

The "racial" restrictions in our naturalization policy constitute a direct insult to the pride of nations whose friendship and respect we can not well afford to forfeit.

We are at present hoping to persuade and educate hundreds of millions of "Oriental peoples" to accept and practice democratic principles and yet, we flatly tell them that many of them, who are residents of the United States, cannot become naturalized citizens because of their "race," or in instances, their color. We tell them that we insist that they accept the democratic tradition as we do at the same time we suggest by our naturalization policy that they not be lived to the letter.

The people of Asia, as well as elsewhere, are not overlooking very definite weakness in our national as well as foreign policy, so tangible a thing that very recently an Associated Press representative wrote that the exclusion of Japanese from coming to America upon the same basis as the Chinese, and to the inability of a Japanese legal resident of the United States to become a naturalized citizen worked as a very definite brake upon many of our programs in Asia. Although the Japanese generally "prefer not to talk about it, especially to Americans," it is nevertheless present in their thoughts when they are forced to swallow the little pink pills of democracy with an audible gusto.

The elimination of "racial" restrictions upon naturalization would put all the people who are legal residents within the United States upon a more equal footing in the United States. It would at once remove the inconsistency between our democratic precepts and traditions and our discriminatory racist policy in such matters. It would also remove the protracted, unscientific, and essentially futile arguments about the constitutionality of a "white person" so innocently inserted in 1790 by the fathers before the modern scientific principles of racial anthropology became known. Removal of such restrictions would go far in enhancing our prestige in the family of nations and strengthen our bid for world leadership.

In order for the material presented above to be more fully developed by persons interested in doing so, the following list of references are presented:

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Relocation Center Paintings Put in Display in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Fifty-eight paintings made by 175 Los Angeles artists of Japanese ancestry while in relocation centers during the war were placed on public exhibition on May 3 at the Daishi House.

The artists formed the Los Angeles Palette club last November and this is their first showing.

The majority of the pictures, according to the Los Angeles Times, are scenes in the barrack-like centers and the accent is on weather, rain, wind and dust storms are considered.

Oike's vivid watercolor paintings of boards and tree fragments hanging through the Poston camp "Storm of '42."

Ueyama, a highly professional painter who installed the paintings in the living space had at the Santa Anita as the individual center before they were moved to the Granada camp at the Colorado.

Only one traditional Japanese watercolor appears amid the modern style pictures. It is "The States" painted by Soseki Takada at the Manzanar center.

Former Poston Girl Holds Fashion Show in Honolulu

HONOLULU, T. H.—Mitzi Sugita, director of Mitzi's School of Sewing and Costume Designing, presented her students in a fashion show Saturday, April 26, at the Nuuanu YMCA.

Miss Sugita, who taught sewing and designing at the Poston relocation center after the evacuation, closed her school in Honolulu on May 15 of last year.

Mr. Miles E. Cary, who served for some time as superintendent of schools at the Poston camp, acted as master of ceremonies for the fashion show. Dr. W. Harold Loper was guest speaker.

Miss Sugita has announced that her first class of 45 students will graduate in ceremonies May 24.

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Philadelphia JACL Honors Rev. Burgoyne At Dinner Reception

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The newly organized Philadelphia chapter of the JACL held a dinner reception in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. W. Sherman Burgoyne of Hood River, Ore., at the Towne House on Thursday, April 17.

Shu Yasui, senior student at Temple medical school from Hood River, was master of ceremonies. President Tetsuo Iwasaki extended the chapter's greetings to the Burgoynes. The Rev. Burgoyne gave a stirring address on his work in Hood River.

The Philadelphia JACL was organized March 25 at a meeting which called together members of the Philadelphia Nisei council. Hiroshi Ueyehara, chairman, presided. The Nisei council was dissolved and the Philadelphia chapter was formed. Mike Masaoka, ADC director, spoke.

Cabinet officers elected at the first meeting were Tetsuo Iwasaki, president; Max Franzen, vice president; Yone Watanabe, secretary; and Isamu Ueyehara, treasurer. Jack Ozawa, editor of Penn-Notes, will continue in that position. The bulletin will be published by the JACL.

Snake River JACL To Hold Benefit

ONTARIO, Ore.—The Snake River JACL will hold a benefit dance on Memorial day night at the Gay Way ballroom, located at the Ontario-Payette junction. Proceeds will go to the Ontario park fund.

Tickets have been distributed throughout the valley and will be sold at \$1.50 per couple.

Music will be furnished by Lloyd Sneed's orchestra. Dancing will begin at 9:30 p.m.

ELLE Dance

FRESNO, Calif.—A Sadie Hawkins dance will be held May 23 at the Marigold ballroom in Fresno under sponsorship of ELLE, local girls' organization. Guests are urged to come in jeans, overalls and coveralls, and prizes will be awarded for the most original costumes.

Farm Opportunity

An opportunity for employment and housing is offered by Alfred De Liban, Seven Hills ranch, Tujunga, Calif., who offers a ranch 18 miles from downtown Los Angeles for lease or operation on a share basis. Ranch includes 10 acres in avocados, 20 in olives, 25 acres available for flowers or vegetables, and a six-room house. Interested persons should write to Mr. De Liban at the address above.

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To Mr. and Mrs. John Hatanaka, Winters, Calif., a boy on April 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Esaki, Monterey, Calif., a boy, Kenneth, on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira William Yokota, Parlier, Calif., a boy on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Matsuoto, Lodi, Calif., a girl on April 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Fujii, a girl, Carolyn Jean, on March 12 in Pasadena, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Zaima, 11496 Borden Ave., Pacoima, Calif., a boy, William Martin, on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Hatanaka, Winters, Calif., a boy on April 27 in Woodland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Matsuoto a girl on April 28 in Lodi, Calif.

DEATHS

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kato on April 30 at Tremonton, Utah.

Mrs. Sumako Nitanda on May 6 in Denver, Colo.

Jisaburo Komine, 71, on May 2 in Los Angeles.

Ushitaro Yamashita, 69, on April 17 in San Diego.

MARRIAGES

Chisaye Fukumori to Tetsuo Kurain on April 27 in Stockton, Calif.

Mary Yoshiye Miyaskai to Tom Tamotsu Takahashi on May 1 in Greeley, Colo.

Yasuko Isoye to Yukio Wada on May 4 in San Francisco.

Fusako Miyayama to Yoshitaka Nakai on May 4 in San Jose, Calif.

Yukiko Nakashima to Toshiro Kojo on April 27 in San Jose, Calif.

Yoshiko Oda to Takeo Nakamoto on April 27 in Monterey, Calif.

Young Peoples Group Plans Spring Program

FRESNO, Calif.—The Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship cabinet recently announced its program for the remainder of the spring term as follows:

May 18, joint fellowship with Dinuba, with Judge Shepherd as speaker; May 25, Rev. Hideo Hashimoto of the M. E. church, speaker; June 1, Rev. Eisenhire, speaker; June 8, the Rev. George Aki of the Congregational church, speaker; June 15, graduation party with Ernie Shirakawa as general chairman; June 22, election of summer and fall officers; June 29, candlelight installation.

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Nisei Dieticians Attend Conferences

CINCINNATI, O.—Two Cincinnati Nisei, Lily Mihara and Mariko Iwashita, attended the 26th annual conference of the Ohio Dietetics association April 24-26 in Dayton.

Miss Mihara, intern dietician at the Good Samaritan hospital, delivered a paper, "Presentation and Demonstration of Standardized Substitutions Served on Diabetic Diets at Good Samaritan Hospital."

Miss Iwashita, student dietician at the Cincinnati General hospital, discussed milk laboratory techniques in the state of Ohio.

Nisei Post Auxiliary To Hold Installation Of New Cabinet

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Mrs. Rose Hara will be installed as the first president of the women's auxiliary to Nisei Post No. 8985, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a formal ceremony May 10 in the YBA hall.

Norma Porter, 13th district VFW auxiliary president, will be the installing officer. The Karl H. Kreh No. 1123 auxiliary drill team of Vallejo, Solano county, will assist in the ceremonies.

Other officers to be installed are Yvonne Noguchi, senior vice president; Shizu Kojima, junior vice president; Miki Okamoto, treasurer; Masako Uyeda, secretary; June Yoshino, chaplain; Helen Tsuda, conductress; Doris Okamoto, guard; Sue Harada, Mitsuko Asazawa and Sumi Hirahara, trustees; Terry Hamakawa, Bubbles Keikoan, Elsie Tominaga and Dorothy Nomura, color bearers; Sue Sakai, historian; Kazuko Kiino, patriotic instructor; and Mary Kozono, musician.

Sixth Repatriation Ship Scheduled By Canadians

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Approximately 100 persons of Japanese ancestry who have applied for voluntary departure to Japan under the Canadian government's repatriation program will leave Vancouver in June.

The ship will be the sixth to leave with repatriates for Japan since the program was instituted in 1945 and will bring the total of persons of Japanese ancestry who have left Canada under the program to nearly 5000.

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Eastern Buddhists To Hold Conference In New York City

NEW YORK CITY — Young Buddhists of the eastern area will meet in New York City May 30 to June 1 at a conference sponsored by the Eastern Young Buddhists league, according to Maude Yamasaki, publicity chairman.

Ken Yasuda has been named chairman for the three-day meet. He will be assisted by Miyo Morikawa, conference secretary; George Okada, in charge of general arrangements; Hisako Nakamura and Peggy Yasukawa, registration chairmen.

Other committee chairmen are Tom Takemoto, housing and transportation; Tosh Sasaki and Chiye Tanabe, finance; Sumi Hiramoto and Hanako Heyano, program booklet; Clarine Matsuda, luncheon; Hiromi Nakagaki, banquet.

Hiro Sasaki and Yoko Omura, oratorical contest; Henry Tanabe, sports; Susan Kubota, sightseeing; Hank Kusaba, pictures; Eleanor Tanita, religious services; Tad Tanaka and Shige Mae Sakamoto, conference hall.

An oratorical contest will be held Friday, May 30, at 9 p.m. Other features of the conference will be a bowling tournament on Sunday afternoon and a conference ball on May 31 at the Hotel Shelton.

Shower

ACAMPO, Calif. — A surprise shower honoring bride-elect Miss Toshiko Ohata was held Sunday afternoon at the home of her uncle, Mr. K. Funamura. Miss Ohata, who is to be married to Hideo Yoshioka, also of Acampo, was given a corsage of roses and gifts.

Co-hostesses were Ethel Tsutsumi, Dorothy Funamura and Shirley Mikawa. Guests were Mary Mikawa, Rosalie Nishima, Kiyo Matsumoto, Yori Oga, Grace Funamura and Mesdames Minnie Masaoka and Mary Iyemura.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Hawaii House Urges Change In Naturalization

Resolution Requests Removal of Race Bans In Federal Statute

HONOLULU — The Hawaii House of Representatives recently gave its unanimous support to legislation removing racial barriers for aliens seeking naturalization as United States citizens.

HJR 3 memorializing Congress to enact legislation removing race restrictions from naturalization, was adopted, 28 to 0.

SJR 6, which memorializes Congress to extend the right of naturalization to persons whose sons and daughters served in World War II and who themselves have not been disloyal to the United States, was adopted by a vote of 29 to 0.

War Films Shown In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O — Approximately 75 Issei and Nisei attended a JACL-sponsored movie-meeting Thursday, April 25, at the First United church.

"True Glory," a US signal corps film of the war in Europe, and "Saipan," a marine corps film, were shown.

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Japanese Americans Contribute Supplies For Nippon Needy

SAN FRANCISCO—The generosity of Japanese Americans in contributing supplies for the relief of needy persons in Japan was cited this week by the American Friends Service committee.

The Friends group reported that the seventh large shipment of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) supplies had sailed for Yokohama on May 5 aboard the President Madison.

It was noted that these supplies, contributed by the American people, were sent by the following agencies: American Friends Service committee, Church World Service and Catholic War Relief Service.

The supplies, totaling 252,848 pounds and valued at \$86,825, included table salt, dry food, candles, toys, soap, vitamin tablets, used clothing and used shoes.

The report said a large part of the supplies had been contributed by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Aiso Will Resume Law Practice in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—John F. Aiso, former lieutenant colonel in the army, last week announced the resumption of his law practice in association with John Maeno at 112 N. San Pedro street in Los Angeles.

Mr. Aiso recently returned from Japan, where he served on the staff of General MacArthur's headquarters. Previously, he was director of academic training at the military intelligence service language school at Fort Snelling, Minn.

He helped organize the army's first Japanese language training program at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1941.

He is a graduate of Brown university and Harvard law school and was on the staff of a New York law firm and also was associated with the British American Tobacco company in Manchuria before the war.

Japanese Art Forms To Be Exhibited At Denver Tea

DENVER, Colo. — A Japanese blossom festival tea will be held by the California Street Japanese Methodist church and the Adult Education Council of Public Schools on Sunday, May 25, from 2:30 p.m.

The program will include demonstrations of flower arrangements, the Japanese tea ceremony, music and classical dancing.

Refreshments will be served. The program will be handled by Mrs. K. Sasaki, Mrs. Genta Nakamura and Mrs. T. Kako.

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Plan Closing Of Canadian Evacuee Camp

Residents Reported Refusing to Leave Moose Jaw Hostel

WINNIPEG, Man. — Canadian government officials are meeting with considerable difficulty in persuading evacuees of Japanese ancestry to move out of the relocation hostel at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, the New Canadian reported last week.

The deadline for the departure of single men from the hostel has passed, but few of the bachelors among the 250 persons at Moose Jaw have departed. All family units are given until May 30, the date of the hostel's closing, to relocate.

J. F. MacKinnon, head of the Japanese division office of the Department of Labour at Vancouver, was expected in Moose Jaw to meet the situation.

The core of resistance at Moose Jaw against the closing of the hostel is believed to come from the influence of approximately 50 former internees who have become embittered by their years in the internment camps and these men are reportedly resisting efforts to re-settle them in normal employment.

Seabrook Issei State Desire to Become Citizens

SEABROOK, N. J.—Two hundred and sixty-five Issei at Seabrook Farms have stated they wish to become American citizens, it was reported here by the Seabrook JACL, now engaged in a project to aid Japanese resident aliens to file for their first papers.

A staff of 30 Nisei has volunteered to aid in the filing of preliminary naturalization forms. The Seabrook Farms employment service has taken free photographs of all applicants.

Main Jewelry Expands With New Branch Appliance Store

A new store in the heart of Salt Lake City's Japanese American business district was opened on May 1, when Main Jewelry and Appliance, branch store of the Main Jewelry company, opened for business at 136 West 1st South street.

The new store will handle a full line of household appliances, including stoves, refrigerators and radios. The store will feature Westinghouse products, according to Jiro Sakano, owner, but will also carry many other name brands in such items as irons, toasters, broilers and small radios.

Mr. Sakano announced that Main Jewelry will continue operation at its present address, 72 West 1st South street.

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THE JACL Credit Union is seeking the whereabouts of Susumu Kojima, formerly of Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Address letters to JACL Credit Union, 403 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Hood River Minister Warns On Bias in Alien Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO—It was a weary crusader who left San Francisco on May 9 on the last lap of a cross-country tour, but his fighting dander was still up.

En route to his home in Hood River, Ore., the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, whose one-man battle against the erasure of names of Nisei soldiers from the Hood River community honor roll brought him into national prominence, paused long enough in the bay city to ask for vigilant guarding of California's prestige.

"The good will which Hood River apples had built up over the years was almost wiped out by the national boycott of the valley's chief product as a result of the name-erasing incident."

Just completing a tour over the nation to promote racial tolerance, the Oregon Methodist pastor was awarded the national Thomas Jefferson award for the advancement of democracy in presentation ceremonies in New York last month.

"The battle of Hood River is over, but the battle of California seems to be continuing," Burgoyne declared.

"Your alien land law, revived when the war began, looks to me like bigotry in another form. In both, the target of discrimination is the American of Japanese ancestry."

"In Hood River it was Nisei GI names only which were wiped out. In California it is Nisei's lands only which are being seized."

"And now, I note that the California legislature is about to pass an appropriation this week to keep the alien land law active."

Pointing out that Oregon also has an alien land law, the minister added: "But we consider it a dead letter since it would act today to take away lands of American citizens, many of whom are veterans."

"Californians now are in danger of being charged with bigotry—only this time through the alien land law," he warned.

Honors Burgoyne

CINCINNATI, O—The Cincinnati JACL honored the Rev. and Mrs. W. Sherman Burgoyne of Hood River Wednesday, April 23, at a luncheon at the Hotel Sinton.

In his talk to the guests the Rev. Burgoyne stressed the importance of Nisei support for the Anti-Discrimination committee of the JACL.

Among the guests were Marshall Bragdon, executive secretary of the Mayor's Friendly Relations committee; Dr. Kemper McComb, executive secretary of the Council of Churches; John W. Keefe, chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Richard Blue-

Set Graduation Ceremony at Army School

26th Commencement Exercises Planned At Language School

MONTEREY, Calif. — 26th commencement exercises of MISLS, 43 graduates, including regular army officers, from and D companies, will be their diplomas on May 18 at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. It will be the fifth class graduating from the school at the Presidio.

Principal speaker for the monies will be a member of GSC in Washington, whose name is unannounced as yet. Also scheduled to speak are the school mandant, Col. Elliot R. Thompson, Lt. Col. Lachlan M. Sinclair, director of academic training. During the speeches, Col. Sinclair will present the graduating class school commandant, who will present diplomas to the graduates.

Winner of the award as "student making the most progress" was Capt. Kenneth E. Brown, Co. A, and the "best all-around student" award went to T/3 Kiyomasa Mido of Co. H. T/4 Susumu Irioka of Co. C was selected "best soldier of his class," an assistant commandant of MISLS, Col. R. Hollingshead, make the presentation of awards to the winners.

Speaking in behalf of the graduating class in Japanese was Capt. Alston L. Brown of Co. C while T/4 William M. Nakamura of Co. C will speak in English.

At intervals during the graduation ceremonies, the MISLS will be under the direction of Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, will "Aogeba Tetoshi" (Esteem), a traditional Japanese melody sung by Sgt. Matsumoto; "The Work Song," a parody written by Pfc. Kay Matsumoto, and "Away," a spiritual.

The invocation will be delivered by Captain Everett M. Bobb, chaplain, and the benediction by Rev. James G. Baxter, pastor of the Baptist church in Monterey, president of the Monterey Japanese association.

stein, publicity director, Community Chest, Alice Freider, secretary, National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Rev. Hill, Friends church; Dr. G. ret Rich III, First United Methodist church; and Dr. Robert H. Netting, Immanuel Presbyterian church.

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