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Public Hearings Will Open This Week in Congress on Evacuation Claims Measure

Hito Okada, National JACL President, Will Testify in Favor of Proposed Legislation Before Subcommittee of House Judiciary Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public hearings on H. R. 2768, the evacuation claims commission bill, will begin next Wednesday morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock in the old House office building, it was announced by the clerk of the House judiciary committee following references from Representative John W. Gwynne, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, and Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee.

Present plans call for a one-day hearing on the bill that proposes for the establishment of a three-man commission under the supervision of the interior department to adjudicate and compensate some of the money losses suffered by persons of Japanese ancestry by reason of the military exclusion orders of 1942. The west coast, Hawaii, and Alaska are included in the measure as the areas affected.

H. R. 2768 is identical with H. R. 2760, the evacuation claims commission bill that almost passed the House in Congress. The judiciary committee in both the House and Senate reported out the measure favorably last summer and the Senate passed its version of the bill on unanimous consent, with only two minor amendments by senators William Langer of North Dakota and Homer Ferguson of Michigan. It failed to pass the House when a few California congressmen objected to its passage by unanimous consent and a quorum could not be mustered for a vote. It was the last week of Congress, many representatives had already left Washington and the measures that were considered were those receiving unanimous consent.

Chairman of subcommittee No. 2 of the House judiciary committee, Representative Gwynne of Iowa will preside at the hearings on Wednesday. His Republican colleagues will be Angier L. Goodwin of Massachusetts and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey. The Democrats on the subcommittee are Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina and Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts.

NISEI AMPUTEE CROSS U. S. IN SPECIAL AUTO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Makabe became the first Nisei in the Washington, D. C., area to own an automobile under the federal plan making specially equipped cars available for amputee veterans. His car is a 1947 Ford. Makabe lost his right leg in Italy.

He left last week with a friend for the cross-continent trip to his home in Loomis, Calif. He plans to enter Placer junior college, and expects to return to the east to complete his last two years of study.

Two Evacuees File Suit For Property Sold by U. S. Agency

Petition Alleges WRA Sold Goods Without Obtaining Permission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two former evacuees, now residing in Boston, Mass., have filed a suit in the federal district court of Massachusetts against the United States government for personal property that was sold by the war relocation authority, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee learned this week.

The two Nisei are Paul Honda and Riku Kusunoki, formerly of San Francisco, Calif.

The Nisei allege that at the time of evacuation they stored personal property in the Buddhist church in

Several congressmen are expected to testify on the measure.

A representative of the secretary of the interior, Commissioner of Federal Public Housing Dillon S. Myer, the former director of the war relocation authority, and representatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the American Friends Service Committee, and the American Civil Liberties Union are among those expected to testify in favor of the bill.

Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, is expected to fly to Washington from Salt Lake City in order to present the case for the national JACL. Masaoka is expected to testify for the JACL-ADC.

Army Recalls Nisei Officer To Active Duty

Will Go to Japan For Assignment With Occupation Forces

MONTEREY, Calif.—First Lieutenant George Kanegai of Denver was recently recalled to active service by the MISLS at Monterey and will be stationed at the Presidio for approximately three weeks before going to Japan for further assignment.

A veteran of 33 months overseas service, Lt. Kanegai took part in the Australian, New Guinea and Philippines campaigns. He was part of the advance echelon entering Japan following the surrender.

He entered the army in March, 1941, and entered MISLS at Camp Savage, Minn., the following year. He was assigned to ATIS and sent to Australia in March, 1943. He was the first Nisei first sergeant of an all-linguist outfit at Camp Chelmer in Indooroopilly, Brisbane.

He acted in that capacity until June, 1944, when he was sent to OCS, receiving his commission as first lieutenant in September. During the Philippines campaign in August, 1945, he was promoted to his present rank of first lieutenant.

Lt. Kanegai was among the first MISLS men to land in Japan. He was there for about two months and then was shipped home for his discharge. He was separated from the army in February of last year.

Lt. Kanegai will be joined in Japan at a later date by his wife and six-month-old daughter.

San Francisco and that later the WRA, without obtaining their permission moved their property out of the church and stored it in a WRA warehouse in the same city. Later, after a public announcement that Honda and Kusunoki never saw, to the effect that all evacuee property stored in WRA warehouses had to be claimed by a certain date or that it would be sold at public auction, the WRA sold their property at a public auction for \$100. The Nisei claim that the value of the property sold is \$2600 and they are suing the government to recover the full amount. This is believed to be the first suit of its kind and its settlement may affect many other evacuees in a similar situation, the ADC said.

California Assembly Votes To Retain Land Law Fund

442nd Veteran Signs Up in Naval Reserve

HONOLULU—A veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, Lester C. Zukeran, recently received the distinction of being the first American of Japanese ancestry accepted into the United States naval reserve, taking his oath during the recent navy recruiting drive.

Zukeran, who held the rank of sergeant in the 442nd Combat Team, will be a first-class seaman in the USNR.

Naval authorities in Hawaii recently announced that approximately 200 Japanese Americans will be enlisted in the Naval Reserve from Hawaii.

Note Assembly Committee Vote On Land Law

Ways and Means Group Deletes Appropriation From State Budget

SACRAMENTO—The ways and means committee of the California assembly repudiated the Alien Land law on May 19, dropping a special appropriation of \$65,000 for enforcement of the law from the state budget.

(The item later was reinserted by the Assembly after heated debate by a vote of 37 to 34.)

A direct appeal to Governor Warren to drop the Alien Land law appropriation from the state budget bill when the measure reaches his desk will be made by Joe Grant Masaoka, legislative representative of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. Masaoka declared that he had asked for an interview with Governor Warren.

On a motion by George D. Collins, Jr., on San Francisco, the ways and means committee voted, 14 to 3, to delete the appropriation.

Collins' motion was seconded by Chester Gannon, Sacramento, while Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, Colusa, opposed the action.

Committee members favoring deletion of the Alien Land law fund were: Collins, Gannon, Chairman Albert C. Wollenberg, San Francisco; Glen Anderson, Hawthorne; Elwyn S. Bennett, Los Angeles; George R. Butters, Brawley; George A. Clark, Planada; John L. E. Collier, Los Angeles; Augustus Hawkins, Los Angeles; J. G. Crichton, Fresno; Ernest C. Crowley, Fairfield; Gordon R. Hahn, Los Angeles; Vernon Kilpatrick, Los Angeles; and Charles M. Weber, Stockton.

Those favoring retention of the item were Lowrey, M. Sherwin, Piedmont; and James W. Silliman, Soledad.

Collins' motion followed a short discussion, which followed a motion by Thomas Irwin, Los Angeles, that the entire state budget be adopted. Chairman Wollenberg noted that he had been instructed by the committee to bring up the matter of Item 176.1 for consideration.

Everett W. Mattoon, deputy attorney general in charge of Alien Land law prosecutions, had been invited to appear before the ways and means committee to explain the state department of justice's request for the funds in question. Mattoon was absent on a trip to Washington and sent a letter to the committee in which he declared that "enforcement of the Alien Land law would be seriously hampered if the appropriation is not passed."

The action of the ways and means committee was characterized by Joe Grant Masaoka of JACL-ADC as a "turning point" in the long fight against California's Alien Land law. He declared that it was the first time a legislative group had opposed the law.

Reinserts Appropriation As Three Legislators Change Votes After Heated Debate

34 Assemblymen Vote Against Alien Land Law Enforcement Fund; Masaoka Will Take Direct Appeal Against Item to Governor Warren

SACRAMENTO—(By Special Wire)—Reversing the action of its Ways and Means committee which had deleted the special \$65,000 appropriation for enforcement of the Alien Land law against persons of Japanese ancestry, the California Assembly reinserted the item after prolonged debate on May 22.

The vote to reinsert the Alien Land law enforcement appropriation in the State budget was finally passed by a vote of 37 to 34 in the Assembly, although the first roll-call had indicated indicated 32 Yes votes and 36 Noes.

Reconsideration of the item in the budget, which had been dropped by a 14 to 3 vote in the Ways and Means committee, was proposed when the budget bill reached the Assembly floor by Alfred W. Robertson of Santa Barbara, long-time proponent of anti-Japanese legislation in the lower house. His move was seconded by Lloyd Lowrey of Colusa who had unsuccessfully opposed the Ways and Means committee's action in dropping the item last Monday.

Assemblyman Albert C. Wollenberg, San Francisco Republican, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, objected to Robertson's motion.

Taking note of Robertson's declaration that dropping the Alien Land law enforcement item would mean a loss to the state in revenue of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 in lands confiscated from Japanese Americans, George D. Collins, Jr., of San Francisco, a leader of the Assembly liberal bloc, charged that such a sum would mean a "hideous profit" to the state and stressed that the Alien Land law now was penalizing citizens of Japanese ancestry rather than aliens. He pointed to the "magnificent war record" of Americans of Japanese ancestry and said that the Ways and Means committee, in striking the fund out of the budget, had believed that an appropriation of this sort should be introduced in a special bill where it could stand or fall on its own merits rather than receive a "free ride" as part of the state budget bill.

Chester Gannon of Sacramento, whose opposition to the Alien Land law fund, was the outstanding development of the debate on (Continued on page 2)

California Budget Has Fund For Undercover 'Gestapo' in Land Law Item, Says Masaoka

SACRAMENTO—Declaration that the Alien Land law enforcement appropriation in the California state budget, which was approved on May 22, contains a "gestapo fund" for undercover operators to spy upon Americans of Japanese ancestry in the state was made this week by Joe Grant Masaoka, legislative representative of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee.

Masaoka and Henry Taketa, legislative counsel for JACL-ADC, said that \$43,300 of the \$75,180 fund approved by the Senate and Assembly for enforcement of the Alien Land law against Japanese Americans was earmarked for use of "undercover" personnel by the state department of justice.

Masaoka said that such activity on the part of the attorney general's office in persecuting members of a minority group was unworthy of the state of California.

A breakdown of the \$75,180 requested for the enforcement of the law discloses, Masaoka noted, that the largest single item is for the employment of a state "gestapo." The rest of the money will go toward salaries for personnel of the state department of justice, including the employing of one "deputy attorney general, grade 4," the JACL-ADC official declared.

Meanwhile, Sacramento observers declared that the 34 votes in the Assembly which opposed the Alien Land law fund represented a "moral victory" for the Nisei. The item passed the state Senate without opposition. When the budget bill reached the Assembly, however, opposition was marshaled by the JACL-ADC, the Golden Poppy council of the VFW and the Nisei VFW post of Sacramento, the American Veterans' committee, the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California and the Civil Rights Defense Union. As a result, it was noted, the proponents of the Alien Land law nearly failed in their determination to retain the provision in the budget. The final vote was 37 to 34.

BOY BORN TO CANADIAN WIFE OF NISEI EX-GI

WINDSOR, Ont. — A boy was born on Mother's day, May 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kitajima at Grace hospital.

Mrs. Kitajima, the former Molly Enta of Winnipeg, Man., is a Canadian girl of Japanese ancestry. Her husband, a former resident of Alameda, Calif., and a veteran of U. S. military service in the Pacific, has been trying for two years to receive permission for his wife to enter the United States.

A special bill has been introduced in the United States Congress to permit Mrs. Kitajima to enter the country.

U. S. immigration officials, in refusing permission for Mrs. Kitajima to enter, have contended that because she is of the Japanese race she is not eligible to enter the United States under the provisions of the Soldiers' Bride act.

Nisei Selected as Vale Valedictorian

VALE, Ore.—A Nisei student, Harry Yamada, was selected last week as valedictorian of the graduating class at Vale senior high school.

The class was the second largest in the history of the school.

War-Stranded Nisei Return From Japan

Young Survivor of A-Bombing Among Returnees on Ship

SAN FRANCISCO—Twenty-four war-stranded Nisei, all of whom had been cleared by American authorities in Japan for return to the United States, arrived at San Francisco on May 16 on board the General Gordon from Yokohama.

Also on board was Mrs. Tsuru Fukuda, 63, the second Issei to return to the United States since the end of the war. Mrs. Fukuda was on board the Tatsuta Maru, returning to the United States in Nov., 1941, when the ship turned around and returned to Japan just before it reached Honolulu. Her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Shigemitsu Mazawa, who also were on the Tatsuta's last peacetime voyage, also were on the General Gordon.

The first Mexican-born citizen of Japanese ancestry to return to Mexico, since the war, Ernest T. Matsumoto, also was on the vessel. Mr. Matsumoto is returning to his home in Mexico City.

One of the 24 Nisei returnees, Tohru Nishikawa, 18, of Los Angeles, is a survivor of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima.

The returnees included: Esther Kozaka, 23; Michi Nao, 23; Edward Eichi Yamagishi, 20, San Francisco; Masayo Mizuno, 24; Teruko and Miyeko Miyagishima, Tohru Nishikawa, Etsu Otsuka, 27; Grace Hata, 16, Los Angeles; Namiko Nagashima, 22, Berkeley.

Teruo, 18, and Kenji Sugahara, 15, Seattle; Ayako, 15; and Hifumi Okamoto, 13, Denver; Mrs. Tsuru Fukuda, 63; Shigemitsu Mazawa, 26; Mrs. Chizuko Mazawa, 26; Ken Mazawa, 1, Chicago.

Daisy Kikuko Hondo, 21, Ontario, Ore.; Ernest T. Matsumoto, 24, Mexico City; Fumiko Miyagishima, 21, Layton, Utah; John Norio, 18, and Henry Yamada, 16, Fresno; Robert Emi, 17, New York; Ikue Kawaguchi, 20, Bingham Canyon, Utah; Mrs. Jean Dan, 37, and Harumi, 5, and Emiko Dan, 3.

Masunaga Heads JACL Delegation At Denver Ceremony

DENVER — George Masunaga, president of the JACL chapter and World War II veteran, headed a delegation to the "I Am an American" day ceremonies at the civic auditorium on Sunday, May 18.

Among the new Americans honored in Denver was Hanako Hatakeyama, a Nisei who regained her American citizenship under the Cable act.

The Denver chapter also sent a letter to President Truman, stating it was "happy and proud" to participate in the celebration of American citizenship.

"We are sure that Americans of Japanese ancestry throughout America will cooperate in this demonstration of Americanism on May 18," the JACL's letter stated.

Nisei Girls Reign Over School Festival

TACOMA, Wash. — Fujiko (Fudge) Tamura recently was crowned queen of the May day festival at Gault junior high school.

Principal H. S. Parker crowned the girl, the only Nisei enrolled at Gault, as "Queen Fudge the First."

She was elected queen by a landslide vote of the student body.

Vancouver Paper Asks Payment for Evacuee Losses

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadian evacuees of Japanese ancestry who sustained losses through looting of their household goods left in the west coast evacuated area should be reimbursed by the government, the Vancouver Sun declared in its editorial of May 10.

"Storage places were entered by thieves and vandals while the goods were in the government's possession," the Sun said. "Apparently the custodian of enemy property neither insured the goods nor kept a proper guard over them. The government is now left with the plain duty to pay the losses incurred through no fault of the victims."



They Were So Young

THE STORY OF THE 100TH BATTALION

By—Jon J. Chinen

(Continued from last week)

Davis was lying on his back in a shallow slit-trench. Richard had placed his own field-jacket under Davis's head. Davis was only 19, but the grime, sweat and agonizing pain made him look middle-aged.

His lips were curled back over his teeth which were tightly clenched. His eyes stared straight ahead. Above his right ear, there was a huge gash. The blood had thickened on his cheek.

Robert went down on his knees. He took Davis' hands in his own. He did not say anything; he just kept looking into Davis' face. Gently he closed Davis' eyes.

"I'm sorry, Davis," he said, as though Davis was still alive. Then he got to his feet.

"Johnnie," he called. As I walked over to him, he said, "Go over to that hill and patrol that area. I'll call you when we're to go home."

* * *

The Germans were still searching for us. Every explosion made me crawl deeper into my steel helmet. I was so scared—so lonely—alone on that hill. It seemed that the whole German army was looking for me. I was hungry, too. The raw shrimps I found in a nearby stream were not sufficient to satisfy my hunger. How I longed for some home-cooking.

It was 7 p. m. when Robert called me back. I noticed that Davis had already been taken away. No one said anything as we made our way back to the battalion. I knew that everyone was thinking of Davis.

It was after 1 p. m. that we reached our bivouac. Lt. Charles Johnson and our buddies were waiting. Lt. Johnson walked up to Robert.

"I'm sorry, Robert," he said. "I know how you feel. There's a hot meal waiting for you and your gang!"

Our buddies did not say anything. They just slapped us on our backs as we walked past. They had heard of Davis and knew how we felt.

Midnight was far past when we finally went to bed. Then we heard, "Awright! It's six hundred. Come on! Everybody up!" I plugged my ears with grass and rolled over for more sleep, but Stan kept shaking me till I got to my feet.

After breakfast of hot coffee and toast we started to move again. This time the pace was much slower than the day before. But we kept moving forward—dragging one foot after the other. There was no feeling left in our bodies. I wanted to fall in a hole and die, I was so tired. I do not remember whether I ate or not. I do not recall how many miles we covered that day. But the order was "Keep chasing the enemy!"

Finally, when we thought that we could not move another step, we came to rest along the banks of a river. We threw ourselves down on the grass. It felt so good to lie down. The green blades, so soft and fresh, pressed tenderly against our cheeks. There was soft caress in the cool, gentle breeze. I relaxed completely, deeply breathing the soul refreshing air, and soon fell asleep. It was 10 p. m. when the word came, "Awright. Pack up. Get ready to move. We attack!"

"Gawddammit. Can't they let us rest? Here we go again!" The boys grumbled, stumbled over unseen objects in the dark and cursed some more. But in half an hour, we were ready to move. Then, we waited—waited—waited.

"Sonnavugun. Hurry up and wait. Can't someone make up his mind?" In the distance someone could be heard cursing.

"That's the army for you," came an answer. "Sure wish that I were back home!"

"Yeh. I wonder what they are doing back there?" Someone asked, as though talking to himself. Then came silence. Each person had his own thoughts.

The artillery of both sides kept throwing harrassing fire at each other. Occasionally a shell would burst 200 yards away and light up everything. For a few seconds I'd be able to see the boys sprawled all over the grass, resting as much as possible. I wouldn't be too lonely then, knowing that there were friends nearby.

I was slowly falling asleep again, when the order came, "Up on your feet!" Very slowly we began to move, winding along a narrow, dim trail.

"Keep five paces. Keep five paces," came down the line.

"Keep five paces," we passed the message on.

"Where the heck are we going?" came the question again. But there was no answer. No one knew.

The wait had been over an hour. It was 11:45 p. m. now, and it was dark. The moving figure ahead was barely visible. Once a boy fell into an open slit-trench, and, as he reached for his rifle, someone unseeing stepped on his fingers. "Gawddammit. Can't you see where you're going?" the injured one cursed bitterly.

Laughter rippled down the line. Far in the distance we could hear the steady humming of a plane. Friendly? Enemy? No one was sure. We all edged close to the river bank—to dive for cover, should the plane drop a bomb or try to strafe us.

The trail was never straight. It went up and down, across rivers and always through a mine field. After an hour of struggling in the dark, the order came, "Hold it up! Hold it!" We all stopped. Automatically I threw my combat pack to the ground. I could hear the others do the same. It was vital for us to get all the feet hurt and my eyes begged for sleep. I was tired—very tired. My feet hurt and my eyes begged for sleep. In the past few days, we had walked over 100 miles, without adequate food, without enough sleep or rest. I had worn the same clothing for over two

weeks now; the thick, filthy, mud showed even through the dark olive drab uniform.

"What the hell's wrong now?" someone asked.

"Someone's lost," came the answer, bitter and disgusted.

"Yeah," came another. "No one knows where the heck we are." This was true. We thought we knew; then found out we didn't. In the dark every hill, every stream looked so much alike.

Then, "Tell the medics to move up!" came the dreaded message.

"Medics move up!" we passed the message on.

"Gee, I wonder who's hurt?" asked Edward.

Six medics, with a litter, trotted forward along the dim trail.

We waited ten—fifteen—twenty minutes. Then we heard some body coming. Tired and weary as we were, we jumped to our feet to inquire who the wounded were. Were they persons we knew? Were they friends from back home?

"It's Lt. White," came the hushed words. "The others are Mike Mada and Sam Koola Tani."

Gradually we were able to make out the figures coming down the trail—slowly, very slowly. First came four aid-men, gently and carefully carrying a litter. The patient was Lt. Norman White from Minnesota, 24 years old, well-liked by his men for his kindness and thoughtfulness. He had joined the battalion only five days before, and this was his first contact with the enemy. We learned that while he was out on reconnaissance, Lt. White was hit squarely in his chest and stomach when a mine exploded. Though shot full of morphine, he was still softly moaning. Blood was very thick on his blankets.

Sgt. Mike Hada, 25, a Hawaiian-Japanese, was next, supported by an aid man. Mike was a veteran of combats, having seen action since Salerno. But tonight, weariness had overcome his resistance; and while sleep-walking he stepped on a well-camouflaged mine. The hissing of the loaded mine made him instinctively dive for cover. This reflex action saved Mike from a fatal wound. But the ringing blast had caught him square. He had a caved-in chest; blood was flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. He kept striking the sides of his head with his blood-soaked hands.

Pvt. Sam Koola Tani, 19, was a Hawaiian-Irish-Japanese boy, who had joined our battalion in Anzio. He was behind Lt. White when the shell exploded and thus escaped serious wounds. But shrapnel had cut into his right shoulder causing partial paralysis. He was stripped to the waist, and we could see the blood still ooze out through the bandage.

"What next?" I wondered when "Up on your feet," came the order. We began to move forward again. Tramp—tramp—tramp—tramp—tramp. A poem—a poem of battle which I had learned ten years before in high school came to my mind. Tramp—tramp—tramp. "Boots—boots—boots. Marching up and down again. Boots—boots—boots."

I could barely see the boots; but I could clearly hear the soft muffled "crunch—crunch—crunch." I wondered what my teacher would have said, if she knew that even in the stress and confusion of combat I still remembered the poem of World War I she had taught me? Boots—boots—boots. Crunch—crunch—crunch. The infantry—the doughboy—the "dog-face" was still the same. I had to walk into combat. "Boots—boots—boots. Crunch—crunch—crunch." I didn't like it.

(To be continued)

California Assembly Passes Alien Land Law Appropriation

(Continued from page 1)

the appropriation again declared his opposition. Gannon, who previously had been in the forefront of moves for restrictive action against persons of Japanese ancestry, again noted that he was in "strong company" in opposing the appropriation.

In opposing the fund, Gannon noted that violations of the Alien Land law which are being prosecuted today are "twenty years old." He said that times had changed since the law had been adopted and that now the legislation discriminated against American citizens. Noting his strong support of the law in the past, Gannon said that it had been a good law but the need for it had passed.

The appropriation for the State Department of Justice for enforcement of the Alien Land law contains a special fund of \$400,000 which was inserted by the State Senate, in addition to an original allotment of \$10,180 which had been recommended by Governor Warren.

The heated debate on the budget item was the first time an issue involving the Japanese American group in the state was openly discussed on the Assembly floor.

Opposition to the Alien Land law fund was voiced by two Los Angeles Democrats, Augustus Hawkins, only Negro member of the legislature, and Ed Elliot, representative from the "Little Tokyo—Bronzeville" district.

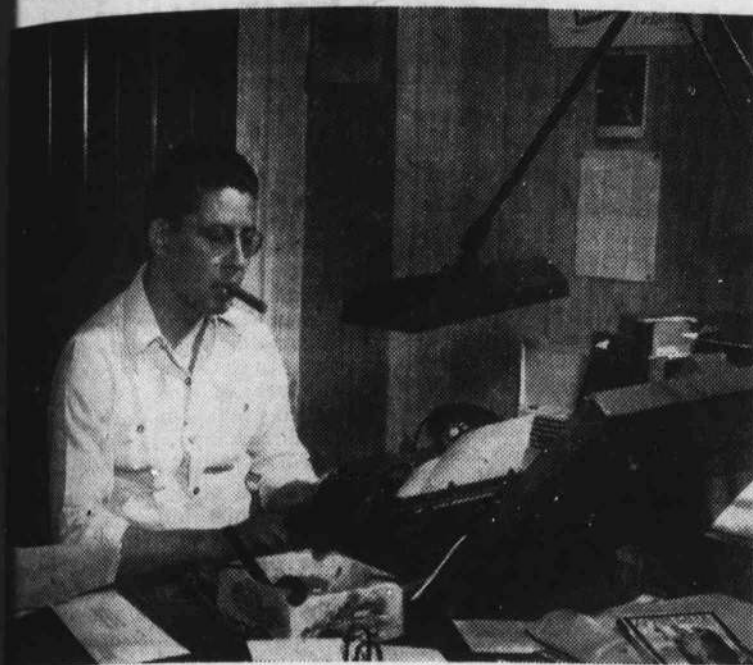
Hawkins declared that the inclusion of the item set a "bad precedent" in that it opened the way for budget appropriations for the enforcement of special laws. He said that county district attorneys had sufficient funds to see that the law was enforced without requesting additional funds from the state.

The first roll-call on the bill saw a slight advantage for the proponents of the Alien Land law provision. A call was sent out for assemblymen by Speaker Sam Collins.

On the final vote three assemblymen, who opposed the Alien Land law fund on its first reading, changed their votes. They were George R. Hahn, Allan Thurman of Colfax and Vernon Kilpatrick of Los Angeles.

One legislator declared later that it was "nothing but propaganda" which resulted in the final vote to reinsert the Alien Land law enforcement fund in the budget.

An Interview With Milton Ozaki: Second Mystery Novel by Nisei Writer Will Be Published Soon



MILTON OZAKI works on his new novel in his Chicago apartment.
—Photo by Vince Tajiri.

By MASAMORI KOJIMA

MILTON K. OZAKI, writer of mysteries (Cuckoo Clock, Fiend in Need) confesses that in spelling out the murder tale he himself does not know, any better than the ungente reader who the dirty culprit will turn out to be.

He turns the manuscript over to his stenographer when the story is complete except for the revelation of the guilty. (In Milton's book the very last scene does NOT take place, thank God, in the living room of the host, who has long since been sorry as hell that he ever thought of a weekend party, and all the living suspects are sitting, standing, or teetering with stiff cocktails in hand.)

At this point the iron curtain still conceals the murderer to the view of both the author and reader. After the stenographer returns the manuscript, now neatly typed out and in a shape presentable to the publishers, Milton asks her who did it.

If she replies, "Dr. Grimsby," Milton then decides that it should be the smooth and affable "Bruce Stewart." So there you have the expected denouement, a surprise to the steno, the reader and the author.

Milton, unlike the popular notion of an author, works in neatness. When we met him he was clean shaven, had on a tie, and his collar was buttoned. Not a stray sheet of rejected manuscript lay on the floor.

He has a relaxed, mellow voice and an unselfconscious manner. He punches his time clock at noon and continues to a late hour at night, averaging about ten pages a day (professional writers will tell you know that that's not a mean rate of production.) He prefers to work from the typewriter directly rather than to labor out the story in longhand.

In the course of the day he may wander out from his cozy apartment to the corner drugstore or around the block to watch some bricklayers. It's all work. The strawberry malt at the drugstore may well be the basis of Chapter VII, and one can never tell how handy may be clinical notes on the "modus operandi" of hockcarriers. The small bookcase in the office is packed with a few scientific treatises on sex and criminology and other source material for violent and sedate times. Milton Ozaki reads them all but shows an expansive mind in his interest in other forms of creative writing.

Milton used to make a living from ownership of a chain of beauty shops. At one time he was even an accountant. But from the beginning he had a bent for creative writing. He majored in English at Ripon college, Wisconsin.

In his first year in college he took the entire field in the mid-west intercollegiate conference in a debate contest. After Ripon he travelled ("bummed" was the word Milton used) all over the country. He came to Chicago and decided there wasn't a better place to stop. He came to Chicago and decided there wasn't a better place to stop, New York and San Francisco notwithstanding. (We won't even mention Los Angeles.)

Mystery writer Milton K. Ozaki finds that in planning his story the problem is more in its form than plot. He explains that "form" is a problem of craftsmanship, of the buildup and the comedown. The writer hacks away at the story, realizes after his laborings that the structure of the story around page 156 has come to a climax, at which point he starts tightening up the story to a conclusion. Not a few mystery writers work out long elaborate charts with digramatic upswings, curves and downswings in tackling the problem of form. One of them has all his walls covered with these graphs.

Milton's first book, "Cuckoo Clock," published by Ziff-Davis of Chicago is classified as a mystery type, and his second, soon to be published by the same company, "A Fiend in Need," is a detective type. The distinction is important since it affects the whole shape of the story. Milton prefers the detective type, finding it more flexible to handle.

For a crude example: the mystery type puts out clues on pages 67 and 128, which, if you are unable to piece together by page 16 for a solution, you are an awful dummy.

The detective type has a scowling he-man who takes twenty bags of rye neat each morning and seems to have plenty of catnip for women. But both forms remain highly entertaining. We would not know what to do without them.

Income in mystery writing comes in the main from purchases by mental libraries. These can be found in drugstores, small bookshops or in rural confectionary stores, where for five cents one can borrow a book for a week or two. There are enough of these libraries to assure a steady enough income and thereby keep mystery writers alive. Milton estimates that a writer of mysteries has to turn out about four books a year for a livable income. Some of the productive (and prolix) have averaged as high as a book a month. However it has always been important in contracts with publishers, who as a class have never been notable for generosity, that the mystery writers receive an equitable share of the profits. In order to improve upon these contracts, the writers have organized themselves into the Mystery Writers of America.

Recently the Chicago chapter of the Mystery Writers of America elected Milton Ozaki its president. At the group's regular meeting topics generally discussed are, of all things, robbery, blackmail and murder. One of the group's favorite sports is to reenact the discreditable but outstanding achievements of the city's underworld. One evening the members performed and studied the techniques of the "Friday Night Gang," an unhappy band of men whose method was to dash discourteously into a restaurant and pick up the jewelry and

Kajikawa Leads Girls Team on Mexican Trip

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Bill Kajikawa, manager of the Park-N-Shop girls' team, helped make local softball history when he took his team by plane to Guaymas, Mexico, for two exhibition games recently with another Arizona girls' team, the A-1 Queens.

Kajikawa, backfield football coach at Arizona State college at Tempe, also has been varsity baseball coach. He is considered one of the top softball players in Arizona.

New York Group Urges Equality In Naturalization

Four-Page Leaflet
Issued by JACD on
Issei Citizenship

NEW YORK — Sharpening the local attack against the discriminatory racial clause in the naturalization and immigration laws, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy recently gained the support of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced. The fighting fund initially raised by the JACD was more than doubled by the American Committee in the joining of the forces.

In a campaign which promises to increase in intensity, the initial action under the joint effort was the issuance of a circular appealing for action on these biased laws. They are now being widely distributed to trade unions, progressive organizations and individuals, who in the past have supported the American Committee in its successful fight for naturalization for Filipinos.

Entitled "An Appeal for Equal Justice," the four-page leaflet makes effective use of the wartime records of the Issei and Nisei, which were made in spite of personal losses incurred through the unwarranted evacuation. Stating that the war was fought to destroy the Nazi myth of racial superiority, it points out that the myth still persists in these laws. It must be removed by amending them to permit naturalization and immigration of all persons regardless of race or color. Letters to Congressmen are urged, demanding initiation and support of amending legislation.

To aid in broadening the distribution, these circulars may be obtained from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y., or from the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, 72 West 52nd St., New York 19, N. Y.

Sugihara Promoted To New Rating at University of Utah

James M. Sugihara, instructor in chemistry at the University of Utah, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor, it was announced this week as a total of 28 faculty promotions were revealed.

Mr. Sugihara, a native of Colorado, joined the university's faculty last year.

Baby Girl Born To Nisei Lieutenant And Wife in Japan

A baby girl was born to Lt. and Mrs. Gunji Moriuchi in Tokyo last week, according to word received here this week by friends and relatives of Mrs. Moriuchi.

Mrs. Moriuchi, the former Miss Atsuko Mori of Magna, Utah, served with the WAC in the war. She accepted a civil service position in Japan after her discharge. The Moriuchis were married in Tokyo on Sept. 2.

It was reported here that Mrs. Moriuchi's sister, Mrs. Sam Hase of Ely, Nev., gave birth to a baby boy on the same day.

loose cash from the customers at the point of persuasive guns. This particular reenactment was published with pictures in the Daily Times and these were reprinted in the True Detective magazine. In one of them Milton is prominently seen lifting a necklace. With realism of that kind we shall be looking forward to some extraordinary realism in his new book.—Reprinted with permission from the Chicago Shimpō.

Senator Downey Introduces Bill to Give Citizenship To Parents of Nisei GI Dead

WASHINGTON—Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, of California, has introduced a bill to permit the naturalization of persons, irrespective of race, whose sons or daughters were killed while serving in the armed forces of the United States, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee announced this week.

Designated S. 1300, the Downey bill not only provides for the naturalization of all persons now racially ineligible whose son or daughter was killed in the service of the United States during World War II, but also waives the educational and filing of intentions requirements of the naturalization laws. This measure, if passed, would permit the naturalization of all Japanese nationals, among others, whose son or daughter was killed while serving in our armed forces.

The bill, referred to the Senate judiciary committee, declares that: "... any person not a citizen, who under existing law is racially ineligible to become a naturalized citizen, whose son or daughter shall have died as a result of injury sustained, or illness contracted, in line of duty, while serving during time of war as a member of the armed forces of the United States, may be naturalized upon compliance with the requirements of the naturalization laws, except that such person shall not be required to be able to speak the English language, sign a petition in his own handwriting, or meet other educational requirements, and no declaration of intention shall be required."

Ogata Wins GI Boxing Championship

TOKYO—Arthur Ogata of Honolulu won the 112-pound division championship in the All-Japan GI boxing tournament held recently in Yokohama by outpointing James Cooper of Philadelphia, Pa., in the final round.

Congress Approves Payment Of Damages for Fire Losses

WASHINGTON—The first bill beneficially affecting persons of Japanese ancestry has just been passed by the 80th Congress and signed by the president, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, announced this week.

This bill provides for the payment of approximately \$30,000 to evacuees whose personal effects were destroyed or damaged as the result of the Christmas day, 1943, fire in Camp Two, Poston, Ariz., and of the warehouse fire of July 28, 1944, at Manzanar, Calif., and whose claims were properly processed.

The claims of 82 former residents of Poston and 15 former residents of Manzanar were approved by the appropriations committee of both houses, passed by the House and the Senate, and signed by the president as part of the first deficiency appropriations bill.

The Washington office cooperated in processing these claims and repeatedly urged the passage of these claims by Congress.

All of the awards are for \$1000 or less, since under the law claims over \$1000 must be passed upon separately as private bills.

As a matter of information, the Washington office states that the former government office responsible for processing such claims has been liquidated because of drastic cuts in appropriations and that the ADC lacks the necessary facilities and personnel to assume these additional services. Whatever can be done, however, the Washington ADC office will do, it was explained.

Successful claimants are urged to write the General Accounting Office, Claims Division, Washington, D. C., immediately. They must identify themselves and amounts due them as a result of the passage of House Document No. 124, "Estimates of appropriations submitted by several executive departments and independent offices to pay damage claims," before the

THREE NISEI GIRLS VIE FOR CHICAGO AREA AVC CROWN

CHICAGO—Three Nisei girls are among Chicago's beautiful young women who have been entered in the American Veterans Committee's search for a "Real American Beauty" to reign as queen over the AVC's Memorial day dance on May 29 in the grand ballroom of the Stevens hotel.

The Nisei contestants are Emi Jane Matsumoto, Rose Kokubu and Suzanne Narahara.

AVC units have entered girls of Chicago's many racial groups in the queen contest.

Four Hawaii Nisei Boxers Will Fight In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Four of Hawaii's top Nisei amateur boxers will be among the seven members of the "49th State Athletic Association" team which will meet the Bay Area All-Stars in San Francisco on May 29.

Among the visiting Hawaiian boxers will be flyweight Mokey Hanagami, runnerup in the 1947 National AAU tournament; featherweight Mamoru Hiroya, welterweight Ken Ogittani and bantamweight Robert Morisato.

United States treasury will issue checks in full settlement of their respective claims.

Former residents of Poston camp No. Two who were awarded claims varying from \$33 to \$1000 are Kenshio Takayama, Sadao Tamura, Frank Tanaka, Leo R. Tanaka, K. Taniguchi, Toshio Tanaka, Mary Tashiro, Hiroshi Tojioka, Ouchi Torazo, Tokichi Toyosaki, Albert Umino, Shigeo Uota, Hatashita Wakayo, Jitaro Waki, Shin Umino, Kaye Watanabe.

George Yagi, Kichigoro Yamamoto, Kikua Yamashita, E. K. Yamato, T. Ohno, Kagu Doi, Eichi Robert Endo, Minezo Araki, Charles M. Eguchi, Haruo Fugitsubo, George T. Fujimoto, L. H. Harada, Hakaemon Hasegawa, Korea Higashi, Miyoka Higashi, Jusukt Hirata, Mrs. H. M. Hiratsuke, Frank Hiura, Thomas Hiura, Ethel Honma.

T. Ibara, Mike Imoto, Jitei Ishihara, Yusei Iwakura, Masamori Iyama, Katsukiyo Kadohara, Ben Kato, T. Kikuchi, Dorothy Kimura, Tazujo Kimura, Naojiro Kita, Kosuke Kitaoka, Toichi Kodama, Sadaichi Kubota, Katsuyo Masunaga, Sam Matsumoto, Masahisa Minakawa, Chozo Miyata.

Harry Hideo Moraguchi, S. Morikawa, S. Muragichi, Kengo Nagano, Mrs. George Kakita (formerly T. Nakagawa), George Nakamura, Kumiyo Nakamura, Namuji Nakano, Shizuye Nishi, Shinobu Oda, H. K. Ohta, Ryosaku Okida, Hiroshi Nakamura, Miyono Ryono, Ayama Sadahiro, Stone Saruwatari.

T. Shindo, Tanakichi Shinozaki, Haruye Sujishi, Masato Wayne Sumida, Roy K. Taguchi, Rosie Takahashi, Kengo Takano, Samuel Yukawa, Masa Hayashi, Harry Masunaga, Soyono Sangen and H. Yoshikazu Aoki.

Former Manzanar residents who were awarded claims are Yoshio Imoto, Migaku Ito, Frank S. Miyoshi, Takizo Nagamine, Tatsuji Okuma, Hideshi Sameshima, Shigeichi Sasaki, Senkichi Sawamura, Kakutaro Shinohara, Roy Kameto Takahashi, Sadaichi Tanioka, Riichi Tomita, Kaoru Tsutsui, George Y. Yamaguchi and Matsugoro Yoshida.

The largest of the Manzanar claims is for \$642.06 and the smallest \$2.51.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

No Longer Cowed

There was a time when any issue involving persons of Japanese ancestry was considered such a political "hot potato" that only the most courageous legislator in California would oppose publicly any restriction action of an anti-Japanese nature.

For nearly 40 years the racists have intimidated the California legislature on the subject of the state's residents of Japanese ancestry. The Alien Land law, adopted originally in 1913 and later amended and tightened by initiative vote in 1920, set a pattern for similar restrictive legislation in other western states. This week, however, a substantial number of legislators served notice that they no longer were fooled by the race myths propagated by the Joint Immigration Committee nor cowed by the political pressures exerted by the special interests which have profited from the program of restrictive activity carried on in the name of the law against persons of Japanese descent.

Supporting the motion of George D. Collins of San Francisco, thirteen members of the Ways and Means committee of the Assembly voted to delete the special appropriation in the state budget for enforcement of the Alien Land law. Among those supporting Mr. Collins was Chester Gannon, chairman of the wartime Gannon committee which helped stir anti-evacuee sentiment and a former exponent of the Alien Land law. Mr. Gannon, who announced that he had "parted company" with Lloyd Lowery and other members of the Assembly's racist bloc on the Alien Land law issue, later took his fight against the special appropriation to the floor of the lower house.

The most significant fact which arises out of the heated Assembly consideration of the Alien Land law is the fact that 34 assemblymen stood by their principles and voted against the appropriation on the final vote. Despite the fact that strong pressures were exerted on the assemblymen by Lowrey, Albert Robertson and other members of the race-baiting gang, only three members changed their vote. This shift of three votes was enough to reinsert the special appropriation in the budget but the fact that 34 other assemblymen were recorded on the final tally against the enforcement fund indicates a substantial opposition to the law itself and a recognition of its discriminatory character.

Taro Yashima

Taro Yashima, artist and anti-fascist whose "Horizon is Calling" was published this week, has behind him a record of vigorous liberal activity in Japan before the war, and a record of service in behalf of the U. S. army since the start of hostilities.

In 1941 and 1942 he served with the Office of War Information. In 1944 he was employed as an artist and writer for the Office of Strategic Services in Washington.

In 1945 he was sent to the Burma-India theater for the OSS in a special mission. At the close of hostilities he was sent to Japan by the War Department as part of the strategic bombing survey.

It was about this time that Taro Yashima was served with a deportation order by the immigration service. As an alien ineligible for citizenship, clearly marked as an "undesirable alien" by immigration authorities, he was asked to quit the country which he had served throughout the war and return to the country from which he had fled in 1940.

Other citizens of this country, with more

gratitude and humanity than our immigration officials, have since come to his aid, and a private bill, HR 2379, has been introduced in his behalf by Rep. Coudert. The bill would, in recognition of his service to the war effort, confer United States citizenship upon him and allow him to bring his son, Mako, to this country.

Taro Yashima is an outstanding example of the need for reevaluation of our immigration and naturalization laws.

The American Look

Beauty contests are a popular and harmless American diversion, eliciting considerable interest and harming no one in particular.

In general, however, contests such as the annual "Miss America" competition have tended to glorify the Anglo American girl as the representative American beauty. But despite evidences to the contrary in fashion magazines and in story illustrations, the well-scrubbed "American look" is not the sole property of girls of Northern European ancestry.

The American Veterans committee in Chicago has entered a healthy note in beauty contests in their current competition for a "Miss Chicago Area AVC." Three Nisei are among the girls of many ancestries who have been entered in the contest by AVC units.

Last year, through the efforts of the AVC, the "Miss America" contest was opened for the first time, in California at least, to all of the girls in the state regardless of ancestry. The AVC declined to accept the sponsorship of the contest until the clause limiting entries to Caucasians was deleted.

Out in Hawaii the veterans of the 442nd Combat Team are running a contest of their own to pick a queen to reign over their forthcoming five-day carnival which will raise funds toward the erection of a memorial clubhouse. Among the girls who have entered the contest for "queen of the 442nd carnival" are Lei Cortes, Pee Wee Hopkins, Kawena Kippen, Mae Waiwaiole, Hee Soon Lee and Jane Matsukawa. All of the girls have that well-scrubbed "American look."

Legally Undemocratic

In Chicago the other day, before a superior court, a master-in-chancery delivered an opinion.

We think he said that if you own real estate in Illinois, the law allows you to do anything you want with it—so long as what you do is "reasonable."

An inquiring soul might ask, then, what is "reasonable?"

On this particular occasion, you would have learned that, according to the law, it is not "reasonable" to allow any member of the Negro race to possess property on which there is a racial restrictive covenant in the state of Illinois.

A court opinion upholding the legality of racial restrictive housing covenants is not news. The substance of such opinions or decisions when cut down to real size can usually be summed up in a sentence: Some people of one general skin color are absolutely certain they're better and entitled to more in life than all the people of another skin color.

After due investigation, in a report to the court, the master-in-chancery opined that "in a system of free enterprise and property rights, plaintiffs and all other persons have the inalienable rights to do as they see fit with their property within reasonable limits."

The master-in-chancery acknowledged in his opinion that racial restrictive housing covenants may be "highly undemocratic, without good reason, and without scientific basis."

The defense, he observed, was "predicated upon a plea for justice based upon enlightened and liberal principles rather than upon an application of the principles of established law."

At the risk of distorting legalistic gibberish, we might ask:

"Does this mean that the master-in-chancery, with tongue in cheek, implied that the 'principles of established law' under which we live are anything but 'based upon enlightened and liberal principles?'"

As an amateur translator of legal double-talk, we think that the racial restrictive housing covenant in Illinois may be "undemocratic," it may be "unscientific," it may not be based upon "enlightened and liberal principles," but by gum, it is "legal."

By the same token, then, to eliminate or ignore the racial restrictive housing covenant would be (approximately) democratic, scientific, enlightened and "illegal." — T. W. Tanaka in the Colorado Times.

Nisei USA

Prospects For Legislation

Prospects for favorable action on remedial legislation concerning persons of Japanese ancestry are better now than they ever have been. This is true in Washington and in Sacramento, where the racist tide is at its lowest ebb in two generations of Yellow Perilism.

This does not mean, however, that such bills as that which will remove racial discrimination in naturalization, opening the way to citizenship for resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, will pass in Congress with a whoop and a holler. Congress does not operate that way. Like the army, it goes through "channels."

The procedural difficulties in getting a piece of legislation from the House hopper onto the floor for a vote is one which few outside of Congress appreciate. For instance, more than 8000 bills have been introduced in the 80th Congress. Of this total, less than 50 bills have gone to the White House for President Truman's signature. The great majority of these bills were routine business and only one of them, the ban on portal-to-portal pay suits, can be classified as major legislation of a controversial nature. Still in the congressional works are such controversial bills as those on taxation, Greek-Turkish aid, the proposed restrictions on the activities of labor unions, rent control and similar matters.

Mike Masaoka, as the legislative director of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination committee, has done a remarkable job to date in bringing legislation of interest to Japanese Americans and their parents to the attention of men in Congress. His able exposition of the cause for the Nisei has made friends and influenced people.

There have been reports that some Issei confidently expect immediate action on the bill amending the naturalization law. These persons, of course, are unmindful of Congressional procedure and also of the fact that both the Senate and the House have other legislative fish to fry before Congress recesses this summer for the remainder of the year. During the war years we have become accustomed to having Congress in continual session, but the ways of peace have returned and only a national emergency will result in a special session after the summer adjournment.

There are probably less than two months before Congress recesses for the year. Though from a long-range perspective, few bills now before Congress will strengthen the integrity of our democracy as will the revision of the present discriminatory naturalization law, the eyes of the legislators will be focused on subjects of more immediate concern to the majority of the people such as the budget, taxation and housing.

It will be a major achievement if the naturalization bill is reported out of committee with a favorable endorsement before the summer recess. The naturalization bill is the bellwether of all the legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry, since its passage will mean the end of state laws and local ordinances which now prohibit resident Japanese aliens from engaging in various businesses and in owning land in various states on the premise that they are persons "ineligible to citizenship." Mike Masaoka and the committee of noted Americans, including Mrs. Roosevelt, who have endorsed the opening of naturalization rights to legally resident aliens now racially ineligible to citizenship, are placing stress on legislation amending the naturalization law rather than on a blanket bill which will affect our whole immigration procedure. Thus, the effort is being concentrated to achieve the passage of a law which will open citizenship to those 100,000 Issei in the mainland United States and in Hawaii who have earned the right through their conduct as law-abiding residents before and during the recent war. It is also to be noted that nearly all of these so-called "ineligible aliens" have had sons, daughters and relatives who have served in the armed forces of the United States during the war.

Confining the proposed legisla-

tion to a change in the naturalization law, affecting only those "eligible alien" parents of Nisei soldiers killed in the war, support has come from various quarters, including the introduction of bills by Rep. Ed Gossett of Texas, one of the House's leaders on immigration questions, and by Sen. Sheridan Downey of California. It has been indicated that Sen. Downey's bill drawn specifically for the purpose of making citizenship possible for parents of Nisei war dead, has the support of the National VFW which previously have opposed similar changes in the immigration and naturalization laws.

On the other hand, the evacuation claims bill is considered having a good chance for passage. The bill is regarded as left-over business from the 79th Congress where it failed of passage in the closing days of the final session of the California at a time when unanimous consent was necessary under a suspension of the rules. The bill passed unanimously in the Senate, following amendments by Senators Langer, Ferguson and Knowland, and probably would have been passed by the House under normal procedure. The bill had, and still has, the strong support of President Truman and of the interior department and is considered the one major item of unfinished business of the wartime evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast. The action of Rep. John W. Gurnea of Iowa in calling for hearings on the evacuee claims bill for May 28 indicates the possibility of early committee action to report out the bill.

In California the disaffection of Chester Gannon from the ranks of the racist bloc which has originated wartime legislative attempts to discriminate against persons of Japanese ancestry is an indication that such activity no longer can be considered good politics. Mr. Gannon stood pat on his former avowal of anti-Japanese legislation, but declared that Californians of Japanese ancestry had proved their loyalty in the war. His decision undoubtedly was influenced by the efforts of Nisei members of the VFW in Sacramento.

Joe Grant Masaoka, representing JACL-ADC, and Henry Taketa, legislative counsel for the ADC, have stressed the wartime record of Japanese Americans while apprising the legislators of the JACL-ADC's opposition to the Alien Land law appropriation and other matters affecting the group they represent.

The vote of the Assembly committee in deleting the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alien Land law, including a hidden "gestapo fund" for the hiring of "undercover" agents, marked a milestone in the attitude of the legislature toward Japanese Americans. Although the whole Assembly did not concur with the way and means committee in deleting the fund, the opposition of the large majority of the committee to the continued persecution of a racial group within the state is a repudiation of the yellow peril tactics of Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey.

Chicago Issei Aid ADC Fund Drive

CHICAGO—Outstanding Issei of Chicago, in response to an appeal by Tats Kushiida, midwest regional representative of the JACL, assembled at the former CYO center on May 19 to formulate a program for raising vitally needed funds to enable the JACL-Anti-Discrimination committee to carry on its important legislative activity.

A working committee of four was unanimously selected at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Taihei Matsunaga.

Keisaburo Koda of Dos Palos, Calif., and Scotty Tsuchiya, special representatives of the ADC, and the national JACL office, described the functions of the JACL-ADC, its progress in its endeavor to secure the passage of a bill which would extend naturalization privileges to Issei and a bill which would provide for the creation of an evacuation claims commission.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

York Evacuees Won't Go Back

"I wouldn't return to California for a million dollars." This is a statement I heard many times in many places by former Nisei who have made their way to New York. That is the long and dance that is so often repeated in other large eastern

the bright lights, the blaring noises, the pulsating tempo, the con- and all the tangle that is Manhattan's should theoretically way instead of induce these former residents of Lompoc, Ana- Centro, Oceanside, and many another western agricultural point.

the other hand, in many a small-town main street, I've heard t-repeated quotation, "I wouldn't live in New York for a

all a matter of where you happen to be sitting.

Leisurely Life of Old New Orleans

ding on a speeding streamliner to the deep south for a vaca- doesn't take long to shake off the New York influence.

the air soon becomes filled with a syrupy southern accent so that you can cut it with a knife. At Atlanta the sun beams down, melting any Manhattan chill you may have left and dry- very rollicking drop of rain.

The further south you go, the pace and tempo of living slack- So by the time you hit familiar Canal street in New Orleans, slow down to a walk.

one is that hurried New York lope and the wild-eyed subway you settle down to a Rampart street shuffle and the leisurely pace seer-suckered crowd.

In asking for directions in New York, the usual answer is a "can't ya read" or a snippy "why don't you drop dead." in the Crescent City, where the Mississippi meets the delta, patient native will most likely personally steer you there and his hat.

There's something always fascinating about returning to New

the charm and uniqueness of the French Quarters cannot be de- looks like a portion of Paris on occasions. Here everyone wears well-starched cotton suits and dresses. Then there is that un- neutral ground" that divides spacious Canal street and bisects strewn St. Charles avenue that immediately catches the north-

the oyster bars are still operating in high style. Crabs and shrimp plentiful every day in the year. The riverboat on the Mississippi es daily excursion rides which are a treat to the newcomer. The mayor now holds sway at City hall.

guess it is hearing once again the frequent "please ma'm" and "uh" that revives the thought of New Orleans as being a rent city.

They still have separate seats, entrances, and water faucets for ored and the whites. Here is the home of the best cooking in rld. You couldn't find better gumbo, sazeracs, or French sauces ere else. The custom of coke time and coffee time is still faith- observed.

During the war there were less than a dozen Issei and Nisei ing here. Now, that number has been augmented by a hundred omers. Still, everyone is in the experimental stage, trying their at farming, fishing, floriculture and small stores.

the drawback to farming, as far as the Issei are concerned, is ited market for produce here. Most have to be shipped out and ts of transportation eat up all the profit. I talked to several os and they optimistically believe that most anything can be here. It's a matter of correlating the demand with the supply.

are for Nisei in the Deep South

I believe there is a future and opportunity for some Nisei in outh.

It is a new and growing region from many standpoints. Mobile, Alabama, an obscure Issei flower grower became a aire through the cultivation of the camellia.

efore the war, several dozen Japanese fishermen made a good with almost daily hauls from the Gulf of Mexico.

one time, a large number of sea-going vessels docked in New a, making this an important foreign-trade seaport. It is a large town and many profitable curio stores now line historic Royal

iving along almost any highway in Louisiana can be seen the Louisiana bayou, which is a river-like body of water flowing t every direction. There are moss-covered trees and jungle-like all sides of the bayou.

The curse to these southern bayous has been the Japanese lily s. Though they are gorgeous when in bloom, these flowers grow profusely that they choke up most bayous and similar small es of water.

the Evangeline country, near Alexandria and DeRidder, I came a very unusual phenomena. New homes for rent and no takers. s upon rows of almost new homes and apartments stood va- leading for tenants at \$30 a month. When huge Camp Polk er army installations in central Louisiana closed down, several e ghost housing towns arose.

These almost new homes are destined to be sold for a fraction heir cost as salvage. Each home has electric heater, cabinets, circulating heater in them, but still no tenants.

his is the first time I saw so many "for rent" signs on so many prospective homes. Seems a pity, considering all that shortage in ork.

New Orleans, the Chinese are doing well in the fishing industry small businesses. They have a strangle-hold on the dried shrimp

Some years back, the ground work was laid to start a large plantation and a huge vegetable farm to be operated by Issei Nisei. Another project was to operate a cannery and a fleet fishing boats on the Gulf of Mexico. Those plans have been and action deferred.

Correction: Columnist Roku Sugahara omitted mention of the ese Christian Institute in his column of April 26 wherein ote of Japanese American churches in Manhattan. The Japa- Christian Institute at 330 East 57th street is led by the Rev. Shimizu. English services are led by the Rev. Toru Matsu- author of "My Brother is a Stranger."

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

The Ways of Hollywood

Denver, Colo.

These are thoughts and random bits of trivia on a lazy May afternoon when there are so many chores more pleasant than writing a column: Sono Osato is being cast in a forthcoming film as a Spanish dancer, which is running true to Hollywood form. Other Nisei have been cast as Chinese, Eskimos, South Sea islanders, Filipinos and in a few extreme cases which must have taxed the Hollywoodian imagination, even as Japa- nese butlers.

When they needed a Japanese hero they picked Hungarian Peter Lorre to play Mr. Moto, all of which may or not go to show that there's not much outstanding in the way of differences among the races of mankind that cannot be camouflaged by a makeup artist.

On the legitimate stage Negro Actor Canada Lee put on white-face to play a role.

Nisei Eating Habits

Nisei with bi-gustatory tastes are avoiding monotony in their diets by alternating stretches of rice and the good old potatoes and meat routine.

The deep-rooted eating habits of Japanese Ameri- cans were used as a springboard by some smart operators to build up small personal fortunes during the war. Denver was a center for manufacturers of Japanese pickles, preserves, fish cakes and confec- tions, a trade which expanded to supply markets over the entire United States, Hawaii and South America.

Many of these manufacturers have drifted back west but at one time sections of Denver were filled with the strange odor of Oriental foods cooking, brewing and curing.

Some Nisei businessmen with a few thousand simoleons to invest in quick money are buying '46-'47 cars in lots of ten to a dozen from midwest- ern jobbers in the so-called used car gray market.

They unload these cars at a neat profit farther west, a nice little game while it lasts. They see no prospects of falling prices in postwar model cars, for the summer at least.

Notes for a Short Story

There's the basis of a short story in the real- life case of a girl who became engaged to a Nisei in Japan shortly before the Pearl Harbor ruckus. He proposed via trans-Pacific telephone and she accepted.

She didn't hear from him all during the war,

The Story of an Artist in Japan:

Taro Yashima's "The Horizon is Calling"

HORIZON IS CALLING, by Taro Yashima. A book of draw- ings with accompanying text in English and Japanese. 275 pages. Published by Henry Holt and Company, New York. Price \$3.50.

THE first time we met Taro Yashima it was in his cold- water flat on New York's East 27th street shortly after the war began.

It was one of those mean, cold apartments that abound in New York's tenement areas. You entered by the kitchen, passed through a small alcove that contained a bed, and entered the living room.

There was no furniture in the room, except for the fat black stove and a painter's accumulation of stools. They were of all heights, from short, squat ones to very tall ones, and no two alike. We sat around on those three-legged stools, looking up and down at each other from our various heights.

Outside the window the Third avenue "el" rumbled by at several minute intervals. You stopped conversing when it passed, adjust- ing your conversation to the rise and fall of sound. After awhile you didn't hear it, but you ob- served the silences automatically. This, late in 1941, was the America to which Taro Yashima came seek- ing freedom from the tyranny and militarism he had known in Japan. This was the new horizon he sought, the horizon of which he speaks in his newest book, "Horilon Is Calling."

But the man himself, and his pa- tient wife Mitsu, were impervious to their surroundings. He talked of art, politics, people. His thin body writhed as he described the beatings he suffered at the hands of the Tokyo police for his anti- fascist beliefs. But when the con- versation moved to art and art- ists, he talked exuberantly, run- ning his fingers through his crum- pled black hair, gesticulating, and breaking into wonderful laugh- ter.

"Van Gogh?" we remember he said. "Van Gogh—he is my fath- er."

He laughed and shook his head ruefully, thinking perhaps that

but she waited faithfully. Then she discovered that he had married someone else—perhaps he had begun to believe the Tokyo propaganda about the war lasting 100 years.

Anyway, she weathered the blow in good grace and her friends are rejoicing that she will marry a promising young Nisei soon.

Chicago, Chicago

Reports from Chicago tell of growing delinquency among young Nisei cast loose, often with no family ties, in an unhealthy environment. The reports tell more of loose living rather than crime.

Chicago long has been like a flame to the moths for midwestern farm boys with rebellion in their hearts and a few greenbacks in their pockets.

There's plenty of what the oldtime revivalists would call temptations in Chicago, but it's a question whether there's more sinning among Nisei there than there was during the lushest days in the Pa- cific coast Li'l Tokyos.

Postponing the Inevitable

Some Nisei civil service workers in Japan have written to friends in the U. S. that living and work- ing conditions are so pleasant they have no desire to return to America.

Others confess they like working in Japan be- cause it postpones the day of readjusting them- selves to making a living as ordinary civilians in the United States. GIs who got their discharges in Japan and went into civil service are numerous in this category.

U. S. Nisei see a parallel between this attitude and that of evacuees who found it hard to force themselves out of relocation camps after having had the government look after their needs for so long.

Mike Masaoka hasn't been without his critics, but most of them will agree he is about the most effective spokesman the Nisei could have in Washington.

In addition to wide contacts he had a gift of language that amazes even the tried and true spell- binders of congress. He perks up a lot of highly- placed ears when he lets fly, at committee hearings or private audiences, with the facts about the prob- lems of this country's Japanese American minority.

Even old campaigners like John Costello were impressed, observers reported, when Mike loosed his oratory at a hearing during the Dies committee inquisition of 1943.

Mike is his own public relations expert in re- lations with national figures but he could use coun- sel to smooth matters with certain of his Nisei critics. Their differences seem to be mostly the result of misunderstanding.

the thought might seem a little odd to strangers. And he lapsed back into the language he knew better— Japanese—to describe his mental kinship with the gaunt, the pas- sionate painter Van Gogh.

His search for truth in and through painting parallels some- what the path of Van Gogh, who suffered deprivation and hardship to paint the country people of France.

Yashima's first book, "The New Sun," told of his early life in Ja- pan, related how he and his wife were imprisoned and tortured by the Japanese secret police for

their political beliefs, and told how, after their first two children died, their son Mako was born in prison.

In "Horizon Is Calling," pub- lished this week by Henry Holt and Company, Yashima continues the story of his life.

The book begins in the winter of 1935, after Yashima and his wife have been released from prison.

After their desperate months in confinement, the Yashimas and their infant son make the first fumbling steps to readjust them- selves to the world. They live out

((Continued on page 6))



TARO YASHIMA in the studio of his New York apartment. —Photo by Toge Fujihira.

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Book Review:

HORIZON IS CALLING

(Continued from page 5)
Mitsu's parents, but as spring comes they feel a tremendous urge to paint and mingle with people.

So begins a life of simplicity, of moving from one place to another, from the shore of the inland sea, where "the waves repeated the same poses all day long, showing us their smiling teeth," to the northern country, where "early green shoots which look as if they had just sprung from the earth bottom made us catch our breath," to the southern country where "the sea was filled with a passion bluer than I could make with all the blues in the paintbox."

Everywhere they lived with the people of the soil. And as always the Yashimas were struck by the poverty of the people and the hopelessness of their lives.

"We shuddered at the poverty of their lives every time," Yashima writes, "as if we had not seen it before. Their figures bent in hard work struck as if for the first time. In a word, their lives were insulted lives."

The book describes, in fifteen chapters, the lives of his friends, his family, the militant air of the 1930's in Japan, the activities of the secret police, and the rising of the militarists to power.

He watches the country arm, watches silently as men are called into the army.

"Victory! Victory! Glorious victory!" was the only news to reach civilians," he captions one picture showing soldiers waving their flag exultantly upon a bridge.

The next picture is captioned, "And yet, the ashes in the little boxes were coming home much oftener."

"On a death-in-action letter the name was inked in hurriedly, and inserted in the mimeographed form which stated that he cried 'Banzai' for the Emperor and died with heroic bravery."

Liberals and progressives, Yashima tells us, were spied upon constantly by the secret police. Fake underground newspapers were sent to suspected or known liberals, and the Tokko-ka (secret police) watched the reactions of these persons.

"The fate of those who rejoiced in the existence of an underground movement, and who answered 'I haven't received any'

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such thing,' was like that of summer insects around a candle," Yashima says.

Other false letters and newspapers purporting to be from progressive organizations were sent to these liberals. Soldiers, pretending to confide, would complain about army life, and then watch for reactions.

Yashima writes.

"A student who said, watching the parade of ashes, 'The number of widows will be increased,' was caught by that law."

"Even a girl student's murmuring, 'I got so tired,' after she had had to stand half a day in the line of welcome for the emperor's visit was not good."

One chapter, all too brief, is devoted to his son, Mako, from whom the Yashimas were separated during the war.

Like any proud father, Yashima boasts of his child's abilities. Under a drawing of sticklike animals, Yashima says proudly: "His progress, both in ideas and in techniques, since his drawings of dogs when he was a year and a half old had been far better than mine." A whole series of drawings show Mako's growing ability—both in drawing and thinking.

The book draws to a close as Yashima revisits his native village to do more painting. He stands at the edge of a peninsula near his home and paints the sea.

"While I was painting the first canvas, there was some thought strangely moving in the bottom of my heart. What could it be? "Could it be that I was excited by a dream of myself as the art student, standing in a museum across the sea?"

"Yes, the thought of escaping from my own country really raised its head here . . .

"There was no barrier in the ocean. The horizon was calling."

Yashima's newest book lacks the unity and coherence of his earlier "The New Sun."

But the lack of unity reflects the fact that during its writing Yashima was engaged in secret work for the U. S. army.

During the war Yashima shuttled back and forth across the country. He crossed the Pacific ocean to go to India. He went by air over Africa and Canada, and finally to Japan, after the war ended. Always he carried with him a draft of "Horizon Is Calling."

"There was never time to work on my book," he says. "Many a time I almost gave it up, thinking it might never reach the public."

The drawings in "Horizon Is Calling" are characterized by the same force and emotion that were evident in "The New Sun."

The war profiteers and the military men and the secret police are depicted savagely, as only Yashima can paint what he considers despicable and degrading. But the people he loves—and they include all men and women who are beaten down for reasons economic or political—are depicted with love and gentle humor.

The accompanying text, written in both Japanese and English, is pungent and sharp, punctuating the vivid pictures like exclamation points.—M. O. T.

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Nisei Fighters Make Hit With
Boxing Fans in Scotland

GLASGOW, Scotland — Four young fighters, managed by a Japanese American from Honolulu, Sad Sam Ichinose, have made a big hit with Scottish sports fans since their arrival here two weeks ago.

Star of the Ichinose fight stable is Dado Marino, who will meet Scotland's Jackie Paterson at Hampden park, Glasgow, on June 1, in a bout at which Paterson's world flyweight championship will be at stake. A crowd of from 40,000 to 60,000 is expected to witness the fight.

Also in the Ichinose entourage are three of Hawaii's brightest fistic prospects, Robert Takeshita, Baldwin Okamoto and Tommy Blondin.

Takeshita, winner of 15 straight fights as a professional since he won the National AAU welterweight championship at Boston in 1946, will be fighting his first pro bout outside of Hawaii when he appears on the Marino-Paterson card. He is considered a possible contender for Ray Robinson's world's welterweight title when he gets more seasoning.

Okamoto was runner-up in the National AAU tourney in 1946 in the bantamweight division and recently turned professional under Ichinose's guidance.

Marino and his stablemates have set up headquarters at the Bull Inn at Renton, a village which is within sight of the "bony, bonny banks of Loch Lomond," and about

17 miles from the center of Glasgow.

The local kids have taken fighters to their hearts and girls follow Marino and other fighters everywhere.

The bright-colored aloha worn by Marino, Takeshita, moto and Blondin have started a fashion craze which is sweeping the lowlands and highlands. Ichinose is worried about change in climate for his fighters who have been shivering in cool Scottish weather, and considerable change from warm sun of Hawaii.

The Bull Inn, a country inn, has been turned over to the party and a fifteen-foot ring has been set up on the first floor.

The innkeeper has provided ping ropes and punching bags. His wife is taking care of the cooking. She cooks a lot, but is left on the table. At one time, for example, Marino, Takeshita, Okamoto and Blondin started off with grapefruit, their way through 38 slices worth (about \$7.60) of a couple of chickens and turkey with dessert.

Ichinose and his fighters Honolulu by plane on May 1, receiving a rousing send-off on arrival in New York City the following day. They worked Stillman's gym in New York several days before boarding other plane for Glasgow.

Returned Evacuees Forced
To Change Living Patterns
In Northwest, Says Report

SEATTLE—Young Japanese Americans and their parents who have returned to the Seattle area "have been forced to change their living patterns," George Streater, correspondent for the New York Times, reported this week in citing a study of the social and economic conditions affecting the returned evacuees.

Both the Nisei and their Issei parents have found that the ways no longer are open for them, Streater reported.

The survey, announced this week, was prepared for the

government and the University of Washington and was conducted by Robert W. O'Brien and Frank Miyamoto of the university faculty. The study was designed to reach all classes of about 20 per cent of the 4692 persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned to their homes in the Seattle region.

Approximately 7000 persons of Japanese descent were evacuated from the Seattle region. The study disclosed that most of those who have returned are the young American-born.

A significant change was found in the type of occupations, since the majority of the returned Japanese Americans no longer are self-employed, Mr. O'Brien said. Some 208 second or third-class hotels are an exception, he said, since all of these are their own property and have been returned to the original management.

"Persons of Japanese ancestry can no longer take up all the slack by employing others of their group, and about 18 per cent of the employables are unemployed today," the survey disclosed.

Many Nisei women are now employed by the state and federal civil service, O'Brien added, with others engaged in new light-metal manufacturing.

The Japanese Americans were aided in returning to their homes by persons of other races. There were organized efforts "especially by the American Friends Service committee, which was on hand to greet the returnees."

"Might I borrow your hammer to help our neighbor set his house in order," became the usual appeal of the Quaker to "the better-self of the white neighbor to let him know that there were some white people willing to help the Japanese Americans remake their lives," O'Brien said.

Many of the older people have met with reverses, the report continued. About 60 per cent of those interviewed said they have incomes lower than before the war. As for the young, 52 per cent asserted that they were earning more than before the war, and 19 per cent the same.

Over half of each group has been mindful of the higher cost of living, it was stated.

The study noted that the Japanese Americans are not a complaining people and about 80 per cent of the youths say that they are

satisfied with their jobs. However, 76 per cent of the young and 60 per cent of the old people say "there is as much social discrimination now as before the war" and 10 per cent of each declare that it is more.

Mayor William F. Devin has been in office since 1944 and the local police were being retrained to deal intelligently with minority groups. Courses have been planned for all captains and sergeants and later will be broadened to include all officers, he said.

He said there has been little friction as a result of the return of the Japanese Americans. On one occasion, however, he marked, the old families of the presence in the Seattle of Hawaiian Japanese soldiers asked that the entire city be cleared out of bounds to them. He said that this blew over when told them how contradictory a position would be if they to it.

The Jackson street area, the Japanese Americans and Negroes and other minority groups, was for some time the worst district in the city, Devin said, but recently there has been a clean-up campaign, and have been started by Negroes.

George D. Eastman, chief of police, said there has been a let-down in violence in this area.

Businesses owned by Japanese Americans have been retrained without incident, he said. Officials said that redcaps on King street and Union street who were all of Japanese ancestry before the war and who were placed by Negroes, are now shared between the two groups.

Eden Township JACL
Is Reactivated

At Dinner Meeting
SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — Eden township chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was reactivated May 10 at a dinner meeting at the gaard's.

Tom Hatakeda, who acted as chairman of the meeting, named head of the temporary committee to lead the organization.

His committee members were: Toichi Domoto, Kay Hirota, Suteru Nakashima, Yoshiko Ta, Henry Wada and Kenji

Honolulu GIs Plan Hawaiian Gift for Mainland Family

HONOLULU — In appreciation of the hospitality shown them during their stay in Hawaii, a group of local war veterans of Japanese ancestry have organized an "aloha fund" to sponsor a gift to Hawaii for Mr. and Mrs. Tasaka, Sr., and their two children of Washington, D. C.

The Tasaka family served the United States in a private "USO" for many years. The father, a veteran of service in the Washington area, has been in the Washington area, and the mother and children are in the Washington area.

In addition to soliciting funds, the veterans are planning to give a dance to raise enough money to invite the entire Tasaka family to Hawaii for a vacation in the islands.

Oda, a veteran of service in the Merchant Marine and the recipient of a high U. S. Navy decoration, is general chairman and Okamoto is secretary of the fund.

Kumagai was elected president of the Associated Girls' Council of Salt Lake's West high school.

Kumagai, secretary of the council, will represent the high girls on the student executive board.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kumagai, 580 West North street.

Wins Damages California Court

ANGELES—Judgment of \$10,000 damages was made in favor of a 19-year-old Kazuki Yamashita who was seriously injured last year when he was run over by a truck.

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NISEI BASEBALL STAR HONORED IN SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO—Paul Kaneyuki, 18-year-old Nisei pitching star who recently starred in the Pomona baseball tournament and in the Metropolitan league, last week was voted the Breitbard Athletic Foundation's "star of the month" award for April.

The Nisei star, who pitches for Point Loma high school, carries 202 pounds on his six-foot-one-inch frame.

Kaneyuki pitched a three-hitter against San Diego high and came back to lead the Point Loma team to the championship of the Pomona tourney by beating Whittier high. He was named the "most valuable player of the tournament, in which 400 high school players participated.

Kaneyuki doubles as a catcher when he is not on the mound and is hitting over .300.

He has won seven games and has not been beaten during the Point Loma season and has caught seven games. He is also a football and basketball letterman at the school.

Bataan Survivor Slated to Speak At JACL Meeting

Major Garry James Anloff, Jr., survivor of the Bataan death march, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Salt Lake City JACL Tuesday evening, May 27, at the Tribune-Telegram auditorium.

Major Anloff is the executive officer of the intermountain recruiting district of the U. S. army.

Special army signal corps films, "Our Job in Japan," and "Report on Japan," will be shown by S/Sgt. Carl D. White.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruto Nishimura, Sacramento, a girl on May 8.
To Mr. and Mrs. Setsuo E. Torigoe a boy in Fort Lupton, Colo.
To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kitajima a boy, Robert Keith, on May 11 at Windsor, Ont.
To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Nishimura a boy on May 14 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Hamada a boy in Concord, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Takaki a girl on May 13 in Sacramento.

DEATHS

Zenjuro Shibata, 68, on May 17 in Mount Eden, Calif.
Uichiro Mizutani, 44, on May 14 in Sacramento.
Y. Hirose, 68, on May 15 in Reedley, Calif.
Toshiyuki Shimatsu, formerly of Los Angeles, on May 11 in Oka-yama, Japan.
Yoshiko Wakabayashi on May 17 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Shigeko Masumoto to Joe Tsuyoshi Horito on May 18 in Los Angeles.
Jean Smith to Kenneth Miyake on May 3 in Chicago.
Fujiye Uyeda to Toshiyoshi Nagata on May 6 in Chicago.
Misayo Numasa to Isamu Myose on May 4 in Los Angeles.
Hatsumi Ueyama to Katsuti Morita on May 17 in Gardena, Calif.
Mariko Yoshiwara to Hitoshi Kato on May 17 in Los Angeles.

Citizens League Books Kenny Taix For Graduation Ball

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Kenny Taix's popular orchestra has been booked for the United Citizens League graduation ball Saturday, June 21, at the Women's club, according to Phil Matsumura, executive secretary.

Akira Shimoguchi will act as master of ceremonies for the ball.

Dance committeemen have been announced as follows: Esau Shimizu, finances; Phil Matsumura, orchestra; Rosey Nakagawa, Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto, Eichi Sakauye, Grace Yoshida, reception; Henry Hamasaki, Shoichi Araki, Charles Mizota, Alice Ichishita, Lucy Okasaki, Neace Oda, Mrs. Jean Sakazaki, Mrs. Diana Payne, Amy Nose and Kiyo Nishiura, refreshments; Helen Mineta, Alice Shikamura, George Kawanami, Bill Takeda, Kaz Furusho, George Tsukagawa, Kaz Masuda, Howard Ichinaga and Tom Obata, invitations; Nobu Fukuda and Bill Yamamoto, checkroom.

All graduates of high schools and colleges in Santa Clara county are invited to attend as guests of the league.

MISLS Instructors Receive Commissions As Lieutenants

MONTEREY, Calif.—Toshio Suzuki and Stanley T. Fukuchi, instructors at the MISLS, recently received direct commissions as second lieutenants at the Presidio of Monterey in California.

Lt. Suzuki, a native of San Francisco, graduated from Camp Savage, Minn., in August, 1944. Following his graduation and the transfer of the MISLS to Fort Snelling, he took over his present job as instructor.

Lt. Fukuchi, formerly of Martinez, Calif., has been in the army the past six years, three of which were with the MISLS. He arrived at Camp Savage, Minn., in the latter part of 1944, and graduated in 1945 at Fort Snelling. Previous to his arrival at the MISLS he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

San Jose Zebras Defeat Richmond

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose Zebras scored their second victory in a week on May 18, when they defeated the Richmond AC nine, 9 to 2, at Municipal stadium behind John Horio's eight-hit twirling.

On May 15 the Zebras defeated the Campbell Merchants, 9 to 6. Chi Akizuki and Teruo Sakamoto, Zebra outfielders, led the hitters with three hits apiece.

The Zebras sewed up the game with a four-run assault on their former teammate, Henry (Lefty) Honda, who hurled for Richmond.

Importance of Nisei Soldiers Stressed at MISLS Ceremony

MONTEREY, Calif.—The continued importance and responsibilities of MISLS graduates in Japan as a liaison between the SCAP and its agencies with the Japanese people were stressed in an address by Col. Elliott R. Thorpe, school commandant, to members of the fifth graduating class at the MISLS, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., during the commencement exercises held May 10.

Forty-three graduates including 9 regular army officers from A, C and H companies received their diplomas, bringing the total number of MISLS graduates to 6860. Presenting diplomas to the graduates was Major General Jens Doe, commanding general of Fort Ord. It was the 26th graduation held by MISLS since its beginning in 1941.

Also speaking during the program was the director of academic training, Lt. Col. Lachlan M. Sinclair.

Winner of the award as "the student who has made the most progress" was Capt. Kenneth E. Buell of A company while the "best all-around student" award went to T/3 Kiyoshi W. Mido of H company. T/4 Susumu Morioka of C company was selected as the "best soldier of his class."

Col. Frank R. Hollingshead, assistant commandant, made the presentations of awards to the winners.

Graduating in the class were: Maj. John M. Galbraith, Maj. Frank G. Scofield, Maj. Tom B. Strother, Capt. Alston L. Brown, Capt. Kenneth E. Buell, Capt. Ed-

ward W. Cutler, Capt. John M. Cutler, Capt. Mercer P. Longino, Capt. William E. Naylor, Jr., and 1st Lt. Jack O. Garlington.

Each of the following graduates have the rank of T/4: Tetsuo Akutagawa, Keiso Fujikuni, Tamio Doami, William K. Hayashida, Teruo Hosaka, Richard I. Izumi, Frank S. Kamino, James Y. Kanada, Katsuo Kato, Mitsuru Kawamoto, Ryo Kubota, Kenji K. Mayeda, Takumi Mizuire, Sadao Moriowa, William M. Nakatani, Yoshiaki Nakayama, Fred S. Oishi, Henry N. Okamura, Henry Y. Okimoto, Fujito Shohara, John M. Shultz, James S. Sugitaya, Henry I. Suzuki, Kazuo J. Tamura, Katsumi Tanaka, Takeshi T. Tsutsui and Yutaka Yoshida.

The remainder of the graduates have the rank of T/3: Masao R. Honda, Ben H. Inouye, Kiyoshi W. Mido, Jimmie T. Nakamura and Kazumi K. Okamoto.

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JACL-ADC Asks President For Issei Citizenship Rights

Masaoka's Letter Notes Observance of Americanism Day

WASHINGTON — President Harry S. Truman was called upon by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee last week to use his good offices to secure naturalization privileges for those now denied citizenship. The JACL-ADC statement noted Sunday, May 18, was "I Am an American Day."

In a letter addressed to the chief executive, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, wrote: "On this day dedicated to our 'new' Americans, may we respectfully urge you to take the leadership in the legislative effort to correct a discriminatory feature of our naturalization laws that denies to a small yet loyal segment of our population the right to enjoy citizenship on the same basis as others."

Written on behalf of the more than 50 chapters of the JACL throughout the United States, the President was asked to "use your good offices to make reality the dream of the Japanese immigrant ever since he first came upon our shores—citizenship in the land of

his adoption and of his children's birth."

"... These Japanese nationals have contributed much to the building up of the west. They have a history of demonstrated loyalty and allegiance that any group may well be proud of. During the late great war, when they were called upon to suffer and to sacrifice uniquely, they proved their real Americanism beyond all question of doubt. Most of them had sons who served with distinction in the American armies in both Europe and the Pacific. Some of them even served our victorious war effort in the most vital capacities, in counter-intelligence, in translating and interpreting, in map drawing, and in many other strategic services. Their devotion to duty contributed much to the successful conclusion of the war against Japan," the letter declared.

"We who are the American-born citizen children of these Japanese nationals know and respect them as exemplary Americans who desire the privilege of citizenship more than anything else in life."

Stone Shaft Will Be Dedicated to Memory of GIs

A stone shaft dedicated to the memory of eighteen Japanese American servicemen from Utah who died in World War II will be unveiled at a ceremony Sunday, May 25, at 10 a. m. in the Salt Lake City cemetery, according to B. Y. Kaneko, president of the Servicemen's Family League.

Speakers at the memorial service will include Glen E. Thompson, commander of the Atomic post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Kaneko and a representative of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The shaft will carry a bronze plaque inscribed with the names of the following Nisei who died in service:

John Akimoto, Victor Akimoto, Robert Endo, Russell Takeo Fujino, Isamu Matsukawa, Kazuo Mitani, Noboru Myoko, Mitsuru Myoko, Haruto Moriguchi, Edward Ogawa, Takaaki Okazaki, Masao S. Shigemura, Roy Ikeda, Ben Masaoka, Thomas Hirahara, Shigeru Mori, Togo Sugiyama and Shiro Asahina.

JACL Credit Union Reports on Progress

CHICAGO — Forty-five member shareholders have joined the Chicago JACL credit union and have a total of \$680.71 on deposit, according to Kumeo Yoshinari, president of the credit union.

Yoshinari announced that deposits and loan applications may be made with Shig Wakamatsu, treasurer, or the Rev. George Nishimoto, assistant treasurer. They can be contacted Saturday afternoons at the JACL at 189 West Madison street, or during monthly JACL meetings, Yoshinari said.

The credit union board of directors meets on the second Tuesday of each month. All members are invited to attend.

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Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

Minneapolis, Minn.

SPRINGTIME HERE...

They say that it's finally spring here in Minneapolis. Today, there is a drizzle of rain, making the grass and the dandelions a deeper hue. On days when the sun pays a visit... and that is a rare occasion... little tots frisk about like little colts let loose.

On Washington avenue the jobless lie on the grass. It seems that with spring, more of them come... from nowhere. It gives you a feeling of depression. These are the old, the poor, the alone.

The thousand lakes and the parks are crowded with the masses every day. It makes you feel as though you were far away. Here there is a whiff of salt air... here, there are not many things which were once a part of a large pattern.

On the campus, we sit on the mall or on the knoll and talk of things. Profound things. And yet intermingled, perhaps because of the season, are the light-headed, idiotic, pleasant sort of gab.

The squirrels come and eat out of your hands. The pigeons mourn on the roofs. The wind plays a fanciful tune through the new leaves.

They say that spring is here. And yet, though it may be a sentimental thought, spring does not begin or end ever. It is where you seek it, where you find it.

ABOUT PEOPLE...

There are lots of people here. Like any place else. What do the Nisei do here? Right now, I'm typing this from the YWCA office in Coffman Union. Anyhow, the secretary here is Miyo Kojima, formerly from Ventura, Calif. The gals and the fellas who drift through here toss her a very casual "Hi, Miyo." She likes it here.

Some sell insurance, like Ed Kitazumi and Yutaka Semba. Ed is an individual sponsor of the United Citizens league here and Yutaka Semba acts as its treasurer.

Aiko Kawashima is a school marm here. She teaches history at a local high school. Then there's Mae Okamoto, who runs her beauty shop in the Nicollet Arcade.

Those are just a few. You find them almost every place, mainly in the various schools. With summer, a great portion will head for the coastal areas. But there'll always be a dribble. Not too many, but enough.

REMEMBER JIMMY?

It must have been some months ago when one Rex Bison of Richmond, Calif., had a letter published in the PC. He was looking for a Nisei, remembered only as Jimmy. There was a picture, too.

Rex did find Jimmy. He wrote me a nice letter saying that Jimmy was found and was okay. I guess there are some people who do remember. Out of the irrationality of mankind in general, there are little human incidents, which make sense.

AROUND MAY...

Around May, every year, I begin to think. A thousand and one thoughts, not all so very screwy, either. You begin to daydream and reminisce about those days way back when. Mostly I think about people. It's human nature to think about other people when you're not too busy concentrating on the greatest subject, "Me."

It's a nice game to daydream about ordinary folks: Only you color them up a bit to match the dream you're weaving. Even bores become fascinating and alive. Trouble is, they're only sticky, gooey creations upon which the alarm rings a curtain.

I sometimes wish that everyone was born with a whisperful past. Then I wouldn't have to read so many trashy novels. Maybe they do have pasts. This calls for an investigation.

AN INVITATION...

The morning mail brings in all kinds of stuff. This time it's an invitation to a wedding, for Sunday. One of those Fort Snelling friendships developing into a lifetime contract. It's going to be held in the oriental-style living room at the Robert Penn Warren's. Mr. Warren recently won the Pulitzer prize for his "All the King's Men." It's going to be held at 4 p.m. Lily's going to wear a grey suit with white accessories. You see Lily Inouye is going to marry Tim Moritsugi from Honolulu.

Canadian Senate Committee Stages Heated Debate Over Controls on Evacuee Group

OTTAWA, Canada—The Senate's banking committee on 9 rebuffed an attempt to cancel an order giving the Canadian government another year's authority over the movements and of Japanese Canadian evacuees after hearing Senator John L. L., British Columbia, warn bluntly that its passage would be the whole question of the Dominion's residents of Japanese ancestry to an "acute" head.

By a vote of 11 to 4 the banking committee moved what developed into the most contentious clause in its study of the omnibus controls bill by defeating a motion of Senator Thomas A. Crerar, L. Manitoba, to wipe out an order which allows Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell to direct Japanese Canadians where to live and to work and how much to be paid for another year.

There was some tension in the atmosphere after Senator Crerar had objected to the continuance of controls on persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada on the grounds that "its only basis for justification is expediency."

"This is precisely the way suppression of minorities started in other countries," Crerar said. "We can drift sort of easily into a state of mind where good, decent people get habituated to this sort of thing because their natural instincts of decency are weakened."

"It's too bad you didn't take that stand in the 1945 election," Sen. Farris told Sen. Crerar.

Labor Minister Mitchell, an ex-cabinet colleague of Crerar, interposed: "... or in the government."

Sen. Crerar said: "I did."

Sen. Farris said that Prime Minister Mackenzie King had given an unequivocal promise in the 1945 election on the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the British Columbia coastal area from which they were evacuated in 1942. He said that the people had sent men to Parliament from that province on that promise.

(In the 1945 election, Veterans Minister Ian MacKenzie, only member of Prime Minister King's Liberal party cabinet from British Columbia, had campaigned for election on the promise: "No Japs from the Rockies to the sea." The Liberal and Progressive-Conservative parties in British Columbia have supported the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry. The socialist CCF party, the other major party, called for democratic fair play toward Japanese Canadians during the 1945 election debate.)

"The Senate," Sen. Farris said, "has no right to intervene in issues on which the people have voted directly."

"Don't you thing this is a dangerous precedent," asked Sen. W. A. Buchanan, L., Alberta.

"The danger," said Sen. Farris, "started long ago when, contrary to the wishes of the great majority of people in British Columbia, these people were brought in. I don't think the rest of Canada should be so 'hifalutin' in theories which apply to British Columbia and not to the rest of Canada."

Sen. John T. Haig, Progressive-Conservative leader, admitted that he was "terribly worried" by the question raised by continued government controls on the movements and labor of Japanese Canadians and asked that the government be given a year to "clean this thing up." He asked that it find a solution because "none of us like discrimination."

Sen. Cairine Wilson, L., Ontario, said she found it hard to accept

the broad powers given Minister of Labor Mitchell to control Japanese Canadians under the bill.

Mr. Mitchell told her "there be no compulsion over them, they are free to leave the protected area in British Columbia."

Since 1942 when the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry was ordered from the coastal area of British Columbia, Canada has spent \$14,000,000 in caring for the 24,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the great majority of whom are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, in resettling them in interior housing projects later in dispersing them throughout Canada.

Mr. Mitchell noted that the settlement program had been tried out despite opposition "most of the premiers."

"When they're scattered only a drop in the bucket," he said, adding "in the long run people of Canada will thank us for what we've done."

He gave assurance that the Japanese Canadians would be "going wages" wherever they worked.

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