



## Prof. Shuichi Kusaka, Noted Princeton Physicist, Drowns in New Jersey Vacation Tragedy

31-Year Old Authority on Cosmic Physics Won American Citizenship Through Army Service; Worked Under Dr. Einstein at University

PRINCETON, N. J.—Professor Shuichi Kusaka, 31, internationally known theoretical physicist, was drowned at Beach Haven, N. J. on Aug. 31.

Dr. Kusaka, assistant professor in Princeton university's Department of Physics, was born in Japan but was educated in Canada and in the United States. He was one of the few Japanese nationals on whom American citizenship was conferred during World War II through service in the United States army.

According to witnesses at Beach Haven, Prof. Kusaka was attempting to swim to a sandbar when he was drowned. Artificial respiration failed to revive him.

Funeral services were held in the Marquand transept of the Princeton University chapel on Sept. 3. Prof. Kusaka was unmarried. He was survived by his parents and a sister in Japan and another sister, Mrs. K. Iwata of Salmon Arm, B. C.

Prof. Kusaka was a member of the faculty of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., before he volunteered and was inducted into the United States army during the war. While at Smith he was the center of an "incident" when some townspeople of Northampton protested his presence on the faculty and the home in which he was staying was stoned. Smith college officials, however, supported his right to teach.

Born in Japan, Shuichi Kusaka was brought to British Columbia while an infant by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Kusaka. He attended Strathcona public school and Britannia high school, graduating from the latter with a scholarship to proceed to the University of British Columbia.

During his four years at UBC, he established a brilliant scholastic record in his study of mathematics and physics. Upon his graduation in 1937, he won the Governor-General's gold medal for leading the entire graduating class at the university.

Accepting a scholarship from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Kusaka entered post-graduate work there and completed his Master of Science degree in 1938. From there he proceeded to the University of California where he engaged in research in theoretical physics under Dr. R. J. Oppenheimer who later directed the Los Alamos laboratories in the development of the atomic bomb. Receiving his Ph. D. from California in 1942, Dr. Kusaka went to the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton university where he worked under Dr. Albert Einstein.

Upon leaving the Institute, he joined the faculty of Smith college. He joined the United States army early in 1945 and served in a technical capacity at the Aberdeen Proving grounds in Maryland. Upon his discharge in July, 1946, he accepted a position in the Department of Physics at Princeton.

Dr. Kusaka was considered at Princeton to be an outstanding authority on the interpretation of transformations produced by high energy particles and on cosmic physics in general.

In addition to his professional work, Dr. Kusaka was an active tennis player and golfer.

He had returned to Canada to visit Nisei friends in Toronto and Montreal twice in the past two years.

Recently Dr. Kusaka edited and revised a new edition of the book, "Einstein—His Life and Times."

## Renunciations of Citizenship Under Duress Held Invalid

Supreme Court To Hear Oyama Case Oct. 21

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme court has set Oct. 21 as the date for hearing arguments in the Oyama case which challenges the constitutionality of California's Alien Land law, denying Japanese and other "aliens ineligible to citizenship" the right to own or lease agricultural property.

The National JACL is filing a "friend of court" brief in the Oyama case.

## Nisei Veteran Gets National VFW Position

Masaoka Appointed To Americanism Group At Cleveland Meet

CLEVELAND—Appointment of Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, to the Committee on Americanism, Education, and Training of the national encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars was announced this week by National VFW Commander Louis E. Starr.

According to reports from the Cleveland convention, the Americanism committee will consider the resolution of the Utah state encampment urging naturalization privileges for Japanese aliens who are residents in the United States.

Masaoka is the only Nisei on the committee and one of the two Nisei attending the national encampment.

He and Mas Horiuchi, office manager of the national JACL headquarters, are official Utah state delegates to the five-day conclave. Both are members of the VFW Atomic Post in Salt Lake City.

More than 7,000 representatives of VFW posts over the United States attended the Cleveland conference which ended on Tuesday, September 9.

Included on the Americanism committee, which is headed by Percy Friedlander of Louisville, Kentucky, are representatives from 22 states — Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wyoming. Also included on the committee are representatives from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico.

## Idaho Falls JACL Members Give \$2500 For New Hospital

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Sud Morishita, president of the Idaho Falls chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, and Eli Kobayashi, chairman of the JACL's campaign committee, reported on Sept. 7 they had turned over \$2500 in cash and pledges to sisters of the Idaho Falls Sacred Heart hospital.

The sum will go into a fund to construct a new \$1,000,000 Catholic hospital in Idaho Falls. Ground for the institution already has been broken.

The \$2500 was raised among 103 members of the Idaho Falls JACL.

ready has been filled. This group will arrive in Japan between Sept. 16 and Sept. 30.

Scheduled dates for the third quota have not yet been set but probably will be in October. Business visitors to Japan will be allowed a 21-day stay, beginning from the day they enter the country.

## Federal Judge Restores Full Rights to Four Petitioners In Los Angeles Test Case

LOS ANGELES—In a decision of far-reaching significance to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, Judge Charles C. Cavanah, visiting Federal District court judge from Idaho, held on Sept. 5 that renunciations of American citizenship by persons of Japanese ancestry while confined in relocation centers under circumstances of fear, duress, undue influence and coercion were invalid.

In a test case sponsored by the National office of the American Civil Liberties Union, Judge Cavanah ruled that American citizenship of the petitioners, Albert Yuichi Inouye, Miye Mae Murakami, Tsutako Sumi and Mutsu Shimizu should be restored.

Judge Cavanah further held that all renunciations of American citizenship while the renunciant was under the age of 21 were invalid and of no effect and that such persons still retained their citizenship because no minor person has the right to renounce his civil rights.

The suit named Tom C. Clark, attorney general of the United States, and Albert Del Guercio, former district director of the Los Angeles Immigration and Naturalization Service, as defendants and called on the court to cancel and declare null and void the renunciations of citizenship made by the plaintiffs while at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Counsel for the plaintiffs pointed out that Albert Yuichi Inouye was only 17 years of age when he signed his application for renunciation. He was later transferred from Tule Lake to the Santa Fe detention center for enemy aliens and then was released. He immediately volunteered for the U. S. army and was sent to the military intelligence school at Monterey, Calif., where he is now in service.

Judge Cavanah found that Inouye had yielded to parental compulsion and was not acting of his own free will and that the renunciation was not valid since no one residing in the United States could validly renounce citizenship while under 21 years of age.

The other plaintiffs all are married women, born in the United States, who have children, all American citizens. They were residents of the Tule Lake center at the time of their renunciation.

Counsel for the ACLU pointed out that in each instance these plaintiffs were subjected to fears, threat and gang pressures of pro-Japanese elements which compelled

them to renounce their citizenship for their own safety and welfare while confined at Tule Lake.

"Freedom of will is essential in the exercise of an act which is urged to be binding and the right of citizenship, being an important civil one, can only be waived as the result of free and intelligent choice," Judge Cavanah declared in his opinion.

"The mere fact that some of the plaintiffs have stated that they knew the results of their renunciations does not remove the primary force and effect of duress, coercion and undue influence that caused them to renounce," he added. "Their renunciations are declared to be null and void and cancelled and they are restored to their rights of citizenship."

While the attorneys for the plaintiffs stated that each case depended upon the individual conditions under which citizenship was renounced, the ACLU declared that Judge Cavanah's decision affects some 6000 persons who renounced their citizenship at Tule Lake as well as those who carried out the renunciation procedures in other wartime relocation centers.

Affidavits in support of the plaintiffs' contentions that citizenship was renounced under duress were filed by Louis M. Noyes, project attorney at Tule Lake; Robert H. Ross, interpreter at Tule Lake; Harry L. Black, assistant Tule Lake project director; Dr. Marvin K. Opler, social analyst; Abe Fortas, former undersecretary of Interior; Dr. John Alden, San Francisco psychiatrist; and Dr. Fritz Kunkel, Los Angeles psychologist.

It was not learned whether the Department of Justice would appeal from the Federal District court decision of Judge Cavanah but a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union stated that they were prepared to carry the case to the United States Supreme court, if necessary.

Plaintiffs were represented by Attorneys A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman. The government was represented by Ronald Walker.

## Federal Judge Orders Release Of 330 Tule Lake Renunciants

Judge Goodman Directs Government to Provide Free Transportation

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman took another step on Sept. 8 in his battle to prevent the deportation of 330 American-born persons of Japanese ancestry who renounced their citizenship while in detention at the Tule Lake segregation center during the war.

He issued an order that the renunciants, who were being held at Crystal City, Tex., and Bridgeton, N. J., be released in the custody of their attorney, Wayne M. Collins, representing the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California.

The release was ordered pending the Government's appeal from Judge Goodman's ruling of last month granting writs of habeas corpus to the renunciants.

Judge Goodman, in granting the habeas corpus writs, said the Gov-

ernment had produced no evidence proving that the renunciants were dual citizens, as claimed in the deportation suits, or that they held allegiance to the Japanese emperor.

In his order of Sept. 8, Judge Goodman directed the Government to provide transportation for the renunciants to San Francisco or Los Angeles, or wherever their homes are.

The 330 persons were part of a larger group who assertedly renounced their citizenship at Tule Lake during the war. Subsequently, one thousand of the renunciants filed suit in Federal District court in San Francisco on the contention that the renunciation procedures were invalid and that the renunciations were carried out under duress. The suits are still pending.

Following Judge Goodman's order releasing the 330 persons from Federal custody, the case now goes to the Circuit Court of Appeals and may reach the Supreme Court.

## Outline Procedure to Obtain Permit for Trading in Japan

Expect Third Quota Of Businessmen to Leave in October

WASHINGTON—Because of numerous requests from Nisei and Japanese businessmen for permits to visit Japan to negotiate for the reopening of private trade with Japanese firms, the Washington office of JACL-ADC this week issued a statement outlining procedures for obtaining clearance.

The JACL-ADC statement declared:

"According to directions issued by the Department of Commerce and the State Department, businessmen who wish to visit Japan should comply with the following instructions:

"1. Obtain from the nearest regional Commerce Department office five copies of the application form to visit Japan.

"2. File these copies in the regional office of the Department of Commerce. Do not send them to Washington.

"3. These copies will be forwarded by the regional office to the Department of Commerce in Washington with comments approving or disapproving the firms applying for permits, based on capitalization, pre-war business with Japan and other factors.

"4. After approval by the Commerce Department, the application will be forwarded to the State Department which will in turn forward the papers to SCAP (Supreme Command Allied Powers) in Japan for final approval.

"5. When the Commerce Department in Washington gives its approval, the regional office will be notified and they will notify the applicant. At this time the applicant will be instructed to make his

own arrangements for transportation and will be told to make an application with the State Department for a military permit.

"6. If the applicant is a citizen and has a valid passport, he will be instructed to send the passport to the State Department along with the request for a military permit. If the citizen has no passport he must request one from the passport division of the State Department.

"7. If the applicant is an alien he will be instructed to apply for an exit permit from the visa division of the State Department. At the same time he will be instructed to ask the State Department to apply for a military permit, stating that the Commerce department already has approved his firm.

"8. When SCAP approval is secured, the State Department will then request the issuance of a military permit to the alien applicant. Prior to this, all required forms must be filed and an exit permit granted.

"9. After the exit permit and military permit are granted the alien applicant must apply for his own reentry permit at the nearest Immigration department regional office.

"10. All applicants must comply with the requirements regarding inoculation.

"11. Allow approximately one month for processing all necessary requirements. All permits must be secured before departure.

"12. Upon arrival in Japan the applicant must report to the military government."

The JACL-ADC office stated that the latest information from the Commerce Department is that the second quota for American businessmen going to Japan al-



# Prepare Restrictive Covenant Test Cases for Supreme Court

By INA SUGIHARA

NEW YORK—Approximately 50 lawyers and 10 sociologists held an all-day planning conference here this week to prepare strategy for presenting two restrictive covenant cases to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the cooperation of many national groups, is carrying the cases. Other organizations present were: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, National Bar Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, The Protestant Council of the City of New York, Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, American Civil Liberties Union, and National Lawyers Guild, all of whom will probably submit amicus curiae briefs. (The National JACL also is expected to file a brief in the cases.)

The cases, arising in St. Louis, Mo., and Detroit, Mich., are scheduled to be heard by the Supreme court early in November. The St. Louis case, Shelley v. Kraemer, concerns a Negro who bought a home and moved into it, not knowing that a covenant prevented his purchasing, occupying, or using the property. An injunction compelling him to move and release his title to the property was upheld by all courts through the Missouri State Supreme court.

The Detroit case, McGhee v. Sipes, involves another Negro who also purchased property, but who was barred from moving into his new home because of a covenant restricting use or occupancy, but not ownership, by anyone "except those of the Caucasian race."

Other cases that have been referred to the U. S. Supreme court but have not yet been certified for a hearing include one in Columbus, Ohio, where a Negro pastor cannot move into his parish because of a covenant, and two in Washington, D. C.

It is estimated that 250-300 cases are in progress throughout the country, several of which involve others besides Negroes. Los Angeles alone has more than 150 pending involving Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, American Indians, Mexicans, Koreans and Negroes. Two of these may be referred to the Supreme court soon, one involving a Chinese and another a Korean.

A restrictive covenant is a private agreement signed by owners of property in an area agreeing not to sell and/or rent to certain people. When these are members of a certain race, creed or color, the covenants are discriminatory.

The result is the creation of ghettos in most of our cities. Survey shows that 80 per cent of the residential area of Chicago not now occupied by Negroes is prohibited to them. Detroit now has 125,000 Negroes as compared with 43,000 in 1910 and they occupy the same housing area. In Columbus the Negro population has almost doubled what it was 16 years ago, yet they are confined to the same amount of living space. In New York as in some other cities, in addition to restrictive covenants, the Mortgage Conference, whose members are 37 of the leading banks and insurance companies, refuses to grant mortgage loans on property where "Negroes and Spanish-speaking people" live.

However, the constitutionality of the covenants cannot be tested without a case in court and this can happen only if a Negro, or other restricted person, tries to buy or rent a home in an area covered by a covenant and is enjoined by court order from doing so by one of the signers to the covenant or his successor. If the prospective tenant or landholder does not accept the court injunction, he then has a case to fight. No covenant can be removed without the agreement of all, or in some instances 75 per cent, of the original signers or their successors. Ownership changes, but the covenants "run with the land," and are as effective as when they were first signed.

The same restrictions imposed by state or city ordinances have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. That court refused to rule on previous restrictive covenant cases appealed from the District of Columbia. Thus far 16 state supreme courts, in addition to the District of Columbia, have upheld restrictive covenants, and only the U. S. Supreme court can overrule them.

Some covenants are against Negroes specifically; others refer to non-Caucasians or to other minority groups. The "modern" version is the "non-Caucasian" one and according to some authorities is becoming more prevalent, which

## Officer Found Guilty of Taking Tokyo Bribes

Lieut. Kono Sentenced To Year at Hard Labor, Dismissal from Service

TOKYO—Second Lieut. Clifford Kono, Waipahu, Hawaii, was sentenced to one year at hard labor and dismissal from the service after he was convicted by a general court martial for accepting more than 130,000 yen in bribes from Japanese motion picture companies and "cohabiting with a Japanese woman," the United Press reported this week.

Kono, a civil information and education liaison officer with Japanese motion picture companies, was found guilty of accepting entertainment from three Japanese movie companies, and demanding and receiving 126,000 yen from Shochiku film company officials.

Evidence presented at the court martial showed that Kono had spent 80,000 yen for a house in Tokyo.

## Restraining Order Dismissed in L. A. Housing Case

LOS ANGELES—A restraining order to keep Edgar L. Lee, Chinese American, from living in his home in a racially restricted area was dismissed Sept. 3 by Superior Court Judge Frank G. Swain, who also refused to issue a preliminary injunction against Lee.

Judge Swain stated that he refused to issue the injunction because Lee and his wife, Alice Stuart Lee, had already moved into their home when the suit was filed. The suit was filed on Aug. 28, and the Lees moved in on Aug. 27.

The restraining order had been issued by Superior Court Judge Henry M. Willis.

The Lees were represented by A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand.

## Ordway Resident Faces Charge in Pedestrian Death

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Toshiro D. Mugishima, Ordway, Colo., will face a charge of reckless driving as the result of an accident in which Melville G. Dahlberg, Castle Rock, was struck and killed.

A coroner's jury on Sept. 5 held that the injuries from which Dahlberg died were inflicted without felonious intent.

Highway Patrolman B. F. Murray then stated that he would bring the reckless driving charges against the driver.

means more direct effect on all Oriental peoples.

The first restrictive covenant case ever taken into the courts involved a Chinese person in California. Recently a case was decided favorably by a Canadian court concerning a Jew.

While Nisei have not experienced restrictions to any great extent thus far in the east or the middle west, the fact that covenants are being rewritten to include all "non Caucasians" may mean a new and tremendous problem in Chicago where to date they have been able to spread into areas prohibited to Negroes. We know there are restrictions against Orientals on the west coast.

When the Detroit and St. Louis restrictive covenant cases go to the Supreme court, they will mean more than the right of a certain Negro to live on a certain piece of property. They will mean greater freedom for 20 million members of minority groups and more in this country many of whom may not see the effect of the cases on themselves, but who will inevitably benefit if they want to live permanently in our urban centers.

# Alien Property Office Outlines Way for Recovery of Deposits

WASHINGTON—Procedure for recovery of yen deposits in Japanese banks was outlined by the Office of Alien Property this week, it was reported by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

In answer to ADC requests for information on deposits made in Japanese banks in Japan, Donald Sham, secretary of the Office of Alien Property, said that claims might be filed with OAP under certain circumstances.

If deposits were made in the Postal Savings bank of Japan or in any bank guaranteed by or partly owned by the Japanese government, Sham reported, a debt claim might be filed with the OAP against Japanese government assets taken over by the United States government.

If a deposit was made, however, in a Japanese bank not owned or guaranteed by the Japanese government, a depositor should write directly to the bank in Japan for information on the status of the account, it was learned.

The Office of Alien Property would not handle the case in this instance, Sham pointed out, since there would be no assets in the United States toward which the OAP could lodge the claim.

In regard to recovering interest which accrued during the war years on Japanese government bonds or bonds of private concerns in Japan, Sham announced that claims "in these could also be filed with the OAP."

"If in doubt, file a claim," he advised, "and the Office of Alien Property will either allow or disallow the claim."

Deadline for these claims has been extended indefinitely, according to the Federal Register of August 28, but OAP officials requested early filing to facilitate the handling of the claims.

Form APC-1C, Notice of Claim for payment of Debt, should be sent to the Office of Alien Property, Justice Department, Washington 25, D. C., the Washington ADC office reported.

## YOUNG ITALY GIRL GOES TO HAWAII TO MARRY NISEI

HONOLULU — An 18-year old Italian girl arrived in Honolulu recently to wed her Nisei GI sweetheart.

She is Maria Caterina Prato of Mondovi, Piazza, Italy.

The GI is Morichika Yamada of Honolulu, a former member of the 442nd Combat Team.

James A. O'Brien, assistant director of the Territorial Council on Veterans Affairs, was appointed Miss Prato's guardian by Circuit Judge A. M. Cristy. The appointment gives Mr. O'Brien the authority to consent to the marriage of the girl, a minor, to the 442nd veteran.

## George Minato Resigns Presidency Of Seattle JACL

SEATTLE — Resignation of George Minato as president of the Seattle chapter of the JACL was accepted "with regret" by the chapter's executive board last week.

Minato's resignation was "for business reasons."

Vice Presidents Joe Hirabayashi and Toru Sakahara will carry on the chapter's program.

## Eiji Tanabe Will Make Tour of Pacific Southwest

LOS ANGELES — Eiji Tanabe, ADC representative for the Pacific southwest area, will make a tour of Arizona and southern California beginning Sept. 14.

He will discuss the results of the JACL national staff meeting in Salt Lake City with chapter representatives.

His itinerary has been announced as follows: Sept. 14, Santa Maria valley; Sept. 16, Orange county; Sept. 18, Long Beach and Gardena; Sept. 19, San Fernando valley; Sept. 20, Coachella valley; Sept. 21, San Diego; Sept. 22, Arizona; and Oct. 3, Venice Calif.

Tanabe announced that a Pacific southwest district council meeting has tentatively been called for Nov. 1 and 2.

## San Jose Group Will Exhibit in County Fair

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The United Citizens League (JACL) of Santa Clara county will sponsor an agricultural and horticultural exhibit Sept. 15 to 21 at the county fair.

Paul Zaima, industrial artist, will design the booth. Mrs. Zaima will paint a mural of a valley scene as background for the fruits and vegetables to be displayed.

Other committee members under Chairman Phil Matsumura will be George Tsukagawa, Fred Yonemoto and Mas Oku, horticultural display; Tom Sughishita, Eiichi Sakauye, Tatsuo H. Yamada and Archie Ushijima, produce display; Kiyoko Nishiura, carpentry; C. T. Takeda, S. Onishi and S. Kogura, Issei; Mrs. Mary Jio, women's division chairman; and K. Mineta and Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto, publicity.

All persons interested in exhibiting under the individual plate display group are asked to contact Matsumura at the league office for entry blanks. Cold storage facilities are provided for entrants, Matsumura said.

## More Stranded Nisei Return To U. S. Homes

73 Persons Arrive In San Francisco On Gen. Gordon

SAN FRANCISCO — Seventy-three more war-stranded Nisei returned to the United States last week on the General W. H. Gordon from Japan.

The following were aboard the ship when it docked on Sept. 8:

### CALIFORNIA

Yoneko Morino, 24, and Seiko Takeshita, 23, San Francisco; Yoshinori Tsuno, 20, Berkeley; Hidako, 18, and Masaru Takatani, 15, Martinez; Mrs. Fumiko Grayce Kato, 31, and Tetsuo Kato, 2, Stockton.

Hisahide, 19, and Riu Matsukuma, 20, San Jose; Kimiye Tanimoto, 25, Lodi; Mrs. Shizuko Yamate, 41, Kinji Yamate, 12, Fresno; Kiyoko Dorothy, 17, and Hiroko May Nagai, 19, Sanger; Yutaka Ono, 17, Selma.

Hana Miyasaki, 19, Emiko Morioka, 22, Yoko Nagano, 20, Ira, 19, and Frank Ota, 16, Kouji Hata, 21, and Sadako Watanabe, 22, Lee Taro Yokota, 23, Yayoi Taguchi, 18, Hideo Nakayama, 21, Fusaye Morimoto, 34, Kayoko, 8, and Koji Morimoto, 3, Shizue Serisawa, 23, Michio, 22, and Masato Yoshihara 17, Los Angeles.

Miharu Furuta, 24, Kimiye Taguchi, 21, Pasadena; Michio Yamamoto, 19, Santa Ana; Ritsuo, 14, and Yonejiro Ito, 20, Gardena.

### WASHINGTON

Yasu Morinaga, 26, Seattle.

### COLORADO

Shoji Winslow Nakagawa, 20, Lillian Noda, 24, Michiko Fukushima, 22, Denver.

### MISSOURI

Florence Sumie Nitta, St. Louis.

### ILLINOIS

George Noboru, 22, Thomas Satoru, 18, James Akira, 20, and Merry Meiko Ozawa, 24, Chicago.

### OTHERS

Katsumi, 17, and Tamiko Arimura, 20, Masako Go, 25, Takashi Miyasaki, 21, Noboru Terasaka, 22, Mary Jane Uruguchi, 23, Thomas Wada, 20, Nobuzo Watanabe, 19, Sadako Yamamoto, 32, Taziko Furuhashi 20, Ichiye Hamada, 28, Noriko Maxine Hirano, 26, Ben, 19, and Saburo Ifune, 16, Kiyoko Karakane, 22, Mrs. Yuri Matsukuma, 33, Yuriko Matsukuma, 11, Kazuko Miyasaki, 19, Tomiye Nakano, 21, Hoshiko Nonoguchi, 18, Chieko Sugita, 19, Yayeko Tashima, 23, Mrs. Mitsuye Yokoyama, 31, Frank Kenkichi Yokoyama, 11, Alice, 24, and Mary Yonekura, 28.

## Oxnard Raises Large Sum for Defense Fund

LOS ANGELES—Residents in the Oxnard area contributed the sum of \$1521 for the Legal Defense Fund recently in a check sent to the Los Angeles ADC office by Akira Kuhlira.

# T. W. Tanaka's POST SCRIPT

Saga of the Courier . . .

CHICAGO, Ill.—We are trying to persuade Earle Yusa to write a piece for us on the Woes of the Wayward, or Nisei Delinquents in the Big City.

More than anyone else around here at the moment, Yusa seems to have his fingers on the source of such information. Perhaps he should.

For nearly a solid year he has been poking a newly acquired nose for news into most of the nooks and crannies where resettlers can be found.

He did this in line of duty as editor-publisher of the weekly all-English Chicago Nisei Courier.

About the Nisei problem children of the big city, he found out plenty—and wrote practically nothing.

He was too busy collecting bills to keep the Courier on its wobbly financial feet. . . .

Ain't No Business . . .

Now that the Courier is suspending publication, ironically enough, he may have a little more time to sit down at a typewriter.

He says he is through with newspaper publishing for the time being. It was a lot of fun, and it has its headaches.

He feels that maybe as a part-time hobby of some newspaper-crazy guy with printer's ink in his veins, the Courier might just persist and go on and on.

But as a bread-and-butter proposition for a married man with three growing youngsters, it simply was no go.

Yusa has three children.

When the wolf that haunts every embryo news publishing venture began to sniff at his shirttail recently, Yusa decided to sell out, circulation, advertising accounts and good will.

So once again, for the second time in two years, it's "30," finis, for a Nisei newspaper in Chicago.

Bachelordom's Triumph . . .

The Courier's exit leaves the bilingual, weekly Chicago Shimpo again the sole local dispenser of Japanese American wit, wisdom, and gossip in the Windy City.

It also proves that in this great day of free enterprise, a married, family man hasn't got the whisper of a chance against a single man when it comes to each of them trying to save the world by publishing a Japanese American newspaper.

The Chicago Shimpo's erudite publisher-editor, Ryoichi Fujii, is still, to our knowledge, a bachelor.

So is his peripatetic sidekick and crony, Masamori Kojima, English editor and composer of pungent prose.

While the Courier, with a family man at the helm, has dimmed its lights, and pulled down the curtain, the Chicago Shimpo looks like it's going to go on and on and on.

Who's Next, Please?

Yusa's Courier dropped in its tracks for a number of reasons, but lack of effort apparently was not one of them.

Before it became the Courier, it was the Chicago Nisei News, a monthly compendium of chitchat slanted chiefly toward the gentlemen of the Nisei sporting world. The News didn't last long, though it had been launched with a subsidy from the American Jewish Congress and blossomed periodically with noble editorials.

Yusa took it over and got some pro and semipro part-time help. The Courier began to look like a newspaper.

To build circulation, he sponsored Chicago's first (and perhaps last) Nisei Festival. It was a mild carbon copy of Los Angeles Little Tokyo's prewar whopperos.

There was a queen contest and a coronation ball; pretty pictures in the papers, and baby contests.

But the whole shebang didn't lift the Courier out of its financial morass. Circulation stayed on a plateau. So Yusa, a married man with a wife and three children, was tossed in the sponge to devote his time to the more practical pursuit of beating the wolf over the head.

Anyone want to publish a Nisei newspaper in Chicago?

— (Published by arrangement with the Colorado Times.)



## Nisei Stranded in Japan File to Regain Rights

Claim U. S. Citizenship Taken Away by Action Of Interior Ministry

TOKYO — Ten American-born persons of Japanese ancestry have instituted a suit in Tokyo district court against the Japanese Ministry of the Interior and the census registrar for the return of their United States citizenship.

The suit, filed by Sumiko and Noriko Arima and eight others, were described by a Japanese official as being "without precedent in the annals of Japanese courts." All ten plaintiffs were born in the United States and were in Japan at the time of the outbreak of war in Dec., 1941. Their charge is that the Minister of the Interior forced Japanese citizenship upon them and that they were allowed no choice in the matter.

"We were given no alternative in the issue," the plaintiffs charged. "Our United States citizenship was taken from us and the Minister of the Interior had us registered as Japanese citizens."

Opinion of officials in the Japanese Ministry of Justice is that if coercion and compulsion can be proved the plaintiffs will win their suit.

## Seabrook Farms Issei Organize to Support Naturalization Drive

SEABROOK FARMS, N. J. — Resident aliens of Japanese ancestry at Seabrook Farms have organized "to support the legislative program to win naturalization rights," Vernon Ichisaka, president of the Seabrook Farms chapter, reported this week.

The new group is called "The Association to Win Naturalization Rights."

A committee has been organized to conduct a financial campaign to raise funds for the legislative program.

F. Sasaki was chosen as chairman of the new group. Other officers include Fred Omatsu, vice-chairman; Y. Amamoto, treasurer; and T. Gorai, assistant treasurer. The fund collected will be earmarked for the national legislative program of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

## Bruins Schedule Second Reunion

LOS ANGELES—The second annual Bruin alumni reunion will be held Nov. 1 after the UCLA homecoming game with UC.

The following committee chairmen are at work on reunion plans: Mike Miyamoto, locale; Akira Izumi, tickets; Tek Sakurai and Joe Nakamura, finance; Kiyoshi Kawagawa, selection of speaker and master of ceremonies; Mrs. Koto Sumo and Tut Yata, reception; Mrs. Toshi Miyamoto, invitation; Mrs. Frances Kitagawa, table decorations; Mrs. Fumi Ishida, name tags; and Mrs. Mabel Ota, publicity.

Tosh Ihara will lead a social hour after the reunion dinner. Mrs. Marjorie Shinno will be in charge of a bridge tournament.

All former UCLA students, their wives, husbands and friends are invited to join the evening's festivities.

## National JACL Officers Will Attend Midwest Workshop

CHICAGO—National officers as well as representatives from most district councils will be present at JACL's midwest district leadership workshop which will be held in Chicago for three days, October 10-11-12th, according to a communication received in Chicago from Mari Sasagawa, temporary chairman, who is now visiting on the west coast.

The communication revealed that JACL officials are enthusiastic about the proposed workshop and plan to be on hand. They are also urging other district councils to plan to send representatives.

The Friday night opening meeting at 8 o'clock and social mixer afterward will be held at Hull House while the Saturday and Sunday sessions will be held at the Hotel YMCA, said Eiko Yoshinashi, co-chairman of the program committee.

## Nisei Veteran Brings Canadian Bride Home to California City



FRANK KAWAGOE and his Canadian bride, the former Edith Nishikawa of Kamloops, B. C.

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Edith H. Kawagoe, first Japanese Canadian war bride to enter the United States, was at her new home at K-462 Truman Boyd Manor, Long Beach, this week, happily awaiting the birth of her first child.

The young Canadian, who married GI Frank M. Kawagoe on June 26, 1946 in Kamloops, British Columbia, can now look back without fear upon the many months during which she fought for the right to join her American husband in the United States.

Denied the right of entry to the country because of her racial origin, Mrs. Kawagoe was finally admitted under the GI brides act amendment which permits entry

of wives of races ineligible to citizenship.

A private bill in her behalf had been introduced on February 18 of this year by Congressman McDonough of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kawagoe was born in Tokyo November 5, 1924. Her father, Usaburo Nishikawa, 67, was a captain in the Boer war and became a naturalized Canadian citizen. He is a retired business man and has been a Canadian resident for the past fifty years.

Frank Kawagoe is presently attending school and training to become a mechanic handling diesel motors. A brother, Dave, former sergeant with the 442nd combat team, has five citations and served in five campaigns—3 in Italy and 2 in France.

## Howser Will Not Ask for New Alien Land Law Appropriations

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Fred N. Howser declared here last week that he will not ask for any more appropriations from the state legislatures to investigate and prosecute persons of Japanese ancestry for alleged violation of the California Alien Land law.

Howser's statement was made on Sept. 4 in an interview with Joe Grant Masaoka, Northern California director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, and Edward Howden, director of the San Francisco, Council for Civic Unity.

Howser personally directed the fight in the state legislature at the last session for the passage of a \$60,000 special appropriation to enforce the Alien Land law.

The state attorney general now holds that escheat proceedings under the Alien Land law are a matter for individual county district attorneys.

## Honolulu Newsman Tours Mainland

Lawrence Nakatsuka, staff writer for the Honolulu Star Bulletin, passed through Salt Lake City this week on a ten weeks trip which will take him through the eastern United States and Canada.

## Bestseller Author To be Speaker At JACL Meeting

CHICAGO—Willard Motley, Chicago writer and author of the nation's best seller, "Knock On Any Door," will be the guest speaker as the JACL resumes its monthly meetings Friday, Sept. 26. His subject has not been announced. The meeting will be held in the Woodrow Wilson room, the International Relations Center, 84 E. Randolph, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The speaker is Chicago born and raised. After a period of wandering across the country during which time he did just about every kind of menial job, Motley settled down to write the book that had been taking shape in his mind for several years. The actual writing took approximately nine years, during which time he lived with and came to know at first hand the West Madison street element with which he has characterized his now famous novel, "Knock On Any Door."

Motley came in for a new round of applause recently when in collaboration with another Chicago author, Nelson Algren, he wrote the script "Date With Gabriel" for WBBM's Report Uncensored, a weekly radio program dealing with juvenile delinquency.

The Sept. 16 LOOK Magazine is carrying an 11-page spread on "Knock On Any Door." His next book, which should be ready by April, will be "Of Night, Perchance of Death."

Priority on the business agenda of the first meeting of the fall will be plans for the annual inaugural ball, which will be held this year in the Crystal ballroom of Hotel Sherman, Saturday, Nov. 22.

## Washington JACL To Hear Talk By Roger Baldwin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak to the Washington JACL Friday, Sept. 26, at 7:30 p. m., at the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist church, 9th and Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

He will talk on his recent trip to Japan and Korea.

Harold Horiuchi, president, will preside. Entertainment is being arranged by Sada Onouye.

## VFW National Encampment "Approves in Spirit" Proposal Of Citizenship for Issei

Mike Masaoka Presents Utah Resolution to VFW Committee; California Delegate Opposes Move As Circumventing State's Alien Land Law

CLEVELAND, O.—The 48th national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars this week endorsed the action of its Americanism committee which "approved in spirit" the resolution of the Utah State delegation which urged the granting of naturalization privileges to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The encampment's action referred the matter of outright VFW endorsement of naturalization for resident Japanese aliens to the National VFW Legislative Service in Washington for further study.

Appearing before the Americanism committee, Mike M. Masaoka, a member of the Utah delegation, urged support of the resolution which had been passed unanimously by the Utah department of the VFW. Opposition developed in the committee from California representatives who objected on the grounds that the resolution sought to eliminate the California Alien Land law and to circumvent other state laws restricting aliens of Japanese descent on grounds of ancestry. Another objection heard against the resolution was that the privilege of naturalization should be confined only to Japanese parents of Nisei war veterans.

It was noted that the National VFW had sponsored a bill in the 80th Congress to permit naturalization privileges for Japanese alien parents of Nisei GIs killed in World War II. The bill, which passed the House of Representatives, was amended on the floor to include parents of Nisei wounded in action.

The Americanism committee's action approving the principle of the Utah resolution was considered a victory for the Utah department whose commander, Glen Thompson, expressed himself in support of the naturalization resolutions as a measure of recognition for the "significant contributions" made by many alien Japanese residents to America during the war.

During the convention Mas Horiuchi of Salt Lake City, another member of the delegation, interviewed Louis S. Starr of Portland, Ore., retiring national commander, regarding VFW policies concerning veterans of Japanese ancestry.

The national encampment adopted a resolution reaffirming the principle of non-discrimination in the organization on the basis of race, color or creed and directed Ray Brannaman of Denver, the incoming national commander, to investigate alleged discrimination against minority group veterans in the VFW.

Horiuchi recalled that one of the instances of recent VFW discrimination on a local post level was the refusal of the Spokane, Wash., VFW post to admit Japanese American veterans to membership.

## Nisei Nurse Reports On New Techniques Of Polio Control

OGDEN, Utah — Eiko Kimura, registered nurse at St. Benedict's hospital, gave a report on infantile paralysis control on Sept. 5 at the hospital.

Miss Kimura recently returned after taking a six weeks' course in infantile paralysis work at the Knickerbocker institute in New York City.

## Paintings by Disabled Nisei Veterans Included in Exhibit

LOS ANGELES — Three paintings by two wounded Nisei veterans at Birmingham Veterans Administration hospital in Van Nuys will be included in the nationwide and overseas art show which went on tour this week.

The traveling exhibition will display rehabilitation work accomplished by disabled veterans who are now undergoing treatment.

The two Nisei whose paintings are included in the exhibition are Kakuo Terao, who made news recently when he found he could not purchase a home in the San Fernando valley near the Birmingham hospital because of restrictive housing covenants, and Yoshio Nakamura.

Terao, 30-year old veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, lost his left

## Yugoslavs Free U. S. Soldier In Border Affair

Hoshino Among Six Americans Detained For Crossing Frontier

TRIESTE—T/5 Keiji Hoshino of Honolulu, T. H., a member of the 88th Division, was one of six American soldiers released on Sept. 4 by Yugoslavs after being detained for more than a week in the Yugoslav-occupied zone of Venezia Giulia.

Hoshino and two other enlisted men were detained after their truck made a wrong turn from the British-American zone. They were halted at a Yugoslav outpost.

Two officers and an enlisted interpreter sent to negotiate their release said they were forced to cross the boundary line and were held for six days.

The soldiers were released after the U. S. Army on Sept. 5 filed an official protest through diplomatic channels against the "illegal detention."

The protest was drafted by the headquarters of Major Gen. Bryant E. Moore of the 88th division.

Hoshino is one of a number of Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii and the mainland U. S. who have been serving with the 88th division.

## Nisei Student Dies of Swimming Accident Injuries

SAN FRANCISCO — James Tadao Inomata, 26, died on Sept. 1 at San Francisco hospital from injuries received while he was swimming in the ocean last month.

Inomata injured his spinal column in the accident at Ocean beach near Cliff house.

He was a pre-medical student at the University of San Francisco and had served as an instructor in the Navy language school at Boulder and had been in the OWI at Denver and in a special State department service in San Francisco during the war.

## Ogden JACL President To Attend Workshop

OGDEN, Utah — Tsutomu S. Ochi, president of the Ogden JACL, will be one of two delegates from the intermountain district council at the JACL midwest workshop scheduled for early October in Chicago.

Ochi's appointment was made by Shigeki Ushio, IDC chairman.

arm and the use of his legs while fighting in France.

His painting is called "Sunset." Nakamura, a native of Los Angeles, was seriously wounded while a member of the 442nd Combat Team in Europe, seeing action in the North Apennines, the Po Valley and the Rhineland campaigns. His two paintings are titled "Mists" and "Ocatilla."

Nakamura said he had never painted until after he was seriously wounded in Italy. He declared that he will enter UCLA to take courses in social work when he is dismissed from the Veterans Administration hospital.

The traveling exhibition will be shown first in Carmel, Calif., and will then be sent to San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Portland and Seattle.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS: Shuichi Kusaka

Shuichi Kusaka, at the age of 31, already had made for himself an important place in American science and was on the threshold of an outstanding career in his particular field of theoretical physics.

Born in Japan, he was brought to Canada while still an infant by his immigrant parents. He studied in Vancouver schools and entered the United States after his graduation from the University of British Columbia to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received his Ph. D. at the University of California, working under Robert Oppenheimer, who later was to head the atom-bomb project at Los Alamos. He went on to Princeton after the outbreak of war to work at the Institute for Advanced Study under Albert Einstein. In 1944 he went to Smith college to teach physics and encountered some of the unreasoning prejudice which is the consequence of war when some of the townspeople of Northampton objected to his presence at the school.

An alien ineligible to citizenship under the present naturalization law, he had volunteered for the United States army on several occasions but was refused each time because he was an "enemy alien." Finally, in 1945 War Department regulations regarding Japanese aliens were revised and he was one of a handful of such aliens who were permitted to enlist as an army private. American citizenship was conferred on him as a result of his military service.

Upon his discharge from the army he was offered and accepted the position of assistant professor in the Department of Physics at Princeton. There he quickly gained an international reputation as a theoretical physicist.

Shuichi Kusaka's progress, like the careers of Hideyo Noguchi, Jokichi Takamine and others, was living proof that there are no race or color lines in science. He was a pioneer in the frontier of the Atomic Age. His untimely death by drowning on a Labor Day vacation is a tragic loss, not only to his relatives and his friends but to the world at large.

## Veterans Groups

Before World War II the Veterans of Foreign Wars and some local west coast units of Disabled American Veterans were participants in the campaign of prejudice promoted by racist groups against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. In recent weeks, however, the national conventions of these organizations have shown the impact of Nisei war veterans upon their attitude toward Japanese Americans and other minority group veterans.

At the national encampment of the VFW in Cleveland last week a resolution sponsored by the Utah department to place the national VFW on record in support of citizenship for resident Japanese aliens was "approved in spirit," an action which was considered a moral victory for the proponents of the resolution. It may be recalled that the VFW in previous years has been opposed strongly to any change in the naturalization and immigration laws. However, legislative representatives of the VFW sponsored a bill in the 80th Congress which would have granted citizenship rights to parents of Japanese American GIs killed in action. The bill passed the House after being amended to include the alien parents of any soldier killed or wounded.

Symbolic of the changed attitude of the VFW on matters involving Japanese Americans is the appointment last week of Mike M. Masaoka to the organization's Americanism committee. It was this committee which, in 1942, issued a "yellow paper" on Japanese

Americans and which sought restrictions on Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The change in the VFW can be attributed directly to the well-publicized record of Nisei GIs and the fact that World War II veterans are taking an active role in the organization's leadership. Most of the old guard who were responsible for the VFW's participation in the racist campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry in the years before World War II no longer are in positions where they can make or determine policy. The opposition of a California representative in the Americanism committee to the passage of the Utah resolution indicates the presence of some of the old guard but the vote on the resolution proved that they were in the minority.

The Disabled American Veterans repudiated racist distinctions among their membership at their recent national convention at Las Vegas by electing Herbert Yamamoto, wounded veteran of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, as alternate commander of its 12th District and alternate national committeeman.

Before the war the VFW, DAV, the American Legion and other veterans organizations could be counted among the members of the opposition to free and equal rights for persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. As a result of the record made by Japanese Americans in the army, however, most of these groups, together with the vigorously progressive American Veterans Committee, the Amvets and other World War II organizations, can be depended upon to oppose any anti-democratic actions restricting Nisei veterans and their families.

## The Renunciants

A decision by Federal Court Judge Charles C. Cavanah on Sept. 5 that renunciations of American citizenship under fear, duress and coercion are invalid marks the turning point in the lives of several thousand young Americans who did, in 1945, renounce what most persons have always felt to be an invaluable privilege—their citizenship in these United States.

To those persons who never lived in the government's desert-bound war relocation centers, the idea of abandoning one's American citizenship is abhorrent indeed.

But in the months since those hysteria-laden days of the war, we have come closer to understanding the motives that led some Nisei to volunteer for the United States army and that led, on the other hand, some to apply for renunciation.

The most valuable work on this subject, of course, is "The Spoilage," product of Dorothy S. Thomas, Richard Nishimoto and other members of the University of California Resettlement Study.

The renunciants, the "spoilage," were described this way by Thomas and Nishimoto:

*"Their parents had lost their hard-won foothold in the economic structure of America. They, themselves, had been deprived of rights which indoctrination in American schools had led them to believe inviolable. Charged with no offence, but victims of a military misconception, they had suffered confinement behind barbed wire. They had been stigmatized as disloyal on grounds often far removed from any criterion of political allegiance. They had been at the mercy of administrative agencies working at cross-purposes. They had yielded to parental compulsion in order to hold the family intact. They had been intimidated by the ruthless tactics of pressure groups in camp. They had become terrified by reports of the continuing hostility of the American public, and they had finally renounced their irreparably depreciated American citizenship."*

*"Many of them have since left the country, voluntarily, to take up life in defeated Japan. Others will remain in America, in the unprecedented and ambiguous status of citizens who became aliens ineligible for citizenship in the land of their birth."*

Judge Cavanah's decision may mean for many of these young Americans a chance to return to their status as Americans.

There is, of course, a possibility that the Department of Justice will appeal the case to a higher court. But there is reason to believe that in these higher courts there will be the same sane and humane reasoning that was shown by Judge Cavanah. It must also be noted that affidavits testifying to the coercion and duress were filed by such persons as the project director, attorney and social analyst of the Tule Lake camp, as well as by Abe Fortas, former undersecretary of Interior.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Starring Sessue Hayakawa

Some months before V-J day a story appeared in many American newspapers regarding a forthcoming RKO picture called "First Man Into Tokyo." It was the sort of blurb which is ground out in an unceasing stream by the publicity mills of Hollywood and which are destined to fill the spaces between the movie theater ads on the amusement pages of U. S. dailies.

This particular story said that RKO was producing a picture about the first American to land in Japan during the war and said that this fictional character probably would meet Sessue Hayakawa, the former Hollywood star, in Japan. But this hypothetical meeting of the first American to invade the homeland of the Japanese enemy and the former star of scores of Hollywood films could not have occurred. Memories are short in Hollywood and the RKO publicity writer did not know that Hayakawa was not in Japan during the war.

Hayakawa, graying a little now around the temples, is in Paris where he has lived since before the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939. He is an expatriate from both the America where he gained his fame and from his native Japan.

There was a time when the name of Sessue Hayakawa was as familiar in American households as that of others of his contemporaries, Rudolf Valentino, Theda Bara, Thomas Meighan and Douglas Fairbanks. Nearly 40 years ago he had come to the United States from Japan as a schoolboy. He washed dishes in the restaurant of the Southern Pacific station while he went to school and took parts in some of the amateur theatricals which were given by the Japanese in Los Angeles. He was young and ambitious and when the early movie companies began moving into Southern California, attracted by sunshine and scenery since most films were shot outdoors, he got a job as an extra.

One of his first leading roles was in a picture which is still occasionally shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It was a Thomas Ince production called "Pride of Race" and in its Hayakawa plays the part of a renegade Indian brave. This was in 1914. Within a few years he was one of the leading stars of motion pictures. It was a time in Hollywood when especial stress was placed on exotic themes. Theda Bara vamped and Valentino was the Sheik of Araby. Hayakawa was the Mysterious Orient and many of his pictures were based on the Kipling-esque theme that the east and west never meet.

Just as Hollywood films early in World War II carried numerous anti-Nisei references, the early silents were made in California in the midst of continuous anti-Japanese political campaigns and, perhaps unconsciously, transmitted some of the racist views then prevalent regarding the California Japanese and other Orientals. Thus Hayakawa, in many instances, permitted himself to be used as an unwitting pawn in the campaign of racist propaganda regarding such things as the inassimilability of the Japanese, a line which was often used by the advocates of the Alien Land law and the Japanese Exclusion Act. Also typical of the pictures of this period was Richard Barthelmess' greatest success, "Broken Blossoms," in which he plays a young Chinese who falls in love with a girl of European ancestry. The love affair, like all such movie love affairs, is doomed until Barthelmess learns, in the final reel, that he is not really a Chinese. The happy ending is resolved when it is resolved that Barthelmess is the orphaned child of white parents and was brought up by a Chinese couple. No Hollywood producer would dare use such a solution today which, at least, is a signpost of progress.

The criticism can be made of Hayakawa that he lacked a sense of public responsibility. During a siege of anti-Japanese agitation in California, he appeared in a motion picture in which he was pictured in the act of branding a woman. The scene was typical of those which appeared in Hollywood movies of the period which were symbolized by the Roman bathtub orgies produced by Cecil B. De-

Mille. The Hayakawa film horrified the Issei in America who were certain that it would be utilized in the campaign against them. An effort was made to purchase the negative of the film and to stop its release but failed. The Japanese government was even induced to protest.

The decline of Sessue Hayakawa as a Hollywood star (he was associated for the major part of his career with the Famous Players-Lasky studio, an ancestor of present-day Paramount) began in the mid-Twenties when new influences, new stars and new directors made their impact on the industry. Hayakawa was not alone, many of the other stars that had made Hollywood famous around the world were fading. Valentino was to take a holiday trip to New York where he was to die of peritonitis. Out at First National studios in Burbank a Mammy singer named Al Jolson was making a picture called "The Jazz Singer" and the screen was learning to talk.

The silent films were all pantomime (remember Chaplin in "The Gold Rush"?). The talkies were a new technique. Many actors, like Hayakawa and John Gilbert, found it difficult to bridge the technological chasm. Because his was still a popular name and because he wanted to prove that he could act in the English language, Hayakawa went on tour with a short play called "The Bandit Prince" on the RKO Orpheum circuit, playing two-a-day vaudeville at such theaters as the Palace in New York. Sometime later a newspaper scandal in which his name was linked with an actress in "The Bandit Prince" virtually finished Hayakawa's career in America.

Sessue Hayakawa went to Paris where he lived during most of the Thirties, except for an interval in Japan where he appeared in a few films. Hollywood had not completely forgotten and, in 1932, he was called back by Paramount for a comeback in a picture called "The Daughter of the Dragon," in which he co-starred with Anna May Wong. The picture was a flop, both for Hayakawa and for Miss Wong. Hayakawa returned to Paris where he had become an important figure in the infant French film industry.

One of Sessue Hayakawa's first French films was a picture called, "Le Battle," the story of a Japanese Navy commander, his wife and a British naval observer in the Russo-Japanese war. The picture later was remade in France in an English version and was released in the United States under the title, "Thunder in the East," thereby launching the American film careers of three players who are now rather well known in Hollywood. Charles Boyer took Hayakawa's original role of the Japanese commander. Merle Oberon played his wife and John Lodge was the British observer. The picture aroused the ire of the Japanese militarists and protests were made by consular officials in the United States and Europe against the showing of the film.

Hayakawa's unhappy faculty for getting involved in international incidents again was revealed in a later film made in Paris under the title "Yoshiwara." Agents of militaristic Nippon attended the Paris premiere of "Yoshiwara" and protested the showing of the film as a libel against Japan.

The fact that Hayakawa was not popular with the Japanese militarists undoubtedly accounted for his decision to remain in Paris after the outbreak of war in Europe. He declined an invitation to return to Japan and remained in Paris throughout the war. He was one of the first Paris residents interviewed by American newspapermen following the liberation of the French capital. He told a United Press correspondent at the time that he had not collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation, although, he said, that Nazis had invited him to continue with his work.

Sessue Hayakawa, living the life of an expatriate in Paris probably is homesick for the Hollywood he knew and the fame he once enjoyed on the Main Streets of America. The Hollywood he knew no longer exists and the people on the Main streets have new heroes.



# MINORITY WEEK

## House I Live In

The Supreme court this fall will hear at least two cases to decide whether the minority group members can live in the home of his choice or if his dream castle must be built in some racial ghetto. The CP is sponsoring two cases, one involving a home in Detroit, the other in St. Louis. Restrictive covenants covering both home have been upheld by the highest courts of their respective states. This will mark the first time the Supreme court has ruled upon the merits of restrictive covenants. In 1926, in 1940 and again in 1945 court was given housing cases which were dismissed on technical grounds or in which the subject of the covenant per se was untouched. Lawyers participating in the case will include representatives of the American Jewish congress, the American Jewish committee, the Defamation league, the CIO, the American Civil Liberties union, the National Lawyers guild and the National Bar association.

## Legion Antics?

Along about the time American Legionnaires were cavorting down avenue, shooting off water pistols and riding horses into downtown hotel lobbies, a young Negro woman, ex-WAC Verneal M. Fritchie, was refused admission into the Legion's Barbara Fritchie post. She was advised to "organize a post among yourselves." Fritchie, a Nisei veteran, however, who found that not all Legion members were contaminated by prejudice, Miss Austin was later offered membership in another New York Legion outfit. Reading of Miss Fritchie's situation, the acting commander of the New York Service Post 1547 of the American Legion telegraphed the ex-WAC and deemed it a privilege to offer membership to one who "served the country so well." Miss Austin added that the preamble to the constitution stated one of the purposes of the organization was to uphold and defend the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.

## Pay, Equal Experience

Nearly 20 school districts in Texas recently sought to circumvent a new law requiring equal salaries for Negro and white school teachers, but began to back down when threatened with losing their accreditation. The law—a tremendous progressive step for southern education—guarantees equal pay for equal experience, regardless of color, and specifies a \$2000 annual minimum salary. One complaint from a recalcitrant school superintendent only led out the serious discrimination in salaries: "Our white teachers would receive only 10 per cent increases," the superintendent reported fretfully, "while most of our Negro teachers get raises as high as 100 per cent under this law." Meanwhile, in the state of Louisiana three suits have been filed by school teachers for salaries based upon experience and ability, rather than race. One petitioner, Howard P. Williams, states that he had 18 years of experience as a teacher, has done graduate work leading to receiving his bachelor's degree—and makes \$1170 each year.

## School Days, Schooldays

In Gary, Indiana, those good old golden rule days were turning something grim and ugly this week. Twenty years ago students at the city's Emerson high school went out that by going on strike they could force school officials to exclude Negro students. Recently the school board voted to end segregation and to begin by putting Negro students back into segregated primary grades. Maybe it was those early Emerson students of twenty years ago grown up, who had something to do with it. Anyway, as school started this year, hundreds of high school students were out on strike. On the third day of school, 1300 pupils were out of school. They would go back, they said, until the policy of non-discrimination was abandoned. The school officials stood firm. They suspended all students over 16 who were on strike and caused the arrest of Joel Eddy, retired teacher, for spreading "malicious hatred by reason of race, color or religion" in violation of a new Indiana law which prohibits "racketing in hate." Perhaps it was no surprise to many who watched the course of the high school trouble to find out, as the Chicago Defender reported, that Eddy had a record of four previous arrests and at least one conviction on charges of public indecency—M.O.T.

## Sebald, New Allied Council Head in Japan, Once Gave Career for Japanese Wife

William J. Sebald, new chief political adviser in Japan succeeding George Atcheson, Jr., once gave up his career for the woman he married, a girl of Japanese and American ancestry who was nominal Japanese citizen, Jim Lucas, a Washington special writer, reported in a Washington dispatch last week. Sebald graduated from Andover in 1922 and had been an amateur boxing champion. In 1924 he was sent to Japan by the Navy as a language officer and remained there until 1930. His assignment was to learn Japanese language. He was stationed in Tokyo and, an eligible bachelor, was prominent in the social life of Tokyo's foreign colony. Sebald seemed assured of a successful navy career—until he fell in love, Lucas declared. It happened at the summer weekend in the mountains. There he met Edith De Becker, daughter of a German diplomat and his Japanese wife. Mr. De Becker had taken out Japanese citizenship and become a prominent barrister in Kobe. When De Becker had gone to the resort that weekend, he was a British army officer. When Bill Sebald returned to tell her parents she was engaged to two men—the English officer and the American officer, her father was furious. Even so was the navy, according to Lucas. It was pointed out to Sebald that he was risking

his career, that he would be little good to the navy if war came with Japan and he was married to a Japanese wife. Mr. De Becker withdrew his objections, Lucas continued, but the navy remained skeptical. The love match persisted and in 1927 Edith De Becker and William Sebald were married. For a few years he clung to his navy career. Then in Oct. 1930, he resigned and went into the naval reserve. In 1934 he quit the navy altogether. Bill Sebald returned to the United States, obtained a law degree at Maryland university and went back to Japan in 1933 to join the law firm of De Becker, De Becker & Sebald. He practiced in Japan until 1939 when the threat of war drove him back to the United States. Their marriage involved sacrifices for Edith Sebald as well. In marrying an American, she lost her Japanese citizenship but the United States refused to recognize her because of her Japanese ancestry. Her father's people, the British, would not take her in. For 19 years Edith Sebald was a woman without a country. She frequently accompanied her husband on trips abroad, but always with the fear that the Japanese would refuse to let her return home. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the U. S. Navy needed men with a knowledge of Japan and Bill Sebald was welcomed back. He went to the Office of Naval Intelligence where his skill in the Japanese language was needed. He went back to Tokyo as a po-

## Bill Hosokawa:

# FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Face to Face with Gargantua

We have met Gargantua, the celebrated gorilla. Denver, Colo. Twenty feet of space, a heavy glass panel and a cage of steel bars separated us, which was just about right for comfort. Gargantua, who (or which) is a member of the Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey menagerie, is an ugly, distasteful creature with a faint resemblance to a human being. Perhaps it is that resemblance that makes him so loathsome, for while a hippopotamus certainly is uglier he doesn't inspire loathing. Gargantua has a brutish face, beetling eyebrows, fangs that can be seen behind lips which seem to sneer, and malevolent eyes. He doesn't look very big when he is squatting or lying down because his legs are short. But you begin to realize his bulk when you see his incredibly thick torso and great, sloping shoulders. His fingers appeared to be at least twice as large as ours, and many, many times more powerful. What went on in Gargantua's little, slow-moving brain, it was not possible to tell. Perhaps he was bored and sleepy and would have liked to have someone scratch him behind the ears. But it is more thrilling to believe he was ready to smash the glass, wrench the bars apart, leap the 20 feet between us, and tear us limb from limb. What a creature. Circus sideshows usually are pretty tame, but the Ringling Bros. had one fellow who was spectacular. He was a paunchy individual, the color of weak coffee, his head topped by a turban. This, presumably, was to indicate his Indian origin. His specialty was an apparent immunity to fire. First he took a steel bar that had been roasting between a pair of blowtorches, and licked it. We were not close enough to detect the smell of burning flesh. Then he ran the flame of the torch over his shoulders and chest, and finally, after donning what was supposed to be an asbestos cap, he pointed the flame of the torch into his eye and let it play there for perhaps a half minute. Maybe the guy is a fake, and maybe he is the real goods. We don't know. At any rate, it was spectacular and he put on a good show. The Indians, in their ability to defy natural laws, are an unusual people. During our tropical sojourn we saw barefoot natives of India walk leisurely over beds of glowing coals during religious rites. We saw other Indians parading through the streets with

their bodies pierced by scores of steel skewers the size of knitting needles.

We saw another Indian push a steel skewer clear through a man's arm, and withdraw it again without drawing blood and without causing pain. But this blowtorch stunt was something new, and a good one to boot.

## Report on "People in Motion"

Listen, chum. You think you know about the Nisei? Then you know about most everything, because the Nisei are in just about everything. We have been thumbing through "People in Motion," the report on the postwar adjustment of Japanese Americans published by WRA's cleanup squad, the war agency liquidation unit. The volume is divided into six sections: relocation, public acceptance, economic adjustment, housing adjustment, social adjustment and resettlement. It may, in some respects, be a cut and dried sociological report, but essentially it is the very human story of a people. The report is sprinkled liberally with quotes in which Nisei tell what they feel, how they think, and why. The volume reports stories of success and failure of Nisei GIs who have come home ready to whip the world and tired Issei who are ready to give up the ghost, the homesick Nisei who would quit the Midwest for the Pacific coast, the happy Nisei who, has found his niche in Manhattan or the corn belt or the Rockies. We take no issue with the factual content of the report, for it was compiled over many months through painstaking research, endless interviews, and studied evaluation by men trained for the work. It makes interesting and often startling reading. The Nisei would do well to read it, for it will help them understand themselves. The overall conclusion, from our point of view, is that even in the few years since the evacuation the Nisei have made giant strides in eliminating themselves as a group of homogeneous interests. In many parts of the country the Nisei has quit thinking of himself as a member of a minority group beset by special problems. He is interesting himself in the affairs of a wider world, just like any other member of his society. This is obvious even from the reports of the interviewers who of necessity reminded their subjects of their differentness. The process of assimilation is proceeding apace.

## Record of 80th Congress On Civil, Minority Rights Make Gloomy Reading

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Mary Alice Baldinger, legislative representative for the American Civil Liberties Union, worked closely with the Anti-Discrimination Committee during the first session of the 80th Congress to effect passage of remedial legislation benefiting persons of Japanese ancestry. In the following article, Mrs. Baldinger gives her evaluation of the present Congress and of the effectiveness of the Anti-Discrimination Committee program.)

By MARY ALICE BALDINGER

Washington, D. C.

From the point of view of civil rights, the record of the 80th Congress makes gloomy reading. It is an almost consistent story of the placating of big business, industry and property, and the ignoring of social and humanitarian legislation. One after another, bills designed to protect, preserve and extend human rights and freedoms were buried in the files of indifferent or unfriendly Congressional committees. Anti-lynching, anti-segregation, anti-discrimination bills, bills for better housing, better health and medical care—not one of them got any place. By comparison with what supporters of these and similar measures were able to accomplish, the legislative achievements of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee stand out bright as a button. Its progress was unequalled by any other progressive or pro-minority group. Racial restrictions were eliminated from the "G.I. Brides Bill." Three bills of major importance to the Japanese and Japanese Americans were passed by the House of Representatives and will lie before the Senate when it reconvenes next January—H.R. 3566, which gives the Attorney General power to stay the deportation of racially ineligible aliens on the same basis as those eligible for citizenship; H.R. 3555, extending the privilege of naturalization to all parents whose children were killed or wounded while serving in the armed forces; and H. R. 3999, setting up machinery for compensation of claims arising out of the evacuation of the west coast. And in the Senate itself, Senators Theodore F. Green and J. Howard McGrath, both Democrats of Rhode Island, have introduced S. 1655, which provides that the right to become a naturalized citizen "shall not be denied or abridged because of race." This list would be an impressive one in any year. In the face of the general apathy shown by the present Congress towards minority legislation this past term, it is more than impressive. And it represents a tremendous amount of plain hard work in the line of acquainting and educating the Congressmen with the problems and needs of the Issei and Nisei. Don't think for a minute that the Representatives merely looked over these bills, thought "Hmm, that sounds like a good idea," and voted for them. The majority of the Congressmen, like you and me, are reluctant to give their votes to anything they don't thoroughly understand and approve of. That the ADC managed to secure such understanding and approval—even to the extent of unanimous House passage of three of the measures—is a tribute to the honesty and intelligence with which it went about the job. It presented its case—to individual Congressmen and their legislative assistants and secretaries as well as to committees—sincerely, honestly, emphatically—and indefatigably. Its approach was simple, friendly and open, and it made its case so con-

## Vagaries

The State of California now is making dismissal payments to civil service workers of Japanese ancestry who were discharged following the outbreak of war on the basis of their racial ancestry. . . . During the war the residents of Lethbridge, Alberta vigorously resisted through their city council any attempts by Japanese Canadian evacuees to reside or work in the city. Recently, however, advertisements have appeared in the Lethbridge Herald for domestic workers with the line: "Japanese may apply." . . . Although Japanese Canadians were not welcome in Lethbridge during the war, the evacuees were welcomed on Alberta farms where their labor helped save sugar beet crops.

Japanese American GIs who have been serving with the 88th (Blue Devils) Division in the Trieste area will be coming home shortly with the ratification of the Italian peace treaty. . . . Three Honolulu radio stations now have Japanese language programs for the territory's Issei population. They are KGMB, KHON and KPOA.

Doubleday this week reissued a book which hasn't been around for a long time. It is "The Daughter of a Samurai" by Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto which originally was published nearly 20 years ago and was a best-seller. Christopher Morley, long a friend of Mrs. Sugimoto, has written an introduction for the new edition. Mrs. Sugimoto, incidentally, wrote a sequel called "Daughter of the Narikin" which was published some years after the first book and which was not as popular.

vincingly that the JACL-ADC now unquestionably numbers more real friends among the legislators than any other similar group. These friends—among them many of the most influential and important members of the House—will undoubtedly be of tremendous assistance in securing consideration and action by the Senate on pro-Japanese American legislation in the 1948 session. The American Civil Liberties Union has announced its continuing support of these measures. Meanwhile, the Japanese and Japanese Americans have its congratulations on their organization's accomplishments in 1947, as well as its best wishes for further successes in the coming year.



## Honored at Parties

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Miss Emi Shikuma, bride elect of Carl Shimizu of San Jose, was honored at parties given in her honor last weekend by her parents and by Mrs. Howard Toriumi.

Miss Shikuma is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. Shikuma.

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## Youths of All Races Attend Encampment for Citizenship

(Tak Maruyama, senior student in education at the University of Utah, was one of two Nisei at the Encampment for Citizenship in New York City this summer. Four scholarships for next summer's encampment will be made available by the JACL.)

By TAK MARUYAMA

Bruce Conley, Arnold Windt, Vernon Petro, and Jerry Jones. The names mean nothing to you but they mean quite a bit to me. These were just some of the fellows I bunked with in a classroom which had been converted to a dorm for the purpose of a summer camp school. Those names represent a seaman from the NMU, a Jewish medical student from Ohio State, a farmer from Iowa and a Negro college student from the south. We were all there together in New York City at the Fieldston school because of a unique way

in which the Ethical Culture Societies saw fit to commemorate their 70th anniversary. Every summer for five years this Fieldston school was to be converted to camp life "to help prepare young Americans for responsible, informed leadership and effective citizenship without promoting any one particular theological dogma or furthering any political party or set economic doctrine." This to be done through the use of lectures and discussions, trips and films, and workshops.

As a factual description of what was to be offered, it was very true. But it could not possibly do justice to the experience of the campers while in New York.

These lectures were given by persons with first hand experience. Rexford Tugwell, former governor of Puerto Rico and once a member of the Brain Trust, spoke on "the New Deal in Retrospect." Henry Wallace spoke to us about world conditions with special reference to the agriculture of the nations. Dr. Lowdermilk, a member of the Department of Agriculture and author of the Jordan valley plan, spoke to us about natural resources. A. A. Boyle formerly of the State department, told us about the making of our foreign policy. Sydney Scheur, formerly a dollar a year man and cotton broker, spoke to us about the role of government in business.

These lectures were not given in typical school style for this was not a plain summer school. No grades, no examinations, and no required notes to take. We listened to speakers outside in the natural amphitheater with only the noise of airplanes to make us realize how close we were to the city. We dressed in shorts and other clothing to get the benefit of the sun and grouped ourselves together on blankets. Even though this seemed an overly casual approach to education, I think the proof of the speakers' efforts was shown in the questions asked during the period. After this initial lecture session at which everyone was present, we broke up into small discussion groups composed of about 12 students and a staff leader. These met on the hillside wherever there was a comfortable spot.

In these discussions we attempted to relate what the speaker had to say to our own personal lives as well as criticize what he had said. The leaders of these groups were not just ordinary people either. Aaron Gilmartin, a Unitarian minister, was one of the founders of the Workers' Defense League. Lucille Kohn, a teacher at the Walden school in New York, is a specialist in workers education. Larry Reddick is the curator of the Schomburg collection of the New York public library. Henry David is a professor of history at Queens college. Tom Karstens was an assistant prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. Paul Neurath, an instructor in sociology, was for seven years an inmate of Hitler's concentration camps.

At noon we broke up for lunch. This was served in the dining room, family style, to seven of us at each table. You were not assigned to a table and, in fact, were urged

to change your dinner companions often. The lecturers as well as discussion leaders ate with you and this meant the continuation of discussions during the morning. They were Gil, Jay, Heinz, Friedl, or Morrie just like the students. They bunked with you in the same rooms, sang and played with you at other times.

During the afternoon we had workshops of various topics. In propaganda analysis there was Friedl Heyman, a former editor of a Frankfort newspaper. And, the one I'll remember most vividly is the human rights workshop. We drafted a bill of rights for the whole world in preparation for a trip to Hyde Park and talk from Mrs. Roosevelt. We labored without the benefit of previously written bills of rights and were overjoyed to think that many of our points were also in the bill of rights being drafted by the UN committee of which Mrs. Roosevelt was the American representative.

Wednesday and Thursdays were our trip days. These trips were made in reference to our units of study. When we were on the economic unit we visited a union office, the NAM, American Arbitration association and a laundry in operation. During the minorities unit we visited the Commission on Community Inter-Relations, the Hudson Guild, the Percy Strauss play school, and Sydenham hospital.

During the international relations unit we went to the UN. Some of us saw the Security Council in action on the day that the Indonesian question was first raised. The meeting did not go on spontaneously as I had supposed. Instead the delegates read from papers their speeches just like an actor read his script. For Mr. Gramyko having these same speeches translated into French and English proved to be an advantage. He was able to check on his Russian speech as it was translated into English and correct the interpreter at one point. This really happened, not on the screen or in newspaper, but right before our eyes.

This was the encampment for citizenship. You saw in operation what you might have read in textbooks before and you heard from persons who had first hand experiences with the topics they spoke about. You took the theoretical aspects and had it made real in your discussion groups and workshops by reference to your own personal life in your own community and school.

You shared in the experiences of others from all walks of life and 38 of these United States. And for six weeks you lived with them with their actions becoming part of your memory. It wasn't a dream but something that really happened in the summer of '47 and would happen again in the future because of our being together.

Some will say that living together in the atmosphere of the camp, there was no discrimination of any kind because that was what everyone wanted. And it is easy enough to realize that for many of us, back home would be anything but like camp. Actions in camp

## Fujii Elected Head Of Fellowship Group

NAMPA, Idaho—Edson Fujii of Nampa was elected district president of the Young Adult Fellowship of the Methodist Church at the 7th Annual Labor Day Retreat held at Payette Lakes Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

Manabu Yamada, also of Nampa, who served during the past year as treasurer, was the only other Nisei who attended the institute.

## Set Installation Of JACL Officers

OMAHA, Neb.—Installation services for the new Omaha cabinet will be held September 27 under the direction of Kazuo Ikebasu and Joe Matsunami, vice presidents.

Committee members include Doris Matsunami, Susan Kumagai, Frank Tamai, Robert Nakadoi and Takao Misaki.

Patrick Okura will be installed as president, with other cabinet officials as follows: Kazuo Ikebasu, 1st vice president; Joe Matsunami, 2nd vice president; Susan Kumagai, recording secretary; Lily Y. Okura, corresponding secretary; and Frank Tamai, treasurer.

which had the wholehearted approval of the camp would make persons in the south and west shudder. So it seems as if the breach between camp and home life would be so great as to make the experience of camp not worthwhile. But habits do not have to be made by repeating some action over and over again, and the camp becomes the place where some of these good habits could have been born — of making no class distinctions between Catholic, Jew or Protestant, laborer, farmer, student or veteran in the business of living with others.

## Sixteen Teams Enter Bowling League

SAN JOSE, Calif.—First play in the United City League's sixteen-team bowling league started this week with teams rolling on Tuesday night the other eight on Thursday and Saturday.

As all teams will be bowling the Aye division, the teams alternate bowling on Tuesday and Thursdays.

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# Nisei Girls Win Minneapolis Championship



MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A Nisei girls' softball team recently won the Minneapolis city championship in the American division of the women's park softball league.

The team, playing under the name J.U.B. (Just Under Boys), was sponsored by the Twin Cities Youth Club. The JUGS were undefeated in nine games in 8 games, an average of over nine per cent. The team boasts a batting average of .442, by Mary Takao with .583.

Above, left to right: front row, Lillian Tanigawa, Tae Fujimoto, Esther Nanamura, Helen Yorozu, Hisa Nishimura, Phyllis Matsushita.

Second row: Irene Ishikawa, Helen Tanigawa, Nancy Osaka, Mary Takao, Margaret Matsushita, Tats Matsushita, May Moriguchi.

Back row: Frank Tanaka, Frank Ishikawa, coaches.

Not in picture: Aki Sakanishi, Masako Hirota, Yas Kitagawa, Sumi Watari.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kasai a girl, Aileen Kay, on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe K. Okamoto, 413 West 23rd st., Cheyenne, Wyo., a son, Melvin, on Aug. 31. Mrs. Okamoto is the former Miss Evelyn Kikumura of San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazumasa Kikawa a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Nakayama a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Murakoshi, 672 South Eighth West St., Salt Lake City, a boy on Sept. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuro Okimoto a girl on Aug. 31 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Saito a girl, Mariko, on Sept. 8 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Niichi Matsunaga, Selma, Calif., a boy on Aug. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muneo Hayashi, Pasadena, Calif., a girl on Sept. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe S. Shigezane a boy on Sept. 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akiyoshi Kawahara, Gardena, Calif., a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Hara, Santa Ana, Calif., a girl on Sept. 3.

To Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Tanaka a boy, Wesley Kiyoshi, on Aug. 25 in Tokyo, Japan.

### DEATHS

Moritara Toyama, 60., of West Weber, Utah, on Sept. 10 in Ogden.

Takeichi Goishi on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.

Masajiro Negoro, 68, on Sept. 2 in Fresno, Calif.

Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, 31, on Aug. 31 at Beach Haven, N. J.

James Tadashi Inomata, 27, on Sept. 2 in San Francisco.

Kaoru Akashi, 72, on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.

Shinjiro Wada, 65, in Redwood City, Calif.

Mrs. Teruka Koyano on Sept. 4 in Berkeley, Calif.

### MARRIAGES

Peggy Tsuneko Tokuyama to Paul Shigeyuki Fukushima, Ogden, Utah, on Sept. 2 in Los Angeles.

Florence Ono to Howard Doi of

## UC Women's House Changes Name

BERKELEY, Calif.—The former Japanese Women's Student clubhouse at 2509 Hearst avenue will hereafter be known as the North Gate dormitory, according to the house committee.

Applications for residence are now open and will be accepted at the clubhouse or by phoning Berkeley 7-8695.

Mrs. Kiku Taniguchi will be the housemother.

Denver on Aug. 27 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Masami Shintani to Hiroshi Kamihana on Aug. 29 in Chicago.

Yoshiko Oshita to Mas Inada on Aug. 28 in Chicago.

Noriko Oda to Anki Hoshijo on Aug. 23 in Chicago.

Shizuko Taira to David Y. Oyama on Aug. 30 in Chicago.

Ruby Otoma to Vernon Mayekawa on Aug. 27 in Chicago.

Yoshiko Okamoto to Yoshizaburo Hayashida on Aug. 24 in Chicago.

Anna Yago of Greeley to Joe Nagaki on Aug. 23 in Greeley, Colo.

Setsuko Nomura to Wiley Higuchi on Aug. 24 in Chicago.

Yuriko Kawakami to Sueo Hira-shima on Sept. 7 in Los Angeles.

Eiko Nakamizo San Francisco, to Seiyu Tomiyasu, East Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 31 in New York.

Mary Nakagawa to Frank Enomoto of Watsonville, Calif., on Aug. 31 in Denver.

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## Flower Arrangement

OAKLAND, Calif.—A ten-week in flower arrangement will be given by Mrs. Chiura Obata at Oakland YWCA from Sept. 15. The classes will be from 1 to 2 on Mondays.

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## Record Crowd Expected for Chicago Ball

CHICAGO—Planning is in high gear for the JACL's annual inaugural ball, according to Yo Furuta, chairman in charge of arrangements, who predicted that more than 500 couples would attend this season's outstanding social event.

Mary Kay and her popular orchestra will provide music for the semi-formal affair which will be held Saturday, Nov. 22, in Hotel Sherman's Crystal ballroom. Dancing will last until one o'clock with bids to JACL members being \$4.50 per couple and non-members \$5 per couple.

Bids will be available about the middle of September, said the ball chairman, but reservations received at the JACL office before then will receive priority. Mrs. Furuta warned that the number of bids available for the inaugural ball would be limited and suggested that they be purchased as soon as possible.

## Salt Lake Girl Named President Of School Group

Lily Elko Kumagai, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kumagai of 580 West 1st North street, Salt Lake City, is the first Nisei to hold the office of Whag president of the West high school associated girls.

She is a senior at the school.

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## Kawano Raps Hawaii's High Food Prices

**Calls ILWU Meeting To Fight Rising Cost Of Living in Territory**

HONOLULU — Jack Kawano, president of the Hawaii council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, announced this week that the ILWU was prepared to open retail food stores throughout Hawaii unless high prices drop to "reasonable" levels.

Kawano called a meeting of CIO sugar workers Sept. 19 to discuss details. He said longshore and pineapple units of ILWU-CIO would meet shortly thereafter.

The announcement followed adoption of a resolution by the Honolulu Board of Supervisors seeking a Federal investigation of food prices in the territory and a meeting by "We, the Women of Hawaii" denouncing food prices.

Kawano declared "it has become clear that Hawaii's merchandisers have failed in their responsibilities. It appears there is no other course for us to take."

Robert McElrath, ILWU territorial representative, said suppliers sell coffee at an average of 20 cents a pound above mainland prices to push sales of Hawaii-grown coffee.

"Canned pineapple is cheaper in Detroit than in Hawaii," he added.

## Masaoka Addresses Meeting in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Arriving from Toronto where he helped organize the National Japanese Canadian Citizens association, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee stopped in Detroit briefly last week to speak at a public meeting.

Sponsored by the Detroit JACL chapter, the meeting was attended by Issei residents, former members of the local Resettlement committee, JACL chapter members, and others.

Masaoka explained the ADC legislative program, outlined the progress of remedial legislation through Congress, and urged support of the national JACL Anti-Discrimination committee program.

The meeting was held in the International Institute in Detroit, with Peter Fujioka, JACL chapter president, conducting the affair.

While in Detroit, Masaoka also met with various community and labor leaders to discuss the ADC legislative program and solicit aid in contacting and seeking support from congressmen and senators.

## Elle Club

FRESNO, Calif.—Twilight City was the site of a moonlight hayride held recently by members of the Elle club and their escorts.

Community singing and a weiner roast climaxed the event.

Those in charge were Yuri Matsumoto and Olive Ogawa, refreshments; Julia Goto, location. Carolyn Matsuyama and Masako Ono were guests for the evening.

## San Jose Nine Defeats League All-Star Team

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebras defeated the Northern California Nisei League All-Stars, 4 to 3 at Municipal stadium on Sept. 7 when pitcher Johnny Horio won his own game with a ninth inning single which scored Ted Sakamoto.

The contest was tight all the way. The Zebras faced three southpaw pitchers, with Jiro Nakamura, former Washington Union high school star from Centerville, working the first three frames, in which the Zebras scored three unearned runs. Jim Tsukamoto of Florin worked the middle three innings and gave up two hits and no runs. Henry Honda, little Richmond, Calif., star, was nicked for the winning run in the ninth.

Two pinch hitters set the stage for the winning run. Sakamoto batted for Frank Horio and singled. Jake Kakuuchi batted for Fuzzy Shimada and drove a single to short center. Horio then banged his winning drive to right.

## Veterans Open Oxnard Malt Shop

OXNARD, Calif.—Three brothers, two of whom are veterans of U. S. army service, this week announced the opening of the Otani Malt shop in Oxnard at 620 Oxnard blvd.

They are Bow Otani, who served with the CIC, Toby, also a veteran, and their brother Izzy.

The shop's personnel will include their sister, Natsuko, and Mrs. Helen Otani.

The new store will feature homemade ice cream made in a glass-enclosed dairy that is open to public view.

## Minneapolis Dance

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Nisei Athletic club will sponsor a dance at Benton hall, 12th and Nicollet, at 8:30 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 27.

Gilbert Miyazaki will be chairman.

The first 25 couples at the dance will be given orchids, Miyazaki announced.

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## P C SPORTS

### San Jose's Babe

Wally Yonamine's won't be the only Nisei name on West Coast sports pages in a few weeks. Out at San Jose State, one of the strongest of the Coast's independents, Coach Bill Hubbard is tailoring new plays around his Nisei scatback, Babe Nomura. These plays are expected to take advantage of Nomura's passing ability. Two years ago Nomura was the star of the Los Angeles City College team, completing 15 touchdown tosses during the season and tying the record set by Jackie Fellows which had been considered untouchable.

Nomura is set at left halfback for the Spartans, alternating with Bill Schemmel. Although the left half in the "T" formation ordinarily is not expected to do much passing, Coach Hubbard is reported to have fashioned some new plays to take advantage of Nomura's ability as a passer which was not thoroughly exploited by the Spartans last season when the Nisei star was used mainly for his broken-field running.

An unsung but important player in San Jose State's plans for the 1947 season is Jake Kakuuchi who saw a lot of line play last season and is now fighting for a first-string guard berth.

### Trojan Naumu

Down at USC Coach Jeff Cravath is counting on Johnny Naumu, of Japanese and Hawaiian ancestry, who was a surprise star in several of the Trojan games last year. Naumu, who surprised in both the Stanford and Washington games, is fighting it out with Ted Tannehill and Mickey McCordle for the starting left half position.

Along with the Wedemeyers, Yonamines, Naumus and other Hawaiian backfield stars on western football squads, the little College of Idaho at Caldwell boasts of three Hawaiian players. One of them is Herbert Imanaka, backfield ace of the Kaimuki high school team from Hawaii, which played in Idaho last year. Imanaka also starred in Kaimuki's defeat of Vancouver College in British Columbia last season.

### Tempe's Kajikawa

One of the best passers among Nisei players of the last two decades was William (Bill) Kajikawa who played for Arizona State at Tempe. Kajikawa is now coaching the ends for the Sun Devils under Coach Ed Doherty, formerly of Boston College. Bill Kajikawa also was a baseball star and is varsity baseball coach at the Arizona school. During the war he served with the 522nd Field Artillery of the 442nd Combat Team . . . Kajikawa once was named on the small college All-America team.

Perhaps the top Nisei star was Art Matsu who played for William and Mary and kicked a field goal against Army. While in high school in Cleveland, Matsu's substitute at quarterback was a young player named Benny Friedman who went on to Michigan and All-American acclaim. Matsu has been backfield coach for Rutgers University for nearly 15 years.

### More Yonamine

The San Francisco Chronicle carried the following story about Wally Yonamine the other day: "Wallace Yonamine, Hawaii-born Japanese, gets all tied up on the San Francisco 49er bench and can't do his best work when sent in at halfback.

"Yonamine is afraid the great big crowds at Kazar—biggest he's ever seen in his life—won't accept him as a U. S. citizen because of his ancestry. In Honolulu, yes; on the mainland, no. That's what he thinks, though he's an ex-GI.

"The other day at San Jose we called aside Johnathan (Babe) Nomura, Nisei scatback for the Spartans, and asked him if he suffered any untoward incident last season while burning up the turf for San Jose State.

"What do you mean?" Nomura said. 'I don't know what you're talking about. Everybody treated me fine. At home and on the road.'

## Nisei Veteran Elected to High Post in DAV

**Delegate from Hawaii Named Alternate Head Of 12th District**

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Herbert Yamamoto of Honolulu, T. H., unanimously elected as alternate district commander of the 12th district of the Disabled American Veterans at the recently national convention here.

Yamamoto, a member of the Hawaii delegation to the DAV convention, also was elected alternate national executive committee member from the 12th district which includes California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii.

Joseph P. Petrowski Sr., Hawaii delegation who placed Yamamoto's name before the convention declared that his election was the first time in the history of a major national veterans organization that a person of Japanese ancestry has been elected to a high national office.

Petrowski added that Yamamoto's election "indicates that fighting men, at least, the disappearance of racial intolerance and prejudice."

Yamamoto served with both 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Combat Team in Italy. He is treasurer of the Oahu chapter 1, DAV, and treasurer of the chapter of Club 100. He is one of the owners of the B. K. Yamamoto store in Honolulu.

The Hawaii delegation at convention included Richard Mizuta, Tokaji Ono, Edgely Blegelid, Terumi Kato, Dan Inouye and Ernest W. Bird.

Kato, amputee veteran of 442nd Combat Team and reported the smallest veteran at the convention, presented the resolution Hawaii statehood which was passed by the DAV convention.

## Arlington Committee Holds Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C. — board of trustees of the Arlington National Cemetery met on Sept. 5 at the Evangelical Reformed church to discuss committee functions. Trustees are Jack Hirose, chairman; Thomas Takeshita, E. Izumi, Tasaka, Ira Shimazaki and Horiuchi. The Rev. F. N. Schlegel, pastor of the Reformed church and an adviser of the Washington JACL, is committee secretary.

Chairman Hirose announced following subcommittee heads: Shimazaki, treasurer; Dan Kato, flowers; and John Kitashiro, secretary.

The committee received donations during the week from the Hawaii JACL and the Rev. H. Kano, of the St. Marys Mission, Scotts Bluff, Mo. Pledges have been received from a number of chapters.

## Son Born in Tokyo To Nisei Couple

TOKYO, Japan—A son, Wally Kiyoshi, was born on Aug. 25 to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Tanaka of the 49th General hospital in Tokyo. Lieut. Tanaka is attached to headquarters of the U. S. Cavalry Division in Tokyo.

"Coach Bill Hubbard vetoed this.

"Nomura is popular with teammates and the stands here in San Jose," Hubbard affirmed. "Last season he was not heckled. In fact, out-of-control crowds stood up and cheered ability."

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