



U. S. Officials Await Outcome Of Tokyo Test Cases to Clarify Citizenship of Stranded Nisei

WASHINGTON—The outcome of several test cases now in Japanese courts in which stranded American-born persons of Japanese ancestry seek to define their citizenship status is now being awaited in Washington as authorities seek to clarify the muddled situation involving several thousand Japanese Americans stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war.

In the absence of precedent, stringent regulations have been set up for the processing of stranded persons who wish to be repatriated to the United States. Under the present regulations only a small percentage of the stranded persons are able to return to the United States and most of the returnees to date have been persons who were of minor age during the war.

Government officials in Washington who have been concerned with the problem of the stranded Nisei have learned that the majority of Japanese Americans renounced their American citizenship during the war. A certain number, however, were forced to renounce their American citizenship in order to obtain ration privileges which were issued only to heads of families. In other cases brought to the attention of these officials the citizenship of Japanese Americans stranded in Japan was renounced by heads of families, often without the knowledge of the renunciant.

Several cases involving these situations have been entered in the Japanese courts. Recently in Tokyo district court a suit was filed by ten Japanese Americans against the Japanese Ministry of Interior and the census registrar, asking for the return of American citizenship.

The ten Nisei charge that the minister of Interior forced Japanese citizenship on them and that they were given no choice in the decision.

The plaintiffs charged they were given no alternative and that their United States citizenship was taken from them and they were registered as Japanese citizens. Coercion and compulsion are charged by the plaintiffs against the Japanese officials.

It is believed that the outcome of this first test case, as well as other cases entered in Japanese courts, will help determine future United States policy toward the stranded Nisei.

According to the Washington office of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Tokyo committee of the JACL is concerned with the clarification of citizenship of Japanese Americans in Japan and is giving information regarding legal steps which can be taken by the stranded.

It is believed that new policies are being considered by United States officials in Japan in dealing with stranded Nisei and resident Japanese of the United States who were stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war. No policy has

HOLDS OUTPOST



Second Lieut. Harry Konishi of Platteville, Colo., became a national celebrity overnight last week when he was identified as the U.S. Army officer who refused to surrender an American outpost near Trieste to Yugoslav troops. Konishi, commanding a detachment of six men, ignored an ultimatum to withdraw 60 yards. In Platteville the Nisei lieutenant's brother, Frank Konishi, told newsmen that the young officer was a "quiet and peaceful fella."

Harry Konishi recently wrote his family that he intended to "remain in the army and be a regular soldier."—Photo courtesy of Denver Post.

Court Verdict Favors Nisei in Evacuation Suit

Dismiss Plaintiff's Claim for Services in Caring for Property

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Superior Court Judge Louis Drapeau last week handed down a decision in favor of Mrs. Nau Asakura, widow of Takizume Asakura, Santa Barbara Nisei leader, in a suit filed against her by Carl Rieger.

Rieger claimed \$4950 for his services in taking care of the Asakura property while the couple were in a war relocation center during the war.

Judge Drapeau held that the evidence did not show that Rieger had rendered any service to Mrs. Asakura.

Takizume Asakura was killed in an automobile crash in 1945 near Los Angeles while working for the War Relocation Authority.

Mrs. Asakura was represented by Harrison Ryon and Thomas M. Mullen of Schauer, Ryon and McMahon.

Nisei Accepted for Navy Aviation Corps

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Yoshio Nasu, 17, is now training as an aviation mechanic at the Lake Shore Naval air field. Nasu is believed to be one of the first men of Japanese ancestry to be accepted for training in naval aviation.

been announced regarding renunciant from the Tule Lake relocation center who now have petitioned to return to the United States. It is not believed that this latter group will receive any assistance in their requests and that their situation rests in several test cases in United States courts which seek to upset the validity of the renunciation procedure which was carried out at Tule Lake and at other relocation centers under an amendment to the Nationality Act of 1940.

Third Battalion of 442nd Unit Reactivated in Hawaii Rites

HONOLULU — The famous 442nd Combat Team, formerly a Japanese American infantry unit, is now a Hawaiian reserve regiment, reactivated its 3rd Battalion on Sept. 10 in ceremonies at Fort Shafter.

During the war in Europe, the 442nd Combat Team was composed largely of men of Japanese ancestry from the United States mainland and Hawaii. The 3rd Battalion distinguished itself in action in the Rome-Arno, Apenines, Po Valley and Rhineland campaigns.

Reactivation of the 3rd Battalion coincided with the arrival in Hawaii of the Rev. Israel Yost of Lower City, Pa., former chaplain of the 100th Infantry Battalion which also has been reactivated as the first battalion of the new 442nd Combat Team.

Rev. Yost participated in the reactivation ceremonies at Fort Shafter. Eleven officers, all veterans of the former 442nd and 100th battalions fighting in Europe and a majority of whom are veterans, will head the battalion.

The commanding officer is Maj. Lloyd C. Kaapans of Honolulu with Capt. Henry C. Oyesato, a student at the University of Hawaii, as battalion executive officer.

Capt. Alexander N. Kahapea, Honolulu, the most decorated army officer in the territory who served in Europe with the 331st regiment of the 83rd division, will be the plans and training officer.

Other officers assigned to the unit include Capt. Shiro Amioka, and Lieuts. Unkei Uchima, now co-captain of the University of Hawaii football team, Claude Y. Takekawa, Takeo Hedani, Michio Takata, Richard H. Kosaki, Robert H. Kaji and Shigeto Kanemoto.

The new battalion was reviewed by Lieut. Gen. John E. Hull, commanding general of Army ground forces in the Central Pacific.

Enlisted personnel of the reactivated 442nd Combat Team which was restricted to men of Japanese ancestry during the war, will be composed of men of the territory of Hawaii, irregardless of race.

Nisei Minister Named Chaplain For Columbia

University President Reveals Appointment Of Rev. Shunji Nishi

NEW YORK—The Rev. Shunji Forrest Nishi, a native of Los Angeles, has been named acting chaplain of Columbia University to succeed the Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., who resigned last June to become Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, Wash.

The announcement of the appointment of the Japanese American minister was made this week by Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, acting president of the university.

A fellow and tutor in the General Theological Seminary, Mr. Nishi has been assistant to the chaplain for the past year.

Born in Los Angeles in 1917, Mr. Nishi was educated in Hollywood schools and at UCLA, where he received his A.B. degree in 1938. Following graduate work at UCLA he studied at the Church School of the Pacific in Berkeley Calif., and the Episcopal Theological school in Cambridge, Mass. He has worked at Harvard, Columbia and Union Theological Seminary during the last two years.

Between 1943 and 1945 he served as a field worker for the National Council of the Episcopal Church on its program for Japanese Americans.

Mr. Nishi formerly was president of the Southern California Japanese Young Peoples church federation.

His wife is the former Marian Koyama of Los Angeles.

St. Louis JACL Near ADC Drive Goal

ST LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis chapter of the JACL was near its \$1000 goal in its drive to raise funds for the Anti-Discrimination Committees of the JACL, according to an announcement last week.

Ninety-seven donors to date have given \$908 to the work of the ADC.

Form Los Angeles Committee To Support Campaign Against Restrictive Housing Covenants

LOS ANGELES—In the wake of restrictive covenant cases in which the right to occupy homes has been denied to Americans of Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Korean and American Indian descent, the organization of the Los Angeles Committee Against Restrictive Covenants was announced this week.

Immediate aim of the new group is to arouse public support for six non-Caucasian families who now are facing court suits in their fight to retain the right to live in their homes.

One of the six suits involves a Japanese American, Tsuneo Shigekuni, whose right to live in his home at 2350 West 37th Place is being challenged by some property owners in the neighborhood who claim that the Shigekuni property is covered by a restrictive covenant which prohibits occupancy of the house by a person not of Caucasian descent.

Shigekuni has received a letter from an attorney representing property owners in the neighborhood and informing him that unless he moves out of his house a restrictive covenant suit will be brought against him.

The Nisei is the owner of a service station and garage at 3625 S. Normandie Ave. His father-in-law, Dr. T. Miyamoto, is a prominent physician in the neighborhood.

Of the five other cases, three involve Negro families and the other two concern families of Chinese and Korean descent.

The Chinese American, Tom Amer, purchased a home at 127 West 56th Street after his return from three years of service in the Burma theater with Merrill's Marauders. A writ of prohibition to prevent neighbors from bringing suit against him to enforce a restrictive covenant clause was denied recently by the California Supreme court and Amer is now awaiting trial in Superior court on the charge that he is violating a restrictive covenant by living in the house.

Dr. Yin Kim, Korean American veteran of three years overseas as an Army captain, is one of 13 non-Caucasians who the Southwestern Wilshire Protective association is trying to oust from their homes.

The Negro families involved in suits are Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Wilkins, 2425 Sixth Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. Riley Butler, owners of an apartment house at 1357 W. 37th St., and Mr. and Mrs. James Justice, 1288 West 37th Place.

Among the announced aims of the Committee Against Restrictive Covenants are:

To unite all persons, especially those of Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Mexican and Jewish groups, in joint activity to put an end to restrictive covenants.

To organize moral and financial support from churches, social, veterans, trade union and political and youth organizations.

To show how restrictive covenants infringe upon the basic rights of every citizen.

To provide immediate aid, through mobilization of community support, for those threatened with eviction from their own homes under the terms of restrictive covenants.

It was announced that support

Stockton Issei Beaten to Death By Holdup Men

Police Believe Robbery Motive in Slaying of Yoichi Wakamoto

STOCKTON, Calif.—Yoichi Wakamoto, 62, was murdered on the night of Sept. 21 on a west end street, police officials reported.

The body of the agricultural worker was found early on the morning of Sept. 22.

Sheriff-Coroner Carlos Souza said an autopsy showed death was caused by a blow.

Police said robbery apparently was the motive since Wakamoto had been showing a large roll of bills in various west end bars during the evening. The money was not on the body when he was found.

Wakamoto's slaying was similar to the murder of George Yoshioka, 442nd Infantry Regiment veteran, who was beaten to death on a Stockton street in Nov., 1945. Two men were arrested, tried and convicted for Yoshioka's murder and were sentenced to life terms in the state penitentiary.

Mr. Wakamoto is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ai Wakamoto, of Stockton.

Wins Promotion

DENVER — Mrs. Fumi Otsuki, for three years senior administrative clerk in the Bureau of Correspondence Direction of the University of Colorado's Denver extension center, was appointed last week to succeed Nancy Wertheimer as assistant registrar.

of the new group has been promised by the American Friends Service committee and it was noted that the Quaker group operates a rooming house at 1137 37th Place.

The Quakers have been served with a complaint they are violating a restrictive covenant on the property because they allow Negro students attending the University of California to live in the house.

John Forrester, one of the organizers of the Committee Against Restrictive Covenants, said the group was planning a public rally soon.

It was recalled that efforts to oust a Japanese American family from a West Los Angeles neighborhood was forestalled last year when community sentiment was mobilized against the move.

New Committee Will Stress Need for Naturalization Change

NEW YORK—Efforts to obtain passage of legislation in the next session of the 80th Congress to remove racial restrictions from the naturalization law are being exerted by the newly-organized Committee for Equality in Naturalization.

Robert Cullum recently was named executive secretary of the new organization. Mr. Cullum formerly was on the staff of the War Relocation Authority and was head of the continuation project on Japanese American resettlement which recently was concluded by the War Agencies Liquidation Unit of the Department of Interior.

One of the new committee's major projects will be in research to prepare material for use in the

forthcoming campaign for passage of legislation to abolish discriminatory racial restrictions from the naturalization statutes.

The present "ineligible alien" status of approximately 125,000 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii will be changed if proposed legislation in Congress is passed. It is pointed out that many of these Japanese aliens contributed in production and in specialized work in government agencies toward American victory in World War II.

Discriminatory legislation affecting employment and property ownership which are predicated on ineligibility to citizenship also will be affected by the proposals.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Race Covenants

A widespread anti-democratic practice, that of denying the right of occupancy of homes to persons because of race, creed or of national origin, is being rooted out into the open. During the past week a committee to seek the abolishment of restrictive covenants has been formed in Los Angeles while the Denver city charter convention has been presented with an anti-discrimination measure which would prohibit future agreements among property owners to deny the right of occupancy or ownership of property on arbitrary grounds of "race, religion, creed, color or national origin."

In Denver last week Minoru Yasui, former Tri-State director of the JACL, presented the endorsements of representatives of 15 Japanese American organizations including the JACL, to the proposed Human Rights section of the Denver city charter.

It was pointed out that restrictive covenants in Denver, similar to those imposed in other cities, restrict transfer and occupancy of property to persons of the Caucasian race. These covenants, common practice in real estate transactions in the last 15 or 20 years, usually are interpreted to exclude Negroes, Spanish Americans and Oriental Americans. Some leases in scattered Denver areas, according to Robert Stapp of the Denver Post, contain clauses forbidding the sale of property to Jews.

Louis Sidman, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League in Denver, declared in a Denver Post interview: "This bill is merely a statement of public policy. It will ease the task later on of getting specific legislation to fight racial bias. Although most restrictive real estate clauses are not aimed at Jews now, it's just a question of degree and they affect us as much as they do Negroes and Spanish Americans."

In Bannockburn Heights, Md., a suburban area adjacent to Washington, D. C., a court case was initiated by a group of property owners to evict a family in which the husband was Jewish. The property owners pointed out that a restrictive covenant covered the housing development and specified that the property shall never be occupied by "Negroes, Jews, Persians and Syrians." The Jewish husband in the case is Aaron Tushin, patent attorney for the Department of Commerce. Although the suit was started against the Tushins in April, the story did not break in the newspapers until Sept. 13 when the family decided to fight the eviction suit. There was an immediate and overwhelming response on the part of the residents of the area in support of the Tushins and the nine property owners who had initiated the suit were forced to back down.

Restrictive covenant cases, usually brought by property owners to force the eviction of non-Caucasians from homes, have been filed in recent months against persons of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Negro and American Indian ancestry. Previous court decisions have upheld the practice, usually on the thesis that a man can do what he wants with his own property, but these decisions were rendered at a time when the practice of restrictive covenants was not as prevalent as it is today. Virtually all new real estate developments today carry a "Keep Out" sign in deeds and sales contracts against non-Caucasians.

There is progress in the fact that the outlawing of this vicious practice, indefensible from the standpoint of democratic ideals, is a matter of public discussion in Denver. Similar anti-discrimination proposals have been proposed in other cities and states. Minneapolis, under its progressive mayor, Hubert

Humphrey, has stigmatized restrictive covenants as contrary to public policy following the Jon Matsuo incident in which the Nisei was refused participation in a veterans housing project because of his ancestry. The Minneapolis city council went on record as refusing to approve housing projects covered by restrictive covenants.

Because of the importance of the restrictive covenants issued to members of minority groups, as well as a test of the integrity of American democracy, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is expected to enter the forthcoming Supreme Court tests on the validity of the restrictive practices. Two cases involving Negro families have been accepted for review and two other cases, which concern American war veterans of Chinese and Korean descent, are being submitted to the high court.

The Little Flower

Fiorello LaGuardia used to say that when he made a mistake it was a "beaut." One of the Little Flower's "beauts" while mayor of New York was his sudden opposition to the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in the city, Brooklyn Heights to be more specific. It happened back in 1944 when the Church of the Brethren opened a hostel for evacuees.

Mayor LaGuardia fell prey to Hearstian propaganda against Americans of Japanese ancestry and hurried down to Washington to protest against the location of evacuees in his bailiwick. It was apparent that he thought that the evacuees were potential saboteurs and flinched at the thought that ten or twenty of them would be occupying precincts in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It was one of the few times in Mayor LaGuardia's career that he aroused the outspoken opposition of the liberal groups which supported his administration. He was roasted by Harold Ickes, then secretary of Interior, who compared him to Ohio's Governor Bricker who had proposed that each west coast city be given the right of local option on whether persons of Japanese ancestry could live in the community and New Jersey's Governor Edge who had stated that he did not blame the people in Great Meadows who had run five Japanese American farm workers out of town.

"Butch" LaGuardia, whose heart always was on the side of the angels and whose errors were always those of zeal, realized he had pulled a "beaut." He took his criticism without carping and his city administration cooperated with the WRA.

The Little Flower liked to chase fire-engines, read spaghetti recipes over the radio and the comic strips to the kids. He hated sharpies, phonies and confidence men. He fought racketeers and reactionaries who placed property rights above human rights.

He was proud when his city turned out to give the returning Japanese Americans of the 442nd Combat Team a tremendous welcome last July. He was the first to admit a mistake. Butch was a great man.

Fiorello LaGuardia, born of immigrant parents, was an American phenomenon. The world, and the people in it, are the less for his passing.

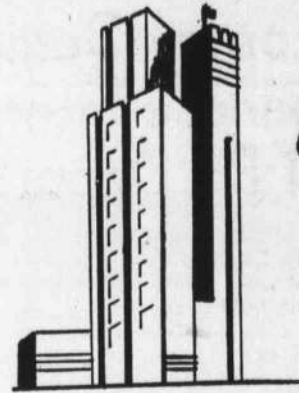
Statehood Opposition

Hawaii's "loyal opposition" to statehood status is personified by Alice Kamokila Campbell, former territorial senator, who is bitterly opposed to the 49th star for the territory.

Last week Ms. Campbell announced she was opening an anti-statehood headquarters in Honolulu in order that information against statehood could be disseminated to members of the United States Senate and any other interested individuals.

If Mrs. Campbell's opposition is going to be based on her previous campaigns against statehood, it may be expected that the so-called "Japanese issue" again will be paramount. Despite the brilliant record of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry at home and in the army, Mrs. Campbell still stands unconvinced regarding the loyalty of the group and trembles in particular fear of the possibility of bloc voting by Hawaii's Japanese Americans and other non-haoles.

Actually, the fact that Mrs. Campbell constitutes the only organized opposition to statehood is symptomatic of the nearly unanimous desire of the people of Hawaii for statehood. The Hawaiian desire for statehood was affirmed by a plebiscite and is echoed on the mainland by public opinion polls which report that the great majority of the American people look with favor upon the 49th star.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Local Poll on Intermarriage

Intermarriage is a delicate, personal affair. Usually, it is handled with kid gloves or discussed in hushed whispers, complete with raised eyebrows.

If it were up to the New York Nisei girls, one out of three would be willing to marry a non-Nisei lad. That is, they would seriously consider marrying someone outside of their race.

There's nothing wrong with this kind of a sentiment. It is expressed every day in all parts of this country. Of course, along California's First and San Pedro or Sutter and Geary streets, such an opinion would be rank heresy. There would be no end of tongue-clucking and head-shaking among the natives.

Well, anyway, here is how 35 typical Manhattan Nisei girls answered my query, "Would you marry someone outside of your race?"

Favorable	11
Opposed	21
No Opinion	3

New Yorkers Differ From Coast Lassies

I am sure that such a high ratio in the affirmative, favoring intermarriage, would not hold true in west coast cities where the large majority of Nisei are today concentrated. In the first place, it is against community tradition; and, secondly, it is against the law.

In eastern and midwestern cities, however, the above figures would reflect a high degree of accuracy.

What's behind it all? A cosmopolitan and worldly outlook prevalent in the large eastern cities is a definite factor. A more influential factor is the matter of supply and demand . . . there simply aren't enough Nisei men to go around. The supply is puny. So, the girls have to look toward other greener pastures.

The withdrawal of 700 eligible Nisei men from the marital mart via the Tokyo-GI deal, has put a definite kibosh on the wistful hopes of many a starry-eyed sister with an eye on matrimony.

Community Sentiments Guide Action

The large majority of the young Nisei, however, cling to the ivy-covered community traditions set up by the Issei. They would rather adhere to the rigid and simple mores of the small, tightlyknit, western towns from whence they came. The idea of stepping over any racial bounds in matters matrimonial is to them sacrilegious.

Perhaps most Nisei remember all too well the sad, tearful plight of dainty Cho-Cho San and her tragic attempt to bridge the gap. Else, they recall with a shuddering fear, the tragic consequences of an interracial venture in Eugene O'Neill's powerful drama, "All God's Chillun Got Wings."

Like their cousins in Japan, New York girls are following the decided postwar trend of internationalism in matrimony. This is in keeping with the world. Individualism in marriages has obscured the usual rigid rules governing race, color and creed.

One Nisei lass puts it thus:

The "Yes" Opinions

"Marriage is an individual matter and should be settled that way. Every girl has her own life to live. It is not dependent on racial background nor should it be tied down by a small community's old traditions."

Another declares: "A girl's own decision should rule. If she feels that a person outside of her race is suitable and congenial, then she should obey her impulse instead of thinking what other Nisei might say or feel."

"There simply aren't enough Nisei men. Those who are appealing are married; else, they are economically insecure. The others are just not interesting. So, can you blame me for looking into other racial groups?"

"If we Nisei are to become Americans in the true sense of the word, we cannot be tied down merely by the whims and sentiments of our elders. Americanism transcends racial ties and traditions."

"I plan to marry the fellow I like best. I can see, choose, and decide for myself. Why limit yourself to just Nisei? It's stupid."

These Uphold the Old Traditions

Since the majority of the Nisei girls in Gotham were raised on the west coast, it is not surprising to find they abide closely to the established customs of the Li'l Tokyos of California, Oregon and Washington.

They say: "My parents would never approve anyone besides a Nisei. In the long run I believe that we Nisei girls will have the most happiness and highest social acceptance with fellows of our own group."

"Definitely, no. I wouldn't even consider marrying outside of my own race."

"Many such marriages wind up on the rocks. There are enough chances for an unsuccessful marriage without adding the extra factor of race."

"It's not worth all the bother and explanations that are necessary. The hazard of social rejection is too great for me even to consider intermarriage."

"Perhaps intermarriage may be for the third or fourth generation, but for the Nisei I think it is both unwise and precarious."

"I'd feel sorry for my children if I married outside of my race. I know that both of us would feel a little uneasy in the presence of relatives, friends and acquaintances. No, I don't think it would work out."

Present Situation Differs from Issei Plight

There has been many a lurid and sensational story told on the west coast about some Nisei girl who married a man of another race in some eastern city. Most such tales were exaggerated or distorted, furnishing fuel for the gossip mills. Many an interracial marriage is getting along as well as an all-Nisei affair.

Here again, the above situation shows a direct reversal to the marital problem of a generation ago. Several decades back, a large number of Issei men in New York married outside of their race; now it is the women who have such ideas. Where there was a shortage of eligible women of Japanese extraction in 1920, there is a dearth of eligible Nisei men in 1947.

A decade ago, on the west coast, our poll would surely have shown about a 99 to 1 ratio against intermarriage. Today, here in New York, the ratio is down to 2 to 1. Times and conditions certainly have changed.

Nine Alien Internees Freed by Government

SAN FRANCISCO—Nine resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who have been in the custody of the Department of Justice since early in 1942 were released last week from the Crystal City internment camp in Texas, according to Wayne Collins, San Francisco attorney.

Collins identified the nine men as the Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda, the Rev. Enryo Shigefuji, Kunemaro Uno, Shizuo Hisamune, Sadamu Nakamura, Masami and Gentaro Adachi, Shu Saito and Seimoku Kosaka.

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Participation in ADC Campaign Urged By Masaoka in Talk

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Calling upon members and friends of the Cincinnati JACL chapter to accept their share of responsibility in the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative program, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, addressed interested Issei and Nisei of Cincinnati on Sept. 23 at the First United church. Pointing out that Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio is chairman of the Republican steering committee of

the United States Senate, Masaoka asked members of the chapter to activate a program to interest their senior senator in actively supporting the bills to extend naturalization privileges to Issei and to grant evacuation claims.

"If Senator Taft will endorse these two bills, our program will have a good chance for passage next year. If he does not, our bills may never get out of committee," Masaoka said.

He declared that much of the responsibility for the success of the program in which all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States are vitally interested necessarily lies with the Cleveland and Cincinnati chapters.

President James Hashimoto of the local chapter presided over the meeting.

During his two-day visit in Cincinnati, Masaoka conferred with Marshall Bragdon, executive director of the Mayor's Friendly Relations committee; Charles P. Taft, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and brother of Senator Taft; Mrs. Chester Martin of the League of Women Voters; and Prof. Gustav Carlson of the University of Cincinnati who served as chief of intelligence in the China-Burma-India theater during the war.

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Wedding

Wever Gim, younger brother of Mrs. Helen Kurumada of Salt Lake City, was married to Miss Rose Marie Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Cloy Steele of Salt Lake, in Denver, Colo., last week.

A wedding reception was held on Sept. 25 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Jun Kurumada in Salt Lake City.

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democracy by spreading hate and suspicion. If you value your liberty, your life as a free American, be on guard against any group which:

- . . promotes racial and religious hatred;
- . . calls itself "nationalist" or any other patriotic-sounding name, while spreading religious or racial hate;
- . . offers any inducement that seems even faintly unusual, in an attempt to enlist your support.

And don't lose sight of this—the war we have won on the battle-fronts is not over on the homefront! *It won't be over until every trace of racial or religious hatred is stamped from the earth.* Our men who gave their lives in World War II were fighting for everyone's right to live and think and pray as free men, without persecution. They were of *all* races, *all* creeds, *all* colors. And they were all Americans! If you promote racial and religious hatred—in any way—their blood will have been wasted. Can you live in peace with *that* on your conscience?

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