

PACIFIC CITIZEN



OL. 25; NO. 19

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1947.

Price: Seven Cents

Army Renames Ship for Nisei War Hero

Mother of Hero Rides in L. A. Parade



Mrs. Nawa Munemori, Gold Star mother of Pfc. Sadao Munemori, is shown as she took part in the Armistice Day parade in Los Angeles. The car bearing the mother of the only Nisei to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor was driven by another son, Robert, also a veteran of the U. S. army.

Two cars bearing disabled Nisei veterans also were in the line of march. This week the War Department announced that the Wilson Victory, the ship which brought men of the 442nd home in 1946, had been renamed the "U.S.S. Pvt. Sadao Munemori." Other photos on page 3.—Photo for Pacific Citizen by H. Harada, Los Angeles.

Wilson Victory, Which Brought 442nd Home, Redesignated As U. S. S. Sadao Munemori

Member of Nisei Combat Team Posthumously Awarded Medal of Honor; Killed in Action with Unit in Final Offensive of Italian Campaign

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department announced this week that the Wilson Victory, the Army ship which brought the men and colors of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team home from Italy in July, 1946, has been renamed the "U. S. S. Private Sadao Munemori."

Pfc. Munemori, a native of Los Angeles, Calif., was the only American of Japanese ancestry to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award.

The posthumous decoration was conferred on Mrs. Nawa Munemori, mother of the Nisei hero, on March 13, 1946 at Fort MacArthur, Calif.

The Wilson Victory, now used as an Army cargo ship, is the first American vessel to be named for a Nisei.

Pfc. Munemori was killed in action during the 442nd Combat Team's offensive along the western slopes of the Apennine mountains on April 5, 1945 which launched the Allies' final offensive in Italy.

He was the assistant leader of one of the foremost patrols. When the leader of the squad was wounded, Pfc. Munemori took command. He led his men carefully through a minefield, advancing within 30 yards of the enemy trenches. One machine gun directly ahead forced the advancing squad to take cover in shallow shell craters.

Pfc. Munemori took six hand grenades and crawled to within 15 yards of the machine gun. He threw the grenades one at a time and wrecked the machine gun.

With Pfc. Akira Shishido of Kohoka, Paia, Maui, T. H. and Pvt. Jim Oda of Ogden, Utah, Pfc. Munemori advanced closer to the enemy lines when another machine gun opened up and they were forced to take cover in a shell crater.

The Germans hurled grenades at the trio, ten or twelve landing near the three men. Finally one grenade bounced off Pfc. Munemori's helmet and dropped into the shell crater occupied by the three men. Pfc. Munemori immediately leaped upon the grenade, "covering it with the upper part of his body and hunched his shoulders and bent his head down so the burst would not leak out."

"The explosion killed him almost instantly," the citation declares. "Pvt. Oda escaped with a fragment in his eye and Pvt. Shishido suffered concussion and partial deafness but their lives were saved. Later the platoon with the help of a reinforcing platoon forced the Germans to withdraw from their strategic positions."

Pvt. Munemori was born on Aug. 17, 1922 in Los Angeles and graduated from high school there. He was inducted into the army on Nov. 2, 1941. He went overseas with the 442 (Japanese American) Combat Team and saw action in the Rome-Arno, Rhineland and Apennine campaigns.

Covenant Bars Nisei Veteran From Home

Enforced Agreement Restricts Sale to Non-Caucasians

DENVER—Both the JACL and the Denver Unity council may enter the case of Robert Sato, a veteran of the 88th Division in Europe, who has been denied the right to purchase and occupy a home on 25th and Race streets in Denver because of an alleged restrictive covenant which specifies that persons not of the Caucasian race may not purchase the property.

It was reported that Sato had sought to buy the home for his aged mother.

"The local JACL and the Denver Unity Council have expressed an interest in this matter and willingness to support a court fight to give this Nisei veteran some of his American rights for which he fought overseas," the Colorado Times declared on Nov. 6.

Aged Madera Man Treated After Suicide Attempt

FRESNO, Calif.—Tomizo Sakai, 82, of Madera was under treatment in the Fresno County General hospital with three small cuts in the throat which hospital attendants said he inflicted in a suicide attempt at his home on Nov. 10.

Urge Nisei Support Oriental American Housing Cases

LOS ANGELES — Japanese Americans were urged to undertake "moral and financial support" of Los Angeles restrictive covenant cases involving Americans of Korean and Chinese ancestry by Frank Wilkinson, special assistant to the executive director of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority, who spoke to the Los Angeles JACL housing panel on Nov. 6.

Wilkinson referred to the Tom Amer and Dr. Yin Kim restrictive covenant cases which are being appealed to the United States Supreme court.

Report Justice Department Has No Objection to Return of Iva Toguri to America

Girl Described as "Tokyo Rose" Hopes to Visit U. S.

TOKYO — Iva Toguri D'Aquino, described as the "wartime Tokyo Rose," disclosed last week that and her Portuguese husband "expect a baby in January."

Immediately there arose the question of what citizenship the girl would have, the International Service reported.

Since her release from Sugamo prison a year ago, Mrs. D'Aquino has been living with her husband in a Tokyo suburb.

Both declared they wanted their child to be an American citizen. But in view of Mrs. D'Aquino's current passport troubles both are uncertain that their wish could be fulfilled.

Officials at the United States consulate in Yokohama, where Mrs. D'Aquino applied for an American passport last May, said the child would have a claim to American citizenship.

They pointed out that in such a case a child may claim citizenship if a parent had resided in the United States for at least 10 years, of which were after the age of 14. Mrs. D'Aquino has these qualifications.

The INS correspondent said that Mrs. D'Aquino had gained weight since she left Sugamo prison. He described her as being upset about the latest splurge of publicity she was getting.

"I had hoped the world would forget me," she said. "I do not understand why there would be a question regarding my American citizenship. My citizenship was the reason why I was held for a year in Sugamo while five other Americans on the 'Zero Hour' program were not held because they were Japanese."

She said she had spent the past year collecting notes for a prospective book in which she hoped to "tell my side of the story."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice has no objection to the return to the United States of Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, identified here as the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo, at this time, a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times reported this week.

The Justice department's attitude has been conveyed to the State department, it was reported.

Justice department officials, however, have given "no indication" as to what later position they may take on the case, a State department spokesman emphasized.

The Times correspondent said that it could not be determined whether Mrs. D'Aquino, now the wife of a Portuguese national, will be permitted to retain the American citizenship she claims or whether federal authorities will act after her return on a proposal of James F. Carter, U. S. attorney for southern California, to arrest her on charges of sedition or treason.

Iva Toguri, a graduate of UCLA, left Los Angeles on July 5, 1941 "to care for an aunt" in Japan, the Times correspondent said. It was pointed out that the State department "has no alternative" except to give its permission to Mrs. D'Aquino to reenter the United States, if neither the Justice department nor the army raises an objection.

The Times correspondent described Mrs. D'Aquino as "the Los Angeles-born Japanese girl, whose wartime broadcasts from Japan were aimed at undermining the morale of American troops in the Pacific."

States at least once even if they don't let me stay."

She said she was uncertain where she would go in the United States but added she wanted to visit her aging parents in Chicago.

She said she had spent the past year collecting notes for a prospective book in which she hoped to "tell my side of the story."

El Centro Legion Post Opposes "Tokyo Rose"

EL CENTRO, Calif. — The local American Legion post in a resolution adopted on Nov. 12 said it didn't want Iva Toguri, described as the Japanese radio's "Tokyo Rose," back in the United States or in Imperial county where she attended school at Calexico.

Commander Allan C. Bowen, wartime Marine ace, said the resolution was telegraphed to the Secretary of State and to California and national Legion headquarters after the Legionnaires heard reports that Iva Toguri wanted to return to America.

Sgt. Ota Cited For Part in Pacific War

Gen. Clark Presents Posthumous Award to Father of Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO—The Army's Commendation Ribbon was awarded posthumously by General Mark W. Clark, commander of the Sixth Army, to the late Tech. Sgt. Daniel C. Ota of San Francisco during Armistice Day ceremonies here.

The presentation was made by Gen. Clark to Mitsutaro Ota, father of the Nisei sergeant who was cited for meritorious services in military intelligence and as an interpreter with the Army Air Forces in the Far East.

Sgt. Ota, who was killed in a plane crash in Dec. 1946 near Osaka, Japan, was cited particularly for exceptional skill and resourcefulness in interrogating high-ranking Japanese army and navy officers.

Sgt. Ota volunteered for military intelligence while at the Central Utah relocation center where he was a member of the editorial staff of the Topaz Times.

Senate Committee to Consider Evacuation Claims Proposal

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee has appointed a special subcommittee to consider the evacuation claims bill, H. R. 3999, which was approved by the House of Representatives during the last weeks of the past session of Congress.

The two men assigned to the bill are Senators Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington and John Sherman Cooper, Republican, of Kentucky. Senator Magnuson served as lieutenant commander in the U. S. N. R. in the Pacific fleet. He was elected to the 75th, 76th, 77th and 78th Congresses, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Homer T.

Bone December 15, 1944, and was elected to the United States Senate November 7, 1944 for the full term ending January 3, 1951. Senator Cooper, a former army captain, was elected to the Senate at a special election held in November last year to fill the unexpired term of Albert B. (Happy) Chandler, resigned.

Despite the crowded calendar before the special session of Congress due to convene on November 17 to deliberate on the European recovery program, supporters of the bill hope to obtain Senate approval of the evacuation claims bill before the regular session begins next year.

Attorney General Clark Says Restrictive Covenants Against United States Public Policy

Justice Department
Head Opposes Judicial
Enforcement of Bans

WASHINGTON—United States government considers restrictive covenants, which have been used to bar American citizens from ownership and occupancy of homes on racial and religious grounds, as "contrary to the public policy of the United States."

Attorney General Tom C. Clark argued before the Supreme Court on Nov. 10 that judicial enforcement of racially restrictive covenants is against public policy.

Clark made the statement, the first open expression of the government's attitude on racial and religious housing restrictions, in a petition asking the court's permission to take part in later argument of three cases involving property agreements which bar Negroes.

Also to be considered by the Supreme Court are two California cases which involve restrictive covenants imposed against American war veterans of Chinese and Korean ancestry.

The cases involving Negroes are concerned with restrictive agreements in Detroit, St. Louis and the District of Columbia.

Restrictive covenant practices were opposed in the recent report of the President Committee on Civil Rights which pointed out that such restrictions have been imposed upon "Armenians, Jews, Negroes, Mexicans, Syrians, Japanese, Chinese and Indians."

Nisei Chemist Will Take New Post on Caltech Faculty

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Dr. Tom Takashi Omori, assistant professor of science at Carnegie Tech, will leave the Pittsburgh school to take a new post as chemical research professor at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, it was reported last week.

Dr. Omori is a former student of UCLA and was a resident of West Los Angeles, Calif., before the war.

The 29-year old Nisei professor graduated from Carnegie Tech in 1940. During the war he was employed in Washington in scientific research.

He will return to California soon with his wife, the former Shuku Sameshima of Los Angeles, and their two daughters. Mrs. Omori is a graduate of Hamline university in St. Paul, Minn.

Central California Buddhists Hold Fresno Conference

FRESNO, Calif.—Ben Nakamura of Fowler was installed as president of the Central California Young Buddhists association on Nov. 8 at the annual fall conference in Fresno Memorial auditorium.

He succeeded Manabu Fukuda of Clovis.

More than 400 Nisei Buddhists attended the conference.

Featured speakers included Victor McLaglen, film star; J. Fred McGrew of the Fresno State college faculty, and the Rev. K. Kumata of Los Angeles.

Other new officers of the group are Kazuo Sekiya, Fresno, first vice-pres.; Mike Iwatsubo, Selma, second vice-pres.; Tak Naito, Dinuba, corres. sec.; Hiro Mayeda, Dinuba, auditor; Kelley Sasai, Parlier, publications manager; Harry Hoshiko, Bowles, public relations manager; Fred Nishida, Reedley, research chairman; Manabu Fukuda, welfare chairman; Mas Yamamoto, Clovis, forensic chairman; Richard Ochiai, Fowler, religious chairman; Tad Miyake, Fowler, men's athletic chairman; Shigeko Masuda, Fresno, women's athletic chairman, and the Rev. K. Fujinaga, Fresno, and the Rev. Z. Kawasaki, Visalia, advisers.

The conference dance brought the day to a close. Ted Graham and his 18-piece orchestra furnished the music. Robert Kimura of Fresno was the emcee.

58 Stranded Nisei Return From Japan

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifty-eight more war-stranded Nisei returned to the United States on Nov. 10 on the Marine Lynx from Yokohama.

All were cleared by United States authorities in Japan for return to American homes. Most of the returnees were children at the time of the outbreak of the war six years ago.

The Nichi-Bei Times identified the returnees as follows:

CALIFORNIA

Teruko Fujiwara, 18, Mary Imagawa, 17, Alfred Takeo Kosaka, 19, Ben Tsutomu Nanjo, 17, Henry Fujio, 18, Alice Hisako Tonami, 16, and Kiyoshi Watanabe, 20, San Francisco.

Eiko Nagata, 32, Oakland; Kiyono Mary Wada, San Mateo; Tokio Kawahara, 17, San Jose; Toshio Joji, 29, Watsonville; Katsuko, 23, and Sachiye Kunimura, 8, Gilroy; Mitsugi Mukai, 22, Stockton; Mary Kurotori Furuta, 23, Sacramento; Toshiyuki Hirota, 17, Loomis; Toshimitsu Matsuoaka, 21, Kingburg; Shogo Komoto, 27, Parlier.

Harumi Befe, 17, Satoshi Ichimura, 16, George Masao Kawano, 25, Yoshiyuki Okumura, 16, Joy Haruko Segawa, 18, Niho, 22, and Keizo Suenaga, 19, Fumiko Takehara, 24, Chisako, 19, Keiko, 17, and Toshiko Takeuchi, 14, Kaoru, 17, and Yoshiko Wada, 18, and Aiko Yamashita, 16, Los Angeles.

Jane Keiko Akira, 18, May Yoneko Teranishi, 17, Glendale; Masatomo Mashunage, 33, Oxnard; Akira Fujii, 18, Gardena; and Tatsuo Tsuji, 18, El Cajon.

ARIZONA

Yoshio Matsuno, 19, Burt Kiyoshi Sagawa, 23, and Makoto Takiguchi, 23, Glendale.

OREGON

Shoichi Ichimura, 19, Portland.

WASHINGTON

Masa Miyasaki, 20, Itsuko, 14, and Hiroshi Nishikawa, 18, Kazuko, 20, and Ichiro Yamamoto, 19, Seattle.

Hiroko Nakahara, 20, Spokane; and Frank Eiji Hiraiwa, 20, Midway.

IDAHO

Yoshiaki Akizuki, 24, Burley; Mary Kusaka, 27, and Shizuye Shigeno, 17, Weiser.

ILLINOIS

Chihiro, 20, and Saburo Same-shima, 18, Shiori Ebisu, 35, Ann Misuzu Hamano, 18, Chicago.

COLORADO

Joji Shintani, 30, Denver; Joe Toshiaki Fujii, 20, Fort Lupton.

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Chiyo Mary Mizutani, 34, New Orleans.

Thanksgiving Dance

FRESNO, Calif.—Tickets for the ELLE's homecoming dance on Thanksgiving day, November 27, at the Marigold ballroom in Fresno went on sale here this week.

Velma Yemoto, general chairman, announced that Fleming Atha and his orchestra have been hired for the evening.

MINORITY WEEK

These Sweet Liberties

"Where a kiss is considered ill-bred in Japan, Hawaiian-born sons and daughters enjoy all the sweet liberties that go with the pursuit of happiness." —Anne Kuraoka, quoted in "Hawaiian Americans" by Edwin B. Burrows.

Regardless of Eleanor

This is the way it works.

Some three weeks ago two Negro families purchased homes in the Congress Heights district of Washington, D. C. Fifteen white residents, led by a real estate broker, repurchased one of the homes before the family moved in. The other home was repurchased by the original broker for resale to "whites," and the Negro family has agreed to move out in sixty days.

On November 8 five hundred property owners in the district met at the Congress theater to "protect" themselves from further Negro purchases in the area.

Said the chairman, Harry A. Leibbrand: "There was a time when this country called upon its Minutemen. Now we want Minutemen and Minutewomen in Congress Heights. The old Minutemen said, 'They shall not pass.' Let our slogan be, 'They shall not squat here.'"

Said Edward J. Newcomb, real estate broker: "We called you here to plead with you not to sell to a colored person. You can sell as quickly to a white person, though perhaps for not as much, but still more than the house is worth. Colored persons might offer \$1000 to \$2000 more, and that's a temptation. . . We will keep them out regardless of what the Supreme court does and what Eleanor Roosevelt says."

Eight hundred signatures, including some collected through personal solicitation in the district, are now on a restrictive covenant petition.

Mecca in Manhattan

United Nations World reports that the only difficulty encountered by Yemenite delegates to the United Nations sessions here is in determining the exact direction of Mecca for the reciting of daily prayers.

The difficulty is solved, it appears, by means of a compass. And in New York City, from the Yemenites' hotel, it points directly at Longchamps restaurant on 59th street.

"To Secure These Rights"

Because not enough copies of "To Secure These Rights," the President's Committee on Civil Rights recent report, will be printed by the U. S. government printing office, New York publishers Simon and Schuster have prepared a one-dollar edition of the report for public sale. (Book is also a single dollar when purchased from the government.) The newspaper PM, New York, is also offering it to the public at 10 cents per copy in tabloid newspaper form. In batches of 500 or more, PM will sell it at the bargain rate of 3½ cents each.

Hero

Brooklyn's wonder boy, Jackie Robinson, is currently running second in movie commentator Jimmie Fidler's "most popular American" contest. Robinson is directly behind crooner Bing Crosby, slightly ahead of another crooner, Frank Sinatra. Still in the running are Father Flanagan, Fulton Lewis Jr., Eleanor Roosevelt, Al Jolson, Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur and Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

Action, Not Talk

Most of us are apt to do a lot of talking about Hollywood's sins—many of which are sins of omission. Hollywood doesn't recognize any of the problems of the times, we say. Hollywood thinks in terms of boy meets, chases and gets girl.

But now it appears that one group has done less talking, has gone right into movie-making to make the kind of pictures they think the country needs, and so now the Protestant Film Commission's first full-length movie, "Beyond Our Own," is ready for showing.

It can hardly be expected that Hollywood will suffer any competition from this group, but it's certain that the Protestant group has embarked upon a good and sensible as well as precedent-shattering course. The new movies won't be million-dollar productions, but they will all be in the "B" picture class—financially speaking, that is. Films will be budgeted somewhere between the \$100,000 and \$200,000 mark, a goodly amount of money in any man's language.

It's announced that racial intolerance will be among the subjects for further films, and that the Anti-Defamation League will work with the film group on this particular project.

This Week's Quote

"Citizenship goes beyond voting and taking up of arms. In a democracy there can be no second-class citizens. There can be no theory, express or implied, of a 'master race.' These can be no public services, no economic opportunities, no necessities of life which are denied to some citizens solely because of race, or creed or color."

"The first step toward the realization of that ideal must be taken in the mind. Government can and should cope with specific acts of discrimination and injustice, but at the same time we, the people, must educate ourselves out of prejudice and hatred."—The Chicago Sun, Nov. 10.

The Vanishing American

We pride ourselves upon being the great melting pot of nations, of bringing a hundred immigrant stocks into this country and making of them representative American citizens.

We're apt to forget that we've never conferred any of the privileges of citizenship upon the group that was here in the first place—the American Indians. And if one-third of the nation is still ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed, the American Indians are among those most visited by the tragic consequences of poverty and neglect.

Out Arizona and New Mexico way, the casual and calloused tourist exclaims eagerly over beautiful turquoise jewelry, silver ornaments and richly patterned rugs. But he does not know that the average estimated weekly income of the "colorful Navajo" is a dollar and a half, that only one out of ten Navajo tribesmen has had adequate training in the English language, that in 1944 only one of every four Navajo children was in school. The average Navajo family has 10 sheep, not nearly enough for survival, and the amount of farmland per person amounts to but one-half an acre.

Add to this general state of poverty the added sins of discrimination, and you have a minority problem to plague and rebuke us for decades to come.

Last week the federal government took one step toward alleviating some of the poverty—a small step, perhaps, measured against the total distress. But in the past the Navajos have, by outright discrimination, been denied even state relief benefits in New Mexico and Arizona. Both the states withheld aid from the aged and blind and needy children of the Navajos.

But last week the social security administration in Washington cracked down on New Mexico and Arizona for letting race and color get in the way of judicious relief payments. The officials stated flatly that the two states must cease their discriminatory practices or find themselves minus their usual \$5,000,000 in yearly federal relief grants.

Send Your Christmas Greetings Through THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Let your many friends scattered throughout the country know where you are! Let us help you extend your "Greetings" to them this Christmas through the Pacific Citizen.

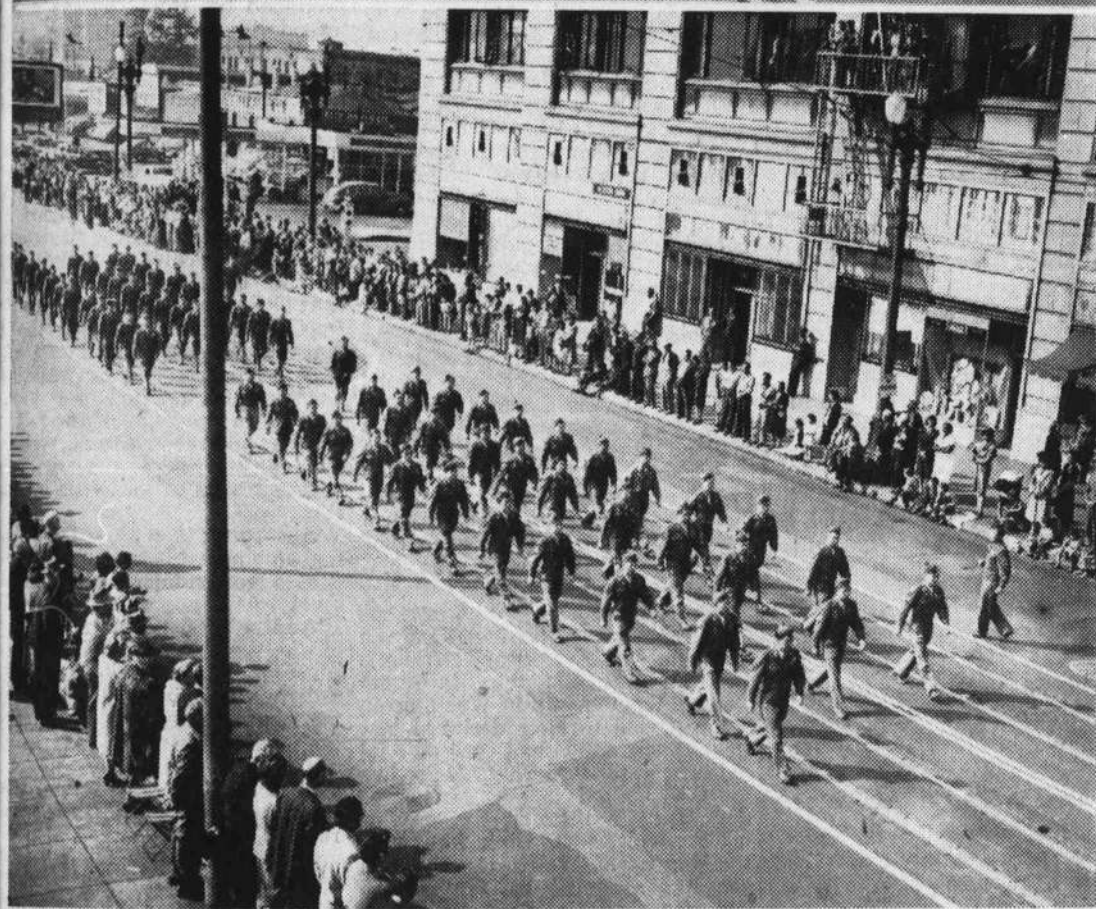
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Nisei Veterans March in Los Angeles



Nisei veterans of European and Pacific battles of World War II are shown as they marched down Broadway in Los Angeles in the city's Armistice Day parade.

The Japanese American ex-GIs marched under the banner of the Nisei Veterans association of Los Angeles and their participation was cheered by thousands of spectators along the line of march. (Top photo) At the head of the Nisei marchers were (left to right) Lieut. Col. John Aiso who served in General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan; First Lieut. Tak Nakaki, commander of the Nisei Veterans association and a Pacific war veteran, and Second Lieut. Frank Sagara of the 2nd Engineers company of the 442nd Combat

Team. The color-bearers were Tom Kasai, Roy Nishio, Hiro Saito and Tee Sugita.

Frank Okada was in charge of the Nisei unit in the parade, while Luis Aihara and Roy Hirota acted as platoon leaders.

More than 200 Nisei veterans were in the parade and were honored at a special ceremony when their group arrived in front of the City hall. With Edwin Pauley, special assistant to the Secretary of War, the Nisei veterans stood at attention as a minute of silence was observed.

Police Captain Olson publicly lauded the war record of the 442nd Combat Team and other Nisei veterans. — Photos for Pacific Citizen by H. Harada, Los Angeles.

Utah Chapters Prepare for National Meet

Tenth Biennial JACL Convention Will Be Held in Salt Lake

The Salt Lake City and Mt. Olympus chapters of the JACL began preparation this week on the mammoth 10th biennial national JACL convention to be held in Salt Lake City in August, 1948. An elaborate program, including many sporting and social events, is being planned by the convention committee headed by Shigeki Nishio, general chairman. Special events will include bowling, golf, a fishing contest, bridge tournament and canyon and beach parties. Sport events will be handled by Bill Honda. Committee chairmen as announced this week by Chairman Nishio will be Mrs. Alice Kasai, assistant general chairman; Kay Hashima, finance; Bill Mizuno, social program; George Fujii, publicity; Fusaye Odow, reception; Mrs. Chiyo Arita, registration.

JACL Official Lays Wreath At Tomb of Unknown Soldier

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In simple services held at Arlington National Cemetery on Armistice Day, a beautiful wreath was laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in memory of all war dead by Jack Hirose, representing the JACL Committee for Arlington Cemetery.

An honor guard of 16 soldiers and a bugler from Fort Myer participated in the ceremony. After Mr. Hirose walked between the two rows of soldiers and placed the wreath at the Tomb, the bugler sounded taps and the military guard fired a salute.

The wreath, measuring three feet in diameter and consisting of white chrysanthemums and gladioli and red and white carnations and a red-white-and-blue ribbon with the JACL inscription, was made possible through funds donated by George Inagaki of Venice, California, and William Enomoto of Redwood City, California. The two JACL leaders contributed \$50 each in behalf of the Southern California

and Northern California areas respectively.

The ceremony, which took place at 2:45 p.m., was one of a number held by various organizations throughout the day. Members of the JACL Arlington Committee attended as well as a number of Issei and Nisei and many visitors who make the annual pilgrimage to the shrine on Armistice Day. Several hours earlier President Truman placed a wreath at the Tomb during the traditional national services.

The famed white marble tomb, located on the Virginia hillside facing the Potomac River and the nation's capitol, was erected as a symbol of the men who fell in World War I. It bears the following inscription: "Here in honored glory lies an American soldier known but to God."

Arrangements for the services were made by Jack Hirose, chairman of the JACL Arlington Committee, Mrs. Etsu Masaoka, Dan Komai, Hal Horiuchi, and John Kitasako.

Winona Trailer Camp Group Begins One Last Move to New Site in Burbank Area

LOS ANGELES—Last movement out of the Winona trailer camp, home of several hundred evacuees, began this week as residents of the project began to move their trailers to a new site two miles away.

The new site was obtained by two Japanese Americans on a five-year lease with the Dureen trailer camp. The Nisei are George Wada, former GI, and Nori Yonemura.

The Winona camp, originally scheduled to close on June 30, provided stopgap shelter to hundreds of persons returning from the relocation center. The camp once housed as many as 1,000 returned evacuees. About 350 persons, over half of them children, still remained when the final closing began.

Burbank residents will take their purchased trailers to the new grounds, which are comprised of approximately five acres of land. About 74 families of 350 persons will move with some 100 living units.

About 100 persons now at the Dureen camp plan to get other housing by December 1, when the new contract becomes effective, according to Mrs. Helen Sawa, service worker of the American Friends Service committee, which is handling the final phase of the moving.

The new site accommodates about 115 trailers. Additional facilities are expected to be completed by December 1. Most of the evacuees have signed 3-year leases with Wada and Yonemura.

Sacramentans Will Reactivate JACL Chapter

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 9, 200 Issei and Nisei gathered at the Buddhist hall to listen intently to ADC National Legislative Director Mike Masaoka's latest report on Washington legislation and his eye-witness recounting of the Oyama alien land law trial in the U. S. Supreme court.

Immediately at the conclusion of Mike Masaoka's talk, in a completely spontaneous movement, 50 members signed a pledge indicating their desire for reactivating the Sacramento chapter of the JACL.

Cochairmen for the meeting were Henry Taketa, Sacramento attorney who volunteered his services during the last California legislature session as ADC legislative counsel, and Rikitaro Sato, of the Sacramento Kikaken Kisei Domei committee.

Present at the meeting were members of the VFW Nisei Post No. 8985, who were so helpful during the alien land law fight in the State legislature this spring.

Eiji Tanabe, regional director from Los Angeles, interpreted for

the benefit of the numerous Issei in the audience.

National First Vice President George Inagaki, a native of Sacramento, was introduced. San Francisco regional office's Joe G. Masaoka also participated.

Northern California Council Hears Legislative Reports

Fifty Attend Special Session of JACL Group In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifty delegates, boosters and national officials met in San Francisco on Saturday, Nov. 8, in a special session of the JACL Northern California District Council.

Representatives from ten Northern California chapters listened to ADC National Director Mike Masaoka review the significant and history-making progress that has been made in the first half of the 80th Congressional Session in various legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry, and heard his plea that concerted efforts must still be continued at this time in order to press for ultimate success of the ADC program. Strong determination to see that the program would succeed was evinced when delegates pledged themselves anew to increase local contracts towards this end.

In the morning session, opened at 10:00 a.m. by Henry Kiyomura, NCDC 1st vice chairman, lively interest was centered on Attorney Saburo Kido's eye-witness account of the recent Oyama hearing before the U. S. Supreme court in which he hailed the participation of Dean Acheson, former Under-Secretary of State.

West Coast Director Joe Grant Masaoka told of the fight in the California Legislature earlier this year to try to stop further appropriations for enforcement of the

outmoded alien land law which was injuring American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Ichiji Motoki, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California, gave a brief history of the formation of this organization back in 1945 at the initiation of the JACL, and reported on the advisory services rendered those affected by the state's escheating of their farm properties.

National Secretary Masao Satow traced the growth and development of the JACL, showing that Northern California has always been in the vanguard in this movement. He stated that the national organization now has 53 affiliated chapters throughout the country, and is numerically approaching the pre-war figure in total membership.

George Inagaki, 1st National Vice-President, asked continued support for the Pacific Citizen, official organ of the JACL.

A report was also heard from executive secretary Akimi Sugawara on the Northern California-wide efforts of the Kikaken Kisei Domei supporters group which was responsible for coordinating the financial drive in this area.

Distribution was made of copies of "Box Score on Legislation," a brochure summarizing in eye-catching form all current important bills and legislation, both national and California, affecting persons of Japanese ancestry. Northern California chapters not yet receiving their copies, should request them of the regional office in San Francisco, Joe Masaoka said.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.50 year
Non-members, \$3.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Veterans Groups

There was a time when the major veterans organizations of the United States, such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans, were considered to be on the side of those favoring restrictive action against persons of Japanese ancestry in America.

Both the Legion and the VFW, particularly in the 1920s, were deeply involved in racist politics which made issue of the "Japanese question" in California. The Legion, in fact, sponsored a special motion picture designed to make citizens aware of the "Japanese menace" and to inspire support of such legislative measures as the Japanese Exclusion Act and the Alien Land law. The influence of the California departments of the Legion and VFW was felt within the national leadership of both organizations and the Americanism committees of both groups actively participated in the campaign against the "Yellow Peril."

Hardly a convention went by without anti-Japanese resolutions being passed by both the Legion and the VFW. The fact that the Legion had chartered two Japanese American veterans of World War I in California apparently had little impact on the general organizational attitude. The Legion, in particular, followed the race-baiting line of the California Joint Immigration Committee, of which it was a member.

Leaders of both groups were loud in demanding restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry in the years before Pearl Harbor. Local posts of both organizations on the Pacific coast, as well as in other parts of the country, were active in the campaign against the evacuees and opposed their return.

The breakdown of what had been a traditional "anti-Japanese" policy on the part of both organizations began with the first news of Nisei participation in the war. Although racist excesses continued, climaxed by the action of the Hood River, Ore., post in erasing the names of Nisei soldiers from an honor roll and the opposition of the Gardena, Calif., post of the VFW to the inclusion of Nisei names on a memorial, opposition to these actions and attitudes grew within the ranks of these organizations as stories of Nisei heroism were published in the newspapers. Many members of the Legion and the VFW were deeply shamed by the racist expressions of their organizational comrades.

The return of World War II veterans and their entry into these organizations completed the picture. The California Legion made an official gesture of truce in 1945 when they reinstated the charters of the Japanese American posts which had been withdrawn in Dec., 1941. The Legion leadership admonished the Hood River post for its action, while the National VFW under Commander Jean Brunner in 1945 indicated its opposition to any discrimination against Nisei veterans within its ranks. The National VFW opposed the stand of its Spokane, Wash., post in refusing membership to two Japanese American veterans, one seriously wounded at Leyte and the other wounded in Italy.

The national conventions of the Legion in the past two years may be considered notable, as far as Nisei are concerned, in that the usual "anti-Japanese" resolutions, directed against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, were not submitted. Two Nisei veterans were among the five-man delegation from the state of Utah to the VFW's national convention this year and one of them, Mike M. Masaoka,

was appointed as a member of the VFW's national Americanism committee, which only five years before had issued a "yellow paper" which questioned the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The VFW's Americanism committee this year sent a resolution which would grant naturalization rights to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

In Utah the VFW, under the leadership of World War II veterans, played a major role in the campaign which resulted in the repeal of the Alien Land law by the state legislature. The repeal action also was supported by the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Amvets and the Spanish American War Veterans in the state.

Today local Legion and VFW groups are speaking up on behalf of remedial legislation for Japanese Americans and resident Japanese aliens.

As far as the new World War II organizations are concerned, the American Veterans Committee and the Amvets have publicly opposed discrimination against Nisei veterans.

There has been some hesitancy on the part of Nisei to join the various national veterans organizations and it may be that the scars of discriminatory activity are still too fresh. But the turnaround in the policies of these World War I organizations has been actual and complete.

Delgadillo Case

The United States Supreme court has aptly described as "capricious" the attempt of the Immigration and Naturalization service to deport Jose Delgadillo, a Mexican alien.

The immigration authorities' case against Delgadillo was based upon the same kind of technicality upon which they seek to deport a number of Japanese aliens who have resided in this country for many years.

The Delgadillo case involved clarification of what constitutes an alien's entry into this country.

Jose Delgadillo legally entered the United States from Mexico as a child in 1923 and lived here continuously until June, 1942, when he enlisted in the merchant marine. Although he never became a naturalized American, he was allowed to ship out as a seaman aboard a freighter bound from Los Angeles to New York. His ship was torpedoed in the Caribbean after leaving the Panama canal. Rescued by a U.S. coast guard vessel, Delgadillo was taken to Havana, Cuba, where the American counsel cared for him. He was flown back to the United States, re-entering the country at Miami, after which he continued to serve as a seaman.

In 1944 Delgadillo was sentenced to a term of one year to life in a California prison after conviction on charges of second degree robbery. The immigration service, acting under provisions of the immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917, which allows for the deportation of aliens found guilty of committing crimes within five years of their entry, asked for his deportation. Delgadillo, they claimed, was guilty of committing a crime within five years of "entering" this country at Miami.

The Supreme court, in ruling in Delgadillo's favor this week, said:

"Deportation can be equivalent to banishment or exile. The stakes are high indeed and momentous for the alien who has acquired residence here. We will not attribute to Congress a purpose to make his right to remain here dependent on circumstances so fortuitous and capricious as those here seized. The hazards to which we are now asked to subject the alien are too irrational to square with the statutory scheme."

The immigration service at this time has deportation orders issued for a number of Japanese aliens upon grounds as tenuous as those upon which Delgadillo was seized. By its ingenious interpretation of the word "entry," the immigration service has ordered the deportation of certain Japanese aliens who shipped out of Seattle or San Francisco for work in Alaskan canneries. These ships often stopped over in Vancouver, British Columbia, for fueling purposes. Even though the Japanese did not leave ship, the immigration authorities have contended that since these Japanese nationals "entered" a foreign country, their "re-entry" into the United States, whether at Seattle or Alaska, constituted a violation of the 1924 immigration laws which prohibit the entry of Japanese aliens.

The Delgadillo case may, it is hoped, bring clarification of the situation of these Japanese aliens who, though no fault of

Nisei USA

The Return of Tokyo Rose

It appears that some unreconstructed bigots in California are ready to raise a little hell against the Nisei because of the report that Iva Toguri D'Aquino, popularly identified as "Tokyo Rose," is planning to return to the United States so that her child may be born on American soil. At least one resolution already has been passed against her admittance and the newspaper play given to her request for a U.S. passport probably will arouse many more.

Mrs. D'Aquino is a Nisei girl who studied at UCLA and went to Japan some years before the war. During the war she was employed by Radio Tokyo and apparently made some broadcasts which were beamed to American troops in the jungle foxholes of the Pacific. Her claim is that her broadcasts did not contain any propaganda, although the fact that she was employed by an official Japanese agency during the war has not been denied. She was arrested by military authorities shortly after the beginning of the occupation and was held in Sugamo prison in Tokyo for a year before she was released because of insufficient evidence of treason.

Iva Toguri, whatever the status of her guilt or innocence, is a victim of circumstance. She has become the personification and the ultimate repository of a legend which grew on the island battlefields of the Pacific. American troops used to tune in on Radio Tokyo's propaganda broadcast which featured American jazz. Many of these broadcasts were announced by women and the feminine voices became known to the GIs as that of "Tokyo Rose," although Japanese radio officials have told occupation authorities that no single announcer on the broadcasts beamed to American forces was ever identified as "Tokyo Rose." Many women were used as announcers on the programs, of which Iva Toguri who was employed in a secretarial capacity at the station, may or may not have been one. The fact that she was released by military officials, and the fact that the State and Justice departments in Washington are reported to have declared last week that they had no official objections to Iva Toguri's return to the United States, indicates that there is little in the way of direct evidence to link her with the identity of "Tokyo Rose" which she has assumed as far as the American public is concerned.

The way in which Iva Toguri got mixed up with the legendary character of "Tokyo Rose" indicates a lack of feeling of group responsibility. The actions of most Nisei in the United States are conditioned by the effect such actions will have on the welfare of their fellow Nisei. It was a regard for group responsibility which contributed so much to the star-spangled record of Japanese American units and to the individual heroism of Nisei GIs in the Pacific and the Burma-India and China theaters.

When American forces landed in Japan in Sept., 1945, accompanying newsmen raced for Tokyo. Representatives of Stars and Stripes, Yank magazine and of the American press in general wanted to be the first to interview headline figures like Gen. Tojo—and "Tokyo Rose." A representative of Hearst publications, whose newspapers had engaged in violent Nisei-baiting during the war, had instructions to get an exclusive interview with "Tokyo Rose."

Since there was no "Tokyo Rose" and since a number of women had announced over Radio Tokyo, it can be assumed that the Hearst newsmen took the first available candidate. It happened to be Iva Toguri D'Aquino. She was offered something like \$2,000 to write an exclusive story for Hearst publications. Two thousand dollars is a lot of money and apparently Mr. D'Aquino accepted, tentatively at least. Later, when she was approached by the GI representatives of Yank and by other newsmen, she turned down the Hearst offer but she had become identified as "Tokyo Rose." Long interviews and photos of Iva Toguri (newspapers first carried her UCLA graduation photo) were published in American newspapers.

If Iva Toguri had not become identified as Tokyo Rose, it is doubtful if she would have spent even a night in prison. But the

notoriety of her identification as "Tokyo Rose" had repercussions in the United States and occupation officials reacted by placing her under arrest. She spent a year at Sugamo where many other Japanese charged with war crimes were held. Meanwhile, military officials sought to build a case against her. It was then that the insignificant role which Iva Toguri had played became apparent. She was quietly released and later applied for permission to return to the United States.

Iva Toguri probably does not realize the degree of notoriety which she gained in the United States as the legendary "Tokyo Rose." Last year the legend was incorporated in a Hollywood thriller which was, of course, titled "Tokyo Rose." In the course of the film "Tokyo Rose," played by Pearl Suetomi, is kidnapped while in the very act of broadcasting from Radio Tokyo by a Nisei underground agent from Des Moines, played by Keye Luke, and his comrade, an escaped American prisoner of war. "Tokyo Rose" produced by Pine-Thomas and released by Paramount, was notable in the fact that it was the first Hollywood film to mention the fact that Nisei had fought in the war against Japan.

So "Tokyo Rose" is an American celebrity. If her recent comment to an American newsmen in Tokyo is any criterion, Iva Toguri does not realize the degree of attention she would receive upon her return to the United States. The fact that she wanted to return was part of a news last week in the Los Angeles Times. The storm which may be occasioned by her return, however unjustified the protest may be in the light of the fact that she has not been formally charged with any wrongdoing, will reflect on the status of the Nisei in America.

According to reports from Washington and Tokyo, the United States government, which deals in facts, has no objection to Mrs. D'Aquino's return home. A section of the American public, which considers her a traitor, may have a different opinion. Such an opinion was voiced by an American Legion post which has protested her right to return.

It is not for us to say, of course, whether or not Mrs. D'Aquino should return. The mantle of "Tokyo Rose" and the treachery it implies may have been unjustly conferred. The issue is not one of the technical right to return in the absence of formal charges, although U.S. District Attorney Carter of Los Angeles already has indicated that he may attempt to have Iva Toguri D'Aquino arrested and return to California. The issue, rather, which Mrs. D'Aquino must determine is whether she purposefully and actively participated in activity against the United States. And that is a matter between her and her conscience.

No Action Seen For Six Months On Frozen Property

DENVER—The Office of Alien Property Custodian in the Department of Justice will take no action for at least six months to dispose of claims against pre-war business enterprises owned by persons of Japanese ancestry which were seized after the outbreak of war and which are still frozen, according to a book publisher, declared here recently on his return from Washington.

Sugihara testified in Washington before the Alien Property Custodian in regard to trading companies whose assets still are frozen under government regulations.

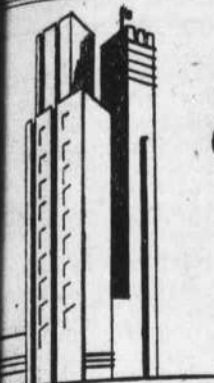
Sugihara published Japanese dictionaries before the war.

Etow Elected Head Of Artists Group

HERMOSA BEACH, Calif.—Etow recently was elected president of the South Bay Palette artists group.

Several of Etow's paintings are on exhibition in the National Week show which is touring the South Bay area.

Etow was an administrative artist at the Colorado River relocation center before his return to California.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Eating Out in New York

Knock on most any store door in Manhattan and you'll find it a food or an eating emporium.

Eating out, at least twice a day, is almost an accepted daily ritual these parts as dropping the nickel in a subway turnstile or buying the evening paper.

Because so many of the people live in hotels, rooming houses, apartments, and other multiple-dwelling units, this matter of dining out is almost a necessity.

"Talking it over at lunch" is almost a traditional way out here to establish a few business contacts, renew social acquaintances, or just to meet a friend.

There is almost a side-show fascination about this food business on this island.

Take that razzle-dazzle hot dog madhouse just off Times Square. Here they sell a thousand franks an hour and the attendants serve wiener and bun with production-line speed and efficiency. No waste motion . . . just zip, zip, and a dime is rung up on the cash register.

Then there is 49th Street, between Broadway and the Avenue of Americas. On that street there are some 38 restaurants, cafes, cafeterias nestled right next to each other serving almost every kind of dish imaginable. This intense spirit of competition makes it natural that some choice dishes and tempting concoctions be on the menu.

Since there are over 11,000 eating places in New York, there is bound to be a place to fit every purse and every mood.

At the low end of the totem pole of price are the numerous alleyway-congested Nedick stands. Here the standard items for quick popular consumption are the dime hot-dog and nickel glass of soda. These "dachshund salons" usually have no seats or stools, merely saving space and hustling the customer in and out quickly. They depend on turnover.

The other extreme is the "exclusive" cafe. These places usually have high-sounding French or Italian names with low-bowing headwaiters, ankle-deep rugs, and menus filled with foreign names that usually at \$3.50 and go on up to the stratosphere.

But, for the average man, there is that great in-between.

This haven for the man of the streets starts at the Auto-mat, where you shove nickles into neat slots and then go scurrying around your food piece-meal. You wind up generally with a sixty or seventy cents tab for a complete meal. The hot plates of entrees are served over the counter and do not come sliding down some mysterious chute by some mere insertion of a coin. The Auto-mat is a large outfit and has dozens of such places scattered throughout the city.

Then you can graduate to the next level of a neighborhood cafeteria. The food is varied, though uninspired and limp, but a dollar bill has a fair chance of survival through the dessert course.

When a person starts to pay over a dollar, it is calculated that he is in a position to pay a tip for table service. And the places that compete for this fifteen-to-twenty-five-cent tip are varied and numerous. The food is cafeteria caliber, but you pay more for the table-cloth and for the waiter.

Oriental Eating Houses

On this dollar and up level fall the numerous Chinese restaurants. They are popular with the subway set because the clever operators know that their prices stick pretty closely to the \$1.00 "breaking point" and give full-course dinners. In this respect the kosher houses are not far behind.

For Japanese food, like the popular Miyako on 56th Street, you climb up to the two-dollar bracket. They want something different from the ordinary run of the mill and wind up with saki-yaki.

Until the high tide mark of \$3.50 per meal is reached, there are thousands of small, intimate, and specialized establishments spread out in every borough and district. Almost any kind of native or foreign food is available in this range, be it Armenian, Egyptian, or Italian.

The night clubs are classed with the "exclusive" trade. It is customary to slip five dollars to the headwaiter for merely showing you to a ringside table for the floor show. By being a little generous, it is almost possible to keep the tariff down to a measly twenty dollars for two.

While lunching at noon over sandwich-and-coffee (at a seventy-five cent clip) with former Angelinos, quite often the "good old days" are recounted with more than a little amusement.

Seems impossible that the Iwaki drug counter could serve those hot twenty-five cent lunches back in those late 1930s. The old timers can recall the times of fifteen cent noodles and fifty cent chinameshi that only East First Street could offer.

Of course, along East Fifth Street and in Fred Tayama's main of U. S. Cafes, a four-course meal for 15 cents was the general rule. I guess that "golden age" of purchasing power is forever buried in the past. Many Main Street bars offered a ten-ounce glass of beer for a nickel just before the war.

New Orleans' Antoine

Connoisseurs of the fine art of eating agree that the three most outstanding cities in the culinary arts are New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Perhaps the most famous and widely known of any restaurant in the United States is Antoine's in the French Quarters of New Orleans.

I remember a few years back of Pete Mitsui's experience there. A GI with the 442nd, he decided to taste each of their celebrated dishes. He started with shrimps a la roumelade, then oysters Rockefeller, had an order of chicken Rochembert, followed with pompano en papillote, and crepes suzettes. The bill came to twelve dollars or so, and this Honolulu lad was so moved that he wrote a twenty-line poem in honor of this occasion. The mesmerizing effects of the meal were undeniable.

Antoine's is not on the swank or grandiose side. Rather, tradition and conservatism marks the establishment. The third generation of the Alciatore family is running the restaurant. All lights are dimmed whenever the match is applied on the brandy sauce in serving orders of their celebrated crepes suzettes.

The secret of all fine creole cooking in the Vieux Carre seems to be in their sauces and gravies. The ingredients and methods of preparation are closely guarded secrets in New Orleans. Landmarks in fine eating are Broussard's, Arnaud's, Mayie's, Tujacue's, and others among others.

Speaking of the art of fine food, it would be rank heresy to say that San Francisco.

There, in my estimation, is Italian food at its finest.

I remember many an eventful dinner in that section near Coit

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Get the Prices Down, Uncle

Denver, Colo.

First it's eat no poultry on Thursdays, and a month later it's your patriotic duty to consume at least one hen a week. Get the prices down, Uncle, and you'll have no trouble with a chicken surplus.

It's a confusing world in other ways. Douglas Aircraft comes up with the big, fast, comfortable DC-6, a dream of a commercial plane and the latest in the reliable DC series. All of a sudden they break out in a rash of unexplained fires and the airlines which have bragged about the DC-6s pull them out of service, but quick. What do we do next?

Trains, too, are adding to the confusion of a public that habitually reads newspapers while listening to the radio. There's the Freedom Train, the Friendship Train, the Train of Tomorrow, the gravy train and the disjointed train of thought.

The Freedom Train has yet to arrive—it doesn't hit the wild west for a few months yet. The Friendship Train passed us since the main U.P. tracks run through Cheyenne. Denver would have been a good port to call because a grocery price war has brought the cost of living down within hailing distance of the working man.

The children took us to see the Train of Tomorrow, a gleaming, svelte, up-to-the-minute hotel on wheels. Apparently 10,000 other youngsters had similar plans for their parents, for we waited in line an hour and 15 minutes in the face of an icy wind for the privilege of being pushed through the train in less time than it takes to tell.

General Motors would have won our life-long devotion if it had arranged to serve hot coffee and doughnuts from its train's spotless electric kitchen. As it was, the kitchen stood in majestic idleness while we staggered by, half-frozen from the wait.

Celestial Advice for a Nickle

People who take astrology or fortune-telling seriously are lamebrains in our book. But clairvoyance and messages from the stars can be interesting if only for their elaborately conceived hokum.

A banquet-room gypsy assured us once we'd soon be rich. She didn't know her business for

anybody can tell you newspapermen never become wealthy.

Astrology has advanced to the stage where celestial advice is available for a nickel. The masses can get it in the inside pages of newspapers together with crossword puzzles and canned medical advice, the latest bit of bunk being a star-gazer chart which, through a series of numbers, provides individual messages according to one's birth date.

For us, the stars had a grim warning the day we investigated. "Ideas," they said, "are apt to be too costly." Thus forewarned and forearmed, we abandoned all thought of buying a pair of navy surplus oxfords. Instead, we sat in stocking feet and thumbed through the Police Gazette while the repairman half-soled for the fourth time our one and only pair of shoes.

Before we leave the subject we must pass along another sage bit of advice which came to us on a little printed slip of paper in a fortune cake.

"Do not," the message read, "take sides on other people's quarrels." No father gave son advice of greater wisdom, and we shall be forever grateful to the manufacturer of those fortune cakes for his thoughtfulness.

Stanislaus and the Snow

Stanislaus, our dachshund, encountered his first snow a few days ago. When we let him out one morning the entire world was white-blanketed, a sight which brought Stan up abruptly on his ridiculously stubby legs.

Since he couldn't believe his eyes he turned to a more reliable organ, his nose. It reported snow had no apparent odor except perhaps that of the clean, fresh outdoors. It was cold and fluffy and inviting.

This was sufficient reason for exploring it, and Stan ventured out cautiously, testing the coldness against his paws and distrusting the way snow sank under his weight.

When snow neither bit back nor growled, Stan decided it was fun. In a moment he was galloping over the lawn, wallowing through drifts like a seal in frosted water, skidding frantically on the icy sidewalk. He was like a little boy on his first day out with his new Christmas sled.

Vagaries

Just Rumors . . .

There's no truth in rumors that Nisei troops with the 88th division have been killed in recent months in skirmishes in the Trieste area.

The AFL's top organizer in Hawaii is a Nisei, Lawrence Shigehara. . . . Although several Nisei reportedly were released from "top-secret" jobs because of "security" reasons, it's not known whether their cases are among the State department cases which have become an issue in Washington.

A possibility that the Sawtelle gakuin in West Los Angeles may be reopened as a Japanese language school is being discussed. In the 1930s there were some 120 Japanese language schools in southern California. The largest Japanese language school in the U. S., however, is the one which the United States Army's military intelligence service operated at Camp Savage, Fort Snelling and at the Presidio of Monterey. Some 6000 students, mostly Nisei, were graduated from this GI school which played an important role in the war against Japan. The full story of the work of Nisei G-2 men has never been told.

Gov. Warren . .

With reports this week that Gov. Earl Warren of California may announce his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, the following quote from Drew Pearson's column on Nov. 11 may be of interest: "Though he was dead opposed to Japanese Americans ever returning to the west coast, he made a vigorous appeal to Californians to protect the Japanese when the War department finally decided they should come back to their homes." . . . Now that he is being considered as GOP presidential timber, Gov. Warren's attitude on race relations is being scrutinized closely by party bigwigs. A member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Gov. Warren made a hysterical attack on the loyalty of Japanese Americans at the governor's conference in Columbus, O., in 1943.

A note on the New Look: Japanese Canadian girls in a Winnipeg,

Young Hiroshima Survivors Recall Horror of Atom Bomb

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Susan Toi, 20, who was at Hiroshima during the atom bombing of that city, can tell a world which is talking about another war what happens when men fight with atomic bombs, says Boyd Haight in the *Palo Alto Times*.

Susan Toi was two miles from the center of the explosion. She was hurt, but not very badly, says Boyd Haight. She escaped radiation sickness, lost only one person in her immediate family and lived through the horror of the days that followed to become one of the luckier survivors of the single explosion which killed an estimated 100,000 persons that August morning in 1945.

Now, more than two years later, Susan, who lives with her father and brother on the Frank B. Belcher estate at 382 Walsh road, Atherton, will only describe scenes in the wrecked city with the single Japanese phrase, "ANMARI HIDOI"—too ghastly and inhuman for description.

Although Susan was born in Palo Alto and lived and went to school there until she was nine years old, she speaks very little English. Her story was told to Haight by herself and Harris I. Martin, Stanford graduate student in history and former navy Japanese interpreter.

Shortly before 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, Susan crossed the city from her home on the west side to Girls' technical high school in the eastern section of town. She was talking with some of her friends outside the school building.

Suddenly there was a blinding flash from the direction of the city two miles away. Susan and her friends ran into the school building thinking "B San"—Mr. B 29—had dropped some giant flares.

Just as they entered the school the walls and roof collapsed with a deafening roar that carried with it the sound of the explosion and the noise of crumbling buildings all over the city.

Susan put her hands to her face and found she had been cut

Man., club were polled recently on their attitude toward the longer skirt lengths. The girls voted 100 per cent in favor of the New Look. Male members of the club, however, differed with 78 per cent voting against longer skirts.

Tower and just below Nob Hill. It's almost a decade ago when John Fujii, Larry Tajiri, George Shimanouchi, Bob Tsuda, Yas Abiko, and others of us used to eat everything but the silverware in those places where some chef's fine Italian had been being tested. These seven and eight course dinners used to run a mere sixty cents or so.

Those, too, were the days of the delicious saki-yaki dinners at the Yamato Hotel for a dollar. It was also a common practice for a half a dozen of us to wrestle a gigantic chowmein at midnight and then scrape up the necessary dollar between us all to pay the bill.

The early part of this year I was back in San Francisco and their food still maintained its high standards. Prices were revised upwards, but not nearly as much as Chicago and New York.

by flying glass. Only the most seriously injured received treatment and she forgot her cuts in her fright and confusion.

Several students were killed—she never knew how many because the school never reconvened. Six of her classmates were killed—the six that happened to be absent in the city that day.

Susan and her friends crawled out of the wreckage of the building and gathered in the schoolyard under a fig tree. They heard the sound of falling buildings from the main section of the city through which she had passed barely a half hour before.

A teacher collected a group of students and Susan ran with them to an assigned air raid shelter which was no more than a cave in a nearby hill. They stayed there until 3 o'clock that afternoon.

Whatever had happened was over, they decided, and they climbed out of the hole, broke up into groups and set out for their homes in the city.

Susan and her friends got no farther than the first bridge over one of the many river branches which lace the city. There they were told they could not pass because of fire ahead.

She and her friends went back to the cave and spent an uneasy night punctuated by shrieks of air raid sirens. At 6 o'clock the next morning Susan started into the city once more. This time she was able to cross the first bridge and enter the burned area. Sometime she had to run down the streets to keep from being scorched by heat from burning buildings on either side.

It was then that she first realized that the entire city had been leveled. Only the shells of a few concrete buildings still stood.

Bodies, many of them dismembered, were strewn everywhere. Burned corpses in grotesque shapes lay along the streets, and here and there were the charred bodies of babies.

Susan crossed four miles of the city, through the area where the single explosion centered, to the site of her uncle's two-story house. Only the basement was left. There Susan's friends told her they

(Continued on page 6)

Cooking Classes

Weekly demonstrations and lessons in practical home cooking of Japanese and Chinese dishes will be given by T. Miya, chef and foreign cooking expert, beginning Sunday, Nov. 16, from 1 to 3 p.m. at the Aiko cafe, 64 South West Temple street.

Mr. Miya has studied cooking in Europe, China, Japan and the United States.

Persons interested in taking lessons may make application at Mitsunaga's grocery, Sun Rise market, the California market or Sage farm market.

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Recruiting Service To Sponsor Showing Of "Shina No Yoru"

First intermountain showing of "Shina No Yoru," popular Japanese film, will be given in Idaho Falls, Ida., on Nov. 28 in connection with the IDC convention in that city.

The film, now the property of the U.S. army, is sponsored by the U.S. army and air force recruiting service and has been shown in Chicago and the northwest in connection with recruiting efforts in those areas.

Arrangements in the intermountain area are being made by Lt. Spady Koyama of the army language school at the Presidio of Monterey. Lt. Koyama is presently assigned to recruiting service in this area and is stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Arrangements for future showings of the film in Salt Lake City, Murray, Ogden and Pocatello are now being made by Lt. Koyama in cooperation with the Japanese American Citizens League.

There will be no admission charge, Lt. Koyama announced.

Hiroshima Survivors Recall A-Bombing

(Continued from page 5)
thought she had been killed when she did not come home the night before.

Her uncle was at the house—he had been out of town the night before the explosion, and was just coming into the city when the bomb fell. But Susan's aunt was missing. A friend told them she had gone into the city the morning of the explosion. Someone said she had been seen in an air raid shelter.

For the next twenty days Susan and her uncle searched the city's air raid shelters.

"All we found were smoldering corpses," she said.

Kiyoshi, Susan's 12-year-old brother, was going to school in the country outside the city of Hiroshima and did not feel or see the atomic bomb's immediate effects. A teacher from his school came into the city to look for relatives of his pupils and accidentally met Susan. Kiyoshi learned, then, that his sister was safe, and he stayed at his school until September, when authorities said it was safe for him to join her.

The family lived on sweet potatoes, millet and beans for the next few months. Relatives in the country gave them the food. They wore only the clothes they had on their backs the day the bomb fell. Susan felt no radiation sickness, the listlessness and loss of energy so many Hiroshima residents experienced after the bomb exploded.

Help for Susan and Kiyoshi came later that fall after heavy rains had flooded the city.

Kiyomi, another brother whom Susan hadn't seen since leaving the United States nine years before when their mother died, had arrived in Tokyo with the U.S. armed forces. In the fall he came to Hiroshima to look for Susan and Kiyoshi, found them, and in the spring took them back to Tokyo.

Because they are native-born Americans, Susan and Kiyoshi were given permission to return to the United States. They arrived by boat in San Francisco last May and joined their father in Fresno. In September the family moved to Atherton.

Kiyoshi is a student at Las Lomas school. Susan is taking an evening school course in English at Sequoia Union high school in Redwood City.

When they have learned to speak the language, Susan and Kiyoshi might have something to say to Americans, says Boyd Haight.

That atomic warfare is worse than hell.

P C SPORTS

Pro Gridders

Besides Wally Yonamine of the San Francisco Forty-Niners, two other Nisei are playing pro football this season. They are Paul Kuwabara of the Sacramento Nuggetts and Raymond Nagahara of the Hawaiian Warriors. Kuwabara is a regular guard for the Nuggetts and has started in each of the team's games in the Pacific Coast Professional Football league. Kuwabara played against Nagahara in Honolulu recently when the Warriors won by a 49 to 13 score.

Kuwabara is a former Sacramento high school and Sacramento College star. His younger brother, Harry Kuwabara, is a regular guard on the Sacramento high school Dragons this year.

If anyone wants to know what's happened to Frank Miyaki, the little triple-threat star who performed for Washington State's Cougars in 1945, the story is that Miyaki is now a GI and is playing regularly in the U.S. Army football league in Japan. Miyaki was an all-city selection while at Central high in Spokane and later briefly for Washington State before going into service.

Misaka Boosted

The New York Knickerbockers are boosting their new Nisei star, Wat Misaka, first Japanese American to play pro basketball. In a New York Times ad last Sunday which announced the opening of the pro basketball season, the Knickerbockers ran a picture of Misaka with the caption: "Sensational defensive player and 'ball hawk' on Utah's two national championship teams." The Knicks, who play all their home games in Madison Square Garden, are coached by Joe Lapchick, who is returning to the pro game after 11 years at St. John's University. Lapchick is well acquainted with Misaka who was a member of Utah's 1944 Cinderella Kids who won the NCAA title and then defeated St. John's, the Metropolitan invitational champion, in a special Red Cross game. Garden crowds still recall Misaka's great defensive feat of holding Ralph Beard, Kentucky's high-scoring All-American, to ONE point when Utah defeated Kentucky in the Metropolitan finals last April.

It's reported Misaka will get around \$4,000 for his first season of pro basketball. The Nisei star, who served in the Pacific and in Japan with G-2 and was a star of the Fort Snelling Army language school teams, resigned his post as vice-president of the University of Utah student body to take the pro offer. He expects to return to school after the end of the basketball season. Incidentally, Misaka is the only regular member of Utah's 1947 champions who will not return and the Utes are considered among the favorites again for national honors. Misaka played two years at Weber College in his home town of Ogden before his 1944 and 1947 seasons at the University of Utah. While at Weber he was rated as the outstanding cager in the junior college conference.

Debut as Pro Cager

NEW YORK—With little Wat Misaka of Ogden, Utah making his pro basketball debut, the New York Knickerbockers won their opening game of the Basketball Association of America season by defeating the Washington Capitols, last year's eastern pro champions, 80 to 65, at Madison Square Garden.

Rep. Anderson Talks To San Jose JACL

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Making his last public appearance in California before leaving for the opening of the special session of Congress, Congressman Jack Anderson spoke at a dinner-meeting of the United Citizens League of Santa Clara county, Wednesday night, November 12, in the ballroom of the De Anza hotel.

Under the chairmanship of local attorney Wayne Kanemoto, the meeting was well attended by leading Nisei and Issei of Santa Clara County. Congressman Anderson spoke on his tour of the Pacific area at the time of the Able and Baker Bikini atomic bomb experiments, his 3-hour meeting with General MacArthur in Tokyo, observations on the night of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, his jeep-ride through the Yokosuka naval base, and related many interesting highlights from the last session of Congress.

Kiyokawa Passes Hood River Eleven To Camas Victory

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — A little Nisei quarterback named Yosh Kiyokawa was the star of Hood River high school's 13 to 6 victory over Camas last week.

Kiyokawa dropped a pass into the arms of fullback Slack in the final quarter to give the Hood River team its winning margin.

A series of passes by Kiyokawa, plus a nice run by the Nisei on a fake pass, set up Hood River's first score. A pass to Slack was good for the touchdown.

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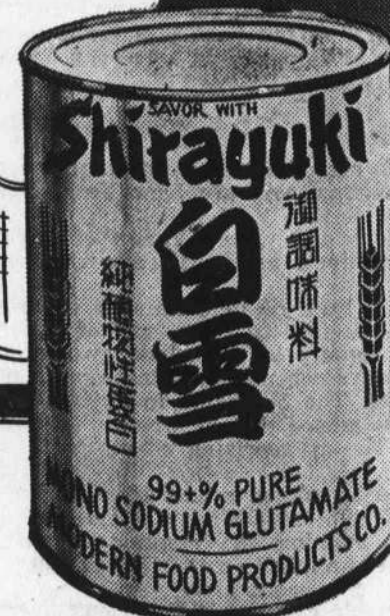
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Non-Caucasians Form Group to Fight Housing Restrictions

LOS ANGELES — Persons of Japanese, Chinese and other ancestry last week organized the "Wilshire Defense Committee" to protect their right to live in the southwest Wilshire area in the face of efforts of a property owners group to invoke restrictive covenants against people not of Caucasian ancestry.

The group was formed at a meeting at the home of Dr. Yin Kim, a Korean dentist who served overseas as a captain in the U. S. Army.

It was stated that not all of the persons in the group are yet threatened with ouster on the basis of restrictive covenants but the Wilshire Defense Committee charged the Southwestern Wilshire Protective Association has threatened to eliminate by legal means

all non-Caucasians from the Southwest Wilshire residential area. Dr. Hudson said the committee members will give each other "mutual moral and financial support" in fights against the imposition of racially restrictive agreements.

Baptist Fellowship To Redecorate Hall

CHICAGO—The young people's fellowship of the First Baptist church will spend the week of Nov. 17 to 22 redecorating their hall. President Mas Miyaji has named the following committee heads for the project: Misao Saiki, Sairo Mori, Yoshi Nishimoto, Susie Yoshikawa, Ichiro Takahashi, Pat Shitama and Fred Ohi.

The work will begin promptly at 6:30 p.m. each evening. All friends of the fellowship are urged to help. Refreshments will be served.

New Garage

POCATELLO, Ida.—Opening of the Yellowstone motor company, a new garage operated by Joe Ota, Novo Kato and Ted Kunitzugu, was observed Nov. 1 with open house throughout the day.

A garage dance in the evening climaxed the day's activities.

Book Review

FRESNO, Calif. — The Rev. George Aki will review the book, "Lights Out," at the Nov. 16 meeting of the Fresno Young Peoples Christian Fellowship at the Memorial chapel. Julia Goto will be chairman.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam S. Kawakami, Hood, Calif., a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Okumura, Sacramento, Calif., a girl on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wayne M. Ishihara, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsutakawa a boy on Nov. 8 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Koyama a girl on Nov. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaaki Nagata, Escalon, Calif., a girl on Oct. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Sadame Yano, Los Altos, Calif., a boy, Edward Motoaki, on Oct. 27 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masanori Iyama a girl, Naomi Akiko, on Oct. 29 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Garry Taniguchi, 719 Armitage avenue, Chicago, a boy, John Martin, on Oct. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Aratani, Long Beach, Calif., a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Nishimura, Long Beach, a girl on Nov. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Endo a boy on Nov. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torao Hashimoto twins, a boy and girl, on Nov. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. Ikeda, 216 North Fifth West, Salt Lake City, a girl on Nov. 12.

DEATHS

Mitsuji Ninomiya, 58, on Nov. 9 in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Misao Ise on Oct. 29 in Chicago.

Keizo Takeda, 59, on Nov. 4 in Hanford, Calif.

Tomezo Onizuka, 64, on Oct. 29 in Salinas, Calif.

Noboru Toyama, 15, on Nov. 8 in Los Angeles.

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Celebrities Invited to Attend Chicago JACL Inaugural Ball

CHICAGO—Several leading personalities of the screen and stage have been invited to the Chicago JACL inaugural ball on Nov. 22 at the Sherman hotel, according to Yo Furuta, co-chairman.

Among them are John Garfield, Billy Gilbert, star of "The Chocolate Soldier," and Mary Martin, musical comedy star now appearing in "Annie Get Your Gun."

The special guest at the chapter's inaugural ball in 1946 was Joe E. Brown.

A list of inaugural ball patrons announced this week by the committee includes the following persons with their wives: Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and a national JACL sponsor; Thomas H. Wright, director of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations; Dr. Homer Jack, executive director of the Chicago Council against Racial

and Religious Discrimination; Alexander A. Liveright, director of the Industrial Relations center; Tahei Matsunaga, chairman of the Chicago ADC, and other ADC officers; Corky T. Kawasaki, executive director of the Chicago Resettlers committee; and ministers from several churches from the Japanese community.

Earl Finch, godfather of the 442nd, has wired the committee from Honolulu that he regrets that he will not be in the states early enough to be present at the ball. He extended his best wishes for the success of the dance and sent his regards to his many friends in Chicago.

666-Bowling Series

SEATTLE — Manabu Fujino's 666 series two weeks ago stands as the best in the Nisei Commercial League this season.

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Plan Appeal On Hawaiian School Law

Federal Court Verdict Invalidated Ban on Language Schools

HONOLULU—The Territory of Hawaii will appeal the Federal court decision in the Chinese language school case in which the wartime law barring foreign language schools was declared invalid.

Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr., announced that the decision of the lower Federal court would be appealed directly to the United States Supreme Court.

The 1943 law was passed by the Territorial Legislature in a move to bar the reopening of Japanese language schools but the wording of the statute also barred other foreign language schools.

A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, noted civil liberties counsel, was one of the attorneys who represented the Chinese language schools in the arguments before the three-judge Federal panel.

Stockton Meeting Held for Masaoka

STOCKTON, Calif. — Sunday afternoon's public meeting at the Buddhist hall, chaired by JACL Stockton Chapter President Joseph Omachi, brought out a group of 70 interested Issei and Nisei listeners to Mike Masaoka's personal report from Washington.

Earlier this year the Stockton chapter was responsible for securing support for the ADC national program in a combined membership-financial drive in the locality.

Mike Masaoka Tours Northwest

SAN FRANCISCO—Culminating a week's day and night report tour of central and northern California, Mike Masaoka, ADC director, left San Francisco Wednesday for the northwest, where he will speak in Portland and Seattle.

He will return to Washington by November 17 in time for the opening of the special congressional session called by President Truman. He will be accompanied by his brother, Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC director for the west coast.

On Monday night Mike Masaoka spoke at a public meeting in San Francisco at the Booker T. Washington center.

He described the U.S. Supreme court hearing of the Oyama land law case and expressed hopes for a favorable decision.

He also stated that the Washington ADC office will try to press for passage of the evacuation claims measures during the coming special session of congress.

Kajioka Elected 1948 President Of Cortez Group

CORTEZ, Calif.—Harry Kajioka was elected president of the Cortez Young Peoples club for 1948 at the last business meeting of the organization.

Howard Taniguchi was named vice president.

Other officers will be Mary Kubo, corresponding secretary; Mas Taniguchi, recording secretary; Frank Yoshida, treasurer; James Kajioka, sergeant-at-arms; June Maeda and Kin Yamaguchi, social chairmen; and Asaji Yotsuya, manager.

Idaho Falls JACL Members Raise Funds for Convention By Work in Harvest Fields

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Several hundred members of JACL chapters in the Intermountain area are expected to attend the forthcoming JACL district council convention in Idaho Falls on Nov. 28 and 29.

Committeemen for the convention were announced last week by the Idaho Falls JACL, the host chapter. Sadao Morishita, chapter president, is general chairman and other committeemen are Joe Nishioka, registration; Sam Sakaguchi, reception; Martha Yamasaki, corresponding secretary; Charles Hirai, finances; Fred Ochi, publicity; Kay Tokita, housing and facilities; Katsuki Yamasaki, transportation; Mac Tanaka, pictures; Tucker Morishita, bowling; Bill Kishiyama, banquet arrangements; Eke Inouye, program chairman, and Martha Nishioka, convention secretary.

Members of the Idaho Falls turned to the harvest fields last week to earn enough cash to finance the district convention. Originally the JACL chapter contemplated publishing a convention program for the two-day event and net proceeds from advertising in the program were to be used for convention expenses.

That plan bumped into a fixed Chamber of Commerce policy by which no organization holding a convention in Idaho Falls can obtain a "blue card" to sell advertising. So approximately 50 members of the Idaho Falls JACL turned to the harvest fields.

Under the direction of Sadao Morishita, about 40 workers tangled with an 11½ acre beet field on the Richard Lott farm of route 1, Idaho Falls. Proceeds from that

labor, more than \$300, was turned in for the convention fund.

Weather put a stop to the beet field work but chapter members were planning to undertake a three or four day job of sorting potatoes at the Idaho Falls Produce and Supply warehouse with a crew of about 15 men. Other crews are expected to assist in winding up the country's beet harvest.

A full program has been set up for boosters attending the convention to pass the time while the delegates are in session.

Sidelights of the convention, whose headquarters will be at the Rogers hotel, including plane trips over Yellowstone and Teton national parks, weather permitting; visits to local plants such as Rogers Bros. seed company, Upper Snake River Valley Dairymen's association creamery, the alcohol plant and the various farms products operations being conducted by the Idaho Potato Growers, Inc., and a trip to the Idaho Livestock Auction company yards and other outstanding local enterprises.

Another feature of the convention will be a bowling tournament which is expected to attract nearly 200 Nisei bowlers from eastern Oregon, Utah and Idaho.

Another attraction will be a fresh trout dinner from Idaho mountain streams. A group of members under the supervision of Katsuki Yamasaki have caught enough trout after many trips to supply the convention delegates.

A meeting of the national board of the National JACL will be held in conjunction with the district convention.

Mike M. Masaoka, national director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee, will be the main speaker at the convention.

Covenant Case Continued by Court in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—The trial of the race restrictive covenant against Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lee of 318 Oaklawn avenue, Pasadena was continued from November 20 to April 15 of next year by Judge Robert A. Acott.

The action is a suit by Edgar B. Price and others to prevent Mrs. Lee who is a Caucasian, from permitting her husband, who is Chinese descent, from living in the home. The suit also seeks to remove Mr. Lee from his home on grounds that he is not of Caucasian ancestry.

Judge Acott's ruling was made to await a ruling in other restrictive covenant cases now pending in the United States and California Supreme courts, according to A. L. Wirin, who is representing the Lees.

In the meantime, said Wirin, plans are being made for the filing of briefs in the American cases, now in the U.S. Supreme court, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Jewish Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Japanese American Citizens League.

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