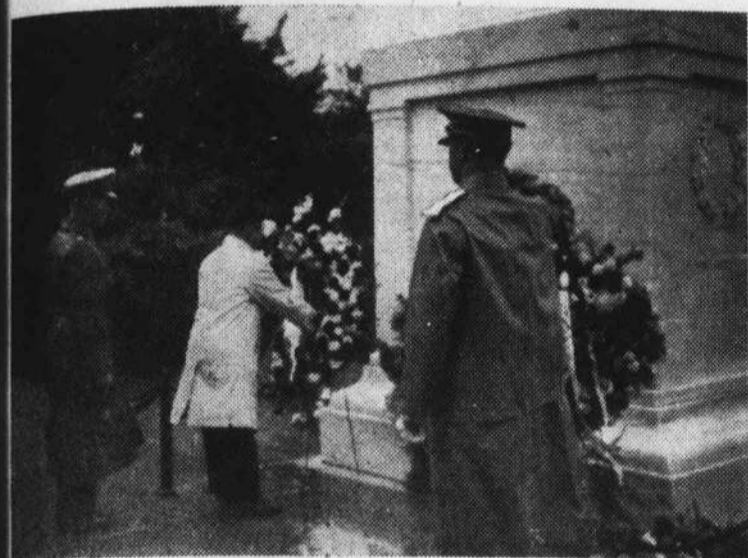




## Tribute to "Unknown Soldier"



Jack Hirose, chairman of the JACL Committee for Arlington Cemetery, is shown laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Armistice Day. The wreath was made possible through funds donated by the Japanese American florists associations of northern and southern California.

## Warrants Issued for Two Men in California for Assault Upon Two Nisei War Veterans

### NISEI VETERAN NAMED TO RENT CONTROL BOARD

SAN FRANCISCO — Governor Earl Warren this week announced he had submitted the name of Yori Wada, war veteran and social worker, to Acting Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods as a substitute member for Rent Control Board No. 2 in San Francisco.

### JACL, Nisei FFW Study Beating Cases

SAN FRANCISCO — Reported violence against persons of Japanese ancestry in the Winters and Esparto areas in Yolo County were being investigated here by the Pacific Coast office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

It was recalled that the district is a center of agitation against the return of Japanese American evacuees to California.

It also was recalled that a boy of stores owned by persons of Japanese ancestry in Winters was killed on by some of the residents of the area before the war.

It also was reported that the two Nisei war veterans had been assaulted by the Nisei post of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Sacramento.

### Okada Will Attend Nisei Meeting in San Francisco

Yoshio Okada, national president of JACL, will be in San Francisco Nov. 28 and 29 to attend a joint meeting of the northern and southern California groups of the Committee for Issei Naturalization.

### Gov. Warren Receives Protest on Land Law from Nisei Veterans

LOS ANGELES—Gov. Earl Warren who announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination last week has acknowledged without comment his receipt of a protest from the Nisei Veterans' association of Los Angeles against the California alien land law. Sakae Ishihara, legislative chairman of the Nisei veterans group, reported that the Nisei

### Japanese Americans Beaten by Cattlemen in Winters District

WINTERS, Calif.—Misdemeanor warrants were issued for two cattle herdsman accused of beating two Japanese American war veterans on the Monticello road near here on Nov. 12, as officials pressed an investigation into another incident of reported violence against a person of Japanese ancestry in which four shots were fired at a farmer in the Esparto area.

Justice of Peace R. E. Degener issued the warrants for Peter Lopez, 24, and Bud McLaughlin.

Lopez, an Esparto district farmer, entered a plea of not guilty on the assault and battery charge and asked for a jury trial.

The complaints were signed by Henry Akao and Taira Matsushita, both war veterans.

Matsushita said he was attacked after he stopped his car while approaching a herd of cattle on the road.

"Two of the men came up to the car and said they did not like 'Japs' and were going to kill me," he said. "They struck me and then drove away."

Later on the road, according to reports to Police Chief Gilbert Crowder, Akao was stopped and pulled from his truck and beaten.

Degener said that both of the Nisei had been beaten and kicked.

Lopez is at liberty under \$250 bail and a hearing has been set before Justice of the Peace Degener on Dec. 2. Officers are still looking for McLaughlin.

The shooting incident was described as a separate affair which was not connected with the beatings.

On Nov. 13 Koki Tsuji, a farmer in Esparto, reported to the Yolo County sheriff's office that a tenant on his ranch fired four shots at him after an eviction notice for non-payment of \$300 back rent.

Akao told officials that he was attacked when he stopped his car before overtaking a herd of cattle on the road. The two cattlemen walked up to his car and struck at him. Then Akao was asked whether he was of Japanese ancestry. The assaulters reportedly declared that they would "kill all Japs."

When Akao reached home he was surprised to hear that Matsushita, his brother-in-law, also had been beaten by the same men while he was passing the herd in a gravel truck.

The group was a participating member of the Conference of Eastside Veterans organizations which had passed a resolution condemning the alien land law.

### First Nisei Joins American Legion Post in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska—John Tanaka, believed to be the first American of Japanese ancestry to join any Alaska post, was initiated on Nov. 18 into Juneau Post, No. 4, American Legion.

Tanaka was valedictorian of the Juneau high school class of 1942 but was unable to participate in the graduation exercises when he and members of his family, along with more than 300 other persons of Japanese ancestry, were evacuated to the Puyallup assembly center in Washington.

Later Tanaka volunteered for the army and served in Italy with the famous 442nd Combat Team. He now manages a Juneau restaurant.

### Native Sons File Protest Against Mrs. D'Aquino

#### Opposes U.S. Return Of Broadcaster on Japanese Radio

LOS ANGELES — A protest against granting Iva Toguri D'Aquino, described as "Tokyo Rose," permission to reenter the United States was filed this week by Eldred L. Meyer, chairman of the Americanism committee of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Meyer's protest was addressed to United States Attorney James M. Carter.

The Native Sons official said that if Mrs. D'Aquino is the traitor she is reported to be, she should not again be permitted the privileges which are granted to law-abiding American citizens.

Meyer said he also is sending the protest to members of Congress and other Washington officials.

### Nisei Girl Elected To Senior Class Post At Denver University

DENVER — Rose Hanawa was elected secretary-treasurer of the senior class at the University of Denver in the class elections which were held last week.

## Hiroshima Survivor Recalls Day Atom Bomb Blasted City

SACRAMENTO—Pretty 26-year-old Sumiye Yuzuki doesn't want to leave the United States again.

Miss Yuzuki was one of five Nisei survivors of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima who returned to the United States last week on the Marine Adder from Japan.

Sumiye Yuzuki left her California home nearly ten years ago for a six months visit with her mother in Hiroshima.

"There is something about America that no place else in the world has," she told Eugene Hill of the Sacramento Bee. "It isn't just that living in Japan during the war was hard or that the horrible memories of the bombing will stay with me always. I love it here and I am going to stay."

Miss Yuzuki was on a street car three miles from Hiroshima at the fateful moment in the world history on Aug. 6, 1945 when the atom age was born. Strangely, she does not recall hearing a sound. She thought something had gone wrong with the trolley on which she was riding. Then she turned around.

Over the city was a huge cloud which mushroomed out until the bright sunlight was completely blotted out and it became dark as night.

"We knew something horrible had happened, but we did not know just what it was," she told the Bee

## Supreme Court Authorizes Government to Oppose Race Restrictive Housing Covenants

### High Tribunal Gives Attorney General Clark Time for Argument

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Nov. 18 formally authorized the Federal government to voice opposition to restrictive real estate covenants that bar racial minorities from owning or renting private property.

The tribunal granted Attorney General Tom C. Clark one hour for argument when the cases challenging the restrictive agreements are heard before the bench, probably in December.

The court already has agreed to hear three such cases, ones challenging covenants now in effect in Washington, Detroit and St. Louis.

Meanwhile, two cases involving the imposition of restrictive covenants against Oriental American war veterans in Los Angeles also have been appealed to the Supreme Court.

In its motion to the Supreme Court, the Justice Department declared that it believed that it was against the Constitution, against the law and against the public policy of the United States for courts to enforce restrictive covenants which limit or bar occupancy of property on racial grounds.

The Justice Department's motion, granted by the Supreme Court, declared:

"The United States government believes that these (restrictive covenant) cases present questions of outstanding importance, not only because of the nature of the constitutional and legal questions involved, but also because of the impact which the decisions will have upon the lives and well-being of millions of Americans. The court is called upon in these cases to decide questions as to the scope of the Federal Bill of Rights, as to the application of laws which the Congress has enacted to implement the Constitution, and as to the proper role of the judiciary in safeguarding the fundamental civil rights secured by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

"The government is of the view that judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants is contrary to the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is in violation of specific provisions of the Civil Rights Act, and is contrary to the public policy of the United States."

### Munemori Kin Says Ship Naming Honors All Nisei

LOS ANGELES — The War Department's action in re-naming the cargo ship Wilson Victory after Private First Class Sadao Munemori, only Japanese American winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, "is an honor not only for us but for all Japanese Americans," Robert Munemori, brother of the Nisei hero, declared this week.

Speaking of his brother who was killed in action on April 5, 1945 in Italy, Munemori, also a war veteran, declared:

"May his name not be forgotten but one remembered as a living motto of high esteem."

## Civil Rights Group Enters Escheat Case

### State Suit Seeks Confiscation of Madera Property

SAN FRANCISCO — The Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California this week announced it will handle the Yamaguchi and Ishisaki escheat case, which will be heard in the California Superior court at Madera on Dec. 19.

The case will be the fifteenth being handled by the CRDU, according to Ichiji Motoki, executive secretary.

Defendants in the case are Kanae Yamaguchi, Kumedo Ishisaki and Kimie Ishisaki. About 40 acres of farm property in Madera county are under dispute.

### 23 Issei Receive First Naturalization Papers at San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Twenty-three Issei residents of Santa Clara county have received their first naturalization papers at the office of the county clerk since August, the United Citizens League (JACL) announced this week.

The UCL assisted the resident aliens in filling out the applications.

The UCL report by Phil Matsu-mura said that 45 Issei actually have received their first citizenship papers and that nine more have received notices to appear at the office of the county clerk to receive their papers.

Hill she believed that it had a good effect in that it was instrumental in hacking off the shackles of totalitarian government from the Japanese people.

Upon her return to Sacramento Miss Yuzuki was reunited with her father, Masaichi Yuzuki, and a younger brother, Minoru, who are employed at a nearby ranch. Her mother, two sisters and a brother are still in Japan.

Sumiye Yuzuki plans to get a job as a typist in Sacramento or in Lovelock, Nev., where she has friends.

She wears an engagement ring and admits she is fond of an American soldier she met in Japan but declined to discuss any wedding plans.

The food people eat in America is an added attraction for her. She commented:

"All during the war we were unable to get enough to eat. There never was any meat and very seldom was it possible to get bread. We lived on fish and rice and it is all right with me if I never see either fish or rice again."

## Federal Grand Jury Returns Second Indictment in Case Of Kawakita in Los Angeles

**Charged in Court With Responsibility In Death of Marine**

LOS ANGELES — A Federal Grand jury returned a second indictment on treason charges against Tomoya Kawakita, 25, a California-born citizen, on Nov. 14.

Kawakita, who returned to the United States in 1946 after spending the war years in Japan is charged with responsibility for the death of a United States Marine in a Honshu prison camp.

He was arrested last June when he reportedly was seen in downtown Los Angeles by a former American military prisoner at the camp where Kawakita allegedly served as a foreman or supervisor.

Kawakita obtained permission from United States authorities in Japan, reportedly by falsifying his wartime record in Japan.

Announcing he had uncovered new evidence, United States Attorney James M. Carter went before the grand jury and requested the second indictment in which he alleges that Kawakita caused the death of the marine, Einer A. Latvala.

Latvala, Carter asserted, asked Kawakita's permission to report to the camp medical officer because of illness. Permission was refused, Carter said, and charged that Kawakita assaulted the marine, who died shortly afterward.

Kawakita went to Japan shortly before the outbreak of the war to attend school.

The original indictment alleges that he became a foreman of the Oeyama prison camp on Honshu and there subjected American prisoners to "unspeakable indignities." He returned to the United States on Aug. 15, 1946, after obtaining a passport on the representation that he was a student during the war years.

Carter previously has declared he would call "close to 100" American former war prisoners to testify.

According to a previous announcement, Kawakita is scheduled to go before U. S. District Judge Benjamin Harrison in December on the original indictment.

## Minority Group Papers Plan Cooperation at Denver Meeting

DENVER — Representatives for seven minority newspapers attended a conference Nov. 6 and agreed to exchange mutually useful newspaper copy.

Louis Sidman, executive director of the Tri-State Anti-Defamation league, sponsors of the conference, cautioned the representatives against over-emphasizing the role of outstanding racial leaders in science, sports, education, medicine and other fields. These select few, he emphasized, do not represent the average Nisei or Negro or Jew.

Representatives at the meeting agreed that the job of instilling the principle of racial equality among minority groups is as important as teaching it to the majority group. Members of minority groups often discriminate against persons of other minorities, it was pointed out.

Representatives at the meeting were Evan V. Dorsey, Colorado Statesman; Helen Peterson, Pan-American News; Ellis Baskin, Intermountain Jewish News; James Omura, Ricky Shimp; Minoru Yasui, Colorado Times, and Roy Takeno, JACL Bulletin, the Reporter and the Pacific Citizen.

## Eastern District Council Will Hold Leadership Workshop

NEW YORK — Stress will be placed on local organizational problems at the first workshop of the Eastern District Council of the JACL on Nov. 29 and 30 in New York City.

The business meeting which will be held in conjunction with the workshop will include an election of officers for the district council.

Delegates from the Washington, Philadelphia, Seabrook Farms and New York chapters are expected to attend.

## JACL Takes Part in National Conference on Minorities

CHICAGO—In what is believed to be an epoch-making event, official and citizens agencies in the field of minority problems representing every level from national organizations through to citizens neighborhood groups met at International House on the University of Chicago campus for the national conference on local race relations and minority group problems. The conference was held on Nov. 14, 15 and 16th under the auspices of the American Council on Race Relations.

Among the national organizations participating in this three-day conference was the Japanese American Citizens League represented by Tats Kushida, Midwest regional representative.

Setting the keynote for the conference at the opening banquet was Walter White, secretary of the NAACP who, in his address "Democratic Human Relations at the Grass Roots," hailed the recently published report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights as "the most important document on minority rights since the Emancipation Proclamation." A number of nationally recognized authorities in the field of human relations and social sciences from both citizens and official agencies led discussions on numerous aspects on this field. Almost 150 agencies were represented.

The outstanding result of this conference was the establishment of the National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials with George Schermer of the Detroit Interracial Committee elected as interim chairman, John B. Sullivan, director of public relations, education and research of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination as vice-chairman, Dr. Homer Jack, executive secretary of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination as vice-chairman, and Louis E. Hosch, executive assistant of the American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, as secretary-treasurer.

A temporary executive committee was also established, which will draft a constitution and program to

be submitted when the NAIRO convenes in 1948.

Those on the executive committee are: Harold A. Lett, Director of the Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education; Thomas Wright, executive director, Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Chicago; Ruth Abernathy, executive secretary, St. Paul (Minn.) Council of Human Relations; Martin H. Bickman, chairman, Illinois Interracial Commission; Charles Livermore, executive director, Board of Community Relations, Buffalo, N. Y.; Irene Miller, executive secretary, Seattle Community Relations Committee; Mrs. Leslie Glenn, board member, Committee for Racial Democracy, Washington, D. C.; Marshall Bragdon, executive secretary, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati; Frank Baldu, executive director, Community Relations Board, Cleveland; Edith Alexander, associate director, New York City Mayor's Committee on Unity; Frank Simpson, executive secretary, Connecticut Interracial Commission, and Caroline McChesney, executive secretary, California Federation for Civic Unity.

## East Bay JACL Holds Election

OAKLAND, Calif.—The general election of the East Bay JACL cabinet for 1948 is now being conducted by mail, according to Dr. Charles Ishizu, nomination board chairman.

Balloting will end on Nov. 30. The following names are on the official ballot:

President, Masuji Fujii and Toshi Minamoto; vice-president, Wat Miura, Vernon Nishi, Bill Fujita and Dr. Henry Takahashi; corresponding secretary, Marie Mizutani, Cherry Nakagawara and Eiko Sasaki; recording secretary, June Nakayama, Ayako Inn, and Sally Seiji; treasurer, Toshi Nakano, Frank Tsukamoto and Hayaji Oda; and George Sugihara, historian.

## Dillon Myer Resigns National Housing Post

NEW YORK—Dillon S. Myer, commissioner of the National Public Housing Administration and former director of the War Relocation Authority, announced on Nov. 20 he was resigning his position and would "take another post in government" at the request of President Truman.

## Freak Mishap Kills Student At Utah Home

**Accidental Hanging Report Filed by Deputy Coroner**

BINGHAM, Utah—George Kubota, 15, was accidentally hanged in a rear room at his home as he was helping his parents redecorate the house on Nov. 17.

The youth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Inokichi Kubota, who live in Copperfield, was found suspended by the neck from an automobile fan belt which had been hanging on the wall.

He had been standing on a ladder, hammering, and apparently slipped, according to Salt Lake County Deputy Sheriff Jack H. Holder. As he fell his head caught in the fan belt, and the youth, probably knocked unconscious by the fall of approximately five feet, was unable to extricate himself or call for help.

The body was found by his mother who was working in the front of the house and became alarmed when she became aware of the silence in the rear room.

Neighbors were called and a doctor summoned, but the boy, a student at Bingham high school, was dead when the physician arrived.

George Kubota was born in Ely, Nev., in 1932 and came to Bingham with his parents in 1936.

He is survived by his parents and four brothers and sisters.

## Initiate Campaign For ADC Munds in Detroit Area

DETROIT, Mich.—A concerted campaign to raise funds for the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee is now being conducted by the Detroit chapter of the JACL.

The campaign will end on Dec. 13 and will cover Detroit and outlying areas, including Ann Arbor, Taizo Kokubo and Willis Hirata are co-chairmen for the drive.

Mr. Kokubo's Issei committee includes T. Satoh, Frank Ebisuya, S. Kosai, T. Kadowski, M. Ishioka, Paul Horiuchi, T. Seriguchi, G. Kumagai, F. Chujo, Ben Akagi, J. Shimoura, R. Matsumoto, Y. Tanaka, Mrs. Yaye Ambo, M. Konishi, M. Sugimoto, Y. Teshima, M. Shimokoji, T. Kitada, N. Kawamura, C. Konishi, H. Izumi, George Sasaki, George Takeshima, K. Kanno, T. Fujii and Mr. Takai.

Willis Hirata's Nisei committee has the following members: Ann Agawa, Wallace Kagawa, Louis Furukawa, Sam and John Hada, Lloyd Joichi, Roy Kaneko, Sab Kunimatsu, Tak Ito, Masako Kondo, Noble Maekawa, Kiyoshi Mano, Miyo Mano, Glen Miwa, Robert Obi, Michi Obi, Helen Kubota, Alex Mitsunaga, Edward Matsui, George Inouye, Shu Miho, Peter Fujioka, George Tanaka, Satsuki Iwata, Suteimi Murayama, Rose Suenaga, Doris Fujioka, Tosh, Fred and Frank Arima, Yo Kasai, Dr. Joseph Sasaki and Harry Sakada.

## Break Discrimination Against Nisei in Denver Beauty School

DENVER — Discrimination against Japanese Americans in private beauty schools in Denver has been broken in at least one instance, according to the Rev. Clark P. Garman, minister to Japanese Americans.

Mrs. Shizue Yamada, Rev. Garman stated, has been admitted to the Bonnie beauty school to complete the number of hours required for practice in Colorado. She had already completed a shorter course in another state.

Another student, Noriko Hata-saka of Brighton, has also been registered at the same school for a complete training course.

Denver beauty schools have denied admittance to Nisei students since 1941, Rev. Garman said.

## Discuss Need for Nisei GIs



Lieut. Col. Floyd H. Rockwell, who served in the 34th (Red Bull) division in Italy, is shown as he discussed the Army's need for Nisei specialists for occupation duties in Japan with Lieut. Spady Koyama, special recruiting officer for the Army language school at the Presidio in Monterey. Col. Rockwell, who is well acquainted with the exploits of Nisei GIs in Italy, is now the commanding officer of the Intermountain district recruiting headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah.

## Book Review:

### An Anthropologist Studies Hawaii's Japanese Americans

By ELMER R. SMITH

HAWAIIAN AMERICANS, by Edwin G. Burrows, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1947, Pp. 224, \$3.00.

Anthropologist Burrows brings to the writing of the present volume a wide experience in the fields of newspaper writing, travel in the Pacific, and anthropological training. His experience while working on a paper in Honolulu was the beginning of his intense interest in the racial problems of the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere.

The writing is clear and interesting, without the usual amount of stuffy material and complicated sentences found in the writing of many persons relative to the problems of interracial relations. The main theme of the book revolves around a set of specific questions. These are: "How did so many people of Japanese parentage become American in one generation? How have the different peoples in Hawaii affected each other? How have the different cultures represented in Hawaii affected each other?" These questions are adequately answered in the 224 pages of narrative.

The introductory parts of each chapter by and large summarizes the early contacts of 'haoles' with native Hawaiians as well as tracing the influx of Chinese into the Islands.

Burrows states it thus: "Such an individual — for example, a Nisei, member of a Japanese family, in an American territory, inhabited also by Hawaiians, Chinese, and various other people—grows up in the presence of several different cultures. He has to choose among different ways of living; in detail, among different ways of doing almost everything. Most of his choices may not be deliberately thought out. He may be quite unaware of a great many of them. But he has to make them just the same." The analysis carried out in this manner shows that diet (or food habits in general), language and religion changed "more slowly from Hawaiian or Oriental toward American than most other practices did." This is probably due to two basic factors, early conditioning and economy of effort.

To adequately summarize all of the pertinent material contained in HAWAIIAN AMERICANS would require a book half the size of the volume under review, but a few interesting items for the satisfaction of our specific interests may be listed. Relative to the adjustment process of Oriental immigrants to Hawaii, Burrows suggests a tentative generalization that human beings transplanted to a new cultural environment when they are already mature tend to adopt the new culture only piecemeal, and continue following in fundamentals beliefs and behavior instilled in them in childhood rather than those that prevail in their surroundings.

The children of the immigrants, on the other hand, in their tug of war between two traditions won with the American tradition. "The young American of Japanese parentage proved that in the war between the country of their

ancestors and that of their own birth. If the similar record of island-born Chinese in the American forces has been noticed, that is mainly because the war did not raise the same issues with them, China and the United States being allies. Besides, they were not organized in separate units, so their performance did not stand out so distinctly from that of other Americans."

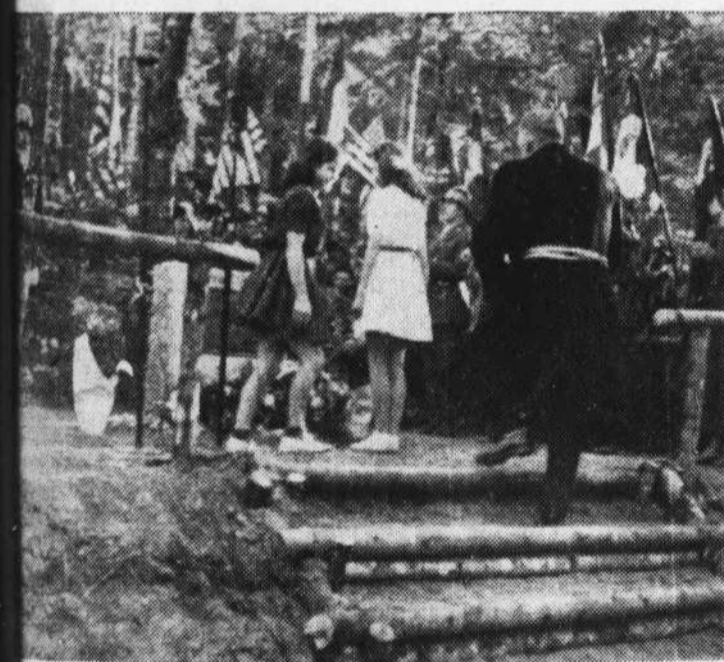
The interchange of cultural traits among groups in Hawaii is thoroughly discussed by Burrows, and there are a number of interesting facts brought to light relative to the things Oriental borrowed from the 'haoles. In this relation, "hekkia" or "Sukiyaki" is presented in the following manner: "The most popular kind of Japanese feast emphasizes a similar hybrid (as chrysanthemum) hekkia or sukuyaki. This is said to have been devised by Dutch traders in the days when they were permitted to visit Japan. So, the object evidently was to get away from strict vegetarianism required of Buddhists; for this diet, in addition to such Oriental ingredients as soy bean curd and bamboo sprouts, includes beef or chicken."

The Japanese in Hawaii have been notably law abiding. "Their record," says Burrows, "in this respect is the best in the whole population." This record is the same as in other parts of the United States and in Utah. Burrows points out that even during the two serious strikes on the Island no violence was committed by the Japanese, even though evictions and arrests of Japanese were numerous and ill-timed.

The best example of cooperation under extreme forms of stress and even aggression leveled against them was shown by the Nisei at the time of Pearl Harbor and after. The notable and outstanding records of the Hawaiian Japanese in World War II "leaves no room for doubt that this record represents something beyond the ordinary. These men responded to extreme stress by extreme cooperation."

Haole dominance, once established, subjects all non-haoles to stress, and one gets the feeling after carefully reading HAWAIIAN AMERICANS that all is not as peaceful on the racial frontier as has sometimes been pictured. However, it is true that racial conflicts and tensions in Hawaii have been mild as compared with places where relationships among different peoples have been less friendly. I wonder if this situation will continue to be worked out on a cooperative basis within the future. Let us hope so.

## Photos Show Dedication Of Memorial to Nisei GIs



## Elect Mari Sabusawa As New President Of Chicago JACL

CHICAGO—Mari Sabusawa was elected president of the Chicago chapter of JACL for 1948 at its annual election meeting held on Nov. 15th. Miss Sabusawa, formerly of Long Beach, Calif., is a graduate of Antioch college in Yellow Springs, Ohio and is now serving on the professional staff of the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago. Long active in the JACL, she was the first chairman of the recently organized Midwest District Council, representing seven chapters.

Other newly elected officers are: Wiley Higuchi, vice-president; Gladys Ishida, recording secretary; Eiko Yoshihashi, corresponding secretary; Ronald Shiozaki, treasurer. Three sectional representatives were also elected: Elaine Ishikawa, Northside; Shigeo Wakamatsu, Southside and Rev. Perry Saito, Westside.

Although JACL members and the public may meet these new officers at the Chicago chapter's second annual Inaugural Ball on Nov. 22nd, it is planned to have an installation ceremony at the December general meeting, when president Jack Nakagawa will turn his gavel over to Miss Sabusawa.

Following the election, two hours of informal folk dancing to the theme of "Sadie Hawkins" was led by Mary Suzuki, assisted by Roy Iwata who called the dances. The meeting was held at the Loop YWCA, 59 E. Monroe.

## Army Will Present Japanese Film at Fort Douglas

"Shina no Yoru," Japanese film now being presented to Nisei and Issei audiences through the U.S. army and air force recruiting service, will be shown in Salt Lake City Saturday, Dec. 6, at the Fort Douglas theater, according to Lt. Spady Koyama, recruiting officer.

An army bus will provide free transportation to the theater for a limited number of persons. The bus will leave from the Buddhist church at 7 p.m. Persons wishing rides should be in front of the church shortly before 7 p.m.

The fort can also be reached on the No. 4 bus.

No admission will be charged, Lt. Koyama said.

He announced that a showing of "Shina no Yoru" will be given later in Murray, as well as other cities in Utah and Idaho.

These are the first photos of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the National JACL's monument memorializing the Japanese American Combat Team's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in the Battle of Bruyeres in Oct., 1944. More than 2,000 townspeople and representatives of the French and American governments attended the dedication on Oct. 30. A portion of the group is shown marching to the site of the monument from the town of Bruyeres. In the line of march were a French Army band, a unit of American soldiers, the police and fire departments of Bruyeres, school children and citizens and officials of the town.

Mayor Louis Gillon, courageous 80-year old mayor of Bruyeres who fought in the French resistance movement during the Nazi occupation, is shown (top middle photo) as he dedicated the JACL monument.

Two school girls are shown (lower middle photo) as they laid flowers at the base of the monument.

Members of the American firing squad (lower photo) are pictured as they fired a volley over the monument which stresses the "historic truth . . . that loyalty to one's country is not modified by racial origin."

The role of the 442nd Combat Team in the liberation of Bruyeres was recalled by Mayor Gillon and other speakers at the ceremony who included Major E. R. Werner McCabe, representing the United States embassy at Paris; Col. Rogot, representing the French Army high command; Maurice Colson, chief of the French resistance forces in the area during the war; and Divoux Andre, fire chief of Bruyeres.

—Photos for Pacific Citizen by Larry J. Hall.

## Rep. Celler Sponsors Bill To Give Naturalization Right To Resident Japanese Aliens

WASHINGTON—The first measure to permit the naturalization of Japanese aliens to be submitted to the special session of Congress was introduced Nov. 17 by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee revealed today.

The Celler bill, H. R. 4473, would grant naturalization privileges to all persons regardless of race, color, or national origin. It was accepted and referred to the Judiciary Committee of which Congressman Celler is the ranking minority member.

The bill embodies the recent recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which urged that Congress take early

steps to modify federal naturalization statutes to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to the race, color or national origin of the applicants. The House measure incorporates the suggestions made to the New York congressman by the Washington office of the JACL-ADC during the last session of Congress.

H.R. 4473 reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, no person possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be denied naturalization on account of race, color, or national origin."

## Five Nisei Recall "Great Flash" When Bomb Hit Hiroshima

### Survivors Among Arrivals Last Week On Marine Adder

SAN FRANCISCO — The atom bombing of Hiroshima was like "a great flash of lightning, followed by an earthquake—but there was no noise."

This is the consensus of five Nisei eyewitnesses who arrived in San Francisco on the American President liner Marine Adder.

The Nisei are Chiyoko Nishioka, 19, Dorothy Fujimura, 22, William Fujimura, 19, Sumiye Yuzuki, 26, and Taeko Toyoji, 15.

Miss Nishioka, who was a mile from where the bomb exploded, was knocked unconscious and burned on her face, neck, arms and legs.

"I had no warning," she said. "I was walking to work, when all of a sudden there was a bright flash, and that's all I remember."

The young Nisei was sent to Japan when she was three years old. She will join her family in Chicago.

The other bombing witnesses, all natives of San Francisco, were from 2 to 20 miles from the blast center. None was injured.

Miss Fujimura was riding a streetcar 12 miles away when the bombing occurred.

"The flash was very bright, and the car stopped when the electricity was cut off," she said "Then it was like a 'keishin,' a little earthquake, and we could see the big cloud over Hiroshima."

Her brother, William, and the two other Nisei gave similar descriptions of the scene.

Miss Yuzuki will join her father and brother in Sacramento.

On the Marine Adder's passenger list was Shigeaki Matsuoka who has played several seasons of pro baseball in Japan as a member of a Tokyo team.

A total of 50 Nisei and one Issei, Mrs. Hatsumi Yokomizo of Oakland, were among the arrivals.

The complete passenger list follows:

### CALIFORNIA

Hiroshi Fujii, 32, Akira, 18, and Isamu Yamashita, 16, Franklin Akira Watanabe, 19, San Francisco.

Mrs. Hatsumi Yokomizo, 4, Naoka, 12, Kikuo, 14, James Toshiro, 17, and Edward M. Yokomizo, 19, George Kiuchi, 17, Oakland; Yayoi Sakaguchi, 17, Alameda.

Sumiye Yuzuki, 26, Shigeo Kondo, 23, Ken Shiimoto, 14, Sacramento.

Kazuaki Wakabayashi, 22, Stockton; Setsuko, 16, and Shigeo Matsuoka, 22, Lodi; Kiyoko Ojima, 27, Woodland; Akiko Aramaki, 18, Watsonville.

Mitsuko, 16, and Tokiko Miura, 18, Tetsuko Mochinaga, 29, Teruko Nishi, 19, Yasuko Nishida, 24, Henry Ogawa, 23, Reiko Takayama, 24, Tony Toshihisa Takei, 17, and William Shoji Yamauchi, 20, Los Angeles.

Yuriko Hosokawa, 27, Canoga Park; Mrs. Mari Mitani, 38, and Norma, 9, and Margaret Mitani, 8, Norwalk; George Tanida, 23, Long Beach.

### NEVADA

Yoko Kiuchi, 20, Ely.

### IDAHO

Mae Mie Kanomata, 23, Pocatello; Dickey, 15, and Tom Kawahara, 17, Nampa.

### OREGON

Takachika Sato, 18, Nyssa.

### UTAH

Eiji Kojima, 21, Ogden.

### WASHINGTON

Ayako Shimomura, 24, and Taeko Toyoji, 15, Seattle; Fumie Dorothy, 22, and Shozo W. Fujita, 19, Spokane; George, 16, and Fumiko Takahashi, 14, Tacoma.

### ILLINOIS

Terakazu Nakamura, 20, Chiyoko Nishioka, 29, Midori Tani, 20, Chicago.

### NEW YORK

Jiro Murase, 19, Masayuki Paul Namekawa, 18, Roy Saburo Nishida, 21, New York City.

## Eleven Graduate Language Course At Army Presidio

PRESIDIO, Monterey, Calif.—Eleven Nisei graduated from the army language school at the 31st commencement held last week at the Presidio of Monterey.

Colonel Elliot R. Thorpe, school commandant, addressed the graduates at the last commencement he will attend. He will leave for a new assignment as military attache in Siam on Nov. 22.

T/4 Katsumi Mori, honor student, was presented with a scroll.

Graduates are as follows: T/3 Warren T. Nishihara, Los Angeles; T/4 Koichi Hirai, Los Angeles; T/4 George Horishige, Sacramento; T/4 George Kane-shiro, Los Angeles; T/4 Takeshi Kubota, Los Angeles; T/4 Eddie K. Miyamoto and T/4 Mark J. Miyamoto, Cheyenne; T/4 Katsumi Mori, Brigham, Utah; T/4 Tomio T. Otani, San Francisco; T/4 Frank Y. Watanabe, Sacramento; and T/4 Masaru Yamamoto, Sacramento.

## Salt Lake Chapter Launches Fund Drive

The Salt Lake City JACL this week launched a four-way fund drive that will continue to the end of the month.

The campaign, headed by Ichiro Doi, will enlist community support for ADC membership, the Pacific Citizen Christmas issue, national convention funds and chapter membership.

Letters in English and Japanese, explaining the purposes of the drive, have been sent to chapter members and friends.

Committee members, in addition to Mr. Doi, are Ben Terashima, George Yeshimoto, Mrs. Chieko Terashima, Mrs. Alice Kasai and Tom Hoshiyama, president.

## New York Chapter Reports Success In Fund Drive

NEW YORK CITY—The 1947 JACL fund appeal netted total receipts of \$4,401.54, according to the fund appeal committee of the New York City JACL. Of this sum about \$400 will be deducted for expenses.

Some of the many donors whose substantial contributions helped to make the campaign a success are as follows:

Ioji B. Sekine, \$542.14; Dr. Saburo Emy, \$500; Kujiro Fuihigami, \$150; Alfred Funabashi, \$100; Tatsugoro Okajima, \$100; Dr. Ralph M. Takami, \$100; and Robert M. Benjamin, \$100.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Price of Segregation

That housing segregation is not only an expression of prejudice but actually a major source of prejudice is the contention of Edward Howden, executive director of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, in testimony given before the joint congressional committee on housing.

"Let us be clear on the implications of residential segregation," Howden told committee members. "Segregation by reason of color, creed or ancestry inescapably involves discrimination; the degree or extent of discrimination may vary, but it is always there. Housing segregation is sometimes mistakenly regarded only as an expression of prejudice; actually it is a major source of mutual ignorance, thus distrust and prejudice between groups of people."

This type of segregation, Howden said, if tolerated in an otherwise non-discriminating community, soon multiplies itself, causing involuntary segregation in schools, recreation and other community facilities, and leads eventually to the drawing of rigid color lines.

"Separation first, then distance, division, tension, weakness—this is the deadly sequence," Howden warned members of the committee.

The Council for Civic Unity director pointed out in one example how one minority group—the Chinese Americans—have been kept for many years from decent and reasonable housing, patiently enduring "intolerable slum conditions."

The Chinatown housing project is among six deferred projects in San Francisco.

"Few if any Chinese American families have been housed in existing low-rent projects of the Housing Authority," Howden said. "They waited first while a campaign was waged to secure a \$75,000 municipal appropriation to help cover the very high cost of acquiring the site for the project. They waited while the difficult process of site assembly proceeded. Then, shortly before the war, just as the project was about to get under construction, they were told that the necessary steel had to be held for the mounting defense program. Pleas for a priority for such steel, in view of the extremely serious human needs of tuberculosis-ridden Chinatown, were rejected. They waited while the steel they had been denied went into a huge downtown garage. They not only waited, but worked and fought hard for America during four long years of war. They waited throughout the immediate postwar period of material shortages, helplessly watching building costs skyrocket over the statutory limits governing the hoped-for project. Their hopes were falsely raised for a few weeks by publicity concerning the passage of the McCarthy bill. Seven years they have waited. And now, the people of San Francisco's Chinatown and other minority and low-income families have a pre-eminent right not merely to ask but to demand action."

Howden points out quite clearly in his introductory words that general measures to relieve the overall housing of low and moderate income groups are essential to people of minority ancestry because "there is little prospect that discrimination in housing will altogether cease until there is adequate housing for all."

Conversely it is true that the Chinatown housing project would not be so desperately needed if there were no discrimination in housing. For while housing shortages strongly affect the low and moderate income groups, it strikes even more sharply against persons of minority descent.

### Escheat Cases

The disposition of more than fifty escheat actions initiated by the State of California against persons of Japanese ancestry is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oyama case which was argued on Oct. 22.

Hearings have been set in several cases and judgment was reached in one case in the Fresno County Superior court recently in which the court upheld the contentions of the state and ordered the confiscation of properties held by American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The majority of the cases, however, which were initiated since 1945 have been held up pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the Oyama case.

The Oyama case, supported by the JACL, American Civil Liberties Union and other groups, may thus determine the future disposition of many other cases on the California Alien Land law which involve millions of dollars of agricultural property.

An early decision is expected from the Supreme Court in the Oyama case and it is hoped that the court will also rule on the constitutional questions regarding the validity of the California law which were raised by former Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson and A. L. Wirin as counsel for the defendants.

The California Alien Land law is the keystone of discriminatory legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry because of race and ancestry. It should also be remembered that this law, born of prejudice and greed, was little enforced until World War II when it was resorted to by Senator Jack B. Tenney and other leaders of racist agitation against the evacuees. Amendments to the law to strengthen its enforceability and to give local officials a vested interest through a provision which gives 50 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of escheated property to the county were added during the war years and had much to do with the fact that nearly 100 cases involving the Alien Land law have been filed against persons of Japanese ancestry since that time.

Another effort by Senator Tenney to tighten the law through an initiative measure was defeated at the Nov., 1946 elections by a margin of more than 300,000 votes. Since that time an Alien Land law modeled on California's has been repealed by the Utah legislature, while the President's Committee on Civil Rights recently advocated the repeal of all of the Alien Land laws by the individual states.

Officials of the California State Department of Justice which created a special section for the enforcement of the Alien Land law under Deputy Attorney General Everett Mattoon are now awaiting the Supreme Court's decision in order to determine their future policies. In the words of James G. Oakley, another deputy attorney general, a Supreme Court decision invalidating the Alien Land law would "nullify the present entire state program" of enforcement of the law against persons of Japanese descent.

### Evacuee Claims Bill

The mass evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 was described recently in the report of the President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights as "the most striking mass interference since slavery with the right to physical freedom."

"Hundreds of evacuees suffered serious property and business losses because of governmental action and through no fault of their own," the committee's report continued.

Remedial legislation to indemnify the evacuees for accountable business and property losses was introduced in the 79th Congress and was passed unanimously by the Senate but was not acted upon in the House.

In the first session of the 80th Congress the evacuation claims measure was passed in the House without a dissenting vote and was sent to the Senate. Last week the Senate Judiciary Committee appointed a special subcommittee, consisting of Warren Magnuson of Washington and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, to study the proposal.

Although Congress is faced with measures of national and international importance in its special session which started this week, those who know of the depleted resources of returned evacuees are urging that the evacuation claims bill be considered before the special session is recessed.

# Nisei USA

## by LARRY TAJIRI

### Film Front Against Prejudice

In projecting upon the screen a conception of American life which often was at variance with actual and existing conditions, and in its abject surrender to the psychology of the white supremacist, Hollywood has been, in the past, an unwitting carrier of race prejudice.

In the standardized replica of American life portrayed in most Hollywood films there is no whisper of the racial and religious questions, such as Jim Crow and anti-Semitism, which are among the major problems which confront the integrity of the present state of American democracy. When members of racial minority groups are pictured, they usually are shown in subservient positions, performing menial tasks.

The movies have succeeded in creating racial and national stereotypes which have impressed its tremendous audiences (some 80 million people go to the movies each week in the United States) with wholly erroneous impressions of American minority groups and of foreign peoples. Much of this is the result of the over-simplification in which the filmmakers have indulged. For example, with a few notable exceptions, persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States have been portrayed as servants or schoolboys. The hissing, obsequious butlers invariably named Kato and the "Frank Watanabe — Hashimura Togo" type of horn-rimmed schoolboy represented the range of characterizations offered of Japanese in America.

During World War II a third character was devised. He was the butler or schoolboy who turned out to be a Japanese spy, usually a disguised officer in the Japanese navy. In "Betrayal from the East," released in 1944, the villain, played by Richard Loo, was a Stanford student and a cheer leader who is shown to be a Japanese spy. In actual life only one Nisei has been a cheer leader at a Pacific coast university in recent years. This Nisei became an officer in the 442nd Combat Team and was killed in action in Italy.

Nisei were shown to be spies and traitors in a number of Hollywood pictures made during the war although there was no substantiation of any espionage or treachery by Nisei. However, in 1945 the official publication of the Screen Writers Guild published an article on the Nisei and the 442nd Combat Team and Hollywood scripts since that time have not contained any references to traitorous activity on the part of Japanese Americans.

Members of the Screen Writers Guild also have been making a definite effort in recent years to avoid racial stereotyping in their scripts.

Most of these efforts to combat racial discrimination were of a negative nature until recently. Enlightened people in the film industry have sought to avoid such things as the perpetuation of racial stereotypes but the motion picture art, the most effective medium for the communication of ideas, had not been utilized in any positive attack upon existing racial and religious prejudice. Such topics were considered taboo. The moviemakers rationalized that Americans went to their neighborhood film palaces to be entertained and "entertainment," in the Hollywood vernacular, meant escapism. There should be no intrusion of ugly reality in the dream world which was offered at the Bijou for 50 cents.

In recent months, however, Hollywood has jolted movie audiences with two films which have dared to discuss the sinister practices of race prejudice in America. Both films deal primarily with anti-Semitism but they also are concerned, by implication, with other manifestations of the disease of race hatred. The first was RKO's "Crossfire," a crackling, angry film which is cast in the mold of the hard-boiled whodunit. The second is 20th Century's "Gentleman's Agreement," dealing with the practices of anti-Semitism in the higher income brackets, the whispered discriminations which are every bit as vicious and as heartrending as the hoodlum practices of chalked obscenities and the desecration of synagogues.

Both "Crossfire" and "Gentleman's Agreement" are engrossing dramas and are rated as among the finest films of the year by leading

film critics. "Gentleman's Agreement," in fact, probably will win the Academy award as the year's best movie.

There is a school of thought whose practitioners look with particular abhorrence upon the use of the motion picture as a weapon in the fight against discrimination. There are people who hold that the less said about such topics the better and that the outright discussion of such subjects tend to embarrass many members of the minority groups which have been subjected to discriminatory practices. Criticism of this type was leveled by a leading Jewish editor against "Crossfire" on the ground that the open discussion of anti-Semitism in the film would only stir the anti-Semites to further deprecations against the fabric of American democracy.

This criticism has been answered by Dore Schary, who produced "Crossfire." Mr. Schary, RKO's executive in Hollywood and a former screen writer, holds that the time to fight prejudice is now. Today men of decency and good will still have access to the motion picture industry.

There have been persistent efforts on the part of reactionaries to block any attempts on the part of Hollywood to interest itself in social themes. The recent investigation by the Thomas Committee of the House of Representatives has been described as an attempt to impose a virtual censorship of fear of the motion picture industry. Although J. Parnell Thomas has denied that censorship is his motive the Hearst newspapers, which have supported the investigation, have called editorially for a Federal censorship of motion pictures. The purpose of this censorship proposed by William Randolph Hearst would be to protect the moviegoing public from un-American ideas. Any attempt to use motion pictures to attack the status quo of racial relationships probably would fall in this category.

It might be recalled that Hearst interests know the effectiveness of the screen as a medium for propaganda. During World War I, Hearst, then plumping for war against Japan, produced a movie called "Patria" which stirred Mrs. Vernon Castle and sought to inspire race hatred against persons of Japanese ancestry. "Patria," produced in 1915, brought the following comment from President Wilson who also had the Hearst interests to change a film:

"Several times in attendance at Keith's theater here I have seen portions of a film entitled 'Patria' which has been exhibited there. I think in a great many other theaters in the country. May I not tell you that the character of the story disturbed me very much. It is extremely unfair to the Japanese and I fear that it is calculated to stir up a great deal of hostility which will be far from beneficial to the country, indeed will, particularly in the present circumstances, be extremely hurtful."

Many of the racial myths propagated in films like "Patria," as well as in the novels of such writers as Peter B. Kyne and Walter Irwin, plague persons of Japanese ancestry to this day.

Mr. Schary, whose opposition to any form of government censorship of motion pictures is shared by Johnson and other spokesmen of the industry, is the producer of the forthcoming RKO film called "Honored Glory" which is being prepared with the cooperation of the War department. The proposed film will place considerable emphasis upon the contributions of minority group Americans in the war. According to Mr. Schary's original plans as announced recently in Hollywood, the picture will be made up of nine separate episodes, each concerned with the story of an American serviceman who is killed overseas and whose body is shipped home to rest "in honor" in "glory" in Arlington cemetery. Some of these episodes will be about Japanese American in the 442nd Combat Team in Italy. Other episodes will include the stories of American GIs of Jewish, Italian and Italian ancestry.

"The Honored Glory" will be the first Hollywood film to picture the Nisei GIs. It represents another example of the positive use of the motion picture medium in the fight against discrimination.

# MINORITY WEEK

## Turned to Good Use

They've finally found a good use for 22,000 hate petitions that were to be used in obtaining signatures in protest against the admission of Negro students at Catholic schools in St. Louis. The petition blanks, ordered by a group of Catholic laymen who organized to fight the new ruling to prevent determination in the schools, were about all that was left of the organization after it dissolved Oct. 5. This week the blanks were converted into writing tablets and mailed to St. Mary's Home, an orphanage for girls.

## Men's Sana

Civil rights and mental health go hand in hand. So said the GAP (Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry) this week after reading and lauding the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. The GAP, which is comprised of some 150 leading psychiatrists in the nation, said that following of the civil rights committee report would insure the mental health of the nation. The psychiatrists say the four basic rights defined by the committee are necessary for emotional balance: right to safety and security of the person; right to citizenship and his privileges; right to freedom of conscience and expression; and the right to equality of opportunity. Fear, frustration, hate and insecurity—resulting from artificially suppressed manias threaten the nation's emotional stability, they said.

## Negro Employment

"Before the war the right of Negroes to government jobs, according to their ability, was largely an academic one. In the main, government employees were lily-white, with the exception of custodial and manual workers. "It was not impossible, in 1940 or 1941, to find Negro messengers and janitors with both masters' and Ph. D. degrees. The Civil Service Commission's regulations with respect to employing Negroes were so strict as to make it possible for race-prejudiced supervisors to express their bias. "The serious manpower problems of the war brought opportunity to the Negro employee. By 1945 the total number of them at work for the government had risen to an unprecedented total of 300,000, as compared with approximately 40,000 before the war. Negroes got jobs clerical and professional ratings, and they performed their duties ably and efficiently. Never before in our history had the government service come so close to reflecting the basic principles and rights set down in the Federal Constitution."

—Harold L. Ickes.

## This Week's Quote

"America must face up to its responsibilities to the Navajo Indians. After all they were out in the Southwestern country first. They were getting along all right then. From their point of view the white men were invaders who stole their land. Certainly we did not take the best of the land, leaving them some of the most barren areas anywhere in the United States. Long ago we Americans accepted an obligation in respect to the dispossessed first settlers of this country. That obligation continues. We cannot and must not dodge it. It is great as our obligation may be to relieve the suffering peoples of Europe, our obligation to relieve the suffering people of the Navajo Indians is greater."

—Salt Lake Tribune, Nov. 18.

## Christmas Memo

Children will look, read and learn from "Their Search for God," a children's book describing the ways of worship and the religions of the Orient—Hinduism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism and Shinto. This book, by Florence Mary Fitch, contains 100 photographs, sells for \$1.00. Publishers are Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., N. Y.

Dillon Myer, commissioner of the public housing administration, and former WRA head, says that if the entire population of the United States were housed like the people of Harlem, it would take only half the area of New York City to contain this country's 140 million people.

Housing in Harlem is so crowded, Myer says, that an area in which 3,871 persons are housed can be walked around in less than five minutes.

## Have You Been Served?"

If you're shopping in Wanamaker's house dress section or looking for hosiery at Macy's in New York City, there's a good chance you'll be waited on by a Negro saleswoman.

For in that city, the theory that "the customers will object" to Negro clerks has been blown skyhigh. Fourteen of the city's largest stores, including Macy's, Gimbel's, Sterns, Saks 34th and Bloomingdale now employ from one to fifteen or more Negro clerks. And there've been no complaints from the customers.

Most of the stores don't know the exact number of Negro clerks they hire, since they do not keep racial records of their salespeople and other employees. Lord and Taylor, for example, reports it probably has "several." Macy's reported having probably 10 to 20.

Said Bloomingdale: "There's no questioning, no surprise—just acceptance. To us this is no major problem."

The hiring of these Negroes in sales positions in New York is credited equally to the wartime labor shortage, the state's law against discrimination in employment, the CIO's United Retail, Wholesale Department Store Employees of America, and the New York Urban League.

## Bill Hosokawa:

# FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Army Sponsors Japanese Movie

"Shina no Yoru" is a Japanese movie which first appeared about the same time as "Gone With the Wind" and gained about as much popular acclaim in the Japanese-speaking world. It is now being shown in the United States under sponsorship of the U. S. Army and air force recruiting service, according to the original purposes of the film's producers as we can imagine.

We first saw "Shina no Yoru" in Osaka with Welly Shibata of the Osaka Mainichi. "They released this film in two parts," Welly said. "A few months after the first half had been shown they let the public in on the second. Now this is a chance to see the whole thing in one sitting for a single admission ticket."

As this was back in 1940, our remembrances of the film are more than somewhat dim. The way we recall it, the moral of the film is that Japanese boy and Chinese girl can live happily ever after, even though Chinese "bandits" insist on making things tough for Japan's Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Since subsequent events have proven what was obvious all along—that Japan's smooth talk was phoney—perhaps the most obviously propagandistic portions of the film have been deleted.

## The Glamorous Miss Li

"Shina no Yoru" was set in Shanghai and Manchuria, and filmed with a realism unusual in Japanese productions. Of course the action dragged—Oriental audiences never seem to be able to keep up with Hollywood's slam-bang action—and there were long, meditative sequences which might have been cut in half.

Villains came popping up in the most unexpected places, and the film ends with the hero arriving from nowhere rescuing the heroine from a watery grave by dashing onto the scene in the back of a horse carriage. One must simply assume that the hero had been on his way to his beloved all long.

These technical shortcomings fail to conceal the obvious attractiveness of the heroine, a Miss Li, who certainly is a petite and delectable Oriental dish. She has been reported variously as a Chinese, a Manchurian, a Japanese, a Japanese reared by Manchus, a Japanese kidnapped by Manchus. Whatever her origin, those who know declare she speaks both Japanese and Mandarin to perfection.

Young Japan, having learned the art of hero

worship through Hollywood magazines, thronged by the thousands to Miss Li's personal appearance shows in Tokyo, and at one stage the cops had to be called out to maintain order.

Miss Li and I once were in the same elevator at the Broadway Mansions hotel in Shanghai with nobody but the elevator boy between us. This is to report she is tiny—perhaps all of five feet—shapely and with excellent features.

Miss Li looked demurely at the floor all during our ride. I was busy examining the ceiling of the car for signs of leaks, but not too busy to cast sidelong glances. A newspaperman gets the knack of seeing what he apparently isn't looking at.

That bit about Miss Li being shapely is the goods. A Chinese gown can be as shapeless and concealing as the gowns American coeds wear at graduation exercises. They also can be extremely revealing of the form if they are cut to accent curves. Miss Li's was.

## Miss Wong Sponsors Cosmetics

A recent Denver visitor was Anna May Wong who was one of the bright lights of Hollywood about the time we were getting out of knee pants. That is a long time ago.

Miss Wong is now plugging a line of cosmetics by lecturing on what the advertisements call ancient Chinese beauty secrets. Since Miss Wong is American-born and did not see China until some time later, the extent of her knowledge regarding Chinese beauty secrets, if there are such, is somewhat problematical.

Her sponsors may be playing on her exotic charm and the gullibility of the American woman in quest of beauty, but Miss Wong has moments when she handles her role straight. To reporters, she talks like a character straight out of Los Angeles, which she is, and to heck with the commercial hokum.

In one Denver interview she made it clear she thinks Hollywood is the bunk so long as it refuses to cast Chinese in leading roles when the script calls for one. Miss Wong didn't say so, but anyone who saw "Dragon Seed" with Katherine Hepburn and Turhan Bey knows what she means.

Miss Li would be a knockout at any Hollywood cocktail party, but when it came to casting there is a good chance she would wind up with a part as a lady's maid or the custodian of the little girls' room at a nightclub.

# Vagaries

## New York Artist . . .

Bumpei Usui enjoys a considerable reputation among New York's painters for the frames which he produces in his shop on the fringe of Manhattan's Greenwich Village. Mr. Usui set out to prove some time ago that he is also a painter. He took over Yasuo Kuniyoshi's summer house at Woodstock, where the Sawkill runs through Catskill meadow and woodland, and put in many months of hard serious work.

The results are now on exhibition in a one-man show at the Laurel Gallery in New York City. Last week an art critic commented in the New York Times: "Bumpei Usui is kept so busy supplying his tasteful frames to other artists that time to paint has suffered. In his current show at the Laurel Gallery, however, Usui proves that his brushes have not been idle or used in vain. 'Shanties in the Bronx' should cure the most supercilious Manhattanite of any feeling of superiority toward the northern borough; and the interior and terrace vistas of the Kuniyoshi house at Woodstock are among Usui's best work. And, since he has framed his own pictures, a further compliment is in order."

New York, and particularly Greenwich Village, probably has more painters and sculptors of Japanese ancestry than any other place in the country. Offhand, the names of Kuniyoshi, Isamu Noguchi, Chuzo Tamotsu, Leo Amano, Suetō Serisawa, Bunji Tagawa, David Komuro, Sakari Suzuki, Lewis Suzuki, Mine Okubo and Makoto Hara come to mind. But there are many others.

## Screen Credit . . .

Albert Nozaki gets screen credit for art direction on a current Paramount short subject, "Midnight Serenade," a color musical which features Peggy Lee and Dave Barbour. Nozaki has worked on a number of recent Paramount releases . . . Moviegoers will see Sono Osato in her first film when MGM releases "The Kissing Bandit," starring Frank Sinatra and Kathryn Grayson, around the Christmas holiday season. Miss Osato (Mrs. Victor Elmaleh) plays a gypsy dancer who is Kathryn Grayson's rival for Sinatra's affections.

## Return of an Exile:

# Ikuo Oyama, Last of Japan's Notable Political Refugees, Returns to Laud He Fled

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

NEW YORK CITY—The last of the notable Japanese political exiles has returned home. On Oct. 24 a large crowd at Yokohama extended their welcome to Ikuo Oyama who had spent 15 years in our country as refugee from the military-controlled police state of Japan.

How and where the 67-year old former chairman of the Farmer Labor Party would fit into the political picture of his country is still a conjecture. We know that he was one of those mentioned to head the Social Democratic Party when it was formed after V—J Day.

When Oyama arrived in Japan he said he was pleased Emperor Hirohito had been stripped of some of his powers, particularly his control over the police. In reading dispatches from Japan one gets the impression that if General MacArthur's reform program did not include "humanizing" and "democratizing" the once celestial and still feudal Emperor—by decrees and expert yet crude publicity stunts—Oyama might have been more critical of the ruler.

Oyama was one of the few leaders in Japan who did not knuckle under the militarists. In the mid-twenties while a professor at the Waseda University he supported students when they protested military indoctrination and training. This was a time of a strong progressive wave in Japan, by mass student, labor and peasant movements.

Subsequently, Oyama took leadership of the Farmer Labor Party. He became one of the first representatives of the laboring class to the Diet.

Opposing this progressive movement that strove for democracy were the militarists (Gumbatsu) and the financial magnates (Zaibatsu) who operated under the "divine" protective cloak of the Emperor, then a celestial figure who was mundane to the extent that he had his little fingers deep in the vast "money pie."

Emperor Hirohito was synonymous with "loyalty." Laws were promulgated—one of them was the broadly interpreted Peace Preservation Law—to crush democratic aspirations of the people. In semi-feudal Japan, any utterance or struggle for democracy became subversive, an attack upon Hirohito. Witch hunts and Red purges were intensified in the name of

preserving Hirohito and the archaic Emperor system.

In March 1928, one month after the epoch-making General Election that the people had won from the rulers, a mass arrest took place. Then in April of the following year came the next big arrest. The pattern was clear. The vast "money pie" was not big enough for the insatiable appetites of the Japanese imperialists who were hungering for the riches of Manchuria and China. In order to get this, unrest and opposition within Japan had to be smothered and crushed. This they did by devious means.

When militaristic extremists made threats on Oyama's life, he escaped from Japan and came to this country in 1932. During his exile Oyama spent some time as faculty member of Northwestern University. His influence in this country was extensive. To Americans who were wont to generalize after "Pearl Harbor" that democratic and progressive forces among Japanese had been wiped out, Oyama stood as constant reminder that this was not so.

Oyama lived here when the democratic movement in our country was strong. He came about the time President Roosevelt was elected. He saw the passing of the New Deal and the rise of reaction in a democratic nation which gave refuge to him who had escaped fascism.

I wonder what Oyama's observations are with regard to our current loyalty hearings, provisions in the Taft-Hartley Law to split and weaken labor, un-American Committee hearings, arms support and American military advisers to Chiang Kai-shek and Greece.

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## Five Nisei Children in Denver Placed in New Foster Homes

DENVER—A newspaper appeal on behalf of eight Japanese American babies at the Colorado state for dependent children has resulted in the adoption of five of them, according to Eva Hodges of the Denver Post.

The story of the Nisei orphans printed in the Post in August, was reprinted by west coast papers and in Japanese American papers throughout the coun-

Inquiries on adoption then came to Superintendent John Stoddard from as far away as Hawaii.

Two of the babies have already been taken by foster parents. Three more will be settled in their new homes before Christmas.

The parents-to-be include a landscape gardener, a grocer, and a restaurant owner, all "youthful and well-financed," according to Eva Hodges.

Of the three babies that remain two are boys, aged 10 months and 1½ years.

The state home's records reveal that the parents of the babies were, in several instances, college graduates. All were reported to be of good character. Reasons for failure to marry included differences in religion and fear of facing their parents and society.

### Elle Dance

FRESNO, Calif. — The annual Thanksgiving dance of the ELLE group will be held on Nov. 27 at the Marigold ballroom in Fresno.

Chairman Velma Yemoto announced that "Homecoming" will be the dance theme and that former ELLE members will be honored.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Ishimaru, Bacon Island, Calif., a girl on Oct. 14 in Stockton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Hirose a girl on Oct. 17 in Stockton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Masaru Iwata, Mountain View, Calif., a boy on Nov. 5 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harumi Fujimoto, Mountain View, a girl, Joan Mitsuko, on Nov. 5 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsugio Furuta, Milpitas, Calif., a boy, David Alan, on Nov. 1 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dennis H. Shimizu a girl on Nov. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsui Oba a boy on Nov. 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Yagi a boy on Nov. 7 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. George H. Tanji a girl on Oct. 29 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kiyomura a girl, Harriet Misayo, on Oct. 30 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sid Matsumoto a boy, Alan, on Nov. 8 in Berkeley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Mikami, Gardena, Calif., a girl on Nov. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoyuki Sakamoto, Indio, Calif., a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Fujita a boy on Nov. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mikio Okura a girl on Nov. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Ikamoto a girl on Nov. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Ishihara a girl on Nov. 5 in Los Angeles.

### DEATHS

George Kubota, 15, on Nov. 17 in Bingham Canyon, Utah.

Manki Matsuno, 65 on Nov. 12 in Seattle.

Jiro Hirai, 63, on Nov. 12 in Seattle.

Kazumi Yoshiyama, 17, on Nov. 7 in Sacramento.

Mrs. Tsuya Kunugi (Mrs. Choshichi Kunugi) of Blanca, Colo., on Nov. 15 in Denver.

Kanichi Morita, 59, on Nov. 4 in Gilroy, Calif.

Chuzo Yamane on Nov. 7 in Earlimart, Calif.

Akihiro Matsukane, 61, on Oct. 19 in Santa Ana, Calif.

### MARRIAGES

Yukimi Sasaki, 26, to Ehaku Hamano, 27, in Sacramento.

Fumie Yamato to George Tsukagawa on Nov. 2 in San Jose, Calif.

Sonoye Hiram to Shigeto Hatsuie on Nov. 2 in San Jose.

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## Sensational Play Features JACL Bowling League

A 687 series by Maki Kaizumi, a 1024 scratch team game by Hibbard Drug and 14 200-plus games highlighted the eighth round of the Salt Lake JACL bowling league Nov. 17 at the Temple alleys.

In team games Okada Insurance took four from U.S. cafe; Hibbard defeated Dawn Noodle 3-1; Metro Motors took Modern garage 3-1; Pagoda won a 3-1 series from Ma's cafe; Pacific Citizen took Star coffee shop 3-1; Terashima studio blanked Excellent cleaners; and New Sunrise Fish market took OK cafe for a 3-1 win.

Okada Insurance, now in first place with 27 victories and 5 defeats, will take on Hibbard Drug, second place team, Nov. 24 in what is expected to be the match series of the season.

Kaizumi's 687 series for Okada's consisted of a 232, 222 and 233. Floyd Okubo, anchor man for Metro Motors, tied Kaizumi's 233 high game for the night. Hibbard Drug's, 1024 scratch game is the highest recorded this season.

## Fishing Derby

BERKELEY, Calif. — The East Bay JACL's striped bass fishing derby will be held on Nov. 30 at Frank's Tract, Veron Nishi, chairman, announced this week. Ten prizes are promised for contestants.

Asako Nishimoto to Takaaki Kashima on Nov. 2 in San Jose.

Aiko Egashira to Setsuo Iwata on Oct. 26 in Stockton, Calif.

Shige Kimura to Masaru Takeuchi on Nov. 1 in Sacramento.

Toshiko Abe to George Iwakoshi of Santa Ana on Nov. 8 in Los Angeles.

Yaeko Takada of San Juan to Tsuneshi Okada of Parlier on Nov. 1 in Fresno.

Sonoe Hiram to Shigenobu Hatsuie on Nov. 2 in San Jose.

Kazuo Koba to Yutaka Matsuoka on Nov. 8 in Los Angeles.

Miyo Otani to Koro Yatsu of Cleveland, O., on Nov. 9 in Chicago.

Hime Takemoto to Ike Tsugawa on Oct. 2 in Portland, Ore.

Haruko Masaki to Nobuo Kenneth Fukunaga on Nov. 16 in Los Angeles.

Toshiko Hiromoto to Kenji Nishimoto on Nov. 15 in Los Angeles.

Keiko Mine to George Kawata on Nov. 16 in Sacramento.

Hatsue Shinagawa to Mitsuo Sakamoto of Campbell on Nov. 8 in San Jose, Calif.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Sakaye Ogawa, 23, and George Ichimoto, 31, Vacaville, in Fresno, Calif.

Mary T. Nishimura, 26, and S. Benjamin Sieke in Seattle.

Yukiko Katayama and Setsuo Omoto, both of Winslow, Wash., in Seattle.

Alice Okimura, 20, and Seike Yoshimura, 27, of Fresno in Sacramento.

Betty Tanouye and Bob A. Noguchi in Denver, Colo.

Rose Yabuki, 23, and Tadashi Matsushita, 28, in Seattle.

Yutaka Alice Osaki, 23, and Kei Kitahara, 26, in Fresno, Calif.

Rose Masamori and Harry M. Tazawa of Brighton, Colo., in Denver.

## Sage Farm Leads Women's Bowl League

The Sage Farm team took four games from the Pacific Citizen bowlers Sunday, Nov. 16, to break up a first place tie with the Aoki squad in the Salt Lake JACL women's bowling league.

Dawn split 2-2 with Pagoda, and Duplers took Terashima's for three games. In the fourth match the Aoki team defeated Okada Insurance 3-1.

Hime Tobari, bowling for Sage, rolled high series of 452, followed by Mari Tobari, also of Sage, with a 451.

Aoki Produce scored the high scratch series with 1974. High games were rolled by Judy Haramoto, Pacific Citizen, and Guyo Tajiri, Okada, with 191 each.

## Salt Lake JACL To Hear Romney

Commissioner L. C. Romney of Salt Lake City will speak to members of the Salt Lake JACL Tuesday night, Nov. 25, at the Buddhist church.

Commissioner Romney won reelection to his post by a landslide at the last city elections.

During the war he was the only member of the city commission to fight for the issuance of business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry. He also demanded that the Memorial grove hall, temporarily withheld from Nisei, be reopened to them.

His talk on Tuesday night will mark his first appearance before a Japanese American group.

## Joint Meeting

FRESNO, Calif. — The Livingston Young Peoples group will hold a joint meeting with the Fresno Fellowship at 3 p.m., Nov. 23, in Livingston. The Rev. George Aki of the Fresno Congregation church will be the speaker.

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### Minato Named Northwest CL Council Head

SEATTLE — George Minato, former president of the Seattle JACL chapter, was elected chairman of the Northwest District Council of the JACL last week.

The meeting of the district council delegates from Washington and Oregon endorsed the national policies which were adopted at the JACL national convention in 1946.

The group also endorsed the program of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights and announced support of the Washington, D.C., memorial for Nisei war dead.

The Seattle JACL will sponsor a leadership training workshop at the next session of the Northwest Council.

Members of Minato's cabinet include Mary Minamoto, Portland, secretary; Jack Koyama, Spokane, treasurer, and Mits Takesumi, Mid-Columbia, historian.

### Salinas Chapter To Sponsor Dance Thanksgiving Night

SALINAS, Calif. — The Salinas chapter of the JACL will sponsor a Thanksgiving dance the evening of Nov. 27 at the Women's club, located on Lincoln avenue.

Tickets may be obtained from the following club members: Yas and Arlyne Abe, Sam Sakoda, Doris Sakasegawa, Masumi Yam, Mae Urabe, Virginia Suzuki, Haruo Yuki and Mickey and Ickey Miyana.

### Cleveland Chapter To Sponsor First Semiformal Dance

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland chapter of the JACL will sponsor the first semiformal dance to be given by and for Nisei of this city on Nov. 29 at the Cleveland Society of Engineers building.

Joe Kadowaki will be chairman, with a committee consisting of the following: Kimbo Yoshitomi, Frank Iwasaki, Hoshi Miyake, Marjorie Nako, Howard Tashima and Lillian Hijikata.

A large recreation hall-lounge, with such diversified forms of entertainment as bowling alleys, ping pong tables, billiards, card games, checkers and chess, will be available to those attending the dance.

Music for the evening will be furnished by Patti Lynn and his orchestra.

Climax of the evening will be the crowning of the queen of the ball, who will be chosen from among the girls at the dance.

### Idaho Falls Tourney Will Set Handicaps

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The bowling tournament which will be sponsored by the Idaho Falls JACL in conjunction with the Intermountain JACL district convention on Nov. 28, 29 and 30 at the Hi-Ho bowling court will be on a handicap basis, Tucker Morishita, tourney chairman, announced this week.

Handicaps will be set on 75 per cent of the bowler's league average and 200.

Men's singles, doubles and team events are scheduled.

### Intermountain YPCC Sets 14th Conference

DENVER — The 14th annual Young Peoples Christian conference will be held in Denver Nov. 28, 29 and 30 under co-chairmanship of Sachiko Maruyama and Joe Ariki.

Charles Graham, Denver attorney, Prof. William Shirey of the University of Denver, and the Rev. Richard West of the American Bible society will lead interest groups on Saturday afternoon.

The Rev. Alexander Bryans of the University Park Methodist church will speak on "Faith for Living" at the opening service on Friday.

Other speakers during the three-day conference will include the Rev. George Berry of the Grant Ave. Methodist church; Roberto Pedraza, First Spanish Methodist church; and Dr. Francis Brush, department of philosophy and religion, University of Denver.

Other members of the cabinet are Edwin Hagihara, program; Helen Nakamura, publicity; Ruby Kitsutaka, social; Ikuyo Matsumoto, recording secretary; Mami Katagiri, corresponding secretary; Tom Amano, treasurer; Jack Hata, registrar; Helen Murosaki, historian; and Aiko Fukuyama and the Rev. J. Y. Sasaki, advisors.

### Joint Social Meet

CHICAGO—The Young People's Fellowship of the First Baptist church will hold a social meeting with the McGill Y group on Nov. 30.

John Ura will be in charge of the evening's activities and will be assisted by Tsugi Irei, program chairman, and Misao Saiki, refreshments chairman.

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## Congress Housing Committee Told Restrictive Covenants Perpetuate Ghetto Conditions

SAN FRANCISCO — Charging the joint congressional committee on housing to "take full advantage of its opportunity to further the building . . . of truly free and democratic American communities," and to "resist the blight of segregation," Edward Howden, Executive Director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, last week presented a 3500-word statement on minority housing to the Committee.

Howden stated that the Council for Civic Unity, citywide, interracial citizens' organization working for equal rights and opportunities for all San Franciscans, is concerned with the housing impasse because of "the gray effect" it has upon minority families and on the whole problem of race relations here. For these families, he said, the housing situation is "several times more serious than that of the general population."

Restrictive practices in private subdivisions, sanctioned by FHA, segregation in public housing, and employment discrimination, combined, according to Howden, "to create and perpetuate ghetto neighborhood patterns, and to generate tensions among our people."

Remedies urged by Howden were in two parts. Among measures to relieve the general housing shortage, he asked for:

1. Immediate passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner general housing bill. (Passed in the 79th Congress by the U.S. Senate, this bill has not had hearings in the House committee on banking and currency in the past year.)

2. Amendment of the U.S. housing act to permit construction of deferred low-rent public housing projects planned before the war. Six such projects, comprising over 1100 dwellings, could be started with little delay in San Francisco if such legislation were passed, he said.

3. Extension of rent control by Congress, rather than to let it die at the end of February.

Three other recommendations were made, with specific reference to combating discrimination in housing:

1. FHA should encourage building of unrestricted subdivisions "at least in those regions, such as San Francisco, where rigid racial segregation is not a universal pattern." Howden said to his knowledge there is no single new private subdivision in the Bay Area which is unrestricted.

2. That new studies should be made of appraisal practices of the Veterans Administration, and of other institutions relying on Federal home loans, with a view to securing a to-date view of the effect, if any, of presence of nonwhite residents on "the actual resale value of property."

3. That public housing management abandon the old tenant selection principle of observing "neighborhood pattern"—in other words, that color, creed, or ancestry should have nothing to do with allocation of housing in rent housing projects.

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