

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Price: Seven cents

In an interview at the time Mukoyama said he considered himself a Nisei spokesman and had come to Japan "to preach the blessings of democracy."

Report 7,000 Stranded Nisei In Japan Have Forfeited American Citizenship Rights

Approximately 7,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, out of a total of 15,000 caught in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941, have lost or will lose their United States citizenship, Keyes Beech, Chicago Daily News Foreign Service correspondent, reported on Feb. 2 in a dispatch from Tokyo.

"Almost without exception, they are persons who wanted to retain U. C. citizenship but lost it out of ignorance or because of circumstances beyond their control," Beech said.

About 1,700 forfeited their rights as U. S. citizens when they were drafted into the Japanese army, he added, and quoted American consular officials in Japan as believing that only a few, if any, went willingly into Japanese service.

Another 1600 gave up U. S. citizenship and accepted Japanese nationality in order to work and live. Others held jobs in the Japanese government.

Seven hundred ceased to be Americans when they voted in the first postwar elections in April, 1946. Many of these were Nisei young women who, in rushing to the polls to vote for the first time under American-brand democracy, hadn't the foggiest idea they were automatically canceling their U. S. citizenship, Beech declared.

He quoted a consular official as saying:

"We can only offer them our sympathy. It would take an Act of Congress to restore their citizenship."

Reactivated Alameda Chapter to Hold General Meeting

ALAMEDA, Calif. — With 68 members signed up in a membership drive concluded last month, the recently reactivated Alameda JACL will hold its first general meeting Friday night, Feb. 6, from 8 p. m. at the local Japanese Methodist hall, 2311 Buena Vista Ave., it was announced by John S. Towata, chapter president.

In addition, 11 persons have pledged their support and are expected to join the chapter within a month. Efforts will be continued to sign up approximately 40 other eligible Nisei, according to Stanley Tsuchiya, who was in charge of the membership campaign.

Besides Tsuchiya and Towata, the membership committee included Catherine Finnessey, Tates Hanamura, Kay Hattori, Roland Kadonaga, Yas Koike, George Matsura, Yuki Mikami, Rayko Shiota, Sachi Tajima, Terrie Takano, Satoru Yamasaki and Tad Yamasaki.

Plans for an inaugural program will be discussed at Friday's general meeting, Towata disclosed.

Issei Invited To Hear Wirin In Ventura

VENTURA, Calif. — Issei have been tendered a special invitation to hear A. L. Wirin, who successfully defended the property rights of Japanese Americans in the U. S. Supreme court Oyama land case, at a meeting Feb. 10 under sponsorship of the Ventura county JACL.

Wirin will give a resume of the court case and tell the probable effect of the decision on the California Alien Land law.

Eiji Tanabe, JACL ADC regional director, will translate Wirin's talk into Japanese.

The Ventura JACL cabinet will meet separately with Masao Satow, national secretary, who is presently making a tour of chapters in the southwest Pacific district council.

Chicago JACL Takes Poll On Political Preference

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an effort to ascertain the political frame of mind of members of the Chicago chapter, its legislative information committee conducted an informal poll at the general membership meeting of Jan. 23.

Returns indicated that 90 percent of the registered Nisei voters voted in the April, 1947, elections. One third of the members present were not registered voters in Illinois. This is explained on the basis that approximately that number do not expect to make Chicago their permanent home.

Although the poll indicated that the Chicago Nisei in JACL were inclined to vote Democratic almost

Digest Article On Nisei Cited By Legislator

Rep. Twyman Inserts Smith Story on Nisei In Congress Record

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Reader's Digest article, "The Nisei Discover America," written by Bradford Smith and condensed from the American Magazine, has been inserted in the Congressional Record of Jan. 27 at the request of Representative Robert J. Twyman, Republican of Illinois.

A supporter of Nisei legislation, Congressman Twyman informed the Washington office of the ACL Anti-Discrimination Committee that he had extended this courtesy "because of proposed and pending legislation, I believe it is appropriate for Members of Congress to know as much about these people as possible." He thought that more properly, the article should be entitled, "The Nisei Discover Chicago and the Midwest," adding that Chicago has afforded the Nisei an opportunity to make use of their talents and abilities, and has enabled them to "make their proper contribution to the American way of life."

The condensation of Mr. Smith's article appears in the February issue of the Reader's Digest. It originally appeared in the August, 1947 issue of the American Magazine. In the article, Mr. Smith pointed out how the Nisei who relocated in the Midwest found that their skills were sought after and their abilities put to use, how they "stretched out socially," and how they became to be regarded by their communities as honest and loyal Americans.

Mari Sabusawa Talks On Civil Rights

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With "To Secure These Rights," report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, as the subject of her address, Mari Sabusawa, president of the Chicago JACL chapter was guest speaker at the Milwaukee chapter's initial meeting of the year held on Jan. 30 at the YWCA. Frank C. Okada, Milwaukee chapter president, presided at the meeting which was attended by more than fifty members and friends of the JACL. Miss Sabusawa was welcomed by the Milwaukee JACL cabinet at a dinner preceding the meeting.

Prizewinner

LAYTON, Utah—June Okawa, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Okawa, was second prize winner in a National Wool Growers sewing contest recently judged in Salt Lake City.

Miss Okawa's entry was a tailored wool suit. She won first place in the state wool growers contest before entering the national contest.

three to one in the 1946 election, political leaning were actually only two to one in that direction. The independent voting of this group is insignificant. A high average of 50 per cent indicated that half of the registered voters belong actively to a ward or organized political group. The majority of Nisei JACLers have not made up their minds as to how they will vote in the 1948 presidential election, which would indicate that the candidates selected by the two major parties would be greatly considered.

Chairman of the legislative information committee is Franklin Chino, a Nisei attorney.

Truman Signs Bill Allowing Permanent Stay for Ohio Issei

WASHINGTON, D.C., — President Truman early this week signed an act permitting Yoneko Nakazawa, wife of a Japanese American resident of Ohio, to stay permanently in the United States. Mrs. Nakazawa is the third Japanese alien woman to be extended such a privilege by the 80th Congress, the other two being Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bailey, wives of Caucasians. She becomes the first wife of a Nisei to be aided by a Congressional private measure.

Mrs. Nakazawa, the Washington office of the ACL Anti-Discrimination Committee disclosed, was admitted into this country in 1930 as the minor child of a treaty merchant. She received her high school education in Los Angeles and on April 7, 1942, was taken into custody as an enemy alien and sent to the Pomona Assembly Center, from where she was later transferred to the Heart Mountain Relocation Camp. She was released in June, 1943 and has since resided in Chicago and Cincinnati where she was employed successively as a secretary in a law office and by the Cincinnati Chemical Co., at Norwood, Ohio.

Deportation proceedings were instituted against the young Japanese woman in 1944, when, as a result of her father's death, the immigration authorities held that the status in which she was admitted no longer existed. She was married to her Nisei husband in the fall of 1943, while he was a student at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

Her deportation has been held in abeyance pending Congressional consideration of private legislation for her relief. The bill aiding Mrs. Nakazawa was introduced by Senator Robert A. Taft and acted upon on the recommendation of the Washington JACL ADC office, which has secured the introduction of a number of bills designed to assist deserving cases.

Gen. Clark Hails Nisei War Record at "Luau" in Hawaii

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU — Gen. Mark W. Clark this week wound up a three week visit here with eloquent praise for Japanese Americans in war and peace, plus a few words of caution.

The wartime commander of the 5th Army, whose tall, ramrod straight frame was a familiar sight to frontline Nisei GIs during the Italian campaign, was honored at a luau last week by the veterans of two outfits that fought under him.

They were the 100th infantry battalion and the 442nd regimental combat team, now banded together in their peacetime role as the Club 100 and the 442nd Veterans club.

The four star general sailed on Feb. 3 with Mrs. Clark and their daughter, Patricia Ann, to return to San Francisco where he commands the 6th Army.

He came to Hawaii to familiarize himself with the army, navy and air defenses. But throughout his visit he was close to the Nisei veterans. He referred to them as "my comrades of the 100th and the 442nd" on each occasion—and there were many—when he could extoll their war record.

When he landed, he was welcomed by a delegation of the AJA vets. Later, he reviewed the activation ceremonies of the 100th and 442nd, along with other reserve units.

He was most lavish with his praise at the luau last week.

Addressing an audience of more than 700, including top civilian and military men, the general said, "Never before did an officer have better men to fight for him and with him."

He could vouch for this remark, having visited the Nisei on the Italian frontlines many times, decorated them for heroism, conferred battlefield promotions and inspired them with his "pep talks" from Salerno to the Po valley.

Gen. Clark disclosed that he personally appealed to Gen. George C. Marshall, then the army's chief of staff, to have the 442nd Combat Team transferred from France back to Italy because of his high regard for them as mountain fighters.

In an interview a few hours before his departure Feb. 3, the general said he found the Nisei in Hawaii a "sober group with their feet on the ground" with potential leadership qualities in their community.

His advice to them was that they remain alert to Communist propaganda he said would breed discord among the cosmopolitan races in Hawaii. He said he could speak from personal experience on the subject of Communism. He had reference to frustrating attempts he had made to "get along with the Russians" while he was post-war military commander in Austria.

He appeared rested from his Hawaiian sojourn, his first in many years—as he put it—"to jump in the ocean and get some sun." He was deeply tanned and dressed like a tourist—in a bright blue aloha shirt the Nisei veterans had presented him at the luau, with white shorts.

"I have never had such a cordial reception," he remarked. "I was just overcome by that luau."

Truman Proposes Civil Rights Program

(Continued from Page 1).

gratulating him on his forthright stand. He pointed out that virtually all of the objectives sought in the President's 10-point recommendations, except the one on home rule for the District of Columbia, are either actively sought or supported by the JACL ADC through its legislative program.

Mr. Truman's legislative recommendations aroused angry outbursts in the House with some Dixie Democrats accusing the President of "stabbing" Southern supporters by asking laws against lynching and racial discrimination. Four of the 10-points — those urging a permanent FEPC, an anti-lynching law, outlawing of the poll tax and an end to Jim Crowism on railways—raised particular ire of some Southern Democrats.

Meanwhile, the Washington office of the JACL ADC is pressing its efforts to get an early Senate hearing on the House-approved evacuation claims bill. No action has yet been taken on the measure since the Senate Judiciary Committee last November delegated a two-man subcommittee of Senators John S. Cooper, Kentucky Republican, and Warren G. Magnuson, Washington Democrat, to study the bill.

As for the naturalization measures, immediate Congressional action is not foreseen pending the Senate's disposition of the whole immigration and naturalization question. A Senate subcommittee is now making a sweeping review of the entire problem and is scheduled to make a report back to the Senate not later than March 1.

Quick Thinking by Nisei Doctor Credited With Saving Skiers

DENVER — The Post reported here last week that the quick thinking and ingenuity of Dr. James Taguchi, resident physician at the Denver National Jewish hospital, saved a group of Denver University skiers from the deadly effects of carbon monoxide poisoning in Arapahoe basin on Jan. 25.

Dr. Taguchi was lauded for his quick action and professional competence in treating 21 Denver students who had been made sick by gas fumes seeping into a university bus en route to the Arapahoe ski basin. At the basin warming house several members of the party became violently ill. Some of the students suffered severe nausea and chills.

Dr. Taguchi had gone along on the trip as a skier but immediately administered medical aid. According to the Post he located oxygen tanks, which had been left by construction engineers, and by loosening fittings, made impromptu oxygen tents by allowing fine streams of oxygen to flow under

59 More Nisei Return Home From Japan

One Issei Returnee Also Arrives Aboard Marine Swallow

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifty-nine Nisei and one Issei, all of whom were stranded in Japan during the war, returned to the United States on Jan. 30 aboard the Marine Swallow.

The following were on the passenger list:

CALIFORNIA

Keiko Imamura, 26, Berkeley; Kanji Hitomi, 18, Richmond; Am Hisako Sugishita, 20, Coyote; T. dashi Sawamura, 20, Redwood City; Yuriko Sumida, 20, Castroville; Fumiko, 20, Isoko, 18, and Aiko Urokogata, 15, James Hisashi Hatanaka, 19, Sacramento; Nariman Noda, 17, Clarksburg.

Tsutomu Taniguchi, 19, Sebastopol; Mary Yamashita, 22, Watsonville; Tetsuo Taniguchi, 20, Fresno; Mrs. Sumiko Nishi, 20, Takahide Nishi, 15, and Harry Tetsuo Nakashima, 19, Sanger; Shizuyo Kimura, 18, and Tetsuo Onoda, 17, Parlier; Hideo Kubota, 18, Madera.

Fusako Yamada, 28, Kimiko Yamamoto, 20, Kaname Kishiyama, 18, Kenji Matsuda, 19, Shigeo, 20, and Hayanari Mizoguchi, 18, Teiko Aiso, 24, Michi Arima, 20, Shinobu Hatashita, 24, Marie Mariye, 19, Naomi, 18, and Leo Hayashi, 16, Chikano Nakano, 58, Los Angeles.

Yoshimi Kaki, 19, San Diego; Kikuko, 20, and Saburo Katsuda, 18, Culver City; Misayo, 20, Makiko, 18, and Keizo Madokoro, 10, Del Mar; Fumiko Ogihara, 20, Santa Monica; Miyoko Takeda, 27, Santa Barbara; George Katsumi Goto, 18, Santa Monica; Toshio, 18, and Keizo Yoshinaga, 15, Bellflower.

UTAH

Grace Haruko Fujino, 28, Salt Lake City, and Hideko Suzuki, 20, Ogden.

WASHINGTON

Alice Kazue Fujinaga, 18, Ridgefield.

COLORADO

Emiko, 18, Sumiko Daisy, 15, and Kiyoshi Takahashi, 13, Fort Lupton.

OREGON

Juneus Shigeyuki Kobayashi, 20, Portland.

ILLINOIS

Takashi Sakamoto, 20, Miki Kishimoto, 24, Tomoko Sunida, 23, Chicago.

NEW YORK

Fumiko Hashida, 23, Hamako Hoshino, 20, and Chiyuki Mizuno, 13, New York City; Kaoru Iseida, 23, Brooklyn.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ruth Mitsuyo Kobayashi, 24, Philadelphia.

Crusaders Study Race Relations

FRESNO, Calif. — The Teenage Crusaders will study race relations during the month of February, to be climaxed by a joint meeting with the Teenage Fellowship of the Fresno Second Avenue Baptist church for social and business activities.

paper sacks placed over the head of the victims of the fumes.

The Post said that all of the gassed students were saved, as a result of the speedy treatment and ingenuity of the Nisei physician. One of the students was hospitalized overnight, while all others recovered from the gas poisoning, although suffering severe headaches.

Dr. Taguchi said that the harmful effects of the monoxide poisoning had been intensified by the high altitude, because the area atmosphere did not supply enough oxygen to relieve them. Although disclaiming that his action had resulted in the saving of lives, Dr. Taguchi referred to the possibility of death resulting from the elimination of oxygen from the blood stream.

The official in charge of the ski patrol at Arapahoe, Earl Clark, had the highest praise for the work of Dr. Taguchi.

It was reported that the skiing party was above 10,000 feet when the first ill effects of the gas poisoning were noted.

Seabrook JACL Officers Installed



SEABROOK, N. J.—Earl Wescoat, Cumberland county clerk, administers the oath of office to new members of the Seabrook JACL executive board. Left to right, Mr. Wescoat, Dick Kunishi-

ma, official delegate; Jim Mitsui, treasurer; Tatsuyo Hasegawa, recording secretary; Ellen Nakamura, corresponding secretary; George Sakamoto, vice president; and Ray Bano, president.

—Photo by Jim Hoshiko.

Renunciants File Suit to Regain Rights

Charge Revocations At Tule Lake Camp Made Under Duress

LOS ANGELES—Charging that their renunciations of American citizenship at the Tule Lake segregation center were made under duress, three former evacuees filed suit in Federal court this week for the restoration of their American citizenship.

The suit was filed by Paul Kiyoshi Shimizu, James Kaoru Shimizu and William Seichi Shimizu through attorneys A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Frank Chuman.

The attorneys noted that Federal Judge Charles C. Cavanagh, in the recent Inouye case, set aside a renunciation of citizenship on the ground that the entire Tule Lake segregation center was in a state of confusion at the time of the renunciations.

Judge Cavanagh ruled, however, that the decision as to whether the renunciations at Tule Lake can be set aside must be made separately in each case.

The Shimizu case is one of a series of cases filed recently in Los Angeles Federal court in which petitioners are seeking the revocation of their citizenship renunciations. A similar case also was filed in the U. S. District court at Spokane, Wash., by Sadaye and Sumiyuki Tambara.

YWCA Board

DENVER—Yoshiko Arika was one of six new directors elected at the 60th annual meeting of the Denver YWCA Jan. 29 following a dinner for board members in the auditorium of the Central bldg.

War Veteran Heads Cabinet Of JACL in New Jersey

SEABROOK, N.J.—An impressive installation ceremony for newly elected officers of the Seabrook JACL was administered by the Cumberland county clerk, Earl Wescoat, at an inaugural dinner held at the Seabrook cafeteria on Sunday evening, January 18. Boy Scouts of Troop 47 participated in this ceremony in the presentation of the colors. Sam Seno, an active member and also a member of the negotiating committee of Local 56 of the A.F.L., was the toastmaster for the occasion.

The members of the new executive board of the Seabrook chapter are Ray Bano, president; George Sakamoto, vice president; Fred Ito, 2nd. vice president; Tatsuyo Hasegawa, recording secretary; Ellen Nakamura, correspond-

ing secretary; Jim Mitsui, treasurer; Esther Yamamoto, historian; Dick Kunishima, official delegate; Jim Akutagawa and Frank Enseki alternate delegates; and Vernon Ichisaka, past president.

The new president, Ray Bano, a veteran of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, is a U.S. mail carrier at Seabrook, N.J. and an active member of the Shoemaker post of the American Legion in Bridgeton, N.J. Last August Bano attended the New Jersey state American Legion convention as one of the official delegates from Cumberland county. He served on the previous executive board of the local chapter in the capacity of an alternate delegate and also as chairman of the citizenship committee.

Harold Fistere, personnel manager of Deerfield Packing Corporation and past vice president of the local chapter, was the guest speaker of the evening. State Senator Elmer Wene who also was scheduled to address the group was unable to attend due to last minute changes in his program.

In attendance were a number of persons who have been helpful to the organization in the past. From the Shoemaker post of the American Legion in Bridgeton were Donald Hart, post commander, and Herbert Brauer, chairman of the citizenship committee. The American Legion members are assisting the local JACL in carrying out its citizenship program.

Elmer Hewitt, vice president of Local No. 56 of the A.F.L., Meat and Cannery Workers, was one of the guests. Hewitt supported the legislation of the evacuation claims bill now before Congress. This bill, when enacted, will help to reimburse some of the losses caused by the government's mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Mr. Hewitt was in Washington, D.C. last spring to testify in behalf of this legislation at the hearing of the sub committee No. 2 of the House judiciary committee.

Among the guests were Earl Mazo and his friend Mr. Banov of the Camden Courier-Post. Both, having observed the 442nd Regimental Combat Team composed of Japanese Americans in action in Italy, paid tribute to these men in their talks. Also attending were A. J. Fralinger, vice president of the Deerfield Packing Corporation, Dorothy Chapman, director of the Seabrook community house, and Gene Laning, public relations man.

Entertainment numbers included popular selections on the accordion by Lowell Ayars, a Japanese dance by Nancy Morinaka, and piano solo by Mrs. Henry Mittler. The local chapter is grateful to Mr. Charles F. Seabrook for his special assistance which helped to make this affair successful.

British Columbia Holds Up Move to Ban 800 Japanese From Crown Timber Lands

Acting Premier Anscomb Declares Issue Will Be Placed Before Legislature as Protests Pour in on Provincial Officials

VICTORIA, B. C.—Acting Premier Herbert Anscomb announced on Jan. 31 that the ban against the employment of 800 persons of Japanese ancestry on Crown land timber operations in British Columbia had been suspended temporarily on Jan. 30 and the question of barring the Japanese Canadians will be placed before the provincial legislature for final decision.

The ban, announced Jan. 27, would have become effective on April 1.

Issei Named Manager of St. Louis Club

Uyeda Was Steward Of Exclusive Hunt Club Before War

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Tom Uyeda was named manager of the Bogey Golf club, an exclusive club in Ladue, St. Louis papers reported this week.

Uyeda will replace Virgil Chapman, who has been with the club 23 years and its manager for the last three.

Daniel Catlin, president of the club, said Chapman was resigning, but Mrs. Chapman told a reporter her husband was leaving "only because he had been replaced by a Japanese."

Until recently, Uyeda was running a restaurant in Chicago.

When war broke out Uyeda was steward of the Bridespur Hunt club in St. Louis. He was interned as a Japanese national, despite the intervention of numerous patrons of the exclusive club.

Uyeda, who took over his new duties this week, is living temporarily with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Al Tucker, in Clayton.

Elected Editor

Sachi Wada, editor of the Salt Lake JACL Journal, was elected editor of the LDS business college publication, the Blue and Gold, this week.

Miss Wada is also a member of the staff of the JACL's 1948 convention yearbook.

CIO UNION HEAD ASKS WAIVER OF PROPOSED BAN

PORTLAND, Ore.—J. E. Fadling, president of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, last week asked the premier of British Columbia to waive, temporarily, the restriction on persons of Japanese ancestry working on crown lands.

In a telegram to the premier, Fadling pointed out that 50 per cent or more of the 800 Japanese to be discharged from employment under a provincial forest department order are members of the CIO union.

Fadling urged that the provincial government revise the clause in timber leases on crown lands so it will not exclude Orientals or members of any other race from seeking employment.

Marine Hero Hails Loyalty Of Nisei in Japanese Prison

HONOLULU—The loyalty of a Nisei to the United States while being held in a Japanese prison camp in China was given high praise here recently by Col. James P. S. Devereaux, commander of the Marine garrison in the defense of Wake Island in 1942, in a recent statement here.

Col. Devereaux, far-famed as the hero of the battle for Wake, identified the Nisei as Kenichi Maeda and said he had gotten to know the Japanese American in the Shanghai prison camp.

Maeda was a messman on the Matson freighter, Malama, which was sunk shortly after Pearl Harbor. In prison he was segregated from white prisoners and offered enlistment in the Japanese army.

Maeda refused. As a result he was singled out for particularly rough treatment by the Japanese guards because he was of Japa-

nese ancestry but stubbornly clung to his Americanism. "That fellow had every opportunity to get himself a soft billet, but he chose to remain a prisoner with the rest of us," Col. Devereaux stated.

Maeda was released from prison with the other American prisoners after V-J day and returned to Hawaii via San Francisco.

He returned to his home in Puhi, Kauai, and worked for a dairy until last September when he returned to sea.

According to his sister, Mrs. Mildred Hata of Honolulu, he last stopped in Hawaii on Dec. 22. He is now aboard an American-Hawaiian freighter en route from the Orient to Germany by way of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Hata said her brother apparently had recovered completely from the ill treatment received while being held a prisoner by the Japanese.

Three representatives from the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Dr. George Ishiwara, Hideo Onotera and Seiji Honma, arrived in Vancouver on Jan. 27 to prepare briefs and to plan a delegation to Victoria. The delegation was to be headed by T. C. Norris, Vancouver lawyer. Also joining in the delegation was Jiro Miyazawa, Kamloops, B.C., an organizer for the CIO woodworkers union.

Protests also were received in Victoria from logging operators and an official protest regarding the reinstitution of the ban was expected from the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

The estimated 800 persons of Japanese ancestry now in the logging industry are concentrated in the following areas: Princeton-Tulameen; Okanagan Valley; Greenwood, Midway and Grand Forks; Salmon Arm and Revelstoke; Prince George; Lillooet, Lytton and Bridge River.

It was announced that Federal wartime powers under which the ban had been rescinded would expire on March 31, as well as the Federal ban by which persons of Japanese ancestry still are barred from the coastal area of British Columbia.

Fresno Nisei Loses Appeal For California Liquor Permit

SACRAMENTO—A Fresno man of Japanese ancestry, Thomas Kawasaki, on Jan. 30 failed to win from the State Board of Equalization the reversal of a previous decision to suspend his license to sell beer and wine because of the falsification of his original application.

It was reported that Kawasaki, in his request for a license, did not record the fact that he was convicted in 1944 of refusal to respond to a draft notice while residing in a wartime relocation center. Kawasaki was arrested in 1944 and served 20 months in prison, including 14 months at Leavenworth. He was one of a number of men at the camp who refused to report for induction, claiming that his civil rights had been violated by his detention in a relocation camp.

Here is the story Kawasaki told the board in his unsuccessful plea:

He answered his first call to serve in the nation's armed forces but was rejected because he was underweight. Then came the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal area in 1942. When he received a second notice to report for induction, he refused, believing a citizen without civil rights was without obligation to fulfill the duties of citizenship. At that time he had been behind the barbed-wires of an evacuation camp for two years.

Kawasaki admitted leaving the facts of his conviction for violation of the Selective Service Act out of his application and recalled his action as a "stupid blunder" to win a license.

Board Chairman William C. Bonelli said the board's action in standing by its license revocation, ordered last Oct. 23, is required by law.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Anti-Lynching Law

One of the most shameful periods in recent California history occurred in 1945 and the first half of 1946 when the state's returning Japanese Americans lived in a virtual reign of terror.

In that year and a half more than 100 separate cases of arson, intimidation and attempted murder were directed against persons of Japanese descent.

Japanese Americans—returning not only from relocation centers but also from overseas service in the army of the United States—were among those innocent persons who were fired upon by malevolent nightriders. The homes of Nisei veterans were burned to the ground by persons who applied flaming torches under cover of night.

The story is little different from the story of lynching in the south. In California, as in the south, there has been a sadly blank record of convictions against the perpetrators of violence. In case after case, California courts dismissed charges or suspended sentence of persons charged with these crimes.

As in the south, the cause of the violence was purely and simply race discrimination. And against the background of that prejudice and unreasoning hate, courts and police departments ceased to function for the protection of the victims.

This week Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC director in Washington, testified before the Case subcommittee on proposed anti-lynching bills.

HR 3488, one of the bills, broadens the definition of lynching from the "narrow and restricted popular conception" to include the inaction of the states that results in the discriminatory withholding of protection or in the condonation of mob action, the terrorization of groups in a community and the right of every individual reason of his race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, language or religion, Masaoka said.

Had H. R. 3488 been law in 1945, effective and efficiently enforced, Masaoka said, most of the burnings and shootings experienced by persons of Japanese ancestry when they tried to return to their former homes on the west coast after the army had removed its exclusion ban would not have occurred.

The local atmosphere of hostility and hate against returning Japanese Americans was responsible for the cowardly attacks upon them.

The instigators of violence were "armed with the knowledge that local law enforcement officials would not vigorously investigate their crimes or prosecute them aggressively if they were caught," he told the subcommittee members.

"Because we believe that the right to be free from the fear of mob action and lynch law is as important a civil right as any other," he said, "we join with the President to urge the early consideration and favorable passage of an anti-lynching law with teeth in it. Because we believe that the right to be secure in one's person and in one's property is among the most fundamental, we endorse the Case anti-lynching law as an effective step in the right direction to afford to all persons irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin, the equal protection of the laws at all times and in all places.

"If those who are prone to mob action knew that they were violating federal statutes and that government agencies and authorities would prosecute them to the full extent of such a law as H. R. 3488 would be, we are confident that there would be fewer lynchings and other crimes of violence against person and property.

"However, since the community as a po-

litical entity as well as the local police will become jointly accountable for the lynchings that take place within their jurisdiction, the wilful and criminal neglect of duty that now characterizes some localities will be minimized. When the barbarism and terrorism and mob action become a community concern, as the Case bill proposes to do, irresponsible little men and women who now may hide their identities in the crowd will be more fully exposed to their public eye and their false courage will be dissipated correspondingly."

Our American Faith

In his civil rights message to Congress on Feb. 2 President Truman offered his own summary of "our American faith."

—Here is the President's definition:

"We believe that all men are created equal and that they have the right to equal justice under law.

"We believe that all men have the right to freedom of thought and for expression and the right to worship as they please.

"We believe that all men are entitled to equal opportunities for jobs, for homes, for good health and education.

"We believe that all men should have a voice in their government and that government should protect, not usurp, the rights of the people."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The New Canadian CRISIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Japanese Canadians in British Columbia are faced with the most serious crisis since the evacuation; the provincial government's intention of bringing back into effect its former policy of barring the employment of Japanese on crown timber lands strikes at their principal means of livelihood.

The ban was first brought into existence over thirty-five years ago and was applied up to the autumn of 1942 when it was suspended by wartime federal orders.

Before the evacuation, Japanese loggers and millworkers found what employment they could in logging operations on private lands and coast sawmills, but after they were moved into the interior, there was little choice for them except to seek this type of work on crown timber lands. The effect of the ban, therefore, is far-reaching.

The possibility of the reimposition of this employment restriction was not unforeseen by JCCA leaders in B.C., and they are now doing all they can to prevent the impending blow.

They have appealed for support to the National JOCA and through the National JOCA to all Japanese Canadians east of the Rockies.

The crisis in British Columbia has a bearing on all Japanese Canadians. The restrictive regulations against Japanese applies to alien Japanese and Canadian citizens of Japanese origin alike.

It is part of the web of archaic racial laws, both provincial and federal, which has caught British Columbia Japanese in a squeeze paly.

British Columbia prohibits the employment of Japanese on provincial and municipal public works, on underground work in mines, on crown timber lands. British Columbia denies them, although citizens, the right to vote.

The federal government bars them from entering the 100-mile Pacific coast zone, it has forcibly liquidated their former homes and means of livelihood. It bars them from the fishing industry, and withholds the franchise from most.

The crisis in British Columbia is a challenge to the National JOCA and to all Japanese Canadians; their full support—moral and financial—will be required to meet it.

Hawaii Times MAINLAND FOLLOWS HAWAII

While Senator Cordon is busy taking testimony and compiling data regarding Hawaii's readiness for statehood, may we respectfully call attention to our social maturity as contrasted with that of a large section of the U. S. mainland.

Senator Cordon has undoubtedly been told several hundred times about the harmony that exists among the various racial groups here, and the acceptance of minorities racially, socially and in business.

In Hawaii, where men of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian and Negro blood have served in the legislature with distinction, the narrow racism of the South calls for apology. We in Hawaii are indignant that certain groups of Southern legislators make no secret of the fact that they may oppose statehood on strictly racial grounds. We feel that in this case Hawaii leads the nation; because ever since the admittance of Hawaii to the U.S. we have fully recognized and accepted certain aspects of the constitution which have been largely ignored by many of the states.

Hawaii certainly will not, when it becomes a state, demand the ousting of Southern states which refuse to abide by the very plain words of constitutional law. But if we did, our position would be no more ridiculous than that of the Southerners who would keep us out of the Union of states because we have people of many races and "might elect non-white Senators to congress."

Hawaii has too long waited, cap in hand, for something which is our rightful due. We are not demanding statehood; we are waiting with full expectancy of what congress will rightfully grant us in the near future.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Truman and Civil Rights

Because this is a presidential election year and because he is candidate for reelection, President Truman is not receiving the accolade he deserves for his forthright message on civil rights which he presented to Congress last Monday.

Although there undoubtedly are political considerations involved, for the President's advisers are not unaware of the strategic importance of the vote of racial minorities in the northern urban areas, the President's civil rights message was more than a mere document designed to woo the ballots of the Negro, Jewish and other minority groups. It laid down the gauntlet against bigotry on the national level. It cut into the heart of controversial issues.

The President's message was an enunciation of the recommendations of his own Committee on Civil Rights. It called for the abolishment of poll taxes as a requisite to voting in Federal elections and for the adoption of anti-lynching and fair employment practice measures. It asked for the prohibition of racial segregation in interstate travel. It sought the elimination of racial or nationality restrictions in the naturalization law. It recommended the establishment of a permanent commission on civil rights and the creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice. It stressed the need for strengthening the government's authority to deal with violations of civil rights.

The Truman administration heretofore has not been notable for its regard for individual civil liberties. It inherited the restrictions necessarily imposed by the war and, particularly in regard to government workers, it has definitely limited the area of personal freedom. The loyalty tests demanded of Federal employees and the hounding of some of these persons for their political beliefs were reminiscent of the police state which the President and his Republican opposition both publicly abhor.

The President's civil rights message, however, is a step away from the path which his administration has been taking. It is, in fact, a step in the direction charted by the now much-maligned New Deal of FDR. And in its outspoken condemnation of racial segregation and its avowal of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws, and in its proposal to extend naturalization rights to Japanese nationals and other aliens now ineligible for citizenship, it presents in specific terms a program for remedial action which will bring our nation closer to the ideals of the United Nations charter of which we are a signatory.

The United Nations charter opposes racial and religious discrimination and it is significant that it was cited for the first time by four justices of the Supreme Court in the concurring decisions in the Oyama Alien Land law case. Justices Murphy, Rutledge, Black and Douglas have observed that such restrictive statutes as the California Alien Land law are in contradiction to the terms of that United Nations charter. Further applications of the charter in issues involving the violation of the civil rights of racial and religious minorities may be expected in future deliberations of the Supreme Court. In fact, the Department of Justice has cited the international ramifications of racially discriminatory domestic policies in its amicus curiae brief asking that restrictive housing covenants be outlawed as contrary to public policy.

The comment has been made this week that President Truman's civil rights message this week was necessitated by the emergence of the Wallace third party. In justice to President Truman, however, it should be remembered that his message springs from the report, "To Secure These Rights," which was delivered by the President's Committee on Civil Rights early in November at a time when the Wallace third party had not yet been formed. It may be recalled that the committee's report was made public by the White House and that the President's action this week in presenting a message to

Congress on its provisions is fulfillment of his obligation to a committee. Similarly, the President also has announced the report of his special committee on education which also packs political dynamite in its recommendation that segregation in education be abolished.

Since the President's message was delivered Monday there have been repercussions in the big belt. A second secession has been threatened although there is one who seriously believes in the rebellion will reach any proportions which may influence presidential selection. The Nisei has marched in Georgia and a white banner was burned. White supremacy still a popular banner among southern politicians. But even the most rabid of the racists are political realists and it is unlikely that they will abandon the Democratic party despite President Truman's civil rights recommendations.

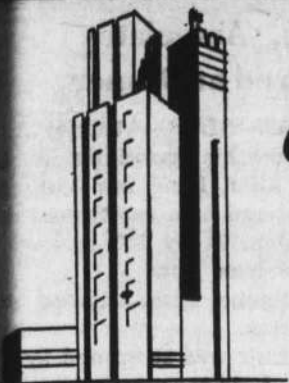
The President's message is of particular interest to Japanese Americans because two of the points directly concern persons of Japanese ancestry. The proposal for equality in naturalization would once have been politically expedient for any candidate hoped to carry the State of California. But the days of the Yellow Peril campaigns are past and racists no longer wield political power in the state. The reaction to the Oyama case decision, which has resulted in making the Alien Land law unenforceable, is a point. A law which once passed through the comb efforts of the many active Japanese organizations has been rendered impotent but few mourned. The back of organized racism has been broken in California and the President's naturalization proposal has not encountered any opposition.

The President's other recommendation was a request for early Congressional action to settle evacuation claims of Japanese American evacuees. This proposal probably will be the plank in the President's civil rights program to be passed. The evacuation claims bill already has passed by the House and Senate committee hearings are scheduled this month.

Another point in the President's program which concerns the Nisei is the proposal for statehood Hawaii. The Japanese American issue was raised in previous years by opponents of Hawaiian statehood but now, because of the war record, it is one of the standing factors favoring statehood. Only Alice Kamekama Campbell continues to cite the Japanese American group in her position to statehood. Before during the war Mrs. Campbell warned of the dangers of collaboration between persons of Japanese ancestry in Japan and the Japanese militarists. Now that war is over Mrs. Campbell has warned of the danger of collaboration between Japanese Americans in Hawaii and Communist Japan, China and Russia. Communist issue was raised some opponents to statehood at recent hearings held by Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon but was discounted even by the speaker of the Big Five. The statehood issue is probably the only one which both the Big Five and CIO in Hawaii can reach unfettered agreement.

The President's message placed the administration on record as favoring the extension of areas of civil liberties for all Americans. The President can expect harassment and outspoken opposition to his aims from within the southern wing of his own Democratic party, but his sincerity will be measured by the behavior of the administration in months to come to obtain the passage of projected legislation and the attainment of the professed objectives.

The entry of the government of the United States this week as "friend of court" in the Takaki case, asking that the California law prohibiting the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" be declared invalid, is a happy augury of the administration's sincerity.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Inside a Dental Lab

I should know more about teeth, dentists and dentistry.

Lo, these many years I have shuttled from dental chair to tooth podium and back again until now it is a well-beaten path. More oral medicos have looked down my throat than poker cronies holding a full-house to my measly straight. If it isn't a cleaning, its filling that's needed; and if a filling doesn't fill the bill, some kind of an essential bridge always pops up like the inevitable calm before the ubiquitous storm.

Like a reluctant schoolboy with an algebra problem, I decided this week to look into the matter of dental laboratories. I have always had a gnawing hesitancy toward looking smack at any tooth-grinding drill in the eye; and, therefore, those white-smocked gents with the ever-heavy foot on the drill pedal have always been the bane of my existence.

I Meet Fred Kida

Anyhow, I looked up Fred Kida, operator of one of Manhattan's top-notch dental laboratories. High up in the Tishman building, on the corner of 57th street and Lexington avenue, the 15th floor to be precise, I eventually wandered into his office. The sign on the door read, "Fred Kida—Porcelain Laboratory." I thought a dental lab was a place where busy dentists farmed out their bridgework. I had plenty to learn.

Before venturing into such frightening territory as a dental laboratory, I had previously armed myself with a fistful of pertinent information. To wit, such data as . . . there are some 15-20 Nisei in Manhattan in this line of work . . . that about half of the 10 porcelain labs in this city are operated by Issei and Nisei . . . that said labs have the highest reputation in the city . . . that some of these Issei have been in the business for three decades . . . that a couple hundred Nisei throughout the country are in this special field of dental work . . . that during the war many a Nisei dentist was hired by such labs . . . that Fred Kida of New York operated one of the largest and most successful porcelain labs in the country and that he employed seven Nisei among his staff of twenty-five.



Fred Kida

So, to carry on.

Nudging the door inward, I found that there was a beehive of activity. One quick glance told me that here was some 1500 square feet of space being used in this modern skyscraper by Kida. I recognized several former Nisei Westcoasters who were pecking away on sets of upper and lowers; adding a cuspid here, shaving down a molar there, or else wiggling some pesky incisor into place.

Soon I was introduced to the boss, Fred Kida. Though he looks a little younger than his 61 years, Mr. Fred Kida appeared much like any prosperous Issei in this country. The one exception was that he spoke perfect English as do most Issei New Yorkers. A kindly face, an easy smile, of medium height, on the chubby side, we soon launched into the subject of porcelain dental work.

Before I was a couple of questions along, I found myself way over my head. So, I shifted over from shop-talk to personal queries.

I did uncover that the Kida labs did work for some 500 dentists in the New York area and that this was his 30th year in the business.

Some of Mr. Kida's handiwork has been displayed at national and state dental conventions where his technique has won wide acclaim.

About fifteen years ago, Kida won added laurels as being the founder of the "thimble" bridge method and in subsequent years introduced several new twists in the porcelain laboratory field.

He showed me samples of his work; all-porcelain bridges, plastic work, and others which merely puzzled me. All I knew previously was that the realm of dentistry fell into two classes: teeth and dentures. Now, I was to find that there are dozens of facets, materials and methods of lab work in the dental field.

The most interesting part, to me, was the story of his background.

I had expected that his people and parents must have been professional people or persons of craftsman background. I was surprised to learn that he was born in 1888 in Fukushima-ken of humble agricultural stock.

When he was 18, tiring of the old feudal ways of the rural region, Kida decided to come to the United States. So, venturing off by himself, he landed in California several months later. Once here, he had the usual difficulty of adjusting himself and learning the language. This he mastered in the next five years in Los Angeles. He tried one job and then another and then went to Seattle for four more years. It was not until 1916 that he decided to look for better opportunities in the east and came to New York.

Here, in New Lork, Kida found a job as an apprentice in a dental laboratory. Finding that the work appealed to him and proving very ingenious with his hands, Kida decided to permanently settle in this field.

In 1918 he opened his own lab and was one of the pioneer Issei in America in this field. In the many years that followed, he gradually enlarged his laboratory so that now it is one of the largest in the country.

"I have trained hundreds of young people in this field," he told me, "and many of them have opened labs of their own."

Kida has two grown sons and a daughter and has his home in Carmel, upstate, which is about 56 miles from the city. His main hobbies are hunting and fishing and every spare day he has is spent in the woods or streams pursuing his favorite sports. I understand he is an expert fisherman and hunter.

Nisei as Technicians

This veteran New Yorker believes that there is an excellent opportunity for Nisei in this special field. "All persons of Japanese extraction, seem to have a special facility for some phases of handcraft," he related.

"In the dental porcelain laboratory field," Kida continued, "there must be a combination of mechanical skill with the artistic ability."

He went on to elaborate on the potentialities of the Nisei in the handcraft field. "The Nisei have as a heritage centuries of ancestors who were experienced in various crafts. As a result I believe that most Nisei would do well in any field of work where the skill and dexterity of the hand is at a premium. This is one reason why they should be especially suited for any phase of dental laboratory work."

Success in this special field, he believes, depends a lot on hard work in trying to improve one's technique. Many processes become outmoded and everyone has to keep abreast with all new developments.

Mr. Kida keeps alive the local tradition of the Issei here, who

Bill Hookawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

A Siren's Call to Warmer Climes

Denver, Colo.

Our United Airlines calendar has been turned to the February sheet, revealing a full-color photo of a strip of Waikiki beach with Diamond head standing out in the distance against a cloud-flecked blue sky. That sun-drenched scene is like a siren's call to the warmer climes, what with one cold wave after another descending on us from the arctic regions.

One December many years ago we left cold, clammy San Francisco and landed in Honolulu five days later. It was shirt-sleeves weather, comfortable for swimming, and the parks were bright with blossoms.

Ten days later we were in Tokyo, a city of wet streets and murk and a cold that seemed to worm through the heaviest overcoats. In that land where central heating is alien, one was never warm until he climbed into a steaming bath and soaked in its comforting depths.

Although the snow lies deep outside, our home is warm and there are no holes in our shoe soles. That is more than can be said for the people of Tokyo today, and for our good fortune we are thankful.

Differences in Temperament

Back about 1940 when the Japanese militarists were riding high, the high brass in Tokyo ruled that such demoralizing western customs as baseball and dancing must be outlawed. So the famous if somewhat tawdry dance halls in Tokyo were closed one unhappy day after a sentiment-filled last night of tripping the light fantastic. Dai Nippon supposedly was a morally stronger nation thereafter.

There were, so far as the eagle-eyed police knew, no bootleg joints off the Ginza where a fellow could sneak a tango or a foxtrot. The regimented people of a police state are little inclined to defy authority.

A few days ago in Shanghai, there was reaction of another sort to an austerity decree which would close 14 night clubs. Some 2,000 taxi dancers, accompanied by a like number of their cabaret patrons, rioted for hours and wrecked the offices

of the social affairs bureau in a protest demonstration.

Perhaps the difference in temperament as demonstrated by the reactions of Tokyo and Shanghai taxi dancers helps explain why the Japanese submitted docilely to military dictatorship and went on meekly to disaster, while the Chinese continue to live in political chaos through an overdeveloped sense of individualism. And then again, perhaps we're all wet.

Things we've forgotten and relearned: Yenisei isn't a typographical error; it's the name of a river 3,000 miles long, rising in Mongolia, flowing through Siberia and emptying into the Arctic ocean. We have yet to hear of a Nisei who's seen the Yenisei.

Rumblings in the Deep South

The rumble of disapproval that arose from the deep south following President Truman's plea for action on civil rights was accompanied by a nauseating stench. The old, outraged cries of states' rights were heard again, but no one but a benighted bigot can understand by what right a state considers it its prerogative to practice Jim Crowism.

Not even the political pundits can explain why President Truman came out at this particular time to call for an end to the poll tax and racial segregation in public vehicles, anti-lynch laws, and the other measures needed to correct an American shame.

Surely there was nothing new in his plea, but the deep south's reaction indicated that branch of the Democratic party takes it as a political affront.

It also demonstrates once again the flimsy nature of the bond that ties generally progressive northern Democrats and the reactionary southern politicians. There is, in many instances, a greater community of interest between Republicans and northern Democrats than there is between the northern and southern wings of the Democratic party.

Judging from the loud, belligerent rebel yells greeting President Truman's proposals, the Civil War isn't over yet. And next week is President Lincoln's birthday.

Vagaries

Delegate . . .

Probably the first Nisei to attend a national political party convention as a delegate was the late Andy Yamashiro who went to the 1932 Democratic convention in Chicago as one of Hawaii's representatives . . . There has been little or no publicity on the Kawakita trial in Los Angeles in papers in Japan. This is not the result of censorship but because Japanese papers already are full of war crimes stories and one more apparently doesn't make any difference.

Confession . . .

Walter Winchell reported on the air the other Sunday that Tokyo Rose's confession was in the hands of a Hearst reporter. This "confession" apparently is an article which Mrs. D'Aquino did for a Hearst magazine for which she was to have received \$2,000 . . . The Theater Guild of the University of Hawaii recently presented the English version of the first postwar Japanese play to be produced outside of Japan. Entitled "The Defeated," the drama dealt with conditions in Japan after V-J day. It was performed by a cast which included many Nisei.

Coach . . .

Bill Kajikawa is now coaching freshman basketball at Arizona State college at Tempe. He will coach varsity baseball for the Sun Devils this spring . . . Amy Toda won points for the State of Utah's women ski team at the recent Sun Valley meet.

The Best . . .

Ralph Martin, who wrote "The Boy from Nebraska," the story of Ben Kuroki, is the author of a new book, "The Best Is None Too Good," which Farrar, Straus will publish on Feb. 21. The latest Martin book includes two pieces, "Hood River Odyssey," which was published in the New Republic and reprinted in the Christmas, 1946 issue of the Pacific Citizen, and "Return of a Hero," another story about Ben Kuroki.

through sheer effort and constant work was able to win a respected niche in the city. Manhattan has long been a mecca for penniless immigrants who eventually climbed the stairway to success and fortune. I guess this is one reason why Mr. Kida has resided here continuously for 32 years.

Now that I am again in the market for a large and menacing bridge in my mouth, I shall feel a little bit better. For I will know a little on how they are constructed and in the knowledge that some fellow Nisei from California most likely assisted in turning the piece out. That is, until the bill reaches me.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi Named One Of America's Top Ten Artists

Yasuo Kuniyoshi was named one of America's ten outstanding painters in a poll of museum directors, curators of painting and art critics conducted recently by Look magazine.

Others named in the list of "ten best" were John Marin, Max Weber, Stuart Davis, Ben Shahn, Edward Hooper, Charles Burchfield, George Grosz, Franklin Watkins and Lyonel Feininger and Jack Levine, who tied for tenth place.

Examples of the above artists' work were reproduced in the Feb. 3 issue of Look, when the list of winners was announced. Kuniyoshi's painting, "I'm Tired," owned by the Whitney museum, is given as an example of his work.

The noted Issei painter is president of Artists Equity and an instructor at the New School for Social Research in New York City and the Art Students League.

A one-man show of his work will be presented at the Whitney museum this season.

In announcing the winners, Look magazine noted that the winning list "registers more advanced opinion than might have been expected."

"Almost totally rejected among the winners are the surrealists and very abstract work," Look noted. "Results also show no high regard for old-fashioned, ultra-realistic painting still favored by large sections of the public. This is a high quality, middle-of-the-road selection that will be questioned both by arch conservatives and by the most advanced abstractionists."

In a second poll, this time among the winning artists, for the same objective of ten best artists, the painters were in close agreement with the critics. The second group of winners included Marin, Grosz, Davis, Kuniyoshi, Shahn and Weber from the original group, and added Max Beckmann, Philip Evergood, John Sloan and Rufino Tamayo.

Washington Post Supports Citizenship for Issei Group

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Asserting that Americans of Japanese ancestry "deserve fair play," the Washington Post on Jan. 29 editorially came out in support of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's legislative campaign to secure naturalization privileges for the Issei and other groups now ineligible for citizenship.

The newspaper hailed the Judd bill which would erase from our nationality and immigration policy any discrimination on racial grounds and stressed that most of those who would be affected by this legislation are Japanese "whose loyalty to their adopted country was amply demonstrated during the war." It noted that the Japanese produced, among other things, the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team whose record of heroism was unsurpassed.

The Chinese, Filipinos and East

Indians have already been granted citizenship and immigration privileges and the barring of other Orientals purely on racial grounds is an inequity which can be cured in the legislation introduced by Representative Walter H. Judd, the Post declared. The element of discrimination in our present naturalization and immigration statutes is "at once an irritant to our relations in the Far East and a denial of our own vital principle that all men are created equal," it added.

The journal pointed out that as far as giving immigration privileges to the Japanese, the Judd bill would not change the quota law, but merely extends it. In calling for an early repeal of these discriminatory provisions, the newspaper emphasized that the present status of the Japanese aliens makes them the victims of harsh land laws as was recently pointed out in the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Oyama case. Congress, rather than the court, however, can furnish the most effective remedy, it added.

The Washington office of the JACL ADC meanwhile reported that the influential Louisville Courier-Journal had only recently expressed editorial support of the JACL ADC citizenship-for-Issei campaign.

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250 Attend Inaugural Ball of Denver JACL

DENVER — Approximately 250 guests attended the Denver JACL inaugural ball Friday, Jan. 23, in the Silver Glade room of the Cosmopolitan hotel and witnessed the installation of the new chapter cabinet by George Masunaga, former president.

Prominent guests of honor invited to the ball included Gov. and Mrs. Lee Knous, Mayor and Mrs. J. Quigg Newton, Senator and Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Councilman and Mrs. James Fresques, Mr. Ralph Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cervi, Mr. and Mrs. James Curtis, the Rev. and Mrs. Clark Garman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jarvis, Mr. James Patton and Bishop Hammaker.

Highlight of the evening was the drawing for a 1948 Ford deluxe sedan, which was won by Stanley Furuta.

Immediately following the drawing, the winner announced a donation of \$500 to the Denver JACL. Eddie Matsuda was in charge of this event, assisted by George Kubo and George Masunaga.

The name was selected by Roscoe Pyle, one of the guests of the evening, from among thousands of names of donors to the Denver JACL.

The installation of new officers was led by Mr. Masunaga, who also expressed his personal acknowledgment to his committees and cabinet members.

He administered the oath of office to George Ohashi, president; Shig Imamura, 1st vice president; Mits Kaneko, 2nd vice president; Matilde Taguchi, 3rd vice president; Harry Sakata, treasurer; Chiye Horiuchi, corresponding secretary; Masako Sakayama, recording secretary; and Bessie Matsuda, sergeant at arms.

Amvets Elect Nisei To Cabinet Posts

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Dick Kida of Bear River City was elected senior vice commander of the Brigham City post No. 7 of Amvets at a recent election meeting.

Kinji Fujikawa was elected historian at the same time.

Bowles YBA

FRESNO, Calif. — The Bowles YBA held a combined social and cabinet installation January 25, with Lou Miyamoto, former president, presiding over the installation service.

The social was in honor of new members of the organization. New members are Akiyo Nakata, Kiyoto Arakawa, Isao Miyakawa, Walt Miyakawa, Mits Miyakawa, June Hoshiko, Mitsuko Teraoka and Mary Yamagiwa.

Portraits by . . .

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Queen Candidate

IDAHO FALLS, Ida. — Pretty Taeko Hasegawa will represent Idaho Falls in the national JACL convention queen contest, it was decided here at a stag meeting of the chapter.

Sam Yamasaki was selected to take care of all necessary arrangements in connection with her entry.

The group voted to bear all expenses of their candidate in making her trip to the national convention.

Expect Large Crowd To Attend New York JACL Winter Ball

NEW YORK — A record crowd is expected to attend the New York JACL's Winter Ball scheduled for Feb. 14, at the Grand Street Boys' Association, 106 W. 55th Street, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., according to Irving Akahoshi, dance chairman.

Music will be provided by Nick Falgiano and his orchestra. The highly acclaimed Falgiano has been playing the better supper clubs in New York and is considered one of the comers in the dance band business, according to Mike Tanaka, orchestra chairman. Yuki Takami, in charge of decorations, relates that the hall will be decorated with a Valentine motif. Tom Hayashi will be master of ceremonies.

Dance tickets are still being sold by committee members at \$2.40 per single and \$3.60 per couple admission. For the convenience of out-of-towners and those unable to contact ticket sellers a limited number of ducats will be sold at the dance.

St Louis Chapter Installs Officers at Inaugural Dinner

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Marking a high point in activities of the St. Louis JACL chapter was its second Inaugural Dinner and dance held on Jan. 30 in the Colonial room of the Melbourne hotel. Joe Tanaka, a native St. Louisan, was toastmaster for the evening, which featured Col. E. B. Meissner, chairman of the St. Louis Race Relations Commission, as guest speaker.

The opening address by Henry Tani, re-elected chapter president, was followed by the official installation of officers for 1948 by Tats Kushida, Midwest regional representative, who also presented the charter of the St. Louis chapter to President Tani.

The 1948 cabinet under Tani include: Sam Nakano, vice-president; Betty Uchiyama, recording secretary; Martha Toyama, corresponding secretary; Jimmie Hayashi, treasurer; Fusa Doi, historian; Joseph Tanaka, public relations; Jim Kamei, delegate-at-large. Committee chairmen working with the cabinet are: Jean Otani, program, assisted by Florence Okuyama; Eddie Tanaka, veterans; Fred Oshima, nominations; Dan Sakahara, Issei relations; Yuki Kato, resolutions; Yae Ogino, newsletter; Dr. Jackson Eto, legal; Pat Matsushita, recognition. A musical addition to the festive dinner program was two selections sung by Lois Kitazumi. An informal dance period followed the dinner.

WANT ADS

WANTED: Full time secretary with car, preferably male, with knowledge of Japanese and English languages, and familiar with this surrounding area. Salary \$250. Inquire at JACL office 565 N. 5th, San Jose, Calif. Columbia 9150-J.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao William Watamura, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Jan. 18 in Selma.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masateru Hashimoto, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miyasumi Uyeyama, Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taira Hosaka, Ocean View, Calif., a girl on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kiyoshi Hirata a boy on Jan. 22 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keichi Takata, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nakatani a boy on Jan. 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Kaneko a girl, Vickie, on Jan. 15 in Washington, D.C.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Ohigashi a boy on Jan. 28 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinobu Hamaguchi a girl on Jan. 28 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Howard Takahashi, Spring Valley, Calif., a girl on Jan. 5.

DEATHS

Mrs. Toshi Anraku on Jan. 30 in Washington, D.C.

Kita Marumoto (Mrs. Tokutaro Marumoto) in Denver.

Yoshimatsu Ozawa on Jan. 29 in Lomita, Calif.

Yajuro Itanaga in Denver.

Mrs. Yuki Takao, 80, on Jan. 30 in Sierra Madre, Calif.

Hideo Taniguchi, 22, on Jan. 30 in Fresno.

Rynosuke Yamaguchi, 68, on Feb. 1 in Seattle.

Sanzo Kokubo on Jan. 25 in Portland, Ore.

Seichiro Tambara on Jan. 21 in Portland.

Kanekichi Okimo, 61, on Jan. 31 in Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGES

Mary Yuki Hishinuma to Kor Uyetake on Jan. 18 in Denver.

Midori Kasai to Toshio Yoshimura on Jan. 17 in New York City.

Mary Kaoru Funakoshi to Ben Miyake on Jan. 28 in Blanca, Colo.

Emi Kimura of San Jose, Calif., to Ryoichi Fujii on Jan. 24 in Chicago.

Isako Takahashi to Robert Koba on Jan. 25 in Seattle.

Suma Kato to Takeo Yagi on Jan. 25 in Seattle.

Kayo Sakaguchi to Kiyoshi Nagatani on Jan. 31 in Los Angeles.

Lucille Fumiko Urushi to Kaku Iwago on Jan. 11 in Minneapolis.

Aiko Abe to Usaburo Higuchi on Jan. 10 in Minneapolis.

Betty Shizuko Noriyuki to Tom Kajiwarra on Feb. 1 in Denver.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Ruth Iyama, Fort Lupton, Colo., and Yoshinoka Shimooka in Denver.

Emiko Kubo, 26, and Shigeru Takeuchi, 30, in Fresno, Calif.

Alice H. Akada, 25, and Leo Okashi, 29, Jamieson, Ore., in Seattle.

Salt Lake Basketball Schedule Released

The schedule for Feb. 18 in the Salt Lake JACL basketball league was announced this week by Yosh Kojimoto, league chairman.

The games, which will be played at Jordan senior high school, will be as follows:

7 p. m.—Bussei vs. Sleepy Lagoon; 8:10 p. m., Utah Auto Club vs. Good Laundry; 9:20 p. m., Murray Taiyos vs. Star Coffee Aztecs; and 10:30 p. m., Pagoda Zephyrs vs. University Nisei.

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Back Japan Relief Drive



CHICAGO—Helen Shiba, president of Estelles, recently presented a check for \$405 to Corky Kawasaki, chairman of the Japanese American Council, to help in the alleviation of suffering and privation in Japan.

The Estelles, well known local sorority, conducted a successful dance late in the year for the benefit of Japan relief.

Helen Okabe is advisor for the Estelles. Other cabinet members, in addition to Miss Shiba, are Linda Sakaye, treasurer; Ruth Watanabe, secretary; Alice Ikegami, publicity chairman; Yuki Hara, athletic manager; Martha Nakaoka, historian; and Joyce Nakamura, member at large.

In the photo above are, l to r, Dixie Ishida, vice chairman of the Chicago Japanese American Council, Martha Nakaoka, Linda Sakaye, Alice Ikegami, Miss Shiba, Helen Okabe, Joyce Nakamura, Yuki Hara, Ruth Watanabe and Corky Kawasaki.

Chicago JACL Hears Talk On Industrial Opportunities

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Industrial Opportunities in Chicago" was the subject of discussion at the Chicago chapter's first general meeting in 1948, held on Jan. 23.

Enumerating many reasons why Chicago offered more opportunities than any city in the world, James D. Moore, who led the discussion, asserted that Nisei in particular could look to a bright future in the windy city.

Moore, who is a senior consultant with a prominent industrial relations firm in Chicago, taught in universities on the West Coast before the war and is intimately familiar with problems of Japanese Americans. He was the keynote speaker of a JACL district convention held in Long Beach.

Implementing his remarks on the abundance of opportunities in Chicago, Moore elaborated on the techniques by which Nisei could be guided into the most productive fields, emphasizing in particular the recognized vocational aptitude and intelligence tests by which those now determining their future course of action could arrive at occupations for which they are best prepared to enter. Valuable tips on letter-writing, interview technique and other aspects of applying for employment, based on his many years of personal experience, were included in Moore's

remarks. The speaker was introduced by the chapter's newly elected president, Mari Sabusawa. The meeting was followed by refreshments and an informal social period.

Marriage

SEATTLE, Wash.—Miss Helen Ono, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ono of this city, exchanged marriage vows with George Ono of St. Louis, Mo., at a beautiful candle-light ceremony held at the home of the bride's parents on Jan. 24.

The Rev. Emery E. Andrews officiated. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Miss Madge Ono, sister of the bride, served as maid of honor, and George Fujimoto was best man.

The groom, son of Mr. Seiichi Ono of Los Angeles, attended the University of California and is a graduate of Syracuse university.

The newlyweds will make their home in Cleveland.

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Salt Lake Seagulls

The Salt Lake Seagulls, undefeated in the Salt Lake JACL league, will meet the Melvin Bennion American Legion post team in the preliminary game to the Salt Lake All-Stars vs. Broadway Clowns contest on Feb. 11 at the Coliseum.

The Seagulls will go on at 7:30 p.m. against the strong Legion squad which plays in the County AA league under the Rudy and Headlund banner.

Wat Misaka, Nisei cage star, will perform as a member of the All-Star squad in the feature game.

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California's Anti-Orientalism Cited by Former Waves Head

SAN FRANCISCO — America must eliminate prejudice at home or be doomed, Dr. Mildred McAfee Horton, national director of the WAVES during World War II and president of Wellesley college in Massachusetts, told a luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club on Jan. 30.

Declaring there were many types of prejudice in the country, Dr. Horton noted that "Californians have a reputation for a certain amount of anti-Japanese prejudice."

"I'm not accusing you of any-

thing," she added. "I'm just telling you."

"Prejudice stems from fear. A certain group's economic or social position is threatened by another group. Prejudice nearly always results."

Dr. Horton outlined suggestions to attack feeling directed against race, color or religion.

"First," she said, "we must realize that the individual does not necessarily represent the traits of the group to which he belongs, and if he does, knowing him better will change many of our ideas about this individual."

"Laws, preaching and argument will help, but they will not accomplish the important work because prejudice is emotional and not intellectual."

"Most important of all in the fight against prejudice is voluntary action by unbiased citizens who will redefine the objects of prejudice and thereby, in large measure, eliminate the evil itself."

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OLYMPUS CHAPTER FIRST TO CLOSE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

MURRAY, Utah—The Mt. Olympus JACL is the first chapter in the intermountain area to complete its membership drive for 1948.

A total of eighty-four members has been signed by the organization, a number exceeding 1947's membership roll.

The report was given by George Tamura, drive chairman, at the Jan. 30 meeting of the Murray group.

President George Fujii set down three objectives for 1948 in his talk to the group. The objectives were listed as a successful national convention, community welfare, and to have fun.

Guest speaker for the evening was Lt. Spady Koyama, who gave a talk on the army language school, of which he is a representative.

Mrs. Gwen Anderson consented to direct a three-act mystery comedy which will be presented to the public at a later date.

An installation service, led by Hito Okada, national president, was held for 1948 officers of the Mt. Olympus chapter.

State Art Committee

SEATTLE — Etsuko Ichikawa, Garfield high school student, recently was named as one of sixteen students from the eight Seattle high schools who have been appointed to the all-city committee for the Washington State Regional Scolastic art contest.

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National Group Plans Drive Opposing Race Bias Shown By American Bowling Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, which is carrying the fight of thousands of American citizens of Oriental extraction as well as members of other minority groups to smash membership restrictions in the American Bowling Congress, met at the Piccadilly hotel in New York City on January 30-31 to map its campaign for this year. The Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week.

Mike Masaoka and Sam Ishikawa, respectively national legislative director and Eastern States director of the JACL ADC, attended the two-day conference representing Hito Okada, president of the national JACL and a member of the 24-man bowling steering committee. The conference, called to co-ordinate the activities of scattered local and state committees, worked out a four-point program designed to open national bowling competition to all Americans without regard for race, color, creed or nationality.

The program calls for: (1) Strong representations to the National Executive Committee of the American Bowling Congress to eliminate discrimination which limits only white males to membership; (2) Carrying out of a public education campaign to inform an estimated 16 million bowlers throughout the country of the discriminatory practices of the ABC; (3) Petitions to the U. S. Justice Department and the Attorney General's offices of the various states to investigate

ABC practices for any possible violation of civil rights or monopoly statutes; and, (4) Sponsorship and sanctioning of rival tournaments with competition open to all.

The Washington office of the JACL ADC learned that considerable discussion was held as to the possibility of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling organizing a rival bowling congress. The committee has already scheduled an international bowling meet to be held in April in Detroit to which all qualified bowlers regardless of race or national origin will be eligible to participate. Present Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Filipinos and Negroes are barred from participating in the American Bowling Congress.

Mr. Masaoka was named to the research and legal committee of the National Committee while Sam Ishikawa was appointed to the program committee during the closing session of the conference. In the reports to the meeting both delegates pointed out that there are more than 2,000 bowlers active in the tournaments and league sponsored by the national JACL and that there are thousands more Nisei bowlers active in the sport throughout the United States in Hawaii.

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