

Seek to Rectify "Blunder" on Peru Japanese

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1600 Japanese from Peru Interned in United States; Many Still Remain Here

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first complete story of some 1600 Peruvian Japanese who were interned in the United States during the war was told this week by Alfred Steinberg, former UN economist, who declared that American participation in the case was "a wartime action that this government would like to forget."

Steinberg's story of the Peruvian Japanese, who were interned here without charge or hearing and who have been refused the right to return to Peru, is the first full account of these Japanese who were the central figures in a case that involved two governments and a wrangle between two U. S. government departments, the State and Justice departments.

The former UN economist's story is told in the Washington Post and reveals a situation which Justice and State department officials termed "a blunder." Officials of these departments interviewed Steinberg "without exception" termed it all a mistake, but numerous complexities involving our immigration and naturalization policies, the relationship between Peru and the United States and numerous other facts have complicated the problem.

The two major forces behind the story of the Japanese Peruvians, however, were these, according to Steinberg: the anti-Japanese attitude of prewar Peruvian governments and the desire of the United States to promote hemispheric security in Latin America.

Caught in the middle of this complex situation, the Peruvian Japanese were held in alien enemy camps in the United States for many months. After the war they were checked, found innocent, released of the "dangerous alien stigma." But Peru refused to allow them to return. The United States then considered them "illegal entrants" to this country and they faced deportation—to Japan.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the persons involved are of Japanese, Peruvian and American citizenship. (Children born in this country to Peruvian Japanese parents have American citizenship. If their parents are deported to Japan, they will go with them as dependents.)

Some of the Peruvian Japanese are naturalized Peruvians, others have Japanese citizenship. Some have wives here with Peruvian citizenship. The situation is almost endlessly complex.

The story of Shishi Nashiro, one of the Peruvian Japanese, is given by Steinberg as an example.

Nashiro, now a worker at Seabrook Farms in New Jersey, immigrated to Peru from Japan 20 years ago. He built up a grocery business in Callao, Peru, and he got along well with his neighbors, though he was aware of an anti-Japanese current running through political speeches and newspaper editorials.

One evening in January, 1943, Peruvian police walked into his home and took him away. They presented no charges and he was given no hearing. The next night he was turned over to United States army MPs. With several hundred other persons he was put on a U. S. army transport and taken to an internment camp in the Panama Canal zone. After five days he was shipped to the United States. For the next three years he was moved from camp to camp in California, New Mexico and Texas.

In 1946, after the war was over, he was told by the United States government that he was not a dangerous enemy alien.

"Unofficially," Steinberg says, "he was told he should never have been brought here for internment. A mistake had been made. We would see what we could do to get him back to Peru."

The State department made efforts to effect his return to Peru, but that country refused to accept him.

Nashiro thus became an immigration problem. He was labelled an illegal entrant. Pending disposition of his case, he was told he could leave the enemy alien camp if he could find a sponsor. Seabrook Farms offered to accept the responsibility, give him a job and housing and to pay union wages.

He has been there for the past two years under "relaxed internment." The Justice department may deport him to Japan unless Peru relents and takes him back. The United States will not allow his family to join him here.

There are many others like Nashiro in the United States. Among those at Seabrook Farms are Ichisuke Fujimoto, who has a wife and seven children in Peru; Eikichi Sakoda, father of five motherless children in Piuru, Peru; Kiichiro Takamura, whose wife and three children are also in Piuru; Yoshiko Makagawa, whose wife died while she was interned and whose son is now being cared for by acquaintances.

There is Mrs. Aiko Yatomi and her two children, all natives of Peru, who came to the United States to join Mr. Yatomi in internment. Mr. Yatomi died in camp. His wife and three children were left behind in their barbed-wire enclosed camp. Peru refused to accept them again, though they are citizens of that country.

Another case, just as complex, involves Kako Nakamatsu, an alien Japanese. His wife, a native of Peru, was permitted to join him in internment. Their child was born in this country. He is an American citizen.

These cases, Steinberg says, are cases that the U. S. government would like to forget. Some Justice and State department officials justified the situation as "a result of the belief of the military in 1942 that the Japanese would attempt to land in America." Some called it "bad but unavoidable." But without exception, Steinberg says, they called it a blunder.

The Peruvian case parallels, he says, the situation of the U. S. evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in 1942. But he points out that the government has attempted to make some adjustment with passage of the evacuation claims measure. But the Peruvian Japanese who were found not to be dangerous were labelled illegal entrants. And if Peru persists in her refusal to take them back, the whole group will probably be deported to Japan.

Yasuhiko Ohashi, leader of the Peruvian group, has declared that they want to go back to Peru.

"But if we can't, we want to stay in the United States," he says. "It is more than a second home to us. We are all opposed to being sent to Japan. A terrible mistake has been made about us, but if something is done soon there is still time to reclaim a useful democratic life."

"We were treated fairly in internment camps and appreciate what Seabrook Farms has done for us. Yet we want to be able to (Continued on page 2)

California Supreme Court Outlaws Intermarriage Ban

"Tokyo Rose" Makes Page One In U. S. Press

SAN FRANCISCO—"Tokyo Rose," Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, returned to the United States on Sept. 25 to find that she was a page one celebrity.

U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy said last week he was bombarded with requests for radio and television interviews, for permission to take newsreel shots of her and record her words, as well as for Hollywood contracts. Mr. Hennessy said it was all up to "Tokyo Rose" herself.

Expect Claims Forms Ready In Mid-October

JACL Groups to Be Briefed on Filing Of Evacuee Claims

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official evacuation claims forms, to be used in applying for evacuation compensation, will be ready on or about Oct. 15, it was reported by Mike Masaoka, ADC director, after a conference with Justice department officials.

The forms were originally scheduled for distribution Oct. 1.

The evacuation claims form will be simple but comprehensive, Masaoka said, and within the capacity of the average high school student to understand and fill out properly.

JACL regional district councils and local chapters are currently being briefed on their participation in the filling out and filing of claims forms in order to assist with this program in their local communities.

Edward J. Ennis, special counsel on evacuation claims, and JACL officials have scheduled special meetings with local JACL groups to discuss the role of the organization in this program.

War-Stranded Nisei Expected to Arrive On General Gordon

SAN FRANCISCO—A score of war-stranded Nisei from Japan are expected to arrive in San Francisco on Oct. 5 on the American President Line's General Gordon.

The ship was previously scheduled to dock on Oct. 7 but the arrival date was moved up two days because of the maritime shipping strike in Pacific and Hawaiian ports. As a result of the strike the General Gordon bypassed Honolulu since the ship would be tied up there if it docked in the Hawaiian port.

As a result of the change in the General Gordon's schedule a number of war-stranded Nisei from the mainland were able to get last-minute passage on the ship when space previously reserved for Hawaiian passengers was relinquished.

Valuable Violin Stolen from Home Of Nisei Musician

NEW YORK—A Stradivarius violin and a flute were among the items stolen from the apartment of Kazuko Tajitsu, noted violinist, and her husband Yuji Kawamoto last week.

Decision Declares Interracial Marriage Prohibition Violates Equal Protection Guarantee

SAN FRANCISCO—A California law prohibiting the marriage of Caucasian persons to those of Negro, Mongolian or Malayan blood was declared invalid on Oct. 1 by the State Supreme Court.

The court's opinion declared that since the right to marry is the right to join in marriage with the person of one's choice, a law prohibiting a person from marrying a member of another race restricts his choice, thereby restricting his right to marry.

The court held the law violated the equal protection of the laws clause of the United States Constitution.

The ruling directed that the Los Angeles county clerk issue a marriage license to Andrea D. Perez, of Caucasian ancestry, and Sylvester S. Davis, a Negro.

The ruling declared "marriage is something more than a civil contract subject to regulation by the state. It is a fundamental right of free men."

The court split 5 to 2 on the decision.

The dissent pointed out that 29 states, in addition to California, had laws barring the marriage of whites with Negroes. Whenever challenged, the dissent said, these laws have been upheld as valid exercises of legislative power by both state and federal courts.

Miss Perez and Davis applied for a marriage license in Los Angeles last year and were denied.

In their petition to the high court, Miss Perez and Davis said both were Catholics; that the church didn't forbid such a marriage, and that they didn't want to leave California in order to follow the belief of their church.

They contended the county clerk's action denied them the right to participate fully in the sacramental life of the religion in which they believed.

The supreme court agreed with them, saying marriage and procreation are fundamental to the very existence and survival of the human race, and that legislation governing such rights must be based upon "more than prejudice, and must be free from oppressive discrimination."

There can be no prohibition of marriage, the ruling said, "except for an important social objective, and then only by reasonable means."

Japanese National Assaults Nisei GI

KYOTO, Japan—A Japanese national, Hiroshi Maki, was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor for assault and battery upon a Nisei GI, Cpl. Ted Ikemoto.

Advise Evacuees to File Anew For Unpaid Government Claims

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Japanese American evacuees who filed for compensation for evacuation losses on claims filed through the WOCA, the WRA or the Department of the Interior and have not yet received payment should file again on the new evacuation claims form to be ready for distribution Oct. 15, it was reported here by Mike Masaoka, ADC director, after a discussion this week with officials of the Department of Justice.

Many evacuees filed various claims with the evacuation agencies and the Interior department, Masaoka reported.

Unless these claims have already been paid, the Department of Justice recommends that these claims be filed anew, Masaoka said.

FIRST NISEI JOINS ORDER OF MASONS IN MIDWEST CITY

CHICAGO—Dr. Randolph Mas Sakada, past national vice-president of the JACL, recently became a 3rd degree Mason and is the only Nisei ever to gain admission to this order in Illinois.

Dr. Sakada is a member of Composite Lodge No. 879.

Nisei Soldier Will Be Buried In Japan Grave

TOKYO—The first remains of a Japanese American soldier to be sent to Japan for final burial arrived in Tokyo on Sept. 24.

The remains are those of Pvt. Toshio Miura, killed in action in Italy while serving with the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The remains were brought to Japan from a U. S. military cemetery in Italy at the request of Miura's aged parents who now reside in a small village near Kumamoto on the island of Kyushu.

A military escort will accompany the casket to the Miura home in rural Kyushu where a special detachment of the 24th infantry division will pay final military honors to the Nisei from California who died fighting for the United States in Italy and who will be placed in rest on a Japanese island he never saw.

Blind Nisei Veteran To Enroll at School

HONOLULU—Sanji Kimoto, a blind veteran of the famous 442nd Combat Team, returned to Honolulu recently by air with his new seeing-eye dog, Sandy, and is enrolling at the University of Hawaii.

Sandy will accompany Kimoto to all of his classes.

Eighty-two of the persons who lost property through a warehouse fire at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Arizona, on Dec. 25, 1943, and fifteen who suffered similar losses at the Manzanar center on July 28, 1944, were able to claim for their losses through a special deficiency appropriation passed by Congress and signed by President Truman in May, 1947.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee at that time gave active support to passage of this legislation and later helped with the filing of claims. During the year it made representation to the general accounting office to expedite the processing of various individual claims at the request of claimants.

Internment of Peru Japanese In U. S. Termed "Blunder"

(Continued from page 1)

relax and drop our constant fear of the future. We want to do the work we are best suited for and we want to raise our children with a sense of belonging. They have never known this."

Background

These Peruvian Japanese are here today, primarily because of two factors: Peru's anti-Japanese position and the United States' wish to promote Latin American relations, according to the author.

Japanese immigration to Peru did not begin until 1900. At the turn of the century Peru's cotton industry was undergoing expansion. Contractual laborers were brought in from Japan to satisfy the demand for "cheap labor." It was intended that each worker stay two years, but an increasing number remained in Peru after working that period. By 1940 there were 20,000 to 25,000 Japanese in Peru.

Anti-Japanese feeling appeared in Peru with the depression of 1929. About 80 per cent of the Japanese lived in the department of Lima and in the province of Callao. They were active in retail trade, light industry and in the production of cotton and garden products.

"Unlike some of the 300,000 Japanese in Brazil who were fanatic pro-Fascists," says Steinberg, "no organized element of the Peruvian Japanese was ever found to be similarly inclined. Being for the most part only one generation out of Japan, probably a majority of the Peruvian Japanese retained a sincere loyalty to Japan. That would be natural. However, of the 1600 shipped to the United States for internment, there is no proof that one ever engaged in espionage or sabotage."

Anti-Japanese feeling reached riot proportions in May, 1940, when false rumors spread that firearms had been found in Japanese haciendas. Japanese shops in Lima and Callao were plundered. When Pearl Harbor was attacked, rumors spread that Japan planned to invade Peru.

The Peruvian government acted swiftly against the Japanese. It closed Japanese schools; froze the assets of Japanese; forbade them to travel without special permits; removed them from coastal areas and strategic zones; forbade them to fish or own firearms; declared all Japanese-held leases at an end; forced them to liquidate their businesses.

That was the domestic picture. On the international scene there was more, part of which is explained in a letter written by Secretary of State George Marshall on Feb. 13, 1947. Secretary Marshall said:

"Promptly after Pearl Harbor, the foreign ministers of all the American republics met at Rio de Janeiro and they agreed upon a comprehensive series of measures against Axis aggression, among which Resolution XVIII set forth many security measures to be taken against Axis espionage, sabotage, and other forms of Axis political or nonmilitary warfare. In a conformity with these agreements, and with specific recommendations regarding detention of dangerous enemy nationals thereafter formulated for all the republics by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, an inter-American security agency created at the Rio conference, certain republics instituted their own programs for internment of dangerous Axis nationals and this government agreed with certain others to make available its detention facilities for such resident enemy aliens as those republics deemed a menace to the security of the hemisphere in collaboration with their sister republics."

Under the basic agreement on hemispheric security, main attention was directed to the German aliens in Latin America. But many of the Nazis who were picked up slipped out of detention by bribing their jailers. It was then, Steinberg says, that the State department suggested that we intern dangerous enemy aliens for the Latin American republics. In addition the State department asked those countries to let us coordinate the exchange of Western Hemisphere citizens held by the Axis for Axis citizens held in the Western Hemisphere.

We did not plan on getting any Japanese, Steinberg says, but the State department agreed to take those Japanese that Peru labeled as dangerous enemy aliens.

In all Latin America sent 2118 Japanese to the United States. About 80 per cent of these were from Peru. Of the total 1024 were internees and 1094 were family members who came voluntarily. About 1700 Latin American Japanese eventually were sent to Japan.

Many of the early arrivals objected to being sent to Japan, and these were interned here. After September, 1943, no more internees were sent to Japan because Japan refused to guarantee safe passage to ships carrying repatriates from the transfer point.

As the number of interned Japanese grew, the Justice department urged the State department to halt the influx from Latin America. And when in effect Japan hated repatriation, the Justice department insisted on a larger role than that of jailer.

"The Justice department," Steinberg says, "had become convinced from examination of the Peruvian Japanese in this country, that Peru was not sending dangerous enemy aliens. Upon the insistence of Edward J. Ennis, then Justice department director of alien enemy control, the State department was notified that no more Peruvian Japanese would be interned unless there was conclusive proof that they were dangerous enemy aliens, or unless they were voluntary family internees."

"The State department argued that it was dealing with a sovereign state, that the deal had been made at the government level and could not be abrogated merely because a government agency without authority in foreign affairs objected to it."

"While the argument continued between the two department, several hundred more unscreened Peruvian Japanese arrived. Finally the Justice department declared that Peru had every right to intern all her Japanese and the State department could intern all the unscreened Peruvian Japanese it wanted to, but the Justice department would not cooperate further."

"The State department, inexperienced in running internment camps, gave in. From that point, all proposed involuntary internees from Peru were screened, and no more involuntary internees of Japanese ancestry came to the United States."

When the war ended most of the Peruvian Japanese were in an internment camp at Crystal City, Tex. Between November, 1945, and February, 1946, 896 were shipped to Japan. All went voluntarily.

They went, Steinberg says, because they felt Peru would not take them back and they did not think they would be welcome to remain in the United States. They knew their families in Peru could join them there, but that they would not be able to go to the United States.

On April 9, 1946, Jonathan B. Bingham, chief of the enemy alien control unit of the State department, said that the Peruvian Japanese were no longer considered dangerous enemy aliens. They had been checked and found innocent. The job was now to get them back to Peru and close their case.

One month later, Spruille Braden, then Assistant Secretary of State, told the American Civil Liberties Union that the Peruvian government "has taken the position that only those Japanese who are considered to be Peruvian citizens may be permitted to reenter Peru."

Needling by the State department resulted in Peru's acceptance of 79 Peruvian Japanese in 1946, two-thirds of whom were voluntary internees. All subsequent efforts to return the rest have failed.

Following their release from the classification of dangerous enemy aliens, the Peruvians fitted into only one category under our immigration laws: illegal entrants. They had no credentials showing legal entry, though they were brought here against their will.

The Justice department fashioned a program of "relaxed internment" for them. They were permitted to go anywhere in the United States, provided they went to a sponsor approved by the department

Nisei Produces Motion Picture Of Life In American Samoa

MANU'A, American Samoa—A Japanese American movie producer is filming a full-length movie of the South Seas to be called "Tagaloa."

George Tahara of Cine-Pic in Honolulu arrived in American Samoa in July to begin work on the film. When he arrived in Pago Pago last July, the Nisei was met by High Chief Tufele-Faia'oga, ruler of Manu'a. The chief asked Tahara to make the film and is acting as adviser.

Picture of village life, feast scenes, dancing groups numbering more than 500 natives at a time already have been taken.

The story is that of Tagaloa—birth of a royal boy, his development into manhood, his love for a commoner whom he can never marry. The story is interwoven with scenes of Polynesian life.

The casting was done by calling together whole villages and

choosing the best subjects. Locations are palm-lined shores, graceful waterfalls, thatched huts and mountain slopes with ginger and pikake blossoms.

The movie company, including the cast and shooting crews are completely native with the exception of the Japanese American from Honolulu. The United States Navy has been cooperating in transporting natives from the isolated islands of American Samoa.

The movie, a full-length feature in sound and color, will be released to schools, churches and other public groups in the United States.

Tahara said that one of the main purposes of the film will be to give an understanding of life in American Samoa to the people of the United States.

Tahara has produced a number of film subjects in Hawaii.

38 Japanese Americans File For Political Offices in Hawaiian Primary Elections

HONOLULU—Thirty-eight candidates of Japanese ancestry are running for territorial and county offices in the Hawaiian primaries today, Oct. 2.

The number of Nisei candidates constitute 17 per cent of the total of 225 who have filed for territorial and county posts. Persons of Japanese ancestry comprise approximately 33 per cent of the total population in Hawaii.

Hawaiian political observers said that the number of Japanese American candidates was slightly larger than the field in the 1946 primaries when 24 Nisei filed for offices. Thirteen of those who ran in 1946 were elected. Of this group ten are running for reelection.

Of the 38 candidates, 21 are Democrats and 17 Republicans. Six of the Nisei incumbents seeking reelection are Democrats, while four are members of the GOP.

Wilfred Tsukiyama, R., former city and county attorney for Honolulu and the only Japanese American member of the Territorial Senate, was elected in 1946 and his term will not expire until 1950. Among the candidates for the senate this year are Toshi Ansai, R., and Kameo Ichimura, D., from Maui-Molokai-Lanai and Arthur Y. Akinaka, D., from Oahu.

Five incumbents are seeking reelection to the Territorial House. They are Thomas Sakakihara, R., veteran legislator from Oahu who was the acting speaker of the house in 1947 and a recent delegate to the GOP national convention; Joseph Itagaki, R., former first sergeant with the 442nd Combat Team and a well-known Oahu restaurant operator; Mitsuyuki Kido, D., Oahu 5th district, former high school teacher and wartime executive secretary of the Emergency Service Committee; Thomas Ouye, D., Kauai-Niihau, an elected delegate from Hawaii to the Democratic national convention; and Matsuki Arashiro, D., active official of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

Candidates for the Territorial House include: Takao Joe Yamachi, R., East Hawaii; Tom Tagawa, D., Maui-Molokai-Lanai; Taichi Matsuno, R., and Sad Sam Ichinose, R., Oahu 4th; Steere G. Noda, D., and James K. Mura-

kami, D., Oahu 5th; and Noboru Miyake, R., Toshiharu Yama, R., and Norito Kawakami, R., Kauai-Niihau.

Ichinose, one of the most colorful Nisei in Hawaii, is an internationally-known boxing manager. Among his boxers are Dado Marino, leading contender for the world's flyweight crown, and Robert Takeshita, leading Hawaiian lightweight.

Major interest in Hawaii is centered around the contest for delegate to Congress with Walter H. Dillingham contesting with Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, Honolulu newspaper publisher who is seeking reelection, in the Republican primaries. Victoria K. Holt, who has announced that she favors a delay in statehood, and John A. Burns are seeking the Democratic nomination.

Alice Kamokila Campbell, outspoken opponent of statehood and former territorial legislator, recently quit the Democratic party and has filed as a Republican for the Territorial Senate from Oahu. Mrs. Campbell has raised the "Japanese issue" in politics in appearances before a House subcommittee on the statehood question. She is believed to have inspired a recent statement by a Nebraska editor visiting Hawaii who declared that the "Japanese are the only ones in Hawaii who actually want statehood."

On Hawaii, the Big Island, Kazuhisa Abe, D., is running for reelection to the county board of supervisors for East Hawaii, while Dr. Bud Y. Yoshida is seeking reelection to the board of supervisors from West Hawaii. Tom Okino, D., incumbent, is without opposition in the Democratic race for county attorney on Hawaii. Other supervisorial candidates in-

and if they promised to be available at any time for action by the department.

C. F. Seabrook, owner of the world's largest fruit and vegetable farm and largest dehydrating, canning and freezing plant, invited them to Seabrook Farms. About 300 went there, of whom some 150 still remain.

They are paid the going union wage at Seabrook, but they are handicapped by tax regulations. They are classified as nonresident aliens, and thirty per cent of their daily pay above \$1.50 is withheld, with no allowance for dependents. Thus large families are especially handicapped.

The Justice department feels, Steinberg says, that it has the authority to deport these people to Japan. It has refrained from doing so, however, until the State department decides that its negotiations with Peru regarding them are hopeless.

The last strong note was sent to Peru in May. Peru said then that it would take those who could prove strong family ties in Peru.

The State department made a careful check of all the Peruvian Japanese in this country and sent its findings to Lima. Peru has not answered.

If Peru remains adamant, Steinberg says, these people could be given legal residence in the United States and their families could be brought to them by congressional action or by a change in the administrative procedure of the Immigration and Naturalization service.

If the Justice department ever attempts to deport them to Japan, he warns, one of the most serious civil liberties cases in our history will come before our courts.

National JACL Staff to Confer In Los Angeles

The JACL national staff will confer in Los Angeles with Ennis, special JACL counsel on evacuation claims, on Oct. 8 and 9, according to Masao Satow, national director.

Ennis will discuss procedure for JACL participation in the filing and processing of claims.

Expected at the meeting are Ishikawa of Los Angeles, Grant Masaoka of San Francisco, Roy Takeno of Denver, Mike Masaoka of Washington and Mas Satow and Mas Horiuchi of Lake City national headquarters.

President Hito Okada, Saburo Kido, immediate past national president, and John Maeno, chairman of the national legal committee, will also participate in the discussions.

The national staff will outline action of the national organization in evacuation claims.

Also under discussion will be the recruiting of additional personnel for the staff and the opening of another regional office on the west coast.

After the staff meeting the members will attend the Pacific Southwest district council meeting scheduled for October 9, in Los Angeles. The staff members will also confer with various of the local chapters and assist in the setting up of local chapter programs to assist in the filing of local claims.

President Okada emphasized that the JACL feels a responsibility to the people "beyond the mere passage of the evacuation claims bill," but added that within the limitations of the law the JACL can assist only to a certain degree.

Ted Ohashi Takes Post With YMCA In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Ted Ohashi, former All-Pacific Coast conference guard on the University of California basketball team in 1933, assumed the post of associate physical director of the Downtown YMCA in Los Angeles.

Ohashi has been with the St. Louis YMCA for the past five years, first as aquatic director and later as associate physical director.

In Los Angeles he will concentrate on swimming and basketball and will have charge of the boys' physical education department.

Ohashi, one of the few Nisei stars in a major sport in the Pacific Coast conference, was a three-year letterman at California.

He is married to the former Kimura of Norwalk, Calif. The Ohashis have two daughters.

clude: Richard M. Jitchaku, R., Juichi Doi, R., East Hawaii; and Sakuichi Sakai, D., and James Ushiroda, D., West Hawaii. Richard Tanabe, R., without opposition for the GOP nomination for county treasurer.

On Maui, Robert Y. Shimada, D., Dr. Shigeru Miura, D., and Robert K. Murakami, D., are candidates for the board of supervisors. N. Toshi Enomoto, R., is the GOP nominee for county clerk and being opposed by Winston Miyahara, D., and Clarence Yoshikane, D.

There are eighteen candidates for the board of supervisors for Honolulu county, of which two are of Japanese ancestry. One is Richard M. Kageyama, D., incumbent, a war veteran who is the first person of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the Honolulu board. Kageyama, who is regarded as having compiled a splendid record as a freshman supervisor, is supported by labor and liberal forces. The other Nisei candidate is James J. Morinaka, R.

Yutaka Hamamoto, R., and George K. Watase, D., two veteran supervisors, are running for reelection on Maui. Candidates include Jack H. Mizuha, R., former officer with the 100th Infantry Battalion, Toshio Serizawa, D., and Yoshikazo Morimoto, D.

Japanese Americans did not participate in territorial politics during World War II. A number of Nisei who had been nominated for territorial posts withdrew from the November final elections in 1942 at the urging of military authorities and Nisei candidates did not return to politics until 1946.

Tokyo Rose Returns to Face U. S. Charges



Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, popularly identified as "Tokyo Rose," is shown being whisked away from the Army Transport General Hodges shortly after her arrival in San Francisco on Sept. 25.

She faces treason charges for wartime propaganda broadcasts over Radio Tokyo.—Photo for Pacific Citizen by Kameo Kido, San Francisco.

"Tokyo Rose" Says She Aided Morale of Allied Prisoners

LOS ANGELES—"Tokyo Rose" declared her innocence of any act of treason against the United States and declared on Sept. 29 that she secretly bolstered the morale of American war prisoners in Japan.

Her statements were made in an exclusive interview in San Francisco with Gene Sherman, staff representative of the Los Angeles Times, through her attorney, Wayne M. Collins.

Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino said she "did nothing in connection with any broadcasts except to read introductions to playing of semi-classical and popular records, giving the names and composers and orchestra."

From other sources, the Times article reported, her defense, if she stands trial for treason, may include a claim she acted as a counterespionage agent during the war.

This is the story which Mrs. d'Aquino told Gene Sherman of the Times:

"While visiting my aunt in Tokyo I was told by my uncle, with

whom I was staying, that the radio had announced war had broken out. I couldn't believe the news. I couldn't believe that Japan would dare to attack the United States.

"I told my uncle that Japan was crazy to attack us and that Japan would be quickly defeated. I steadily believed Japan would be defeated and earnestly hoped for our quick success in defeating Japan.

"I didn't believe the news until I saw an account later in the English newspaper, Osaka Mainichi, to which I subscribed because I could not read Japanese.

"The Japanese police instructed me on Dec. 8, 1941, not to leave Tokyo and thereafter kept me under constant surveillance and forced me to report frequently to the office of the ward and metropolitan police offices.

"Thereafter I secretly communicated with American and Allied prisoners of war and kept them informed of the successes of the Allied troops so that they would not be misled by Japanese propaganda."

"I am innocent," she concluded.

Report Three Allied Prisoners of War Aided Radio Programs

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nichi-Bei Times reported on Sept. 26 that three Allied prisoners of war, including an American, a Filipino and a British subject, aided the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts.

It was reported that Federal authorities declined to comment on the role of the Allied prisoners in the case, but the Nichi-Bei Times said it was learned that the three lived in the best Tokyo hotels and advised Radio Tokyo authorities on broadcasts to American troops in the Pacific.

U. S. Japanese Informed of Land Reform

Nippon Government Will Purchase Farms Held by Absentees

TOKYO—Farm property in Japan owned by Japanese nationals residing in the United States will be treated in the same manner as land owned by other Japanese absentee landlords and will be purchased by the government under the farm land reform act, the United Press bureau reported on Sept. 23.

The report said that the Japanese agriculture and forestry ministry would make no exceptions to the application of the law.

It was indicated that a number of requests had been received for information regarding the application of the farm lands reform act to property owned by Japanese nationals in the United States and Hawaii.

It was stated that the Japanese government statement was especially addressed to the Japanese Commercial Association in Hawaii.

(The Nichi-Bei Times of San Francisco on Sept. 24 reported that Japanese nationals in the United States who own real property in Japan "are facing virtually complete loss" of their holdings. The Nichi-Bei Times estimated that several million dollars were sent to Japan for the purchase of property in the years before the war.)

Delegates Report On JACL Convention

CINCINNATI, O.—Grace Ogata and Tom Kanno, official JACL delegates to the 10th biennial convention in Salt Lake City, reported to chapter members on the conference at the Sept. 24 meeting of the Cincinnati chapter. Kaye Watanabe, 1st vice president, presided.

Plan to Hold Meet

LOS ANGELES—A reunion of former members of Company G of the 442nd Combat Team is being planned in Los Angeles in the near future, according to Nori Sekino, a former technical sergeant with the outfit.

U. S. Files Treason Charge Against Mrs. d'Aquino as Hearing Set for October 7

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, 32, a native of California, returned to the United States on Sept. 25 on the Army's General Frank Hodges and was greeted with a charge of treason filed by the government as the boat docked.

Wearing a plaid suit, a white halo ribbon around her dark hair, Mrs. d'Aquino was turned over to the FBI by her trio of army guards and was questioned by government officials.

En route to her arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. J. Fox, Mrs. d'Aquino smiled slightly to newsmen and made no effort to avoid photographers.

Awaiting Mrs. d'Aquino in Fox's offices were her father, Jun Toguri, Chicago grocer, and her sister, Mrs. June Hori of Los Angeles.

The government complaint charged that Mrs. d'Aquino, as an American-born citizen, "traitorously and treasonably" gave aid and comfort to Japan by her wartime broadcasts to troops and the American homeland. A hearing was set for Oct. 7.

Mrs. d'Aquino has acknowledged in several statements to newsmen during the past three years that she was a "disc jockey" on a wartime program over Radio Tokyo but she has denied any treasonable intention or action.

Mrs. d'Aquino was born in Watts, Calif., on July 4, 1916 and graduated from UCLA in 1940. After her graduation she went to Japan to visit relatives and was caught there by the outbreak of war. There she married Philip d'Aquino, a Portuguese national who was employed by Japan's Domei News Agency and who later served as an interpreter for U.S. occupation forces in Tokyo.

Mrs. d'Aquino faces preliminary hearing Oct. 7 before a Federal grand jury on charges she "intentionally, traitorously and trea-

sonably" adhered to the enemies of the United States.

She faces penalties ranging from five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine to a death sentence, if convicted.

As Mrs. d'Aquino walked into the commissioner's office in the Post Office building, she was met and embraced by her father and sister. Mrs. Toguri's mother died in the war relocation camp at Gila River in Arizona in 1942.

Then she was seated while Commissioner Fox read the complaint. Two occasions were cited, March 9, 1944, and March 29, 1944, when she allegedly acted "against the peace and dignity of the United States."

From the commissioner's office, she was taken to the U.S. Marshal's office where she was fingerprinted and listed for background.

She answered one question from the reporters: "Do you think you did anything wrong?"

"No," said Mrs. d'Aquino.

In the marshal's office she said: "I'm so tired."

Then she was taken to San Francisco county jail No. 3 which will probably be her home for the weeks to come. Although Mrs. d'Aquino may be admitted to bail on application to the District Court her attorney, Collins, said he did not know whether or not he would apply.

Tokyo Rose Counsel Protests Alleged Civil Rights Violation

Attorney Points to FBI Questioning Of Mrs. d'Aquino

SAN FRANCISCO — "Tokyo Rose's" counsel, Attorney Wayne Collins, threatened on Sept. 27 to file for a restraining order to prevent government agencies from "violating the civil rights" of his clients.

Collins, who will defend Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino against treason charges filed by the government, protested what he termed "the highly irregular and unethical" conduct of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since Mrs. d'Aquino arrived in the United States on Sept. 25.

He said his client was removed from her county jail cell on the day of her arrival while he was consulting with her and was taken to FBI headquarters for lengthy questioning.

Collins said if the FBI persists in such conduct "I'll ask for a restraining order against all government agencies involved."

Collins claimed his consultation at the county jail with his client was terminated abruptly on arrival at the jail of Deputy U.S. Marshal James Egan and an FBI agent, and he was ordered from the jail by a matron "because the marshal's office would be picking up Mrs. d'Aquino."

Collins said he rode with his client, Egan, and the FBI agent

to FBI headquarters where Mrs. d'Aquino was taken inside an office and questioned.

On Sept. 28 Collins filed letters of protest against the "unlawful and outrageous interference" by federal officials with the constitutional rights of Mrs. d'Aquino.

In his letters, Collins declared he "protests, condemns and censures the unlawful seizure and removal for secret questioning as a direct and deliberate violation of her constitutional right not to be compelled to act as a witness against herself on the purported charge brought against her."

He also charged a violation of the code of legal ethics in questioning his client without his consent or prior notice to him.

Collins said that he asked Mrs. d'Aquino not to answer any questions and that she told him after the brief secret hearing that she had refused to talk.

The letters were addressed to Commissioner Fox, U.S. Marshal George Vice, Attorney General Tom Clark, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and John Hogan and Thomas DeWolfe, special Justice Department prosecutors.

Citizens League Pushes Blue Cross Signup

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Persons wishing to join the Blue Cross hospitalization plan under the United Citizens League of Santa Clara county should do so during the current enrollment period which ends Oct. 15, according to Ray M. Taketa, executive secretary.

Those interested should contact Dr. Robert Okamoto, 218 Jackson street, chairman, or the JACL office at 565 North 5th for application blanks.

San Franciscans Hear Report on National Convention

SAN FRANCISCO—Yas Abiko and Teiko Kuroiwa, official delegates to the JACL national convention in Salt Lake City, were scheduled to give official reports on the convention to the San Francisco JACL at its general meeting Sept. 30 at the Buddhist church.

A representative of the social security board was also to be present to report on the benefits of the act.

Pacific Southwest Council Will Discuss Evacuee Claims

LOS ANGELES — The Pacific southwest district council of the JACL will hold a two-day meeting Oct. 8 and 9 in Los Angeles to discuss the JACL's participation in the filing of evacuation claims forms.

Edward J. Ennis, special counsel on evacuation claims, Mike Masaoka, director of the ADC, and Eito Okada, national president, will address sessions of the council meeting.

The three speakers will also address an open meeting Friday evening at 8 p.m. at the Koyasan temple. Frank Chuman will preside.

Ennis, Masaoka and Okada will speak at a dinner preceding the public meeting. The dinner, to be held by Los Angeles Issei in Ennis' honor, will be cosponsored by the Japanese American Community Council, the Southwest Los Angeles JACC, the JACL, the Los Angeles Naturalization committee and three local newspapers.

On Saturday morning Ennis will meet with Nisei and JACL members in the JACL conference room. John Maeno will be chairman of the meeting.

At twelve noon a luncheon meeting of the Pacific Southwest district council, the JACL-ADC supporters group and community lead-

ers will be held at the Kow Nan Low restaurant.

Major business session of the council will follow at 1 p.m.

Ennis will explain the evacuation claims forms. Masaoka will act as resource leader for the discussion, which will include outlining of administrative work to be done by local chapters in the filing of claims.

The California housing initiative and Proposition No. 15 will also be discussed by the delegates.

The "1000 Club" will hold a dinner that evening for members and delegates to the council meeting at Tai's French restaurant. Fred Tayama and Dr. Yoshio Nakaji have been named chairmen.

The council meeting will conclude with a meeting with the JACL-ADC Issei supporters' group at 8 p.m. Finances, the Salt Lake City national convention and allocation of quotas have been placed on the agenda for the meeting.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Affirmation in the Courts

America's non-Caucasian minorities, subjected to various legislative as well as extra-legal restrictions on the basis of race, have sought affirmation of their right to equal treatment in the courts in recent years. In decision after decision, in cases involving the rights of various racial minority groups, the judiciary has found that many prevalent practices of discrimination on racial grounds run counter to the guarantees of equal protection in the Constitution of the United States.

The Supreme Court decisions in the Oyama and Takahashi cases, directly involving persons of Japanese ancestry, have crushed the framework of discriminatory racial legislation in California, not only those directed against the Japanese racial group but those which may affect other minorities.

On a broader scope the Supreme Court's decision in the restrictive covenant cases, holding that such property agreements which bar occupancy by persons on the arbitrary basis of race, creed or color cannot be enforced by the courts, has established that the present trend of real estate interests to segregate non-Caucasian Americans in housing cannot be sanctioned by law.

This week the Supreme Court of the State of California ruled in a historic decision that the state's prohibition of intermarriage between Caucasians and persons of Mongolian, Malayan and Negro ancestry was illegal. This anti-miscegenation law is a remnant of the white supremacist tradition in American law. Similar bans on interracial marriage exist in 29 other states. Although relatively few members of the minority racial groups have been affected by the law or are likely to be in the immediate future, its existence on the statute-books of California has been a blow at the dignity of the non-Caucasian population. The action of the State Supreme Court this week will do much to make the laws of the State of California consistent with Constitution of the United States.

The Kidnapped Peruvians

Under the probing light of inquiry, the case of the Japanese Peruvians proves to be a very shoddy thing indeed.

The strange case of these Peruvian exiles was spotlighted this week by Alfred Steinberg, onetime economist for the government and the United Nations. And his facts bear out the contention of civil liberties groups that these men were indeed caught in the middle of a strange situation complicated by international diplomacy, departmental wrangles and immigration laws.

The Peruvian Japanese were longtime residents of Peru who, during the war, were picked up by Peruvian police, turned over to American army MPs and transported to the United States for internment in alien enemy camps. They were not given any hearing, they were allowed no court trial. In 1946, after years of internment, they were found innocent of any charge, and especially that of being "dangerous enemy aliens."

Even with this recognition of their innocence, the government of Peru refused to permit their return to that country. The persistent refusal of that country to reaccept these citizens would seem to bear out the contention of some individuals that economic and political reasons were actually behind the original attempt to rid the country of these individuals. It has been charged that valuable property held by these Peruvian Japanese provided a motive for the turning over of these people to the U.S. army.

Still in the United States, these Peruvian Japanese now face deportation to Japan because, though they were brought here under guard and against their will, they are considered illegal entrants. Many of these men are Peruvian citizens. Some of them have wives and children of Peruvian citizenship. Others, whose wives came here voluntarily to join their husbands in internment, are the fathers of children born in the United States and thus children with American citizenship.

In the face of these conditions, Steinberg suggests a method under which these former Peruvians might, in some way, re-establish themselves in this country.

Steinberg suggests that if Peru remains adamant in her refusal to accept these people, they might be given legal residence in the United States under congressional action or by a change in the administrative procedure of the immigration and naturalization service. It should also be made for those whose wives and children are still in Peru to arrange for having their families brought here to join them.

The case of the Peruvian Japanese is not one of which the United States can be proud. It would appear that the United States did not willingly participate in the program of the Peruvian government in interning these men without hearing. Nevertheless this country did participate in the action, and it would now appear that some sort of compensation is due these men and their families for their long years of involuntary and unjust confinement.

MINORITY WEEK

Quick Quote

"Discrimination is different from prejudice. We can't outlaw prejudice, but we can pass laws and effectively administer them, to control discrimination."
—Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations.

Good Precedent

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, community leader in New York's Harlem, has been named a presidential elector from the Twenty-second congressional district by J. Raymond Jones, city deputy commissioner of housing, who said that selection of a Negro woman by the Democrats for this honor was "possibly without precedent in the entire country."

Movie

If and when "Strange Victory," a movie, comes round to your town, it would be a good idea to see it. It's a feature-length documentary dealing with the problems of minority groups. It's released by Target Films. The story is told by Alfred Drake, Muriel Smith and Gary Merrill, commentators, and was produced by Barnet Rosset Jr.

On Segregation

"The variety and complexity of arguments for segregation, even on the part of those who condemn discrimination, show how deeply racism is imbedded in American and Western European civilization. Even the most careful scientist is likely to use the phrase 'Negro blood,' when he knows there is no such thing. Even many of the liberals who fight against discrimination assume a correlation between race and culture. Even leaders of the minority groups themselves point with pride to a dead cultural tradition or cite cases of persons of their own race or religion who had made outstanding achievements in another culture as showing what 'we' can do."—Arnold M. Rose of Washington university in St. Louis, editor of "The Negro in America," a condensed version of "An American Dilemma."

Poll

Fortune magazine reports that 49 per cent of the people, according to a Roper survey, believe that "it should be against the law for employers to refuse to hire people because of their race or religion." Forty-four per cent of the people polled disagreed.

It's a good sign. Now we ought to get work translating this belief into action.

First Americans

Even the national debt doesn't look so big, alongside the claims that various of our Indian tribes have filed against the government.

Total claims to date, 37 of them, ask for \$357,000,000.

Government violation of treaties and wrongful distribution of land are the bases for most of the claims.

Back to School

There's a great change brewing in Oklahoma, last year the scene of a long trial to give a Negro student the right to training in law at the state's university. (Ada Siepul, remember?)

This week a three-judge federal court ruled that the University of Oklahoma must admit a Negro graduate student in its school of education.

Governor Roy Turner, in a letter to the court, asked for a temporary stay, declaring that he will ask the state legislature to amend its segregation laws to permit the Negro student's admission in the university.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

RKO and Tomoya Kawakita

Perhaps it was inevitable but a Hollywood studio, RKO to be exact, is making a film on the Tomoya Kawakita case. The still untitled movie will star Robert Ryan as an American GI inmate of the Oeyama prison camp in Japan. Among the Oriental American actors who has been tested for the role is Kam Tong, former Hollywood actor who now operates a restaurant in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Kam Tong's last role before he joined the army during the war was in the Warner Brothers anti-Nisei film, "Across the Pacific," which featured a glib, fast-talking Nisei spy who tries to blow up the Panama Canal. Kam Tong played a Japanese spy in that picture which Howard Koch and John Huston, who should know better, wrote. Huston, now one of the film industry's best directors, also directed the picture which followed his smash hit, "The Maltese Falcon."

It is a regrettable fact that two outstanding liberals like Huston who is responsible for one of Hollywood's finest films of the past year, "Treasure of the Sierra Madre," and Dudley Nichols who wrote such films as "The Informer," "Grapes of Wrath," "Long Voyage Home" and many others participated in the making of Warner films which slandered the loyalty of the Nisei. It is apparent that both Huston and Nichols applied the yardstick of Nazi fifth column activity to the Nisei and thus believed all of the phony sabotage stories about the group which were circulated in the months after Pearl Harbor. Of course, Huston and Nichols were not alone in falling for the Nisei sabotage stories, particularly those relating to the Pearl Harbor disaster. A lot of prominent Americans, including top level government officials like the late Secretary Frank Knox heard, believed and circulated the false rumors.

An effort to obtain the support of Hollywood liberals to combat the propaganda for mass evacuation early in 1942 was not wholly successful because many of them believed the sabotage and espionage stories spread by the daily press regarding the Japanese American group. In spite of this fact, a number of Hollywood personalities like Miriam Hopkins and Dorothy Parker backed the Nisei, while Melvyn Douglas was the first Hollywood figure to speak out in defense of the citizen rights of the Nisei group.

John Huston who told the story of a Nisei spy in "Across the Pacific" left Hollywood for the war shortly afterwards and later filmed "San Pietro" in Italy, probably the best single film ever made about an army unit in combat. In Italy Huston undoubtedly heard of the 100th Infantry Battalion and later of the 442nd Combat Team.

This column has made this point many times before but such films as "Across the Pacific" and Dudley Nichols' "Air Force" helped nurture the public attitude which accepted the anti-democracy of mass evacuation because most of the people believed at the time, and many even continued to believe after the war as a public opinion poll has shown, that a large percentage of the Japanese American group was disloyal.

Many of Hollywood's films made in 1942 carried anti-Nisei references, even such an otherwise valid film as Lewis Milestone's "The Purple Heart." This is understandable in that Hollywood was in the center of the West Coast wartime campaign against the evacuees and most Hollywood scenarists and directors read the Los Angeles Times and the Hearst Examiner.

In contrast, two wartime films about Japan, written incidentally by Hollywood liberals, were virtual preachments for the hope for democracy within the Japanese people. Emmett Lavery's "Behind the Rising Sun" told of a Japanese underground which fought the militarists, while "Blood on the

Sun," the James Cagney picture written by Lester Cole, one of the Hollywood Nineteen, dealt also with anti-militarist intrigue within Japan. These films, of course, were produced later in the war when Hollywood writers had recovered much of their equilibrium regarding persons of Japanese ancestry.

Several Hollywood film projects concerning Japanese Americans were not produced when it became apparent that the sabotage stories regarding the Japanese Americans were untrue. One of the films which was announced for production was to have told the story of how a family of Okies took over the farm of a Japanese American evacuee and how they prospered so that it was not necessary for the evacuees to return.

In 1945 the monthly magazine of the Screen Writers Guild in Hollywood carried the complete story of the 442nd Combat Team and also carried information disproving the Nisei sabotage stories. Since that time Hollywood's attitude toward the Nisei has changed considerably. In fact, Dore Schary, then in charge of production at RKO, announced last year that he was preparing a script called "Honored Glory," telling the stories of a number of American GIs, one of them a Nisei member of the 442nd Combat Team. A number of actors, including Cary Grant and Robert Mitchum, were to be assigned to the film. Recently, however, Dore Schary left RKO following its purchase by Howard Hughes who reportedly ordered production halted on three of Mr. Schary's film projects. All of the films had something to say about the world and its people. Instead, it is now reported that Mr. Hughes has scheduled a film exploiting the Kawakita case.

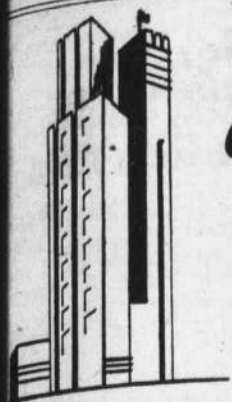
Hollywood producers have replied on several recent occasions when a film on the 442nd Combat Team was suggested that there is no public interest in a film on the Nisei. However, a picture on a Nisei traitor, an isolated case in contrast to the 30,000 Nisei who served in the U.S. Army during the war, apparently is a matter of public interest as far as RKO studio is concerned.

One legacy which Dore Schary left to Howard Hughes at RKO was a technicolor anti-prejudice film called "The Boy With Green Hair." Hollywood columnists have since reported that Mr. Hughes has ordered that the "message" be taken out of that film. Such an action seems consistent with a studio which has junked a story about a Nisei hero and is now producing a story about a Nisei traitor. It may be that the producers are afraid that any film favorable to Nisei or a similar minority group would incur the displeasure of the Thomas committee.

A film on Tomoya Kawakita cannot help but pander to the prejudices of that section of the public which supported the campaigns during the war to prevent the return to the Pacific coast of persons of Japanese ancestry.

RKO apparently has offered the Kawakita role to Chinese American actors who have portrayed most of the Japanese and Nisei villains in Hollywood films since Pearl Harbor. One uncomfortable byproduct of this activity, as far as the Chinese Americans like Sam Yung, Richard Loo, Kam Tong and others are concerned, are that their facial types have come to represent Japanese villainy for a large part of the American public.

The Kawakita story is, of course, a most dramatic one and Ryan probably will be cast as the American prisoner of war who suffers at the hands of the villain in the Japanese POW camp and later recognizes his tormentor in a crowd in a Los Angeles department store. Our objection to the production is that Hollywood already has contributed greatly to the growth and sustenance of anti-Nisei prejudice in America and that the film industry, if it has any sense of social responsibility, should be working to counteract the harm which it perpetuated during the hate and hysteria of the war years.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Memo on the Ijuins

I have a little memorandum. It is headed "Ijuin" and there are a few notations in pencil about this family that relocated in New Orleans.

It's a rather uncommon name. If they had ten children, I could label this little tale "The Story of the Ten Little Ijuins," but there are only three; all bright-eyed Nisei daughters. From left to right, Tetsu, Hide, and Hatsu. The elder Ijuin came to this country from Kagoshima back at the turn of the century, established himself in the grocery business at the corner of El Dorado and Weber Streets in Stockton, and then closed shop when evacuation orders came through.

There is no need to go through the routine that followed at the Stockton Assembly Center and later at the Rohwer Relocation Center. They were just another family of five, with a family number, complete with block and apartment numbers.

And if they followed the rest of the Rohwerites back to the sunny San Joaquin valley, picking up the threads where they left off, there would be nothing unusual about them.

But they came to New Orleans, established a little sandwich shop in the very shadows of the towering Charity Hospital, and soon it will be four years since they first came to know the humid summers and walk through the rambling Vieux Carre that is New Orleans.

Their West Coast friends always ask "why did you ever go down there?" usually in astonished tones with anguished facial expressions to match. One would think that they had been exiled to Siberia.

Why? I guess it was the considered decision of the head of this family to start again in a new place. Tetsu Ijuin left his native Kagoshima back in 1904 to seek a new and perhaps a better life in this country. He wanted to leave the timeless poverty and the rural limitations of the old country behind. There was little left for him there. It was against the historic pattern of his community, but he had his eyes set beyond the horizon of the Pacific.

* * * *

A Pattern Repeated

Forty years later, in 1944, at 61 years of age, this Issei father decided that he would have to start over again. There was little reason to return to Stockton because the grocery store was no longer his. He had sold his stock and equipment, during the frenzied days of evacuation, for a mere pittance. Again, the thought of returning to a land where there had been so much in the way of discrimination and restriction didn't sit well with him. So, he would start again, even though he realized that he was much older and much more tired than he was four decades ago.

Before I went marching off to the war in the winter of 1944, I became acquainted with this slight, gray-haired, determined Issei. He had made up his mind to start some business, no matter how small, in New Orleans and thereby care for his family and himself.

I did admire him for his courage and his resolute determination. Perhaps it was of the same ingredients that impelled many of the Issei of another generation to establish themselves in this country.

At any rate, we found this little modest store for him. It was a soft-drink and sandwich store, across from the largest hospital in the South, and one that previously barely made its way.

So, early in 1945, he decided that he would call his family down South and together they would seek to make ends meet somehow or another.

His wife and the three daughters journeyed down to New Orleans and their combined immediate reaction was one of despair and gloom. The place was too small and seemingly incapable of supporting even one person, let alone five.

Then the telling blow, a real tragedy, brought the situation to a climax. A few days later the elder Ijuin died. His wife and the three daughters were stranded, with this newly-bought store on their hands.

The mother and the three daughters held a family conference and they decided to protect their father's investment. After all, most of the family funds were tied up in this little venture.

It was a long, hard, uphill battle to maintain themselves and the store. The early months of operation showed a loss because they were unfamiliar with the craft of serving sandwiches and soft drinks. Through trial and error they began to learn the intricacies of operating even a small store as theirs and gradually began to show something on the profit side of the ledger.

This would be a nice rosy success story if I could say they went on to bigger and greater things like owning a string of restaurants and a fleet of cars. That was not the situation.

On the other hand, it would have dramatic overtones if I were to report that they became bankrupt, lost the store, and had to rely on relatives and friends for assistance.

The fact of the matter is that the Ijuins of New Orleans, formerly of Stockton, are still doing business at the old stand. While they have not hit the jackpot, they have managed to maintain themselves through hard work, persistent effort, and diligent attention to their store.

This accomplishment, without the aid of a father, brother, or uncle is quite a commendable thing in itself.

* * * *

The Nisei Immigration

This family is not alone in their plight of relocation. It does serve to show that the Nisei, too, can acclimatize themselves in unfamiliar surroundings and make a go of things.

This is the story of many a Nisei family who have settled east of the Mississippi and had to readjust their entire way of living.

There is one facet to the Ijuin story that did have a telling effect on me.

I remember the elder Ijuin telling me that he felt that some "comfortable heritage" should have been left to his children so that their lives might be fuller and less tinged with the sorrows and sacrifices that he had to endure.

That was his regret after his forty years in America: that he did not build a sufficiently substantial endowment for his children. He felt that they could not weather the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune as well as he and that they should be protected from such storms.

His was the great Issei dream. It was a vision that never quite materialized into reality. There was always a depression or a recession. Then there was this costly evacuation that uprooted many a happy home and a flourishing business. Most of our parents lacked the training, the background, and the connections to rise above the lower income groups. They were destined to economic disappointments.

On the other hand, as in the case of the Ijuins, it did give the Nisei an opportunity to prove their mettle; that the Issei were and are not alone in their battle to conquer new frontiers and tussle with the difficulties of a different environment.

In many of the cities in the east, the Nisei are carving a niche for themselves in their various communities. Their goal and ambi-

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Footnote to History

One of the least publicized chapters of Issei history has to do with the part they played in Wyoming's timber industry. No, don't go away; we aren't kidding. Distressingly large sections of Wyoming are sagebrush wastes, but it has many hundreds of square miles of timberland, and a lumber industry that still thrives.

In talking recently to Martin Olson of the Wyoming Tie & Timber Company, we learned that there were as many as 600 Japanese in the Wyoming forests at one time. This was a good 40 years ago.

Olson at the time was foreman of a group of 10 Japanese, and there were perhaps three other crews of similar size in the near neighborhood.

"Swedes and Norwegians," Olson recalls, "were employed to do the heavy work like cutting timber and skidding out logs. The Japanese did the light work like clearing and burning brush. They were good workers and good men. They liked their whiskey, but didn't get drunk very often."

This last is in reference to the alcohol-consuming prowess of the Scandinavian loggers whose appetite for liquor was as Bunyanesque as their feats of strength and skill in the timber. Olson himself came to the United States from Norway 52 years ago and helped make history in the woods of Wyoming.

So, you historians, add lumbering to the list of occupations the Issei undertook in the years of America's empire-building. They helped lay the steel of the railroads; they reclaimed the swamps of the river bottoms and brought water to the desert; they pioneered in the Alaska salmon canning industry and in California's vast fish trade. They planted some of the first orchards in many of the west's greatest fruit-growing centers; seeded some of the west's first oyster beds; bleached the alkali and cleared the brush on what is now some of the west's most productive lands. The Issei helped build America.

Denver, Colo.

Reunion in San Francisco

It was bound to happen sometime, and of course it did. Out in San Francisco former residents of Heart Mountain relocation center held a reunion, just like survivors of a shipwreck or graduates of a college class.

In a few ways, the experience of relocation center life was like both a shipwreck and a course in higher education. Dispossession whether by military mandate or maritime mishap is democratizing—you land up in the same kind of a fix as the next man. You drew the same lumpy mattresses and G.I. blankets as your neighbor, lined up for the same ladleful of rations.

And it was an education to be thrust among hundreds of strangers in an environment lacking, shall we say, in luxuries. You could see all the human traits, good and bad, base and noble, cropping up all around you. There was the bird who gobbled down his dinner and rushed to get his seconds before anyone else. There was the fellow who stole and hoarded scrap lumber; the guy who sat and chewed the fat with the latrine prophets while his wife carried the water. And there was also the neighbor who always was willing to lend a hand or anything else you might want to borrow.

There was much else about which to reminisce: the small joys and heartaches, the doubts and anxieties, the satisfaction of accomplishment and the faith that carried men through. They could remember the wind and the smell of dust, the first frost of fall and the crisp autumn days, the bite of winter and the volunteer fire night patrols when everyone took his turn at walking the silent alleyways.

Yes, there must have been much to remember. Time already has dulled the aches and memories are growing mellow. That there was a reunion is proof enough that the whole episode had a happy ending.

Ruby Yoshino Will Appear In Concert in Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL.—Ruby Hideko Yoshino, well known Nisei soprano, will sing at Chicago's Orchestra Hall on Monday, October 18th.

Miss Yoshino during the war made a good will recital tour under the auspices of the National JACL and is remembered as a volunteer artist with the Rocky Mountain USO. She sings with the One World Ensemble, a mixed quartette organized to emphasize and show by example that music is beyond racial and nationality barriers.

Members of the Ensemble include Miss Yoshino; Napoleon Reed, a Negro tenor; Burton Cornwall, English American basso-cantante; and Elizabeth Dunning, Scotch Irish contralto. Napoleon Reed is perhaps the best known of the quartette, having starred in the tenor lead in Billy Rose's production of "Carmen Jones," and has sung both in concert and in

the opera. The four singers will be heard in ensemble and solo compositions by Verdi, Schubert, Mozart, Gounod and others.

The One World Ensemble's Chicago appearance is under the auspices of the Free Fellowship, Chicago's newest Unitarian congregation and the first to be founded on an interracial basis. Pastor of the Fellowship, which holds its services at the South Parkway YWCA, is Reverend Lewis A. McGee, a wartime Army chaplain.

Eminent clergymen on the sponsoring committee include D. James Luther Adams of the Federated Theological Faculty of the University of Chicago; Dr. Preston Bradley, minister of the Peoples Church; and Dr. Homer A. Jack, executive director of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. Nisei members of the committee are Martha Kaihatsu and Betty Kanameishi.

Stockton Realtors Consider Ways to Bar Non-Caucasians

STOCKTON, Calif.—In view of a recent Supreme Court decision, there appears to be no legal recourse by which the barring of persons not of Caucasian ancestry from so-called "restricted" residential districts can be enforced, Attorney James S. DeMartini declared last week in an analysis of the court decision before the Stockton Realty Board luncheon in the Hotel Stockton.

De Martini pointed out that while voluntary agreements among property owners to exclude non-Caucasians were ruled to be valid, no legal order can be issued by any court to enforce the pact if an owner desires to sell his property to a member of any race.

Without personally taken a position on the issue, DeMartini emphasized that it is a leading social and political question of the day. In talks with other attorneys, DeMartini said that four possible steps are under consideration by which racial restrictions may be sustained:

- (1) Incorporation of a contractual obligation in the deed of sale giving the subdivider the right to repurchase any lot and home within 60 days from an owner who gives notice of intention to sell;
- (2) Compel the purchaser to post a bond of \$500 or more and include an irrevocable provision in

the deed that the owner will not sell to a non-Caucasian on penalty of forfeiting the bond;

(3) Adopt the "community apartment house" idea in opening new subdivisions, providing that no owner can sell his property without the consent of the others or a board of trustees elected by them; and;

(4) Incorporate a 99-year lease provision under which title to the site would be forfeited by sale to a non-Caucasian.

Nisei Pictorial Magazine Publishes Second Issue

CHICAGO—The second issue of the quarterly picture magazine, Nisei Vue, was published here this week.

Art Hayashi, publisher, said that 10,000 copies of the second issue had been published.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the publication had raised its rates from \$1 for four issues to \$1.25. The new rate will be effective from Oct. 15.

Hayashi said that the price hike was a result of higher costs of production.

Shigemi Mazawa is editor of the Nisei magazine.

tion, like that of the Issei, is to make the way easier for their children and assist them to become substantial citizens.

I think there is little need for the Issei to worry and fret over the Nisei. They have come of age gracefully and proven their worth in the business world as well as on the family scene. Rather, the shoe is now on the other foot: the Nisei are worrying how best to care for the Issei in the sunset of their lives.

Vagaries

Evacuee Claims . . .

The government forms on which claims for evacuation losses may be filed will not be ready for distribution until mid-October or later. The reason is that the Government Printing Office is jammed with work. The forms originally were expected about Oct. 1.

* * *

Nisei Film . . .

The JACL may obtain prints of Robert Joseph's short film, "The Nisei Story," for showing to local chapters. The film tells of the Nisei comeback in Southern California. This film is separate from one which Josephs made for the U. S. Army Civil Affairs Division for showing to audiences in the Far East where the Japanese military propagandists exploited the story of the Pacific coast mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry.

* *

Witness . . .

Ken Oki, one of the eight persons flown to San Francisco from Japan as prosecution witnesses for the Tokyo Rose trial, once played football as an end for New York University's Violets. Oki, now a Japanese national, is in the import-export business.

* * *

Subversives . . .

None of the 21 Japanese organizations which head Attorney General Clark's revised list of subversive organizations which was released last week are active in the United States at the present time . . . Abe Burrows' song "Tokyo Rose," which was introduced on the radio last year, may be revived as a result of the trial now pending in San Francisco. Producers of the motion picture, "Tokyo Rose," may also revive the film which was produced back in 196. The picture, however, features a Nisei underground hero, played by Keye Luke, who helps capture the film's Tokyo Rose, played by Pearl Suetomi who is billed as "Lotus Long."

Salt Lakers Form Bridge Club

A new bridge club was formed in Salt Lake City by twelve bridge addicts meeting Sunday, Sept. 26, at the home of Bill Mizuno.

The club will be open to beginners as well as experienced players. Bridge sessions will include lectures on bridge play by a local authority.

The club will meet at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Japanese Christian church. The first session is set for Oct. 5.

Persons wishing to join the organization are urged to contact Charles Teshima, chairman, Midvale 0189 R-5.

District Council Meeting Will Hear Ennis, Masaoka on Claims

MONTEREY, Calif.—Mike Masaoka, director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, and Edward J. Ennis, special counsel on evacuation claims, will address the Northern California-Western Nevada district council of the JACL when it meets Oct. 9 and 10 in Monterey.

Masaoka and Ennis will discuss the role of the organization in the filing and processing of evacuation claims. They will answer all questions from chapter delegates on the work to be done in local areas in the filing of claims.

The district council meeting will combine business sessions with a full agenda of sports and social activities, according to Kay Nobusada, president of the Monterey Peninsula JACL, host chapter for the meeting.

Activities scheduled to date for the weekend include a banquet with entertainment by the "1000 Club," followed by dancing; boat rides in scenic Monterey Bay; sightseeing through the world-famous 17-mile drive, Carmel-by-the-Sea and Carmel Mission, and Steinbeck's Cannery Row; and bowling, skating, tennis, golf and speedboating.

Nisei Among Winners Of Prizes in Seattle Salmon Derby

SEATTLE — Five Japanese Americans were among the winners of prizes in the Seattle Times annual salmon derby which was concluded on Sept. 26.

Kaz Kimura, last year's grand prize winner who won his pick of five Dodge sedans, was on hand to congratulate Bjarne Vemo who won the top prize this year. Kimura entered this year's derby but failed to qualify.

The Japanese American winners among the 50 who were awarded prizes were T. Fujii, T. Hama-saki, M. Nakahara, Teru Beppu, and Ben Yoshida.

Nobusada emphasized that all persons planning to attend should send their reservations early, to avoid the weekend congestion in hotel dates. Registration will cost \$4.00, which includes the Saturday night banquet and dance.

Hotel accommodations range as follows: \$4.50 singles, \$5.50 double, \$7.50 and up, twin beds. Registration and reservation payments should be sent to Nobusada at P. O. Box 664, Monterey.

Booster delegates are invited to attend the council meeting and attend all sessions, according to Nobusada.

Delegates and boosters already registered include the following members of the Eastbay chapter: Masuji Fujii, Tad Hirota, Wat Miura, Dr. Charles Ishizu, Tosh Nakano, Frank Tsukamoto, Mas Yonemura, Michi Kajiura, Cherry Nakagawara and Sally Seiji. Several more are expected to register later from this chapter.

Candidates Speak To East Bay JACL

BERKELEY, Calif.—Buell Gallagher, Democratic candidate for the 7th congressional district in California, and Byron Rumford, Democratic candidate for the 17th assembly district, spoke to a capacity audience at the regular monthly meeting of the East Bay JACL on Sept. 24 in Berkeley.

Gallagher, former professor at the Pacific School of Religion, emphasized his stand on foreign policy. Declaring that the preservation of peace was the foremost problem of mankind in the light of Hiroshima and other events, Gallagher asked for an extension of the Marshall plan to all war-devastated areas without political strings or military aid.

He declared that this policy would include Marshall aid for countries behind the "iron curtain" and a withdrawal of direct or indirect military aid to Greece and China.

He also stressed his unequivocal stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Rumford, a pharmacist, called for a comprehensive program for public health insurance and the establishment of FEPC.

OK Cafe, Pagoda Lead Nisei Traveling League in Salt Lake

OK Cafe and Pagoda are tied for the lead in the Salt Lake Nisei Traveling league after two rounds of play.

OK Cafe, which has the high pin total for the league, defeated Hibbard Drug No. 1, 2504 to 2366. John Aoki, leadoff for the losers, had high series of 579 for the match, while Harry Imamura of OK Cafe had a 557 and Ike Ogata rapped out a 526.

Gil's Service, one of the favorites for the league title, defeated Main Appliance, 3 to 1, 2484 to 2395, behind Mike Nakamura's 575 series. Sho Hiraizumi of Main Appliance swept 567 pins off the boards.

Pagoda took three points from Chuck's, despite Chuck Yonezu's 545 for the losers.

Star Billiards got on the win wagon by dumping Dawn Noodle, 3 to 1, 2591 to 2322. Tom Matsu-mori, with a high game of 245, tied with George Kishida for high series with 566.

Dr. Jun Kurumada and Maki Kaizumi hit series of 604 and 603 respectively to achieve a tie for first place in the Nisei traveling league on Sept. 30 at the K-B alleys. The former had games of 203, 209 and 192, while his partner scored 220, 165 and 218 to defeat Gil Oshiro and Mike Nakamura.

Tom Nakamura with the night's high series of 608, including a 252 high game, and George Sakashita maintained a tie for the league lead as they eked out a 3 to 1 victory over Tad Sako and George Kishida, 1092 to 1087. Sako and Kishida had scores of 203 and 223 in the final game but it was not enough to overcome the lead.

In other matches Hito Okada and Ken Takeno teamed to defeat Isamu Tanabe and Sam Matsukawa, 3 to 1, while Sho Hiraizumi and Choppy Umemoto split with Bob Shiba and John Aoki.

Los Angeles Doctor Sued for Divorce

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Shunji K. Ikuta, wealthy Los Angeles eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, was sued for divorce on Sept. 22 by Mrs. Chiyoto Ikuta who seeks \$2500 month support for herself and her three children.

Named co-defendant in the suit was Mary Takata, a nurse.

Mrs. Ikuta asked that her husband and Miss Takata be restrained from disposing of \$50,000 in community property assertedly given by the physician to the nurse last July 25.

In the complaint Mrs. Ikuta stated she and her husband were married in Honolulu on Feb. 2, 1936, and separated two weeks ago. She charged cruelty.

Applications Taken For Salt Lake City Basketball League

Applications are now being taken for teams wishing to join the 1948-49 Salt Lake City JACL basketball league, according to Yosh Kojimoto.

Entries should be sent to Kojimoto by Oct. 15.

Applications should include name of team, caliber (Class A or B), approximate number of players, name and address of manager and business and home telephone numbers of managers.

Applications should be sent to Kojimoto at 71 West First South street, Salt Lake City.

JACL May Curtail Operation of East Regional Office

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans for curtailed operation of the New York JACL ADC office are now under consideration, according to Mike Masaoka, ADC director, who conferred here this week with Sam Ishikawa, eastern regional director.

These plans are in line with decisions made at the national ADC meetings in Salt Lake City held in conjunction with the 10th biennial national meeting of the JACL in September.

Ishikawa, who has been in temporary charge of the Los Angeles office, flew to New York City to consult with JACL and Issei supporters there on the curtailment of office operations.

At the convention in Salt Lake City the recommendation was made that most of the activities of the New York office, particularly with reference to contracts and public relations, be continued from the Washington office.

Ishikawa's eventual assignment will be in the Washington office, where he will assist Masaoka with the ADC legislative program.

In the meantime, until a permanent director can be found for the Los Angeles office, Ishikawa will continue his work as temporary representative for the Pacific Southwest area.

Engagement

CHICAGO—A surprise engagement announcement was made to members of the Ellis Community center Workcampers at their last regular meeting when the troth of Miss Georgene Yamamoto and George Chuji Sowa was revealed.

Sowa is vice chairman of the Ellis community center church council. The couple plan to be married within the year.

Immigration Service Seeks Detention Area

SAN FRANCISCO—Lease of a wartime Navy station next to the Tanforan race track for a new alien detention area has been asked by the Justice Department, District Director Irving F. Wixon revealed this week.

If the plans go through, part of the present mile-square camp will be barricaded and the buildings turned into quarters for the "overwhelming backlog" of unprocessed immigrants, mostly from China, who are now in the custody of the San Francisco immigration station.

Wixon said the project was approved last week by Watson B. Miller, head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Tanforan race track, adjoining the proposed new alien detention area, was used as an assembly center for 8,000 Japanese and Japanese American evacuees in 1942.

Nisei Amputee Weds on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — Nisei veteran Tadao Ono of Honolulu was married to Sumi Oda of Chicago at the Pine St. Methodist church at 11 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 23.

Ono, veteran of World War II, arrived in San Francisco recently to be fitted for a new artificial leg and while in this city married his fiancée.

The couple met in Washington, where the groom was hospitalized at the Walter Reed hospital. Mrs. Ono formerly worked in that city.

Wilson Makabe, also an amputee veteran, attended the groom. Josephine Seno of Florin was bridesmaid.

The Rev. Shigeo Shimada performed the rites.

Father of JACL Convention Queen Run Down by Auto

LOS ANGELES—Seikichi Yoshimoto, local businessman, was seriously injured on Sept. 26 when he was hit by a car driven by a "hit and run" driver at First and Central avenues.

The victim was carrying his two-year old grandson at the time of the accident. The boy was slightly injured.

Yoshimoto is the father of Jun-ko Yoshimoto, queen of the recent national convention of the JACL.

Yoshimoto sustained a compound fracture of his right leg as well as head injuries.

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PC SPORTS

Pro Grappler

Hisao Tanaka, a Nisei professional wrestler from Los Angeles, is the present king of the Hawaiian mat, having defeated all comers. Though comparatively new to the grunt and groan game, the 26-year old Tanaka already is regarded as one of the best. Incidentally, Don Sugai, who used to wrestle before the war, is back in the mat game again. He beat Larry Tillman of Tulsa in Salt Lake City this week. Don, is an active member of the Snake River Valley chapter of the JACL, relocated to the Eastern Oregon area during the war.

Rainbow

The University of Hawaii's Roaring Rainbows will bank on a number of veteran Nisei players when they meet the Michigan State Spartans, one of the Midwest's top teams, in Lansing, Mich., on Oct. 2. Coach Tommy Kaulukukui has three Nisei backfield men from last year's squad, quarterback Dick Mamiya and halfbacks Kiyoshi Matsuo and Jyun Hirota. Co-captain Hirota's status was cleared by the Hawaiian AAU recently and he was one of the stars in the Rainbows opening 47 to 0 victory over the Moiliili Cardinals.

Hawaii, however, is given a prayer against the Spartans who lost to the University of Michigan last week by only one touchdown. In addition, Hawaii has lost a number of players from last year's squad, including co-captains Sadao Watasaki and Unkei Uchima, two stars from the 442nd Infantry's 1945 squad which won the PBS league championship in Italy. Among the others who did not return this year were a number of Nisei players, among them Bob Shibuya, formerly of Salt Lake City and Los Angeles City College, Bob Kimura, Wayne Sakamoto, Rocky Sugino, Jimmy Sato and Jerry Tsuda.

Saburo Takeyasu and Ken Nakamura are two Nisei linemen who are back on the Hawaii line. The squad also includes Toshio Tenno, Dave Takushi, Dick Tachibana and Herb Doi. One of Coach Kaulukukui's assistants is Harold Kometani, line coach. Iwao Miyake, acting director of athletics at Hawaii, announced last week that the Rainbows had secured Oregon State for its annual Pineapple Bowl game on New Year's day. Next year Hawaii is scheduled to meet Army at West Point.

Golden Boy

Robert Takeshita, probably the best Nisei boxer now in the pro field, is back in the win column, having defeated Tony Mar, lightweight champion of Mexico, recently in Honolulu. The Takeshita-Mar fight received good notices and the

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Masumoto a girl on Sept. 21 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. Nakamoto a boy on Sept. 1 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyo Norio a boy on Sept. 16 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Bob Omai a girl on Sept. 20 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Omori a girl on Sept. 19 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hirata, Detroit, Mich., a boy, John Lyle, on Aug. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saichi J. Oshima a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Nakashima, San Jose, a boy, Terry Satoshi, on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaz Sakamoto a girl on Sept. 22 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Kosugi, Tracy, Calif., a girl on Sept. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom T. Kawasaki, Bacon Island, Calif., a girl on Sept. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kishi, Lodi, Calif., a girl on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom M. Noma a boy on Aug. 28 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Oshima a boy on Sept. 14 in Stockton, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Tomiyama a boy on July 30 in San Diego, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Onoye a girl, Kathy Jane, on Sept. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karl Eugene Bowers (nee Yemiko Matsuoka) a boy, Karl Eugene Jr., on Sept. 21 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Wong (nee Marie Kumasaka) a girl, Suzanne Eileen, on Aug. 29 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taira T. Saisho a girl, Shizue Patricia, on Aug. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuru Kuramoto a boy, Robert Dale, on Sept. 2 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starnes Moore (nee Tamako Matsuda) a boy, Richard Sahei Starnes, on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Megumi Doi a boy, William Megumi, on Sept. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Yujiri Tanaka a girl on Sept. 20 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kawahara a girl, Naomi Hideko, on Sept. 21 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill K. Ishida a girl on Sept. 18 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi S. Yamamoto, West Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tairoku Nishimori, Winslow, Wash., a boy on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshi Tanouye a girl on Sept. 24 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoo Akiyama, San Jose, Calif., a boy, Stanley Eiji, on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tak T. Fujishima a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dan K. Yamagami a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeshi F.

fighters have been rematched for Oct. 5.

Scatback

Harry Morita, the 140-pound Woodland scatback who was rated as one of the best running backs in Northern California prep circles last year, is now playing for the Sacramento Junior College Panthers. Also on the team is Harry Kuwabara from the Sacramento high Dragons and Norman Yasui. Both Kuwabara and Yasui are guards. The former is a brother of the Kuwabara who played for the Sacramento team in the Pacific Coast Professional football league last year.

Taguchi a boy on Sept. 6 in Reedley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morito Miyasaki, Fowler, Calif., a girl on Aug. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Urushima, Sanger, Calif., a girl on Aug. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. George K. Tsukagawa, Mountain View, Calif., a boy on Sept. 22.

DEATHS

Togo Omoto, about 65, on Sept. 28 in Salt Lake City.

Tarachi Oya, 79, on Sept. 23 in Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. Natsu Arimoto Minagawa, 61, on Sept. 25 in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Wakane Yamagiwa, 65, on Sept. 21 in Seattle.

Eikichi Nakawatase, on Sept. 21 in Turlock, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Kisae Nakasaki to Tetsuo Sato on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Martha Kato to Arthur Yuba on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Kimi Takatsuka, Vashon, Wash., to Toshio Paul Sakai, Bainbridge Island, on Sept. 18 in Seattle.

Ayako Nakadaira, San Francisco, to Shizuo Kido on Sept. 25 in Los Angeles.

Fumiye Sogioka, Baldwin Park, to Henry H. Inagi on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Yoshiye Gladys Ninomiya to Toshio Nakamura on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Michiko Kuroiwa, Layton, Utah, to Tsuyoshi Mayeda, Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Sept. 21 in Ogden, Utah.

Yoshiye Sugaya, San Diego, to Shigeo Kariya in Ogden, Utah.

Irene Matsumoto to Fred Hoshimura on Sept. 26 in San Francisco.

Hatsuko Sakamoto to Toshio Omori on Sept. 18 in Chicago.

Fumiko Mary Momonoi to Kiyoshi Dominic Kagawa on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Kimiye Nomoto to Juzo Yoshida on Sept. 26 in Los Angeles.

Lily Endo, Los Angeles, to George Nishi on Sept. 18 in Chicago.

Kiyoko Kasai to the Rev. Victor Fujii on Sept. 11 in Chicago.

Joan Kitamura, Salinas, to George Oki on Sept. 25 in Sacramento.

Yoshiko Yano to Haruo Ishimaru on Sept. 25 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Betty L. Kunitomo and Donald V. Sersante in Denver.

Yaeko Kikuchi, 27, and Carl Kaneko, 28, in Stockton, Calif.

Hiroshi Morimoto, Palo Alto, and Evelyn Keiko Sakamoto, Mountain View, in San Jose.

Satoshi Okamoto and Fujiko Sakane in San Jose.

Youth Program Set By Ellis Center

CHICAGO—Formation of a new Campfire Girls club and a Cub Scout program is underway as part of the youth program of the Ellis community center.

The Campfire Girls club will meet regularly on Saturday mornings under the leadership of Marian Yamabe. Charter members are Sylvia Kosaka, Nobuko Tomiyama, Blanche Powers, Dorie Miller, Jane Kennedy, Helen Jung, Connie Uchiyama, Rose Joseph and Shirley Stevenson.

Junior Campfire Girls organization, led by Mary Ann Zimmerman, includes the following members: Ann Stevenson, Karen Hirota, Akiko Tomiyama, Bessie Ogawa, Betty Adams and Mary Soule.

The Cub Scouts will be directed by Ted Jones.

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Okada Insurance Maintains Lead In Bowl League

Okada Insurance, national Nisei champions, maintained their pace in the Salt Lake JACL bowling league this week as they defeated a tough New Sunrise Market team, 4 to 0, in the feature match of the 14-team loop on Sept. 27 at Temple alleys.

The Okadas scored a 2675 scratch series, including a high game of 969, while New Sunrise had 2520. However, the second game was decided by only four pins, 869 to 865, and Dr. Jun Kurumada's "turkey" in the tenth frame of the final game was the margin of victory.

Yori Kosaiku of New Sunrise had high series honors with 568, while Sho Hiraizumi of the Okadas scored 565, including a 231 game. Maki Kaizumi rapped out 563 pins for the winners.

Modern Garage, the only other unbeaten team in the league, took second place by blanking Tuxedo Hotel 2606 to 2357. Tom Nakamura's 574 was high, while Mike Nakamura had 543.

Terashima Studio holds third place by virtue of a 3 to 1 victory over Metro Motors, 2364 to 2235. Jim Ushio of the cameramen had a 220 game and a 525 series.

In one of the closest matches of the night, Seagull Cleaners defeated Pacific Citizen, 3 to 1, 2508 to 2435. George Sakashita's 548 for Seagull was high.

Aloha Fountain defeated the defending league champions, Hibbard Drug, 3 to 1, 2442 pins to 2395. Choppy Umemoto of Hibbard had high series with 563, including a 222 game. Harry Imamura was high for Aloha with 533. In other matches Dawn Noodle defeated City Cafe and OK Cafe trounced Ogden.

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L. A. Supervisors Will Not Back Realty Action

Legalization of Race Covenants Sought in Resolution

LOS ANGELES—The board of supervisors of Los Angeles county will not take any action on a request from the San Gabriel Valley Realty board to endorse a resolution favoring an amendment to the United States Constitution permitting racially restrictive covenants on property, Sam Ishikawa, Pacific Southwest regional director for JACL ADC, reported last week.

Ishikawa said he was assured by Supervisors John Anson Ford and Raymond Darby that the Los Angeles board would not act on the realty group's request.

The San Gabriel Valley realty group made its request to the Los Angeles board on September 23. A resolution passed by the San Gabriel group declared as follows:

"The United States Supreme Court by ruling out the race restriction clause in real estate has created chaos with persons buying in restricted districts, and is raising problems which do not exist when each race is quartered in a restricted area. We believe each race is better satisfied and fewer race problems are involved when colonies are allowed to collect in areas and hold forth as citizens in such districts or colonies."

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5,500 Renunciants Will Regain U. S. Citizenship by Order Of Federal District Court

SAN FRANCISCO—Approximately 5,500 persons of Japanese ancestry who renounced their American nationality while detained at the Tule Lake segregation center in 1945 will be restored to full United States citizenship on Jan. 27, 1949, according to a decree issued on Sept. 27 by U. S. District Court Judge Louis E. Goodman.

Although the Justice Department may present additional evidence in individual cases, the decree will become final in 120 days.

Some 3,500 Tule Lake renunciants were scheduled to be restored to citizenship by the end of August, following an earlier favorable decision by Judge Goodman. However, an additional 2,000 names were added to the list of petitioners seeking restoration of citizenship by their attorney, Wayne M. Collins, late in August and this action extended the final settlement of the case for several months.

The original action was filed by Collins on behalf of a group of more than 900 Tule Lake renunciants who reportedly raised \$100,000 for the court case. While this case still was in court, an additional 1,700 names were added to the list of plaintiffs.

After the decision by Judge Goodman which held that the renunciations of citizenship at Tule

Lake in 1945 were invalid, another 800 names were added to the list. The Department of Justice protested the action but Judge Goodman approved the inclusion of the additional names. Collins then added another 200 names, covering virtually all in the Tule Lake renunciants now in the United States.

Chicago Prepares for Inaugural Ball

CHICAGO—The third annual inaugural ball, social highlight of the year for the Chicago JACL, will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 13, in the palatial Illinois room of the Hotel LaSalle.

Newly elected 1949 Chicago chapter officers will be introduced during the intermission.

Arrangements for the dance are being made by a large committee headed by Emi Jane Matsumoto, general chairman; Yo Furuta, bids and program; Ayako Kumamoto, date bureau; Anne Fujimoto, Tick Suyama and Dorothy Wakamatsu, ticket distribution; Ayako Kumamoto and Roxie Takehara, program planning; Mike Hagiwara, orchestra; Mari Sabusawa, Tats Kushida and Harry Mayeda, patrons and patronesses; Lincoln Shimidzu, Sho Kaneko, Bill Hirai, Roy Iwata and Mike Hagwara, promotion and publicity; Hana Tani and Sylvia Arita, reception; George Taki, treasurer; Yaeko Saito and Grace Watanabe, secretary; and George Kita, gate.

Lenny Stevens and his orchestra will provide music for the ball.

Yam Oka Returns To Hot Rod Races

CULVER CITY, Calif. — Yam Oka, Nisei hot rod driver, returned to competition for the first time since he cracked up at Gilmore Stadium on Aug. 16 and placed second to Dick Vinyard in the 100-lap southern California hot rod championship race.

Henry Mitarai Named JACL Director of Associated Membership

Henry Mitarai of Richfield, Utah, this week was named chairman of the associated membership division of the JACL by Hito Okada, national president.

Mitarai is a longtime member of the JACL and formerly was associated with the Mountain View, Calif., chapter.

He attended the 10th biennial convention in Salt Lake City as a delegate-at-large representing the national associated membership.

The associated membership category was set up during the war when the evacuation forced the temporary disbanding of most of the chapters. At the present time this group of members includes those who live in areas not served by local chapters. Practically every section of the country is represented in this group, as well as Hawaii. There are also a number of members in Japan with the occupation forces.

Membership fee for associated members is \$5.50 per year, which includes a subscription to the Pacific Citizen.

Plan Date Bureau

CHICAGO—A date bureau is one of the special services being planned by the Chicago JACL in conjunction with its third annual inaugural ball to be held Nov. 13 at the Hotel LaSalle, according to Emi Jane Matsumoto, dance chairman.

Ayako Kumamoto will be charge of the bureau, which is being organized "to help less aggressive members find partners for the ball," according to Miss Matsumoto.

Midwest Veterans Of 442nd Hold Chicago Reunion

CHICAGO—Midwest veterans of the 442nd Combat Team held a reunion on Sept. 25 at Jackson Park Beach.

Stories of World War II were recalled by the veterans who were joined at the reunion by Paul Douglas, Marine veteran who is the Democratic candidate for senator from Illinois, and Sherwood Dixon, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 442nd Combat Team in training at Camp Shelby, who is the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Illinois.

Chicago Chapter Urges Participation In Coming Elections

CHICAGO — The legislative information committee of the Chicago JACL chapter has mailed 1,500 circulars containing pertinent data on registration requirements and places of registration to Nisei voters in Chicago, Franklin Chino, committee co-chairman, reported this week.

Churches, clubs, restaurants, service centers, boarding houses and other places where Nisei meet were among the recipients of the circulars.

"We are attempting to disseminate information pertinent to registration to the entire Japanese American community," Mr. Chino declared. He stressed the importance of Nisei participation in political and civic affairs.

"We believe that it is the responsibility of all organizations to urge the Nisei to register and vote regardless of their policies," he added.

Nisei Returns To Testify in Court Hearing

LOS ANGELES — Yoshio Shibata, 25, a native of California who was taken to Japan at the age of three by his parents, returned to Los Angeles this week to testify at a Federal court hearing on his petition for certification of his American citizenship.

Shibata returned to the United States on the Pres. Wilso last week under the Nationality Act of 1940. He was granted a permit by the United States consulate in Yokohama to go to the United States pending the outcome of the Federal court hearing.

Shibata was raised in Shibata prefecture and was graduated from Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo in 1943. In December, 1943 he was drafted into the Japanese army. He was discharged in 1946 after serving in China.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shin Shibata of Long Beach, Calif., left him in Japan to be raised by relatives.

He is being represented by Marion Wright of Los Angeles.

Chicago JACL Plans Halloween Party

CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL will observe Halloween with a "gingham and calico" party Friday, Oct. 29, according to plans now being made by the chapter's social committee.

Grace Nakagawa, chairman, will be assisted by Jean Kawamoto, Joe Maruyama and Elaine Ishikawa in making arrangements for the social, which is expected to be one of the best of the year.

The party will be a pre-inaugural ball social. Main activity of the evening will be folk dancing. Apple cider and doughnuts will be served.

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Know Your JACL Credit Union

By RICHARD YAMADA and GEORGE NISHIMOTO

Whether it be for a new car, the down payment on a refrigerator, or unexpected doctor bills, everyone at some time in his or her life needs to take out a loan. There are usually three possibilities open to you when you are caught in such a situation—your bank, the loan companies, or your best friend.

The ultra-conservatism of your local banks with their long questions and requirements prove almost impossible to penetrate; the unscrupulousness of loan sharks behind dazzling neon lights and smoothly polished mahogany desks frighten us, and we revert to our only source, the half-empty coffers of our best friend, who is prompted more by a full heart than a keen mind to help you over your financial hump. This is perhaps one of the surest ways to lose your friends. For the momentary feeling of compassion that prompts your pal soon dies down with irregular repayments and perhaps his own need that may arise.

To just such a situation the credit union stands ready and able to meet your needs. As a member of the credit union, you have the power to negotiate a loan upwards of \$1,500, and for the first \$50 you need no collateral. The loan service is given cheerfully and conscientiously by your friends, and the rate of interest charged you is reasonable.

For example, if you should suddenly need \$500 for an operation, you could very easily call up your credit union and make an appointment to have that loan made. If it's an emergency situation, you might explain the details over the phone so that at the time of appointment the next day, the treasurer could have made all necessary arrangements and have the check available when you and your co-makers sign the papers. For such a loan, some collateral is necessary whether it be personal property, possessions, or the established credit of a fellow credit union member.

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