Government Conducts Survey Of Readjustment Problems Of Japanese American Group

WA. Liquidation Unit Under Robert Callahan Continues Study of Evacuees; Spot Checks Now Being Made in Major Resettlement Areas

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority was liquidating the 110,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast area in 1942 and resettled in various parts of the country. Under the direction of Robert Callahan, head of the WA. liquidation unit in the Department of Interior, a survey is now being made of the readjustment problems faced by the Japanese Americans who have returned to Washington state after having settled at Wahiawa, Hawaii, and Denver, Salt Lake, and other cities of the interior. "The purpose of the survey is to determine whatever problems of adjustment are presented by Japanese Americans and what the most effective ways are to meet them," Mr. Callahan stated.

"The survey is being conducted at an early stage of the readjustment process, so that we shall have a better idea of the extent of the problem in the various areas," he added. "This will enable us to plan our future program more effectively."

Callahan told an Associated Press reporter that the study should be completed by the end of the year and complete checks of how Japanese Americans are making the adjustments are presently under way in Denver and Salt Lake. After the survey is completed, Callahan said the information on what areas need the greatest attention will be of great value in the future.

Callahan and Boyd N. Larson, head of the WRA liquidation unit in Denver, told the AP that the survey is being conducted at the request of the Bureau of Resettlement in Washington, D. C., and that it is one of the most important steps in the resettlement program.

"The survey will indicate the extent of the readjustment problem that exists and will enable us to make a proper allocation of our resettlement funds," Mr. Larson said.

The two men, along with other WRA officials, have been working in the Denver area for the past four months conducting the survey.

Five areas were first visited by the WRA last June and July, when the survey team first arrived in the Rocky Mountain area.

The WRA officials were not sure how many Japanese Americans were in the areas visited at the time of the survey, but they estimated that there were more than 10,000 Japanese Americans in those areas who had been living in the West Coast area until the evacuation.

Callahan and Larson said they did not know how many Japanese Americans had moved to the area since the survey was conducted.

The survey team is now in Colorado and Utah, where they are visiting Japanese Americans who have been living in those states for the past 12 to 18 months.

The survey is being conducted on a voluntary basis, and the Japanese Americans are cooperating fully with the survey team.

The survey is being conducted in cooperation with the Interior Department and the Resettlement Administration.

When the survey is completed, the results will be available to the public and the Japanese American community will be able to make a better adjustment to their new home.

150 Members Of Nisei Unit Left In Italy

Chaplain George Aki Returns from Service With Combat Team

NEW YORK — Approximately 150 members of the famous Japanese American (Nisei) Combat Team, headed by Chaplain Aki, returned to the United States from Italy last week.

Chaplain Aki told the AP that 204 men of the 442nd had returned on two ships of the Italian fleet within recent weeks. Older than 432nd Regiment veterans were left in Italy when a group of 40 returned to the United States in July for rest and recreation.

Chaplain Aki left for the West Coast last week after visiting his former Japanese ancestors who were living in Italy. He said he would return to the West Coast and report to the Army to continue his work with the 442nd Combat Team.

STRANDED NISEI SEND LETTERS TO U. S. HOMES

TOKYO — Hundreds of American born people have been stranded in Japan by the Japanese government during the war in 1944 while visiting or studying in Japan took place to the Japanese government's order of international postal service between Japan and the United States. At least 400 members of the Nisei community have had no contact with families and friends in the United States for over two years.

Among the many who crowd the Japanese community here daily are the people who want to know where their friends are or whether they are alive.

A group of Japanese Americans who have been stranded in Japan for over two years has written to the New York Times, asking for help in locating friends and family members in the United States.

Masoaka Hails Santa Barbara Attitude Toward Returnees

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Masoaka Hails Santa Barbara’s attitude toward returnees. Mrs. Aiko Masoaka said that American-born children of Japanese ancestry could not afford to look down on their Nisei kinfolk because they are undeniably Americans and the Nisei are also members of the American racial majority. The Nisei have proved their loyalty by their service in the armed forces.

"I myself a veteran of the 442nd Regiment of the American Army," she said, "and I can assure you that the Nisei have shown the same regard and devotion to the American flag that the Japanese have shown to their native land.

I have lived in the United States for over 20 years, and I can tell you that the Nisei have proved themselves to be loyal American citizens. They have fought for our country in the same way that the Japanese have fought for theirs."

The meeting was called by Tom Hata, president of the local chapter of the JACL, and was a success. Some 50 people attended the meeting.

"The JACL chapter in the Santa Barbara area has always been active in promoting Japanese American interests," Mr. Hata said. "We believe that the JACL should be in the forefront of all efforts to improve the condition of the Japanese American people."
Interracial Solidarity of Sugar Workers in Hawaii Requires Unbroken as Strike Continues

CIO Official Indicates Failure of “Some Efforts” To Inclcpe Imported Filipino Workers Against Japanese-Backed Union

HONOLULU—the interracial solidarity of Hawaii’s sugar industry workers remained unbroken this week as the territory-wide strike of 35,000 CIO-LULU members entered its second week. The strike was said to be “complete solidarity” among the strikers despite the fact that “some efforts” had been made to break the strike by bringing in Filipino workers who arrived in the Philippines earlier this year against the union leadership which on many plantations is of Japanese American ancestry.

A union official stated that a small number of the strike leaders remain in language spoken in the territory, and that the situation as a whole is represented in the leaders of the strike.

A call to a strike and all activity are reported to have continued in the 35 CIO-LULU plantations on all of Hawaii’s main islands.

(Off-the-press report from Honolulu on Sept. 1. By Ray Worth, United Press.)

(For full report, see page 2.)

Japanese Americans Set Example in Human Dignity in Occupancy, Says Ikles.

By HAROLD L. IOKIYARE

I hope that those who are disposed to be indifferent about our treatment of alien strains will read “Citizen 13560” written by Mike Okada, and published by the Japanese American Citizens League. This text, without the rancor that would be understandable, of the treatment of the Japanese who were living in this “land of the free” and home of the free of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

As a member of President Roosevelt’s administration, I saw the United States Army give a treaty of peace to Japan calling for the occupation of Japan. The Army, under the direction of General Goodrich, declared that the Army in Hawaii was more intent upon acts of anticipated sabotage than in being alert against the Japanese saboteurs after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On the mainland, the Japanese had been able to do nothing. Suddenly, it hit its self-control, and, urged on by public clamor, some of it from greedy Americans who sought an opportunity to possess themselves of Japanese rights and property, the Japanese were urged to round up indigenously, the Japanese who had been born in Japan as well as those born here.

Crowed into cars like cattle, these hapless people were hurled away to hastily constructed and thoroughly inadequate concentration camps, with soldiers with nervous muskets on guard, in the American desert. We gave the fancy name of “relocation centers” to these dust bowls, but they were concentration camps nonetheless, even as bad as Dachau or Buchenwald.

War-excitied imaginations, raw race prejudice and crazed greed kept hateful public opinion alive. At the Coast of Fever.

Fortunately, the President had put his head at the head of the War Relocation Authority and a strong and able man who was not afraid to fight back. The President tried to make an impression of the Interior. I claim no credit for the result that was finally attained except that I stood shoulder to shoulder with the President. But let it be known that Mr. Myer fully deserved the Medal of Merit with which he was later awarded.

If we Americans, particularly those who had deserted this country and were therefore American citizens, had settled back into American communities and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to be American citizens.

If we Americans, with the Army in the lead, made fools of ourselves for which we ought to be ashamed, it must be said that the American Japanese, with very few exceptions, gave an example of human dignity of which all of us should be proud. They had not had reason to have the War Department fights them, or its equivalent. A bill was introduced in Congress to require the Japanese (and presumably the Chinese) to sign papers authorizing the military in case of their property. This bill ought to pass and no time should be lost in making restitution for property that was lost or misappropriated.

If the Japanese had been permitted to continue their normal lives, which they have occasion to be ashamed of, they had been shown how to live in Hawaii where the proportion of Japanese is much larger than in the mainland. It has been shown that Japanese were not all war who went to war for the distraction of the Japanese. The American workers were given an example of human dignity which will not be forgotten, and the military, as the Army records will show, were outstanding, and integrity, endurance and daring. Their loyalty was not only commendable, but, considering the conditions under which they were housed, the facts and injustices that had put them and their people.

This whole episode was one in which we can take no pride.

To understand just what we did to thousands of our fellow citizens we should read the book “Citizen 13560.”

(Reprinted by permission of the New York Post. Copyright 1946 by New York Post Corp.)

Legality of Housing Restriction in Los Angeles Challenged

By Japanese American Veteran

Seek Dismissal of Immigration

OCCUPANCY OF HOME

LOS ANGELES—Challenging the legality of a residential restriction against Japanese, the family of Shinobu Shindo, an American veteran of World War II, from occupying a home at 2016 Hillcrest Ave., filed this week in the Superior Court of Los Angeles a complaint alleging racial discrimination.

The complaint, filed by A. L. Strickland, attorney for Mrs. Shindo, was based on the ground that discrimination is an unlawful practice.

Written this week by A. L. Strickland, the complaint stated that Mrs. Shindo had been living in Los Angeles since 1940, and that the restrictive covenants unconstitutionally.

The Saito family consists of Mr. and Mrs. T. Saito, parents of the residents of the house; Mrs. T. Saito, who filed a complaint for an injunction, the house; the property and home of the free of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

As a member of President Roosevelt’s administration, I saw the United States Army give a treaty of peace to Japan calling for the occupation of Japan. The Army, under the direction of General Goodrich, declared that the Army in Hawaii was more intent upon acts of anticipated sabotage than in being alert against the Japanese saboteurs after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On the mainland, the Japanese had been able to do nothing. Suddenly, it hit its self-control, and, urged on by public clamor, some of it from greedy Americans who sought an opportunity to possess themselves of Japanese rights and property, the Japanese were urged to round up indigenously, the Japanese who had been born in Japan as well as those born here.

Crowed into cars like cattle, these hapless people were hurled away to hastily constructed and thoroughly inadequate concentration camps, with soldiers with nervous muskets on guard, in the American desert. We gave the fancy name of "relocation centers" to these dust bowls, but they were concentration camps nonetheless, even as bad as Dachau or Buchenwald.

War-excitied imaginations, raw race prejudice and crazed greed kept hateful public opinion alive. At the Coast of Fever.

Fortunately, the President had put his head at the head of the War Relocation Authority and a strong and able man who was not afraid to fight back. The President tried to make an impression of the Interior. I claim no credit for the result that was finally attained except that I stood shoulder to shoulder with the President. But let it be known that Mr. Myer fully deserved the Medal of Merit with which he was later awarded.

If we Americans, particularly those who had deserted this country and were therefore American citizens, had settled back into American communities and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to be American citizens.

If we Americans, with the Army in the lead, made fools of ourselves for which we ought to be ashamed, it must be said that the American Japanese, with very few exceptions, gave an example of human dignity of which all of us should be proud. They had not had reason to have the War Department fights them, or its equivalent. A bill was introduced in Congress to require the Japanese (and presumably the Chinese) to sign papers authorizing the military in case of their property. This bill ought to pass and no time should be lost in making restitution for property that was lost or misappropriated.

If the Japanese had been permitted to continue their normal lives, which they have occasion to be ashamed of, they had been shown how to live in Hawaii where the proportion of Japanese is much larger than in the mainland. It has been shown that Japanese were not all war who went to war for the distraction of the Japanese. The American workers were given an example of human dignity which will not be forgotten, and the military, as the Army records will show, were outstanding, and integrity, endurance and daring. Their loyalty was not only commendable, but, considering the conditions under which they were housed, the facts and injustices that had put them and their people.

This whole episode was one in which we can take no pride.

To understand just what we did to thousands of our fellow citizens we should read the book "Citizen 13560."
California's Native Sons Vote Support for Amendments to State's Alien Land Statutes

SAN FRANCISCO—The Native Sons of the Golden West, a state-wide organization whose membership is restricted to persons born in California of white parentage, announced this week that its board of directors voted to approve Proposition No. 15 on the California ballot in November.

Proposition 15 is a legislative initiative which will validate amendments to the California Alien Land Law.

The Native Sons organization played a major role in formulating the changes. A number of California- and Japanese ancestry and the latter's action indicating that the group has not changed its position. "There is no question," Mr. Hokama said, "that the Native Sons of the Golden West, under the leadership of its executive council and local chapters, are strongly opposed to the amendment to the Alien Land Law."

Supporting the passage of the legislation was Secretary of State William W. Williams, chairman of the legislature's Alien Registration Committee, which is now considering the bill. The Native Sons are to the proposition.

The bill, if adopted in November, will make it more difficult for an individual to become an American citizen because of his ancestry.

Evacuation Held Responsible for Unsettled Civil Liberties Issues

The problem of race discrimination gave the American Civil Liberties Union "one of the busiest weeks in its history" last week, according to Mr. Hokama. When the Northern California ACLU in 13-months period ending July 1, 1944, many of these cases, it was found, had been settled for a couple of years.

The ACLU's report highlighted the following as major Japanese American discrimination cases handled by the organization during the year:

1. In the case of Dr. Masahiro Minamishi, filed by attorney Lawrence Abele, an order of deportation was issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service against a Japanese American citizen of San Francisco, California.

2. In the case of Fruita F. Ohkura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

3. In the case of T. H. K. Nakamura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

4. In the case of Masaichi Naka, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

5. In the case of Akira Nakamura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

6. In the case of T. H. K. Nakamura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

7. In the case of Masaichi Naka, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

8. In the case of Akira Nakamura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

9. In the case of T. H. K. Nakamura, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.

10. In the case of Masaichi Naka, filed by attorney H. K. Matsuyama, an order of deportation was issued against a Japanese American citizen of Los Angeles, California.
American dream of democracy than any other portent of the States. Race is not a condition for political or economic success. Although as a whole the American Orientals, to the group as an example, constitute one-third of the territorial population, there is no record of racial stratum along political lines. Only approximately ten per cent of the alien candidates in the 1946 elections in Hawaii are of Japanese ancestry and these are evenly divided between the two major parties.

The Deportation Issue

The Board of Immigration Appeals is in a test situation involving the deportation of about 130 Яap-fla.la. The position that it cannot pass upon the constitutionality of the immigration law, which does not allow the attorney general of the county discretionary power to stay deportation on the basis of personal indifference to citizenship.

The board has ruled that the constitutions of the courts.

But in a revealing and important opinion, one of the board members, Judge Waterman, has stated implicitly his belief that the summary deportation of Japanese aliens is not only racial discrimination but also an "unreasonable and arbitrary" discrimination with the racial groups of the Chins and Hindus are not deportable upon a showing of basic malignancy.

"Born of hysten, the summary deportation of those of Japanese ancestry, regardless of the capacity and American character, may be popular in some quarters," his opinion states. "If proceeding to the skies, in the words of Judge Hutchison, "puts our adherence to the American constitutional principles not on the question of the color of the lust lost, done more life service, to become a byword and a warning.""

Washington, D.C., and the Mexican veterans are isolated in segregated posts.

The American Legion in its national convention next week could do much to allay the fears of discrimination felt by minority group veterans by passing a resolution opposing the organization of racially segregated posts. The adoption of such a resolution will probably depend, however, on whether the reactionary leadership which has dominated the Legion in the past can be sustained or whether the Legion will elect new leadership capable of carrying out the policy and not so long tried to challenge after 1942.

The participation of Japanese Americans in territorial policies is a necessary factor in Hawaii since the four-year absence of American citizens in the territory was a condition imposed by the military. This condition, which was imposed by the military during the war, was maintained by the military.

The participation of the Japanese Americans in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.

The participation of Japanese Americans in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.

American citizenship of the territory's Japanese Americans has been achieved by the military, but since the territory's laws and policies are not based on the military's policies, they will not be carried out by the military.

Hawaiian politics will return to normal next year when the two candidates run for political offices for the first time since 1948. The four-year absence of American citizens in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.

The participation of Japanese Americans in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.

The participation of Japanese Americans in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.

The participation of Japanese Americans in the territory's policies is a necessary factor in the territory's policies. However, this participation is not sufficient to ensure that the policies will be carried out by the military.
From the Frying Pan

By MILLI HOSOKAWA

Denver, Colo.

"School," said our 6-year-old, "wasn't hard. It wasn't hard at all."

"Somewhere along the little piglet got herself a terrifically big jump from the first-grader. And he was relieved that it wasn't such a leap, boy gravygrain he got the idea that life would be better in our garden."

The 6-year-old became a full-fledged schoolboy this week after a year as a despaired kindergartner. There was a three-year-old garden with a few flowers and a giant monkey grass with its umbrellas. There was also the garden with a tree stump and a chicken coop. There was even the garden with a little dog and a big cat. The big dog was a basset hound and the little dog was a chihuahua. The garden with the chicken coop was our favorite, and we used to have fun watching the chickens pecking around the cornfield.

It wasn't that we didn't like school, but we just couldn't seem to get the hang of it. We couldn't seem to understand the teacher, and we couldn't seem to understand the other kids. We just couldn't seem to understand anything. And then one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, we went to school. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.

And then, one day, the teacher told us that we were going to be in a garden. And we couldn't believe it. We were going to be in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait. And we couldn't believe it. We were in a garden! And we couldn't wait.
SALT LAKE JACL
HOLDS CARNIVAL,
QUEEN CONTEST
A coronation ball honoring “Miss
Nisei of Utah” will be the kick-
off event in a three-day-long car-
nival, to be held Oct. 5, 6 and 7 by the
Salt Lake JACL, according to Tom
Nishimura, general chairman.
The ball has been scheduled for
the night of Oct. 4 and will be
held at Stardust Ball, St. Mark’s
Church, 308 East first street.
Several candidates for the title
have been announced by club and
business firms in the city.
Other features of the four-day
will be a baby contest, a Japanese
movie and a talent show. Events will
be held at the Chris-
ian Brothers Center and the Salt Lake
Buddhist church. Seventeen booths
for food and food will be set up and
conducted, it was announced.

Return of Evacuees
Operate Sixty
Portland Hotels
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregon
Journal reported this week that a
survey it had conducted had
discovered that returnees of
Japanese ancestry are now
operating 60 hotels in the
Portland area.
Before the evacuation 90 Port-
land hotels were operated by per-
sons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Woman
LOUIS ANGELES—Mrs. Cella
Takamori was named as chairman
of the meeting of a Bay Area wom-
yn’s club, under the title of “The
Status of the Japanese American
Women.”

Followings the speeches, the Nisei
present moved to attend San
Marina Valley to the ever-growing
number of chapters in the
report. The first report of the
Takamori explained the step by which chapters are
organized.
Harold Shizibori was chosen to
be chairman of the organizing
committee, which will permit the
Japanese National Fair, for their
many duties.
On the committee are the
Sano sisters, Sato, Tama, Ino,
Sugihara, Katsuyoshi, Murakami,
Kodera, Kura, Matsumura, Masato
Yoshida and Tani Takaki.

CLASSIFIED ADS
Already are in the book.

FREE QoAOO NEE LooE共享单车... .
FINE QUALITY WOOLENS... .
GONANIC CITIZEN
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
147-157 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.
Housing Described As Main
Problem of New York Resettlement

TIME AND JEWELRY SHOP
Henry Y. Okamoto
1501 Kern
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
Phone 3-9191

GUARANTEED
Our COMPLETE SATISFactions PLAN
Including LIFE INSURANCE
and MONTHLY SAVINGS
FOR INCOME
For Complete Information Write
5321 St.
S. T. IWATA
Representing
California Western States Life Insurance Co.
OFFICE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WANT CHICK SEXING?
LEARN JOBS GUARANTEED
TO ALL GRADUATES
Female Chicks go into one box and the Males into another 190 Chicks are Seated in 4 to 15 minutes
You CAN EARN $4.00 to $12.00 AN HOUR

*Only School In United States Operating Every Year Since 1937. Write Today
AMERICAN CHICK SEXING ASSN SCHOOL
Department B, Lansdale, Penn.

SALT LAKE JACL
HOLDS CARNIVAL,
QUEEN CONTEST
A coronation ball honoring “Miss
Nisei of Utah” will be the kick-
off event in a three-day-long car-
nival, to be held Oct. 5, 6 and 7 by the
Salt Lake JACL, according to Tom
Nishimura, general chairman.
The ball has been scheduled for
the night of Oct. 4 and will be
held at Stardust Ball, St. Mark’s
Church, 308 East first street.
Several candidates for the title
have been announced by club and
business firms in the city.
Other features of the four-day
will be a baby contest, a Japanese
movie and a talent show. Events will
be held at the Chris-
ian Brothers Center and the Salt Lake
Buddhist church. Seventeen booths
for food and food will be set up and
conducted, it was announced.

Return of Evacuees
Operate Sixty
Portland Hotels
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregon
Journal reported this week that a
survey it had conducted had
discovered that returnees of
Japanese ancestry are now
operating 60 hotels in the
Portland area.
Before the evacuation 90 Port-
land hotels were operated by per-
sons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Woman
LOUIS ANGELES—Mrs. Cella
Takamori was named as chairman
of the meeting of a Bay Area wom-
yn’s club, under the title of “The
Status of the Japanese American
Women.”

Followings the speeches, the Nisei
present moved to attend San
Marina Valley to the ever-growing
number of chapters in the
report. The first report of the
Takamori explained the step by which chapters are
organized.
Harold Shizibori was chosen to
be chairman of the organizing
committee, which will permit the
Japanese National Fair, for their
many duties.
On the committee are the
Sano sisters, Sato, Tama, Ino,
Sugihara, Katsuyoshi, Murakami,
Kura, Matsumura, Masato
Yoshida and Tani Takaki.

CLASSIFIED ADS
Already are in the book.

FREE QoAOO NEE LooE共享单车... .
FINE QUALITY WOOLENS... .
GONANIC CITIZEN
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
147-157 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.
Housing Described As Main
Problem of New York Resettlement

TIME AND JEWELRY SHOP
Henry Y. Okamoto
1501 Kern
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
Phone 3-9191

GUARANTEED
Our COMPLETE SATISFactions PLAN
Including LIFE INSURANCE
and MONTHLY SAVINGS
FOR INCOME
For Complete Information Write
5321 St.
S. T. IWATA
Representing
California Western States Life Insurance Co.
OFFICE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WANT CHICK SEXING?
LEARN JOBS GUARANTEED
TO ALL GRADUATES
Female Chicks go into one box and the Males into another 190 Chicks are Seated in 4 to 15 minutes
You CAN EARN $4.00 to $12.00 AN HOUR

*Only School In United States Operating Every Year Since 1937. Write Today
AMERICAN CHICK SEXING ASSN SCHOOL
Department B, Lansdale, Penn.

SALT LAKE JACL
HOLDS CARNIVAL,
QUEEN CONTEST
A coronation ball honoring “Miss
Nisei of Utah” will be the kick-
off event in a three-day-long car-
nival, to be held Oct. 5, 6 and 7 by the
Salt Lake JACL, according to Tom
Nishimura, general chairman.
The ball has been scheduled for
the night of Oct. 4 and will be
held at Stardust Ball, St. Mark’s
Church, 308 East first street.
Several candidates for the title
have been announced by club and
business firms in the city.
Other features of the four-day
will be a baby contest, a Japanese
movie and a talent show. Events will
be held at the Chris-
ian Brothers Center and the Salt Lake
Buddhist church. Seventeen booths
for food and food will be set up and
conducted, it was announced.

Return of Evacuees
Operate Sixty
Portland Hotels
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregon
Journal reported this week that a
survey it had conducted had
discovered that returnees of
Japanese ancestry are now
operating 60 hotels in the
Portland area.
Before the evacuation 90 Port-
land hotels were operated by per-
sons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Woman
LOUIS ANGELES—Mrs. Cella
Takamori was named as chairman
of the meeting of a Bay Area wom-
yn’s club, under the title of “The
Status of the Japanese American
Women.”

Followings the speeches, the Nisei
present moved to attend San
Marina Valley to the ever-growing
number of chapters in the
report. The first report of the
Takamori explained the step by which chapters are
organized.
Harold Shizibori was chosen to
be chairman of the organizing
committee, which will permit the
Japanese National Fair, for their
many duties.
On the committee are the
Sano sisters, Sato, Tama, Ino,
Sugihara, Katsuyoshi, Murakami,
Kura, Matsumura, Masato
Yoshida and Tani Takaki.

CLASSIFIED ADS
Already are in the book.

FREE QoAOO NEE LooE共享单车... .
FINE QUALITY WOOLENS... .
GONANIC CITIZEN
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
Aoyagi Co., Pror.
147-157 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.