



California Court Upholds Alien Land Act

Oyama Test Case to Be Taken to U. S. Court; Fight Just Started, Declares Masaoka

LOS ANGELES—"The fight to have the Alien Land Law declared unconstitutional has just begun," Mike M. Masaoka, executive secretary of the National JACL, declared in Los Angeles on Nov. 1 after a telephone conversation with Hito Okada, National JACL president, in Salt Lake City.

"The Japanese American Citizens League is pledged to see that the Oyama test case is taken to the United States Supreme Court at the earliest opportunity for a final judgment," Masaoka said.

"The Oyama case is of concern not only to persons of Japanese ancestry in California but to Japanese Americans in every state. Seventeen other states have alien land laws and these states will follow, as they have done in the past, the lead of California in anti-Japanese legislation," he declared.

"This latest court decision reaffirms our belief that only by having the Congress pass legislation enabling our parent generation to become naturalized citizens will we Americans of Japanese ancestry be protected from legalized discrimination and persecution."

LOS ANGELES—The unfavorable decision of the California Supreme Court in the Oyama case upholding the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law makes it that much more important that Proposition 15 be defeated at the polls this Tuesday, according to Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The unfortunate timing of the decision, coming as it does prior to the election, makes the task of repudiating that anti-Japanese proposition even more difficult, Masaoka declared. He is afraid that many voters, upon seeing the news stories on the Supreme Court action, will automatically conclude that Proposition 15 should be affirmed as a result of that court action.

Peru Japanese Board Plane for Former Homes

First of Group Held in United States to Be Permitted to Return

MILLVILLE, N. J.—A transport plane left on Oct. 23 for Lima, Peru, with 26 Peruvian Japanese, setting in motion a plan under which several thousand enemy aliens are to be deported by

those aboard the Winged American Airline plane are among the Peruvian Japanese who are being permitted to return to their former home by the Peruvian government.

Peru has refused to reaccept several hundred other persons of Japanese ancestry who were arrested during the war and interned in the United States.

Haru Matsui Says Japan Must Oust Fascist Elements

NEW YORK—Haru Matsui, a member of the Japanese section of the Y. W. O. I. during the war, told the International Assembly of Women Oct. 24 that Japan's "greatest need today is to get rid of the militaristic and Fascist elements."

Miss Matsui, author of "The Silent Wave," which was published in 1939, declared that "with the help of the democratic countries, my people can come out of

Stranded Nisei in Japan Seek to Return to Homes in America

SAN FRANCISCO—Japanese Americans stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941 are coming in large numbers to reestablish their American citizenship in order to be permitted to return to the United States, the United Press reported from Tokyo on Oct. 25.

The volume of applications from Japanese Americans is reported so great, according to American consular officials, that appointments for personal interviews of applicants at the Yokohama branch of the diplomatic section are filled up next July.

The Yokohama branch is reported to be the only one authorized to handle applications of Japanese

Americans desiring to return to their homes. The Nichi-Bei Times reported here that the reestablishment of citizenship also means a great deal to stranded Japanese Americans who have been given employment by U. S. occupation authorities for civilian duty in Japan. Those who are able to establish their citizenship are being employed by the U. S. Army on the same basis as other civilian Americans.

Many of the Nisei who are now applying for return to the United States were teen-age students who had been sent to Japan to study the language by their parents more than five years ago. Now of age, they are flocking to file applications for return to America.

the darkness into the light." Miss Matsui, a native of Japan, is the wife of the New York artist, Eitaro Ishigaki.

At the same time, Masaoka suggested that in view of the unfriendly attitude of the courts, the only real and permanent solution to the whole problem of legalized discrimination and persecution is the passage of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee supported bill, which would give to the Issei naturalization rights.

"The Oyama case has to do with the courts; Proposition 15 attempts to sluff off onto the people the questionable acts of the Legislature."

"As election day nears, it becomes more and more obvious that Proposition 15 is a gratuitous slap at the Japanese national and his citizen children. Accordingly, it becomes increasingly important that all Nisei and Issei actively campaign for its decisive defeat on November 5th," Masaoka said.

Prize Novel Will Tell Story of Relocation Camp

NEW YORK—A novel about the war relocation of Japanese Americans by Karen Kehoe of Hunter College which won the 1945 Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship Award will be published by Dodd, Mead on Nov. 25.

The book, "City in the Sun," concerns a family of Japanese Americans who were evacuated from their California home to the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz., during the war.

Miss Kehoe was on the administrative staff of the Poston center at the time she wrote her novel.

Labor, Liberal Groups Oppose Proposition 15

Los Angeles Area Organizations Ask Defeat of Initiative

LOS ANGELES—Defeat of Proposition 15, the Alien Land Law amendments, was urged this week by the "Big Five" labor and progressive organizations in the Los Angeles area.

In a joint statement the CIO Political Action Committee, National Citizens PAC, the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee, the Progressive AFL Committee and the Railroad Brotherhood's joint legislative council called for a "No" vote on Proposition 15.

The "Big Five" asked for the passage of Proposition 11, the FEPC initiative.

Iva Toguri Freed by U. S. Army from Sugamo Prison

TOKYO—Iva Toguri walked through the big steel gates of Sugamo prison on Oct. 25, freed of the charge that she was "Tokyo Rose" and had been guilty of broadcasting propaganda over Radio Tokyo during the war.

The California-born girl, wife of Philip Daquino, a Portuguese linotype operator in Tokyo, was freed upon the orders of the United States district attorney at Los Angeles who said that there were at least a dozen Tokyo Roses and that he would not try to narrow the field down to one.

Dressed like a college girl in a brown skirt, jacket and low-heeled shoes and wearing her long hair hanging down her back, the 30-year old former employee of Radio Tokyo said that she had gained 15 pounds since entering Sugamo prison on Nov. 16 of last year.

Buddhist Church Undergoing Changes in United States

BERKELEY, Calif.—The Buddhist church among Japanese Americans is being Americanized and is losing its connection with an alien culture, Dr. Robert F. Spencer concludes in a thesis prepared at the University of California and released last week.

The Americanization process in the Buddhist church in the United States was greatly accelerated during the war. Dr. Spencer noted in publishing the results of his study, which was made during a period from 1940 to 1946.

Mrs. Higa Teaches in Ohio School

CINCINNATI, O.—Mrs. May Higa is now teaching kindergarten at North College Hill school here. She is a graduate of Columbia University.

Decision Delivered by Four of Seven Justices Is Based on Earlier U. S. Court Verdict

LOS ANGELES—Basing its decision upon early rulings of the United States Supreme Court, the California Supreme Court upheld the validity of the State's Alien Land Law in a unanimous decision delivered by four of the seven justices of the State's highest tribunal.

The State Supreme Court's decision was given in the Oyama test case, sponsored by the National Japanese American Citizens League and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The opinion upholding the legality of the State law which prohibits ownership of real property in California by aliens of Japanese ancestry and any others "ineligible to citizenship" was delivered by Justice Douglas L. Edmonds. Two of the seven judges, Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson and Justice Jesse W. Carter, regarded as the liberal members of the panel, did not join in the opinion and did not make a statement why they did not join. Justice Roger J. Traynor stipulated that he joined with the majority of the court only on the ground, as he explained, "that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court are controlling until such a time as they are reexamined and modified by that court."

A. L. Wirin, attorney for Oyama, said that Judge Traynor's statement may open the legal road to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court and to urge the nation's highest court to modify decisions which were handed down a quarter of a century ago, when the Alien Land Law's legality was questioned.

The State Supreme Court majority also turned down all claims of a statute of limitations on prosecutions for violation of the Alien Land Law.

The court ruled that no "statute of limitations" applied to escheat proceedings instituted under the law to confiscate the agricultural properties of persons of Japanese ancestry for alleged violation of the law.

The California court also rejected the claim of the defense in the Oyama case that title to the 10 acres of San Diego County property involved had been taken by T. Oyama, an alien, in the name of his citizen son, Fred Oyama.

Mr. Wirin stated that he was taking immediate steps to take the case to the United States

Supreme Court and declared that the following constitutional points may be presented:

"1. That the Alien Land Law of California is unconstitutional, because it discriminates against persons of Japanese ancestry solely on the basis of race and denying them the 'equal protection of the laws' as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"2. The Alien Land Law is invalid because it is vague and indefinite and unlawfully delegates to Congress the authority to decide who may own land in California.

"3. By virtue of recent amendments to the Federal naturalization law, permitting Hindus, Filipinos and Chinese, hitherto considered 'ineligible to citizenship' to acquire citizenship, race is no longer a bar to naturalization and it can be claimed that Japanese aliens are no longer ineligible to citizenship on the basis of their race.

"4. The section of the Alien Land Law of California which declares the 'presumption' that a transaction paid for by a Japanese alien and taken in the name of a citizen is committed for the purpose of evading the Alien Land Law is an 'illegal presumption.'

"5. Refusing to enforce the 'statute of limitations' in escheat cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry in California courts is an enforcement of California laws in a discriminatory manner in violation of the 14th Amendment.

"6. The decision of the California Supreme Court in the Oyama test case violates the Federal Constitution by illegally discriminating against American citizens of Japanese ancestry by depriving them of rights which American citizens of other ancestry in California possess, including the right to acquire land and to receive gifts of land from their parents."

Smashing Protest Vote Against Alien Land Law Predicted by JACL Official in California

Masaoka Believes Results of Tuesday's Voting Will Show Change in Public Sentiment Toward Racially Restrictive Legislation

SAN FRANCISCO—A smashing protest vote against "race legislation" and the Alien Land Law was predicted by Joe Grant Masaoka of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., in the results of the State's balloting Tuesday on Proposition 15, the proposed validation of amendments to the Alien Land Law.

Masaoka declared that there was a "good chance" that the legislative initiative, sponsored by State Senators Tenney and Burns, would be defeated.

The JACL official said that many of the State's leading newspapers were recommending the defeat of the initiative and listed the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News, Los Angeles Daily News, San Jose Mercury Herald, San Jose News, Palo Alto Times, Redwood City Tribune, Marysville Appeal-Democrat, Daily People's World, Petaluma Argus-Courier and the Santa Ana Register among the papers which were urging a "No" vote.

Masaoka said that the Bee papers in Sacramento, Modesto and Fresno, Turlock Daily Journal, El Centro Post-Press, Gilroy Dispatch, Brawley News and the Sacramento Union had come out for the passage of Proposition 15. He asked for a militant and

World War II Vets in Los Angeles Area Oppose Land Law

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County Council of AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), representing 29 posts, went on record on Oct. 28 unanimously opposing the passage of Proposition 15, the Alien Land Law amendments, at the State elections.

Frank Scrivin, California State commander of AMVETS, introduced the resolution opposing Proposition 15.

widespread campaign against the Alien Land Law proposal.

Officers of 442nd Regiment Visit Hawaiian Homes of Men Of Outfit Who Died in Combat

Lieut. Col. Pursall Leads Group in Calls On 300 Families

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Mid-Pacific, Fort Shafter, T. H. — For the past three weeks, Lieut. Col. Alfred Pursall and four other officers who arrived here with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in August have made a personal visit to the families of men of the Japanese American unit who were killed in action during the war.

The mission was a voluntary one for the officers, but it was one they knew they owed to the men who did not come back.

With the approval of the Army Forces, Middle Pacific, Col. Pursall, who commanded the unit in its final parade before President Truman and who returned with Hawaiian members of the regiment to Honolulu, called in four of his officers, Capt. Robert Wakuya, Waialua, Oahu; Capt. Norman Kurlan, Carbondale, Pa.; Lieut. Thomas Kobayashi, Los Angeles, and Lieut. George Voge, Webster, N. Y., to map out the plans.

More than 300 men of the 442nd from Hawaii had been officially listed by the War Department as killed in action, but the unit had kept its own records and made some additions.

A tour of the islands was planned, allotting the necessary time to visit each family. Nearly three weeks after leaving Oahu, the party returned, having contacted 90 per cent of the families on the other islands and leaving messages with neighbors where no one could be reached. In nearly every case the reception was the same—warm appreciation and gratitude.

Besides bringing the respects of the men who fought with their son, brother or husband, the visiting officers performed many practical functions. They were able to reassure the families on the type and place of each burial and checked up on such matters as the return of personal effects and receipt of the gratuity and insurance payments.

Wherever aid was needed a report was made to the local Veterans' Administration office. Other records were also turned over to the central VA office to help in serving families and straightening records.

The 442nd officers made it a point to check with the VA office and the Territorial Veterans' council on each island before starting the round of visits. On Maui, the group was accompanied by Stanley Masumoto, the local Veterans' council representative. The officers also brought back to the Territorial Veterans' council the often-heard request that a veterans' cemetery be established on each island as a final resting place for the bodies that eventually will be returned under War Department policy.

The touring officers also made use of their travels to hold informal reunions with men of the 442nd. When these reunions led them to a disabled veteran, they checked on his welfare. In one case, they were able to be of aid to a blind veteran and are now en-

Fifth Canadian Repatriates Group Will Sail Soon

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The fifth group of Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry to be deported to Japan under the "voluntary repatriation" program is expected to leave in November, according to the Department of Labor's Japanese Division in Vancouver.

Repatriates who missed the fourth boat, which left in October, are now waiting with their families in British Columbia interior housing centers.

Seek Review Of Sales of Evacuee Land

Canadian Church Group Asks Investigation on Disposal of Properties

MONTREAL, Canada — The United Church of Canada recently recommended that the Federal government be asked to review the details of the sale of properties confiscated from Japanese Canadian evacuees in British Columbia and the disposal of proceeds.

The recommendation was passed at the 12th general council of the United Church.

The church group also asked that evacuees be placed in areas where there are "maximum opportunities for employment" and declared that the Neys hostel for Japanese Canadians be transferred to a more suitable part of Canada. The Neys camp was formerly a prisoner of war internment center.

Ill Health Blamed For Suicide of Los Angeles Resident

LOS ANGELES — Kakichi Osawa, 59, was killed immediately on Oct. 28 when he plunged from the roof of the Taul building, First at San Pedro streets.

Ill health was blamed as the reason for his suicide.

A former resident of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Osawa left a note to the U. S. government in which he thanked officials for their kindnesses.

New Nisei Paper Issued in Chicago

CHICAGO—The first issue of the Chicago Nisei Courier, edited and published by Earle T. Yusa, was issued here last week.

The new paper, which will report news of interest to Nisei in the Midwest, will be published weekly.

deavoring to secure for him a seeing-eye dog.

The New York Times: Social Acceptance Improves For Japanese Americans Who Have Returned to West Coast

NEW YORK—The social acceptance of the half or more of the 90,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to the State of California "has improved greatly," Lawrence E. Davies, New York Times correspondent in San Francisco reported on October 26.

Mr. Davies attributed the improved relationships enjoyed by the returned evacuees "not only to the war record of the Nisei but, in some quarters, to a diminution in the economic competition threatened by those of Japanese descent."

The Times correspondent said the evacuees "have trouble" becoming reestablished in their former businesses, such as produce.

He also reported that the returned evacuees are "virtually excluded from the cleaning and dyeing business, in which they ranked high before the war."

The Times writer explained that many tenant farmers among the evacuees lost control of their acreage, having had to give up their leases.

"Those farmers who owned their land have fared better, but they are a relatively small group," he said.

The Times report said the position of the returned evacuees is looked on as "unusually good" in Indio county, in southern California, where they raise such off-season luxury items as summer squash, eggplant and the like.

"Those who gave pre-war competition to lettuce-growers of the Salinas and Santa Maria areas have not regained their foothold," he said.

Noting that the economic situation of the returned evacuee is mixed, Mr. Davies noted that "as a group they have lost a good many years, economically."

"But the landowners and the professional men, such as doctors and dentists, are doing well," he reported. "As in the prewar period, those in the professions cater chiefly to persons of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Mexican descent."

"Nisei women are gaining places in the white-collar occupations which they had not had prior to the evacuation. The public school system of the city of San Francisco has a woman teacher of Japanese descent."

"On the other hand, among the men, one finds gardeners who were trained as accountants and teachers. Fortunately for them, gardening pays well these days."

The Times correspondent said that housing on the whole is relatively poor, except in some areas such as San Jose, where extra efforts have been exerted to improve the condition of the evacuees. More Nisei live now than before the war in San Jose, Berkeley and Fresno, he noted, where race relations groups have been active in their behalf.

On the other hand, he said, Los Angeles county, it is estimated, has no more than 60 per cent of its prewar population of Japanese ancestry.

Army in Hawaii Asks Activation Of 442 as Reserve Battalion

Enlistments Will Not Be Confined to Men Of Japanese Ancestry

HONOLULU, T. H.—The activation of the 442nd Infantry as a reserve unit for Hawaii is included in recommendations sent recently to the War Department by the Army Forces Middle Pacific Command, according to Lieut. Chad Dunstan, president of the Honolulu chapter of the Reserve Officers association.

Dunstan said that Army Forces Mid-Pac has recommended that units including an infantry combat battalion, and air force fighter squadron and both air and ground service elements be assigned Hawaii to form a balanced reserve force.

The name of the 442nd, famous regiment of Japanese Americans, has been included on the list of units so that the traditions and name of the famous fighting organization might be perpetuated, Dunstan said.

Instead of being limited to Japanese Americans, however, Dunstan said that the unit will be composed of veterans of all racial backgrounds, both officers and enlisted men, who are interested in joining the organized reserves.

If the War Department approves the suggestion, the unit will be activated as the 442nd infantry battalion (provisional).

Enlistments in the reserve units will commence as soon as final approval is received for the Hawaiian reserve plans, Dunstan added.

State Candidates Appear Before Chicago Chapter

CHICAGO—Joseph L. De La Cour, Democratic candidate for state representative from the 29th senatorial district, and Mrs. Dorothea S. Allen, independent candidate from the same district, addressed the Chicago JACL at its October meeting held Oct. 23 at the Baha'i center.

Both candidates spoke on housing, restricted covenants, State FEPC and minority groups. Both indicated their stand that every man, regardless of race or creed, is entitled to a job if he is qualified.

Mrs. Allen is the widow of a member of the 34th division.

Wiley Higuchi, Satow Represent JACL at Minority Conference

CHICAGO — Wiley Higuchi and Masao Satow represented the Japanese American Citizens league at a meeting of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination on Friday, Oct. 25. Dr. Homer Jack was chairman.

Speakers were Representative Charles M. LaFollette of Indiana, Illinois Congresswoman - at-large Emily Taft Douglas and State Representative C. J. Jenkins of Chicago's 3rd senatorial district.

Christian Conference Group Reactivated

FRESNO, Calif.—The Northern California Young People's Christian Conference was re-established during a three-day Northern California Leadership Retreat held October 4 to 6 at Monte Toyon, Aptos, near Santa Cruz.

New cabinet members will be Bill Muramatsu, San Francisco, chairman; Rhoda Nishimura, Berkeley, 1st vice chairman; Bob Ohki, Livingston, 2nd vice chairman; Juro Hayashida, Berkeley, treasurer; Alice Shigezumi, San Francisco, corresponding secretary; Elinor Umezawa, Berkeley, recording secretary; Velma Yemoto, Fresno, publicity chairman; and Chiaki Renge, Fresno, historian.

Thanksgiving Dance Planned by Chicago Young People's Group

CHICAGO — The Chicago Buddhist church Young People's Group will sponsor a pre-Thanksgiving dance on Thanksgiving eve, November 27, featuring the 10-piece orchestra of Art Hayashi and his Harmonaires, at the "I" assembly hall, Dorchester and 59th streets.

Several prizes will be given out as door prizes, and an elaborate program has been planned to enliven the affair. Doors will open at 8:30 and close at 12:15.

Chairman Mas Sakami has already announced a good sale on tickets. They may be purchased from any members of the Young People's Group.

Oyama to Aid Reeducation of Japan People

Political Refugee Fleed Nippon's Militarism Thirteen Years Ago

CHICAGO — Ikuo Oyama, former head of the Labor-Farmer party in Japan's Imperial Diet and a political refugee in the United States for 13 years, announced here last week that he will leave his post as research associate in political science at Northwestern university to return to Japan.

Oyama will help reconstruct the education system of his native land.

Last summer students at Tokyo's Waseda university staged a demonstration, asking for the return of Oyama, who was forced to flee the militarist domination of the country.

Women's Society Holds Tea for Conference Delegates

SPOKANE, Wash.—More than 300 delegates to the sixth annual conference of the Northwest Women's Society of Christian Service were guests at a welcome tea held by the Issei and Nisei chapters of the Grant Street Methodist WSCS last Thursday, at the Grant street church.

The delegates were welcomed by members of the reception committee, all of whom wore kimono. Mrs. T. T. Nakamura, president of the Nisei chapter, Mrs. T. Goto, wife of the Rev. T. Goto, and Mrs. Y. Suzuki of the Issei chapter were on the committee.

Exhibits of flower arrangements and oil paintings on center life by Mr. M. Morimoto were on display. Tea was served by Mesdames Yoshida, Hisayasu and Akiyama, all in kimonos. Handwork made by chapter members was sold.

At the morning session of the conference, which was held at Central Methodist church, Mrs. A. D. Butler welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Japanese American mission society in Spokane. Kimi Nishibue related a brief history of church work for persons of Japanese ancestry in Spokane. Mrs. George Honda related solo numbers.

The Grant street choir gave several numbers at the evening session of the conference. The Rev. T. Goto gave an inspiring address on "The Urgency of the Gospel."

New Jersey Council For Japanese Americans Schedules Meeting

NEW YORK CITY—The New Jersey Council for Japanese Americans is scheduled to hold its first fall meeting Friday, November 1, at the YWCA in New Brunswick to consider the present needs and interests of the Japanese Americans and to plan the future program of the council.

Miss Marian Glaeser of the New Jersey College for Women is chairman of the council. Mrs. B. E. Shackleford, who is also chairman of the service committee, is the vice-chairman.

Cleveland Chapter Holds Inauguration Of First Cabinet

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland chapter of the JACL marked its official activation as a chapter with an inaugural social at the Central YMCA, at which Municipal Court Judge Perry B. Jackson was guest speaker.

Abe Hagiwara, president, introduced Judge Jackson, who spoke to the newly-organized group. "Duties as Japanese Americans," Judge Jackson stressed the importance of rights in the American way of life, but warned that we must respect in others the same rights we cherish as citizens.

The following officers were installed: Abe Hagiwara, president; Tomi Ishizuka, vice-president; Mitsue Endow, recording secretary; Kiyo Sato, corresponding secretary; George Chida, treasurer; Jim Matsuda, historian; Margaret Borge, reporter; Kambe and Joe Nakai, members-at-large.

A recreation period followed. Joe Kadowaki was chairman. Arrangements were made by Hagiwara, Ishizuka, Borge, Nakai, Nakanishi and Sumi Matsushige.

San Jose Newspaper Criticizes Ambiguity of Land Law Proposal

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Mercury Herald asked in its lead editorial on Oct. 24 whether it was fair or democratic to deprive American soldiers of Japanese ancestry of farm lands they own and recommended the defeat of Proposition 15 which would validate legislative amendments to the Alien Land Law.

"Wording of the amendment, as it appears in the official booklet on amendments, is so ambiguous that few voters in the State can know what they are voting on without much additional research, looking up the original measure and text of the subsequent legislative amendments," the Mercury Herald said.

The San Jose daily said the amendment is "patently aimed at the Japanese."

In urging the defeat of the proposition, the Mercury Herald noted the "valiant services" of Japanese Americans in the war.

"There is a hint," the newspaper

added, "that Amendment No. 15 has been prompted by a desire on the part of certain interests to acquire land now owned by Japanese Americans and to eliminate their competition in agriculture. Neither their total land owned nor their total of crop production is a serious threat to the agricultural economy of the State."

The Mercury Herald cited the 1940 census, which showed that 5807 of the 130,000 farm operators in California were of Japanese ancestry. The census also reported that 225,000 of the 30 million acres of agricultural land in the State were tilled in 1940 by persons of Japanese descent and that the income of those Japanese Americans was \$30,000,000, roughly one-twentieth of the total income or \$625,000,000.

"Since 1940 Japanese American land ownership and production have probably been reduced through permanent location of a number of families in other states," the Mercury Herald said.

The San Francisco Chronicle: "No" On Proposition 15

It is a bad principle to ask the people of California to ratify laws already on the statute books, and for that reason The Chronicle recommends a "no" vote on State Proposition No. 15.

The laws in question are legislative amendments to the 1920 Alien Land Law, which prevents Orientals ineligible to citizenship from owning or using agricultural lands. In seeking the people's express validation of these amendments, the backers of Proposition No. 15 make an unconvincing case. The laws exist; what is the purpose of ratifying them? Whether the people vote for or against ratifying them, they would still exist.

What has happened is, briefly, this: Three times—in 1923, 1927 and 1943—the Legislature has tightened the Alien Land Law by amendments. Now it's asking for validation of certain ones but not all of these amendments of past years. From this circumstance the suspicion arises that these laws validated for fear that, without express popular approval, the laws would be found invalid by the courts.

It is certainly strange that none of the 1927 amendments is up for validation, that only some of the 1943 amendments are up, and that all of the 1923 amendments are submitted.

Among the 1943 amendments which the voters are now asked to approve are:

(1) A provision that both the interest in land of the landlord or owner and the interest of the alien shall revert to the State where the Alien Land Law has been violated.

(2) A provision making criminal any violation of the Alien Land Law, not merely conspiracies to violate it.

(3) A provision giving the Attorney General of the State and District Attorney of a county the right to use criminal, civil and injunctive processes against an owner or lessor of land, where the owner or lessor transferred an interest in his property to another with the knowledge that an ineligible alien would be allowed to use it.

Clearly, these are hammer-and-tongs provisions and they put in jeopardy all parties to any transaction in and upon which a single noncitizen Japanese might turn over a spadeful of earth or pluck a strawberry to own benefit.

It's a question whether such provisions could be fairly considered in the midst of wartime hysteria. But they are on the statute books, the law of the State. It is entirely unreasonable that the people as a whole should now be asked to pass on such technical points as these. It is much better that the interested legislators and other parties concerned should take their chances on these amendments standing up in the courts. To pronounce on justice is what the courts are for.—An editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle of October 25.

Masaoka Charges Supporters Of Proposition 15 Keeping People Uninformed on Issue

LOS ANGELES — Charging that the proponents of Proposition 15 are deliberately keeping the people uninformed regarding the implications of that racist proposition, Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, asked the people of Redlands last week to carry on a vigorous campaign of education between now and the elections for a "NO" vote.

Speaking to members of the student body of Redlands University, the Council for Civic Unity, and the Interracial Breakfast Club, under the sponsorship of the Student Political Action Commission, Masaoka declared that the advocates of Proposition 15 are counting on confusing and ambiguous wording of the subject matter to influence most voters to register "Yes" vote.

"Since validation infers that voters are simply asked to approve certain legislative acts already passed, most uninformed voters will do just that," Masaoka said. "And if there are any remaining doubts, the word 'Alien' used in the explanatory expression and since most citizens are prone to be prejudiced against anything which is 'alien,' the racists' backers of Proposition 15 are counting on the majority of the voters to support the measure.

That is the reason the voters have heard so little about this proposition which is as far-reaching in its implications to minorities as is Proposition 11, the APC measure. The backers of Proposition 15 believe that the more the people who know about Proposition 15 the better their chances for success. They are attempting to pull a 'sneaker' on the people and voters of California," Masaoka declared.

Pointing out that the very word "validation" suggests that there is some question regarding the legality of what the Legislature has done in the way of amending the

Initiative Act of 1920, the JACL official declared that what the proponents of Proposition 15 are attempting to do is to cover up their questionable acts by having the people approve them without even knowing what they are actually doing.

"The approval of Proposition 15 would set up a dangerous precedent, because it would open up the way for the Legislature to amend the initiative acts of the people, even though the people themselves may have expressly forbidden such amendments," Masaoka said. "In this way the people's will can be thwarted and changed to meet the whims of the Legislature."

Stockton Veterans Honored at Dinner

STOCKTON, Calif. — Ninety-three Stockton area war veterans of Japanese ancestry were welcomed home at a testimonial dinner by the city's Japanese American community at the Tai Tung restaurant on Oct. 25.

Special tribute was paid the memories of eight Japanese Americans from Stockton who were killed in the war.

The Stockton Buddhist church and the Calvary Presbyterian church sponsored the affair. The evening was featured by a 15-minute address in Japanese by Bill Dozier of Stockton, who recently returned from a job as interpreter with Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

Kanemoto Elected To AVC Post

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Wayne Kanemoto, local attorney, has been elected as chairman of the veterans' affairs committee of the American Veterans' Committee in San Jose last week.

Japanese Americans Return To Politics in Territory

Spokane JACL Meet Discusses Problem Of Naturalization

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Spokane JACL cabinet, the Issei Booster committee and a few selected Issei met on Oct. 22 at the Nanking cafe to discuss problems pertaining to the naturalization of Japanese nationals.

Present were Mr. and Mrs. H.U. Kasai, H. Nishibue, F. K. Hirata, the Rev. Taro Goto, K. Kitamoto, Dr. H. T. Nakamura, Dr. H. Warashina, T. Ariyama. Cabinet members present were George Numata, Spady Koyama, Anne King, Sumi Haji, Fumi Oshima, Frank Hisayasu and Kimi Nishibue.

The economic loss survey sheet prepared by the Civil Rights Defense Union was also under discussion.

Col. Thorpe Will Speak at Veterans Fete

Expected to Reveal Wartime Contributions Of Nisei Americans

LOS ANGELES — Hitherto untold chapters in the saga of Nisei soldiers in the war against Japan are expected to be related by Col. Elliot R. Thorpe, commanding officer of the Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio of Monterey, who will be the main speaker at the testimonial banquet which will honor Japanese American war veterans at the Rodger Young hall, 936 West Washington Blvd., on Nov. 3.

"Since Nisei intelligence troops in the war against Japan have not yet received the full publicity and credit due them, we are indeed fortunate in having Col. Thorpe with us in order that we may learn at first hand of their tremendous contribution to the cause of victory," Scotty Tsuchiya of the JACL, chairman of the invitations committee for the banquet, declared.

Ralph G. Martin, author of "Boy from Nebraska," the biography of Ben Kuroki, will also speak at the banquet. Mr. Martin, former combat correspondent with Stars and Stripes and Yank Magazine, is now in Los Angeles gathering material for a forthcoming book on veterans' problems.

Young Buddhists To Convene Nov. 11 In Fresno Meet

FRESNO, Calif.—The Rev. K. Kumata, young Nisei priest from San Francisco, will be the main speaker at the CCYBA conference to be held Nov. 10 in Fresno under the direction of Robert Kimura, general chairman.

The conference, first of its kind to be held in Fresno since after the war, is expected to bring together more than 600 Bussei residing in central California.

Registration will begin at 9:30 a. m. under Mike Iwatsubo, chairman. Opening services will be held at 10 under the direction of Yuki Teraoka, and installation services will be directed by Ted Mimura at 11.

A discussion period will take up the major part of the afternoon. Chairmen for the discussion groups will be Hideo Kikuta, Ichiro Okada, Alma Kurisu, Kazuo Tachino, Kikuo Ogawa and Elaine Uyemura.

A general meeting at 3:30 under Manabu Fukuda and closing services at 4:30 under Willy Suda will end the day's sessions. A conference dance will be held at 8:30 p. m. at the Marigold ballroom. Fred Nishida will be chairman.

California Communists Oppose Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO — The State election campaign committee of the Communist party on Oct. 27 released a statement in which they asked for the defeat of Proposition 15, the Alien Land Law proposal, at the polls on Nov. 5.

Three Elected, Sixteen Others Nominated by Hawaii Voters At Recent Primary Elections

HONOLULU—Americans of Japanese ancestry are making a successful comeback in territorial politics after abstaining from seeking public office during the war.

Three Japanese Americans were elected outright at the primaries on Oct. 5 while 16 others were nominated, seven Democrats and nine Republicans, and will be on the Nov. 5 ballot. The three elected in the primaries are Democrats.

Nearly 65,000 votes were cast by Territory of Hawaii voters in the primaries.

The CIO-PAC was made an issue in the campaign but PAC support cut across party lines, backing Republican Joseph R. Farrington for reelection as delegate to Congress, although most of the CIO support was thrown to Democratic candidates.

Four Japanese Americans with PAC support were nominated for the territorial house. Two of them, Matsuki Arashimo, Democratic candidate from Kauai, and Charles Sakaguchi, Democratic candidate from East Hawaii, are members of the CIO's International Longshoremen's Union, now involved in a two-months old industry-wide strike of all of Hawaii's sugar workers. The other two are Mitsuyuki Kido, Democrat, Oahu Fifth District, and Tom Ouye, Democrat from Kauai.

Two veteran Japanese American figures in territorial affairs, Wilfred Tsukiyama, former city and county attorney of Honolulu, and Noboru Miyake, former supervisor and oldest in point of service of Japanese Americans in political activity, were nominated on the Republican ticket for the territorial senate.

The three candidates who were elected outright at the primaries are George Watase, Democrat, running for county supervisor in Kauai; Sakuichi Sakai, Democrat, county supervisor on Hawaii; and, Tom Okino who was unopposed for election as county attorney for Hawaii.

No racial issues were raised in the election. The twenty-five Japanese Americans who entered the campaign represented approximately 10% of the total number of candidates, although Japanese Americans comprise more than 30 per cent of the population of the territory.

In the race for delegate to Congress Farrington received 42,000 votes to 23,000 for William Borthwick, the Democratic nominee, in the primaries and is expected to be returned to Washington.

Thomas T. Sakakihara, R., staged a comeback in the race for the territorial assembly from East Hawaii, receiving 3,714 votes in the primary to get one of the Republican nominations for the four

seats to be contested. One of his opponents is Charles Sakaguchi, D., with strong labor backing, who received 3,467 votes on the Democratic slate.

Calvin Ueki, Republican war veteran running with PAC backing, lost in the Oahu 4th District in the primaries. In Oahu's Fifth Mitsuyuki Kido, who served during the war as executive secretary of the Emergency Service Committee, made his political debut by winning one of the six Democratic nominations, while Joe Itagaki, well-known restaurant operator and veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, received one of the six GOP nominations for the territorial house from the district.

Matsuki Arashimo and Tom Ouye, Democrats, and Toshiharu Yama, Republican, are among the eight candidates for four seats in the territorial assembly from the Island of Kauai. The Democrats are favored for election from Kauai on the basis of primary results.

The possibility that Japanese Americans may serve for the first time on the County Board of Supervisors of Honolulu is raised by the selection of Richard M. Kageyama, war veteran, and Steere G. Noda as two of the six Democratic candidates. Kageyama, a newcomer in politics, ran a strong race in the primaries, receiving 12,360 votes. He will have labor and progressive backing in the final elections.

Takashi Morimoto, D., was defeated by A. P. Bento in the race for county treasurer for Hawaii.

Kasuhisa Abe, D., and Juichi Doi, R., are two of the four candidates for the county board of supervisors for East Hawaii. Dr. Yoshio Yoshida, R., is one of the two candidates for supervisor from East Hawaii.

G. N. T. Enomoto, R., will oppose Eugene Bal, D., for the post of county clerk on Maui. Ichiro Maehara, R., was defeated in his candidacy for the board of supervisors on Maui.

George K. Watase, veteran Kauai political figure, was in the primaries for county supervisor. Yutaka Hamamoto, R., is a candidate for one of the three remaining seats on the board.

Three Young Nisei Come Home From War Exile in Singapore

DENVER, Colo.—The dream of three young Japanese Americans, "repatriated" to Japan by the wishes of their parents in 1943, to return to their native United States was a reality last week.

The three Nisei, Mitsuko, Teruo and Teruji Kataoka, were visiting relatives in Denver this week at the end of a strange wartime saga.

The Japanese Americans are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Joe S. Kataoka, who applied for repatriation to Japan from the Heart Mountain relocation center. The children, being minors, were forced to leave with their parents in August, 1943, aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm.

Although their destination was Kumamoto, Japan, the Kataokas were ordered to debark at Singapore from the Japanese ship to which they had been transferred from the Gripsholm. They lived with their parents in Singapore for three years until the end of the war. Upon the reoccupation of Singapore by the Allies, the three Nisei petitioned Allied authorities for permission to return to the United States. In April, 1946, their return was sanctioned by United States officials.

The elder Kataokas were finally repatriated to Japan by Allied officials in 1946, while the children

sailed for the United States aboard the USS General Golden. They landed at San Francisco and then proceeded to Denver to visit their uncle, Muneo Kataoka.

The young Kataokas recently heard from their father, who reported he was now working in Yokohama for Allied occupation authorities.

Nisei Girl Joins National Office Staff of AVC

NEW YORK—The national office of the American Veterans Committee in New York City recently announced the employment of Mrs. Isamu Kitagawa as secretary to Samuel Ungar, AVC business manager.

Mrs. Kitagawa, the former Marion Yamaguchi of Honolulu, was married recently. Her husband is a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team.

Mrs. Kitagawa is the first Oriental American to join the AVC's national office staff.

Mr. Ungar was the first executive secretary of the AVC in Honolulu and was active in the campaign for removal of travel restrictions for Japanese Americans and others of Oriental ancestry between the mainland and Hawaii.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Bad Timing

The Supreme Court of the State of California this week laid itself open to the observation that it played politics with its decision on the Alien Land Law test case.

The announcement of its decision on the Oyama case, upholding the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law, was made on the eve of a State election at which the people of California are being asked to vote on the merits of amendments to that same Alien Land Law.

Whether the justices of the State Supreme Court intended its decision to influence the voting is beside the point. The fact that the decision was announced within five days of the time that constitutional amendments, affecting the Alien Land Law, were to be presented to the voters reflects upon the judicial objectivity of the court. The announcement of the decision has cheered the racists who are sponsoring Proposition 15 and has dismayed those who have fought the validation of these legislative amendments to the Alien Land Law as racially discriminatory.

It may be that the court did not realize the consequence of its announcement within a week of the election of its decision on the Oyama case, but this would presume a political naivete on the part of the justices, all of whom are men who are wise and experienced in public affairs.

The Oyama case was heard by the State Supreme Court more than four months ago. Thus it is strange that the decision should have been timed to coincide with the election.

It is interesting to note that, although none of the seven judges are recorded as opposing the court's decision on the Alien Land Law, the majority opinion has been presented by only a simple majority of the seven. Two liberals, Chief Justice Gibson and Judge Carter, did not join in the presentation of the opinion nor did they make a statement why they did not join. Judge Traynor, on the other hand, has announced that he concurred with the opinion only because he believed the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the Alien Land Law a quarter of a century ago, was controlling "until such a time as they are reexamined and modified by that court."

In fact, the decision announced this week by the California Supreme Court is based upon the earlier decision of the United States Supreme Court. The California decision has passed the issue to the Federal court and the Oyama case will be taken to Washington.

There is no reason to believe that the extraordinary timing of the announcement of the California decision was not accidental. The question of the judicial integrity of the court, in its consideration of the Alien Land Law itself, is not involved. But the political repercussions which have resulted from the release of the decision this week are unfortunate. By giving the Alien Land Law a cloak of judicial respectability, the judges have inadvertently strengthened the hand of the rapacious political and commercial interests who have used the Alien Land Law in their attempt to destroy the economic life of Japanese Americans in the State. The law has been, and is being used, as a discriminatory weapon.

The timing of the decision is unfortunate because it has had the effect of involving the court in a controversial political issue in the State of California.

Notes on a Fascist

Gerald L. K. Smith, a leader of the lunatic fringe of American reaction, has been on the stump through California for the purpose of spreading his propaganda of hate and disunity. Smith has urged full support of reactionary candidates and has demanded the defeat of the fair employment practices initiative on the California ballot, Proposition 11, labeling it a "Communist plot to bring chaos to California."

Smith's active participation on behalf of the campaign against FEPC shows up that opposition for what it is. The opponents of FEPC have used a smoke-screen of misinformation to obscure the actual purpose of the FEPC initiative. A fair employment practices commission in California would only help guarantee that there shall be no discrimination arbitrarily based on race, religion or color in employment in the State. FEPC worked during the war and the guarantee of fair employment practices spurred production. Anti-discrimination laws, similar to the proposed California act, already are in force in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Gerald L. K. Smith's demagoguery has not been confined to FEPC. Last week he announced a Christian Nationalist cure for California's housing crisis in a meeting on Oct. 29 at the Embassy auditorium in Los Angeles. Smith declared that all non-citizens now occupying homes in California "should be evicted and put in camps similar to those allocated to the Japanese during the war."

The precedent set by the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast has not been lost on this leader of American fascism. Smith now proposes mass evacuation as a cure for the housing crisis, just as Mississippi's Senator Bilbo has proposed the mass evacuation of person of the Negro race to Africa as the answer to America's race problem.

Smith, the American fascist, approves of mass evacuation and opposes fair employment practices. It is too late to do anything about the evacuation, but it is not too late to fight the Gerald L. K. Smiths and the reactionary forces which they represent by passing a law which would make illegal the discrimination which is practiced daily in employment against Americans because of their race, color or creed.

Antidote for Bilbo

Bilbo and Rankin won't like Dorothy W. Baruch's book, "Glass House of Prejudice," which was recently released by William Morrow and Company. Neither will the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, nor men like Hearst, who use prejudice to send up street sales for their newspapers.

Mrs. Baruch traces prejudice from its beginnings, treats the causes and offers some concrete "cures" which are in direct opposition to the mouthings of these Mississippi demagogues and their west coast counterparts.

Mrs. Baruch used the Pacific coast as a laboratory and drawing on the findings of outstanding authorities in the fields of anthropology and race relations, the author analyzed the indignities suffered by some five million Spanish Americans, thirteen million Negro Americans, five million Jewish Americans, half a million American Indians, 127,000 Japanese Americans, 77,500 Chinese Americans and 45,000 Filipinos—all of whom are part of the population of these United States.

Of them Mrs. Baruch says: "All these minority peoples continue to be victims of intolerance and hate. Choose any number of peoples of the dominant majority and ask them why. Most of them will answer that they do not know. They only know that they, themselves, do not mean to hurt anyone. Something sinister, beyond volition seems to be influencing a majority of our country's good people. Otherwise we would not continue to disregard and circumvent the few laws that exist to protect the minorities. We would not hold to these other laws — both written and unwritten that would bring to so many among us humiliation and hurt."

Of those who answer to the name "liberal" and render lip service only, the author says: "The person who sits by, feeling that racial discrimination is not his concern, strengthens its power."

Books like "Glass House of Prejudice" do great harm to the cause of men like Bilbo and Rankin and Hearst. For they show the minority problem as a human problem.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Fighting the Alien Land Law

The effectiveness of organized political action, even by as small a group as the Nisei, will be shown in California on Tuesday, when the voters of the State go to the polls. One month ago it was doubtful if even 10 per cent of the eligible voters knew what Proposition 15 was about. This vicious attempt to legalize racism and to make it a part of the California constitution was just one of the many issues which made up a long ballot and confused most of the voters.

Political action on the part of the Nisei, chiefly through the JACL's new Anti-Discrimination Committee, defined the issue involved. It cut through the ambiguous language with which this initiative was presented to the voters on the state ballot and exposed it as an attempt to sneak a racist code into the law.

State Senator Jack Shelley, now the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, disclosed two weeks ago that race-baiting legislators (headed by State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles) had attempted during the 1945 session to obtain passage of a joint resolution to Congress asking for the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, presumably including Nisei war veterans, and the permanent exclusion of Japanese Americans from California. The Tenney gang failed in this, partly because State Senator Shelley brought ten decorated veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team into the Senate chamber at a time when questions involving Japanese Americans were being debated, but the racists succeeded in obtaining authorization to submit State Constitutional Amendment No. 17, the validation of legislative amendments to the Alien Land Law, which appears on the ballot as Proposition No. 15. The whole affair was treated as a routine matter and the attempt of the Tenney group to sneak the constitutional amendment past the voters was not caught until May of this year, when the propositions which would be on the November ballot were announced.

An argument against Proposition 15 was prepared by Joe Grant Masaoka for the Japanese American Citizens League and appears in the pamphlet mailed by the State to California's 4,300,000 eligible voters recently. The appeal for passage of Proposition 15 is signed by Senator Tenney and Senator Hugh Burns of Fresno, leading members of the legislature's "Little Dies" committee.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's state-wide campaign against Proposition 15 did not materialize until August. Its main purpose was to obtain the support of prominent Californians and organized groups interested in political activity. Operating on a bare minimum of funds, the campaign was conducted in the belief that these individuals and groups would oppose Proposition 15 once they were aware of its racist implications. That belief has been affirmed by the fact that, for the first time in California political history, an imposing number of individuals, organizations and newspapers have stood up to be counted on an issue involving discriminatory legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry. Heretofore, the "Japanese issue," so often raised in California campaigns, has been considered a political booby-trap, even by those who ordinarily would have fought minority discrimination. This is shown by the fact that for forty years California legislators have introduced legislation aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry and members of this minority have been the only ones singled out for such race legislation north of the deepest South.

Last week the fight against Proposition 15 reached its peak when the Democratic and Republican county central committees in San Francisco asked for its defeat. In Los Angeles the progressive "Big Five," consisting of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee, CIO-PAC, NC-PAC, and AFL and Railway Brotherhood groups, announced their opposition to the Alien Land Law proposal.

On election day eve a roll-call of California newspapers will show that the great majority of the

State's leading papers, with the exception of the McClatchy chain the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times are in opposition to Proposition 15. The San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News, San Jose Mercury-Herald and News, Palo Alto Times, Los Angeles Daily News and the Santa Ana Register are among the papers which already have published editorials against Proposition 15. In addition, trade union weeklies and the racial minority press in the State are speaking out against the proposal.

Proposition 15 was placed on the ballot by the 1945 legislature at a time when the war was still in progress and at a time when terrorist violence was being committed against Japanese American evacuees returning to homes in California. It comes to a vote however, at a time when open racism against the Japanese Americans is at a low ebb. Forthright action by State Department of Justice authorities under Attorney General Kenny and by local peace officers, as well as by citizens' fair play groups, have suppressed the hoodlums. The ranks of the race-baiters have been diminished by the wide recognition given the war record of the Nisei Earl Warren, who as attorney general and later as governor, called for restrictive legislation against Japanese Americans at the outbreak of the war, has not commented on Proposition 15 while his GOP running mate, Judge Goodwin Knight, prefers to forget that he took part in race-baiting the evacuees in the 1944 campaign.

Proposition 15 is important in that it will affect the more than 50 cases which have been instituted by the State of California to confiscate the properties of American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the ground that the alien parents of the Nisei have an interest in the farms in violation of the Alien Land Law. Many of these prosecutions are based on the amendments written by the legislature in 1923 and 1943 into the original Alien Land Law of 1913. These amendments are the ones for which Senator Tenney seeks constitutional validation by a vote of the people.

Proposition 15 is also important because of the fact that the campaign which has developed against it indicates a changing political temper in the citizens of the State. The widespread support for the fight to defeat the proposal forecasts a future for the Nisei residents of the State which will be free from the legislative discrimination endured in the past.

The Tenney gang and the Native Sons group which support Proposition 15 is banking on what they believe to be a running tide of reactionary political sentiment. Racism, after all, is only one of the uglier manifestations of political reaction.

Two months ago it seemed that Proposition 15 would be passed by a sizable majority. This week it appears that there is an even chance to defeat it.

San Mateo Chapter Holds Meeting

For Reactivation
SAN MATEO, Calif.—The San Mateo County chapter of the JACL held a reactivation meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the Stung Memorial Cottage with over 50 members and visitors attending. Bill Enomoto was elected president of a temporary cabinet which will serve for the balance of the year. Also elected were Sally Kawakita, vice-president; Haru Sugawakita, secretary; and Hiroshi Iwata, treasurer.

Committee chairmen were selected as follows: Sally Kawakita, program chairman; Hiroko Inouye, Shozo Mayeda, Tomo Kasaiwagi, Jack Fujiki, Sike Yamaguchi, membership drive committee chairman, finance chairman. I. Takahama, northwestern.

Joe Grant Masaoka, northern California regional director for the JACL, spoke on the alien land law and Proposition 15. A committee to fight Proposition 15 was formed, with the following action program: Mailing of 15,000 leaflets to registered voters in the county; paid ads in daily papers; newspaper coverage; and radio time to fight the proposition.

Vagaries

Films and Nisei . . .

Hollywood: John Garfield was interested in playing the role of Ben Kuroki in a screen version of "Boy From Nebraska," but plans have been dropped because producers apparently fear the picture may not have popular appeal (the movies still operate on the theory that pictures should appeal to the lowest common denominator of public interest) . . . A major studio also has shelved its idea for a film around the 442nd Combat Team, probably for the same reason . . . However, Hollywood produced anti-Nisei films like "Little Tokyo, USA" early in the war, apparently believing that hate pictures had popular appeal.

Kuroki's Story . . .

Harper's have sold 5000 copies of Ralph Martin's "Boy From Nebraska," very good for a first book. The Ben Kuroki story has received splendid reviews . . . Ray Komai designed the attractive jacket for "A Brother Is a Stranger" by Toru Matsumoto and Marion Lerrigo, which John Day published on Oct. 20 . . . Irving Watanabe is on the art staff of Reader's Scope, liberal digest magazine . . . Harper's Bazaar, in a feature proving that artists look like human beings, publishes photographs of fifteen prominent American artists in its current issue. There is a full-page photo of Yasuo Kuniyoshi, relaxing in sweeds and holding a pipe, and a picture of Isamu Noguchi with two of his abstractions in stone.

Tokyo Rose . . .

The American Broadcasting Company last week carried a radio interview from Tokyo with Iva Takatori, who was released from jail after being held for 11 months on the charge that she had been the "Tokyo Rose" of Japanese radio propaganda . . . The story of the Tokyo Rose cases that Miss Toguri could have saved herself 11 months in jail if she had not signed a magazine contract . . . When the first U. S. correspondents poured into Tokyo shortly after Japan's surrender, one of the first objects of their interest was the identity of "Tokyo Rose." Actually there was no one Tokyo Rose, although a number of women had read Japanese propaganda over Radio Tokyo. One of these women was Iva Takatori, who had been employed by Radio Tokyo in a secretarial capacity after she had been stranded in Japan, where she was visiting by the outbreak of war. . . Miss Toguri was singled out by newspapermen and gave several interviews. She then agreed to tell her story to the readers of Cosmopolitan magazine and reportedly signed a contract with an enterprising Hearst representative . . . Having accepted the role of Tokyo Rose, Miss Toguri became the scapegoat. Across the Pacific an ambitious public official with political ambitions demanded that Tokyo Rose be brought to Los Angeles for trial as a traitor. She was released early a year later, when investigation showed there was insufficient evidence of her activities during her trial. Also her citizenship was difficult to establish. Miss Toguri had married a Portuguese citizen and claimed the nationality of her husband.

GIs in Italy . . .

Although some of the 1500 GIs of the 442nd who were left in Italy when the regimental colors were brought home last summer are still on duty there, the majority have now returned . . . New York's PM reports that Attorney General Tom Clark is cracking down on immigration cases and that Clark is paying increasing heed to Senator Richard Russell of Georgia and Rep. Ed Gossett of Texas, chairman of the Senate and House immigration committees, both of whom are advocates of the strictest possible interpretation of immigration laws.

All-Stars . . .

Yetsuo Higa of Honolulu, manager of the Hawaiian All-Stars (Leilehua Alums) who recently defeated Portland University, tied an Jose State and lost to Fresno State, has offered \$50,000 for a Mary's game in Honolulu with the Leilehua team in December. The game would pit St. Mary's All-American from Hawaii, Her-

Washington News-Letter

Ben Kuroki's 59th Mission Is Quite an Arduous Affair

By JOHN KITASAKO

Ben Kuroki's 59th mission, under the auspices of Pearl Buck's East and West Association, is turning out to be a pretty arduous affair. Several weeks ago, he and his wife Shige journeyed up to New Hampshire, where he was scheduled to give 12 talks in 5 days, which is just about the right pace for a lecturer.

As it turned out, however, he wound up by making 24 speeches in 8 days, and 10 of those 24 in two days, which must be some sort of record. Then he went over into Pennsylvania and cut back into Delaware, and then back to Washington to prepare for his next itinerary.

But despite the rugged workout he got in New Hampshire, Ben was highly pleased with the response of his listeners wherever he went, especially from the young people. And that was the way he wanted it. Ben believes that if he can get his message across to the students he can consider his mission against prejudice a success.

In his speeches he usually describes his personal experiences, the story of evacuation, the war record of the Nisei, discriminatory measures against Japanese aliens, and the need for better understanding to promote democracy.

He speaks about half an hour, and then asks for questions, and they really come thick and fast, he says.

The lack of knowledge among the New Hampshire people concerning Nisei was amazing. Many of them had never laid eyes on a Nisei before. Many of them just couldn't believe that U. S. citizenship is denied to loyal Issei. One school teacher asked Ben whether he came to the United States or was born in America. A little boy in a Catholic school asked Ben if it had been "awfully hard" for him to learn to speak English. And it was surprising how many kids wanted to know about the religion of the Nisei.

But the one topic which drew the most questions was Hirohito, and that was the one which Ben was least qualified to discuss. The young kids especially wanted to know all about Hirohito and about democracy in Japan. Ben had to confess time and again that he was no authority on Japan. Japan to him, he told them, was only the smoking land of his ancestors that he had seen from the tail gunner's spot in a B-29.

There were some rather amusing sidelights to his tour. At one place, the chairman introduced Ben as a representative of the East and West Association, whose president was "Pearl Buck, the great explorer." In a radio program in which Ben took part, the announcer had never heard of Bill Mauldin, who wrote the foreword to Ben's book, and kept referring to him as Bill "Mauldin."

But despite their provinciality in some matters, Ben and Shige found the people to be extremely friendly. Wherever they went, they were received wonderfully well. People wanted to take them into their homes; they wanted to drive them around on pleasure jaunts.

They are plain, substantial folk, who have lost none of the old hospitality which has become a casualty of fast living in so many

sections of the country today. Ben says that of all the places he's visited in his extensive travels, New Hampshire was tops in friendliness.

There was only one instance where he encountered negative reaction, and it wasn't serious at all. After hearing Ben criticize discriminatory state and national statutes, a lady chided him for "talking against the government."

Shige is right at Ben's side on this mission. She takes notes of all the talks her husband makes, and even participates in discussions. And according to Ben, she can do as much for the cause just by meeting and talking with people informally.

Ben is dead serious about his 59th mission. Although he has made hundreds of speeches already and will make many more, giving talks on racial prejudice will never become a routine affair for the former tail gunner.

He still gets nervous and tense before he makes a speech. That is a good sign, for a speaker is said to have lost his sincerity and punch the moment he stops experiencing that pre-speech nervousness.

Contrary to what some people may think, Ben has no set speech memorized. He regards each opportunity to speak as a new challenge. He tries to fit every speech to the make-up of his audience, and that is not always as easy as it sounds.

The great driving force in his mission is his earnest desire to reach as many people as possible. He had found ignorance and misunderstanding so widespread that at times it makes him feel that he is making but an insignificant dent into the whole mass of prejudice.

Contrary to what some persons believe, Ben is not cleaning up on his lectures. There are many incidentals which are not taken care of by the expense budget, and these Ben chalks up to his own personal mission account.

Ben figures that his book will be a big factor in helping him accomplish his 59th mission. Incidentally, he is disappointed in the fact that the jacket of his book does not state that it is the true story of the Nisei tail gunner. Because the book contains fantastic and sensational experiences, some readers are under the impression that it is mostly fiction, a point which Ben will vigorously deny.

Holding down his job as executive secretary of the Washington council of the East and West Association and going on speaking tours are too heavy an assignment, so Ben is resigning his administrative post next week to devote full time to speaking.

Addresses of California Nisei Civil Service Workers Sought

SAN FRANCISCO—The present whereabouts of ten former Nisei California Civil Service employees were sought this week by the law

man Wedemeyer, against Wally Yonamine, star of the All-Stars.

Congressman . . .

Fighting to retain his seat in congress, Rep. B. W. Gearhart, GOP incumbent, has reversed his previous opposition to the Evacuation Claims bill, according to the Nichi-Bei Times. Gearhart is getting the strongest opposition he has had in recent years from Dr. Hubert Phillips, the Democratic candidate. Dr. Phillips was the head of the Fair Play committee for Japanese American evacuees during the war . . . Rep. Gearhart was one of the three California congressmen whose opposition stalled the evacuee claims bill in the 79th Congress.

firm of Ferriter and Purcell of San Francisco in connection with their anticipated reinstatement with state civil service.

These individuals or persons knowing their present full addresses are asked to contact Ferriter and Purcell, Mills Tower, San Francisco.

The persons whose addresses are unknown are Toshie Fujimoto, formerly of Sacramento and Topaz; Francis Funahashi, formerly of Hanford and Fort Warren, Wyoming; Fumiko Inbe; Hisako Kobayashi, formerly of Berkeley and Salt Lake City; Benjamin Obata, Vacaville and Fort Snelling; Alice Ohashi, Stockton and Chicago; Kiyoshi Patrick Okura, Wilmington, Calif., and Boys Town, Nebraska; Joseph Sasaki, Sacramento and U. S. Army; Masayo Takuma; June Watamura, Isleton and Tule Lake; Akiko Fujimoto, Tule Lake; John Jun Fujita, McGehee, Ark.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Jimmy Sakamoto and the Weekly Courier

Denver, Colo.

This week as we unpacked more of our things we discovered mementoes which recalled that it was 13 years ago about this time of year that we spread our fledgling wings in a venture into what is referred to poetically as the realm of journalism.

It was with Jim Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier, a four-page all-English weekly published in Seattle. Joe Kanazawa took us in tow to give us the lowdown on the vagaries of Nisei newspapering, and a patient and wise teacher he was.

Jimmie had his own ideas about how his weekly should be run. All the local news was on page four. Page three was sports, and that was our first assignment. Page two was divided between editorials and features. And on page one was national and international news rewritten from the daily newspapers.

"We have to print the significant news," Jimmie used to say, although we no longer can vouch

for the accuracy of the quotation. He wanted the Nisei to be aware of the greater world about them, the world beyond the borders of the "Li'l Tokyos."

And so his editorials were apt to be something one hardly expected to see in a Nisei journal. They dealt with such subjects as the League of Nations, economics, supreme court decisions and the state of the union.

This made a startling contrast in reading with the Pink Tea section in adjoining columns which recorded the fact that Miss Hanako Matsutake was hostess at a birthday party for 20 of her friends at Collins fieldhouse, refreshments were served, dancing and games were enjoyed and a good time was had by all.

In those days, perhaps even more than now, when the process of assimilation has been advanced by 13 years and an evacuation, the Nisei were questioning their destiny and asking questions about what seemed to be their hybrid status.

Jim preached the gospel of assimilation at every opportunity. Become a part of your community, he used to say with an intense conviction. Contribute to your community socially, economically and politically.

The features in his paper reflected this viewpoint less directly. They had to do mostly with success stories of Nisei who had won recognition in competition outside their little home communities and almost everything outside the boy-meets-girl pieces were slanted to drawing the Nisei out of their lethargy and the limitations of their communities into the greater America.

It is doubtful that Jim ever thought, consciously, about the possibility of an evacuation in case of an American-Japanese war. His faith in democracy was so all-consuming that he hardly could conceive of such hysterical repudiation of a minority.

Given another 10 or 15 years it is possible that the process of assimilation under the leadership of Jim Sakamoto and other far-seeing Nisei would have progressed to the point where an evacuation would have been an impossibility.

But the war came in 1941 and not 1951 or 1960, and the Courier went the way of all west coast Japanese American journals after doing yeoman work in the weeks preceding the evacuation.

Nisei journalism a decade and more ago was spiced by characters who best can be described as interesting. They carried on picaresque feuds in the best traditions of early American journalism, affected pipes, green eyeshades and lived on miserable salaries.

Most of those early-day editors long since have gone into more lucrative fields, like running grocery stores or managing laundries or operating chicken ranches.

This wasn't an outgrowth of the evacuation. It was a well-established pre-Pearl Harbor pattern. After a year or two when a Nisei editor felt obliged to settle down to make a living he yielded his cubbyhole to a bright-eyed youth fresh from journalism school and returned to the family enterprise as hotel night clerk, fry cook, pants presser or truck driver.

A few whose veins had been transfused too often with printers' ink, or who knew no other profession, have continued with journalistic work, but their number is limited.

We saw Jim Sakamoto for a few minutes in a Seattle barber-shop last summer. He wasn't thinking of reviving his Courier. Outside the usual difficulties of reviving a paper, it seemed, in a way, to have outlived its usefulness.

Jim said he had several irons in the fire. But first he was going back east, he said, to get a seeing-eye dog.

Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

THERE ARE MANY PORTALS

There are many portals through my hall of fame. The people who enter are truly great men and women, common people, of whom you shall never read . . . but in their humility and obscurity, you find them at their work. Take for example, Peg . . . Peggy Tokuyama, R. N. She's a tiny thing with the brightest smile and a cute, squeaky voice . . . you always have to marvel at the ease with which she lifts 150 lbs. of dead weight. For close to three months she's worked in the polio epidemic in Minneapolis for 56 hours a week, without a single day's rest. I guess it's her kind of people who are always there to do and not to talk.

SYMPHONY OF LIFE . . .

I think almost everyone finds himself in a Utopia when listening to a symphony. But even the slightest flaw of discordancy makes us grimace. I like to think of life as a symphony blended with the many colors and races of mankind. There is an individual symphony for every single person. Some are beautiful reflections, others have errors . . . those errors usually result when every player tries to play his own conceptions. No harmony, no oneness of mind. I wonder how long it will take for people to cease pitting human being against human being. Life is too short to make it a misery for anyone . . . and I don't like unfinished symphonies.

FATHER DAI . . .

It's not unusual that every time I see him, I forget his real name is Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, because it's so natural to call him simply Father Dai. I've never listened to him preach, I've never heard him trying to correct people and their flaws. That is what I like about him. In his work which deals with religion, he never forgets that people are human beings, that they have a reason illogic that it may seem, for everything they do. There are a lot of little things which go unnoticed because he does them so unobtrusively, but I know a lot of people have met sunshine through that grin and slightly accented, "Hi."

Names of Veterans From Washington Sought by JAACL

SEATTLE, Wash. — In order to give proper recognition to all Japanese American soldiers from the State of Washington at a veterans' testimonial dinner to be held here soon, the organizing committee of the Seattle JAACL this week asked for names of all Nisei who served or are serving with the armed forces of the United States.

To date the names of 700 Nisei, most of them in Seattle or vicinity, have been secured, but it is believed that many others who served in the army are not yet listed.

All persons who know of veterans from Washington, regardless of their present address, are asked to send the information to Howard Minato, 1521 Boren avenue, Seattle 1, Washington.

Korean Americans Oppose Alien Land Law Amendments

LOS ANGELES—Korean Americans in southern California will support the campaign to defeat Proposition 15 at the polls, according to Mike Masaoka, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee executive secretary.

Following a conference with John K. Hahn, editor-in-chief of the English section of the "New Korea," official publication of the Korean National Association, Masaoka declared that those of Korean ancestry would cooperate fully in the general campaign and would conduct an intensive drive among themselves to defeat this legislative effort, which is aimed at the Koreans as well as the Japanese.

Hahn, who is also an official of the Korean Chamber of Commerce, stated that though com-

paratively few Koreans own and operate their own farms, the principle of discrimination based upon ineligibility to citizenship, hits at his group, too.

Aliens of Japanese and Korean ancestry are among the few who are now in the "racially inadmissible to citizenship" category.

McClatchy Papers Support Land Law

SACRAMENTO—The McClatchy newspapers, the Sacramento Bee, Fresno Bee and the Modesto Bee, this week recommended the passage of the validation of amendments to the Alien Land Law, No. 15 on the State ballot.

"Adoption of the amendment would close loopholes (in the Alien Land Law) based on constitutional grounds," the papers declared.

From the Minneapolis Tribune: Returned Evacuees Recall Hospitality of Midwest Cities

(The following article is reprinted from the Minneapolis, Minn., Morning Tribune of Oct. 10 and describes the reactions of Japanese American evacuees who have returned to former homes on the West Coast after living during the war in the Midwest.)

By GEORGE PRITCHARD

LOS ANGELES — The experience of thousands of Japanese Americans in Minneapolis and other cities "back-East" during the war has raised a new slogan out here:

"Go East, young Nisei, go East."

In its way, it may become as significant to the nation as Horace Greeley's admonition to go West.

The 1,500 Nisei or second-generation Japanese who lived and worked in Minneapolis during the war, and the 30,000 who were scattered in cities from Boise, Idaho, to Albany, N. Y., found that the traditional economic pattern to which they must conform on the Pacific coast does not exist beyond the Rockies.

Here, the subtle but strong pressure of tradition forces young Japanese Americans into domestic or clerical jobs.

If they wish to enter business, tradition again confines them largely to three fields—farming, wholesale marketing and the raising of flowers.

This is not the result of racial discrimination in the sense that the Negro is discriminated against in the south. It is a condition created originally by the Issei or Japanese born in Japan, and then accepted more or less unquestioningly by the Nisei and Sansei, or third generation.

When war came, the 110,000 persons of Japanese descent on the Pacific coast were uprooted from their homes and transferred to barren relocation camps in western states. Later, those who could prove their loyalty to the United States were permitted to go to cities of their choice.

It was this that touched off an unforeseen economic chain reaction that will be continuing for many years to come.

The large number of Nisei who came to Minneapolis primarily because of the many Japanese American soldiers who were getting special training at Fort Snelling, found no ceiling whatsoever on their talents and willingness to work. A new and unexpected vista of opportunity was opened before them.

Coupled with this was an atmosphere of friendliness which the Japanese here still speak of in almost an attitude of reverence.

"We will always be grateful to the people of Minneapolis," said the Rev. Paul M. Nagano, who was acting pastor of the Nisei-Caucasian Christian fellowship in the Twin Cities during the war and is now pastor of Los Angeles

Nisei Baptist church. "They were wonderful."

His mother, a chubby happy woman, is much more at home in her native language, but she was able to say with intense conviction:

"Wonderful neighbors. People of Minneapolis, wonderful neighbors."

That word "neighbors" cropped up continuously in talking to Japanese Americans here who lived in Minneapolis during the war.

Kiyo Shibata, who was a typist at the Bureau of Engraving, used it. So did Ernest Ono, who was at the fort from June, 1945, to February, 1946. And so did Kim Nagano, who first went to Minneapolis as a civilian in January, 1944, and then joined the army.

Mr. Nagano recalled that at a baseball game between the Presidio All-Stars, made up of Nisei who had been at Fort Snelling, and the Los Angeles Japanese All-Stars, a collection was taken up and forwarded to Sister Kenney foundation as a token of the appreciation felt here for the welcome Minneapolis gave to the homeless Japanese.

Some two-thirds of the Nisei have returned to the Pacific coast, most of them to be with their parents or simply because of a reflex desire to get home.

Here they have found, with a mixture of both relief and disappointment, that the war created little change. Those who profited economically when the Japanese were evacuated, and who wish to continue in their favorable position by heightening race prejudice, have found their work made easier by the war. But this is a very small minority, capable only of such isolated incidents as that of the Oregon post of the American Legion barring Nisei soldiers from the honor roll.

There had been some inevitable friction over returning Nisei to civil service posts, and there are a number of test cases in the courts. Here again the difficulties appear minor. Alice Kodama, for instance, who studied at the Northwestern Missionary and Bible Training institute and worked at the Lutheran hostel and the Bureau of Engraving, moved readily into a civil service position with the Los Angeles board of education. So did Miss Shibata.

The Nisei veterans have their gripes, but they are the same as the gripes of veterans everywhere—lack of housing, lack of the fine, plentiful jobs they envisioned. There is little talk of discrimination.

Neighborhood and community

life again had been re-established. A good example of this is the Rev. Nagano's church, which has leaders of the congregation many Nisei who lived in Minneapolis—soldiers William Hirose and George Nagano, the former now attending school, the latter returned from Japan; Amy Yamane, attended school in Minneapolis and now is a typist; Mrs. Peter Okada, who was a cadet nurse at Bethesda hospital in St. Paul and now is studying at Los Angeles City college.

Essentially it was the first generation Japanese who had to make the most difficult adjustments. They left their business establishments, their homes and their farms in the hands of friends, hurriedly rented them to the first bidder. When they returned many discovered that their friends as Mr. Nagano put it quietly, "had betrayed their honor."

Farms had been worked ruthlessly for quick profit, businesses were run down, homes had been ransacked.

One couple found their home turned into a boarding house with 16 tenants. It took a year to get them all out. Another found the attic, which had been piled with household goods, was empty.

Officials of the war relocation authority said it was too bad, but that a list of the goods should have been filed when evacuation began.

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Japanese-Hawaiian Back Stars for USC Against Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Johnny Naumau, USC's fleet back, of Japanese and Hawaiian ancestry, played a major role Saturday in the Trojans' defeat of Stanford University, 28 to 20.

Naumau scored the second Trojan touchdown in the third quarter when he scooted over from the one-yard line, ending a 43-yard USC march. He also placed all of the four USC points after touchdown and barely missed field goal attempt from the 24-yard line.

Naumau and Bob Musick, fullback, were the stars of the Trojan victory.

Naumau, a 26-year-old war veteran, played for the University of Hawaii in 1941 before he went to the Army.

He was just another substitute at the beginning of the game. Shortly before the game started, however, the Trojan dressing room was entered by members of the University of Hawaii team which had just arrived on the mainland to play the College of Pacific and an Jose State. The Hawaiians draped lei after lei around Naumau's neck.

Coach Jeff Cravath told reporters after the game he had used Naumau on "horseplayer's hunch."

"When the going got tough, I put him in and he delivered. In front of all those Hawaii U. chums sitting in Section G, how could he miss? He knocked himself out to uphold the honor of the islands," Cravath said.

Nisei Veterans To Hold Dance On Armistice Day

SEATTLE, Wash.—Fashionable Faurot's ballroom at 13th and E. Pike will be the scene of the Nisei Veterans Committee "Grand Reunion Semi-Formal" on November 11.

One of the finest orchestras of the area, Hobart Farnham and his orchestra, will provide the music. Tickets will be sold at the gate at \$3.00 per couple.

The reunion ball will be open to the general public, according to the NVC, and all efforts are being made by the recreation and social committees of the organization to insure a successful evening.

Heart Attack Kills Stockton Doctor

STOCKTON, Calif.—Dr. Ken-suke Uchida died of a heart attack at his room in the Fukuoka hotel here on or about Oct. 18 but his body was not discovered until Oct. 23.

Dr. Uchida, 68, arrived in the United States in 1917. Thrice-married and thrice-divorced, he had been living alone at the hotel.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. John Yoshino, 3504 W. Harrison St., Chicago, a boy, Wayne Richard, on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Todd Tomihiro, 5 Myrtle street, Boston, Mass., a boy, Robert Michio, on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mas Munekiyo, El Monte, Calif., a boy on Oct. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hideo Kobashi, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Asada, Parlier, Calif., a boy on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsukasa Ueyo, a boy, on Oct. 17 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Miyamoto a girl on Sept. 3 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Muneyasu Tamimoto a girl on Oct. 11 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Uyeda a girl, Sharon, on Oct. 17 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Taoka a girl in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yone-mura, Sunnyvale, Calif., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Tsuno, Milpitas, Calif., a girl, Emi.

To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Oza-wa a boy in Denver on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazushi Wade a boy in Denver on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Aso a girl in Denver on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Yana-ga, Fort Lupton, Colo., a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo D. Okimoto a boy in Denver on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Yoku-gawa a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunichi G. Shimoda, Littleton, Colo., a boy on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo B. Mori a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gugiura a boy in Denver.

DEATHS

Kiyoshi Nikaido, 42, on Oct. 22 in Sacramento.

Daisuke Takahashi on Oct. 25 in San Francisco.

Kakichi Osawa, 59, on Oct. 28 in

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Los Angeles Civil Rights Group Will Investigate Suit to Oust Japanese American from Home

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress announced last week it will investigate a restrictive covenant suit filed on Oct. 23 against Roy Kobayashi, 3106 South Harvard street, by two property owners in the neighborhood.

Bertha R. Kenyon and Mary J. White, the property owners involved, have filed court action through Attorneys Eberhardt and Zeigler alleging that Kobayashi's occupancy of his home is in violation of a restrictive residential covenant which limits occupancy to persons of the white race. The suit declares that Kobayashi is of Japanese ancestry. The property owners ask a court injunction restraining Kobayashi from the use of the premises and damages of \$1000 and \$100 for attorney's fees.

The Civil Rights Congress, which recently sponsored a demonstration against restrictive covenants on behalf of a Japanese American family in West Los Angeles, will fight the issue on the ground that restrictive covenants, barring persons not of the Caucasian race from residential areas, are unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Los Angeles.

Linda Mitoma, 16 months old, on Oct. 21 in Pomona, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Jane Kikuchi to Harry Sugihara in Ogden, Utah.

Teruko Nagai to Sam Matsukawa of Salt Lake City on Oct. 22 in Los Angeles.

Kazuko Sugimoto to Akira Makishima on Oct. 27 in Mountain View, Calif.

Margaret Ito to John Terada in Denver on Oct. 20.

Toshiko Okamoto to Peter Tsutsui on Oct. 27 in Denver.

Shizuka Etani to Tadashi Arimura on Oct. 19 in Chicago.

Masuko Hiraiwa to Katsuko Yamamoto on Oct. 19 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chiz Kuga to Jimmie Nakayama in Denver.

Yasuko Nitta to Dan K. Yamagami in Denver.

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Canada Ghost Towns Deserted As Government Carries Out Forced Relocation Program

Pressure Applied To Make Evacuees Leave for East

SLOCAN CITY, B. C. — The ghost towns of the Canadian Rockies, reawakened during the war when they became the temporary homes of 20,000 British Columbia evacuees of Japanese ancestry, are reverting to their pre-war state as the Canadian government proceeds with its program of complete dispersal of the Japanese Canadian population in areas away from the West Coast.

The streets of the lonely ghost towns of Slocan Valley are deserted once again and the weather-beaten buildings are being emptied rapidly of the last of the evacuee population.

Pressure was being applied by the government to force the last of the evacuees out of the ghost town projects. Relocatable families were not permitted to take employment in British Columbia, but were told they must go east. The education of children in relocatable families was refused and the children were not permitted to attend school. The evacuees were told that unless they asked to go east voluntarily, they would be served with orders requiring them to leave on 12 hours' notice.

Some families refused to move at first and family heads declared that they would not go until they were forced out. Some of the families chose deportation to Japan rather than forced relocation to eastern provinces.

During September only 261 persons, including 87 children, were relocated from the British Columbia projects to eastern areas.

By mid-October, however, the last remaining evacuees at Lemon Creek and Slocan were on the

move, the relocatables to points east of the Rockies and unrelatable persons to near-by New Denver.

Some of the evacuees required a little persuasion from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police before they agreed to move.

From Vancouver J. F. MacKinnon, head of the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor, brought a formal announcement that the housing projects were to be closed on Oct. 15. Relocatable persons were told they would have to make up their minds immediately where they would like to be moved east of the Rockies.

The stubborn evacuees refused to comply and indicated that they would have to be forced out. They were then served with notices which stated that they would be moved to a specified eastern hostel on Oct. 19.

The siege started when RCMP officials came knocking at individual doors, armed with train fares, sustenance checks and other papers. Some of the evacuees went into hiding, but the majority gave up after four days. On Oct. 19 members of the group boarded an east-bound train, ending the story of forced war relocation in Slocan Valley.

Seeks Whereabouts

NEW YORK—The Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans, Inc., 11 W. 42nd St., Room 785, is seeking the present address of Kiyu Mae Nagata, who formerly resided at the Brethren hostel in Brooklyn. Miss Nagata's personal belongings are now being held by the New York Dock Railroad company, according to the New York committee.

Bill Rohter's Band Selected for Chicago JACL Dance

CHICAGO—The inaugural ball of the Chicago JACL on Dec. 13 will feature the music of Bill Rohter and his All-Campus orchestra, it was announced this week by Dr. Mas Sakada and his committee, following auditions of several orchestras. Bill Rohter and his orchestra are from Northwestern university.

The dance will be held at the Crystal Ballroom of the Shoreland hotel, directly overlooking Lake Michigan. The adjoining South Ballroom will be opened to accommodate the large crowd expected to attend this inaugural ball.

The program committee, headed by Mari Sabusawa and her assistant, Bill Simms, has been contacting prominent entertainers for the program.

Lincoln Shimidzu, Harry Mayeda and the inaugural ball subcommittee chairmen are meeting weekly to work on all details for the event.

442nd Veterans Play on Hawaii Team

STOCKTON, Calif.—Two veterans of the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team started at tackle positions for the University of Hawaii's Roaring Rainbows Friday night against College of Pacific.

They are Uukei Uchima and Sadao Watasaki.

Uchima was a star lineman for the 442nd's football team which met the 88th Division Blue Devils in Trieste last Christmas day.

Maryettes Club Schedules Dance

The Maryettes, Salt Lake City Nisei girls' club, will hold a "Cinderella Ball" on Saturday, November 9, at the Memorial House in Memory Grove.

Tickets can be secured through club members. Admission will be \$2.50 per couple. The dance will be semi-formal.

Nisei Volunteered from Camps For Equality of Treatment, Veteran Tells Fresno Group

FRESNO, Calif.—Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered for the U. S. Army while detained in war relocation centers because they hoped their action would win for them and their families equality of treatment at home after the war, Yashimi Hiraoka, Fresno attorney and veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, told more than 1,000 persons attending a testimonial dinner dance in Fresno Memorial auditorium on Oct. 25.

Hiraoka spoke on behalf of more than 400 Japanese American veterans of the San Joaquin valley who were honored at the dinner which was attended by outstanding community leaders.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Cairns, G-4 executive officer at the San Francisco Presidio who served as General Joseph Stilwell's executive officer in the China-Burma-India theater, was the main speaker and praised the records of Japanese Americans attached to military intelligence in the Pacific.

Col. Cairns said the actions of the Nisei troops often went beyond the call of duty. Ordered to remain at comparatively safe stations because of fear they would suffer extreme punishment if cap-

tured by the Japanese, they independently often penetrated deeply behind enemy lines to obtain information.

One group of six, Cairns said, swam to a heavily fortified enemy island in the night. One posed as a Japanese officer and they captured between 25 and 80 enemy soldiers.

Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL representative and toastmaster at the dinner, called the affair a fitting final chapter in the wartime experiences of Japanese Americans from the Fresno area.

Mayor Z. S. Leymel of Fresno conducted an impressive ceremony in memory of 17 Nisei war veterans from the San Joaquin valley who gave their lives for the United States in the war. With auditorium lights dimmed and finally extinguished, Mayor Leymel lighted a candle on the speaker's table for each of the men whose names were read. Taps were sounded from the auditorium stage.

Marine Private Finishes Boot Camp

CINCINNATI — Pvt. Marvin Yoshikawa, one of the first Nisei to be accepted into the Marine Corps, recently spent a week's furlough at home after completing boot training.

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