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Earl Finch Returns to Hawaii To Help 442nd Veterans Get New Clubhouse in Honolulu

"One-Man USO" Believes Project Can Be Used As National Clearing House of Information Regarding Activities of Famed Combat Team

HONOLULU—Earl Finch, the "one-man USO" from Mississippi, is back in Hawaii and his mission is to help Hawaiian veterans of the 442nd Combat Team to get a clubhouse in Honolulu.

The proposed 442nd clubhouse, which may cost as much as \$125,000, was described by Finch to newsmen when he arrived last month by plane as a "national clearing house of information" about the Japanese American Combat Team, composed of men from Hawaii and the continental United States, which fought with distinction in Italy and France.

Earl Finch said in a Honolulu interview that he had met from 3,000 to 4,000 Japanese Americans in the army since his last visit to Hawaii in March, 1946 and that he believed that Nisei veterans were making a smooth return to civilian life.

During the past year he has criss-crossed the entire country on his missions of goodwill to Japanese American veterans and has visited more than 60 Nisei amputees in hospitals, opened a counseling office in Los Angeles for veterans starting new businesses and has participated in plans for recreation and entertainment of more than 500 Japanese American GIs at the military intelligence language school at the Presidio in Monterey, Calif.

At a meeting shortly after his arrival in Honolulu, Mr. Finch said that a search already was under way for the 442nd Veterans club's new home and pledged his full cooperation in raising funds for the project. He declared that several sites were under consideration.

He emphasized that the clubhouse will be open to veterans of all racial backgrounds and not to Japanese Americans only.

Mr. Finch said he pictured the clubhouse as a "large YMCA type" which could be enlarged readily, with an auditorium for meetings and social events, a library, lounge, bar and dormitory facilities.

"I have talked to hundreds of boys on the mainland," he told the Hawaiian group. "They all are interested in what you are doing. To a man they want to visit Hawaii. You have sold them on Hawaii."

He said that it would be preferable to select a building already constructed and to renovate it than to erect an entirely new structure because of the costs involved.

He said that the clubhouse would have dormitory facilities which could be used to house 442nd veterans from the outside islands when they came to visit Honolulu.

"These boys aren't rich and would need a place where they can stay at reasonable rates," he declared.

Grocery Proprietor Wounded by Bandit

CHICAGO—Walter Ohmura, 50, owner of a Chicago grocery, was seriously wounded on Dec. 21 when he was shot in the back by a bandit who attempted to rob the store.

Ohmura, after being taken to St. Mary's hospital, said the bandit, about 20 years of age, became enraged when told there was no money in the store and fired his revolver.

New Suit Filed In Fresno to Escheat Farm

Charge Violation Of California Alien Land Restrictions

FRESNO, Calif. — An escheat suit under the California Alien Land law was filed on Dec. 26 by the State of California against Mr. and Mrs. Unosuke Yamashiro; Iwao Yamashiro, their son, and Shinichi Yoshikawa.

In the complaint the state charges violation of the anti-alien statute in the purchase of 20 acres of agricultural property on Jan. 31, 1928. The Yamashiro family has cultivated the property since that time.

The suit declares that the Yamashiro family gained control of the land in 1928 under a deed by which the title was conveyed from C. W. and Elizabeth Tackaberry to Yoshikawa. In 1940 the 20 acres were deeded to Iwao Yamashiro.

Farm Worker Hangs Self in Parlier

PARLIER, Calif. — Seizo Okawa, 71, a farm worker, hung himself on Dec. 27 at a labor camp near here.

Deputy Coroner Ben Pachell of Selma said Okawa left no suicide note, but fellow workers stated he had been in poor health since coming to the camp a month ago.

The deceased had no known survivors. Graveside services were held on Dec. 28 at Mendocino cemetery.

FIRST NISEI VFW POST WILL HOLD ELECTION MEETING

SACRAMENTO—The newly organized All-Nisei Post No. 8985 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will elect officers on Jan. 7, when the organization holds its first meeting of 1947 in the Buddhist recreation hall.

The institution of the post and the installation of officers will be held later in the month. The committee in charge of the institution and installation includes Yasuo Mori, K. K. Oshima, William Sakai, Frank Hirahara and Yoshiro Matsuhara.

Independent Group Will Fight For Evacuation Claims Bill

Many nationally-prominent Americans will meet in New York City January 14 to form an independent committee to work for naturalization rights for Japanese aliens and the evacuation claims measure under the aegis of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, Mike Masaoka, executive secretary and director of the ADC, announced in Salt Lake City this week.

Among them will be Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Mrs. Edith T. Bremer, director, American Association of International Institutes; Read Lewis, executive secretary,

Common Council for American Unity; and John J. McCloy, former assistant secretary of war.

The committee will discuss and suggest ways and means of pushing for the objectives of the new anti-discrimination group.

The New York City meeting on January 14 will be held with Masaoka, Yurino Takayoshi Starr of the New York JACL office, and Tom Hayashi, president of the New York City chapter.

Masaoka will leave Salt Lake City the weekend of January 11 to take up his new duties as head of the ADC. His work will be centered in New York City and Washington.

Japanese American Named as Regent Of U. of Hawaii

HONOLULU—Governor Ingram Stainback recently appointed Dr. Katsuyuki Izumi, Maui physician, to membership on the University of Hawaii board of regents.

Dr. Izumi will succeed E. P. Lydgate of Maui who resigned recently.

In another appointment announced recently Gov. Stainback named Katsuro Miho to a four-year term as a member of the territorial fair commission from Oahu.

Renunciant Files Case to Regain California Land

Court Action Will Test State's Alien Property Restriction

PALO ALTO, Calif.—An unique case testing California's Alien Land law has been filed in Santa Clara County Superior court by Toyotsugu Kumagai, former Palo Alto rancher.

Kumagai's case is the first on the Alien Land law in Santa Clara county.

He was the owner of 17 acres of land when the war started, but renounced his American citizenship while confined in a war relocation center.

Kumagai, who was born in San Jose in 1913, is asking the court to decide if his property should be escheated to the state under the Alien Land law which prohibits land ownership by aliens "ineligible to citizenship."

CANADA COUNTY OPPOSES USE OF EVACUEE LABOR

LONDON, Ont. — A resolution protesting the proposed transfer of Japanese Canadians from British Columbia to work on farms in the London area was passed by the Middlesex county council recently.

J. Frank Gerry of London township denounced the resolution as "un-Christian" but he was opposed by William Goddard of Westminster township who said that the prospective workers of Japanese ancestry were "undesirable" and called on the council to add their protests to a similar resolution passed earlier by the near-by county of Oxford.

(Middlesex county is directly north of Elgin county where the Pingel hostel for Japanese Canadians relocated from British Columbia evacuee camps is situated.)

Hawaii Nisei GI Announces Troth To Girl in Germany

HONOLULU—The engagement of Miss Inge Grunig of Mainz-gustavsburg, Germany, and Pfc. Charles M. Taniguchi of Honolulu was announced recently at a party given by parents of the bride-to-be in Germany, it was reported here.

Pfc. Taniguchi is serving with the 33rd engineers special service regiment in Bretten, Germany.

Philadelphia Nisei Council Dissolved

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Nisei Council, once active in the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees in the Philadelphia area, was dissolved last month.

Dissolution of the group was announced with a statement which declared that its activities would be discontinued "until the Nisei themselves feel that the Nisei Council is necessary or if important issues arise which demand that the Council be reactivated."

Proposed Legislation Will Give Recognition to Japanese Aliens Who Aided U. S. in War

Will Give Attorney General Right to Suspend Deportations Under Certain Conditions; Will Embrace Features of Judd, Eberharter Bills

WASHINGTON—Legislation which will give the Attorney General the right to suspend deportation of "aliens ineligible to citizenship" under certain conditions and which will give "some recognition" to Japanese aliens "who rendered valuable services to the United States during the war" will be introduced in the 80th Congress which convened this week.

Rep. George Miller, California Democrat, has disclosed that he will sponsor the proposed legislation which has purposes simi-

lar to bills introduced in the 79th Congress by Rep. Walter Judd, R., Minn., and Rep. Herman Eberharter, D., Pa.

The legislation will affect more than 500 persons of Japanese ancestry who are now subject to deportation but whose ouster has been held in abeyance pending judicial judgment on test cases in Federal courts. It has been pointed out that many members of the group, whose deportable status has resulted in many cases from the abrogation of a treaty under which they were legal residents of the United States, contributed to the American victory by serving in government war agencies and as language instructors, map specialists and translators for the Army and Navy.

Under the proposal the Attorney General will be given the right to suspend deportation if he finds that a deportation alien "has made valuable contributions to the war effort and loyally aided the United States between Dec. 7, 1941 and Sept. 2, 1945." The Attorney General already has discretionary powers in deportation cases involving aliens eligible to naturalization but does not possess such powers in cases of deportable "ineligible aliens."

California VFW Seeks Formation Of Nisei Posts

Statement Indicates All-Nisei Units Favored by Organization

SAN FRANCISCO — A statement issued last week by a Veterans of Foreign Wars official indicated that the VFW is following a policy of encouraging the formation of segregated posts of Japanese American war veterans in Northern California.

H. Pope, identified as quartermaster of Alameda Post No. 939 of the VFW, declared in his statement:

"A post of the VFW, composed 100 per cent of veterans of Japanese ancestry, those soldiers who have already made history, will be the only post of its kind in the Bay area."

Pope noted that an all-Nisei post had been formed in Sacramento, Calif.

Dismiss Aratani Case Testing California School Segregation

Wirin Says Purpose Of Legal Action Now Achieved

LOS ANGELES—The case of Takao Aratani, in which the JACL Legal Defense Fund and the ACLU sought to establish the right of Japanese American children to attend public schools in California without discrimination in regard to race, was dismissed this week by A. L. Wirin, attorney, with the statement that the "immediate purpose of the case has been achieved."

The suit sought to declare unconstitutional 1943 amendments to the California Education Code which provide that the governing board of any school district can establish separate schools for children of Japanese, Chinese, Mongolian and Indian descent.

The suit admitted that the boy Takao Aratani is not attending a segregated school, but stated that the children can be required to attend such a school under the present provisions of the school code.

In dismissing the suit, Wirin stated that Attorney General Rob-

ert Kenny of California has already expressed his legal opinion that the law is unconstitutional.

The opinion was expressed in a brief filed by Kenny in a case in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals involving the segregation of Mexican school children by Santa Ana schools, Wirin declared. In his brief amicus curiae, Kenny urged that the federal courts hold the discrimination unconstitutional, Wirin said.

This declaration by the attorney general sounds the death knell for this wartime amendment to the education code of California, Wirin said.

A check of the California school system by the Los Angeles JACL regional office shows that no public school in California at the present time discriminates against Nisei or Sansei (third generation) school children.

The JACL Legal Defense Fund, through its attorneys Wirin and Saburo Kido, is also appearing in the Mexican school children case, concurring with Attorney General Kenny's opinion that discrimination in schools based upon race is unconstitutional.

Minneapolis Unions May Refuse To Work on Restricted Housing

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Action by union labor against racial and religious discrimination in real estate agreements is being contemplated here.

A plan, formulated by AFL business agents of the Minneapolis Building Trades council, would prohibit employment of union workmen on jobs in districts where such discrimination has been shown to exist.

The program to outlaw racial and religious restrictions is being brought before the building trades unions. According to A. P. Eberl, president of the AFL business agents board, the council will review all such complaints of relig-

ious and racial discrimination in housing and will decide on action.

The entry of union labor in the fight against racial and religious discrimination, such as racial restrictive covenants which prohibit the occupancy of homes by persons not of the Caucasian race, follows condemnation of such restrictions by Minneapolis municipal authorities.

The Minneapolis campaign was an outcome of the denial of occupancy rights to Jon Matsuo, a Japanese American veteran, in a veterans' housing project in an area in which restrictive covenants discriminated against non-Caucasians.

Washington News-Letter

Tendency Toward All-Nisei Society Indicated by Study

By JOHN KITASAKO

The tendency among the Nisei today is to shy away from integration and to retire more into an all-Nisei society. This is the opinion of Bob Cullum, chief of the Resettlement Study project of the War Liquidation Unit of the Department of the Interior, who has come to that conclusion after a tour of the main areas of Nisei population from the West Coast to Cleveland.

Bob admits that his thoughts along this line are not yet too well defined or formulated in the coherent fashion he expects to whip them into within a short time, but he thinks there is a definite retreat from integration, a sort of cultural-sociological retreat back to all-Nisei companionship.

This trend, he believes, is due partly to the high-pressureing to which the Nisei were subjected. During the period of relocation, that's all the harassed evacuees heard. Integrate . . . integrate . . . integrate. From all sides they were admonished to integrate, to plunge with a vengeance into Caucasian society and become totally American. Perhaps the accentuation was just a little too much for many Nisei to stomach for an extended period.

There were many relocatees, of course, who realized the importance and need for Nisei to get back into the American stream of life in a hurry, and they took part in activities not only to advance their own progress toward assimilation, but that of evacuees generally.

As public relationists, they faithfully attended cultural teas, church socials and home meetings. They gave talks about the "Nisei problem," the evacuation, and life in relocation centers. And in all those contacts they kept hammering away at one point: that all Nisei were as American in loyalty and thought and attitudes as any Caucasian.

But the time came when the Nisei started becoming a bit weary of being headline attractions at functions arranged by well-meaning individuals, and there grew in them a desire for the quieter enjoyment and privacy of all-Nisei companionship. In this society of his own kind, he can relax, and he can conduct himself without feeling self-conscious, and without having someone say, "Oh, I think you're all so American."

Bob has found that those Nisei who were strongest in their opposition to segregation are now weakening. Those Nisei are beginning to realize that Nisei need emotional and social outlets among people of their own racial background and interests, a society free from tensions, in which they can completely let down their hair and be just plain Joe Nisei.

Then, too, for some Nisei, the term integration stirred up an emotional response which militated against integration. It was almost a fighting word with some Nisei. They found it hard to accept the idea of integration wholeheartedly because it brought up memories of persecution and discrimination, and thus they were inclined to regard efforts of integration with reserve.

In Bob's opinion, the typical Caucasian's concept of integration unfortunately was somewhat superficial. The intention was excellent in every case, but the approach bordered on the artificial, with the result that the integration the Caucasian tried to sell was not a very solid piece of merchandise.

An activity whose primary and sole purpose is integration is doomed to fail, believes Bob. The business of getting together just to get the newcomers to become one of the crowd is rather shallow. There must be some strong common interest which is larger and more dynamic than the individuals of the group themselves, and for which everyone can work with equal vigor.

For example, more progress toward achieving integration is made when members of a mixed group, say a neighborhood group, campaign for a district playground for their children, or for a traffic light at the district intersection. The members of such a group really get to know each other; they get to know each other as individuals working for a common goal, and it is done in an effortless way.

Bob states that he is not thinking of the current trend among the Nisei away from integration in terms of judgment. He feels that the situation is nothing unnatural, or something to be condemned. It is something that is happening and should be explained. Moreover, he thinks that

the Nisei's cultural-sociological retreat will be temporary.

CAPITAL NOTES:

Wilson Makabe, 442nd amputee at Walter Reed hospital, who lost his right leg in Italy, received his discharge last week. He plans to enter Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., to take up business administration . . . Bob Ota, former lieutenant in the quartermaster corps at Camp Lee, Virginia, recently returned from Germany, where he served for six months in a civilian capacity with the engineers' intelligence unit . . . Clark Kawakami, son of Author K. K. Kawakami, is back in Washington after having served with ATIS in Japan. He plans to return to Japan as a civilian some time next year.

Vagaries

Parade . . .

Many of the prize-winning floats in Pasadena's Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's day were designed and prepared by Nisei and Issei experts . . . There would be many more marriages between Nisei and others U. S. GIs and Japanese girls in Japan except for the fact that the occupation troops are advised that they will not be able to take brides of Japanese race and nationality back to the United States . . . There is a section on Americans of Japanese ancestry in a new book, "The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law," by Milton R. Konvitz. The book is published by Cornell University.

World Bank . . .

John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, who played an important role in the organization of the 442nd Combat Team and who has declared that his faith in the Nisei has been vindicated by the war record of Japanese Americans, last week was offered the presidency of the World Bank . . . Holiday delicacies, the gift of the people of Hawaii, were flown to the mainland in a special ATC transport to help insure a merrier Christmas for Hawaii's wounded servicemen, most of whom are Japanese Americans of the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Battalion, who are still confined to army hospitals.

Change . . .

Jack Carberry, Denver Post sports editor who did the hatchet job in 1943 in the Post's vicious "expose" of conditions at the Heart Mountain relocation center, is another of those who has pulled in his horns on the race issue. In contrast to his attacks in 1943 on the "Japs," Carberry recently joined in denouncing Ev Shelton, University of Wyoming basketball coach, who admitted making remarks about the racial background of CCNY basketball players during a recent game at Madison Square Garden.

Pro Ball . . .

Several members of the San Jose Zebras, one of the country's best Nisei ball clubs, have been approached by pro baseball representatives regarding tryouts for teams in the California State league. The Zebras, with a loyal following of Issei fans, are proving to be a financial mainstay of the San Jose winter league, whose players include many professionals. In the opinion of players in the winter league many of the Zebras are of pro caliber.

For the first time since the outbreak of war a Japanese language radio program is now being broadcast weekly in the United States. The station is WGES in Chicago. The sponsors of the program include Japanese American firms in the Chicago area.

Notes for the 80th Congress: Remedial Legislation Needed To Erase Bias from Statutes

By SABURO KIDO

If the costs of World War II are not to be in vain, America must set an example to the rest of the world by having a "clean up" within her borders of discriminatory practices and race legislation. An educational program is one thing, but there are problems which need legislative action to expedite matters. This is particularly true in relation to persons of Japanese ancestry. By according fair, just and equal treatment, America will be proving to the world that her protestations of the ideals of world brotherhood are not empty gestures.

Among the urgent matters which need prompt legislation are a revision of the present naturalization law which still classifies certain groups as "aliens ineligible to citizenship" because of the place of birth; the establishment of an evacuation claims commission to adjust the losses suffered through the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast; and revision of the immigration laws.

Integration into American life of all the segments of the population is the key to unity. The first step towards this goal is naturalization. Citizenship confers privileges; and it exacts duties and responsibilities. As long as naturalization is denied, complete assimilation is not possible.

America has made great progress in her outlook pertaining to the naturalization of Asiatics during World War II. The first statute passed by Congress in 1790 provided that only "free white persons" were eligible to citizenship. The barriers were relaxed gradually. And during the past three years, the Chinese, Filipinos and Hindus have become eligible. Thus Section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 as amended today reads as follows:

(a) The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this act shall extend only to

(1) white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, and persons who are descendants of races indigenous to the continents of North or South America or adjacent islands and Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent;

(2) persons who possess, either singly or in combination, a preponderance of blood of one or more of the classes specified in clause (1);

(3) Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, and persons of races indigenous to India; and

(4) persons who possess, either singly or in combination a preponderance of blood of one or more of the classes specified in clause (3) or, either singly or in combination as much as one-half of those classes and some additional blood of one of the classes specified in clause (1).

Number of "Aliens Ineligible"

Thus of all the people residing in the United States, the following are so-called "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

ASIA:	
Afghanistan	191
Malay States and Straits settlements	274
Thailand	178
Korea	3,521
Japan	90,928
PACIFIC ISLANDS:	
British Pacific Islands	247
French Pacific Islands	116
Guam	286
Java	283
Netherland India	180
Samoa	170
Sumatra	111
96,485*	

The 90,928 alien Japanese constitute the largest number who are still "aliens ineligible to citizenship." They are the parents of the approximately 25,000 Japanese American GIs who fought so valiantly and gallantly for America on European soil and in the Pacific war against Japan.

Amongst these alien Japanese are the language specialists who taught the American GIs to become military and naval intelligence officers and thus shortened the war in the Pacific, saving the expenditure of greater American war materials and lives. Without these "aliens ineligible to citizenship," the Army Map Service could not have prepared the maps for the B-29s and the invasion forces; the Japanese divisions of the Office of Strategic Services, the Federal Broadcasting Intelligence Service, the Office of War Information, the Army Specialized Training Program and numerous other key agencies which required the knowledge of the Japanese language could not have functioned efficiently.

When America needed manpower on the farms, ordnance depots, in war defense plants and in many other fields, thousands of these alien Japanese responded to the call.

Even when the fortunes of war were not favorable to America, these alien Japanese showed their preference for this country.

These alien Japanese who aided America in her war efforts could have been tried as collaborators and traitors by Japan. They risked their future for America. But they are still "aliens ineligible for citizenship."

Parents of Nisei GIs

The late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stated:

"Americanism is not, and never was a matter of race or ancestry . . ."

Because of our present naturalization laws, we find that mothers, like Mrs. Haruye Masaoka, cannot become American citizens. Mrs. Masaoka had five of her sons volunteer for the armed forces; one was killed in action; 30 decorations were earned by

them; including the Legion of Merit, the Italian Medal for War, Bronze Medal, 4 Purple Hearts and so forth.

The mother of Sadao Munemori who was awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest decoration this country can confer upon her war heroes, posthumously, cannot become an American citizen because she is a person of Japanese ancestry.

The parents of the approximately 25,000 Nisei GIs cannot become citizens. They are "aliens ineligible to citizenship." It is time that some action be taken for these alien Japanese who came through the supreme test of loyalty to America with flying colors.

Proposed Naturalization Bill

Towards the close of the 79th Congress, HR 7128 was introduced. This bill would eliminate the present race restrictions entirely. There is no longer any justification for maintaining the present barriers. The national welfare and security could not be endangered by placing the naturalization laws on the basis of equal application to all residents, regardless of race or national origin.

Under the proposed bill, Section 303 of the Nationality Act would be simplified to read as follows:

"The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this chapter shall not be limited by race or national origin."

As long as the present laws remain unchanged, 96,485 residents are under a stigma as "aliens ineligible to citizenship." With the record established by persons of Japanese ancestry for loyalty and contribution to winning the war, it is time that Congress be urged to change the naturalization laws to conform to American ideals—fair and equal treatment to all, regardless of race, color or national origin.

Hardship Cases and Treaty Traders

The Immigration and Naturalization Service issued deportation notices to illegal entrants, treaty traders and those who had over-stayed their permit to remain in this country early in January of this year. Because of the unsettled conditions in war-torn Japan and hardships to family members, a large number being American citizens, HR 5454 and Senate Bill 2120 were introduced in the 79th Congress to place the deportees on the same basis as other aliens in this country.

Under the present laws, Sections 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917 as amended, the Attorney General has the discretionary power to "suspend deportation of such aliens if not racially inadmissible or ineligible to naturalization in the United States if he finds that such deportation would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such deportable alien."

Inasmuch as alien Japanese are "racially inadmissible or ineligible to naturalization," there was no discretionary power granted to the Attorney General. Under the proposed bill HR 5454, any person will be given the same consideration provided there is hardship.

There are many instances which prove the need of such legislation. There is a man under deportation in Utah who came to this country as a stow-away in 1922. He was arrested in 1923 and forfeited his bond of \$1500. Ever since, he has been living in Utah. He is now married to an American citizen and has five children who are native born American citizens. Upon the outbreak of war, he was arrested and is now subject to deportation.

There is the father of a Nisei military intelligence military officer who is stationed in Japan at the present time. His father is subject to deportation.

The passage of HR 5454 and Senate Bill 2120 is desirable because they will prevent hardships by granting to the Attorney General the discretionary power to suspend the deportations.

There is another group of cases which comes under the category of treaty traders. Upon the abrogation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States on January 26, 1940, all those who had come to this country as treaty traders or as family members of such traders became deportable since they had lost their status. They were permitted to remain in this country because of the desire to maintain peaceful relations and to continue trade.

Upon the outbreak of war, since there was no possibility of trade, deportation orders have been issued, directing them to leave this country on the first available boat.

HR 5454 and Senate Bill 2120 will take care of many of these families because the children or wives may be American citizens or legal resident aliens. On the other hand, there are children of these treaty traders who may have come when they were very young. Some of them are attending American universities today and know nothing of Japan. However, they will be deported unless Congress passes some legislation which will enable them to remain in this country.

The hope has been expressed for the Attorney General to permit these treaty traders and their families to remain in this country until such time as trade relations with Japan are resumed. But since he has no such authority, the only recourse has been to appeal to the courts. Test cases have been instituted to test the constitutionality of Section 19 (c) because of its discriminatory character.

Another group pertains to single men who may have come into this country illegally or as non-immigrants and who are now considered to have over-stayed their permits. Some of them have served this country in her top secret war agencies or contributed to her war efforts in other fields.

HR 5429 providing for ten years' statute of limitations would be a solution to most of these illegal entrant cases since a large number have resided in this country more than the ten years. The 1924 immigration laws eliminated the statute of limitations.

Extending naturalization privileges to alien (Continued on Page 5)

*From the records of alien registration maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as of June 30, 1943.

"Best Soldier" Honored



MONTEREY, Calif.—Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL (center), is shown as he presented a wrist watch award on Dec. 21 to T/4 Edwin Nakasone who was cited as the "best soldier" among the 155 members of the 23rd class at the Military Intelligence Service Language school at the Presidio of Monterey. The JACL also presented wrist watches to the "best student" and the "most improved student" in the class of Japanese American GIs who have been trained for occupation duties in Japan. Col. F. A. Hollingshead, assistant commandant of the school, is shown at left, while Col. Elliot R. Thorpe, commandant of MISLS, is seated at right.

Disclose 6678 GIs Trained In Language School Program Of Military Intelligence Service

MONTEREY, Calif.—Six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight men have graduated from the Military Intelligence Service Language School and approximately 20 million dollars have been expended by the government in its Japanese language training program, it was revealed by Lt. Colonel Lachlan M. Sinclair during the school's 23rd graduation exercises Dec. 21 at the Presidio of Monterey.

Lt. Colonel Sinclair, director of academic training, told the class of 155 graduates that the nature of the job and the skills at their command often enabled graduates of the school to "do things during the war that even a combat division or a fleet of ships was not able to do."

He cited instances in which intelligence men saved months of time and millions of dollars by translating captured Japanese documents.

"You and others like you are charged with changing the entire pattern of life for 73 million people," Lt. Col. Sinclair said, "so that they will not be able to make war and will not want to make war. You will have as your weapons the prestige of a victorious army, the best education in the Japanese language to be found anywhere in the United States, and an honest belief in American democracy as the best way of life."

Joe Grant Masaoka, northern California representative of the JACL, presented awards to T/3 Tameo Kawabe of Los Angeles, best all-around student; 2nd Lt. Kalvo Ishimoto of Sacramento, for making the most progress; and T/4 Edwin Nakasone of Honolulu, best soldier. Masaoka said the awards were in appreciation for the work that preceding graduates had accomplished and the honor they had achieved in the class as the three highest students.

T/4 James E. Sato of Honolulu gave a short talk as representative of his class. T/4 Tsukasa Saneto, Los Angeles, represented the class with a speech in Japanese. Both of the men were selected from the class on a competitive basis, the final selection being made by a committee of officers and instructors from the staff and faculty.

Colonel Elliot R. Thorpe, commandant, congratulated the class on the successful completion of the course and gave a short talk on the work ahead. Col. Thorpe said that in his opinion the United States

will have to maintain occupation forces in Japan for at least 20 years to guide the nation to democracy. "Japan will need a strong helping hand for years to come," he said.

Colonel Frank Hollingshead, assistant commandant, and Colonel C. V. Allan from General Staff G-2, Chief of Training Group, Washington, also spoke to the men.

Guests at the graduation included Mrs. Joseph Stilwell, Major General Frank Culin (retired), Brigadier General and Mrs. Ogden, Colonel and Mrs. Roger Fitch (retired), Colonel and Mrs. Wm. Chapman (retired), and Colonel Malcom Graham (retired).

The MISLS choir gave several selections, including two Christmas carols.

Sakurado Charged With Intent to Commit Murder

POCATELLO, Idaho—C. M. Jeffery, county attorney, has filed information with the clerk of the district court charging Shigeo M. Sakurado, a resident of Blackfoot, with intent to commit murder.

The information charges that Sakurado made an assault on Elaine Diggie Edmo, 23, with a two-pronged fork on the night of Dec. 15 in Pocatello.

Sakurado was arraigned on Dec. 17, waived examination and was bound over to the district court under a \$10,000 bond. Police, who broke into the house at the time of the alleged assault, found the woman bleeding from wounds about the head. They also reported they knocked a bottle of lysol out of Sakurado's hand after he had taken a swallow of the fluid, and said they later found a note indicating that he planned to commit suicide.

Miss Edmo lost considerable blood, but is reported to be making satisfactory progress at the county hospital.

Japanese Veteran Of "Kamikaze" Corps Given Scholarship

EASTON, Pa.—A 22-year-old Japanese who served with the "kamikaze" corps during World War II has been awarded a scholarship to Lafayette college it was announced this week.

The scholarship was established by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnstone of Downingtown, Pa., in memory of their soldier son who was killed by the Japanese on Luzon.

Dr. Ralph C. Hutchison, president of Lafayette, said the scholarship was established at young Johnstone's expressed wish with his \$10,000 government life insurance "to promote better relations between the white and yellow races."

(A dispatch from Tokyo identified the scholarship winner as Robert Yukimasa Nishiyama, 22, Japan-born interpreter for the U.S. Fifth Air Force and assistant manager of the Tokyo post exchange. Nishiyama was named Robert by a Christian father.)

ACLU to Urge Passage of Bill To Pay Claims

Notes Losses Suffered By Japanese Americans During Evacuation

NEW YORK—Passage of a bill to indemnify West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses suffered as a result of wartime evacuation heads the National American Civil Liberties Union's legislative program for 1947, which was announced recently.

Other legislative proposals advanced by the ACLU include the repeal of the Oriental exclusion act, a provision for a plebiscite by Puerto Rico to determine its future political status, repeal of the poll tax laws, passage of a permanent fair employment practices act, legislation to make lynching a Federal crime and to strengthen civil rights laws and placing U. S. Pacific islands with considerable population under civil rule.

Denver JACL Elects George Masunaga As New President

DENVER — George Masunaga was elected head of the Denver JACL for 1947, according to the election committee of the group.

Other officers will be Toshio Ando, 1st vice-president; Emi Katagiri, 2nd vice-president; Roy Takeno, 3rd vice-president; Bessie Matsuda, recording secretary; Bessie Onishi, corresponding secretary; and Dr. George Kubo, treasurer.

The newly-elected officers were sworn in at the Christmas inaugural ball, which was sponsored by the Denver JACL under the chairmanship of George M. Kaneko at the Silver Glade room of the Cosmopolitan hotel on Dec. 26. Dr. Takashi Mayeda, retiring president, extended his congratulations to the new cabinet.

The first cabinet meeting of the new officers will be held January 9.

Peruvian Japanese Flown to Lima

NEW YORK — Thirty-one alien Japanese residents of Peru who have been interned in the United States during the war were flown by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, now using air transport to deport aliens, from San Antonio, Tex., to Lima, Peru, the New York Times reported recently.

Kido To Leave For West Coast To Open Offices

Saburo Kido, wartime JACL president, will return to the west coast this week to resume private law practice.

He will establish offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

During the war he closed his private practice to serve the Japanese American Citizens League as its national president. He retired from office in the spring of this year.

His wife and children will remain in Salt Lake City until next summer, he indicated.

Canada's Ban Against Return Of Evacuees to West Coast Will Expire With Wartime Powers

British Columbians Wonder About Future Government Policy

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Now that the Privy Council has handed down its decision upholding the Canadian government's right to deport persons of Japanese ancestry from the country, British Columbians are wondering what will happen to the Japanese and Japanese Canadians who are not subject to deportation and who presumably will be free to settle anywhere in Canada after the War Measures Act expires, a correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor reported here recently.

At the time of the outbreak of war there were about 24,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada, nearly all of them in British Columbia. Under special defense

measures, the Monitor correspondent recalled, all persons of Japanese race were rounded up and evacuated to the interior and were placed in specially established resettlement areas or permitted to find employment in other provinces.

The Monitor writer said that while the war was still in progress a survey was made of all persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia to determine the number willing to go to Japan when peace came. After the survey was completed, it was announced that more than 15,000 would be sent back to Japan, and of these 4000 already have departed.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced that the policy of the government would be to deport undesirable Japanese and those persons of Japanese ancestry who had expressed a desire to go to Japan after the war and that the remainder would be dispersed through Canada in a way designed to prevent another concentration of persons of Japanese ancestry on the British coast.

The Monitor correspondent said "there always has been some doubt as to just how the Federal Government would be able to enforce the latter intention."

"It is argued," he reported, "that if a person is found to be entitled to remain in a country there is no law that will force him to make his home in any one part of that country."

"In other words, should Japanese now living in Ontario wish to make their homes in British Columbia, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so, provided, of course, that they are not subject to the deportation order."

"Even though the war with Japan was terminated many months ago, Japanese still are banned from the coastal region of British Columbia, but this stricture will expire automatically when the War Measures Act passes into limbo."

The correspondent said that persons of Japanese ancestry dominated certain phases of the fishing industry of British Columbia before the war and virtually monopolized the small fruit industry of the Frazer valley.

He reported that the outbreak of war "merely intensified" resentment resulting from economic competition that long had prevailed on the Canadian west coast.

"British Columbia's attitude toward the Japanese has often been criticized in other provinces," the correspondent said. "British Columbia . . . has become an 'island of hostility' toward the Japanese and finds itself on the defensive when charged with fostering anti-racial sentiment."

"British Columbia's only member of the Federal Cabinet, Ian Mackenzie, has even threatened to resign his post if the Japanese are allowed to return to British Columbia—and various organizations in British Columbia continue to pass resolutions opposing the return of the Japanese."

Kawano Re-elected President of CIO Longshore Union

HONOLULU—Jack H. Kawano, president of the ILWU-CIO longshoremen on the Honolulu waterfront since 1938, was re-elected to another year's term at the annual election of officers of Local 137.

During the recent election campaign Kawano also headed the ILWU's territorial political action committee.

Kawano served during the war as a member of the territorial manpower commission and his union established a record for all world ports in the rapid turnaround of ships.

Recently Kawano played an important role in the settlement of the 75-day-old sugar strike.

Besides Kawano three other Japanese Americans, Yukio Abe, Mitsugu Honda and Harry Kawamoto, were elected to offices in the longshoremen's union.

Masako Ono Makes Hometown Debut

FRESNO, Calif.—Masako Ono, Fresno-born Nisei soprano, made her hometown debut on Dec. 29 in a concert sponsored by the Central California Buddhists Association in the Fresno State college auditorium.

Molly Marshall of the Fresno Bee commented that "Miss Ono possesses a light lyric voice of promising quality."

"She uses it well and displays a fine musical background and really careful training," Miss Marshall said.

The Fresno Bee writer said that Lois Kanagawa, violinist, who assisted Miss Ono in her recital, also showed much promise.

Miss Ono is a member of the teaching faculty at Bowling Green college in Ohio.

Saburo Kido Awarded Medal For Work in Removing Bias Against Nisei Group in Draft

Saburo Kido, wartime president of the Japanese American Citizens League, was awarded the selective service medal and certificate of merit in recognition of patriotic and meritorious service to the Selective Service System in ceremonies Wednesday night at Spalding hall.

The award was made by Col. H. Arnold Rich, state director of the Selective Service System, during an intermission period at a dance sponsored by the Salt Lake City chapter of the JACL.

Mr. Kido is the first Japanese American and one of a handful of persons not in the Selective Service System to receive this award.

During the war Mr. Kido was instrumental in pointing out discriminatory applications of selective service regulations. His aid in obtaining an "extraordinary degree of cooperation between Japanese American registrants and the draft system was noted by Col. Rich.

The citation stated that as national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, Saburo

Kido "rendered great assistance to the Selective Service System in presenting various problems confronting Japanese American registrants, and was a most important influence in convincing such registrants of the purpose of the Selective Service System to operate without discrimination against them, and assisted in securing an extraordinary degree of cooperation, under most difficult circumstances."

In making the award, Col. Rich pointed out that the medal was for all Nisei who served in the armed forces and noted their contribution to the war effort.

The certificate of merit, awarded in the name of the Congress of the United States, was signed by President Truman, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service.

Mr. Kido was honored at a dinner sponsored by the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL prior to the awarding of the medal.

Mrs. Henry Kasai presided as toastmistress at the dinner. Dr. Jun Kurumada spoke on behalf of the group.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

An Ironic Note

Milton R. Konvitz, discussing the Supreme Court's decisions in the Hirabayashi, Korematsu and Endo cases on the curfew, evacuation and internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry during the war, points up a particularly ironic note in his new book, "The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law" (Cornell University Press, 1946.) Mr. Konvitz writes that Mr. Justice Jackson, "who was so timid about asserting the possibility of judicial control of military discretion" in the evacuation and curfew cases which concerned General DeWitt's proclamations, has signed an agreement as American representative on the war crimes committee establishing an international tribunal for the trial of both civilian and military major war criminals of the European Axis. One of the functions of this tribunal will be to review judicially military discretion. Mr. Konvitz notes that one of the war crimes defined by the war crimes committee is "the ill-treatment" of civilian population, deportation, "and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population," and persecutions on racial grounds.

"Why is it easier," asks Milton Konvitz, "to review the military discretion of a Nazi general than of an American general."

The author discusses the implications of the Supreme Court decisions which upheld the curfew and evacuation orders imposed on American citizens of Japanese ancestry by General DeWitt. It is his belief that the Japanese American cases "are in the class of trials of Sacco and Vanzetti and Dreyfuss." He concludes:

"They go beyond the 'limit of tolerance in democratic society' when viewed as upholding imprisonment on the basis of an expansion of military discretion; they are 'a threat to society, and to all men.'"

Milton Konvitz's conclusions on the ramifications of the Japanese American wartime cases coincide with those of another legal authority, Prof. Eugene Rostow of Yale. Granted that the decisions were reached by the court under the extraordinary stress of war, an effort should be made to bring the issues involved before the court again for review.

Tale of Two Cities

The city of South Pasadena, California, provides an example of the extreme to which the trend toward restrictive racial and religious covenants can go. In South Pasadena restrictive covenants, denying persons not of the Caucasian race the right to live within its municipal boundaries, are a matter of official policy. The city administration has been charged with promoting the program under which the entire city will be blanketed with restrictive agreements. South Pasadena is to be completely "white."

Of course, persons not of Caucasian ancestry will not be completely barred from residence in South Pasadena. The restrictive covenants specify that non-Caucasians may reside in the city as servants, caretakers and in similar menial work. Non-Caucasians may work in the city in other capacities, but they must be outside its limits by nightfall. The object of the city fathers of South Pasadena apparently is to achieve the complete segregation of Caucasian and non-Caucasian. That segregation already has been realized in housing where the restrictive covenants are in operation.

The example of South Pasadena shows that the time must come when restrictive covenants will be declared as against public policy in a

democratic country. In at least one American city this realization already has been demonstrated by the action of the city council in condemning racial and religious discrimination in real estate agreements. In this city, Minneapolis, the situation was spotlighted by the refusal of a real estate firm to include a Japanese American veteran in a veterans' housing project. The American Veterans' Committee and various liberal groups were able to make the issue one which caught the community interest. The veterans' group abandoned its plans for the housing project in the residential area which was covered by a restrictive covenant. The city also refused to grant approval to the project if discriminatory restrictions were imposed on members of minority groups.

The latest development in Minneapolis is the proposal of AFL business agents of building trades unions to pass a resolution under which union labor will refuse to work on projects which discriminate on racial or religious grounds.

In Minneapolis public policy is against restrictive covenants. On the Pacific coast, however, the trend toward the restricting of residential property to occupancy by Caucasians is still evident. South Pasadena is a prime example, but there are other cities which reflect the narrow bigotry of the Ranks and Bilbos.

GI Language School

Many months have passed since the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima brought to an end the long war with Japan. Yet, last week at the Presidio of Monterey still another class graduated from the Military Intelligence Language School. It was a class of 155 men, and it brought to a total of 6678 the number of men who have undergone the strenuous Japanese language training program of the U. S. Army.

It also brought the cost of their training to twenty million dollars. This vast sum was invested by the government in turning out these highly-specialized intelligence men, whose aid in the Pacific campaign has been cited by army and navy personnel.

Colonel Elliot R. Thorpe, school commandant, speaking at the graduation exercises of this most recent graduating class, estimated that our occupation of Japan must continue for at least another twenty years.

The occupation force itself need not be large, Col. Thorpe said. Instead, he said, the need is for a highly skillful intelligence organization. This will be the work of the graduates of the MISLS.

"Their duties will take them to all parts of Japan and into all phases of Japanese life, where they will exercise a tremendous influence in the democratization of the country," Col. Thorpe said. "A democratic Japan is not only desirable from the viewpoint of the common man in Japan—it is a vital necessity to the peace of the world."

Much of the work of the intelligence men will be necessary to insure that the liberals of Japan be allowed to go ahead in forming the democratic Japan that can arise from the country that is today worn and defeated.

"The liberals of Japan with vivid memories of their harsh treatment by the military and bureaucrats in recent years come into the open timidly," Col. Thorpe said, "fearful the allies will withdraw before they can gather strength to protect themselves from the reactionaries."

"There are genuine liberals in Japan and they have been there all during the war, but for years they have spent their time in the hands of the police or hiding in the bushes so the policemen wouldn't see them. My inspection of Japanese jails and jailers convinced me that Japanese political prisoners fared about as badly as the prisoners of war captured by the Japanese army, including torture and death. A study of the thugs who ran the Jap penal system makes understandable the reluctance of anyone to fall afoul of them. The liberals of the country are going to need our support for a long time if they are to be victorious in their struggle with the forces of reaction. And only in victory can they hope to survive."

The Nisei soldier in occupied Japan has already been highly commended for his usefulness, loyalty and skill. He served courageously under enemy fire in Pacific island outposts. Today he is serving as loyally and as well in the reeducation and democratization of Japan.

Two-Way Passage in Japan: Japanese American Troops Play Important Role in U. S. Occupation of Defeated Nation

By FREDERICK A. OREHEK
Former Marine Correspondent in Japan

(The following article is reprinted with permission from the October-December issue of Trends and Tides, published at Milford, New Jersey by Louis Adamic.)

Emerging from the atomic haze of defeat, Japan is taking quick strides to recovery. People the world over wonder how she has been able to get off the floor so fast.

With the war's end, the U. S. employed a social force as constructive as the atom bomb was destructive. Occupation troops landed with echelons of pre-trained Nisei (second-generation Japanese Americans) who spearheaded the most unique invasion in history to create an immediate, direct liaison with the population of Japan.

In his pre-Pearl Harbor book, "Two-Way Passage," Louis Adamic advocated this method on a worldwide basis. He suggested that first and/or second-generation Americans be sent back to countries of their origin as working representatives of democracy. This system is being exploited to its greatest advantage in Japan, where I observed the plan in action for ten months and believe that this factor plays a big part in the rapid reconversion from a war to peace status.

Reeling from atomic blows and surrender, Nakamura-san—Japan's "John Q. Public"—fled to his miniature mountains in fear of the "giant, blond barbarian conquerors." When he learned that Uncle Sam also came in a yellow shade, he returned to see Japanese men in starched Kahki wearing U. S. insignia. Well, what do you know!

Japanese American boys from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, and the truck farms of California and Hawaii adapted themselves to important tasks with alacrity in occupation posts from Tokyo to the smallest hamlets in Japan. They were the perfect bridge between the Orient and the Occident.

Military Government took control of Japan with a staff of Nisei who were trained for specific jobs in U. S. and Hawaiian schools. Established authorities were interrogated by Nisei well versed in the Japanese manner of intrigue. With a natural knowledge of the native character the Nisei was able to penetrate the enigmatic forces that dominated war time Japan. He easily ferreted out reactionary leaders through personal observation and contact with the common people. First-hand investigation and translations of documents proved invaluable.

Working through its Nisei staff, Military Government prevented a surrender hangover. Transportation facilities kept operating to fan 400,000 troops over the country. Army and Civil Service Nisei located strategic military areas held by the Japanese and charted demolition programs to quickly destroy Japan's war potential.

Japanese newspapers, radio stations and other media continued to operate to the benefit of the U. S. only because Nisei were able to control them and eliminate the clever means of juxta position employed by fanatic Japanese propagandists.

In order to more fully understand the tremendous role Nisei played—and still are playing—in Japan, an evaluation of the average American on duty there will serve to emphasize the premise.

Souvenirs, sake and women were the targets for GI Joe. Japan, its past or future, meant little—he wanted to go home! Outside of black-market operations and trips to the geisha house, his contacts with the people were nil. He neither knew or cared to learn the difficult language, strange civilization or promote a future Japan for an international family of nations.

The people respected the tall American for his clothes and equipment. But a soldier kissing a Japanese girl in a cabaret wasn't selling democracy.

Alert to the Japanese moral traditions and customs, the Nisei, on the other hand, commanded the mutual respect of both the American and the Japanese. He realized that he was there to do a serious job and that the natives watched his every move. His insight into the core of Japan and its motivations was deep, sincere.

Whereas his Caucasian American counterpart was out to filch silk and pearls short of court martial, the Nisei flinched at selling a candy bar for ten yen (about 65 cents, a day's wages). I never witnessed a black market deal between Nisei and Japanese. Neither did I see Nisei take part in cabaret fiascos with Japanese women.

The Japanese American had long range perspective on the entire problem. He worked for a lasting impression, and received overwhelming cooperation from the natives who sensed this integrity. Whenever a Nisei became eligible for discharge he switched to work for Civil Service. He felt at home. He felt important. He was functioning.

For the most part, the Nisei emerged from low economic strata in America. His parents were farmers or shop-keepers on the West Coast or wage-earners in Hawaii. He struggled through high school or college. The Nisei knows suppression. He appreciates true democracy and is not deluded by some of the questionable aspects in Japan's present transition.

"We want the zaibatsu (big capitalists) crushed, the feudalistic system abolished, and a democratic government for the common welfare established," a group of them informed me in Tokyo last summer.

A spy, clean-cut young man, a graduate of Stanford University, confided that he was conscious of a trend to create a buffer country against Russia out of Japan. He didn't like the idea; wondered what could be done about it.

Other informed Nisei confirmed my impression that powerful Japanese elements were courting American officers to their advantage. Numerous state and city officials with war guilt stayed in power because of frequent sukiyaki parties and generous "presentos" of silks and jewels.

One Nisei told me that the most reactionary force in Japan was the highly-educated English-speaking variety. He cited a case where a Mitsui graduate of Harvard avoided the criminal list by staging elaborate Harvard Alumni reunions in Tokyo with high ranking U. S. officers in attendance.

Now one year after the surrender, the Nisei are still hard at work in Japan. For them the Two Way Passage program is a day-to-day job and they realize that there is still much to accomplish. They know that the present constitution is infantile. That prewar politicians still control too much government through puppet stooges. That the zaibatsu class has not yet been purged. That the economic and social status of the common man still goes on in Japan as it has for 2,000 years.

The Japanese Americans are also proud of the progress that has been made, much of it with their direct aid. Women have been given suffrage. Laws have been enacted to break up large land holdings into family plots. Submerged elements are voicing cries for freedom.

Strong as it is, the Two Way Passage work can and should be expanded in Japan. Thousands of Japanese Americans are being discharged to learn that readjustment is difficult in California even after they proved their loyalty on the battlefield. They could and should be given opportunity for positions in Japan and be of positive value to themselves, the U. S., Japan and the world.

Tonight Is Special, She Thought HERE'S TO US---HAPPY NEW YEAR!

By SUE KUNITOMI

Chicago, Ill.

Yuriko Fukuda walked quickly through the crisp, dark Chicago night to the subway station. It was late but the party she had left behind was still going strong. Yuri had protested when the gang asked her to join another group on the Southside. Tonight is special, she thought, and I don't want a crowd around . . .

The northbound train noisily pushed its way through the tunnel, pushing the present with it. It was New Year's Eve of 1940 when she first met Ricky. Ten months of good times had followed and Ricky had gone away; a volunteer for the U. S. Army. He was training in an army camp in Northern California when war came. Mr. Fukuda was interned; Mrs. Fukuda and Yuri's family went to a relocation center. It was on Christmas day, 1942 when Yuri stepped out on the highway and joined Ricky who was then stationed in Texas. They were married on New Year's Eve with Sgt. Dan Tucker standing by to see that there were no mishaps. Good old "Tuck," Yuri had said then. It was midnight when the three raised their glasses and toasted in the New Year.

"Here's to us!" Ricky exclaimed. "Happy New Year!"

The conductor's voice broke through Yuri's reverie. She turned from the station to a brown stone building and let herself in the second floor apartment where she lived with elderly Mrs. Winters.

"Hello, Yuri."

"Hello, Mrs. Winters. You weren't waiting up for me?"

"Yes. I wanted to have some apple cider and

doughnuts and toast in the New Year with you. Would you like some now?"

"Yes, that sounds wonderful," Yuri replied. She stood by the living room window and looked up at the frosty sky. Thinking of New Year, 1943, she recalled Ricky's shock. His father had written to say they were going back to Japan on the exchange ship. "Perhaps, we shall meet again . . ."

By this time Tuck was an officer in the front lines in the Pacific. Ricky was now part of the Nisei Combat Team. All through the summer of 1944 there was hope and fear. Yuri's brother, Tom was wounded; the young kid from the center was missing in action. In November the telegram came; just three words stood out—"killed in action." Life had gone on because there was so much unfinished work for those who had not died with Ricky. A few days before V-J Day, Tuck came back and stood before her, minus a leg, minus a wife who didn't want him. Kindly Mrs. Winters had turned on Yuri:

"Your brother's wounded. Your friends are dead and missing. Your husband will never return. How can you stand there and say America is worth it?"

"Maybe it isn't," Yuri said sadly. "But I believe it is, even if it were only Ricky who said so."

Mrs. Winters was back with a tray. As they raised their glasses, the brown eyes met the questioning grey ones. The question formed on her lips.

"Is it still worth it?" Yuri thought of her brother whose face was newly moulded by plastic surgery; of Tuck who was going to be the "best one-legged lawyer in New York;" of the young kid who was now going to college. Of Ricky in France. She nodded in reply and like a bell a sure and steady voice rang in her heart.

"Here's to us," it said. "Happy New Year!"

This Is How It Was . . .

HOT SUN IN CALIFORNIA

By JOBO NAKAMURA

The frigid wind from the lake hardened the snow on the streets and transformed the city into an immense ice-box. He stood bareheaded among milling men and women on the street corner waiting for buses and street cars; his ears seemed numb and his nose was red. He generated a little heat by jumping up and down; his breath steamed in the chill air.

It was some twenty minutes before a relatively empty bus rolled to a stop at the corner. He shoved a dime into the coin box and found a seat in the rear of the coach.

The bus picked up speed as it tore itself away from the Loop and it cruised along the outer drive following a gentle curve of lake shoreline. The dark water tossed heavily on the beach and a row of shore lamps trailed into a distance to a fine blurring point.

It was delightfully warm in the coach and he sank back in his seat almost lifelessly and rested his head. It was like having a gentle feminine hand placed over his weary brow, his heart wept and laughed alternately in careening waves. He stared emptily into the clear cold night that rushed past the bus window.

He thought of the warm summer of the valley, the long stretch of open sunshine and of the early spring rain which left the countryside in a deep lush green and the hills of blue as the ocean in the distance. California poppies spotted the green earth in golden clusters and orchard blossoms and wild flowers of every color vied each other in love-lines . . . the quiet banks of Steamboat Slough where his father took him fishing for striped bass, perch, blue gills . . . sound of bull frogs and velvet ripples of the water . . . the flashing sunset color on the wings of blackbirds as they swung on the reeds . . . the old rusted hand pump . . .

He remembered the intense loneliness of his boyhood life in the "inaka" home of a vast pear orchard . . . the tin-roofed cabin in which he lived, the wall covered with a patchwork of Frisco Japanese papers and comic sections from the Chronicle . . . the insatiable fascination of looking at pictures of the big city.

. . . the anger and shame he felt about his little sister having to wear underwear made from rice sacks . . .

. . . the long night of vigil outside a city cannery where his mother worked late hours with other obasan from the neighborhood . . . the juicy succulence of the peaches she brought home in her rubber apron . . . the blue uniform she wore, a mark of a low economic bracket . . . the tortured sensitivity of his little soul.

. . . the awkward pride of his first boy scout uniform . . . the fright of his first overnight camping trip to the hills. He thought of Stanley, of Takashi, of Shunji, of Ichiro, of Yoshimi, of Nobuyuki, of Hisao, of Shige, of Yoshio, of Yukio . . . of "Jintori" games, of street football, of sling-shot fights, of the thousands of ten-cent movie shows he had seen of Hoot Gibson, of Ken Maynard, of Douglas Fairbanks, of Rin-tin-tin.

. . . the unsteady adolescence of high school days when learning how to dance was the most important thing in the world . . . the shameful pimple on his face . . . the paralyzing feeling when classmates jeered him about it . . . of the wide-eyed freshman girl whom he adored—from a distance. He lived in painful awakening of each day she walked by him in the hall between chemistry and social study classes, totally unaware of his existence.

. . . the day he left for college and having to live with hakujin people for the first time in his life. He felt the insecurity of his background . . . the overbearing loneliness and yearning . . . the brooding nights he wanted to go home.

. . . the open streets of valley towns, Lodi, Walnut Grove, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno . . . men from dusty orchards and vineyards consumed kegs of beer and sake and what was left of the week's wage was washed away in the Chinese gambling dens . . . boys away from home seeking adventure

and excitement scurried silently in the cloak of dark streets and scampered "upstairs" to a dingy room smelling of stale cigarettes and cheap perfume . . . the regret etched on their faces as they came out of the hotel . . .

. . . and the brilliant sun that roared over Mt. Diablo to arouse the tired bodies of men and boys in the bunkhouse to the fields of carrots, celery, potatoes, peaches, pears . . . there were picking, pruning, trimming, packing, spraying, cutting, loading, banking, and on through the heat and the cold . . . the hot sun burning on their necks and futility in their hearts.

. . . the fog horns that cried across the bay . . . little fishing boats undulating on the waves . . . men and women, boys and girls who fished on the wharf all day long without a care . . . the flock of gulls which glided over frothy waves and seemed to sit and bob on the water like a feathered buoy.

. . . the smell of frioles, tacos, and tortilla and hot chili . . . the savory taste of cha-shu, peanut duck, pineapple pak-kai, ham-yu . . . the tender Monterey abalone, pink Alaskan salmon, Petaluma chickens, San Francisco crabs . . .

. . . the night when she said she would "love to go" to the Sophomore Hop with him . . . surge of youthful joy that ecstatically carried him home through the campus and there were so many stars speckled in the lark blue of the sky . . .

The bus nearly passed his stop. He was now home in the tenement district where he lived. He bought a bottle of catsup and a half pound of hamburger which he would cook for himself tonight. He turned up his coat collar and walked briskly into the dark.

Saburo Kido:

Remedial Legislation

(Continued from Page 2)

Japanese will make further amendments to the deportation laws unnecessary because the Attorney General has no discretionary power when deportees are "racially inadmissible or ineligible to citizenship."

Evacuation Claims Commission

The mass evacuation from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry, including citizens, swept away the foundation for economic security built through 50 years of hard work and toil on the part of the most of the alien Japanese. Small businesses, which had goodwill as their chief asset, were sold for the junk value of the equipment, or less than the cost of the merchandise. Since no one could predict the future, very few had the courage to store their goods in private storage. The Army would not commit itself in advance as to how much storage space would be given each individual. It was only after the War Relocation Authority took charge that a liberal storage program was instituted. By that time, a great deal of the losses had been suffered.

Senate Bill 2127 and HR 6780 were introduced in Congress as administration measures. They provided for an Evacuation Claims Commission to handle the matter of evacuation losses.

It seems only right and fair that some indemnification be made to the evacuees for the losses they had sustained from the evacuation. We are hoping that public support will influence Congress to pass the necessary legislation.

Legislation to eliminate various types of discrimination, such as in employment, housing, civil rights and so forth is just as important to persons of Japanese ancestry as to any other minority group. America can show by her actions the true meaning of democracy. To permit race discrimination and race legislation to exist in this country makes a mockery of the noble protestations of the American representatives before the United Nations and in occupied and conquered territories.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Denver, Colo.

As of Jan. 1, 1947, the Nisei have come to, and passed on over so many crossroads that they must be weary of it all. Moreover, they're fed up with editors, sociologists, pastors and sundry prophets telling them about it.

The Nisei would rather lean back a bit and begin to enjoy some of the fruits of the labor involved in getting past so many crossroads. Certainly they deserve it.

Yet, the Nisei would be naive if they considered everything

in their world hunky-dory. Their personal problems may seem to be taking care of themselves, but at this stage it still is difficult for the individual to disassociate himself from the group. The Nisei, to a large extent, is still his brother's keeper.

James Sugioka, national field representative of the Disciples church, contends the Nisei are now at another critical crossroads. The majority are neither "Japanese" (which they never have been), nor "Americans" (which is their proper birthright), he asserts.

Whatever inclination they had to be "Japanese," Sugioka declares, was killed by the war, evacuation and all that followed. "Yet," Sugioka says, "so many Nisei simply don't have the courage and determination to fight for complete acceptance as 'Americans.'"

"They need guidance and encouragement, and most of all they need to see examples about them of fellow Nisei who have gone all the way in winning complete acceptance in their communities."

Without realizing what is happening to themselves, the Nisei are undergoing a division from a closely-knit single group to two classes, which for the lack of better terms might be called the "ins" and the "outs."

The "ins" live within Japanese American communities—Los Angeles, San Jose, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver—where their economy, social life and outlook are bound largely within the racial islands.

The "outs" have scattered to the four winds—Twin Falls, Idaho; Marshalltown, Iowa; Winona, Minn.; Naperville, Ill.; Louisville, Oklahoma City, Buffalo, Boston and a thousand and one other communities. These Nisei are progressing increasingly farther from the "ins," and from what we have been able to gather, they have no desire to trade places with their "in" cousins. They are the ones who are tasting the fruits of their decisions.

Whether the "ins" are better off than the "outs," or happier, or more secure, are matters that can be debated for columns without ever reaching satisfactory conclusions. Certainly some "ins" never would be good "outs," while it is obvious that most "ins" would profit greatly if they could step over to the "out" side. But this again is an individual problem.

Toshio Yatsushiro, a member of the WRA liquidation unit who spent several months studying Japanese American problems in Denver, has some pertinent comments on this point. In a subsequent column we'll air certain of his views which he feels, with reason, are necessary to qualify a viewpoint he expressed in this column on Dec. 7.

And now that we have gotten this sermon off our chests, and after we take care of Yatsushiro's views, we'll try to stay the remainder of the year on trivia—like children and the weather, food, and the funny things people do and say. Let's make that our New Year's resolution.

Letters

The Editor
Pacific Citizen

I have two letters which I brought back from Japan. One is for Mr. D. Tani, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington, and the other one is for Mr. Y. Fujita, c/o Sushi Komatsu, 304 6th Avenue So., Seattle, Washington. At the present time they are not at these addresses. I wonder if you could ask anyone who knows the present addresses of these persons to contact me at Box 3049, Indio, California. (Ex-S/Sgt. CIC, U. S. Army.) Frank Shibata.

singing voices. The dim light reflects upon the single cross; and here tonight, lowly man reckons with a power greater than all combined." And now to you, all of Nisei America, I wish that all the dreamboats will come to port before the end of next year.

Tomorrow's Heirs

By Sachi L. Wada

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE PAST . . .

I'm flipping the leaves of another chapter to be added to my seventeen others. One more year has passed, and through it the many faces and the experiences, uplifting, encouraging and discouraging. When I read it, it sounds like someone else's novel, for now everything has a hazy, dreamy appearance. It is easy to laugh over incidents which once made me lose a rather artistic temperament.

The past year has meant a transition in thoughts and attitudes . . . perhaps that may be indicative of almost maturity. It has meant a lot of little things, which because they are little, are big and important, like writing Mr. on an envelope instead of Cpl. or Sgt., and Main Street instead of A. P. O. There was the genuine thrill of seeing a first story in print, and having had someone else open it . . . because my fingers fumbled so.

We've watched nylon lines diminish and seen the war-time shortages back on the shelves again with a thousand other shining, fascinating gadgets. It's been the transformation of Minneapolis from an army town to a normal, thriving flour city.

It has been the many good-byes said lingeringly . . . for honesty demands we admit, that many of the intangibles we cherished shall not be recaptured again . . . ever. And the people who leave are appreciated only after they have left. And that is a little too late.

THE FUTURE . . .

I'm beginning the nineteenth chapter of my life's book now. It is still clean and white without any blemishes upon its pages. There are not yet the mistakes and heartaches to come. And there is so much to dream about and to hope for. I remember when I used to wait, a seemingly very long time, to unravel my thoughts, and then overcome by the density of it all, I would relax in the balmy contentment of sleep. The things I'm waiting for now are the things everyone waits for.

I want to see laughter on the lips of children all over the world, for who are we to impound the fallacies of their fathers upon them, the innocent young.

I want to hear the babble of voices chattering about the trivials . . . instead of wars, atomic bombs, prejudice . . . These are the things for which all of mankind struggles, and these are the privileges abused, until the ultimate concussion is war.

And then, there are all the seasons and months to anticipate . . . Some day, not too far off, I shall open my window and feel the kind of excitement which tells you that something good is going to happen . . . and then, I shall let spring in. All the other months and seasons will follow. There are yet all the new people to meet at crossroads . . . and the adventures and experiences which shall come with them.

Today Jim Kamo was saying something about friendship, and the ability to hurt oneself at the loss of a friend or the ability to gain a friend. I wish this year, there will be many people who shall pass under the arch of friendship, and together walk forward toward the greatest monument . . . peace.

LAST NIGHT . . .

Last night we went to St. Mark's Cathedral for a combined worship service. The stained glass windows rose majestically to the high ceilings, and the organ played the masters' pieces. I saw tears leaking on hardened faces, and because it moved me very much, I scrawled a few words on my program . . . "The human hearts are hushed and in the stillness of profound humility, comes sound of

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Speaks to JACL
Group in San Mateo

SAN MATEO, Calif.—Bob Hardgrove, secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee and reporter on the Burlingame Advance, spoke on city government in San Mateo as seen by a newspaper reporter at the Dec. 12 meeting of the JACL.

The talk was followed by a short business meeting.

Ken Kato reported on the case of John Walker, a Redwood City Negro war veteran whose home was recently burnt down after protests were made over his occupancy.

The members present approved a motion to send \$2,000 toward setting up of the Anti-Discrimination Committee. Of the amount it was moved that \$1,500 be sent immediately.

Shig Takahashi was appointed to head the nomination committee for the 1947 cabinet.

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FROM OUR
READERS**Issei Members**

To the Editor:

A large majority, if not all, of the active members of the Japanese American Citizens League owe their existence, bringing-up, education and early shelter to their Issei parents, many of whom, though technically classed as "enemy aliens," contributed materially, including their own flesh and blood, to the successful prosecution of the war. Many Issei are, at heart, as American as any of the native born.

Yet, the Japanese American Citizens League has chosen to bar Issei from its active membership, though claiming to fight discrimination and extreme nationalism and other practices which are contrary to the principles of democracy.

While appreciating deeply what the league has already accomplished and is doing in the interest of the Issei as well as that of the Nisei and other minority groups, it seems to me that to deny the privilege of active membership to Issei does not seem to be in keeping with the objectives for which the League stands and tends to minimize its influence and usefulness. Let us remember that while citizenship is a powerful legal and technical weapon, we are, in practice, economically and socially-speaking, all one and the same, the Issei and the Nisei, in the eyes of the average Caucasian American. Why, then, this discrimination to divide us.

KANO IKEDA, M. D.
St. Paul, Minn.**Puellas Societas'**
Visits Servicemen

SACRAMENTO—The Puella Societas' of Sacramento made a recent holiday visit to Nisei war veterans at Letterman hospital in San Francisco.

Miss Shizu Ishida, chairman, led the group in singing Christmas carols. A special assortment of Japanese food was prepared and served by the girls, and a surprise "Santa's Bag," was opened at the end of the visit.

A pre-Christmas benefit ball held by the club at the YWCA gym was judged a huge success with approximately 175 persons in attendance, according to Mrs. Mary Takai.

The next meeting of the group will be held January 12 at 2 p. m. at the YWCA clubroom.

Nisei Players Aid
Hawaii Victory in
Pineapple Bowl

HONOLULU — One year ago Unkei Uchima played in a GI bowl game in Trieste between the 442nd Combat Team and the 88th Division Blue Devils.

This year, however, Uchima, now a tackle on the University of Hawaii team, was a factor in the Hawaiians' 19 to 16 victory over the University of Utah in the Pineapple Bowl game in Honolulu on New Year's day.

Besides Uchima, Saburo Takeyasu, guard, and Sado Watasaki, tackle, were the other war veterans on Hawaii's starting line.

Robert Shibuya opened at guard for Hawaii while Richard Mamiya, quarterback, and Jun Hirota, halfback, were among the other Nisei who saw action in the Pineapple Bowl.

Dr. Hara Elected
To Head San Diego
JACL Chapter

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Dr. George Hara has been elected president of the reactivated San Diego chapter of the JACL.

The new chapter has initiated a membership drive.

JACL members in the San Diego area were active in the fight against Proposition 15 at the last election.

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Papers in Cincinnati Court

CINCINNATI, O.—The first Japanese alien to apply for American citizenship in the U. S. District court in Cincinnati filed for declaration of intention on Dec. 19 with Frank A. Hight, Deputy U. S. District Clerk.

She is Mrs. Kazue Matsuzawa, wife of Atsushi Matsuzawa, former instructor in Japanese at the Navy language school at Oklahoma A. and M. The Matsuzawas have two daughters, born in the United States, and a son, 19, born in Japan.

Mrs. Matsuzawa told Deputy Hight that she came to the United States in Oct., 1922, entering at Seattle, Wash. When the United States entered the war, the Matsuzawas were living in Los Angeles. They were evacuated to the Santa Anita assembly center and the Rohwer, Ark., relocation camp.

It was noted here that while Japanese nationals are not mentioned in the act passed by Congress in 1943 repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, which operated also as a bar to admittance of Japanese aliens to American citizenship, and provided for the admittance of Chinese who qualified, there is no direct prohibition in any act of Congress against the filing by any foreign national of Japanese ancestry of a declaration of intention to become a citizen nor as application for citizenship. Neither is there a law at the present time which provides for their admittance should they file both the declaration and the petition for naturalization.

P. B. McHugh, federal naturalization examiner, explained that as there was no law authorizing admittance of foreign nationals of Japanese ancestry to citizenship, Mrs. Matsuzawa's only chance to be accepted is for Congress to pass a law specifically authorizing the granting of citizenship.

He expressed the belief that Mrs. Matsuzawa's application was filed in the hope that such a law would be passed.

Mrs. Matsuzawa was accompanied to the Federal building by her son, Deen.

Mid-Columbia JACL
Elects Officers
For 1947 Term

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The Mid-Columbia chapter of the JACL re-elected Mamoru Noji president in elections held here recently.

He will be aided by the following cabinet: Setsu Shitara, 1st vice-president; Charles Akiyama, 2nd vice-president; Jessie Akiyama, recording secretary; Bessie Watanabe, corresponding secretary; Sho Endow II, treasurer; Mits Takasumi, board delegate; Taro Asai, alternate; Mrs. Max Moore, adviser; and Shige Yamaki, social promoter.

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President of
Boise Chapter**Discuss Advisability**
Of Changing District
System in Chapter

By MARY BAN

NAMPA, Idaho—Edson Fujii of Nampa was elected president of the Boise Valley Chapter at a meeting held in Caldwell on Dec. 23. He succeeds Tom Takatori of Parma.

Other officers are vice-pres., Tad Matsumoto of Middleton; corresponding secretary, Kazuko Kuroda of Nampa; record secretary, Grace Shiraiishi of Parma; treasurer, Bill Nishioka of Middleton; board delegate, George Ishihara of Nampa; alternate delegate, Kim Kawano of Caldwell; historian and reporter, Mary Ban of Nampa.

A report on the IDC Convention was given by Edson Fujii.

Manabu Yamada announced that pictures of the Hotel Boise banquet and the Farewell Ball will be available soon for \$1 each.

Members discussed the advisability of dissolving the chapter's system of three districts. The decision was left for a forthcoming meeting.

A valuable discussion on public relations concluded the meeting. Among topics discussed were: Caucasian sponsors for the club, pros and cons on a Japanese church, more consideration when using local halls for socials.

Cincinnati JACL
Holds Elections

CINCINNATI, O.—At the last meeting of the year, held Dec. 12 in the parlor of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, the Cincinnati chapter of the JACL elected James Hashimoto to head the cabinet for the coming year.

Others elected to cabinet positions were Dr. James Takao, 1st vice-president; Frank Hashimoto, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Mary Adachi, recording secretary; Lillian Yoshikawa, corresponding secretary; and Tom Kanno, treasurer.

Mr. Kenji Muraoka was named vice-president, representing the Issei.

Two amendments to the constitution were also passed at this meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi, president.

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Wounded Nisei Spends First Christmas at Home in 5 Years

HONOLULU—Tech. Sgt. Yoshiyuki Ogata, who left his home in Elele, Kauai, to serve overseas with the famous 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans, has spent Christmas at home for the first time since his induction into the army in March, 1941.

Tech. Sgt. Ogata, seriously wounded in Italy and later in France, was flown home on Dec. 20 by a plane from the 19th Troop Carrier Squadron.

The war veteran is still under hospitalization for combat wounds. After the holidays, Ogata will be returned to 147th Tripler hospital on Oahu, where he has been confined since December, 1945.

Ogata was an electrician for a sugar company at the time of his induction. He received his first wound on Nov. 6 at Venefro, Italy. His second, which knocked him out of the war and left him paralyzed, was received on Oct. 21, 1944, in France.

Chicago Buddhists Slate Election

CHICAGO — The Chicago Sangha, the young people's group of the Chicago Buddhist church, will hold its annual election of officers Sunday, January 12, immediately following the morning service, according to President "Corky" Kawasaki.

Wedding Rites

DENVER — Miss Alice Hiroko Fujii, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Katsusaburo Fujii of La Jara, Colorado, and Mr. Tatsuo Matsuda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toshihara Matsuda of Pierce, Colorado, were united in marriage in a beautiful double ring ceremony at the Denver Buddhist church Wednesday morning, Dec. 11.

The Rev. Tsunoda officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Esther Fujii, her younger sister, and the groom's best man was Tom Kami-

Wirth Elected To Head Race Relations Group

Organization Plans Continued Work in Minority Problems

CHICAGO—Election of Louis Wirth, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, as president of the American Council on Race Relations was announced last week by Clarence E. Pickett, chairman of the American Council board.

While continuing its clearing house, consultation and information services to the action agencies in its field, the American Council intends, under Dr. Wirth's guidance, to strengthen research, educational and professional training programs in race relations on a national scale, Mr. Pickett said.

Mr. Pickett expressed the gratification of the board on Dr. Wirth's election: "In view of the crucial place of the field of race relations and minority problems in American democracy and in the world today," he stated, "it is more important than ever that the Council's program be vigorously developed on a sound foundation of the best knowledge obtainable. In Dr. Wirth, the best qualified person has been obtained to assume the leadership of the American Council's program. Because of the notable contributions which Dr. Wirth has made to the field and because of his knowledge of the theoretical and practical problems confronting the action agencies, the American Council will be prepared to render indispensable service to the country in the critical years ahead."

yama of Cozad, Nebraska. The pianist was Miyori Kuroda of Denver.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ota a son, Dennis, on Dec. 19 in Washington, D. C.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tanimoto a girl on Dec. 17 in Gridley, Calif. To Mr. and Mrs. George Tom Ohama, Sanger, Calif., a boy on Dec. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ichihana, Del Rey, Calif., a girl on Dec. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sadao Oda, Reedley, Calif., a girl on Nov. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Matsu-moto, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Y. Nakao, Elk Grove, Calif., a boy on Dec. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Ogura, 143 East Broadway, Salt Lake City, a girl, Kammara Reiko, on Christmas day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Yosako a girl on Dec. 14 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Ichiyasu a girl on Dec. 15 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Saiki a boy on Dec. 18 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Miyake, Malaga, Calif., a boy on Dec. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Shimoguchi, Sunnyvale, Calif., a girl on Dec. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harrie Taka a girl on Dec. 18 in Des Moines, Ia.

DEATHS

Mrs. Miju Kanzaki on Dec. 8 in New York City.

Ihei Yasuhira, 74, on Dec. 20 in Fresno.

Caroline Akagi, 17 months, on Dec. 16 in Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Fuki Nishimura on Dec. 28 in San Francisco.

Mantaro Hamano, 65, on Dec. 21 in Los Angeles.

Tokumatsu Yonemura, 64, on Dec. 24 in Los Angeles. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Melba Matura.

Yosuke Kowata on Dec. 23 in Los Angeles.

Yasuo Tanaka on Dec. 25 in Los Angeles.

Mori Bozono on Dec. 23 in Los Angeles.

Shizuko Kubo on Dec. 23 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Jean Sadako Fukui, formerly of San Francisco, to Ryo Komae on

New York Times Writer Notes Political Awakening of Nisei

NEW YORK—Nisei participation in political action in the defeat of Proposition 15 at the last California election contrasts sharply with the pre-war passivity of Japanese Americans, Lawrence Davies, West Coast correspondent of the New York Times, reported on Dec. 21 in a dispatch from San Francisco.

Mr. Davies described the legislative activities of the JACL through its Anti-Discrimination Committee and noted an "awakening political and social consciousness" among Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

The Times correspondent reported on the appointment of Mike Masaoka as director of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee and noted that the organization would press for naturalization rights for Japanese aliens and reparations for losses sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast as a result of the evacuation.

West Coast organizations interested in race relations are supporting the JACL in its anti-discrimination activities, Mr. Davies said.

Dec. 29 in New York City.

Yasue Sumida to Gene Kubo on Christmas day in New York City.

Mary Toda to Robert H. Nakano on Nov. 20 in Philadelphia.

Fumi Otsuki of Long Beach to Isamu Okamoto in Florin, Calif.

Fumiye Yoshida of Hanford to Takeshi Okamoto in Florin.

Grace Okamoto to Masaji Hori in Florin.

Hideko Shinagawa, 21, Richmond, Calif., to Masao Kurisu, 27, U. S. Army.

Miyuki Shinoki to Yoshinobu Kojimoto in Salt Lake City.

Sayoko Sadahiro to Hobi Fujiu on Dec. 22 in Los Angeles.

Misako Taguchi of San Jose to Shigeru Toriumi of San Francisco on Dec. 22.

Lena Kageyama to Taul Omori on Dec. 15 at Hood River.

Nisei Couple Wed In Hood River Church

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Lena Kageyama and Taul Omori were married on Dec. 15 at the Asbury Methodist church in Hood River. The Rev. Sherman Burgoyne officiated.

Nomura, Kakuuchi See Action in Bowl Game

FRESNO, Calif. — Babe Nomura, all-conference halfback for the San Jose State college team, was in the starting lineup of the Spartan eleven which defeated Utah State, co-champions of the Big Seven conference, 20 to 0, in the Raisin Bowl game on New Year's day.

Jack Kakuuchi, San Jose State guard, also contributed to the Spartan triumph.

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Anti-Bias Campaign Donations Honor GIs Who Died in Service

SAN FRANCISCO—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week announced receipt of two donations made in memory of Japanese American servicemen who died while in service.

A donation was made in memory of Akira Richard Otsubo by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Otsubo of Stockton. The Rev. E. Hojo of the Stockton Buddhist church transmitted the gift to the San Francisco office of the JACL.

The late Akira Richard Otsubo was killed in action on Nov. 23, 1944 in France. He was one of eight Nisei servicemen from Stockton who died in service and for whom memorial services were observed recently in Stockton.

In memory of Sergeant Daniel C. Ota, recently killed in an airplane crash near Osaka, Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Mitsutaro Ota and his sister Lillian tendered a donation to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. Lillian Ota, now attending Yale university, is in San Francisco to attend memorial services in behalf of her only brother.

Daniel Ota was a graduate of Washington high school in San Francisco. He volunteered for service from the Topaz relocation center. During the war he served with the Fifth Air Force.

Overdose of Sleeping Pills Fatal to Widow of Artist

NEW YORK—Mrs. Yoshiko Hagiya died of an overdose of sleeping tablets on Dec. 22, one month after the death of her husband, Hisashi Hagiya, New York artist.

Mrs. Hagiya was described as despondent since the death of her husband. She reportedly took an overdose of sleeping pills on Dec. 21. She was rushed to the hospital, but died the next morning.

Her last request was that she be cremated with one of her husband's paintings.

Mrs. Hagiya was 37 and had resided with her husband at 48 West 10th Street. The Hagiyas had no children.

Hisashi Hagiya died suddenly of a heart attack on Nov. 20.

Report Nisei Soprano Will Return to U. S.

Agnes Miyakawa Has Given Recitals on Three Continents

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Agnes Yoshiko Miyakawa, Nisei soprano who has given recitals on three continents, is now en route to the United States after serving with U. S. occupation forces in Japan, according to Eighth Army headquarters.

Miss Miyakawa, who made her operatic debut in Paris as the heroine of "Mme Butterfly" 15 years ago, lived in Japan during the war. She applied for permission to return to her family in the United States and the permission was granted after investigation.

Miss Miyakawa served as secretary to Col. William K. Noel, judge advocate of the Ninth Corps, while awaiting return to the United States.

A native of Sacramento, Calif., she plans to reside temporarily in Charleston, W. Va., where her brother, Dr. George Miyakawa, is on the staff of Charleston General hospital.

Among her sponsors in the United States was Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan and a former congresswoman.

Chinese American Veterans Honor Wounded Nisei Soldier

Pfc. Moriguchi Given Washing Machine by American Legion Group

VAN NUYS, Calif.—Rokuro Moriguchi, a wounded Nisei veteran of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, is the proud owner of a washing machine, the gift of members of the Chinese American Post No. 628 of the American Legion in Los Angeles.

Pfc. Moriguchi, now receiving treatment at Birmingham General

hospital in Van Nuys for spinal injuries, is a native of Hawaii and was one of the original members of the 100th Battalion.

The washing machine idea started when Adjutant Betty Donahue Berg of the Navy Women's Post No. 487 of the American Legion suggested that small washing machines be given to orthopedic patients who are now hospitalized.

Harry Lee, commander of the Chinese American post, then suggested that his group present one of the washing machines to a Japanese American GI who was wounded in World War II. Moriguchi, the only Nisei orthopedic patient at Birmingham hospital, was named as the recipient.

Along with Post Commander Lee, four other members of the Chinese American post were present at the presentation of the washing machine to Pfc. Moriguchi. They were Shock Fong, Jim Haw, W. J. Dea and Daniel Wong. Adjutant Betty Berg of the Legion's 17th district also was present, as was Eiji Tanabe, regional director of the Japanese American Citizens League in Southern California.

Pfc. Moriguchi was hit in the spinal column by shrapnel in Oct. 1944 during the first day of the 442nd Combat Team's fighting in France.

ACLU Group Asked To Intervene for Nisei in Japan

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California reported last week that it had been asked to intervene in the case of a Nisei GI now in Japan whose American-born Japanese fiancée lost her American citizenship by voting in a Japanese election. A letter declared:

"Under normal conditions I believe one could usually say that a person who voted in a foreign election was exercising a foreign allegiance hardly in keeping with American citizenship. But the recent elections in Japan were held under anything but normal conditions. The Japanese were strongly urged to vote by MacArthur and hence many of the Nisei . . . though mistakenly, felt that they were being good Americans in following MacArthur's desires in the matter. In their cases, there was undoubtedly a great deal of uddress, whether real or fancied. The extent of Japan's new democracy may be seen in the attitude of many of the local ward office which made the people think that if they didn't vote they'd lose their food rations. So what with one thing and another many of the Nisei (who were stranded in Japan during the war) did vote and . . . at least under the present law, cannot hope to return to the States—many of them with all their immediate families in the States."

Northern California Makes \$4,000 Donation To ADC Coiffers

The Northern California District Council of the JACL this week turned over a donation of \$4,000 for the Anti-Discrimination Committee, according to Hito Okada, national president.

The money will be used to aid in setting up ADC offices in the east under the direction of Mike Masaka, executive secretary and director of the ADC.

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