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Senator Barkley Says New Democratic Congress Will Carry Out Civil Rights Pledges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sen. Alben Barkley, D., Ky., vice president-elect, said on Nov. 5 after a meeting with President Truman that he expects the Democrats elected on the 1948 platform will carry out the President's civil rights pledges.

Sen. Barkley also predicted that the new Democratic-controlled Congress will give President Truman some authority to control prices, continue rent control and will revise labor restrictions in the Taft-Hartley law.

Observers recalled that President Truman had made a vigorous speech in New York's Harlem on Friday before the election and had promised at that time that he would carry forward his civil rights program following his reelection.

Some of the civil rights points enumerated by Mr. Truman in his Harlem campaign speech was a proposal for the equalization of opportunity for resident aliens in the United States to become citizens. The largest group of resident aliens now ineligible to naturalization by law are nearly 100,000 persons of Japanese nationality in the United States and Hawaii.

Former Stockton Resident Jailed On Perjury Charge

TOKYO — Takeshi Goto, 23, a native of California, this week was under a sentence of a year at hard labor for perjury in trying to remain in his American citizenship.

The Jiji Press said Goto was sentenced by the Nagoya District court because he obtained a certificate from a village office which revealed the fact that he served in the Japanese army in 1945.

Goto was born in Stockton, Calif.

Two Passengers Hurt in Bus Crash

SACRAMENTO — Mrs. Taku Hongo of San Francisco and her three-year old daughter, Michi, were among 15 passengers who were treated for injuries at a Sacramento hospital following a bus accident on the highway east of Davis.

Nisei Girl Reigns as Queen Of Festival in California Town

PARLIER, Calif.—Pretty Misao Takata reigned as queen of the annual Parlier Harvest Festival on Oct. 30.

Miss Takata led a field of seven girls with a total of 818 votes. She was the candidate for the Pacificans and is the first Nisei girl in the San Joaquin valley to receive such an honor.

Dora Valdez, supported by the Parent-Teacher Association, was second with 510 votes. The other candidates were Helen Baker, American Legion Auxiliary; Bernice Bimat, American Legion; Berda Weaver, Parlier Improvement Club; Illana Herring, Chamber of Commerce; and June Creel, Parlier Sportsmen's Club.

Congratulatory Wire Sent President By Washington ADC

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The following congratulatory telegram was sent to Pres. Harry S. Truman on Nov. 3 by the Washington office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee:

"Your magnificent fight to win reelection against seemingly insurmountable odds lends courage to all of us who seek with you the elimination of discrimination against any persons because of race, creed or national origin. We look to your leadership in our common cause to win equality for all men in and under the law."

Stockton, French Camp Chapters Observe Nisei Soldiers Day

STOCKTON, Calif. — Marking the first observance locally of Nisei Soldiers Memorial day, recently proclaimed by the National JACL, a joint service was held on Oct. 30 by the French Camp and Stockton chapters of the JACL and the Stockton Issei Kai at the Buddhist hall.

The joint services were conducted by the Rev. Ejitsu Hojo of the Buddhist church and the Rev. Naomichi Kodaira of Calvary Presbyterian church.

Among those who spoke at the services were Masaru Dobana, formerly a liaison officer attached to Australian forces; Jun Agari, veteran of the South Pacific and the Philippines, and Lou Tsunekawa, Purple Heart veteran of the 442nd Combat Team.

The festival started Saturday afternoon with a children's pet parade.

Following a variety show, Miss Takata reigned as queen at the grand ball which climaxed the festival. She led the grand march with her escort, Kengo Asumo.

Many Japanese Americans participated in the children's parade and in the variety show.

S. Osumi and N. Doe represented the Pacificans on the festival committee.

As the grand ball opened, Barney Bimat, master of ceremonies, presented Miss Takata with a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums which she carried in the grand march. Her gown was the gift of the festival committee.

Five Families to Be Evicted From California Trailer Camp

HARBOR CITY, Calif.—Returnees of Japanese ancestry, now residing at the California Sea Food Company's trailer camp, will be given the right to decide which of the families now in the temporary housing project will be evicted in order to meet a ruling of the Los Angeles county health department.

Charging that overcrowded conditions in violation of county regulations exist at the camp, county officials last week instituted a suit in Municipal court to

oust at least five families in ten trailers in order to meet sanitation requirements.

Eiji Tanabe, former JACL regional director, met with officials of the L. and M. Investment Company, operators of the project, to get a reprieve for the returnees who were brought to the trailer project when relocation centers were closed late in 1945.

The housing project was initially set aside for workers at the California Sea Food Company but later many of the residents took work as gardeners or as domestics,

Former Officer Of 442nd Elected To Illinois Post

CHICAGO — Col. Sherwood Dixon, commander of the 3rd battalion of the 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby, Miss., was elected lieutenant governor of the State of Illinois in the Democratic tide which swept the key Midwest state.

Col. Dixon's campaign on the Democratic ticket was supported by a group of Nisei veterans of the 442nd Combat Team in Illinois who organized to support his candidacy and that of Adlai Stevenson, the new Democratic governor of the state.

Col. Dixon was a leading figure at a reunion held by veterans of the 442nd Combat Team recently on the shores of Lake Michigan in Chicago.

Dismissal Move May Be Filed for Mrs. d'Aquino

Will Be Arraigned In Federal Court On November 8

SAN FRANCISCO—Counsel for Mrs. Iva Tōguri d'Aquino, charged by the government with overt acts in wartime during her employment at Radio Tokyo, indicated this week that a motion for dismissal of the charges will be entered when the accused is arraigned in an United States district court on Nov. 8.

It was expected that Wayne M. Collins, attorney for Mrs. d'Aquino, may declare Mrs. d'Aquino does not possess United States nationality because of the fact that she is married to a Portuguese national and because of her wartime employment by a Japanese government agency.

NISEI TEACHER LOSES POST FOR POLITICAL VIEWS

HONOLULU — Mrs. Aiko Reinecke and her husband, Dr. John Reinecke, were dismissed by the Territorial school commission on the charge that they were members of the Communist party.

Dr. Reinecke and Mrs. Reinecke, who have taught in Honolulu schools for 20 years, were suspended without pay in November, 1947, on charges of alleged Communist activities.

Hearings on the school commission's charges were opened on Aug. 3 and continued for 32 court days.

Mrs. Reinecke is the former Aiko Tokimasa.

Many Nisei former students of the Reineckes were among Hawaiian residents who organized a group which supported the right of the Reineckes to teach and also contended that the school commission did not have authority to suspend teachers because of their political beliefs.

Limited Passports Group Urged to Act As Ban Rescinded

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Alien Japanese from Hawaii living in the United States who may be affected by a recent executive order eliminating "limited passports" this week were advised to take up their cases personally with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A number of alien Japanese living in the United States are affected.

Such persons who wish to request a change of status under the new order should write, explaining their individual cases, to: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 19th and East Capital, Washington 25, D. C., according to word received by Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee from Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Watson B. Miller.

Truman Victory, Democratic Majority in Congress May Change Coming ADC Campaign

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the election of Harry S. Truman as president, with a democratic House and Senate, indicates a liberal trend in the nation, election returns also presage an almost completely new campaign by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee to achieve success with the naturalization and immigration bill.

This observation was made this week by Mike M. Masaoka, national ADC legislative director, as he checked election returns noting major changes likely in Congress.

"The latest returns indicate ADC must undertake a tremendous 'educational campaign' to acquaint new Senators and Representatives with the bill for equality in naturalization and immigration (the Judd bill)," he said.

"There is no doubt many new Senators and Representatives simply are not acquainted with the bill."

"This certainly may slow the so-called 'time-table' we had considered for passage of the measure in event of only minor changes in Congress. Now, we must face the possibility that the educational spadework so necessary to successful passage of the bill may not be accomplished until the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, rather than during the first," Mr. Masaoka said.

Certain results of the election are expected to work in favor of the bill. These are: A unified Democratic administration and congress, and a trend marked by the election of several active liberals who normally may be expected to work in support of the measure.

On the other hand, several factors may slow a final favorable consideration of the legislation. It is possible new hearings will be required to acquaint newly-elected Senators and Representatives with the bill. For another, several important committees may be headed by men traditionally conservative in dealing with nationality and immigration matters.

Emmanuel Celler (D, N.Y.), is expected to head the important House Judiciary committee if usual seniority practices are observed.

The vital House Sub-Committee on Immigration may be chaired by either Frank L. Chelf, (D, Ky.), or Ed Gossett (D, Texas), if the procedure of having members with previous service on a committee advance to the chairmanship. However, it is anti-

dated that membership of this sub-committee will include several new personalities unacquainted with the ADC legislative program.

Pat McCarran (D, Nev.), who served with Senator Chapman Revercomb, (R, W. Va.), who was defeated, is expected to head up the Senate Judiciary committee. It is quite possible that the Senate Sub-Committee on Immigration may be comprised of all new members.

The composition of the Eighty-first Congress should lead no one to undue optimism with respect to passage of the so-called Judd bill, nor, on the other hand, should there be any undue pessimism, Mr. Masaoka said.

"In the past we have considered it reasonable to hope for passage of the bill during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. We felt this could be achieved because so many Senators and Representatives were well acquainted with the measure, and felt favorable towards it.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he added, "that the Eighty-first Congress will eventually view the bill just as favorably. The trend towards electing known liberals might even justify some expression of optimism."

Mr. Masaoka promised that ADC would continue to "press as vigorously as ever" for passage of a bill for equality in naturalization and immigration.

"I feel I can speak for everyone in JACL and ADC when I say we are going to continue to make every effort to achieve success in the shortest possible time, regardless of the amount of work involved.

"But," he warned, "the job we face cannot be accomplished by any single person or small group of persons. The task before us is a task for all of us. It is more vital now than ever that everyone join in the fight to achieve success in our legislative program."

Veteran Held for District Court In Davis County Farm Slaying

Brothers Testify At Hearing Before Justice of Peace

KAYSVILLE, Utah — Kenichi Imaizumi, 30, was bound over to second district court for trial on a first degree murder charge after preliminary hearing on Nov. 4 before Justice of the Peace Wendell Barnes in Kaysville.

Imaizumi, a veteran of Pacific campaigns in World War II, is charged with the murder of his father, Eizi Imaizumi, 70, on Oct. 22 in a beet field on the family farm near Syracuse. A coroner's jury gave a verdict of death by strangulation.

Appearing as witnesses at the hearing were brothers of the defendant, Joe and George Imaizumi, and a sister, Florence Imaizumi, who testified as to family differences of long standing.

They related that the elder man had been abusive toward members of the family, and that there were also differences over money matters.

The defendant was represented at the hearing by Arthur Woolley, Ogden attorney. Keith Stahle, Davis county attorney, represented the State.

The accused man is being held in the Davis county jail at Farmington.

Nisei Volunteer Ordered to Active Duty in U. S. Army

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—William S. Yamaki, first Nisei to volunteer for the U. S. Army from the Hood River valley prior to the war has been ordered to report back for active duty.

Lieut. Yamaki has been assigned to the 40th anti-aircraft artillery unit at Fort Bliss, Texas.

He is a graduate of the Military Intelligence Service language school at Camp Savage and served with General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia in 1942.

Three Doctors Win Fellowships at Annual Congress

LOS ANGELES—Three Nisei doctors were among those who received fellowships last week during the 34th annual clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons.

Those honored included Dr. George Kambara of Sacramento, only Nisei ophthalmologist in the United States; Dr. Fred Fujikawa, chief thoracic surgeon at the Missouri state sanatorium, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; and Dr. George R. Baba, formerly of San Francisco.

Judge Mathes Says Kawakita Death Sentence Decision "Terribly Hard" One to Make

LOS ANGELES—The judge who sentenced Tomoya Kawakita, Nisei, to death on conviction of treason against the United States this week told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent that his decision was a "terribly hard" one to make and that it was arrived at only after "much earnest prayer."

Federal Judge William Mathes told Guy Halferty this week his reason for pronouncement of the death sentence for the Nisei who was found guilty of treason for acts of violence against American soldiers confined at the Oeyama prison camp where he was employed during the war.

Asked by Halferty why he proclaimed the death sentence, Judge Mathes said that the crime of treason is in a different category from other war crimes.

Treason, he said, is a "crime of the heart," a crime of deliberate attempt to betray and of intent to aid and comfort the enemy.

Kawakita, he said, proved the latter when he beat, kicked and threw into a cesspool certain American prisoners in a drive to get more production for the Japanese war effort. He also proved his treasonable attitude by the way he so quickly reclaimed his American citizenship when the war was over.

Had the defendant honestly believed he was a Japanese citizen at the time he was brutalizing the Americans, there would have been no intent to betray America, Judge Mathes told Halferty.

But, declared the judge, Kawakita proved his opportunism, his lack of devotion to Japan and his realization that he had at all times been an American citizen by his hurried action to get back into this country when Japan lost the war.

In discussing the Kawakita case, Halferty declared that the treason cases of Kawakita and Iva Toguri d'Aquino, now waiting trial for her alleged part in the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts, have come as a "sharp lash to California's Japanese Americans."

The treason trials, Halferty said, have stirred old feelings against the Nisei.

"At first glance," he says, "it is almost as if these things were tied in with the aims of pressure groups interested in playing strongly on anti-Japanese sentiment."

Reviewing the Kawakita case, the Christian Science Monitor correspondent says that Kawakita might never have gotten into trouble had he remained in Japan after the war.

Kawakita returned to Los Angeles, however, took up his former activities "just as if he had never been away," until he was discovered in a Los Angeles department store by a former prisoner.

"That all this occurred in California now seems on best evidence to be nothing more than a circumstantial, rather than a deliberate attempt by pressure groups to use the case to further anti-Japanese feeling," Halferty says.

Pointing out that the Kawakita jury included a Nisei girl and a Negro woman, Halferty says:

"If there ever had been an unparalleled opportunity for them to strike a blow against regional race prejudice, this was it. They could have held out for acquittal, exonerating Kawakita and heartening the California minorities.

"But they could not in conscience do so. Perplexed, they were out for more than a week. Pressure was unbelievably strong. Once, the jury filed back in and reported it could not reach a decision, and that its members thought the whole trial should be done over. Judge Mathes firmly resisted this. He informed them that they were a good jury and told them to go and reach a decision.

"Judge Mathes pronounced the capital sentence because, as he says, a life with a crime of treason against it would not be a life worth living. It is a crime, he feels, that is fully as foul when committed by Tomoya Kawakita as it is when committed by Benedict Arnold."

Nisei VFW Post Will Hold Dance

SACRAMENTO — The Nisei VFW Post will hold a dance on Dec. 4 at Sacramento Memorial auditorium.

"Winter Serenade" will be the theme of the dance. Bunny Crites and his orchestra will play.

Colorado Nisei War Hero Buried In Pueblo Rites

PUEBLO, Colo.—The remains of Pvt. George M. Futamata, killed in action in France in Oct., 1944, with the 442nd Combat Team, were reinterred with full military honors on Oct. 28 at Mountain View cemetery.

Pvt. Futamata's remains were returned to his mother, Mrs. Haru Futamata, from a U.S. military cemetery in France.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. J. Grooters of the Northern Ave. Methodist church.

Hundred Nisei Seek Civilian Posts in Japan

Tests to Be Given For Civil Censorship Jobs in Occupation

LOS ANGELES—More than 100 Nisei have applied for positions in Tokyo with the civil censorship division, Fast East command, Department of the Army, according to Lewis E. De Voss, office manager, California state employment service.

De Voss commended the Nisei in their response to the call for help in this particular field.

The FECCD, with headquarters in Tokyo, is sending Thomas Rowe to Los Angeles this week to conduct written and oral examinations of the candidates.

The Nisei, who will act as translators, will be assigned to Tokyo with the civil censorship division.

Stars of Stage Hit to Attend Chicago Dance

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Uta Hagen and Anthony Quinn, stars of the stage hit "A Streetcar Named Desire" now playing in Chicago, have accepted invitations to attend the Third Annual Inaugural Ball to be held November 13th at the LaSalle Hotel, the Chicago JACL announced this week.

"A Streetcar Named Desire," playing in Chicago for the past two months, is one of the most popular plays of the season. The presence of Miss Hagen and Mr. Quinn continues the tradition of the Chicago JACL to invite to its annual dance some prominent stage or screen personality. Joe E. Brown attended the first inaugural program, while last year, John Forsythe of "All My Sons" spotlighted the event.

Los Angeles Nisei Army Officer Weds Japanese Movie Actress

TOKYO, Japan—A Nisei U. S. army officer from Los Angeles married one of Japan's prettiest motion picture stars on Oct. 18 in a ceremony at the GHQ Chapel Center in Tokyo.

She is Teruko Akatsuki, a post-war star of stage, screen and radio. The groom is First Lieut. Tsuneo P. Harada, aide to Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, chief of the economic and scientific section of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

Army Chaplain Leon N. Gosline of Plains, Kansas, officiated at the ceremony.

Gen. Marquat gave the bride in marriage. Mrs. Tokiko Misono, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. First Lieut. Terry Takahashi of San Francisco was the best man.

As Hawaii Paid Tribute to War Heroes



On Oct. 18 the people of Hawaii paid homage to the remains of 79 Hawaiian war dead, including 75 Japanese Americans who gave their lives in combat in Italy. This photo shows the tribute paid when the first large group of war dead were returned in early September when the remains of 78 GIs, all but four of them of Japanese ancestry, arrived in Hawaii on the Dalton Victory. Ten thousand persons gathered

at that time to attend memorial services at Iolani Palace grounds in Honolulu. There flag-draped caskets with the bodies of two unnamed heroes, symbolic of all Hawaii's war dead, lay in state after a processional through a part of downtown Honolulu. Hundreds of relatives and friends of the deceased were on hand when the second large group of war dead were returned to their native Hawaii on the USAT Truman Kimbro. —Photo from Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Two Hilo Residents Appeal Convictions In Flag Display Cases

HILO, Hawaii, T. H.—Two Japanese aliens, convicted on the charge of displaying the enemy flag in wartime, have appealed their cases in Hilo district court.

Seiichi Masuda, sentenced by Judge Harry Irwin to six-months in jail and a fine of \$500, and Sumie Tokunaga, given a 30-day jail sentence and a fine of \$150 have filed appeals through Thomas T. Sakakihara, district court practitioner.

The two aliens were convicted of displaying the Japanese flag in the Dai Jingu shrine in Hilo on April 29, 1947.

The cases were brought to court on the basis that wartime regulations remain in effect in the absence of a peace treaty between the United States and Japan.

Ogden Nisei Plays For GI Football Team in Japan

OGDEN, Utah—Cpl. Minoru Shibata, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shibata of Ogden, is now a member of the Itami Air Force football team in Itami, Japan.

This is Cpl. Shibata's first year of GI football. He enlisted in the airforce at Fort Douglas, Utah on May 2, 1946, and is now serving as ground control approach mechanic at the air base.

Remains of 75 Nisei War Dead Arrive in Hawaii for Reburial

HONOLULU—The remains of 75 American war dead of Japanese ancestry were returned to their native Hawaii on Oct. 18 on board the Army Transport Truman Kimbro from San Francisco.

The men were members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 442nd Combat Team. Most of the war dead came from U. S. military cemeteries at Carano and Marzanelle in Italy.

The arrival of the remains, together with those of other Hawaiian war dead, was marked by a joint ceremony conducted by representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The remains are being transported to next of kin in Hawaii.

It is expected that many of the Nisei will be buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific near Honolulu.

The remains of the following Nisei soldiers were aboard the Truman Kimbro:

Pfc. Ralph Y. Asai, Honolulu; Pvt. George Eki, Honolulu; Pvt. Richard Y. Fujii, Captain Cook, Hawaii; Pfc. Yutaka Fujii, Lihue, Kauai; Pvt. Toshiaki Fujimoto, Koloa, Kauai; Pfc. Takeo Fujiyama, Lahaina, Maui; Pvt. Yeiko Goya, Puunene, Maui; Katsuyoshi Hamamoto, Wailuku, Maui; Pvt. Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Pepeekeo Mill Camp, Hawaii; Pfc. Masao Higa, Ewa, Oahu; Pvt. Takemitsu Higa, Kaneohe, Oahu; Pfc. Yeiko Higa, Honolulu; Cpl. Bert K. Higashi, Honolulu; Pvt. Mitsuo Hiraki, Honolulu; Pvt. Himeo Hiratani, Wahiawa, Oahu; Pvt. Yutaka Hirayama, Honolulu.

Pvt. Edward U. Ide, Kaneohe; Pfc. Shigeo Igarashi, Waipahu, Oahu; Cpl. Isamu Ikeda, Ninole, Hawaii; Pvt. Richard H. Ishii, Honolulu; Sgt. Katsui Jinnohara, Paia, Maui; Pfc. Richard K. Kaiura, Honolulu; Pfc. Masaichi Katsuda, Makaweli, Kauai; Pfc. Toshio Kawamoto, Lanikai, Oahu; Pfc. Yutaka Kawamoto, Mt. View, Hawaii; Pfc. Yasuo Kawano, Hilo, Hawaii; Pvt. Albert G. Kawata, Honolulu; Pvt. Stephen M. Kaya, Honolulu; Sgt. Richard K. Kinoshita, Honolulu; Staff Sgt. Edward Y. Kiyota, Honolulu; Pvt. Hayato Koizumi, Honolulu; Pfc. Fred H. Komeda, Honolulu; Pfc. Harushi Kondo, Aiea, Oahu; Pfc. Ichiji H. Kuroda, Honolulu; Pvt. Masaji Kutara, Honolulu.

Sgt. Matsutada Makishi, Honolulu; Pvt. Seiso J. Mana, Honolulu; Pvt. Masatomo Masuda, Honolulu; Pfc. Hiroshi Matsukawa, Hilo; Cpl. Tommy T. Matsumoto,

Hilo; Pfc. Kazuo Mito, Honolulu; Pvt. Tsuyoshi Miyoga, Aiea; Pvt. Morio Mizumoto, Puna, Hawaii; Pvt. George K. Moriwick, Kaneohe; Pfc. Sakae Murakami, Paauilo, Hawaii; Pfc. Mitsugi Muronaka, Paipaiou, Hawaii.

Pvt. Setsuo Nagano, Hilo; Pfc. Kaoru Naito, Lihue, Kauai; Pvt. Hitoshi Nakai, Paipaiou; Cpl. Edward E. Nakamura, Puunene, Maui; Sgt. Yoshimitsu Nakamura, Kapaa, Kauai; Sgt. Masao Nakanishi, Halaula, Hawaii; Pvt. Taro Nishitani, Honolulu; Pfc. Suso Noda, Kahului, Maui; Pfc. Alfred S. Nozawa, Honolulu.

Pvt. Masaru Ogata, Honolulu; Sgt. Masayoshi Ogata, Hakalau, Hawaii; Pvt. Tsugio Ogata, Honolulu; Pvt. Akira Ojiri, Paipaiou, Hawaii; Pfc. Randall M. Ota, Honolulu.

Sgt. Uichi Sakamoto, Honolulu; Staff Sgt. Shukichi Sato, Lihue, Kauai; Pfc. Takeo Shimizu, Puunene; Cpl. Henry M. Shiyama, Honolulu; Pvt. Takashi Suzuki, Lihue.

Pfc. Hitoshi B. Taguchi, Lahaina, Maui; Sgt. Masaharu Takebe, Honolulu; Cpl. Katsushi Tanouye, Honolulu; Cpl. Haryoshi Tateyama, Haiku, Maui; Pfc. Lloyd M. Teramoto, Waianae, Oahu.

Cpl. Yasuji M. Uchima, Laupahoehoe, Hawaii; Sgt. Kazumi Uemoto, Honolulu; Pfc. Moriochi Uyeda, Honolulu; Pvt. Masaru Yamamoto, Honolulu, and Pfc. Harry S. Yamasaki, Honolulu.

Girl to be Named As Fulltime Worker In Chicago Church

CHICAGO — Mary Matsumoto will become the first Nisei girl to be commissioned as a fulltime Christian worker in the ministry of the Evangelical and Reformed church when commissioning services are held Nov. 28.

The Rev. President E. H. Plessman of the North Illinois synod and Dr. Felix Peck, director of church extension, will officiate at the service.

The Rev. George Nishimoto, pastor of the Ellis community center, will give the sermon.

Miss Matsumoto received her A.B. degree in sociology from Elmhurst college in Illinois and continued her studies at Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers college. She is presently serving as director of the Ellis nursery school and program director of the Ellis center.

Former Hawaii Resident Given Prison Sentence

Convicted of False Statements in Attempt To Regain Citizenship

SENDAI, Japan — Tetsuo Takahashi, a native of Hawaii, was sentenced on Oct. 28 to three years at hard labor for making false statements in an effort to regain his United States citizenship.

The sentence was pronounced by a United States Army provost court in Sendai in northern Japan.

Einosuke Takahashi, headman of the village of Kanaya, and Toyotaro Kobayashi, chairman of the village elections committee, drew one-year terms at hard labor for providing false certificates designed to assist the stranded Japanese American in his attempt to recover United States citizenship.

Lily Yasuda Joins Washington ADC Staff

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of Miss Lily Yasuda as secretary in the Washington office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, was announced this week by Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director.

Miss Yasuda came to Washington from Los Angeles where she worked as a secretary for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

A former Salt Laker, Miss Yasuda was employed by the office of Field Service Maintenance, Tooele Ordnance Depot, and later worked for Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, during the war.

She attended both Woodbury Business College, Los Angeles, and LDS Business College in Salt Lake City.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Yasuda, live in Orem, Utah, where Mr. Yasuda is highly active in the ADC.

Miss Yasuda has a twin sister, Mrs. Priscilla Nagao, now of Lansing, Mich., who served as a WAC in the war.

Miss Yasuda is interested in photography, and said her chief hobby is "travel." Her travels have carried her from Hawaii to Washington, D.C. She is a member of the Southwest Los Angeles chapter, JACL.

Lancaster Is First To Meet Quota in ADC Finance Drive

LOS ANGELES—Nisei and Issei in the small desert community of Lancaster raised \$287 to become the first group in southern California to meet its quota in the JACL ADC fund drive, according to the JACL regional office in Los Angeles.

Lancaster residents surpassed their quota of \$250 in the drive, which eventually is expected to raise \$45,000 to aid the program of the Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Sensaku Uyeda was chairman for the Lancaster campaign.

Saburo Kido, JACL general counsel on legal matters, and George Inagaki, president of the "1000 Club," were guest speakers on the subject of evacuation claims at a meeting at Mr. Uyeda's home.

Nearly all families of Japanese descent in Lancaster attended the meeting.

Attending Nisei expressed their intention of forming a local JACL chapter.

Fellowship Officers To Be Installed In Candlelight Rites

CHICAGO—New officers of the Young People's Fellowship of the First Baptist church will be installed at a candlelight ceremony during the evening worship service Nov. 14 at 7:30 p.m.

New cabinet members are Anna Sakaizawa, president; John Ura, vice president; Rose Niino, secretary; Cecilia Brazell, treasurer; Asako Takusagawa, YP editor; Mas Miyaji, program chairman; Mas Sakaizawa, hospitality; Tom Tajiri, public relations; Hanna Tani, music chairman; Frank Watanabe and Cora Uyeda, recreation; Sab Yamamoto, service; and Saburo Toyama, worship.

Cullum Comments on Judd Bill: Naturalization Equality Law Will End Much Anti-Alien Bias In Present American Statutes

(By PACIFIC CITIZEN Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An astute examination of the so-called Judd bill has been published in the Nov. 3 issue of the influential FAR EASTERN SURVEY by Robert M. Cullum, former War Relocation Authority official and now a member of the JACL ADC staff in Washington.

Mr. Cullum terms the Judd bill "a measure which would end all racial discrimination in American laws pertaining to naturalization citizenship."

"The importance of this measure as a means of removing the stigma of second class from resident Asiatic aliens and their children cannot be exaggerated," Mr. Cullum contends in his article.

The article says, in part:

"There are sound reasons for believing that, prior to adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress, the Judd bill, or a measure of similar import, will become law . . .

"Present American law permits the naturalization, and in consequence the quota immigration, of persons tracing their ancestry to China, the Philippines and India. In addition to those of the Asian colonies of the great powers, the peoples of twelve geographical and political entities in Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas remain barred from naturalization and hence fall under the exclusionary provisions of the 1924 Immigration act. Of these areas the largest is Japan. Similarly, of the 87,942 persons resident in the United States as 'ineligible to citizenship,' 84,658, or nearly ninety-seven percent, were of Japanese origin . . .

"The first reason, then, for optimism that there will be an early termination of Oriental exclusion is the fact that no new policy is involved—only the extension to all Asian and Pacific peoples of a policy already enunciated.

"A second and most important factor . . . is a demonstrable conviction that Americans of Japanese descent most abundantly proved their right to full status in America by their contribution to victory in World War II. Simple justice requires removal of bars to citizenship for those who have so long and so honorably lived here.

"The third reason for optimism about the bill lies in United States international relations, and is not unrelated to the contest between the United States and Russia to win friends and influence peoples."

After quoting W. Walton Butterworth, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State, and former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew in support of the Judd Bill, Mr. Cullum observes:

"It may be noted further that the apparent success of the occupation of Japan has served to diminish reluctance to move in the direction urged by Mr. Grew.

"The Judd bill has been unanimously approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee (Ed. note: The article, written prior to the election, refers, of course, to the Eightieth Congress) and is expected to receive prompt attention in the Eighty-first Congress. Congressional support thus far has been bi-partisan and includes that of men whose views are severely restrictionist in immigration matters. There is no indication that a possible change in administration will affect this measure."

Mr. Cullum writes that "the phrasing of the Judd bill presented a major technical problem.

"Three possible lines of approach were explored—that of placing all Asian peoples on a par with European and African immigrants, which might result in large-scale immigration, had already been rejected by Congress when the Chinese Immigration Act was passed . . .

"At the opposite pole, a bill which dealt only with racial bars to citizenship would inevitably re-emphasize and call new attention to the vestiges of our Oriental exclusion policy, a prospect which the Department of State could not face with equanimity.

"The third course, chosen by Congress in 1943 when writing the Chinese act, eliminates all restrictions upon citizenship and permits use of normally computed national-origins quotas, but is more re-

strictive than the regular quota law since determination of the quota to which an individual is chargeable is made on the basis of ancestry rather than of country of birth. Thus, a Chinese born in England who immigrates to the United States is charged to the quota of China. The equities of this arrangement are not here being argued; a condition had to be faced. The Judd bill utilizes the Chinese formula as a restrictive device.

"Within this framework there remained the problem of finding a suitable description of the peoples to be covered. This was solved by devising an Asia-Pacific Triangle, . . . this area includes all peoples who' prior to rescission of Chinese exclusion, were racially ineligible to citizenship, and includes no other peoples.

" . . . Total annual immigration of persons of Asian ancestry now authorized under law amounts to 505 if Pakistan is included. The Judd bill would add authorized quotas usable by indigenous peoples in the number of 975 (Japan 185, Butan, Nauru, Nepal, New Guinea, Pacific Trust Territory, Siam, Western Samoa, and the special Asia-Pacific Triangle quota, each 100), with the probability of an additional 400 at such time as quotas are proclaimed for Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Korea. The total thus may come to 1,890 (yearly, but) actual Asian immigration of less than 1,000 a year is a very safe estimate if the Judd bill is enacted.

"The above provisions, plus repeal of all racial restrictions on naturalized citizenship, form the heart of the measure."

Mr. Cullum observes that the Judd bill "is highly restrictive in the field of immigration, but as it stands it is a bill that can be passed. It solves the larger issues brought about through an indefensible total-exclusion policy. It provides complete equality in naturalization, and ensures that, without regard to race, any individual who is qualified under general immigration laws may, if he can secure a quota number, enter the United States as an immigrant.

"Quantitative restrictions placed upon Asians are somewhat more severe than those upon other peoples, but there are no separate qualitative restrictions."

He writes that the "major issues (of the bill) are of such over-riding importance that it should be vigorously supported and the subsidiary issues taken up as occasion demands.

"One factor endangers the passage of this legislation—namely, inertia. The domestic issue, granting the privilege of naturalization to the parents of men whose wartime service was outstanding, has very real appeal, but in these tense times any domestic issue has stiff competition for Congressional attention.

"In a Congress whose foreign-relations specialists have their eyes riveted on Europe, it is difficult to secure attention for Far Eastern matters. But more important is the apparent inability of those who should be most concerned to believe that the time is now ripe for passage of this or of a similar measure.

"A great many of those Americans whose interest has been focused on the Far East are still licking wounds suffered from efforts of earlier years. They may deeply want such a measure to pass, but the conviction that comes of fighting a winning battle is lacking; most of them have left to others the actual waging of a congressional campaign.

"Many Americans," Mr. Cullum concludes "have much at stake in the coming effort. Unless they are alert, the present opportunity may be missed."

ADC Official Urges Resident Japanese Aliens to Register, Serve in United States Army

MEN OUTNUMBER WOMEN AMONG CHICAGO NISEI

CHICAGO—Current belief that Nisei girls outnumber Nisei boys is not true, at least in Chicago, where men over the age of 18 outnumber Nisei women by a two to one ratio.

This fact was revealed during the first exact census of Chicago's Japanese American population as conducted by the Chicago Publishing Corporation, publishing division of General Mailing Service and Sales Co., Inc.

The publishing corporation is now preparing a guidebook which is expected to appear in its first edition in the middle of December.

The guidebook's survey discloses that 5,178 persons of Japanese ancestry live on the southside, with about half living between 40th and 49th streets, east of S. Cottage ave.

The survey also shows that over 150 of these persons are home owners.

Registration of persons in Chicago's northside and westside is now being conducted.

The Chicago Publishing Corporation is located at 2611 S. Indiana avenue.

40 Thousand Nisei in Japan, Says Official

TOKYO—More than 40,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were born in the United States are now in Japan, according to Koh Ishii, former information chief of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Ishii made this statement last week at a meeting of the Nichi Bei club in Tokyo at a discussion of the problems of Nisei returning to the United States.

He said that he had gotten the figure from a study of Foreign Office records. He indicated that the figure includes those who were born in Hawaii.

Members of the club also heard a talk by Brother Theophane Walsh, who organized the Nisei Catholic Youth Center in Chicago shortly after the evacuation, who reviewed the future of Japanese-Americans in the United States.

Musical Night

CHICAGO — Over fifty music lovers enjoyed an "Evening with Tschaiakowsky" Oct. 31 at the Ellis community center when the second of the center's Sunday evening programs was presented.

Featured guest artist was petite Hinaye Koito, soprano, who sang Tschaiakowsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and "Legend." She was accompanied by Mary Miyabe.

Elinor Umezawa gave a biographical sketch of the composer's life and acted as moderator in the playing of the 1812 Overture, Opus 49, the Nutcracker Suite and Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor.

The Sunday evening programs are produced by the adult education division of the center and are open to the public. They are held every other week.

Heroism of Aged Flood Victim Recalled as Body Recovered

PORTLAND, Ore.—The heroism of a 77-year old victim of the Vanport flood disaster of last May 30 was told here this week as the body of Sadao Mizuno finally was recovered from the mud and debris of the ruined city.

Mary Minamoto, staff member of the Portland American Red Cross, declared that immediately after the flood a volunteer truck, loaded with evacuees, sped to the spot near where Mizuno was "bobbing up and down in the water" and called to him to climb aboard.

The aged man, sensing that the truck might be overturned by the rising waters if it waited too long, waved back frantically to leave him behind.

According to witnesses, the vehicle was in such a precarious position that it could not advance

WASHINGTON, D. C. — All Japanese aliens residing in the United States or Hawaii who come under Selective Service age limits this week were advised to register "unless they have no intention or desire of remaining in the country."

Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, pointed out Selective Service exempts some aliens from any obligations under the act, such as students, those admitted for temporary employment or certain diplomatic representatives.

However, as Japanese aliens will be treated as all other aliens under the act, and virtually all now living in the United States or Hawaii intend to make this country their permanent residence and eventually become citizens, "they should not jeopardize their future by avoiding military service," he said.

The current Selective Service act permits aliens to file an "Application for Relief From Training and Service in the Armed Forces," Masaoka warned, though, that persons who file such applications will not only be exempt from service, "but might forever lose the right to become citizens of the United States."

Before applying for relief from military service, aliens should be aware of the serious consequences which will inevitably result from such an act, Masaoka said.

"If in doubt about your status under the Selective Service act," Masaoka advised Japanese aliens between the ages of 18 and 26, "and you intend to remain in the United States, register and accept military training unless deferred by your local board, or for physical or mental reasons."

Masaoka pointed out service in the armed forces through the present Selective Service act does not automatically make a person eligible for citizenship.

Abe Hagiwara Gives Talk During Adelphons' Tea

LOS ANGELES—Abe Hagiwara was slated to be the speaker at the Adelphons' tea held Nov. 4 at the home of Sachi Nakashima.

Color movies and vocal selections were also part of the program for the evening.

The tea was held in honor of prospective new members.

The Adelphons Club was organized to foster better understanding among racial groups and to do community welfare work.

Peter Ohtaki Named Candidate for Student Scholarship

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Peter Ohtaki of St. Paul was named the Twin Cities candidate for the Ben Masaoka memorial scholarship recently by the United Citizens League (JACL) cabinet, according to Minnisei.

The scholarship was established by Mrs. Haruye Masaoka in honor of her son, who was killed in the war in Europe.

closer to Mizuno without danger of being overturned.

"He really gave his life so that others could reach safe ground," Miss Minamoto declared.

Born in Kumamoto prefecture, Japan, 77 years ago, Mizuno was a photographer in Portland before the evacuation and was a member of the art association. He was well known among Oregon artists for his water colors and oil paintings.

His body was uncovered from the debris on Nov. 1 when workers for a wrecking company accidentally pried over some old lumber.

Three hundred and fifty persons of Japanese ancestry were among the 18,000 residents of war-born Vanport City who were made homeless by the flood disaster. The body of Mrs. Isumi Oyama, who also lost her life in the flood, was recovered some weeks afterwards.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The President and Civil Rights

One of the major speeches of President Harry S. Truman's successful campaign for reelection was made in New York's Harlem on Oct. 29. In this speech, which did not receive the attention it merits in the nation's press because it was delivered in the last weekend of the campaign, President Truman vigorously affirmed his civil rights program.

The circumstances of Mr. Truman's victory, in which he obtained far more than the required majority of electoral college votes despite the fact that the Dixiecrat segregationists had denied him South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, now highlights the importance of his civil rights speech of Oct. 29. With a Democratic Congress, many of whose members also were elected on the promise of affirmative action for civil rights, the President is given a splendid opportunity to accomplish the major features of his program.

In his Harlem speech Mr. Truman recalled that the date, Oct. 29, was the first anniversary of the momentous report submitted to the President by his Committee on Civil Rights. As the President noted, "it is a significant date in the history of human freedom in this country."

The ten major points of President Truman's civil rights program include "settling the evacuation claims" of wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry, which already has been initiated, and "equalizing the opportunities for residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens." The other points include the creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, strengthening existing civil rights statutes, providing Federal protection against lynching, protecting more adequately the right to vote, establishing a fair employment practices committee, prohibiting discrimination in interstate transportation facilities, providing home rule and suffrage for the people of the District of Columbia and statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

It is indicated that legislation covering these major features of President Truman's civil rights program will be introduced shortly after the 81st Congress is convened in January.

Although he may lose some Southern support, Mr. Truman also will receive support from the Wayne Morse-Charles W. Tobey wing of the Republican delegation in Congress which has consistently supported the civil rights program.

Mr. Truman has accepted the news of his reelection as a mandate from the people for his progressive program in race relations, as well as for the other planks of his platform. It is to be expected that early action will be forthcoming to implement the major features of that civil rights program into law.

National Nisei Memorial Day

Minnisei, official publication of the Twin Cities United Citizens League, suggests in an editorial that the designation of a national Nisei Memorial day on Oct. 30 is in contradiction to the aim of Nisei to become identified with the whole American population, rather than as a separate entity within the population.

The suggestion certainly has its merits.

The *Minnisei* editorial points out that "designation of a special Nisei Memorial day is as superfluous as are the suggestions of most 'special' things for Nisei—or for Negroes, or Jews or Eskimos—as opposed to anyone else."

"We already have a national Memorial day," *Minnisei* says, "on which Japanese Americans and all other Americans who have lost loved ones in the service of their country can commemorate the fact. What need, then, of a special day to mark the deaths of Nisei?"

Minnisei points out that Nisei are succeeding in their efforts to prove themselves as good Americans as any others, and that they set themselves apart by the special Memorial day.

However, it must be remembered that the proposed Nisei Memorial day is in commemoration of a special highly memorable and dramatic event—the rescue of the Lost Battalion by units of the 442nd Combat Team.

It is not meant solely as a day for honoring of Nisei war dead by the Nisei alone. It is to be hoped that all Americans will unite in the remembering of these Nisei heroes, just as it is expected that all Nisei will continue to honor Japanese Americans and all other American war dead upon May 30th.

The reminder that Nisei should not set themselves apart from their fellow citizens is sound advice.

But the rescue of the Lost Battalion—one of the most heroic episodes of the war—is fully deserving of a day of memory.

The designation of Oct. 30th in commemoration of this event, however, also points up the valiant service of all Nisei soldiers in the war. These men are included among the men honored by the date because it must be remembered that on all fronts Nisei fought nobly and well, though not always in so dramatic a situation as the members of the combat team who saved the Lost Battalion.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Little Guys Speak Their Piece

Denver, Colo.

The little guys who hadn't read the plaudits and the polls went to the balloting places Tuesday and spoke their piece. First, they made it known they didn't like complacency that bordered on cockiness. And second, they showed their admiration for the courageous Missourian who refused to admit he was licked.

But it wasn't just Harry Truman and the Democratic party that the little guys were voting for. They were casting their ballots for continued prosperity, a cut in the cost of living, and the hope of peace. They were thinking of themselves and their children and their grandchildren, and somehow it seemed to them that Truman and his party could help them better to realize their hopes.

History may help to explain the Truman victory whereas today's experts come up with little more than sputterings and red faces. Look back over the last three years and you'll find that President Truman did many courageous things—vetoed income tax reduction, the Taft-Hartley act and the bill to kill OPA; pressed for civil rights legislation in the face of a southern revolt.

And yet his leadership has been indecisive, his foreign policy wavering in execution if not in intent. Made to look inept by an inefficient corps of hangers-on, he appeared to be beyond his depth as president.

In charting his future course, Mr. Truman and the Democrats would do well to listen to the voice of the American conscience as personified by that perennial candidate for the presidency, Socialist Norman Thomas. Mr. Thomas won only a pitiful scattering of votes last Thursday, proof again that in times when bellies are full and jobs are to be had for the asking, cries of protest go unheard. He has long been the gadfly in the stables of government, the still small voice that asks penetrating and embarrassing questions of those in high places. We would do well to listen.

One more thought, and we'll stop pontificating. The country averted a grave error when it rejected Earl Warren. As vice president, armed with authority to take a large role in the affairs of government than any previous vice president, he could have been a dangerous man. Warren is dangerous in a sinister way, for his weaknesses are not obvious ones such as afflict lesser men. Rather, he is dangerous because he is able, gifted and ruthlessly opportunistic.

Earl Warren made political capital in 1942 when he demanded the ouster of Japanese Americans from the west coast. He has never repudiated his shameless racist stand, thus revealing himself as a politician with a callous disregard for basic human rights. What principles would be jettisoned, what opportunity to advance his ambitions? It is not reassuring to have a man of his scruples in high office.

Nisei USA by LARRY TAJIRI

Post-Mortems on the Election

It now appears that Nisei Republicans, among them our good friends, Min Yasui and Franklin Chino, were a bit premature in urging Japanese Americans to clamber aboard the Dewey-Warren bandwagon. That bandwagon, it turns out, wasn't going to Washington at all and is now headed back to Albany with the vice presidential section turning off for Sacramento.

The Nisei vote in every election in the last twenty years has reflected the national results and last Tuesday's balloting apparently followed this trend. During the two weeks before the election we spoke with a number of Nisei and the majority declared themselves for Truman. However, as witness our column last week, we did not take this to reflect national thinking, presuming that the Nisei were supporting the President because he has vigorously championed the civil rights of minorities and has specifically supported the evacuee claims bill, the naturalization proposal and other legislation of special interest to the Nisei group. One Nisei veteran told us that he would never forget the sight of President Truman in the rain, reviewing the returning men of the 442nd Combat Team. We also considered that Governor Warren's racist record on the Nisei and the fact that he had not repudiated that record may have influenced Nisei in their attitude toward the GOP candidates. Even Mr. Yasui and Mr. Chino were inclined to rationalize in their acceptance of Gov. Warren as part of the Republican ticket.

It appears that the majority of the Nisei supported President Truman but that support was not predicated simply on the basis that he had been friendly to the group. If the choice were made on the grounds of civil rights and the evacuation issues alone, Henry Wallace and Norman Thomas, both of whom had earned champions among the Nisei, would have been the more logical choices. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Thomas condemned the evacuation during their campaigns, and the Socialist candidate, back in 1942, probably was the first national political figure to condemn the mass dislocation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast. The factors which impelled the Nisei to support Truman probably were no different from those which brought 24 million other Americans to the polls. As far as the Nisei were concerned, the 80th Congress had been remarkable. It had passed the evacuee claims law and the bill to stay the deportation of certain Japanese aliens. But the Nisei are no different from other Americans and they also remembered that the 80th Congress had refused to act on the major portions of President Truman's civil rights program, declined to put a rein on runaway prices and failed in providing a housing program. The

deep interest of the Nisei in housing was proved by the wide range of support among Japanese Americans for the California initiative to create a state housing program. This initiative, incidentally, was badly defeated, (mainly through a program of misrepresentation for which organized real estate interests spent huge sums).

One reflection of the size of Truman support among the Nisei is the fact that not one of ten Nisei-edited newspapers in the United States supported the Dewey-Warren ticket. With the exception of Bud Fukei's Northwest Times in Seattle, which announced for Truman, the others were noncommittal. All were pro-liberal, however, as in the case of the *Nichi-Bei Times* of San Francisco which supported local Democratic candidates like Rep. Frank Havenner and Assemblyman George D. Collins, both of whom were reelected.

The Northwest Times, in an editorial supporting Mr. Truman, said it was taking "the long-shot candidate." "Americans of Japanese ancestry surely cannot ignore Mr. Truman's fearless, sincere stand for the minority groups when they go to the polls," the paper added.

The *Nichi-Bei Times* virtually conceded a Republican victory in a comment in which they said that they could not see their way clear to endorse the GOP on the basis of Gov. Warren's wartime attacks on the Nisei. The *Nichi-Bei Times* thought that if anyone deserved a protest vote from the Nisei, it was Norman Thomas. The other Nisei paper in San Francisco, the *Hokubei Mainichi*, carried a signed article by Yori Wada headed "I Shall Cast My Vote for Wallace." The paper did not stipulate, however, whether Mr. Wada's comments were its own.

The Crossroads, Los Angeles Nisei weekly, did not carry any editorial endorsements but did feature a picture of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas on the front page of its election week issue. The Crossroads, like most Nisei papers, has been pro-liberal in its approach to political affairs.

The Rofu Shimpo, the Los Angeles daily, did not go out on the editorial limb but carried signed columns by Mary Oyama, who was write-in candidate for the Democratic central committee this year, and Togo Tanaka who is one of Norman Thomas' most articulate backers.

The Colorado Times provided an editorial battleground for Min Yasui and Togo Tanaka but made no commitments of its own. The Rocky Shimpo also was non-committal.

In a pre-election editorial, Ryoichi Fujii, editor of the Chicago Shimpo, wrote that he personally preferred "Truman to Dewey and Wallace to Truman." Most of the editorial was given over to criticism of arguments advanced by Nisei Republicans in

their bid for support among Japanese Americans, so Mr. Fujii supported President Truman by inference.

In the Nisei press, however, the Wallace group probably received more publicity than any other. This was achieved by the fact that the Nisei-for-Wallace committees in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles were the only active Nisei political organizations. They turned out reams of publicity and also published two mimeographed papers, "The Bandwagon" in New York and "The Independent" in Los Angeles. In contrast, the pro-Republican groups organized by Franklin Chino in Chicago and John Aiso in Los Angeles and the pro-Truman organization recruited by Eiji Tanabe in Southern California were mainly "paper" groups. It is fashionable and customary during election campaigns for the political parties to have racial support and the major parties generally set aside funds for campaigns. Incidentally, certain Utah Republican bigwigs offered to support financially any Nisei leader who organized a Nisei Republican group in Utah. There were no takers. A few Nisei were approached regarding the proposition but all of them apparently were for Truman, although all of these declared somewhat apologetically that they knew Mr. Truman didn't have a chance of being elected. He had been fair to the Nisei, as well as forthright in his civil rights declarations, and they couldn't see how they could ditch him now.

The reelection of Mr. Truman and the election of a pro-Truman Congress creates a favorable atmosphere for the eventual passage of the equality in naturalization bill which is the main and immediate legislative objective of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. It should be noted that the proposal to remove racial restrictions from naturalization is one of the ten points of Mr. Truman's civil rights program. During his campaign, and particularly in his Harlem speech in the week before the election, Mr. Truman indicated that he would vigorously pursue his civil rights program. The margin of the Truman victory, which was attained without the necessity of Dixiecrat support, leaves the President with no political obligations to the white supremacist wing of his party. It should be remembered that the Dixiecrats walked out of the Democratic national convention in protest against the strong civil rights amendments pushed through by Mayor (now Senator-elect) Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis and other ADA leaders. This amendment was an affirmation of President Truman's ten-point civil rights program which includes this recommendation: "The modification of the federal naturalization law to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to the race, color, or national origin of applicants." This was the ninth plank in the Truman civil rights program. The tenth, the only one to be approved by the 80th Congress, was the proposal for the indemnification of evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses sustained in the mass evacuation.

The retention of the Truman administration probably will mean that the processing of claims for (Continued on page 6)

A Short Story: NAKAMURA COMES HOME

Things Are Different Today, But This Is the Way It Was in One California Town When Kido Returned

By HENRY H. HAYDEN

THE BUS came to a halt opposite Sam Kelsey's shooting galleries. Kido was the only passenger to alight. He stood there for a minute, looking up and down the street uncertainly. The Barker was trying to lure some country boys into the gallery, holding out the guns and chattering his usual spiel. Down the length of the lighted tent Kido could see the faces of the targets—Mussolini, Hitler, Tojo. The boys sauntered past whispering to themselves and grinning. The odor of hot dogs frying came to Kido's nose from the Whirligig, an outdoor stand next to the shooting gallery. He was hungry, he realized, but he would wait. Perhaps they would have something to eat at the hotel. He walked slowly down the street, pausing every few steps to look about him and appraise the stores, the houses, the public buildings. He lifted his eyes above the shabby fronts to the overpowering mountains which were turning deep purple in the gathering darkness. The slight breeze stirred the tops of the redwoods, and the earthy, clean smell penetrated the man-made odors of the town.

In a few steps he was at the Palace Hotel. The wide veranda was deserted and the large windows were as grimy and sooted-over as he had remembered them. He mounted the steps and entered the lobby. Two elderly men were lounging in the leather chairs near the hallway, and a skinny lad with the light blue coat of an attendant draped about him leaned against the wall by the elevator. The coat was too large for his narrow chest but the arms were short and his thin bony wrists hung out grotesquely. He was smoking a cigarette and trying to blow rings. He exhaled sharply as Kido entered the lobby and turned and went over to the telephone booth. For a moment it appeared that nobody was stated behind the marble counter. One small desk lamp was lit, spilling a pool of yellow light on the edge of the desk and over the dingy blue-tiled floor. He stood there drumming his fingers on the counter when suddenly a full throaty voice spoke to him.

"Something I can do for you, sir?" the girl said. "Why, yes," said Kido slowly, "I used to work here before the war for Ma Nelligan. Now that she's gone, perhaps you could tell me who's managing the hotel."

He leaned across the counter. The girl was about twenty with dark auburn hair and vivid red cheeks. A tight-fitting black dress with a startlingly low neck line revealed the cleavage line of her firm young breasts. She came close to the counter and gripped Kido by the hand.

"Kido, Kido Nakamura! Why you're back already from the war? I didn't expect you so soon. You remember me, don't you? I'm Maura."

"Sure . . . you've grown up, Maura. How does it happen you're working here? I thought you'd go away to school."

"Oh, Mom got sick and Pop thought I ought to stay around for a while and help out. Pop was doing all right at war work until his heart trouble started to act up. That leaves me the breadwinner, I guess!" The girl laughed. "But tell me about yourself, Kido. I see you've got a Purple Heart, Presidential Citation, and the Silver Star."

"My, you're a patriot, Maura. How did you know?" Kido looked down and brushed his hand over his blouse.

"Oh, we see a lot here at the hotel. . . and hear a lot too."

"How about my old job? Any chance?" Kido lowered his voice as one of the old men got up from the chair in the lobby and moved toward the desk.

"I'll take the key to Room 23," said the man. His face was flushed as though he had been drinking. He peered at Kido through blood-shot eyes and then turned to his companion, who had just risen from the chair, and together started down the hallway.

"The Japs are coming back, I see," said the man who had taken the key. "They ought to keep those bastards out of here. Ye can't trust 'em."

They disappeared. Maura and Kido looked at each other. Neither spoke but a glance passed between them.

"The hotel has changed hands now, Kido," she said. "It isn't the same any more. Not like when Ma Nelligan was alive."

"I can see that," Kido replied. He was feeling sick. A deep-down bitter, inside sickness that nothing would touch.

"A Mr. Brush owns it now. I don't know what to say about him. The whole town is different, Kido. The people are crazy. It's the war, I guess." She shrugged her shoulders. "And losing their kids, too," she added.

"Yeh, I know," said Kido softly. He had seen a few kids lost too, he thought.

"Where you going to stay?" She brushed her hair back from her eyes.

"Why . . . anywhere, anywhere at all," said Kido. He had counted on a room at the hotel. The little back room behind the kitchen where he had bunked since he was fourteen. That was the summer of 1936, the year the Kellys had walked out and Ma Nelligan had given him a place to stay. Funny how little he felt like a Jap—more like an Irishman. Only at times he was reminded that he was "different"—at the beach, at the summer dances, in high school when new kids came. Then the war and the evacuation when he was suddenly labelled and stamped. He was herded in with thousands of Japanese, some like himself, others queer, solemn and old-worldly. And then the army, and the boys of the 442nd—breezy, slangy, tough kids, likeable and loyal, all branded with the stigma of "Jap," all crazy to "go for broke," to show how little their names and skin meant. It was a new birth for Kido, a new experience in group consciousness and group

life. It was thrilling and at the same time terrifying. In Bonneville before the war he could "pass" without any trouble if he kept his place, if he was quiet, if he asked for nothing and was grateful for little favors. Now, by his rebirth into the life-stream of his people he had lost his ability to play this role any more. His lips went tight. He looked at Maura.

"As far as the town is concerned then, I'm just a Jap," he said. "Is that right?"

"Yes, Kido, you might as well know it now as later," Maura replied.

"Even the young kids?"

"Even the kids," she said, staring at the floor. "I'd like to think the other boys would feel different, Kido. Some of them, anyway. Only Ben Clayton is back so far, and he got malaria in the Pacific and his old man is sour at the whole world. Go by their store, and you'll see what I mean."

"How is Abe Gold?" Abe was a crippled Jewish boy who grew up with Kido. His family had left him a small fruit ranch in the valley over toward Mt. Jackson and he farmed it with the aid of some pale-faced Jewish boys who came up every summer from San Francisco. Just before Kido left in the evacuation, Abe had taken in three refugee children from Germany. The town was divided about this humanitarian gesture. Some praised Abe, while others declared that America had too many "kikes" already without taking any more of the "scum of Europe."

"Abe is in bed most of the time with arthritis. The German kids do the work but they aren't much at farming. Abe could have made some money on his fruit. In fact I guess he did make quite a bit but he gave most of it away. Maybe you could stay there tonight," Maura suggested.

"Well, I'll think it over, thanks Maura, for tipping me off about . . . things." Kido turned away from the counter and started across the lobby. He turned back for a moment, squared his shoulders, and a trace of bitterness came into his voice. "Tell Brush I'll see him in the morning," he said, "and tell that kid that he better take good care of my old jacket because I'm going to want it back again."

The girl turned to answer a buzzing at the switchboard. He stepped out into the cool night air. He walked furiously down the street, hardly a trace of a limp in his right foot now. He was in for a fight, another fight, much different than the one in Italy, he thought. But it was the same fight in a way, too. Both foes thought the same thoughts, wanted the same things, had the same ruthlessness of purpose, brooked no compromise.

He was passing the post-office, a grey frame building. Its windows were covered with bulletins and posters. Along the bottom was a row of pictures under the superscription WANTED. Kido glanced at them for a moment as he put his hands to the window to peer into the post-office lobby. "Wanted," yes, criminals and Japs—all in the same category in people's minds. What irony to say "Wanted," how much more truthful to say "Unwanted." He detected a faint light in the little room behind the lobby. "Uncle George" Kellam, the postmaster, lived there. Kido had delivered "specials" for him when a boy, and at Christmas time had helped with the sorting of the mail. Uncle George had been kind to him. Would the change in the town's attitude reach into the heart of white-maned, crusty old George Kellam whose watchword had always been "I don't give a damn what people say, I think . . ." Kido wanted to rap on the window to arouse the old man. He looked up and down to the street. A group of men were just coming out of the Lighthouse saloon, laughing uproariously. They turned by the corner bank and came toward the post-office. Perhaps they would not understand a soldier's rapping on the window, a "Jap" soldier that felt in his heart he was an American. Kido wanted no trouble yet. He moved on more slowly. The pain in his foot seemed to be coming back with a dull throbbing that reached up into his stomach.

There was Clayton's store, a catchall grocery, hardware and drug store in one long, infinitely cluttered ramshackle building. A small bulb dangled in the middle of the store shedding its meager light over the pitchforks, barrels, wire-backed chairs, Wheaties boxes, Coca-Cola life-sized stand-up posters, long old fashioned candy counters, the overalls and barn jackets hanging near the front. In the corner of the front display window was a long black and yellow legend stuck on an angle. It read "NO JAPS WANTED IN BONNEVILLE." It was in the boldface type of the Redwood County Printing shop. This meant that more than Old Man Clayton's mind was poisoned. Other stores and shops and cars would have them. Kido could see an image of the little press clanking, and "Inky" Gatlin snaking off the copies one by one as they came from the cylinder with his long, slender, black-stained fingers. And each time the press would clank, "Inky" would read the legend to himself, "No Japs Wanted in Bonneville," and he would smile. Then the whisper would become louder . . . it would become a babel of voices in the distance, and the voices would grow louder until they reached a shriek. "No Japs . . . No Japs . . . No Japs . . . No Japs." Kido shivered and his fingers moved convulsively. Perhaps it would be better to take the 11:37 bus back to the city. He could get a job at a restaurant there. A buddy, half-Chinese, half-Japanese, had promised him one. Just then the breeze stirred, agitating the litter of papers in the gutter and gently swishing the tops of the fringe of redwood saplings that grew near the edge of town. That sharp woodland odor came back again. No, Kido thought, I belong here. This is my country, the place of my childhood, the place where I can tramp the woods and hunt and fish when the day's work is done. I will stay and fight it out.

He did not look up for many minutes. He tried

This short story by Henry H. Hayden was first published in the Spring, 1948 issue of *The Thunderbird*, literary magazine of the University of New Mexico, under the title "Return of the Alien."

to walk lightly on his right foot to alleviate the pain. That Kraut shrapnel had done its work well. "Always have a little limp, son," the surgeon had said, and then added "but you're lucky to have a foot at all." Would there be a price to winning this fight, too? Would there be a section of his mind and heart forever crippled by hatred?

He was drawing away from the settled part of town now. The quietness of early evening with the clear, moonlit sky above the redwoods held him in a mood of gentler meditation. It was folly to be bitter and introspective now. Life offered little better than a walk down a canyon road from whose sides the giant redwoods towered to the heavens. He breathed deeply and held his head high. Abe Gold would have something for him to do. Not like being a bellboy, waiter, cleaning man, clerk and caretaker at the hotel. Ma Nelligan was a tyrant and a greedy, grasping woman, and she had used him to further her own ends. Still, there had been affection there—a kind of undercurrent feeling seldom mentioned, least of all by Ma Nelligan, the sharp-tongued, foul-mouthed old harridan. She knew she was criticized for sheltering that "Jap boy" when his erstwhile guardians walked out. But he was quiet, hardworking, and because of his race sheltered no illusions about acceding to a place of dominance. He served drinks, yet touched none. He handled large sums of money when the tourist trade was heavy, yet none of it stuck to his fingers. He "fronted" in a mood of thinly-disguised contempt for her "girls" who occupied the top floor in the summer and catered to the drummers and rich men's sons and loyally gave their cut to Ma Nelligan. He saw much and said little, and in return for a tiny niche of space behind the kitchen and three meals a day, later supplemented by a small monthly stipend, he served faithfully and well, gradually becoming tolerated by most of the town, even if not accepted. The relationship was never defined and when the evacuation notice was posted and Kido packed to leave, Ma Nelligan was as unfeeling and uncommunicative as ever. She gave Kido a bonus of five dollars and a slight, almost imperceptible pat on the back. She had looked at him with those fishy, pale blue eyes buried in the folds of fat on her puffy, powder-mask face and there was no trace of emotion in her look or her voice.

"Come back when this fuss is over, Kido. You've been a good kid and I ain't one to forget easily," she had said.

From the bitter days at Tanforan to the blank, interminable nights in Italy there had been no word. The people of Bonneville (least of all Ma Nelligan) were not given to writing. He had not expected any word but one day a dirty envelope scrawled in pencil had come up to him as he was cleaning his gun. Toyo had brought it to him since he never went to mail call. It was from Otis Grubbs, a bibulous taxi-driver, who roomed at the Palace Hotel, and who was given to confiding to Kido when he was in his cups. He remembered the letter and the four poorly written sentences. They were the only communication from "State-side" that he received, and they had served to cut whatever tenuous hold he had on a sense of security which was attached to a certain location in California.

"Ma Nelligan died last night with hart trouble. I'm going to the funeral tomorrow. We don't no what will happen to the hotel. That you would like to no. Yrs. truly, OTIS."

The message was engraved in his memory. It was a thin, sharp-edged black frame which cut off his boyhood from his manhood, and helped him look at it clearly as if it were a thing detached. He had not been sorry enough to cry when the news came and yet there was a sense of loss. Something like the

sense of loss when Ma had awakened him one morning to tell him that the Kellys had walked out on her and abandoned Kido in her keeping. He had been too young to remember when his father died in San Francisco, but he remembered Pat Kelly taking him home to supper one night and then sitting by his bed and telling him about his father and why he would have to live with them for a while. Too bad that Pat couldn't leave liquor alone and too bad that Sheila couldn't stay away from other men. For three years they had been like parents to him—a preposterous, fantastic thing. Who ever heard of two Irish micks adopting a Jap? Yet they had done it for no more logical reason than the kindness of their hearts—their poor, unpredictable hearts that could not lead them to a sane and sensible existence but betrayed them into acts of inordinate generosity or wantonness. Pat was an itinerant cook and Sheila a maid, waitress or cook's helper. They went from place to place, their tenure depending on how sober Pat stayed or how successfully Sheila could avoid other men. One disastrous night after Pat had beaten a roomer in a drunken rage and Sheila had stormed about the kitchen, weeping and pitying herself, they had left. Kido was a token deposit. Ma Nelligan had chosen to keep him.

The mind would not rest. Even the healing balm of the forest and the cool September evening would not stop the fevered thoughts from flowing. Kido saw the lights of the Gold ranch house in the distance across the clearing. Just then a car came down the highway behind him the lights boring into the darkness. Kido withdrew to the shoulder of the road and walked along the bank. He was almost to the lane that turned toward Abe's place. The car slowed down and drew abreast of him and stopped. It was filled with men to judge by the loud voices arguing contentiously. The driver leaned out and spoke:

"Goin' somewhere, soldja?"

"No thanks," said Kido with his face averted.

"Oh, just walkin', eh?" said the driver. He turned toward the back seat to listen to some words from a white-haired man who leaned forward and snapped on the over-head light. Suddenly a flashlight beamed from the car. It rested on Kido's legs and moved slowly up to his face and remained there until he shut his eyes and moved a few steps away. The voices in the car rose excitedly.

"Listen, ya Jap bastard," said a voice from the car, "get the hell out of town before we run ya out!"

Kido recognized it as the man at the hotel who had taken the key while he was chatting with Maura. He had never in his lifetime taken an outright insult from anyone in Bonneville. True, there had been whisperings and snickers in the schoolroom, and second-hand reports from his buddies about remarks that had been made about him. But nothing like this. What could he say?

"Them's a purty bunch a ribbons ya got there, soldja," said the driver in a mocking voice.

"Aw, he got them killing white men," came a voice from the rear. "Ya never heard of them Japs fightin' in the Pacific, didja?" This apparently unanswerable logic affected the risibilities of all in the car and they laughed uproariously. Kido began to walk away slowly and deliberately. He reached the lane to Abe's house. Should he turn down and let them know his destination? Should he bring down this senseless, stupid malice on the head of Abe and his orphans from Europe? God knows they probably had enough of this kind of thing to put up with all the time, anyhow. Why should he add to their burden? The headlights of the car were at his back. The men were watching him, watching his every move. He did not turn but kept walking straight down the road.

He would walk to Jenner, a small town on the coast about 12 miles distant. He could curl up in the forest and sleep until light, then make Jenner in time to catch the coast run Greyhound back to San Francisco. He had slept in far worse places, faced far more ominous situations and learned to laugh them to scorn. This might be a defeat, though. Would this be such an abiding defeat that it would slowly eat into his peace of mind, his pride in his ability and fitness as an American? Or was it only a retrenchment, a strategic withdrawal? Surely this hysteria could not last forever. Some of the ETO boys would be coming back, and they knew the story of the Japs who

(Continued on page 6)

MINORITY WEEK

Kenya Crow

Over here we have minority discrimination. In Kenya, where the native African population is 4 million strong, there is majority discrimination. However, it's still color discrimination.

It works this way. If you are one of the 30,000 white persons in Kenya, you get first-class privileges. If you are one of the 140,000 Asiatics, you get second-class privileges. If you are one of the natives, you get third-class privileges.

Kenya's white settlers, according to Leigh White of the Chicago Daily News, justify their racial intolerance against the Negroes on the grounds that equality must come "in proportion as Kenya's Negroes prove themselves of observing civilized standards of conduct."

Their justification of intolerance against the Asiatics (primarily Indians) is even funnier.

They say that recognition of Indians as "equals" would mean the destruction of Kenya's British standards of "justice" and "morality." In the face of the discrimination and intolerance that these "British standards" carry with them, the rationalization must be hard for the Indians to take.

Opera

New York City's opera, which has traditionally barred Negroes from singing lead roles, has finally broken with tradition.

Lawrence Winters and Camila Williams, both Negro singers, were starred as Aida and Amneris in the Oct. 28th production of "Aida" by the New York City Opera.

Quick Quotes

"Nothing does more harm to the progress of Christianity and

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Immigration Red Tape Bars Children of Japan War Brides

SEATTLE, Wash.—Immigration red tape is keeping Teiko and Yoshiko Higo, 3-year old Japanese twins in Tokyo, from joining their mother and stepfather in Seattle, according to the Seattle Times.

Their stepfather is David Carpenter, University of Washington sociology instructor, who is leading the fight to bring the twins

is more against its spirit than . . . race prejudice amongst Christians. There is nothing more widely spread in the Christian world."—Jacques Maritain.

Even Dozen

Twelve major cities throughout the country now employ Negroes as street car and bus operators and conductors, according to Julius A. Thomas, National Urban League.

Wartime shortages of manpower, plus organized pressure from Negro communities, helped bring about initial employment of Negroes in these jobs, according to Thomas, but today they are being hired, in most instances, strictly on the basis of merit, rather than color.

Cities with Negro car and bus operators are Grand Rapids, Mich., Denver, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Los Angeles, Newark, Tulsa and San Francisco.

Gift

The Belmont high school Chinese Club recently presented a motion picture projector to the Barlow sanitarium in Los Angeles for the benefit of bedridden patients.

A Beginning

Los Angeles is the scene of a new way to develop interracial understanding.

Negro youngsters are being invited to spend week-long "summer vacations" in the homes of white families, and the barriers of race are proving to be non-existent. Both Negro and white families participating in the experiment are enthusiastic about the plan.

The idea originated about six years up in Vermont, where a Congregational minister got the idea of inviting Harlem youngsters to Vermont homes for once-a-year vacations.

The problems that arise from these vacations are not, as one might guess, racial problems, but typical children's problems, according to one mother who entertained two small Negro sisters in her Whittier home.

Whole neighborhoods are beginning to profit from this plan for friendship, which proves not only to the persons directly involved but also to neighbors and observers that friendship can go beyond the usual rigid boundaries of race.

to this country to join their mother.

The twins were born to Mrs. Carpenter and her first husband, Captain Ichiji Higo, who was killed shortly after the Japanese surrender.

Carpenter was on the U.S. naval staff in Japan as chief of the statistics division when he met the present Mrs. Carpenter in May, 1946. They have a son, Gary, 13 months.

The warbrides act permitted Carpenter to bring his wife and Gary to this country, but the little girls were forced to remain behind. Before leaving Japan, Mr. Carpenter set complex immigration machinery in motion to permit the girls to rejoin their anxious mother.

Carpenter's mother in St. Louis persuaded Congressman Walter C. Ploeser to submit a special bill, House resolution 6810, which would admit the twins.

The three-year old babies need their mother, Carpenter says. "I'm the only father they've ever known," he added.

Their mother, speaking in careful, halting English said, "They speak Japanese but with an American accent they got from him."

Mrs. Carpenter is the daughter of a Japanese baron who exiled himself from Japan in protest against the ruling military clique.

The Carpenters are meanwhile keeping up an anxious correspondence with Mrs. Carpenter's parents in Tokyo, who are caring for the children.

"I don't think there are many people in our situation," Carpenter said. "I hope Congress will realize 3-year-old girls need a mother. My wife's happiness would be complete if the twins were with us."

NISEI USA:

(Continued from page 4)

evacuation losses probably will be expedited. A change in administration probably would have meant changes in some of the key personnel of the Justice Department and resultant temporary slowdown of departmental activities. The present Justice Department, it may be noted, established a precedent when it intervened on behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Takahashi test case, presenting a brief which asked the Supreme Court to declare the California anti-alien fishing code unconstitutional.

The Truman victory probably has accelerated the possibilities for remedial action on behalf of problems facing the Japanese American group.

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Vagaries

An active participant in the successful campaign of Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis to win the U.S. Senate seat of Joe Ball was Peter Ohtaki, ex-GI and editor of the MISLS "Yaban Gogai," who edited the Northwest Democrat, publication of Minnesota Democrats during the campaign. . . . Mitzi Ohye, Los Angeles singer and dancer, recently was tested for a role in the forthcoming Rogers and Hammerstein musical, "Tales of the South Pacific." . . . The Denver JA CL mailed 500 legislative reports of the Denver Unity Council to members and friends during the recent campaign. The reports consisted of interviews with candidates and their attitudes on civil rights legislation. Roy M. Takeno and Min Yasui participated in obtaining the interviews.

The recent political campaign was featured, as far as the Colorado Times is concerned, by a running debate between Togo Tanaka of Chicago, who supported Norman Thomas, and Attorney Min Yasui of Denver, who was aboard the Dewey-Warren bandwagon. . . . A few days before the election, Mr. Tanaka admitted that Mrs. Tanaka had told him that she was going to vote for President Truman. Declaring that he could not carry his own household for Thomas, Togo assured Min that if the latter could win Mrs. Yasui's vote for the GOP he would have won a "tactical victory." Min Yasui confessed, however, that Togo Tanaka's arguments had been so persuasive that Mrs.

A Short Story:

Nakamura Comes Home

(Continued from page 5)

were not Japs, the Japs who were Americans. Suddenly the car started up. He could hear the roar of the engine and the grinding of the gears. In a moment the wind of its passing surged by him and the dust stung his face. He scarcely heard the jumble of laughs, curses, threats that poured out into the night. He walked on, eyes straight ahead, his shoulders back. The red tail-light of the car slowly disappeared into the darkness. Once again it was quiet and the gentle rustle of the trees and the night birds calling were the only sounds to be heard.

Yasui was going to vote for Norman Thomas!

Yoshiko Tajiri, staff writer of the Pacific Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, has been editing the Okinawa, Korea and Guam editions of the GI newspaper . . . Miki Hayakawa, who was known in the San Francisco area before the evacuation for her paintings, now resides in Santa Fe, New Mexico with her husband, Preston Grossen. Both are active members of the Santa Fe art colony. An exhibition of Mrs. Crossen's paintings was sponsored by the Denver JA CL two years ago. . . . According to Jane Voiles in the San Francisco Chronicle, Betty McDonald's new book, "The Plague and I" which tells of her successful fight against tuberculosis, "is almost as much the story of Kimi, the outside Japanese girl, as it is Betty's story." According to Miss Voiles, "Kimi was fine, witty and intelligent, the best companion in the world with whom to have TB."

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Girl Keglers

A team of Chinese American girls are the class of the Nisei women's bowling league at the Vogue alleys in Los Angeles. Led by Julia Wong, who hit a sharp 576 scratch series last week, the Chinese Americans have lost but a single point in the first eight weeks of play. Last week they had a scratch 2466. . . This team is one which was kicked out of the women's league in Los Angeles when someone suddenly remembered that the rules of the Women's International Bowling Congress prohibits participation by anyone not of Caucasian ancestry. Since then the Chinese American team has bowled in the Nisei league.

Sun Imps

No matter what happens from here on in, Coach Bill Kajikawa and his Arizona State Sun Imps, the frosh edition of the Tempe varsity, have had a successful season. On Oct. 23, 7,000 fans at Goodwin Stadium at Tempe saw the Kajikawa-coached Sun Imps defeat their arch rivals, the University of Arizona frosh, 19 to 13. Incidentally, the attractive program for the frosh game featured a picture of Coach Kajikawa on the cover.

Nisei Flyweight

Another Hawaiian who is making good in the pro fight ring is Mokey Hanagami, 1947 finalist in the flyweight division of the National AAU boxing championships. Mokey, a native of Hilo, has won nine of his first ten professional bouts.

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Modern Garage Rolls High Series in Monday Night League

Modern Garage rolled a high scratch series of 2674 on Nov. 1 in the Monday night JAACL bowling league to take second place behind Okada Insurance.

Modern Garage downed the tough Hibbard Drug team. Mike and Tom Nakamura rolled 614 and 610 respectively to lead the garagemen to victory.

Okada Insurance took three points from Aloha, reinforcing their first place position. George Kishida, Okada, rolled a 587, including two 200 games. He was aided by Sho Hiraizumi with 565. Ike Ogata was high for Aloha with a 542.

New Sunrise moved into a second place tie with Modern Garage by taking three from Tuxedo Cafe.

Seiko Kasai rolled a 551 series for Pacific Citizen as his team took a 3-1 victory from Terashima Studio. Four members of the PC team rolled 500 series.

In other matches Metro Motors took three from OK Cafe, Dawn Noodle defeated Ogden 4-0, and Seagull Cleaners took City Cafe 4-0.

High game for the night was bowled by Min Matsumori, Metro Motors, who rolled a 224. Mike Nakamura leads in individual standings with 189, followed by Maki Kaizumi, whose average is also 189, but whose pin total is under Nakamura's.

Golden Gloves Bout Taken by Uchida

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Joe Uchida, amateur bantamweight, won the 118-pound title in the finals of the Eureka Golden Gloves tourney here last week when he knocked out Pancho Renalde.

Address Wanted

The present address of Miss Landa Inouie (or Inouye), believed to be a former resident of Los Angeles, is sought by Dr. Joseph B. Hunter, Lynchburg college, Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Inouie came to the United States shortly before the outbreak of war.

Information can be sent to Dr. Hunter at the above address.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nishimura a girl on Oct. 29 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Uno a boy on Nov. 1 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie I. Tanaka a boy on Oct. 6 in Fresno, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Takashi Tokufuji, Willowbrook, Calif., a boy, Dean Takashi, on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Yasutake, Gardena, Calif., a girl, Irene Ann, on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Oxy Goto a boy, Michael Yoshimi, on Oct. 26 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Omori a boy on Oct. 19 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Min Hamada a boy on Oct. 22 in Watsonville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warren Tamura a girl, Virginia, in Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hirahara a boy on Oct. 24 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kimura a boy on Nov. 1 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Kaita, West Sacramento, Calif., a boy on Oct. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Mazumi Kobayashi a boy on Oct. 26 in Watsonville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Masaji Matsumoto a boy, Craig Frederic, on Oct. 22 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Fuji-kawa a girl, Nancy, on Oct. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiyuki Hoshizaki a boy, Donald, on Oct. 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jang (nee Tsuruku Fukutake) a boy, Grant, on Oct. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Nishimura, Compton, Calif., a boy, Kenji Raymond, on Oct. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nakatani, Woodland, Calif., a girl on Oct. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Oka a girl on Nov. 4 in Salt Lake City.

DEATHS

Sakazo Ito, 72, on Nov. 1 in Fresno, Calif.

Ikujiro Odagawa on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

Chusaku Uyeda on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

Katusaburo Matsumoto, 73, on Nov. 1 in Alvarado, Calif.

Rinsuke Murakami, 68, on Oct. 24 in Walnut Grove, Calif.

Mrs. Iku Naito, 49, on Oct. 28 in Los Angeles.

Sadao Mizuno, 75, on May 30 in Vanport, Ore.

Shimma Koga, 64, on Oct. 28 in Los Angeles.

Yuhachi Saykyo, 78, on Oct. 26 in Hanford, Calif.

Yoshikusu Nakatani on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Carlton J. Davis, the former Elsie Hirata of Berkeley, Calif., on Oct. 31 in Denver.

MARRIAGES

Betty Takahashi to Ben K. Morikawa on Oct. 31 in Denver, Colo.

Sachiye Izuhara to Masaharu Yamane, Saugus, Calif., on Oct. 31 in Los Angeles.

Thelma Tomiko Fujii to Frank Shigeichi Suyenaga on Oct. 31 in Los Angeles.

Yayoi Okuda to Tomozo Mori on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

Hisako Junbo to Akira Kitada in Los Angeles.

Toshiko Sakoda to Hiroashi Koga on Oct. 24 in Guadalupe, Calif.

Masako Funakoshi to Mason Fukai on Oct. 17.

Meteorite Found by Evacuee In Mountains Near WRA Camp

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—A slab of iron meteorite, found by an evacuee while at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz, Utah, is the eighth largest ever found in this country.

Akio Ujihara, 43, now a resident of Santa Monica, was an instructor of lapidary classes at the relocation camp when he made the discovery in the Drum mountains of Utah.

The 164-pound chunk of almost pure iron was found in Sept., 1944, while Ujihara and a student, Yoshio Nishimoto, were on a field trip to get material for gem cutting classes at Topaz.

An expert on minerals, Ujihara sent the find to the Smithsonian Institute. It later was turned over to the U. S. National Museum.

The slab is two feet long, two feet wide and one and a half inches thick.

Authorities have told Ujihara, who has a fine collection of stones at his Santa Monica home, that the meteorite must have hit the earth with a force of at least 20,000,000 foot-pounds.

Ujihara, a native of Kochi, Japan, is now a builder and contractor in Santa Monica.

Operation Blind Date

CHICAGO — "Operation Blind Date" has been instituted to help Nisei Chicagoans and out-of-town visitors to obtain partners or escorts to attend the JAACL third inaugural ball on Nov. 13, announced Emi Jane Matsumoto, chairman of the event.

This unique service has attracted considerable attention and has become unusually popular since its introduction two years ago. Committee members of "Operation Blind Date" are Marvel Maeda (DI 8-1752), Mrs. Esther Hagiwara MI 3-3831, Mrs. Ayako Kumamoto (MI 3-7559), and H. Mizote at 1648 N. Sedgwick.

According to the rules of "Operation Blind Date," no one except the above committee members will know the identity of persons requesting this service.

Those wishing to take advantage of this service are requested to contact any of the four committee members.

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California Court Affirms Ruling On Intermarriage

SAN FRANCISCO—The California State Supreme court last week reaffirmed its Oct. 1 ruling, which outlawed the state's 76-year ban on interracial marriages. It denied a petition for rehearing filed by Earl A. Lippold, Los Angeles county clerk, who was earlier ordered to issue a marriage license to Andrea D. Perez, white, and Sylvester S. Davis, Jr., a Negro. The court denied the petition without comment.

Yell Leader

PORTLAND, Ore. — Tsuguo Ikeda is the head yell leader at Lewis and Clark college in Portland.

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Former WRA Official Joins Washington Staff of ADC

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Robert M. Cullum, author of the noted War Relocation Authority study, "People in Motion," has joined the staff of the Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee as director of evacuation claims section. During the life of the WRA, Mr. Cullum served as area supervisor in Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City. His appointment to the JACL-ADC post was announced by Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director, JACL ADC.

Prior to joining the Washington staff, Mr. Cullum served for the preceding year as secretary and legislative representative in Washington for the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, an independent national civic organization dedicated to eliminating racial barriers in naturalization.

He is a native of Muskegon, Mich., and a graduate of Albion College, in Michigan.

For five years he served as a labor relations adviser in the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and for two years as a social science analyst for FSA.

While with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Cullum was senior author of the document, "Men and Machines in North Dakota Harvest."

He also has written for such magazines as Common Ground, Far Eastern Affairs and Christianity and Crisis on the Judd bill.

The appointment of Mr. Cullum to the claims section of ADC will leave additional time for M. Masaoka to work on "Capitol Hill" for favorable legislative action on the Judd bill, the next major objective of ADC.

Married, Mr. Cullum lives with his wife, Vera, and two children, Carol 10, and Larry 7, in Falls Church, Va., a Washington suburb. He is a member of the Washington chapter, JACL.

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Original Entertainment Presented During Murray Meeting

MURRAY, Utah — In following the general October custom of the Mt. Olympus JACL, the girls of the chapter acted as hostesses to their fellow members in a cleverly-arranged meeting held on the evening of October 29th at the Murray Youth Center.

A brief discussion on the evacuation claims bill was held followed by a report on the national convention.

Helen Shimizu was appointed reporter for the chapter for the Christmas edition of the Pacific Citizen and Mamiyo Akimoto was selected as chairman to solicit funds for that edition. Kathy Tamura, Michi Iwata, Tom Matsu-mori, Frank Harada and Shigeki Ushio were elected to serve on the nominations committee for the purpose of nominating next year's officers.

The woe-filled tale of country-bred Lulubelle, portrayed by Michi Iwata, whose clothes were all outmoded by the "new look" was the theme for an original fashion show. Background music was furnished by May Akagi and the narrator was Yuki Namba with Toni Mukai as the authoress of the script.

A laughter-filled skit depicting a fellow trying to escort his girl friend on an antiquated car was prepared and presented by Ida Shimizu, Mamiyo Akimoto, Ruby Tamura, Sadako Hoki, Lily Matsu-mori, Yukiko Mori, Betty Akagi, May Akagi and Helen Shimizu.

Some of the fellows faces turned a deep red, others changed into various shades of the rainbow, and others shuffled their feet while Kathy Tamura, May Akagi, Lily Matsu-mori, Florence Seo, Ida Shimizu, Helen Shimizu, Fumi Harada, Michi Iwata, Yuki Namba and Ruby Tamura sang a novelty song revealing the secrets of the follows and bringing out hidden personalities in others. This song was also written by Toni Mukai. Vocal solos were rendered by Virginia Sakamoto and Nobuko Okumura.

A dance with refreshments of pie a la mode brought the evening to a close. The chairman for the entire program was Fusaye Matsu-miya.

In an effort to repay the girls for their hospitality, the November meeting will be taken over by the fellows with Min Matsu-mori, Jim Shimizu, Jim Ushio and Mas Namba as chairmen.

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Substantial Payments Seen for Yen Claimants in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Very substantial payments are expected to be paid to yen claimants against the Yokohama Specie Bank, Sumitomo and other institutions whose property was vested by the United States at the outbreak of the war.

However, no yen claims are expected to be paid in the near future.

This, in substance, was what Edward J. Ennis, special counsel, determined when he investigated the possibility of payment of yen claims at the request of the Washington office JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Mr. Ennis said: "It appears very substantial payments will be made to yen claimants, such as those holding certificates of deposit, who filed claims on or before August 8, 1948, because of the large sums of money now held by the Office of Alien Property and the fact that yen claims are not barred by law."

Mr. Ennis warned that "no payments should be expected in the near future."

No decision, he said, has been reached concerning the rate of exchange which will be made in paying yen claims in U.S. dollars, and no decision is expected for some time.

Furthermore, institutions whose assets were vested still are undergoing liquidation and the major portion of their funds have not yet been turned over to the Office of Alien Property.

Allowable debt claims against vested financial institutions include only those of citizens of the United States or Philippine Islands, those of corporation organized under the laws of these countries, and "other natural persons." Mr. Ennis said "other natural persons" includes aliens "who are and have been, since the start of war, residents of the United States and who were not, during the war, interned or paroled under the Alien Enemy Act."

Successors of debt claimants, such as heirs, may recover the original yen claims.

Mr. Ennis said the amended Trading With The Enemy Act provides that no yen claims shall be paid unless notice of the yen claim was filed within two years of the date of seizure or vesting of the property, or within two years of the date the Trading With The Enemy Act was amended (Aug. 8, 1946), whichever date is later.

In most instances, Mr. Ennis said, two years from the date of the amended act is the latest in which claims could be filed, although it is possible one or two smaller institutions may not have been vested until after the date of the amendment. In this case, claims may still be filed, but Mr. Ennis said it is "highly doubtful" that any institutions were seized later than August, 1946.

Mr. Ennis obtained his information through conversations with officials of the Department of Justice and Alien Property Office.

Articles on Nisei GIs Featured in Hawaii Magazine

HONOLULU — Several articles on Nisei and other Hawaiian GIs in Japan and the readjustment of Hawaii's war veterans to civilian life in Hawaii are among the features in the 1948 issue of Social Process in Hawaii which was released for distribution recently.

The magazine is the annual publication of the Sociology Club of the University of Hawaii.

The editor of the current issue is Toshio Kumabe.

The issue also has articles dealing with Puerto Ricans in Hawaii, the changing marriage and religious customs in immigrant families in Hawaii and racial statistics in the territory.

Dr. Andrew W. Lind, author of the recent book, "Japanese in Hawaii," is among the contributors. Others include Chiyo Gushiken, Margaret Miki, Dorothy Yashima, Hideo Uto, Kazue Yamada and Masako Tanaka.

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