



California Drops Alien Land Law Cases

British Columbia Authorities Order Immediate Discharge of Japanese in Logging Industry

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Columbia provincial government this week ordered the immediate discharge of all persons of Japanese ancestry from interior logging operations in the province.

The Vancouver Sun on Jan. 28 reported that the order would affect approximately 800 workers of Japanese ancestry and a spokesman for the Japanese Canadian Citizens association declared that if the order is enacted, 90 per cent of British Columbia's workers of Japanese descent will be affected.

(The Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported on Jan. 28 in an INS dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., that "Federal restrictions on Japanese, including a prohibition against any Japanese residing on the coast, were imposed during the war, but ended a week ago. Provincial authorities said no Japanese are now residing on the coast.")

It was reported that 400 Japanese Canadians are members of the CIO's International Woodworkers of America and the union this week announced that strong protest will be made against the action of provincial authorities.

Protests also were forthcoming from the Civil Liberties Union in Vancouver and from the operators employing the Japanese Canadians. The Sun said the surprise action threatens to shut down many independent logging concerns and "ghost towns" which were revived by the evacuees of Japanese ancestry after they were moved from coastal areas in 1942.

The Sun declared the move follows the lapse of federal wartime regulations which permitted the employing of persons of Japanese ancestry in the logging industry. The order restored a provincial policy dating back more than 35 years. At the turn of the century a resolution was adopted prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese in crown land timber operations. The policy was ended in 1942 by a federal order-in-council permitting Orientals to be employed in interior logging operations to aid the war effort.

Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt Succumbs to Long Illness in Palo Alto

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president emerita of Mills college and nationally famed educator, died Wednesday morning in Palo Alto at the home of her son, Dr. Paul Reinhardt.

Until her death at the age of 70, Dr. Reinhardt was prominently identified with scores of educational and humanitarian projects.

She was a trustee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and in 1929 served as a delegate to the third biennial conference in Kyoto.

Dr. Reinhardt was a member of the West Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, an organization formed shortly before the war to protect the rights of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

She was the main speaker at the JACL national convention in San Francisco in 1934. In 1939 she addressed the Northern California district council meeting.

She was a member for ten years of the board of trustees of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry in Berkeley and in 1940 was elected moderator of the Unitarian churches in America.

Dr. Reinhardt held membership on many boards and committees, including the California College of China, the Pacific Geographic Society, the National Committee on the Mobilization for Human Needs, the Association of American Colleges, the National Economic League and the National Education Association.

San Joaquin County Considers Stand in Alien Land Law Issue

STOCKTON, Calif.—County Attorney Fred Felton declared on Jan. 28 that San Joaquin county will proceed with its Alien Land law cases "until notified to do otherwise by the State Department of Justice."

Five escheat proceedings are pending here against persons of Japanese ancestry. Another is in a Federal court ready for filing. The cases involve more than \$100,000 in agricultural property.

"It is my understanding that each case must be decided on individual merit," Felton said.

The Stockton Record declared that if the State Department of Justice orders the county to drop the pending cases, it is believed it would be extremely difficult for the county to proceed.

Judge Grants Postponement In Kawakita Trial

LOS ANGELES — The trial of Tomoya Kawakita, 25, on the charge of treason for mistreating American prisoners of war in Japan, was postponed until May 11 by Federal Judge William C. Mathes in order to allow Kawakita's lawyers to obtain depositions from Japan on his status as a citizen of that country and the United States.

Kawakita is charged specifically with the death of American soldiers while serving on the staff of the Oeyama prison camp in Japan.

Morris Lavine, counsel for the defendant, said he hopes to get a deposition on the Japanese interpretation of obligation under dual citizenship from Hideki Tojo and other Japanese wartime officials.

After the hearing Kawakita was returned to the county jail where he is being held without bail, after assuring the court he had no objection to waiting there until the new trial date.

Scientific Farmer Raises Disease-free Strawberry Crop

ONTARIO, Ore.—Ken Ishihara, 24, a Nisei now operating a 23-acre strawberry ranch on the Oregon slope, was credited recently with being the most scientific farmer in the nation.

Ishihara raised 5 to 7 million strawberry plants during a plague of two fungus diseases known as yellow and crindle leaf. His crops were certified as 99.8 per cent disease free.

Representatives of Oregon State college visited the ranch and reported only four diseased plants out of 2,000.

Army Tribunal Convicts Three Nisei in Tokyo

Five Others Acquitted Of Complicity in Dance Hall Stabbing

TOKYO—A U. S. provost marshal's court in Tokyo last week convicted three Japanese Americans, all former members of the U. S. army, on the charge of manslaughter in the July 1 stabbing death of a Japanese civilian in a brawl outside the Santa Fe dance hall.

Defendant Kiyoto Nakamura was sentenced to five years at hard labor, while two others, Robert Tamura and Mitsuo Tadaki, were given three years each. All are natives of Honolulu, T. H.

Five other Nisei defendants were acquitted.

The defendants were civilian employees of the army in Japan but all had served in the army.

The original charge was murder but the court reduced it to manslaughter in finding Nakamura, Tamura and Tadaki guilty.

The verdict is subject to review by the commanding general of the U. S. 1st Cavalry division, Maj. Gen. William Chase.

The eight Nisei were attached to the 1st Cavalry.

Those acquitted were Eddie Okizaki, Los Angeles, and Edward Okazaki, Kiyoshi Tsukayama, Shigeru Arata and Masaharu Shimizu, Hawaii.

Long Beach Woman Found Stabbed in Home at Project

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The body of Mrs. Selah Togami, 25, stabbed three times, was found in her home at the Truman Boyd Manor housing project on Jan. 20 by local police.

Inspector H. P. Finch said he was told the victim recently was despondent over her failure to find living quarters near her husband who reportedly works in Garden Grove.

Rep. Judd Introduces Third Bill on Naturalization Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Walter H. Judd, Minnesota Republican, author of two bills on the extension of naturalization and immigration privileges to persons now ineligible to citizenship, has introduced a third bill on this subject, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week. The bill, H.R. 5004, was submitted to the Lower House this week and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Congressman Judd's new measure is designed to meet any possible objections which might arise as to the question of workability of the proposed law. While differing considerably from H.R. 4824, which he introduced during the special session of Congress last month, as to wording and a few other technical changes, the bill does not change the intent of the earlier measure—namely, to repeal racial restrictions and discriminations from the Amer-

ican nationality and immigration statutes.

Representative Judd introduced his first bill on naturalization during the early part of the first session of the 80th Congress and his second—a naturalization and immigration bill—on the last day of the special session of Congress. His latest measure would provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen to all immigrants having the legal right to permanent residence, and would make immigration quotas available to Asiatic and Pacific peoples.

House bill 5004 is reported to have clarified ambiguous language and technical flaws in H. R. 4824 and overcome a number of objections raised in the earlier measure. The Congressman is expected to make a section by section analysis of his bill next week and have his remarks printed in the Congressional Record.

Howser Declares State Will Move to Dismiss All Actions Pending Under Alien Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Department of Justice will move to dismiss all cases now pending before state courts under the Alien Land law as a direct result of the recent ruling of the United States Supreme court in the Oyama case, Attorney General Fred N. Howser declared this week in answer to a request from A. L. Wirin, counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, as to the status of approximately 40 pending cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry.

"There is little if anything left in the Alien Land law since the recent Supreme Court decision," Howser told Wirin. "The attitude expressed by the court is such, in my opinion, that if we were to succeed in arriving again before the court as it is now constituted, they would no doubt invalidate the law as unconstitutional."

It was reported here that the 40 cases which have been pending in California courts have been held up awaiting the Oyama case decision and involve several millions of dollars of agricultural property purchased in the names of Americans of Japanese ancestry which the state had charged had been bought in violation of the Alien Land law.

It was reported here that a total of 79 cases have been filed under the Alien Land law since the restriction originally was passed in 1913. Of this number four were against Hindus and two against Chinese. Of the 73 cases filed against Japanese, 59 arose since 1942 and most of these were filed following the action of the California legislature in 1945 providing that the state and county would split proceeds deriving from the sale of property in escheat actions. About 20 of these cases have been settled and the remainder have been pending in the courts of the state. It also was estimated that more than a score of new cases also were being prepared for filing by authorities in San Joaquin and Fresno counties and other areas.

Howser said he believed that persons of Japanese ancestry who

have lost their lands in Alien Land law suits which were settled previously "are just out of luck."

Howser's stand was challenged by Wayne Collins, San Francisco attorney who represents several Fresno County residents in Alien Land law litigation. Collins said he believed the state has a moral obligation to return funds to some of the Japanese if the funds still are impounded in a special fund.

Howser's declaration of his department's policy was contained in his letter to A. L. Wirin in which he declared on Jan. 27:

"This is to advise you that I have read the various Supreme Court decisions in the case of Oyama vs. California and have concluded therefrom that there is little if anything left of our Alien Land law of California."

"I have not had the opportunity to comb case by case those matters pending in court or under investigation but see no alternative other than to dismiss the cases on file as the presumption has been obliterated. The burden to be carried by the state is equivalent to impossible. In any event, the attitude expressed by the court in my opinion is such that if we were to succeed again in arriving before the Supreme Court as it is now constituted, they would no doubt invalidate our law as unconstitutional."

"Mr. Mattoon has been handling these matters and is now in Washington. When he returns to California I will arrange with him to have all pending cases dismissed."

Wirin Outlines Possible State Procedure in Dismissing All Pending Alien Land Law Cases

LOS ANGELES—The probable procedure which will be followed by the State of California in dismissing the pending Alien Land law cases was outlined this week by A. L. Wirin, counsel for the National JACL and attorney for the defendants in many of the Alien Land law cases now in the California courts.

Mr. Wirin and his associates, Saburo Kido and Fred Okrand, filed motions for dismissal on Jan. 23 in the Enomoto case, set for hearing in Orange county on Feb. 6, and in the Fukushima and Sakamoto cases in San Luis Obispo set for Feb. 9.

Mr. Wirin declared, following Attorney General Howser's letter of Jan. 27 declaring that the State of California would drop all pending Alien Land law cases, that he did not expect any objections to the motions from the State Department of Justice which will be represented by Deputy Attorney General Everett W. Mattoon and that the cases will then be dismissed.

A similar procedure is expected to be followed in all other cases now pending in the various state courts except that the motions to dismiss will be made by Mr. Mattoon.

With respect to those cases which have been tried and in which property has been ordered escheated by the trial courts, where those cases are on appeal to a higher court, Mr. Wirin expects that Attorney General Howser will consent to have the judgment against the defendants reversed so that title to the property involved will thus be cleared.

Mr. Wirin also expects that the procedure will be followed immediately in the case pending in the California Supreme court in which

he is representing the Yoshimura family from a lower court judgment involving the Alien Land law.

The same procedure also is expected to be followed in all other cases pending on appeal in the California appellate courts.

Mr. Wirin explained that he had received assurances from Mr. Howser that all pending investigations by his office will be stopped and no further or new escheat cases will be filed under the Alien Land law.

Mr. Wirin said he believed that Attorney General Howser's policy will apply not only to cases in which a gift from a parent to a Nisei minor child is involved, but in all cases no matter in whose names the property stands or is taken.

Conferences are expected to be held next week in Los Angeles between Mr. Mattoon, who is returning temporarily from a new assignment given him by Mr. Howser, and Mr. Wirin, and James Purcell and William Ferriter, counsel for the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union, to work out details for the dismissal of all the Alien Land law cases.

House Passes Private Bills To Grant Permanent Stay To Three Japanese Nationals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives on Jan. 21 passed and sent on to the Senate private bills designed to allow three Japanese aliens, against whom the immigration service of the Justice department had instituted deportation proceedings, permission to reside permanently in the United States, the Washington office of the Anti-Discrimination Committee revealed today. These three bills were among a batch of 30 some private measures approved by the Lower House.

San Diego Will Hold Up Action On Land Cases

Three Escheat Suits Now Being Contested In County Courts

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oyama Alien Land law case, San Diego county authorities announced that it was holding up action on all escheat cases in the county.

It was recalled that the San Diego County Superior court had handed down the decision in 1945 which had ordered Fred Oyama, American-born son of Kajiro Oyama, to relinquish title of his 10-acre Chula Vista farm to the state inasmuch as the land had been received by him from his alien father as a "gift." It was this decision, upheld by the California State Supreme Court, which was reversed by the United States high tribunal on Jan. 19.

Deputy District Attorney Duane Carnes said this week that at least three other cases along the Oyama case pattern are being contested in San Diego.

These three cases involve the Fred Yasukochi family of Escondido with 75 acres of farm land; the Iguchi family in South Bay, with Isen Iguchi holding 5 acres and Charles and Fred, five acres apiece, and the Saito family, also of South Bay.

Imada Elected JACL Chairman In San Mateo

SAN MATEO, Calif. — Howard Imada of San Mateo was named to succeed Hirotsuke Inouye as chairman of the San Mateo county chapter of the JACL for 1948 in an election conducted by mail.

He will be assisted by Dr. George Takahashi, 1st vice president; Sally Kawakita, 2nd vice president; Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, recording secretary; Fumi Nosaka, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sue Hakeda, historian; Hiroji Kariya, treasurer; and Joe Ishida, publicity chairman.

The chapter is now engaged in a \$2,000 financial drive under Iwao Takahama, chairman.

Heavy Sentence Given Man in Attack Case

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Pleading guilty to the charge of criminal attack on a 15-year old girl of Japanese ancestry, Julian R. Jordan, 30, was sentenced on Jan. 21 to a maximum of 50 years in San Quentin prison.

Nisei High School Girl Wins Prize in National Contest

Noriko Chiwaki Takes Fourth Place in Hearst History Competition

NEW YORK CITY—A 16-year-old Nisei girl, Noriko Chiwaki of Los Angeles, scored 92½ points to take fourth place in a national high school history contest sponsored by the Hearst newspapers.

Miss Chiwaki made the best showing of students from the west. First, second and third places were all won by students from New York state.

A senior at Belmont high school, Los Angeles, Miss Chiwaki said the award was "a complete and happy surprise to me." She was given a \$250 war bond for her achievement.

Her score of 92½ was only 1½ points behind the winner, Elso Fienberg of New York. Thirty-eight finalists were picked for the

The three Japanese beneficiaries are: Tech. Sgt. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, a civilian instructor with the Army's military language school at Monterey, California; Hayato Harris Ozawa, former employee of the Army Map service in Washington, and Mrs. Mitsu M. Kobayashi, wife of a Nisei and a mother of four children, one of whom is a member of the U. S. army. These bills were submitted in the House early last year and are supported by the JACL ADC which has been instrumental in securing the introduction of a number of similar private bills affecting deserving Issei.

Sergeant Matsumoto, 38, came to the United States as a student about ten years ago. He taught in various army training programs during the war and was inducted in the U. S. army in February, 1946, after the army had opened up its ranks to Japanese aliens. Representative Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat, is sponsor of the measure seeking relief for Matsumoto.

Mr. Ozawa, now of Pasadena, California, came to the United States as a student in 1928. A father of two American citizen children, he served with the U. S. Government for more than three years as translator in map intelligence work. The bill to allow him to remain permanently in this country was introduced by Representative Carl Hinshaw, Republican of California.

Mrs. Kobayashi, of Honeyville, Utah, has lived in this country since 1927. She is the wife of Edward T. Kobayashi and formerly lived in Delano, California. The board of Immigration Appeals has ordered her deportation on the charge that she had entered this country illegally. Representative Walter Granger, Utah Democrat, has sponsored a bill for her since her deportation would work an unnecessary hardship on her family. Her children range from the ages of 4 to 18. The oldest son, Jack, is stationed at Boca Raton Field, Florida.

Masao Satow Leads Installation of JACL Cabinet

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Masao Satow, national secretary of the JACL, installed officers of the Long Beach JACL at an installation dinner dance Jan. 24 at the Masonic Temple.

The 1948 cabinet is led by Fred Ikeguchi, president. Other officers are Dr. Masao Takeshita, 1st vice president; John Morooka, 2nd vice president; Terry Okida, 3rd vice president; Sumiye Yoshihara, rec. secretary; Mitzi Arihara, corresponding secretary; Harry Kitahata, treasurer; Margaret Fukuzaki, historian; Kazuo Kato, correspondent; Masao Narita, delegate; and George Yamagata, alternate delegate.

national competition from more than 1000 high schools throughout the country.

In upholding west coast prestige, Miss Chiwaki said, "I am glad to have been given an opportunity to enter the contest. I find now that my interest in history has been renewed, though I've always liked that course all my life."

She placed second in the Los Angeles competition, which enabled her to participate in the national contest with the first and third place winners. The other two Los Angeles representatives placed among the 31 runners-up.

Miss Chiwaki is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Chiwaki of 710 West 1st street. The family is originally from San Francisco. During the war the family was held at the Topaz relocation center in Utah. They returned to the coast in September, 1945.

Civilian Occupation Worker Dies in California Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO—Flown back to the United States for treatment, Betty Sugita, 28, Chicago, a War Department civilian worker in Japan, died at the U. S. Marine hospital in San Francisco on Jan. 19.

Miss Sugita was under treatment for illness at an army hospital in Japan before being flown back to the United States. She was at Letterman General hospital before being moved to the Marine hospital.

A sister, Mary Sugita, is also a civilian worker with the army in Japan.

National JACL Sets 10,000 As Member Goal

Extensive Campaign Will Be Initiated In February

The National JACL and local chapters were making preparations this week to hold the most extensive membership drive in JACL history. A goal of 10,000 members in 1948 has been set.

The drive is scheduled to begin Feb. 1 and will be concluded at the end of March. A few of the chapters, however, have already begun drives in their local communities.

Fifteen thousand membership leaflets have been prepared at national headquarters for distribution during the drive. Titled "I'm Joining JACL," the leaflet was prepared by Masao Satow, national secretary, and Mas Horiuchi, office secretary. The leaflet is printed in two colors.

Membership campaign chairmen have been announced as follows by various of the chapters:

George Miya, New York City; Frank Okada, Milwaukee; Jeri Tsuyuki, Salt Lake City; George Tamura, Mt. Olympus; Kay Watanabe, Cleveland; Stanley Tsuchiya, Alameda; and George Oshima, St. Louis.

Cleveland Cabinet Installed at Inaugural Dinner

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The first inaugural dinner of the Cleveland chapter was held on Jan. 16, at the Engineering Society building. Following the presentation of a gavel to the outgoing president, Frank Shiba, by toast-master Joe Kadowaki, the new cabinet was officially installed by Tats Kishida, Midwest regional representative, who was guest speaker for the evening.

A social period of games and dancing ably conducted by Skeeter Miyake completed the evening's program. More than 60 members and friends of the Cleveland JACL and ADC attended the event.

Newly elected officers of the Cleveland chapter are: George Chida, president; Tak Toyota, vice president; George Nakanishi, treasurer; Marjorie Nako, recording secretary; Misaye Sukekane, corresponding secretary; Ida Fujimoto, correspondent; Kuniko Kodani, historian; Margarethe Borge and Jimmy Akiya, members-at-large.

During his brief visit, Kishida accompanied by Frank Shiba, held a press interview with the Cleveland press concerning the JACL-ADC program. A conference was held with Frank Baldau, executive director of the Community Relations Board, an official city body, who indicated strong interest and support for the JACL program. The two also briefly conferred with George Trundle, consulting engineer and a national JACL sponsor.

Spokane JACL Will Aid Polio Drive

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Spokane chapter of the JACL will sponsor a March of Dimes dance Sunday, Feb. 1, from 8:30 at the Balen club.

Intermission entertainment will be provided by the Reginas, the Juggs and the Amicas, according to Kozo Nishifu, chairman. Refreshments will also be served.

Proceeds will be forwarded to the March of Dimes drive.

MINORITY WEEK

Twelve Men and True

An all-Negro jury judged a case in Merced, Calif., last week, the first time in national history that such a jury has rendered a verdict. The defendant, also a Negro, was found guilty on one of two counts of assault with a deadly weapon. Merced county has, since May, 1938, been placing Negroes on juries which are hearing cases in which Negro defendants are involved. It was in that month that an all-white jury convicted a Merced Negro of second degree murder, a decision which was reversed by the California Supreme court on grounds that no Negro had been called for jury duty.

On the Q-Tee

The Professional Golfers association started quite a rumpus last week when it leaked out that three Negro golfers, otherwise fully qualified, were denied the right to enter the Richmond, Calif., open tournament—for usual reason, race.

Aside from the fact the three barred golfers have filed suit for \$315,000, the association has also been taking some vitriolic comments from tournament sponsors, sports writers, etc. George S. May, sponsor of the Chicago all-American golf championship, however, saw some possible good rising out of the present unsavory situation. "I believe this suit against the PGA will do much to erase the Caucasian clause from the bylaws," he said.

This Week's Quote

I was riding the streamliner on my way up to Rochester, Minn. and fell into conversation with a fellow traveler, a man of education and substance. We talked of this and that and after a bit decided to have a drink together and rang for the waiter.

The white-jacketed porter came, a tall, handsome Negro. He stared at my friend, who stared back.

"Bill!" said my friend, with surprise and welcome in his voice.

"Joel!" said the waiter.

They shook hands—and then exchanged the how-have-you-been and what-do-you-hear-from-the-old-gangs, and haven't-seen-you-since graduations, of a couple of schoolmates who haven't seen one another for a long time.

When the waiter departed to bring our order, my friend told me about him. He named a big midwestern university they both attended and said, "I remember, he was the most brilliant boy in our class. Great fellow, too. Everybody liked him. He won all the honors and took his degrees in engineering. I guess it's ten years since I've seen him."

I said, "What's he doing hustling drinks on a train?"

He shrugged—"You know how it is. It's tough for them to find a place . . ."

When the man returned with the order I couldn't bear to look at him; I felt so guilty and miserable.—Paul Gallico.

Run-around

It's pretty hard to give the U. S. Supreme court the runaround but Oklahoma's state regents for higher education are trying.

Only last week the court took the state to task for delaying for two years Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher's wish to enter a law school. Mrs. Fisher, being a Negro was denied entrance to the Oklahoma university school of law.

In record time of four days, the court ordered the state to give Mrs. Fisher the training she desires. It was believed the justices hastened their decision to permit Mrs. Fisher to enroll in the university's winter term. She did so.

A few hours after her application had been filed, the state regent announced that a Negro school of law had been established. The school—despite its establishment within a matter of hours—will be substantially equal to the course of study and standards now existing at the University of Oklahoma, the regents said. Mrs. Fisher's application for the university was turned down.

Mrs. Fisher, who's used to getting the runaround—she's been getting it for two years from the state—made it clear she would not accept the "one-student" school.

Meanwhile southern education officials have been scurrying around to find means to circumvent further attempts by Negroes to enter white colleges. Fifteen states have been considering plans to form regional Negro schools. Under this plan Negro students desiring special training not available to them in their own state could be sent to a regional school.

Sacred Right

The right to vote is a pretty sacred thing. And, except in poll tax states, it's considered a right of citizenship, not something to be bought.

In Johnson county, Georgia, however, Negroes have to pay a pretty stiff price in pride for their right to cast a ballot.

All voters in that county on March 3's democratic primary must swear to an oath to support a white primary, racial segregation, and the county unit system; must swear also to oppose the FEPC, which would give whites and Negroes the same employment rights and opportunities.

The Problem

"Just why the Negro should be a problem is in itself a problem. The Negro speaks the same language, thinks the same thoughts, gets the same education as all other Americans on his cultural level. His music, his folklore, his artistic contributions have become integral elements in the nation's culture. He was in the nation from its inception, the first Negroes having arrived at Jamestown a year before the Mayflower arrived at Plymouth, and he has played his part as best he could in the development of the nation ever since.—Rev. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, director of Negro rural ministry training at Tuskegee Institute.

Capital Attorneys Comment On Decision in Oyama Case

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court decision in the Oyama test case on the California Alien Land law was interpreted by attorneys in the nation's capital to mean that California may not rely on "presumption" in future enforcement of the law.

The decision may have the effect of limiting the state in future filings to those cases in which it has sufficient evidence to stand up in court of actual intent to avoid forfeiture of land to the state when it is purchased by a Japanese national in the name of persons eligible to United States citizenship.

The California law states that any such purchase of land by a person ineligible to citizenship shall be "presumption" of intent to evade the land forfeiture penalty.

In the Supreme Court's decision of Jan. 19, the high tribunal in a 6 to 3 decision ruled this section of the California law denied "equal protection of the laws" to Fred Oyama, the citizen son of Kajiro Oyama, a Japanese national.

Attorneys in Washington expressed an opinion that the court's decision will have a bearing on pending and future cases in which the state has little evidence, other than presumption of intent to evade the law, to prove actual violation of the Alien Land law which forbids ownership of land in California by an alien ineligible to citizenship.

One attorney familiar with the case told a news agency that he does not believe the decision will have retroactive effect to force reconsideration of prior cases.

Besig to Urge State Repeal Of Land Law

Commends Howser For Dropping Pending Cases

SAN FRANCISCO — "We will surely urge that the Alien Land law be repealed at the next session of the California legislature," Ernest Besig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of northern California, declared on Jan. 27.

Besig commended the action of Attorney General Fred Howser in dropping the Alien Land law cases as "a step toward eliminating racial discrimination in California."

Commenting on the Supreme court decision in the Oyama case, Mr. Besig said the decision still leaves interesting questions to be answered.

"1. What will the State Supreme court do with the Stockton theater case? In this case a group of alien Japanese leased commercial property from the owners. When the Japanese were evacuated during the war the Japanese had agents continue to operate the property but the owners brought an unlawful detainer action and took over the property despite the lease.

"2. What will insurance and title companies do with respect to alien ownership of property until the question is settled?"

Takamoto Named To Command Revived American Legion Post

SAN FRANCISCO—The Townsend Harris post of the American Legion, one of the Legion's two all-Japanese American units before the war, was rechartered recently and new officers were elected on Jan. 25.

Kaytaro Tsukamoto was elected post commander.

Other officers include: Toshio Yoshida and Toichi Takiguchi, vice-commanders; Roy Ashizawa, adjutant; Yonezo Suzuki, finance officer; the Rev. Joseph Tsukamoto, chaplain; Ken Suzuki, historian; Yajiro Okamoto, service officer, and Matao Shigio, sergeant-at-arms.

Hawaii Sugar Workers Support CIO Union

SAN FRANCISCO — Approximately 98 per cent of Hawaii's 20,000 sugar workers, a large percentage of whom are of Japanese ancestry, want to retain their membership in the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ILWU officials announced this week following the completion of a referendum vote.

The workers referendum was offered by the ILWU after Rep. Amos A. Ignacio, a suspended official of the CIO union, announced he was leading 4,000 workers into an independent union "because of the Communist label attached to the ILWU's territorial leadership."

Hawaii Japanese Is Surprise Witness at War Crimes Trial

TOKYO—A Hawaii-born Japanese testified as a surprise witness for the prosecution in the Tokyo war crimes trial and described the heroic death of an American woman dancer on the deck of a Japanese submarine in the Indian ocean in 1944.

Jiro Nakahara, 28, a native of Hawaii who was impressed into Japanese service while in Japan and was a member of the submarine, identified the woman as Mrs. Verna Gordon Brittain, a native of San Francisco and wife of Laurie Brittain, British manager for the Nestle Food company in Penang. She was 33 at the time she was killed. Her husband was a wartime wing commander in the RAF.

Nakahara said he had acted as interpreter for the woman in the grim drama which led to her unblinking death.

Nakahara was brought in as a surprise witness for the prosecution in the trial of Hideki Tojo and 23 other wartime leaders of Japan. His testimony was presented in rebuttal to the denial of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, one-time chief of the naval staff, that he ordered execution of survivors of torpedoed ships.

Nakahara said Mrs. Brittain was

Wirin Plans Trip to Japan As Private Counsel for Nisei Seeking Repatriation to U. S.

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI
WASHINGTON, D.C. — A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney who only last week won an important victory in the Oyama alien land law case, has applied for a passport to visit Japan to clarify the case of Nisei strandeers, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned on Jan. 29.

Mr. Wirin, it was emphasized, will go as private counsel for a number of parents and relatives of the Nisei in Japan, some of whom have lost their U.S. citizenship. His purpose is to assist in clearing up the status of these "stateless" persons who were caught in that country at the outbreak of war and who are unable to return.

It is understood that a great many strandeers, anxious for the restoration of their citizenship and the right to return to the United States, are seeking legal aid and counsel. Securing their re-admission into this country may call for test or other court cases either in Japan or in the United States, and it is Mr. Wirin's project to coordinate the work in Japan of groups concerned with this problem. A preliminary survey of the situation has already been initiated by Scotty Tsuchiya, former JACL regional representative in Southern California, who is now in Tokyo on business. It is reported that some court cases already have been filed in Japan.

Under an express provision of

Rio Grande Group Names Chairman for JACL Committee

SAN BENITO, Tex.—Henry Kawahata of Hidalgo was elected chairman of the Rio Grande valley JACL committee at a meeting of the valley's young people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Tanamachi.

Prior to the election of officers a joint Issei-Nisei meeting was held with George Kitamura, president of the Rio Grande valley Royales club, presiding.

Z. Kanegaye and T. Kako of the Denver Kika Kisei Domei and Roy Takeno, regional director of the JACL-ADC, addressed the meeting.

Kanegaye, Kako and Takeno, accompanied by Kiyooki Saibara of Webster, arrived in the valley Wednesday afternoon from Houston. A banquet honoring the visitors was held Thursday night by the valley's Issei and Nisei at El Patio restaurant at Harlingen.

Other officers elected at the JACL meeting were Tom Tanamachi, vice president and Mrs. Naomi Taniguchi, secretary. The members of the committee are Indiana Besho, Jack Taniguchi, Harry Shimotsu, George Kitamura and Mary Oyama.

en route to join her husband in Calcutta when the Dutch ship Tjallak was torpedoed in the Indian ocean in March, 1944.

He said she and others were taken inside the submarine where the commander said he had orders to execute all except persons "of importance" wanted for questioning.

The Dutch ship's captain, radio operator, engineer officer and four other men were shot one by one or bayoneted to death, he added.

"The woman told me she was a Red Cross worker on her way to India," Nakahara related. "She said she had been in Japan before the war.

"The senior officer said to me in Japanese that she would have to be shot. I did not tell her, but I think she knew what was going to happen. It was then nighttime. . . .

"Just before she was taken, I could not look her in the face. She told me she knew what was going to happen.

"Just before she left, she said 'Sayonara.' It was addressed to the crew."

Nakahara, who remained below, said he did not witness the actual executions, "but the crewmen afterwards told me all were shot."

the United States Nationality Code, it is pointed out, a person whether a resident of the United States or abroad may file a suit in a federal court in this country to establish U.S. nationality, if his claim of U.S. nationality is not recognized by any department of the U.S. Government, as for example, a U.S. consul or the U.S. State Department. In the event a resident abroad files such a suit, he may be allowed to come to this country pending the suit, subject to deportation if he loses his suit.

Some of the categories of strandeers who have lost their citizenship and who are appealing for legal redress include: cases of coercion, often by Japanese Government officials, sometimes by parents of the strandeers; cases of Japanese naturalization which were the result of action by the father in behalf of the strandeer, without the permission of the strandeer, or even without his knowledge or consent; cases of accepting benefits ordinarily available only to Japanese citizens, as for example, receiving certain rations or accepting certain employment—both the foregoing often took place without knowledge on the part of the Nisei that acceptance of such benefits meant forfeiture of U.S. citizenship; cases of voting in Japanese elections—again, without knowledge that this meant loss of U.S. nationality, under the U.S. Nationality Act; and cases of Tule Lake renunciants who returned to Japan.

With respect to Tule Lake renunciants who returned to Japan, it is recalled that there is a precedent in the decision of a Federal Judge at Los Angeles in a Tule Lake test case sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union. Judge Charles C. Cavanaugh decided that one who has renounced citizenship through misunderstanding or coercion may have his citizenship restored; that abandonment of U.S. citizenship is valid only if the person who abandons it does so freely and voluntarily.

Any strandeer who can demonstrate that he forfeited his citizenship as the result of circumstances beyond his control and which amounted to action that was not the result of his own free and voluntary act, Mr. Wirin maintains, may successfully assert his claim for restoration of citizenship in an appropriate U.S. Court.

Mr. Wirin's application for a permit from the State Department is backed both by the American Civil Liberties Union through Roger Baldwin, who last spring investigated the strandeer situation in Japan, and who is cooperating in the project, and by the JACL.

The Washington office of the JACL ADC, however, points out that while the Japanese American Citizens League is cooperating with the Los Angeles attorney's mission, the JACL as an organization cannot and will not aid any specific individual in returning to the United States, except under the most meritorious circumstances. It was emphasized that the JACL further does not hold any brief for either those Nisei strandeers who aided Japan in its war effort or the Nisei who were repatriated to Japan after formally renouncing their American citizenship.

The national organization, nevertheless, is interested in seeing that the entire problem of Nisei strandeers is clarified and that a reasonable and just principle and procedure is established whereby deserving cases will be recognized. The JACL is also seeking further clarification of procedures, practices and principles involved in the acquisition and loss of U.S. citizenship.

The problem generally facing the JACL is not the assisting of every individual who, for reasons of his own, chose to remain in Japan during the war, but to assist those unfortunate persons, who through no fault of their own, were trapped into taking actions which have produced a loss of American nationality.

The JACL, the Washington JACL ADC offices disclose, will as a public service refer all cases that come to their attention to Mr. Wirin who will handle the matter as private cases. Mr. Wirin is senior partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Wirin, Kido and Okrand.

ADC Seeks Early Revocation Of 1907 Presidential Executive Order on Japanese Aliens

JACL Official Points Out Continued Application of Policy Subjects Hawaii Japanese to Discriminatory Treatment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negotiations looking forward to an early revocation of the executive order of March 14, 1907, which prohibits Japanese and Korean laborers bearing passports for Hawaii, Canada or Mexico from entering the continental United States for permanent residence, were opened this week by the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Pointing out that continued application of the order to alien Japanese residents of Hawaii subjects them to discriminatory treatment and to extra hardships not

generally faced by the Issei on the mainland, the JACL ADC has asked officials of both the Justice and Interior Departments to use their good offices in obtaining presidential repeal of the act.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC, who has been carrying on the negotiations, contended that conditions have changed radically since the order was put into effect 31 years ago and that the purpose for which the proclamation was issued is no longer applicable.

He recalled that President Theodore Roosevelt had issued the order to prevent the influx of unauthorized Japanese immigrants into the United States, adding that such a directive was ordered when it was found that Japanese laborers, both skilled and unskilled, armed with visas for Mexico, Canada, and Hawaii, were coming into the continental United States to the detriment of labor conditions here.

Today, conditions are different, Mr. Masaoka said, emphasizing that since 1924 there has been no immigration of Japanese laborers either to the mainland or to Hawaii and that the fears of West Coast interests that the Japanese would "overrun" their states no longer are valid. He further stressed that almost all of them have citizen sons or daughters, many of whom have migrated to the mainland, and that this order imposes a grave hardship as they are not allowed to establish on the mainland anything more than temporary residence.

Fresh difficulties have also arisen in recent months, Mr. Masaoka declares, as a result of the tightening by immigration officials of laws governing the residence of temporary visitors to the United States. Deportation proceedings have been instituted against at least four Issei from Hawaii, the immigration officials refusing to extend their permits, although all of them have had their stays extended from year to year for the last ten or more years. All these aliens are advanced in age and rely solely upon their children for support. None of them has a home to go to in Hawaii.

In December, as a result of the intercession of Mr. Masaoka and the JACL ADC, a private bill was introduced into the Lower House by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington to cancel de-

portation proceedings against the four Issei: Shinkichi Shimizu, 79; Mrs. Haru Toyama, 74, and Mr. and Mrs. Jujiro Muranaka, 76 and 72, respectively. Each of them was legally admitted into Hawaii and is a long-time resident.

Pending disposition of this bill, these four aged Japanese aliens will enjoy the privilege of remaining with their children on the mainland, but Mr. Masaoka declares the situation will remain unresolved until the 1907 order is cancelled or modified. This incongruous situation which in effect restricts the free flow of persons between Hawaii and the mainland has been brought to the attention of many Congressmen besides Mr. Farrington.

The history of the so-called "limited passports" situation, which has arisen as a result of the 1907 order, was explained by Mr. Masaoka, who asserts that the presidential proclamation was issued to stop the clamor of West Coast interests which protested that indirect immigration by Hawaii had greatly augmented direct immigration of Japanese into the United States.

Congress, on Feb. 20, 1907, passed an act empowering the President to refuse entrance to immigrants who did not possess passports originally drawn for the United States. At the same time the United States entered into a "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan whereby the latter restricted the issuance of passports to special immigrants bound for the continental United States.

The act authorized the President to bar Japanese immigrants whenever he was "satisfied" that passports issued by the Japanese Government to its citizens to go to Hawaii, Mexico or Canada "are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein."

The President took cognizance of Congressional action and issued his order on March 14. Since that time holders of passports for Hawaii have been allowed to come to the United States only on temporary visitors' permits good for one year. The immigration authorities, however, had up until recently been renewing these permits. This problem does not affect residents of Hawaii who have passports drawn originally for the continental United States.

Young Nisei Officer Leads Japan's Juke-Box Hit Parade

Lieut. Araki's Songs Issued in Album by Recording Company

TOKYO — A 22-year old Nisei Army lieutenant is one of the most surprised persons in Japan today.

He is Lieut. James Araki who has created something of a jazz sensation in Japan as a composer of popular music and a saxophone player.

By day Lieut. Araki supervises a group of GHQ translators but at night he plays a saxophone in Army bands. Occasionally, he makes a guest appearance with one of Tokyo's most popular jazz bands, the Gay Quintet, at the Tokyo Correspondents club.

Araki's music is combo-jazz, according to Ray Falk, Tokyo correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

"He fits in perfectly with the Gay Quintet's piano, steel guitar, bass, drums and clarinet," says Falk. "They are better than many

an ensemble from New York's 52nd Street."

Araki's two most popular compositions, which are leading the juke-box parade in Tokyo, are "APO 500" and "Night in Pakistan."

"I wrote eight tunes for fun and without any intention of making money," the Nisei officer said. "I gave them to some of my Japanese musician friends and the next thing I knew Victor Company of Japan was bringing out an Araki album."

Meanwhile, Falk also noted that American troops have gone crazy for a banned Japanese love melody, "Shina No Yoru (China Night)" which has been recorded by Columbia Recording company of Japan. Records of "China Night" are selling on the Ginza black market for \$10 apiece and the song is popular with occupation GIs.

Columbia recently commissioned the composers of "China Night," Nobuyuki Takeoka and Yaso Saijo, to write another hit. They came up with a song called "Tokyo Night."

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Takahashi Case

There appears to be little likelihood that the Supreme Court will be given an opportunity in the near future to rule on the constitutionality of the California Alien Land law. The decision of Attorney General Howser to drop all pending prosecutions under the Alien Land law as a result of the Oyama case decision makes it unlikely that any new cases will arise which can be appealed to the high tribunal in order to obtain a determination on the validity of the law.

Last week, however, another discriminatory California statute aimed against Japanese aliens and based on ineligibility for naturalization was challenged when legal counsel for Torao Takahashi went before the Supreme court to appeal from a split decision of the California Supreme court which upheld the 1945 anti-alien fishing law which prohibits the issuing of commercial fishing licenses to Japanese and other "ineligible aliens."

If the Supreme court accepts the Takahashi case, the way will be open for a clear-cut decision on state laws which restrict aliens on grounds of ineligibility to citizenship. In the view of Takahashi's counsel, the California anti-alien fishing law, like the alien land statute, denies to Japanese aliens the right of "equal protection" guaranteed by the fourteenth Amendment.

Democratic Solution

A new kind of housing agreement, designed to eliminate the restrictive covenant and to approach the problem of good housing from a sane and modern point of view, was announced in Chicago last week.

Known as the "community conservation agreement," the new pact is the result of economic and social research and consultations among community organizations, race relations agencies, lawyers and real-estate interests through the nation. The new compact pledges its signers to maintain their properties in accordance with specified minimum standards. It limits the number of persons who may occupy a given room area and defines the minimum rental accommodations which may be offered upon conversion of apartments into smaller units. There are no racial restriction of any kind.

This new compact, therefore, gives first consideration to keeping up property standards and the maintenance of the community.

This, of course, has always been the expressed object of those who support and sign restrictive racial covenants. Proponents of the covenant have held falsely that the entrance of persons of non-white origin in white communities has caused community deterioration, a theory that has been disapproved by social scientists but which is still believed by many persons.

The newer community conservation agreement strikes directly at the cause of community deterioration.

The pact will get its first trial in the Oakland-Kenwood district of Chicago, an area where racial tensions have run high in recent years. This section has about 70,000 residents representing almost every ethnic group. The Oakland-Kenwood Property Owners Association is spearheading the movement to abandon restrictive covenants and substitute community conservation agreements.

Racially restrictive covenants have been rigidly enforced in the area and twenty such cases are now pending in court. The as-

sociation announced that these cases will be abandoned.

Successful application of the community conservation compact in this area will serve notice that racially restrictive covenants are neither necessary nor democratic. At a time when the covenant is being increasingly applied to home property, this new kind of property agreement gives hope for a democratic solution of the housing problem.

Editorial Comment: THE OYAMA CASE

San Francisco News NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE

No other alternative was possible for Attorney General Howser, we believe than to dismiss all the alien land cases pending before state courts, in view of last week's decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oyama case.

These cases were based upon state court rulings that purchase of land by an alien in the name of his American-born children was an attempt to evade the California alien land law. Last week's Supreme Court ruling was that no such assumption is valid. The court did not hold the law unconstitutional, although four of the justices rendered separate opinions to that effect. But the majority opinion, in the estimation of Mr. Howser, makes further enforcement of the law impossible. Hence his decision to dismiss the 75 cases now pending in state courts.

We are glad legal process is finally approaching justice in this matter. California's discrimination against Oriental citizens long has rested on exceedingly questionable grounds. Now is a good time to clear it permanently.

San Francisco Chronicle ALIEN LAND LAW JOLTED

The ground under racial discrimination by law grows narrower and narrower. The United States Supreme Court has knocked out one phase of the California Japanese land law with a clear statement that discrimination against a citizen on the basis of the parents' race cannot be supported.

The result is the apparent end of that part of the California law which attempts to prevent an alien Japanese from buying and holding agricultural land in the name of his citizen child.

The Court's main opinion . . . found it sufficient to say the California courts are all wrong if they think a citizen child's title to land can be affected by the fact that its father is "Japanese and not American, Russian, Chinese or English." Clear discrimination against a citizen, the court held. As another charge of dynamite under this section of the Alien Land Act the Court added that a child's title to land cannot be affected by what its father does or does not do. Fred Oyama, it concluded, did not get the "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed by the Constitution.

For the sake of the general battle against racial discrimination in the United States it is good to hear the Supreme Court resting on the "equal protection" clause.

Washington Post ALIEN LAND LAW

The effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the Oyama case is to forbid California to take a small farm away from an American citizen of Japanese origin under its alien land law. With that outcome we suspect that the great majority of citizens, at least those who are genuinely devoted to constitutional democracy, will agree. Yet it is difficult to imagine a more unsatisfactory decision being handed down by the highest court in the land.

In the first place, there was not one opinion in this case or even a clear-cut division between a majority and a minority of the court. Instead, five opinions came down, with not more than two justices adhering to any one of them. Chief Justice Vinson spoke for the court with the wholehearted approval of only Justice Frankfurter. Justices Black and Douglas concurred together; so did Justices Murphy and Rutledge in a separate opinion. Justices Reed and Burton dissented together and Justice Jackson alone. The logic of the Chief Justice's conclusion seemed to a majority of his brethren to call for a flat outlawing of the alien land law as an encroachment upon constitutional rights. But no majority could be obtained for such a ruling. The court stopped at the halfway mark that seems to be no mark at all because of its obscurity. Consequently, no one can say with any degree of certainty what the law is on this subject. . . .

Los Angeles Times BASIC ISSUE NOT DECIDED

It has been the custom of the U.S. Supreme Court since the beginning to rule on the law only so far as is necessary to decide the case in dispute. In consequence to this custom the court did not rule on the constitutionality of California's alien land law in its opinion on the Oyama case. . . .

The court's decision will affect a large number of the alien land cases, for most of them involve purchases by alien parents for minor children. But the decision leaves doubts and an area of evasion and litigation. If ineligibility to citizenship is acceptable as a proper safeguard to immigration restriction, alien landowning restrictions should be acceptable, too, as a logical consequence of what has gone before. The Supreme Court has not ruled on these principles, and nothing will be wholly settled until it does.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Alien Land Law: An Obituary

Although the Supreme Court did not rule on the constitutionality of the California Alien Land law in its majority decision upholding the right of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry in the Oyama case, the effect of its ruling has been to assign the discriminatory law to a statutory limbo.

The key provision in the Alien Land law was its statutory presumption that any conveyance of property financed by an alien parent for a citizen child was to be construed as subterfuge and an attempt to evade the law. The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Vinson, ruled that this presumption was discriminatory. Without this presumption of guilt, the floor was removed from under more than two score cases being prosecuted in California courts under the Alien Land law.

Attorney General Howser this week recognized the impossibility of continuing prosecutions once the burden of proof was placed on the State. Such a burden, he said, was an impossible one. As a result the State of California will move to dismiss all pending cases under the Alien Land law. As far as the State Department of Justice is concerned, the law is a statutory dead letter.

The Alien Land law remains on the books but it is no longer enforceable. It remains a discriminatory force, however, because it still prohibits "aliens ineligible to citizenship," meaning Japanese aliens as far as California is concerned, from enjoying the right accorded aliens eligible to citizenship to purchase and operate agricultural property. The Alien Land law and its companion statute, the Alien Fishing law which prohibits the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to Japanese aliens, will continue to restrict Japanese aliens until (1) Congress passing pending legislation amending the naturalization law to remove restrictions based on race, color and nationality, (2) the Supreme Court outlaws the land and fishing laws or (3) these restrictive laws are repealed by referendum, in the case of the Alien Land law, and by the legislature, in the case of the fishing restriction.

The virtual invalidation of the Alien Land law as a result of the Supreme Court's decision marks the coup de grace for California's anti-Oriental racism which was revived during World War II against persons of Japanese ancestry in the state. Little remains of the rampant racism which marked the early war years and which was centered around the campaign to prevent the return of the state's 100,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

It was in the atmosphere of race hatred, created by the bigoted mouthings of yellow journals and by the race myths and extravagant nonsense propagated by alleged investigating committees of the California legislature, that the State's Alien Land law was revived during World War II. The purpose of the attempted enforcement of the law was to expropriate the land values created by persons of Japanese ancestry in California and thus discourage the return of the evacuees to the state.

The Alien Land law, when it was originally passed in 1913 as the Webb-Heney bill, was a legislative land grab and an attempt to "discourage the coming of Japanese into this State" as the California Supreme Court declared in the Yano case. Agitation for the passage of the law and for later amendments to tighten its provisions were the issues around which successive anti-Japanese campaigns were carried on in California. The Alien Land law served the politicians well but it gradually became shopworn and its enforceability became clouded with the coming to age of the Nisei in later years. It took World War II to revive it.

The California Legislature, in 1945, passed amendments to the law sponsored by Senator Jack Tenney and others which were designed to close loopholes and to give local officials a vested interest in its enforcement. One of the 1945 amendments provided that the county in which land was escheated for violation of the Alien Land law

would receive one-half of the proceeds from the sale of escheated property. More than 20 cases were initiated under the Alien Land law against persons of Japanese ancestry following passage of these amendments. The Oyama case was one of the most important of these prosecutions. (Incidentally, when the amendments to the Alien Land law were presented to the voters of California under legislative referendum sponsored by Senator Tenney these amendments were defeated by a vote of 1,143,780 to 797,067. Although the 1945 legislature set up a \$200,000 fund for the enforcement of the law, an attempt in 1947 to pass a similar appropriation failed by a sum of \$70,000 finally was proved. Even this latter sum was opposed by 34 assemblymen, first instance of large-scale opposition in the California legislature to the Alien Land law.)

Both of the concurring opinions in the Oyama case, which argued against the constitutionality of the Alien Land law, recognized the history of anti-Japanese racism in California.

"The California Alien Land law was spawned of the great Oriental virus which, at an early date, infected many persons in this state," Justice Murphy declared in his decision in which he was joined by Justice Rutledge.

Many pages of Justice Murphy's 25-page concurring opinion were concerned with the chronology of the Alien Land law and its relation to the history of anti-Japanese prejudice in California.

Justice Murphy notes that the first anti-Japanese land bill was introduced at Sacramento in 1900 but the combined efforts of President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett prevented their passage. Seventeen other alien land laws were presented to the legislature. In 1913 the first Alien Land law finally was passed.

"The intention of those responsible for the 1913 law was to restrict Japanese farm competition . . . The more basic purpose of the statute was to irritate Japanese, to make economic life in California as uncomfortable as possible for them as long as they remained in the state. It was thus but a part of the long campaign to discourage the Japanese from entering California and to drive out those who were already there."

"Further evidence of the prejudice underlying the Alien Land law is to be found in events relating to the reenactment and strengthening of the law by popular initiative in 1945. Justice Murphy continues. "The severe and effective than the law, the initiative measure prohibited ineligible aliens from leasing land for agricultural purposes; and it plugged other loopholes in the earlier versions. A spirited campaign was waged to secure popular approval of a campaign with a bitter Japanese flavor. All the propaganda devices then known—papers, speeches, films, pamphlets, billboards, and the like—were utilized to spread the Japanese poison. The Japanese were depicted as degenerate, greedy and voters were urged to 'save California—the White Paradise' from the 'Yellow Peril' which had somewhat lapsed from the public mind since 1913. . . . It was made that the birth of the Japanese was so high that white people would eventually be replaced and dire warnings were made that the low standard of living of the Japanese endangered the economic and social health of the community. Opponents of the initiative measure were labeled 'Jap-lovers.' The fires of animosity were thus rekindled and the flames rose to new heights."

Justice Murphy observes that of the 79 escheat actions initiated under the Alien Land law involved persons of Japanese ancestry and that 59 of the 73 cases were begun by the state of California. "during a period when the hysteria generated by World War II magnified the

(Continued on page 6)

SECOND CLASS CITIZENS

Nisei Veteran Recalls Discrimination on Ship

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

New York City

We were returning from China on the S. S. Meiggs in the summer of 1946. Our ship sailed from Shanghai, skirted Japan and headed north toward the Aleutians. For a few days we had sunshine which drew us to the upper deck.

On the wide deck—nice, warm and swept by refreshing breezes—we passengers got acquainted, soon became intimate as travelers do on sea-going voyages and had a thoroughly wonderful time. Among us were GIs bound for separation centers, Chinese visitors to our country, American and Canadian missionaries, Jewish refugees, European businessmen and seamen.

Every night a talented young Negro seaman who wanted to make singing his career entertained us generously. It did not take this seaman very long to learn Chinese and Jewish songs which he sang for all of us along with Negro spirituals. He brought us close together—the Catholic missionaries, Jewish refugees from Hitler's Europe, businessmen and others. When we listened to him and were moved by his songs, whatever prejudices there were among us polyglot passengers disappeared.

Our ship plowed northward into the fog-bound Northern Pacific. The upperdeck became cold and damp. We remained in the holds and sat on crowded bunks. We were getting closer to California so the ship's purser started processing us passengers. Rumors circulated that stowaways had been caught.

One morning the ship's loud-speaker announced my name along with that of two other Nisei. The purser wanted us in his office.

Immediately comments and speculation became rife among passengers as you would expect. "Three Japanese names!" "What are the Japanese doing on board ship?" I wondered too, but for different reason. Why three of us from a shipload of passengers? I asked myself.

The passengers were generally curious. Some undoubtedly were suspicious. It was less than a year since V-J day and Japanese nationals were still being repatriated to Japan from China.

One of the Nisei was Arthur Miyakawa from New York who had been director of our OWI office in Hankow. The other was a young Nisei lady, now returning to the United States after spending the war years in Japanese-occupied China.

Arthur and I rushed to the purser's office and there met Miss Tanaka.

A Chinese-American clerk said he had called us separately in processing passengers since there were only three of us. Thoughtfully he did not want us to stand in long line to wait our turn. He placed a large sheet of paper in front of us. In a routine manner he said, "Sign this manifest."

I read the heading of the manifest and looked at him questioning. "This is an alien manifest," I told him, smiling uneasily.

"Yes. You sign on the alien manifest," he repeated matter-of-factly.

"What do you mean? I am a citizen!" I answered back.

"That makes no difference," he informed.

I argued that I was a veteran, separated from the army in China. Arthur and I were both employees of the State Department. The clerk still said that made no difference. All Orientals, citizens or aliens, must sign the alien manifest.

We stalled. We argued. All this seemed like a bad trick played on us. It was terribly unjust. I became angrier by the minute and the Chinese American clerk, who had a genius for self control, waxed more and more apologetic.

I looked past him and saw a Caucasian purser looking at us from inside his office. The purser interrupted, "It's your State Department which laid down the regulation long ago. Don't blame us. We don't want to treat you as non-citizens."

For a moment this disarmed me completely. And the Chinese American clerk added, "It's the Department of Interior regulation. If I were to travel, I must do the same thing—sign my name on an alien manifest—because I am an

Oriental." He pleaded, "Don't raise hell with us."

I apologized to the clerk. I was really sorry for my conduct towards him. He was a remarkable person. And he had tried to help us out so that we need not stand in line with alien passengers. I signed the alien manifest, almost blind with rage because I had to do it.

A Caucasian seaman who had stopped to listen to our heated exchange asked me what was wrong. I told him. He said he was going to tell the purser off. I said it was no use. The purser was carrying out government instructions.

The seaman followed me down into the shiphold. He sat on my bunk and told me he was deeply sympathetic toward Nisei. He had sailed the Atlantic during the war. He had been in Italy. He was proud of the Nisei combat record. He shook his head, repeating this treatment was not right.

Lieutenant McKenzie, a youthful pilot who had flown me from Yenan to Peiping and Shanghai many times, came to ask me did the loud-speaker announce my name. When I told him, he commented that I had taken my uniform off too early.

"If you were still in uniform it would be another story," he said. "We have Chinese American GIs on board but they aren't civilians yet so they aren't in the alien category."

I joked that I couldn't be in uniform all my life.

"No," he said. "But isn't it a lousy deal, though? When you were in uniform, you had an equal right to die like any GI regardless of ancestry. Now when you are going home you get this crap."

I did not know whether I was embarrassed or angry. Perhaps both. Yes, I was returning home, getting closer to California day by day. California had been chiefly responsible for discrimination against people of Oriental extraction, for decades playing a key role in segregation against Oriental Americans.

Now I was coming home. Discrimination made me more conscious of it. For two years and a half in Asia, the Asian people had accepted me as American. They had not discriminated between white and non-white Americans. Americans were Americans—in India, Burma and China.

The seaman who had sailed the Atlantic kept reminding me, "You've got to keep on fighting to win full citizenship rights. You must get together with Negroes, whites and all minorities and fight on every front against reaction. If you win, the others benefit. If the Negroes win, you benefit. That is how we fight in our maritime union."

I told him we were fighting. He said the war record of Nisei GIs was good but people have short memories. It would be a mistake to rely on it. Yes, he said lobbying was important but that was only one facet of the struggle. He said the fight must be grassroots, that we must picket, demonstrate, write post cards and letters to congressmen and senators. These actions would make lobbying effective. He even suggested that we picket the purser's office and bring this injustice on our ship into sharp focus.

I deeply regret that we did not picket. Now I see this more clearly in this period of reaction. We have recently had fine statements on civil liberties and non-segregation in our country's educational system and so on issued by the President's committees. But Jim Crow as in a recent case at the University of Oklahoma and various injustices against racial and other minorities continue despite such fine and noble statements. Only through continued fight of freedom-loving people can full constitutional rights be achieved by all in our country.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

JACL and the Oyama Case

The PC must have set something of a record last week when it devoted approximately 18 columns (out of a possible total of 40) to reporting the Oyama case victory in the supreme court, comment thereon, and assorted sidebars. Inasmuch as the court decision was about the biggest single thing that has happened to secure the rights of Japanese Americans, there is no doubt the space was well-deserved.

The pundits have explained at length what the whole business means but it took an unidentified Issei to get to the core of the decision's significance. "The JACL," he said, "has accomplished in less than two years what the whole damn Japanese Imperial government couldn't do in two generations."

From the Mailbag

The week's mail: Nobi Takahashi of 4856 N. Winthrop avenue, Apt. 2-E, Chicago 40, Ill., would like to hear from Nisei who are agricultural statisticians and market research analysts and he has a proposition that may interest others in the same profession.

Mrs. Max L. Moore of Hood River, Ore., writes to remind us that the caste system is pretty firmly established in our own deep south. She and her husband were astonished, she relates, to learn a few years ago that officers' families at an Atlanta, Ga., army post, were required to hire servants to do the menial work. The servants were, of course, Negroes.

The servants, she adds, "are definitely treated as servants, albeit in most instances kindly, but there's scarcely a ghost of a chance for them to progress out of that groove in that section of our country."

A Christmas Story for Today

This next story has to do with Christmas, but the spirit is timely at any season. An unidentified Chicago PC-reader writes in about Ann, a little blonde tomboy whose perpetual-motion temperament was tempered only by a love of listening to recordings. Ann's favorite album was "The Snow Goose," a tale of Dunkirk.

"Ann would squat herself in front of the radio-phonograph," our correspondent writes, "and wipe her brimming eyes with the hem of her skirt. How

she loved that story, no matter how many times she heard it.

"As Christmas neared one of the department stores announced it was accepting Santa's mail. So one day Ann asked me how to spell Santa Claus. Later a very surprised and delighted mother showed me the letter Ann had written. It said: 'Dear Santa Claus. Please give my presents to the German and Japanese children. Ann.'

"The remarkable footnote to the above is that the letter was written during the 1945 Christmas season. By a kind of osmosis the nobler thoughts and actions seeped across from her parents to Ann."

The Nisei Like to Eat

This week's quote: "Much of the Japanese failure can be traced to the mystical belief that a man with Bushido and a knife is better than a man with a Tommygun and a bellyful of beans." — Fletcher Pratt in "The Marines' War," a book on the leather-necks' role in the Pacific fighting.

That seems to put succinctly what a lot of lesser writers tried to say in volumes. Simultaneously, it points out the great difference between a Nisei and his Japanese cousin. A Nisei is about the last guy on earth to believe in mysticism. He may be deeply religious, or a fatalist. But certainly he is no mystic.

The Nisei believes in eating well. He's a skeptic. He asks questions, believes in the purchasing power of the dollar, the authority of a .45, in horsepower, the gasoline age, and in his ability to control his own destiny. It's an impossibility for anyone who believes in all these things to be a mystic.

This week's sermon: Is a bad disposition more repulsive in a man or a woman? You expect some men to have foul tempers. It's part of their way of life. But you expect women to be sweet, kindly and understanding, and the occasional shrew is considered an outcast from her kind, to be scorned and ridiculed.

The pouty, petulant, sultry, wilful screen siren is something else. She's either emotionally immature, or conniving to get something—usually the hero. Her calculated moods, however, are different from shrewish ill-temper.

Many women seem to believe a marriage certificate also is license to inflict their foul moods on their spouses. Perhaps we're naively unacquainted with the facts of life, but we believe a pleasant disposition is among the greatest feminine virtues.

Book Review:

An Anthropologist Looks At the Japanese People

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM AND THE SWORD; patterns of Japanese culture by Ruth Benedict. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Reviewed by Toshi Miyazaki

Many newspapermen have written books about Japan and its people, but offhand it might safely be said that very few anthropologists have attempted the task. Having in our minds the notable popularity of "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword" during the last year, we need no longer grope inside our pate for a name of an anthropologist who has written about the Japanese.

Dr. Benedict is a scholar of eminence who believes that anthropological methods of inquiry can be applied as effectively to an investigation of Japanese culture as to the less complicated tribal ones of American Indians or South Sea Islanders. To what extent her belief is borne out in this particular book shall be examined.

Although there are certainly many interesting points in "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword," the total result of her study leaves one rather disappointed. Here a trained scientist has made a sociological interpretation of the Japanese and here it is true that the author has assembled her data in an admirable way and has presented them with keen logic. Yet the picture she paints is like a figure on an immense stage which appears to the distant audience as a creature of rare beauty wearing a gorgeous costume, but which to the conductor in the nearby orchestra pit is a femininity of a rather limited enchantment dressed in a gown somewhat less than terrific.

Some of the reasons why Miss Benedict's book appears the way it does to this reviewer are that there is something too convenient about arranging into a pattern a culture which has persisted for over a thousand years and more; that she has forced facts to fit the theory rather than theory to facts by process of arbitrary inclusion and exclusion of data to achieve the desired harmony; that a considerable number of Dr. Benedict's assertions are disputable; and that as fascinating as some of her explanations of Japanese behavior

are, they seem only to hit upon a fraction of the truth.

Before proceeding further, the writer of this article must say that contrary to possible surface appearance of this review, he is rather partial to the author of "Race: Science and Politics," "The Races of Mankind," "Patterns of Culture," and others. She is for better race and international relations and so is he. It is his wish that this review be fair. He cannot but disagree, however, with Dr. Benedict in the following specific instances:

To the author Japanese culture can be explained simply in terms of rigidly codified concepts of proper station in the social system, the sense of loyalty of the people which involves the incurring of obligations and their repayment, the national piety, and other social concepts. Where do Japan's insular geography, her proximity to China, three hundred years of isolation, and her weak economy come in to make the people what they are?

To the author Japanese participation in World War II can be explained by the extreme sense of social hierarchy that the Japanese have. In effect wartime Japanese leaders said: "As long as various nations in the world have absolute sovereignty there is anarchy; it is necessary to establish a hierarchy and Japan is divinely ordained to carry out this mission that would place her at the top and other nations under her." Although it is true that Japan's leaders have utilized this argument to explain to the people the reason for her policy of aggressive expansion, it seems that this is far from a complete or a valid one for the author to offer as a reason for Japanese action in the last war. This is giving only a fraction of the truth.

Admittedly, since the author writes mainly about the traditional Japanese who are or were still under the influence of the Tokugawa feudal system and since such Japanese are far from extinct, some of her conclusions have validity in fact. But as evident in an excerpt from this book by Ruth Benedict which appeared in the March, 1947 issue of the Science Digest under the title, "Puzzling Moral Code of the Japs," one can only say that

Vagaries

Screen Credit . . .

Eddie Imadzu shares screen credit with Cedric Gibbons for art direction on the new Mickey Rooney film, "Killer McCoy." . . . Art Nozaki was the art director on the Paramount featurette "Jingle, Jangle," which features the Page Cavanaugh trio . . . Hollywood's newest Oriental American star is Maylia, a Chinese American girl who is featured with Dick Powell and Signe Hasso in "To the Ends of the Earth," a Columbia film.

Mattoon . . .

Everett W. Mattoon, deputy attorney general of California in charge of Alien Land law prosecutions, is now expected to concentrate full time in representing the state in the tidelands oil cases as a result of the Oyama case decision. It's believed that Mattoon favored going ahead with Alien Land law cases despite the Oyama decision but his superiors in the State department of Justice now consider further attempts to enforce the state's discriminatory law as a waste of time and money. The investigations and prosecutions were being carried out under a special \$70,000 appropriation voted by the 1946 legislature.

Repatriate . . .

Robert Yoshinori Horiguchi, American-educated son of a Japanese diplomatic official, passed through the U. S. recently, en route to Japan. Horiguchi, who was married to a St. Louis society girl, was one of Domei news agency's bright young men. He was the Domei agency representative in Madrid at the time of Pearl Harbor and later was transferred to the Swiss bureau. Since the liquidation of Domei following the Japanese surrender, Horiguchi has been doing translation work in Switzerland. He is one of the last Japanese in Europe to be repatriated to Japan.

these people are intolerable "queer ducks." This is a dubious "suggestion for a program for new understanding among nations," a remark on the book jacket. And this leaves no room for the Japanese to show certain common tendencies in behavior with other nationalities even though exhibiting much individual variation.

Some of the assertions by Miss Benedict which seem questionable (Continued on page 6)

Washington Nisei Told 1948 Is Year of Decision for Nation

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sam Ishikawa, eastern states director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, reported to the Washington office of the JACL ADC this week that he had found considerable enthusiasm for the Nisei legislative program among the influential leaders he contacted in the Louisville, Kentucky, area. Mr. Ishikawa arrived in Washington Sunday en route back to New York after the conclusion of his 5-day goodwill tour of western Kentucky.

Among the persons whose aid he solicited for the current JACL ADC legislative drive were Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, who has served the government in various capacities from being chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to special Presidential envoy to Greece and the Near East during the war; Wilson Wyatt, former housing expediter and ex-mayor of Louisville; and Fred Willkie, a civic and business leader of Louisville and a brother of the late Wendell Willkie, Mr. Ishikawa reported.

He produced copies of Louisville newspapers which had editorially expressed support of the evacuation claims and naturalization program. He said that a number of well known civic, religious and political powers in Kentucky, which is the home of Senator John S. Cooper, a ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and also the home of Senator Alben Barkley, minority leader of the Upper House, had expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Japanese American Citizens League.

Others contacted in the Louisville area were: George Norton, well known Republican leader in western Kentucky and owner of radio station WAVE; Bishop Charles Clingham, Episcopal bishop for Kentucky; Bishop William Watkins, Methodist bishop for Kentucky and Tennessee; Mrs. R. F. Vogt, president of the League of Women Voters for Kentucky; and Dr. Edward A. MacDowell, past president of the Inter-racial Committee of Kentucky, and member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Conference.

Mr. Ishikawa reported he also had found friendly and sympathetic response in his talks with Alexander Earlen, executive secretary of the Louisville Conference of Jewish Organizations; Dr. J. W. Meloy, executive secretary of the Louisville Council of Churches, and Bishop Edward van Vogaert, chancellor of the Kentucky diocese.

During his stay in Lexington, the eastern regional JACL ADC director conferred with Ed. Pritchard, Jr., local Democratic leader and onetime special assistant to the Attorney General in Washington, and Tom Underwood, editor of the newspaper Herald Leader.

Mr. Ishikawa's visit to Kentucky marks his second trip in recent weeks outside of the New York area in the expanding campaign to arouse public enthusiasm and support for JACL ADC-sponsored legislation. Mr. Ishikawa made a tour of Maine during the year-end. Both Maine and Kentucky are considered politically important to the JACL ADC for they are the homes of several Congressmen who have controlling voices in legislative matters considered vital to the Japanese Americans.

MARUO DEFEATED BY ORTEGA IN HONOLULU BOUT

HONOLULU — Tsuneshi Maruo of Honolulu, one of the territory's outstanding Nisei boxers, lost a 10-round decision to Manuel Ortega of El Paso, Tex., on Jan. 27 in a bruising brawl which left both boxers so weary they staggered to their corners.

Maruo, 1946 National AAU bantamweight champion and recent conqueror of England's Stan Rowan in a bout in London, weighed 124 pounds while his opponent entered the ring a pound heavier.

The Texan floored Maruo three times in the second round, once for an eight count, but the Hawaiian recovered and wore down Ortega with superior infighting. Both were bleeding the last three rounds.

Maruo, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, has been considered as a possible opponent for Manuel Ortiz, world's bantamweight titleholder.

A record indoor crowd of 5,759 paid \$17,022 to see the match.

Buddhists Hold Intermountain Meet

SYRACUSE, Utah — The 12th annual Intermountain Young Buddhist conference convened at the Davis high school Jan. 24-25 with Syracuse as host chapter.

Approximately 200 Bussei from Utah and Idaho attended.

Jake Koga was named 1948 president of the organization, with Rose Yagi as vice president. Barbara Okuda was elected recording secretary, while the post of corresponding secretary will be filled by Rose Takahashi.

Other officers elected are Yuki Isaki, treas.; Tommy Seo, religious chairman; George Doi, public relations; Ted Morinaka, social chairman; Ko Yamane, assistant social chairman; Kozo Minaga, men's athletic chairman; and Lilly Kumagai, women's athletic chairman.

The Rev. G. M. Kubose of Chicago delivered an inspiring keynote address.

Nisei USA: Alien Land Law

(Continued from page 4)

portunities for effective anti-Japanese propaganda."

"Vigorous enforcement of the Alien Land law," Justice Murphy comments, "has been but one of the cruel discriminatory actions which have marked this nation's treatment since 1941 of those residents who chanced to be of Japanese origin."

The Alien Land law, Justice Murphy believes, "is racism in one of its malignant forms."

The blistering concurring opinions of Justices Murphy and Black have projected the Alien Land law against its background of race prejudice.

The 1946 election in California, when Proposition 15, the validation of amendments to the Alien Land law, was defeated by a substantial majority, showed that the law itself no longer had the majority support of the people of California. The State of Utah in 1947 repealed its Alien Land law, a wartime measure patterned on the California law. Seven other states, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Kansas, have alien land laws based on the California statute. It is to be hoped that these states and California will initiate action to repeal this law. Such action already has been suggested by the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Toshi Miyazaki: Book Review

(Continued from page 5)

are her statement that the Japanese have always been inventive in devising ways of avoiding direct competition, and that the compulsive drunkard is not a social problem in Japan, and that the street crowd in Japan is passive when an accident occurs. These are but a few of many such statements which kept this reviewer in agony. Her etymology of the Japanese words expressing thanks such as "arigato," "sumimasen," "kinodoku," and "katajikenai" are highly doubtful.

In conclusion, when tea was imported to Japan in 805 Japanese culture was affected by it considerably and when gunpowder was introduced in 1542 her culture was also affected. Through her anthropological approach to the study and interpretation of a national personality and character, Dr. Benedict may have hit upon some factors of equal importance, though they are psychological factors in this case. A start has been made here and one hopes that further attempts will be made which will eliminate mistakes and which will be even more truly scientific by describing a culture at a more specific period with more attention paid to the historical past and to the contact with other cultures.

As an additional comment, it was interesting to note that in the concluding chapter, Dr. Benedict unhesitatingly praises the American occupation policy. This was noticeable mostly in view of the fact that so many progressive journals of opinion insist that General Douglas MacArthur has been taken for a ride by reaction right from the time the war ended and that Japan is being built as a bastion against Soviet Russia.

JACL Secretary Visits Chapters In Southwest Area

LOS ANGELES—February engagements for Masao Satow, national secretary of the JACL who is now on a tour of Southern California chapters, were announced this week by the Los Angeles regional office.

Satow will attend a Long Beach JACL cabinet meeting on Monday, Feb. 2, and will attend a general meeting of the Orange county JACL on the following day.

Other engagements were announced as follows: Feb. 4, Gardena JACL cabinet meeting; Feb. 5, Coachella valley JACL general meeting; Feb. 6, Arizona JACL cabinet meeting; Feb. 7, Pasadena JACL cabinet meeting; Feb. 9, Venice JACL cabinet meeting; Feb. 10, Ventura county JACL general meeting; and Feb. 12, West L. A. JACL general meeting.

Meetings listed above as general meetings will be open to Issei and Nisei and will have Al Wirin, JACL legal counsel, and Eiji Tanabe, regional representative, as guest speakers along with Satow.

ADC Official Notes Support For Program in Kentucky

Prominent Louisville Residents Back Issei Citizenship Move

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The third cabinet of the Washington JACL chapter, headed by Ira Shimazaki, was sworn into office on Jan. 24 at a sukiyaki dinner held at the Central YWCA. Sam Ishikawa, eastern states director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, formally installed the Cabinet officers.

Despite a heavy snowstorm of blizzard proportions, which snarled traffic in the Washington area throughout the day, nearly 90 enthusiastic chapter members and other interested persons attended the year's first meeting of the JACL. Movies of Japan before and after the war and a social entertainment followed the sukiyaki banquet and the installation ceremony.

Mr. Ishikawa, the guest speaker, noting that 1948 was a "year of decision" for the nation, urged the local chapter to further the national effort of the JACL ADC to make 1948 a year of accomplishment. He warned against complacency, inaction, or delays in the JACL ADC legislative drive, asserting that ultimate success rests with the local chapters.

"It is now or never," he declared. Mike Masaoka, in his capacity of national legislative director of the JACL ADC, explained the significance of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Oyama alien land law case as well as the meaning of legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry now before Congress. Tats Kushida, mid-west director of the JACL ADC, and a scheduled speaker, was unable to attend the meeting. He was snowbound in Indianapolis while flying here from Chicago.

Taking over the gavel from the outgoing president, Harold Horiuchi, Mr. Shimazaki in his acceptance speech promised a year of greater activity and an enlarged membership. At the outset, he announced the composition of seven committees which will aid the Cabinet in undertaking the heavy program responsibilities planned for this year.

The list of cabinet officers and the heads of the committees follows: President, Ira Shimazaki; 1st vice president, Bill Himel; 2nd vice president, Sada Onoye; corresponding secretary, Kazumae Ichijui; recording secretary, Chisato Ohara; treasurer, Ken Iseri; board delegate, Dan Komai; membership, Kenko Nogaki; publications, Harold Horiuchi; ADC activities, Dan Komai; program, Bill Himel; social, Sada Onoye; Arlington memorial, Jack Hirose, and secretarial pool, Kazumae Ichijui.

John Kitazaki, who is soon leaving for Japan to work with the occupation forces, was presented a gift by the local chapter in appreciation of his services to the Washington JACL since its inception in 1946. The chapter also presented a handsome gift to Mr. Masaoka in recognition of the outstanding work he has done for the JACL ADC since coming to Washington. The presentations were made by Jack Hirose, toastmaster, and Mr. Horiuchi.

That the sukiyaki dinner was an unqualified success is due wholly to the efforts of Miss Nokaki, general chairman, and her assistants: Mrs. E. S. Izumi, who was in charge of the food committee; Sada Onoye, charge of general arrangements; Ken Iseri, tickets; Mrs. Doris Hoshide, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Himel; Miss Chisato Ohara, Mr. and Mrs. Suzy Ichijui, Mrs. Flora Tsuda, Mrs. Miyako Taketa, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Horiuchi, and Jun Okazaki.

Attending the installation dinner were Miss Rena Brown, teen-age director of the central YWCA, and a Nisei supporter of the JACL, and Miss Helene Johnson, head of the YWCA penthouse, through whose courtesy the local chapter was able to hold the dinner at the YWCA.

Indio Wedding

INDIO, Calif. — Miss Chiyeko Musashi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Musashi, was married to Ben Sakamoto on Jan. 17 at the First Methodist church in Indio.

Approximately 150 persons attended the reception at the La Francia cafe.

ELLIS CENTER TO BE OPENED FOR CHICAGOANS

CHICAGO — The opening and dedication service of the Ellis community center at 4430 South Ellis avenue will be held Sunday, Feb. 15, on decision of the advisory council that met Thursday, Jan. 16, at the center.

Open house will be held in the afternoon from 2 to 6 p.m., and the dedication service will be held in the evening.

The following working committees were named:

Grace Sayegusa, program chairman; Mrs. John Thomson and Amy Kusumoto, invitations; Toots Nakamura, chairman of publicity, assisted by Emi Matsumoto, Mar Sabusawa and Abe Hagiwara; Mrs. Koki Kumamoto, chairman, reception, assisted by Lucille Brockman; Mrs. Komorowski and Mrs. Abe, co-chairmen, refreshments, assisted by the mothers club; Wakamatsu and Chuji Sowa, co-chairmen, general arrangements, assisted by the work campers; and Min Ogasawara, finance chairman.

The Ellis community center is sponsored by the Evangelical and Reformed church to meet social, religious and recreational needs of the community. An extensive program of adult education as well as club work for boys and girls is being planned.

Murray Cabinet Outlines Plans For Coming Year

MURRAY, Utah—Newly elected officers and retiring cabinet members of the Mt. Olympus JACL met Jan. 20 at an annual cabinet banquet to lay plans for the coming year.

A tentative schedule of monthly meetings was presented by George Fujii, president.

Activities for the first part of the year will include a bowling event on Feb. 8, a dance during the middle of February and possibly an ice skating party to be held in the near future.

Shigeki Ushio gave a short report on the 1948 national convention. George Tamura reported on the chapter membership drive.

Mas Namba was elected official delegate for the chapter.

Installation ceremonies are scheduled to be held Jan. 30 at the Murray youth center.

Wedding

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Miss Chiyeko Hibino, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hibino of Salinas, was married to Hiroshi Shikuma of Watsonville at services Saturday, Jan. 18, at the Japanese Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Howard N. Toriumi performed the rites at an altar decorated with white stock, chrysanthemums, palms and tapers.

The bride was attended by her sister Mary. Charles Shikuma was best man and Eddie Kobayashi and Mitsugu Eto were ushers.

Traditional marches were played by Mrs. Kenzo Yoshida, sister of the bridegroom. Sachiye Endo of San Jose sang "Because."

Idaho Chapters Hold Meeting

REXBURG, Ida.—The Tri-city board of the JACL, which includes the Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Yellowstone chapters, met Jan. 25 at the Veterans Memorial hall in Rexburg with Hiroshi Miyasaki presiding.

Hiro Shiozaki of the Pocatello JACL reported on the Intermountain District Council meeting held in Ogden Jan. 10.

Mrs. Sybil Smith of the American Legion auxiliary spoke on the purposes of her organization and Gordon Dixon, first vice-commander of the American Legion post in Rexburg, talked on the purposes and accomplishments of the Legion.

Refreshments prepared by girls of the Rexburg chapter were served after the board meeting.

The board meeting was followed by a general meeting of the Yellowstone chapter. Discussion was held on the raising of the ADC assessment.

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Strategy Meeting Held by ADC Officials in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Measures to be taken in certain areas to assure Congressional support of JACL ADC-sponsored legislation were discussed here early this week at a strategy meeting attended by the eastern and mid-west regional directors of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Present at the conference were three JACL ADC leaders: Mike Masaoka, national legislative director; Tats Kishida, midwest director; Sam Ishikawa, eastern regional director; and Robert Cullum, executive secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, who explained the progress made by his committee in the naturalization campaign. Both Ishikawa and Kishida outlined the plans of their offices in New York and Chicago, respectively, in enlarging the scope of their activities.

Mr. Ishikawa, who recently returned from a good will tour of the Louisville, Kentucky, area, has already canvassed large sections of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey to enlist wider support for the JACL ADC program. Mr. Kishida has campaigned actively in most of the mid-western states

and reported he had found considerable enthusiasm for Nisei legislative objectives.

Both men were scheduled to speak at the recent installation dinner of the Washington JACL chapter. Mr. Masaoka relied on their presence here to discuss means of further intensifying the JACL ADC effort.

Mr. Ishikawa, the Washington office of the JACL ADC meanwhile reported, will speak on Nisei and Issei problems at Sweet Briar college, Sweet Briar, Virginia, on Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Stockton JACL Sets Annual Meeting

STOCKTON, Calif.—The Stockton JACL will hold its annual meeting at 7 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the Stockton Buddhist church to elect new directors and map out general policies for the coming year.

Ballots for the election of 18 directors, 9 from Stockton urban and 9 from three outlying rural areas, have been sent out to more than 250 members by Peggy Hayashino, assistant secretary. The entire membership is thus enabled to vote either at the meeting or by mail.

The chapter's goal is to secure from 800 to 1000 eligible voters in San Joaquin county and secure strong financial support for the ADC program, according to Joseph Omachi, president.

WANT ADS

WANTED: Full time secretary with car, preferably male, with knowledge of Japanese and English languages, and familiar with this surrounding area. Salary \$250. Inquire at JACL office 565 N. 5th, San Jose, Calif. Columbia 9150-J.

PERSONAL—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Schoof, formerly of Minneapolis and known as "Ann and Dan" to their friends would like to contact all their friends. Present address: 1210 West 28th Place, Los Angeles, Calif.

Our Suggestion:
Scotch tape coins to light cardboard, fold over and enclose in envelope.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Leke S. Nakashimada a boy, Yoshio J., on Jan. 13 in Portland, Ore.
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Yokoyama a boy on Jan. 22 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michio Nishida, Clarksburg, Calif., a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Nakamura a girl, Edith Kazuko, on Jan. 6 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Ushio a girl on Jan. 15 in Murray, Utah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Kowahara, Gridley, Calif., a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ozaki a boy on Jan. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Uyeno a boy on Jan. 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Minemura a girl on Jan. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuichi Kami, Glendale, Calif., a boy on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taketa a boy on Jan. 15 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Masami Dote, Redondo Beach, Calif., a boy on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Okawa a boy on Jan. 1 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Suzuki a girl on Dec. 23 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Oskio Ozawa a girl on Jan. 24 in Palo Alto, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goichi Kawahara a boy on Jan. 15 in Sacramento.

To Lieut. and Mrs. Roy T. Takai a girl, Sandra Lea, on Jan. 13 in Tokyo, Japan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Okasaki a boy on Jan. 18 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Weedie D. Matsuda, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinomoto, West Sacramento, Calif., a girl on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kinoshita, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Yasumoto a boy on Jan. 16 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takage Takami a girl on Jan. 20 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Matsuoka, Kingston, Wash., a girl on Jan. 21 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoto Kay Hashimoto a girl on Dec. 27 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jeri Tsuyuki a boy on Dec. 27 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tsutomu Nishi a girl, Joyce Michiko, on Dec. 19 in Monterey, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Sakai a boy, Edwin Michiaki, on Dec. 22 in Monterey, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Yoneda, Rosemead, Calif., a boy on Jan. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Kitamura, Los Angeles, a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Ikeda a boy on Jan. 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsune Baba a boy, Russell Hisao, on Jan. 24 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Manaka a girl on Jan. 21 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadaichi Takahashi a boy on Jan. 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Nakata a girl on Jan. 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Tadashi Miyamoto a boy on Jan. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyoshi Kishi a girl on Jan. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruji Hiroto, Torrance, Calif., a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Yoshimura a boy on Jan. 21 in Denver.

DEATHS

Tatsuji Ikebasu on Jan. 13 in Los Angeles.

Toshio Murata, 24, on Jan. 14 in Brighton, Colo.

Mrs. Kimi Maekawa, 64, on Jan. 14 in Renton, Wash.

Koichi Iwata, 58, Copperfield, Utah, on Jan. 15 in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Selah Togami, 27, on Jan. 20 in Long Beach, Calif.

Survivors include her husband, Terry Tai Togami; a son, Terry Tai, Jr.; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Kodama of Mountain View; a brother, Mitsuo Kodama and Bettie Kodama, a sister.

Shotaro Taniguchi, 69, on Jan. 21 in Seattle.

Jusaburo Yeki, 70, on Jan. 14 in Fowler, Calif.

Mrs. Misu Miyake, 68, on Jan. 22 in Merced, Calif.

Kotoku Gushiken, 44, on Jan. 22 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ai Yagi, 80, on Jan. 25 in Los Angeles.

Kempei Watanabe, 64, on Jan. 23 in Glendale, Calif.

Betty Sugita, 28, on Jan. 19 at Marine hospital, San Francisco.

Yahei Kawashima, 50, on Jan. 18 in Copperfield, Utah.

MARRIAGES

Mary Shiba, Swink, Colo., to Joe Kakuda, Mitchell, Neb., on Jan. 12 in Rocky Ford, Colo.

Margaret Larain to Hironori Miyagawa in Chicago.

Jane Miyasaki to George Kanemoto, Longmont, Colo., on Jan. 17 in Lafayette, Colo.

Kay Kawase, Petaluma, Calif., to George T. Maruyama on Jan. 18 in Los Angeles.

Mitsuko Fujino to Sterling Shig Sakamoto on Jan. 14 in Seattle.

Kiyoko Tokuyoshi, Walnut Grove to Matao Miyao on Jan. 25 in Sacramento.

Lily Kaneko to George Takagi on Jan. 4 in Chicago.

Aiko Abe to Isamu Higuchi on Jan. 10 in Minneapolis.

Fumiko Urushi to Kaku Iwago on Jan. 11 in Minneapolis.

Sakiko Yamashita to Tech. Sgt. Thomas Kakimoto, Santa Barbara, Calif., on Jan. 15.

Setsuko Shirao to Kaneyuki Ikeuye on Jan. 10 in Chicago.

Mary Yuki Hishinuma to Kor Uyetake on Jan. 18 in Denver.

Helen Hisako Yamada to Charles Hanji Takahashi on Jan. 21 in Denver.

Mabel Kishiyama, Morrill, Neb., to George Abe, Meriden, Wyo., on Jan. 22.

Kazuko Tajitsu to Taiji Kawamoto on Jan. 3 in New York City.

Miyoko Kuramoto to Taitaro Joe Nakatsu on Jan. 11 in Seattle.

Sumiko Iwasaki to George Suda on Jan. 24 in Seattle.

Isako Takahashi to Robert Koba, Winslow, Wash., on Jan. 25 in Seattle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Kiyoko Shigeta, 21, Payette, Idaho, and Mizu M. Fukui, 26, Tremonton, Utah, in Salt Lake City.

Isako Takahashi, 25, and Robert M. Koba, 26, Winslow, Wash., in Seattle.

Helen Y. Ono, 21, and George Y. Ono, 24, St. Louis, Mo., in Seattle.

Yuriko Kawaguchi, 19, and John Iwasaki, 21, Bryn Mawr, Wash., in Seattle.

Masaoka Will Address Social Work Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee last week accepted an invitation to speak before the 7th anniversary meeting of the National Conference of Social Work to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., during the week of April 17-23. He is expected to read a paper at one of the principal sessions on April 21. The subject matter has not been determined.

Mr. Masaoka's address is being sponsored by three organizations which have an active interest in the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country: the Common Council for American Unity, American Federation of International Institutes, and the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship.

His scheduled appearance before the national conference will mark the third occasion since 1942 that a Nisei speaker has been invited to attend. Last year Mas Satow, acting national secretary of the JACL, spoke before a section panel. In 1942 both Mr. Masaoka and George Inagaki, then special JACL representative, spoke at the conference which was held at New Orleans. The national conference represents the leading immigrant welfare and social work agencies in the United States.

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Intermountain Nisei Basketball Tourney Scheduled in March

The annual Intermountain Nisei invitational basketball tournament will be held at Pioneer gym in Salt Lake City on March 25, 26 and 27, it was announced this week.

Leading Nisei teams from Colorado, Washington, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California will be invited to participate in the tourney. Arrangements are being made by Yosh Kojimoto, 71 West First South street, Salt Lake City.

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Philadelphians Call Meeting on Naturalization Law Amendment

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Removal of racial discrimination from U.S. immigration and naturalization was to be considered at a meeting called Jan. 30 by the International Institute of Philadelphia through Mrs. E. A. Roberts, president of the board.

Robert M. Cullum, executive secretary of the national Committee for Equality in Naturalization, was scheduled to be the principle speaker.

Mrs. Roberts, in announcing the Cullum meeting, pointed out that almost 90,000 Oriental residents of the United States are not permitted citizenship.

"These people are the parents of more than 33,000 American soldiers whose war record was outstanding," she said. "During the war we changed our laws to permit Chinese, Filipinos and natives of India to be naturalized. It is unjust and undemocratic to deny the few thousand legally resident Polynesians, Koreans, Japanese

and other Asians the privilege of becoming American citizens."

Philadelphia groups cooperating in the movement for equality in naturalization are two committees of the Philadelphia health and welfare council: the Coordinating Committee on Alien Problems and the Philadelphia Committee on Japanese Americans, the Japanese American Citizens League and the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

National members of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization include Richard J. Walsh, Pearl Buck, Harry Emerson Fosdick, E. Stanley Jones, Rufus M. Jones; John J. McCloy, John W. Nason, Clarence E. Pickett, Walter P. Reuther and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

San Jose Nittos Change Dance Date

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The annual Valentina dance of the San Jose Nittos will be held on Feb. 15, instead of Feb. 14, as originally planned, it was announced this week by the organization.

The dance will be held at the Women's club, 75 South 11th St. Kenny Taix and his orchestra will provide the dance music.

Bids are being sold by members at \$3 per couple.

Installation

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — A potluck installation dinner was held Jan. 22, at the Carillo auditorium by the Santa Barbara JACL.

Eiji Tanabe, regional representative of the JACL in Los Angeles, installed the new cabinet members. The new officers are as follows: Ken Dyo, president; Tadao Kanetomo, vice president; Nobuyue Tabata, rec. sec.; Barbara Fukuyama, corr. sec.; Frank Fujii, treas.; Dr. Y. Nakaji, auditor; Lillian Nakaji, historian; Akimi Kamada, soc. chairman; and Nao Asagura, Aira Endo, Michito Fukuzawa, Ikey Kakimoto and Tom Hirashima, members at large.

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National Nisei Bowling Meet Set for Salt Lake in March

Estimated \$1500
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Planned for Tourney

The second annual JACL national bowling tournament will be held in Salt Lake City March 6 and 7 at the Temple alleys with Bill Honda as general chairman.

An estimated \$1500 in cash prizes, exclusive of trophies, will be awarded to winning teams and individual bowlers.

Invitations to enter the tournament are being sent to Nisei bowling teams on the west coast, throughout the intermountain area and in the east. The 1947 tournament attracted top bowlers from California, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Chicago.

All Nisei bowlers are eligible to enter tournament events. Non-Nisei who are affiliated with established Nisei bowling leagues will also be eligible.

The entry fee will be \$5 per event per person for men's team, singles and doubles events. Mixed doubles events will require a \$2.50 fee per bowler.

Women's events, also scheduled for the two-day tournament, will be handled by the women's bowling league of Salt Lake City. Special match events are also being arranged.

A special rules committee consisting of Doug Muir and Johnny

Keyser of the Temple alleys will rule on all problems arising during play.

Other committeemen have been announced as follows: Maki Kaizumi, tournament chairman; Mas Horiuchi, treasurer; Dr. Jun Kurumada, hotel reservations; Mas Satow, publicity; Tad Sako and Choppy Umemoto, program; and Jimmy Ichiuji and George Meifu, dinner dance.

A reception committee has been named as follows: Tom Matsumori, George Kishida, Hito Okada, Sho Hiraizumi and Henry Kasai.

Sweetheart Ball

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Twin Cities Youth Fellowship will sponsor a semi-formal "Sweetheart Ball" on February 21 at the Minneapolis YWCA.

Feature of the evening will be the crowning of the Nisei king and queen of hearts.

Mary Takao has been named general chairman. Min Yoshida and Fumio Hangai will be in charge of publicity. Mako Yoshida is in charge of decorations and Yoko Matsuzaki is refreshments chairman.

Stanley Berry and his orchestra will provide the music.

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