



Report Evacuees Slow in Filing Claims for Evacuation Losses With Department of Justice

LOS ANGELES—Japanese Americans eligible for claims under the evacuation claims act have been extremely slow in filing their applications with the Justice department, it was reported here by top JACL officials last weekend.

JACL officials met in Los Angeles Jan. 21 and 22 in an emergency meeting.

Coordination of west coast regional officers and chapter programs with the JACL ADC legislative program was discussed, particularly in relation to fund drives now being carried on.

Nisei in Japan May Enlist as U. S. Interpreter

Regular Army Posts Opened to Citizens Stranded in Japan

YOKOHAMA — For the first time since the occupation, enlistment in the United States Regular Army was opened to United States citizens in Japan of Japanese descent without dependants who qualify as interpreters, according to 8th Army Headquarters.

The announcement indicated that war-stranded Nisei as well as civilian workers in the occupation who are physically qualified can enlist by presenting written evidence of United States citizenship and must exhibit fluency in spoken English in addition to successfully passing oral and written Japanese language tests.

Utah Farm Group Urges Naturalization Of Japanese Aliens

OGDEN, Utah—Revision of the naturalization law to open the way to citizenship for resident aliens of Japanese ancestry was advocated in a resolution passed unanimously on Jan. 26 by the Weber County Canning Crop association.

The Weber group is the first farm organization in Utah to pass a resolution supporting equality in naturalization. The resolution praised the "unquestioned loyalty" of the resident alien farmers of Japanese ancestry in Weber county during the war and noted that these farmers "contributed much" toward the production of food crops.

Norton Bowns, president of the association, presided at the meeting.

Among the members attending were Ken Uchida, Ryo Uchida and Toyse Kato.

Clarksburg Nisei Dies

SACRAMENTO — Stricken suddenly on Jan. 24, Fred S. Sakata, 42, of Clarksburg, died in a Sacramento hospital on the following day.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, three sons and his father, Tatsuki Sakata.

Chicago JACL Forms Board For 1950 National Conclave

CHICAGO, Ill.—Plans for the 1950 JACL National Biennial Convention to be held in Chicago got under way this week with the formation of an executive convention board of fifteen members, it was learned from the Chicago chapter this week.

Dr. Randolph Mas Sakada, former national vice president, was selected as chairman of the convention board and will be assisted by Noboru Honda, associate chairman.

Members of this high-powered counselling board, which will be responsible for the appointment of committee chairmen and all other convention activities, include the following members: Harold Gordon, vice president, Chicago chapter; Michael Hagiwara, delegate-at-large, Chicago chapter; Dr. George Hiura, staunch supporter

and prominent JACLer; Noboru Honda, chairman of Midwest District Council; Mrs. Dorothy Kitow, past chairman of National Nominations Committee, Tats Kushida, ex-officio member, Midwest Regional Representative; Thomas Masuda, prominent attorney; Harry Mayeda, chairman Chicago Resettlers Committee; Jack Nakagawa, past president of Chicago chapter and chairman of Japanese American Council; James T. Nishimura, president of General Mailing Service and Sales Co., Inc.; Mari Sabusawa, secretary to National JACL Board; Ronald Shiozaki, past treasurer of Chicago chapter; Shigeo Wakamatsu, president of Chicago chapter; Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, first national president; Kumeo Yoshinari, chairman of finance committee, Chicago chapter.

Other matters under discussion were alien land laws, formation of a regional office in central California and visits to west coast chapters by JACL officials.

Attending the special session were Hito Okada, national president; Mike Masaoka, national legislative director; Masao Satow, national director; Frank Chuman, national 2nd vice president; Saburo Kido, legal counsel; Joe Masaoka, regional director in San Francisco; and Sam Ishikawa, regional director in Los Angeles.

SAN JOSE NISEI HEADS STUDENTS AT HIGH SCHOOL

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Norman Mineta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kunisaku Mineta, recently was elected president of the student body of San Jose high school for the spring term.

He was one of three candidates for the office.

Nisei Student Elected to Class Post at Yale School

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ted Tsukiyama of Honolulu, T. H., a second year student at Yale Law School, was elected last week as one of the four representatives from his class to sit on the executive board of the Yale Law School Student association, the governing body of the law school.

At the first meeting of the board, Ted was elected as treasurer of the student association.

Install Kawahara As Student Prexy In San Leandro

SAN LEANDRO, Calif.—Harry Kawahara, newly elected student body president of San Leandro high school, was installed with 12 other members of his executive board at a special assembly on Jan. 19.

Harry was head yell leader last year and was president of his class, lower 10. Last year he also organized and presided over the Pep club.

The Nisei youth transferred to San Leandro high school from the high school at the Topaz relocation center in Utah.

Nisei in Japan Seeks to Aid Injured Actress

TOKYO — A Nisei civilian worker with the U. S. occupation forces, Susumu Jinka of Seattle, Wash., and a major in the U. S. Army are trying to arrange a trip to the United States to have artificial feet equipped for pretty Kiku Yoshikawa, 20-year old Shochiku actress, who lost both feet in an accident on Oct. 2.

Miss Yoshikawa was pushed from a platform of the Hodo-gaya station in Tokyo during the rush hour and fell in front of an oncoming electric train.

The pretty film star lost both feet at the ankles as a result of the accident.

Stranded Nisei Will Testify in Hawaiian Case

HONOLULU, T. H.—William S. Ishikawa, 31, a native of Hawaii, returned from the Orient on Jan. 19 to appear as a witness in his suit to regain American citizenship, despite his service in the Japanese army in 1945.

Several similar cases are pending in courts here and the Ishikawa trial may become a test case for American citizens of Japanese ancestry seeking reentry into the United States.

Mr. Ishikawa was issued a certificate of identity to permit his return here for a hearing of the case.

Denied a U. S. passport at the U. S. consulate in Nanking, China, Mr. Ishikawa filed an action last April against George C. Marshall, then U. S. secretary of state.

In the meantime, he had been stranded in Nanking until he was permitted to board the Gen. M. C. Meigs, an American President Lines ship, that docked in Honolulu Jan. 19.

It is expected that Mr. Ishikawa's case will be tried in federal court here in February. His attorneys are A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles and Wilfred C. Tsukiyama of Honolulu.

According to his complaint, Mr. Ishikawa, a graduate of the University of Hawaii, lost his American citizenship because he served in the Japanese army during the war.

He contends, however, he was forcibly inducted "under penalty of death" and assigned to service as a noncombatant, monitoring propaganda of the allies directed to the Japanese military forces.

According to the complaint, although Mr. Ishikawa was forced to serve in the Japanese army, he remained at all times loyal to the United States and today is a loyal citizen.

On behalf of Mr. Ishikawa, it is alleged that in translating U. S. war propaganda into Japanese he was rendering service to the U. S. According to the complaint, Mr. Ishikawa left Hawaii in 1939, going to Japan to do graduate work in the field of Far East and international relations.

When he left this country, it is alleged, he retained his dual citizen status as a matter of expediency. He did not expect to enter service because he believed the loss of sight in one eye disabled him from any military service.

Colorado Sergeant Brings German Bride To Post in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Master Sgt. Fred T. Kaihara of Lakewood, Colo., arrived here recently with his German war bride, the former Ellen Heinzelmann of Heidelberg, Germany.

Sgt. Kaihara is now assigned to Fitzsimmons General hospital in Denver.

He and his bride were married in Heidelberg on Dec. 7, 1948.

Sgt. Kaihara is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Kaihara of Lake-

Senate Judiciary Committee Gives Favorable Report to Contraband Articles Proposal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to authorize payment of claims for loss of or damage to so-called contraband articles deposited by persons of Japanese ancestry and others following the outbreak of war with local and federal peace officers has been favorably reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed on Jan. 25.

Designated S. 29, it has already been placed on the Senate Calendar.

It was one of the first bills to be favorably reported out by the new Senate Judiciary Committee, which met for the first time in executive session yesterday. Only five other bills, four of them of a private nature, were approved at the meeting.

Reason for this speedy action is that identical legislation was unanimously approved by the Senate Committee in June, 1948, and passed by the Senate without objection last June 12. This action, however, came too late for House concurrence.

Senate Pat McCarran, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and sponsor of this bill in the 80th Congress as well as the present one, wrote Mike Masaoka, national legislative director: "In justice to many thousands of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, I believe this bill should be enacted; and I shall do all I can to achieve that objective."

Masaoka predicted that this JACL ADC endorsed bill would come up for Senate consideration not later than next week, and perhaps even this week if the Senate meets to consider its regular calendar.

S. 29 authorizes the Attorney General to "consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay in an amount not in excess of \$1,000, when accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement, any claim against the United States arising on or after December 7, 1941, for damage to,

or loss or destruction of, personal property, the use, operation, custody, or control of which was prohibited by certain proclamations of the Department of Justice.

Claims over \$1,000 may be reported by the Attorney General to Congress for its consideration.

Claims must be presented within one year after the enactment of the bill.

The bill, covering alien enemies and United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, provides, however (1) that the loss shall not have been caused by negligence or wrongful act on the part of the claimant, agent, or employee, (2) that the Attorney General prescribes the manner in which all claims are to be substantiated, and (3) that the property was not used for espionage or other illegal purposes.

Masaoka declared that this legislation supplements the Evacuation Claims Act passed last year by authorizing the payment of claims for loss or damage to such contraband articles as firearms, cameras, and short-wave radios which so many persons of Japanese ancestry deposited with local and federal peace officers immediately following the outbreak of war.

He also pointed out that persons of Japanese ancestry anywhere in the United States could file claims under this bill. The Evacuation Claims Act restricts its claims to those who were evacuated from Hawaii, Alaska, and California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

California Assembly Considers Bills to Outlaw Race Prejudice

Alien Land Law Repeal May Be Introduced By Assemblyman

SACRAMENTO—Legislative action to outlaw racially discriminatory practices in California are being introduced in the California state legislature at the present session.

Bills striking at race prejudice in housing and employment are being introduced.

Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, D., Los Angeles has indicated he will sponsor a bill to repeal the California Alien Land law. Attempts to enforce this law have been virtually abandoned by the State Department of Justice since the Supreme Court's 1948 decision in the Oyama test case which upheld the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to receive property from alien parents.

Assemblyman Edward E. Elliott, D., Los Angeles introduced a measure on Jan. 19 to amend the state penal code to provide specific punishment for anyone who places any restrictions as to "religion or race" in any real estate transaction. Elliott stated that his bill would enforce the effect of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing racially restrictive covenants in housing.

The advocacy of race hatred, such as the campaign against the return of Japanese Americans to California which was carried on by anti-evacuee groups during the war, would be outlawed if a bill introduced by Assemblyman William Rosenthal, D., Los Angeles, is passed.

The Rosenthal proposal would bar hate propaganda based on race, creed or color and provides that persons convicted of advocating race hatred will be subject to two years in prison, a fine of \$10,000,

disfranchisement and will be barred from holding public office.

The Rosenthal bill, striking especially at anti-Semitism, was introduced at the request of the American Jewish Labor Council.

Assemblyman Frank Luckel of San Diego on Jan. 19 introduced a bill which would end discriminatory practices of insurance companies by prohibiting the denial of automobile and other types of insurance to members of racial minority groups in California.

Luckel noted that minority group members are often denied auto insurance. Some companies write auto policies for non-Caucasians but charge a higher premium. His proposal will amend the State Insurance code.

Colorado University President Becomes Sponsor of JACL

DENVER — President Robert L. Stearns of the University of Colorado has become a national sponsor of the JACL, it was announced this week by the Mt. Plains JACL regional office.

Present sponsors in this region, besides Pres. Stearns, are James G. Patton of Denver, president of the National Farmers Union; James L. Paxton of Omaha, president of the Paxton-Mitchell Co.; Witter Byner of Santa Fe, N.M., author-poet; and Dr. J. W. Bill Marshall of Plainview, Tex., president of Wayland college.

Dr. W. E. Hammaker, former Methodist bishop of Colorado and a national sponsor, is now in Washington, D.C.

The JACL national sponsors committee, is headed by Scotty Miyakawa of Boston and Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa of Se-

Chicago Officials Consider Remedial Action on Cemetery Ban on Japanese Americans

CHICAGO—Nationwide publicity given to the refusal of Chicago cemeteries to provide plots for the burial of persons of Japanese ancestry has focused the attention of Mayor Kennelly and other city officials on remedial action to correct the discriminatory situation.

Since the broadcasts by Drew Pearson and Gabriel Heatter on the fact that Chicago cemeteries have not provided burial plots for Japanese American war dead as well as for others of Japanese descent, it was reported that representatives of eight Chicago cemeteries have offered plots on a segregated basis to Japanese Americans. The only offer of unrestricted use of cemetery facilities has come from two Negro cemeteries.

Although the remains of a number of Nisei war dead whose next of kin reside in Chicago have been returned from overseas, none have been reburied in the Chicago area.

It was noted that the problem of cemetery discrimination has been intensified for the Japanese American group because they are new to the Chicago area. Although approximately 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry live in Chicago, all except about 300 are wartime evacuees who resettled here since 1943.

Other racial and religious minority groups in Chicago, Catholics, Negroes and Jews, have their own cemetery facilities. The Filipinos, one of the sizable non-Caucasian groups in the city, are mostly Catholics and use the facilities of Catholic cemeteries where burials are limited to those of the faith. Catholics of Japanese ancestry also may be buried in these Catholic cemeteries but the group comprises only a small percentage of the evacuee population.

Many cemetery associations have noted that "restrictive covenants" prohibit the use of their facilities by persons not of the Caucasian race. The cemetery situation was officially presented to Mayor Kennelly's Commission on Human Relations by Tats Kushida, JACL Midwest regional representative, and by officials of other groups, including Mrs. Helen K. Mukoyama of the Japanese American Council and Abe N. Hagiwara of the Chicago Resettlers Committee. Members of the commission are now meeting with cemetery association representatives on the situation.

The Japanese American Council, a clearing house for 15 civic groups and churches in the Chicago area, recently appointed a permanent cemetery committee to seek to alleviate the situation.

Two radio broadcasts in Chicago also touched on the situation. Tats Kushida mentioned the subject on a broadcast sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews on Jan. 20 over WAAF, while Mike Hagiwara, a Nisei veteran whose father was refused burial in Chicago, was scheduled to dramatize his experience over another station later this month.

Sioux Falls College Girl Wins National Oratorical Contest

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—Lilyan Hijikata, a freshman at Sioux Falls college, recently placed first in the Intercollegiate Women's Oratorical contest.

She also placed first in the freshman oration, "The New Patriotism," in the all-school oratorical contest.

Ashes May Be Sent to Japan Under New Occupation Ruling

SAN FRANCISCO—Difficulties encountered by families of Japanese ancestry who have sought a Japanese import permit to send ashes of deceased kin to Japan may be resolved as a result of an order from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters this week, the West Coast regional JACL office reported.

According to the report from Tokyo, ashes of deceased persons may be mailed parcel post to and from Japan. It was reported that Gen. MacArthur had granted expansion of the facilities because of current restrictions on travel.

Prior to World War II, it was the custom of some families of

Hawaii University Will Publish Book On Isle War Dead

HONOLULU—The University of Hawaii Press will issue a memorial volume, "In Freedom's Cause," which will be published early in the spring and will honor the men of Hawaii who lost their lives in the armed forces of the United States in World War II.

The book, authorized by the territorial legislature and prepared by the Hawaii War Records Depository, will contain biographical sketches and photographs of all men for whom data is available.

One copy of the book will be given free of charge to the relative reported as next of kin. The University Press also is taking advance orders from persons who may wish to purchase copies. The price is \$5.

NISEI STUDENTS WINS ILLINOIS SPELLING BEE

CHICAGO—A 13-year old Nisei girl from Arlington Heights is the new spelling champion of the Lutheran schools in the Chicago area.

Carrie Kadoyama of St. Peters School, Arlington Heights, spelled down 34 other Lutheran champions on Jan. 23 in the Chicago Daily News bee at Concordia Teachers college in River Forest, Ill.

In a thrilling finish which had a capacity crowd holding its breath, Carrie defeated David Fischer, 13, from St. John's School in Forest Park.

Carrie, an honor student, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kadoyama of Arlington Heights.

George Miki Heads 442nd Veterans Club in Hawaii

HONOLULU—George Miki was installed recently as president of the 442nd Veterans club of Oahu whose membership includes approximately 1000 former veterans of the Japanese American Combat Team.

Akira Fukunaga was named executive secretary. Other officers include Daniel Aoki, William Oshiro and Clarence Taba.

The officers were elected by the directors of the 18 chapters of the 442nd Veterans Club on Oahu.

New Idaho Falls Officers Installed

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—New officers of the local JACL chapter, headed by Charles Hirai, president, were installed at the annual banquet meeting on Jan. 21 at the Rogers hotel.

A dance was held at the American Legion hall following the banquet.

Social Scientists Study Effects Of Language School Reopening On Japanese in Hawaii

Nisei War Veterans Lead Vigorous Critics of Language Schools; Higher Proportion of Civilian Group Sympathetic to Reopening.

(Editorial note: While the U.S. Supreme court debates the Chinese language school case, initiated in Hawaii, Japanese language schools in that territory have been reopening at a gradual pace.

The language school has been a major education problem in Hawaii for decades. In 1918, all schools teaching Japanese or Chinese were closed for the duration of World War I. Within three years of the close of the war, however, the ban was declared unconstitutional and the schools were reopened.

In World War II the language schools were again closed and restrictions placed on the operation of foreign language schools. These restrictions declared that a child could not be taught a foreign language unless he had passed the fourth grade in public school and also maintained normal growth in the learning of English or unless he passed the eighth grade or was over 14 years of age.

(This restrictive bill, known as the Akana language school bill, is now waiting decision as to its constitutionality by the U. S. Supreme court. The test case was sponsored by the Chinese group but its outcome will affect the Japanese language school.

(The following article discusses public opinion among the Japanese American population upon the subject of the language school.)

HONOLULU, T. H. — The revival of Japanese language schools, which were closed at the beginning of the war, has been "enthusiastically received" by the majority of the Issei and by a considerable number of the Nisei, especially in Honolulu.

This was reported recently by the Hawaii social research laboratory of the University of Hawaii, which surveyed the Japanese American population to determine its attitude toward the language school.

The reopening has been accompanied by a fever of comment in the Japanese vernacular press and among the Japanese population. The social research laboratory, delving into the midst of the discussion, reports that the reopening of the schools has all the elements of a "full-fledged social movement."

The importance of the schools, to the Issei at least, lay not in the teaching of the language but larger issues, among them their standing in the community and the stability of family life, which in many cases was disrupted by the war.

The one most important factor, the report states, was the state of mind existing within the Japanese community.

"The Issei in particular," the report says, "had suffered during and after the war from an oppressive sense that they no longer counted and that their world of moral and spiritual values was in serious danger. In addition, many of the Nisei parents were disturbed by the mounting evidences of disrespect for their authority and they also were receptive to any proposal which promised to restore their prewar status and security. Such assurances the promoters of the schools were quite ready to give. . . . The language school movement was enthusiastically received by the majority of the Issei and by a considerable number of Nisei, especially in Honolulu."

The importance of the schools can be measured, in one sense, by the value of the lands and buildings owned by the schools. At the outbreak of war these were estimated to be worth half a million dollars and 686 persons secured all or part of their livelihood from teaching in the 165 schools in Hawaii. Funds for these schools were raised at "great sacrifices of time and money," and the sentimental attachments formed over the years "were not to be broken, even by the war."

The possibility of widespread opening of the schools did not occur to the Japanese community until early in 1948, though the Palama school, one of the larger schools in Honolulu, began holding classes in November, 1947.

When it became apparent that the schools were beginning to reopen, the University of Hawaii reports, a "new organizational enthusiasm enveloped the Japanese community." The revival of the schools was the "one topic of common conversational interest among the Issei of Honolulu."

Although few persons outside the Japanese community were aware of what was happening, the Issei and Nisei alike were moved by a "collective excitement" by the movement.

Within a three month period, fifteen schools employing 45 teachers and serving some 3800 students appeared on Oahu, chiefly in Honolulu.

The great importance of the language school, particularly in relation to the Issei, was due to an association between the Issei's

status and the language school. The closing of the schools in 1941 was part of the general eclipse of all Issei organizational life. The prospect of reviving the schools gave promise to the Issei of regaining not only their own control over the younger generation but also their prestige in the larger Hawaiian community.

The Issei sought not merely language instruction but the school itself. The school was a symbol of the ordered life which the Issei knew before the war. The Issei felt, many of them, that the rise in juvenile delinquency was associated with the closing of the schools.

Much of the excitement connected with the schools' reopening was due to newspaper handling of the movement. The two Japanese language newspapers in Honolulu gave the movement daily coverage, though one of the papers, the Hawaii Times, did not support the movement but actually expressed its doubts.

Once the initial discussion of the schools' reopening was exhausted, discussion turned to the more practical aspects of properties, textbooks and teachers.

During the seven years that the schools were closed, most of the buildings had either deteriorated or been diverted to other uses. The assets of nearly 80% of the schools had been assigned to agencies like the YMCA community center, the park board and the department of public instruction.

"By 1948, however, the philanthropic sentiment among the Issei had disappeared," the University of Hawaii reports. "It was seriously proposed that the wartime donations be withdrawn and the legal methods be employed to have the language school properties returned to the prewar owners."

And the Hawaii Herald on April 22, 1948, declared that donations made by the schools, while made in proper form on the surface, were recognized as being "the result of fear and coercion."

While there appeared to be much support for the schools' reopening, there was some significant opposition to the move.

The "very strong opposition" of the veterans groups did not find expression in either the Japanese or the English press. The most vigorous critics, nonetheless, were the Nisei who fought in the second world war.

Some of the veterans charged that the language school movement was a "racket" though the report states that these charges "hardly seem justified by the observed facts."

The veterans who served in the interpreter units were, however, more inclined to be tolerant of the movement than those serving in Europe. One of them said:

"I think it's best to let them alone. They might flourish for a while, but they'll die down. Foreign language schools are evidently legal and the best thing is to let them run their

Vancouver City To Give Vote To Orientals

Franchise Will Be Extended If Province Legislature Acts

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A motion to extend the right to vote in municipal elections to Canadian citizens of Japanese, Chinese and East Indian ancestry was passed unanimously by the city council on Jan. 17.

These Canadians of Oriental ancestry, heretofore barred from voting in Vancouver city elections, will be granted the franchise when the British Columbia legislature approves the necessary changes in the franchise act.

The legislature is expected to consider the amendment in February.

Japanese Canadians, who are still excluded from the coastal area of British Columbia, also are barred from voting in British Columbia elections.

course. Interest on a high level can't last very long."

Another veteran, who had accepted an appointment as an instructor in one of the language schools, was enthusiastic about the reopening of the school and praised the new teaching methods employed:

"You must remember that the old is absolutely out and we are building something fresh. We want the students to learn something practical. The child will progress according to his ability to learn. He will receive individual attention. After a few weeks, the teacher will get to know each child pretty well. If he's slow, the teacher will give him work that he can do and let him progress at his own pace.

"Control and discipline? Well, the old method is out. The policy now is no spanking."

Some of the ex-interpreters called attention to the textbooks which were used for a short while by the schools:

"The textbooks are more objectionable now than they were before the war. They are using textbooks which the military and naval intelligence used to teach military attaches and the interpreters at Fort Snelling. They contain all the stuff about 'Yamato Damashii' and 'Amaterasu Omikami.' The textbooks teach the real stuff about Japanese tradition and culture. At least, the textbooks used before the war had something about Hawaiian legends and things about Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

The textbooks referred to were discarded early in favor of books produced by the schools themselves.

Nonveteran Nisei, too, showed the same pro-con attitudes as the veterans, though the survey reports states that perhaps a somewhat higher proportion of civilian Nisei were sympathetic to the schools reopening than among the veterans.

A poll taken at the University of Hawaii in May, 1948, showed that 80 percent of the Nisei approved the Japanese language school, while only 16 per cent opposed it. Of the Caucasian students polled, 36.7 per cent opposed the schools and 23.5 per cent of the part-Hawaiians polled expressed opposition. Nonetheless, in all three groups, substantial majorities supported the reopening.

Many of the Nisei, too, agreed with their parent generation that the language schools helped to "keep kids out of mischief." They related the opening of the schools to the preservation of the solidarity of the home and family.

A thirty-five year old clerk father of three children, said:

"I would like to have the school started here again. I didn't particularly like it when I went to school but I just don't know what to do to keep my kids off the street. Some of the discipline of the school might be good for them. Many of my neighbors feel the same way about it. My parents are particularly anxious for the kids to learn Japanese, although that doesn't bother me especially."

Some of the strongest opposition came from Nisei who had been ac-

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Deseret Magazine Proposes Restoration of Goto Memorial

The Deseret News Sunday magazine on Jan. 23 invited Utah citizens or civic organizations interested in participating in the restoration of the vandal-wrecked memorial to Masashi Goto, aviator who died in a July 4, 1929 crash in the high Uintas, to contact the staff of the magazine.

The magazine staff's interest on the restoration of the memorial was inspired by an article which it published on Dec. 19 regarding the monument to the Japanese aviator who perished when his light plane crashed into the side of a mountain on a projected flight from Los Angeles to Tokyo via Europe.

The memorial was erected by the Japanese Association of Utah to the aviator who was a resident of Los Angeles. A part of the fuselage of the plane was incorporated as part of the monument. Following the publication of the

original Deseret News feature, a reader, George Hyde of Sandy, Utah, wrote in to the paper to say that the monument, located on a little-used highway, State 35, at Wolf Creek summit, high in the Uinta mountains, had been destroyed by vandals during the war.

The Deseret News published a photograph by Mr. Hyde showing the desecrated memorial and said that the picture suggests "an opportunity for some civic-minded organization in Utah to right a wrong done to the memory of a courageous aviator."

George Sakashita, president of the Salt Lake JACL chapter, announced this week that the group would participate in any movement to restore the memorial.

Because of the heavy snows which have blanketed the Intermountain country this winter, it is expected that the road to the memorial will not be opened until late in the spring.

Two Former 442nd Officers Win Regular Army Promotions

Senate Will Confirm Permanent Status of Capts. Hino, Kobayashi

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among several hundred Regular Army promotions that were sent to the Senate for confirmation last week were those of two former officers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee has been informed.

Nominated for the permanent rank of captain were Kenji Hino of Chicago, Illinois, and Thomas Kobayashi of Phoenix, Arizona.

Capt. Hino is a native Chicagoan, he is a graduate of the University of Illinois, with a degree in electrical engineering. He entered the Army as an enlisted man and received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps July 10, 1943.

Assigned to the Headquarters Company of the 100th Battalion of the 442nd Infantry, he first served as motor officer and then as company executive officer. He saw service in the Rome-Arno, Po Valley, North Apennines, and Rhineland campaigns.

In addition to his four battle stars, he wears the Purple Heart, the Presidential Distinguished Unit Badge, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the American Theater Ribbon, and the Victory Medal.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Army of the United States January 17, 1946 and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the Regular Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, July 15, 1947.

Capt. Hino has been stationed with the Technical Service Unit at the New Jersey camp since he received his commission in the Regular Army.

Capt. Kobayashi was born in Phoenix, Arizona, although he attended school in Pasadena, California. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Occidental College, majoring in social science.

Inducted as an enlisted man, he was one of the first Nisei to be commissioned a warrant officer in World War II and served as assistant adjutant to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during its period of training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He became Regimental Adjutant, being the first and only Nisei ever to hold this position. Following V-E Day he served until the inactivation of the Combat Team in Washington, D. C., and Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1946.

He participated in the same campaigns as did Capt. Hino, also earning four battle stars. He wears the Presidential Distinguished Unit Badge, the Meritorious Service Wreath, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the American Theater Ribbon, the Victory Medal, and a Bronze Star Medal with an oak leaf cluster.

While a chief warrant officer, he was awarded the Bronze Star for going into the thick of battle to evacuate several wounded men under fire near Sospel, France, in January, 1945. He was awarded an oak leaf cluster to his Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service as Combat Team adjutant.

Capt. Kobayashi received a bat-

tlefield commission as Second Lieutenant in Italy April 19, 1945. He was promoted to First Lieutenant September 27, 1945 and to Captain September 19, 1947, in the Army of the United States.

He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army Finance Section, Adjutant General's Department, while serving with the occupation forces in Tokyo, October, 23, 1947.

He is now attached to a Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment.

His mother and sister live in Nate-machi, Wakayama, Japan.

JACL Invites Mayor To Grand Ball In San Mateo

SAN MATEO, Calif.—Mayor and Mrs. Creed B. Haberlin of San Mateo will be among special guests at the San Mateo County JAC grand ball Saturday, Feb. 5, in the Garden Room of Hotel Benjamin Franklin.

Joe Grant Masaoka, northern California regional director for the JACL, will install the chapter's new officers during the intermission period.

Dr. George Takahashi will be master of ceremonies. Bob Yatabe will be in charge of the distribution of tickets and Henry Shin is supervising the decorations.

Other arrangements are being made by Sally Kawakita, social chairman.

The public is invited to the affair. Elmer Vincent, Jr. and his 6-piece orchestra will provide the music.

Denver Hospital Officials Seek Whereabouts of Nisei "Mascot"

DENVER—Where's Suki? That's what members of the hospital nursing staff at St. Luke's hospital would like to know.

The story of Suki, a girl born of Japanese parents at St. Luke's hospital twenty years ago, was told in Denver last week as the hospital launched a campaign to raise funds for a \$1,000,000 100-bed addition.

Helen Howell, now a member of the faculty of the nurse's training school, had just worn her cap as a trained nurse when Suki was born prematurely at St. Luke's.

The child's parents were members of a troupe of Japanese tumblers who were performing a one-week engagement at a Denver vaudeville theater in 1929. Two months before her expected arrival, Suki came within minutes of being born on the stage of the theater.

The mother was rushed to St. Luke's just in time. The tiny infant became an incubator baby and her mother left Denver to rejoin the vaudeville troupe.

For more than a year, the parents sent monthly payments for the care of their child at the Denver hospital. Then the depression set in and the payments stopped when vaudeville declined and the parents lost their book-

Young Buddhists Slate Conference

FRESNO, Calif.—The Western Young Buddhists League will hold its annual conference April 30-May 1 in Fresno, the second gathering of the league under its new title.

The organization, formerly called the California Young Buddhists League, changed its name last year to include YBA groups in Arizona.

Robert Kimura, general chairman, announced that committee members have been appointed and that plans are underway to stage three contests at the conference.

An amateur photo, national oratorical and queen contest will be held. Tom Okano will be chairman for the photo contest with Eugene Okada in charge of the oratorical and Tak Naita and Harry Kubo co-chairmen for the queen contest.

Other committee chairmen will be as follows: Dorothy Kanenaga, registration; Ben Nakamura, housing; Min Kinoshita and Jim Hashimoto, program booklet; Richard Ochiai, Toy Hoshiko and Chiyo Fujimura, services; Ted Miyake, luncheon; Tashi Hori, banquet; Misa Asakawa, entertainers; Mike Iwatsubo, panel discussion; Henry Tsuruoka and Jim Miyazaki, seminary fund drawing; Shigeo Masuda, dance; and Kazue Iwatsubo, publicity.

Nisei to Address Jewelers' Meets

CINCINNATI, O.—Ken Matsumoto, president of the Ken Matsumoto & Co. jewelry display specialists, will appear on three mid-west state Jewelers Association state convention programs this year.

He will discuss display problems and demonstrate the use of correct colors and props. The feature of his program will be the execution of a series of colorful theme settings in a 6-foot demonstration window built especially for this purpose.

Matsumoto will appear in Indianapolis in February, Grand Rapids in March and in Columbus, Ohio, in September. These are repeat performances of last year.

Ten Nisei are associated with Matsumoto.

Ogden JACL Sets Valentine Social

OGDEN, Utah — The Ogden JACL will sponsor a Valentine social at the American Legion hall Friday evening, Feb. 11.

Edith Oda and Cho Yamaguchi, social chairwomen, are in charge. Plans will be made with Huj Miya, Shay Miya, Clara Iwamoto and Rose Takahashi, members of the social committee.

The social will climax the chapter's 1949 membership drive.

All Nisei in northern Utah are invited to attend.

30-Day Extension of Final Judgment Given Government In Case of Tule Renunciants

SAN FRANCISCO—The government on Jan. 26 won a 30-day extension of final judgment by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman in the case involving the restoration of citizenship rights to 5500 persons of Japanese ancestry who renounced their American nationality while at the Tule Lake segregation center in California in 1945.

The government's role in the renunciants case was expected to hinge on an action before the United States appellate court

Canadians Ask Repayment for Fishing Boats

Evacuees Charge Forced Sales of Ships by Committee

TORONTO, Ont. — Minister of Justice Stuart Garson is now studying a request from Japanese Canadians for the extension of the present government inquiry on evacuee losses to cover the forced sales of fishing vessels owned by persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia.

Many of these vessels were seized and sold, sometimes without the knowledge of the owner, following the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the British Columbia coastal area in 1942.

The National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association declared here recently that the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, which carried out the sales, lacked the legal authority to sell the boats arbitrarily.

Of the fishing vessels owned by Japanese and Japanese Canadians which were seized after the outbreak of the war, approximately 200 were sold by the Custodian of Japanese Property, while the remainder of the 1100 were handled by the disposal committee.

Membership Drive Initiated by East Bay JACL Chapter

BERKELEY — With a goal of 300 set, the East Bay JACL commenced its 1949 membership drive in conjunction with the national campaign this week with the three newly-elected vice presidents directing the program in their respective cities, it was learned this week from Tad Hirota, president.

In Berkeley the drive will be led by Mas Yonemura, attorney. His aides include: Masuji Fujii, Frank Tsukamoto, Bill Fujita, Kay Mori, Wat Miura, Kenji Mayeda, Amy Abe, Art Iwata, Frank Yamasaki, Harry Matsumoto, and Jane Imamura.

The Oakland committee is headed by Kiyo Miyake, nurse, and her assistants are: Micki Kajiwara, Toshi Minamoto, Sally Ogawa, Marie Mizutani, Cherry Nakagawara, Dr. Charles Ishizu, and Mike Morizono.

Meriko Maida, nurserywoman, is in charge of the membership campaign in the Richmond sector. Her group includes Tosh Nakano, Tosh Aways, Hide Kawai, Heizo Oshima, Sally Seiji, and Jake Chisaki.

Old members are requested to send in renewal remittances of \$2 per person to Treasurer Bill Fujita, 2117 Haste St., Berkeley, as soon as possible, it was added.

ADC Fund Drive

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah. — An ADC fund drive in the Box Elder county area has been receiving wide support from residents of this region, Ken Uchida, president of the Ogden JACL reported.

The drive is being carried on

in the case involving Albert Yuichi Inouye who allegedly renounced his citizenship while at the Manzanar relocation center in 1945. Inouye later volunteered for the United States army and is now in service.

Inouye's attorneys, A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles, were in San Francisco this week to argue the case before the appellate court.

Paul Grumbly, representing the Department of Justice, secured a 30-day extension of Judge Goodman's final judgment which was expected to restore citizenship rights to the 5,500 who renounced their citizenship at the Tule Lake camp.

Grumbly said the Department of Justice was considering either a blanket appeal of Judge Goodman's action which will restore citizenship to the group or may enter appeals in individual cases. The government's course may be determined by the appellate court's action in the Inouye case, Grumbly noted.

He said that the Department of Justice sought the 30-day extension because it has not had time to examine more than 16,000 files containing records relating to each of the renunciants.

The burden of proof has been placed on the government by the court in the renunciants cases and the Department of Justice must prove that certain designated persons did not renounce their citizenship as a result of duress. The Department of Justice was to have presented a list of names of these persons to the court.

As a result of the court's action, the government must submit this list by Feb. 25 and persons named will be given individual hearings.

Wayne Collins, attorney for the renunciants, reported he expects a final judgment on the mass suit on Feb. 26.

Grumbly said that even though Judge Goodman may render a final judgment, the government's practice in the past has been to appeal all such decision to higher courts.

Hawaiian Farmer Develops Own Cotton Industry on Maui

WAILUKU, Maui — Heiyamon Suda of Kihei, Maui, has raised cotton successfully for the past 20 years on his ten-acre farm.

Considered one of Hawaii's most unique farmers, Suda has made a success of cotton-growing.

Although cotton was once an important crop in Hawaii, the industry died when the United States government banned the shipping of Hawaiian cotton to the mainland in 1913 because of the presence of pink boll weevil.

Suda not only grows cotton, he processes it in a small plant on his farm. He puts the processed fiber up in six-pound cartons and sells it to dry goods stores on Maui and in Honolulu.

His cotton is used for stuffing cushions, bed comforters and mattresses.

He also uses his cotton to manufacture mattresses at his farm.

under Hiro Nagao, Shoji Watanabe and U. Nagao.

Nisei Woman Makes 9,000 Mile Trip to Visit Old Family Friend

SYLVESTER, Ga.—A Japanese American woman, now a resident of Tokyo, completed a 9,000-mile trip by plane from Japan last week when she arrived in Poulan to help celebrate the birthday of an old friend 89-year old Chase Osborn, former governor of Michigan.

Mrs. Yuki Otsuki attended the University of Michigan with the ex-governor's daughter, Stellanova Osborn.

Mrs. Otsuki said that she had

left Tokyo on Dec. 28 by plane when she heard that Mr. Osborn was an invalid.

She dismissed the trip, halfway around the world:

"I heard my friend was ill. I wanted to see him. So I came."

She said she is having a good time also recalling campus days with Miss Osborn who is attending her father at their south Georgia lodge near Poulan, a few miles from Sylvester.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Evacuee Claims Program

The fact that only a fractional number of the expected total of evacuee claims forms has been filed with the Department of Justice to date is making difficult the government's assessment of the scope of its compensation program for wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Public Law 886, passed by the 80th Congress, stipulates that claims may be filed by evacuees for accountable business or property losses directly attributable to the mass evacuation. The Department of Justice was designated under the law as the agency to carry out the program.

The government knows that evacuee losses resulting from the evacuation were considerable. Losses suffered by the 115,000 persons of Japanese descent evacuated from the Pacific coast area have been estimated at \$100,000,000 and more. The generally accepted estimate at the time of evacuation valued the Pacific coast holdings of the evacuees at around \$200,000,000. It is not known exactly what percentage of these holdings were lost as a result of the evacuation and what portion was lost through depreciation, mismanagement, theft and vandalism. Most of this information will not be known until claims for losses are filed.

It also is not known what percentage of the losses, taking \$100,000,000 as an arbitrary figure, will be recoverable by the evacuees under Public Law 886, which set definite limits on the types of losses for which restitution will be made by the government and also set a ceiling of \$2,500 for claims which could be certified for repayment by the Department of Justice. Any claims above the \$2,500 figure will require court action under Public Law 886.

The passage of the evacuee claims bill in the 80th Congress set up the indemnification program but an appropriation will be needed by the Department of Justice to carry it out during the coming fiscal year. It is not known what the department will request as its appropriation but it seems obvious, on the basis of reports from JACL groups and others who have been handling evacuee claims inquiries, that the government will be hard-pressed to define the extent of its program if only a small number of claims have been filed. The department's requested appropriation will be, of course, subject to congressional approval.

One of the difficulties encountered to date in the evacuee claims program is the fact that it is being carried out nearly seven years after the evacuation. As a result many records have been lost, misplaced or destroyed. This is particularly true in the case of personal property and the JACL has already submitted a recommendation that the processing of claims for small losses, involving such items as household goods and other personal belongings, be expedited and the necessary documentation of such losses be simplified.

The evacuee property section of the War Relocation Authority, which was closest to the question of evacuee losses, expired with the WRA on June 30, 1946. As a result the Justice Department, in taking over evacuee claims, is starting from scratch in approaching the problem.

Before it closed up shop, the WRA's evacuee property experts filed a report which outlines clearly the government's responsibility on the question of evacuee losses.

The WRA reported that a combination of factors "contributed heavily to the failure of the government's attempt to protect the property of evacuated Japanese Americans and have made the wartime handling of evacuee property a sorry part of the war record."

Most of the reasons for extensive losses suffered by the evacuees were attributable to conditions which existed before the WRA came into being by presidential executive order. The WRA report on evacuee property, issued in June, 1946, sharply criticized the Western Defense Command handling of the evacuee property problem.

"The Western Defense Com-

mand," the report declared, "after ordering and conducting the evacuation, took no direct responsibility for safeguarding physically the property which the evacuees were forced to leave behind them, although that responsibility was very clearly assigned to the Western Defense Command in a memorandum of Feb. 20, 1942, addressed by Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to Lieut. Gen. DeWitt."

The WRA report noted that "it is too early yet" for a final estimate of the actual financial and property losses sustained by Japanese Americans as a result of the enforced evacuation.

"It is recognized that the losses have been heavy," the WRA said. "Some lost everything they had; many lost most of what they had." The WRA cited a number of factors which made "considerable loss inevitable."

Prevailing West Coast sentiment at the time of the evacuation in 1942 "was opposed to any recognition of the rights and privileges" of the evacuees.

The Federal government was slow to set up machinery for safeguarding evacuee property, "thus allowing an interval of golden opportunity to swindlers and tricksters who had a terrified group of people at their mercy."

When Federal provisions were made to assist evacuees with unsolved property problems, the WRA report continued, "they were inadequate to prevent initial loss or steadily mounting loss to the absentee owners during the period when the exclusion orders remained in force."

Responsibility for safeguarding evacuee property was shuttled from agency to agency, particularly during the evacuation period, before they finally came to the WRA.

The WRA report charged that "most of the local and state law enforcement agencies . . . have shown a considerable indifference to vandalism and even to arson committed upon evacuee property and have put up effective passive resistance to requests to conduct investigations which might lead to the arrest and prosecution of offenders."

The WRA report concluded that "it is known that losses have mounted to many millions of dollars."

Much of the losses sustained by the evacuees was in agriculture.

"It is known that many evacuees who had leaseholds upon farms have lost them by transfer to operators of other races during the years of exclusion," the report declared. "It was estimated . . . in the fall of 1945 that whereas farm ownership by Japanese amounted to about 30 percent of their prewar farm operations, ownership transfers to non-evacuees during and after evacuation has probably reduced these farm ownership interests to less than a fourth of the total prewar Japanese landholdings, including leaseholds. This will amount to roughly 60,000 acres, or less than .002 of all the land in all the farms in the three states."

In addition to the losses in real, personal and commercial property, many evacuees lost their chance of income and security in old age through inability to keep up payments on insurance policies.

"Individual losses vary in amount from a hundred to many thousand dollars," the WRA noted.

The action of the 80th Congress is unanimously passing the evacuee claims bill was an act of recognition of the responsibility of the Federal government in the losses sustained.

The moral wrong of racial mass evacuation cannot be assuaged but the evacuee claims payment program provides a measure of restitution for the physical wrongs which were inflicted as the result of a basically undemocratic action.

Ellis Center Cabinet

CHICAGO—Min Ogasawara was elected president of the Ellis community center Workcampers at the organization's semiannual election Friday, Jan. 14.

Other officers elected were Hagi Teramoto, first vice pres.; Seichi Okubo, second vice pres.;

MINORITY WEEK

Honor Roll

Eight national organizations recently honored 12 Americans for their contributions to civil rights.

Among those cited were a federal judge, Judge J. Waties Waring, whose ruling in South Carolina restrained state officials who sought to bar Negro voters in primary elections; two presidents of local fraternities who fought racial discrimination; Robert Maxwell Associates for including "good will announcements" in the Superman radio programs.

Artist

The city of Los Angeles float, which won first prize in the cities division of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses parade was designed by Jake W. Lee, Chinese American artist.

Quick Quote

"I believe the time is not far distant when it will not be considered strange that one American citizen can recognize skill in another regardless of his color. It will then be considered incredible that the color of a man's skin could influence his selection for a job . . . It has not been embarrassing one single time that the Negro player came into our game."—Branch Rickey, president of the fabulous Brooklyn Dodgers.

No Deterrent

The Supreme court's ruling against court enforcement of racially restrictive covenants is proving no detriment to individuals and organizations in southern California who want to keep their "whites only" neighborhoods.

These individuals and organizations are resorting to every kind of action, including vandalism, to keep their neighborhoods "pure."

The southern California regional office of the Anti-Defamation committee reports that among anti-minority acts committed during the past year were the burning of a home owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Estus, burning of a KKK cross in front of the home of Dr. Pauline O. Roberts, and the sending of unprintable matter.

The Anti-Defamation League also named a number of organizations which were fighting to uphold the restrictive covenant. While most of them are real estate and property owner groups, the league also named the Security First National bank, whose Huntington Park office is accused of refusing to finance sales of homes to persons of Mexican ancestry.

Most of the evidence seems to prove that the individuals feeling the discrimination are acting in accordance with law and order, unlike their persecutors.

What's in a Name?

"The Americans of Japanese ancestry have a word for it. Nisei. Literally it means second generation or second-born. It is a word in accented usage in their own newspapers, in articles written about them by Caucasian Americans. It is a word used generally to describe not only the second, but also third and fourth generations.

"The Chinese Americans have a word for it, too. To-sung. But it is not popular or common usage. Perhaps its roll or tone is not appealing. Perhaps it has not been deliberately plugged enough for any kind of acceptance.

"Perhaps one day a scholar, or a man with the feel for what the public wants and will use, can coin a new word which will catch on like wildfire.

"Until then, it's still Chinese American."—From the Chinese Press.

Quote

"The Negro is the compelling popular issue in the south in 1948. It is no longer good politics to stand up in the south and proclaim that the Negro is all right in his place, but his place is not at the polls."—Harry S. Ashmore, editor of the Little Rock Gazette.

Nobe Sekiguchi, sec'y.; Goro Takeshita, treas.; and Marie Amino, publicity chairman.

Harry Nakano is the retiring president.

EDITORIALS:

Charter for Human Relations

A citywide plan of action to rid Chicago of its racial friction and to guarantee the rights of all its citizens has been proposed in a Charter for Human Relations recently prepared by a number of citizens' committees working under the Chicago Commission on Human relations.

It is a working charter for the rights of men—all men. In this day, perhaps, adoption of its principles and proposals for action would mean as much as the signing of the Magna Carta and other historic documents freeing men of tyranny.

Many of the recommendations in this charter, it must be conceded, will not be adopted in the immediate future, and perhaps not in many years to come. The charter, for example, expresses its opposition to the racially restrictive housing covenant and asks adoption of the doctrine that an individual has the right "to obtain living space under sound standards of occupancy anywhere a person can afford to buy or rent."

The charter also, however, makes more specific recommendations for the alleviation of the crisis in housing. It asks for federal low-rent public housing and slum clearance, state legislation for relocation housing and adoption of a new building code for Chicago. It also suggests meetings with real estate representatives and financing institutions to aid in the development of a freer housing market. It also calls for extension of community conservation agreements based upon occupancy standards, which is the new approach to the preservation of property and an answer to the racially restrictive covenant.

In the field of civil rights, in which the group's objectives are strongly implemented by the fact that Illinois has a civil rights code protecting the rights of individuals of minority groups, the committee suggests methods of bringing practice into line with the principles already enunciated in the code. A practical method suggested by the group is for regulation through business licenses. Business licenses, it was suggested, might be revoked upon violation of the civil rights code in such places as restaurants, theaters, and other businesses serving the general public. It was also suggested that an applicant for a license testify that he is familiar with the civil rights code and that he has instructed all his employees to comply with its provisions.

This charter covers almost every phase of human activity, including health, employment, education and recreation. The committees obviously worked with the understanding that the objectives of equitable human relations can be attained through many different channels, and also that they must be attained in all.

The Charter for Human Relations is a basic working plan for the eradication of prejudice. But it aims at the eradication of the causes of prejudice, not merely its obvious effects or byproducts. Thus the evils of prejudice in housing must, to a large extent, be eradicated through alleviation of the housing shortage; propaganda asking fair play for minority groups is not enough. Tension exists primarily in those areas where competition is strongest, and the competition for housing is among the strongest of modern day pressures.

Chicago is a city of many minorities. It is significant that here the plan for racial harmony is called a charter for human relations, rather than racial relations. For this city, at least, has realized that the problem of racial relations is a problem in human relations.

Canadian Evacuee Losses

Reports from Canada that the evacuees of Japanese ancestry have requested the government to extend its evacuee losses inquiry to cover the forced sale of fishing vessels brings to mind the liquidation policy used by Canadian authorities in handling evacuee property.

Canada set up an office of the custodian of enemy alien property on March 4, 1942. The custodian, for several months, had no facilities for the care and storage of property. The custodian only received reports of property held by the evacuees at the time of their departure.

On June 29, the same year, the custodian was empowered to dispose of agricultural land by sale, lease "or otherwise," and in January, 1943, the power was extended to include all Japanese property within the evacuated area.

Thus homes, farm lands and other property were sold at public auction, without the consent of the Japanese Canadian owners. All property was liquidated.

The evacuees have protested that these sales were compulsory, that they themselves were not "willing" sellers, and that sales were carried out regardless of prices. The sellers had no recourse to arbitration and no appeal to the courts.

This is one of the problems that must be considered by the Canadian government in finding some equitable solution to the evacuee losses problem.

Desire of Issei for American Citizenship Stressed in Letters Received by JACL-ADC Office

Washington, D. C.

The most eloquent testimony for naturalization rights for aliens of Japanese ancestry come from themselves, in letters written in their own hand, expressing in their own manner their one greatest desire—the right to become citizens of the land in which they live.

Many such letters were sent to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington during the past year.

The following is typical:

"I am now classified as an alien, ineligible for citizenship of the United States. Although I have been permitted to take out my first papers for naturalization, I am unable to complete the process of naturalization, because of my race. I have resided in Fresno, California, since 1910, when I first came to the United States from Japan at the age of 16.

"I have raised a family of four boys and two girls. Two of my boys are veterans of the last war. Together they served about six years, in this country and overseas.

"I would appreciate having H. R. 5004 passed by Congress. This is my country, and I wish to have the privileges and rights that my sons and daughters have."

A letter to Walter H. Judd, sponsor of the naturalization bill which would equalize naturalization rights for all, regardless of the applicant's ancestry, says:

"I have been a resident of the United States for about forty years. I am still unable to become a citizen according to the laws of the United States.

"During the last war I sent three of my boys into the service. They served for over four years. He earned a Purple Heart and distinguished unit badge. He served with the 442nd regimental combat team in Italy and Europe. I served in the Pacific area as an interpreter. I served without going overseas.

"I wish to thank you for introducing H. R. 5004 which would give me the right to become a citizen of the United States. I want you to know that your efforts to gain equality for us, who were born in Japan, but who lived a greater portion of our lives in the United States, are greatly appreciated by all of us."

Letter after letter tells of 30 and 40 years' residence in this country. Letter after letter tells of one, two, three sons who served in the United States army.

An Issei and his wife, living in central California, say:

"We have lived here in the United States 26 years and 46 years respectively and enjoyed living here, too. All of our five children, four boys and one girl, were born and brought up here in California school as good citizens. Two of our sons have served in the United States army with H--- serving overseas in Europe. Both are now discharged with honor."

A resident of a central California city writes:

"I came to America in 1897 to make my home permanently, and since then I have lived in California for over 51 years.

"I have always tried to be a good citizen, and did whatever I could to help toward this nation. I bought war bonds, made contributions to the Red Cross and many other contributing groups. I being ineligible to become a citizen have suffered numerous losses under the state's laws. For instance, I cannot buy a house to make a sound home, cannot buy any farming land, cannot start certain businesses that I would like to start and many others.

"Even under such uncomfortable situation I choose to stay in this country, the only country of liberty and freedom in the world, hoping someday I may get a right to become a citizen. I have secured my first naturalization paper and I am hoping the hearing committee will give favorable decision to the bill 5004. I am human."

An Issei couple, of whose two sons one served in the army and the other as an army and navy language instructor, write:

"We have long desired to become naturalized. Especially since both our sons are grown and they are citizens we wish to be able to say, we too, as you, are citizens."

A California merchant expressed his case succinctly:

"I came to the United States in 1917, went through high school and university, married a Nisei,

have three American born children, taught Japanese language to navy ensigns at the naval language school in Boulder, Colo., for three years, and yet I cannot vote nor buy a house because I am an alien ineligible of becoming a citizen."

Some of the letters indicate technical difficulties arising from the handicap of being aliens ineligible to citizenship.

"Several times during the past year," one says, "I have been denied the privilege of entering into contract or agreements because of my alien standing. Most of the parties in denying these privileges do not understand why I failed to become naturalized after having lived here since childhood, not knowing, of course, the prevailing laws denying us alien Japanese the right. At other times, I have voluntarily refrained from entering into business covenants because of suspicion placed on me because of my birthplace, even though citizenship was not required in these particular cases."

A New York Issei is typical of several hundred "young Issei," who were brought to the United States when very young. Only the technicality of birth in Japan instead of America differentiates them from the Nisei:

"This is my country," he writes. "But for a hazy memory, I know no other. I would like to tell my children that I am an American like them. I would like to get up and voice my opinion, exercise my rights as a citizen, and that I cannot do as an alien."

Sometimes the date of birth, moved a few weeks or days, might have enabled a child to become an American citizen, rather than a Japanese.

"As far back as I can remember," writes an eastern Issei, "I have always felt that I was the 'black sheep' of the family for I was the only one among four children not to have citizenship. I felt that I was cheated out of something very wonderful and precious for it was only a matter of three months that made a world of difference to me. My mother, after having two sons born in the United States, was suddenly called back to Japan, due to the illness of my grandmother. She was carrying me at the time and if she had remained in the states for another three months I would have automatically inherited my citizenship. All this time my father remained in the states. Eventually my mother returned and my youngest brother was born. This gave citizenship to all my brothers by birth. My two older brothers have served in the U.S. army during this last world war.

"The American ideals, its ways of living and sharing, have always been my ideals and nothing will mean more to me than being one of its citizens."

Only a matter of days separate one young Issei from the American citizenship she desires:

"My parents left the United States in October, 1923, to visit Japan and on their return home to the United States I was born, two months prematurely, on Feb. 14, 1924, four days before arriving in San Francisco. I am deprived of citizenship because of this."

But beyond all this is the greatest desire of all—to be able to say "my" country, to be able to think "my country," and one Issei expresses it this way.

"In my conversations I often refer to America as 'my country' and then must sense an odd feeling of having started a falsehood for although I have accepted her in my mind, as well as in my heart, I know that under her present laws I can never be accepted by her citizens as one of them."

Or the father who begins his letter:

"I am the father of J.N., deceased, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Reflections on the Weather

Denver, Colo. As this is written the temperature outside is a balmy 15 degrees and one no longer is in danger of having his ears fall frozen and clattering to the icy street. It is welcome relief after the last few days when a wan sun struggled mightily to push the mercury up to zero, and never quite succeeded.

Not being used to the rigorous winters of New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Yukon territory and Los Angeles, we found the arctic temperatures a bit depressing. There's something disheartening about the layer of ice that creeps up the window glass, the frigid blasts that sneak in through the crack under the door, and the racing whir of the gas meter.

We aren't complaining very loudly, though. I think it was Jack Maki who one night in an icy Tokyo apartment house said: "You can always manage to get warm by going to bed with your clothes on, but in the summer there's no way at all of cooling off."

Food Imports from Japan

Speaking of Tokyo, we notice an increasing volume and variety of Japanese preserves and foodstuffs like canned eel and bamboo shoots available in the stores. Japanese manufacturers have something yet to learn about attractive labels, but the postwar variety are much more literate than they used to be.

Some of the English on prewar Japanese labels was a strange and wonderful corruption of the language after the manner of the infamous Hashimura Togo, and if someone had thought to save a few they would be collectors' items.

Once, long ago, we considered seriously the matter of setting up an office in Tokyo dedicated to the preservation and perpetuation of the integrity of the English language in Japanese labels and commercial literature. At the rate at which English was being mistreated, it looked as if there would have been a lucrative future in the enterprise. Fortunately we never got around to putting the idea into operation.

Vagaries

Pyramid . . .

According to the Los Angeles weekly, Crossroads, many Nisei are among those who have been victimized in the Pyramid Friendship clubs, a variation of the "chain letter" craze. Los Angeles authorities are now cracking down on Pyramid club operators . . . Chi-yoko Takeshita, prewar star of Toho films in Tokyo and one of Japan's best-known screen actresses, visited the set of "Tokyo Joe" at Columbia studios in Hollywood last week and posed for photos with Humphrey Bogart and Florence Marly, the leads in the film. Miss Takeshita, now a resident of the United States, is the wife of Lieut. Clarke Kawakami of Washington, D. C. who is now serving with the occupation army in Japan. Mrs. Kawakami was in Washington with her husband at the time of Pearl Harbor. Because her status at that time was that of a visitor, she returned to Japan during the war on the Gripsholm and came back to the United States recently under the GI Brides Act amendment. Now she is once again en route to Tokyo to join her husband.

Present . . .

In the short time she has been operating a candy and tobacco counter at the Contra Costa county courthouse in Martinez, Calif., Aiko Kuroki has endeared herself to the attorneys and court attaches. Just before the Christmas holidays, when she planned to go to Los Angeles on a short vacation, county employes surprised her with a goingaway Christmas present. Miss Kuroki has been blind since she had an attack of spinal meningitis when she was eight years of age.

Book . . .

Scott Rowley, who served as WRA project attorney in a war relocation center during the war, has written a book about his experiences in an evacuee camp . . . Recent Japanese visitors to the United States, like Iwao Yokota, director of the Japan Travel Bureau, and Bunshiro Suzuki, editor of the Japanese edition of the Reader's Digest, have commented publicly on the fact that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United

States, and of F---, veteran of World War No. 2. I am proud that my two sons were able to serve their country as they did. I would be prouder still to be able to say that I, too, am a citizen of the United States."

Going Into Hock for Weddings

Going through Robert Uno's Crossroads, we noticed no shortage of handsome young Nisei brides in Los Angeles. Without exception, these girls are adorned with all the trappings that have become associated with upper bracket American weddings—long satin gowns, veils, tiaras, lace, trains. All of which would indicate that the Nisei and their parents have lost none of their love for trappings and show.

I suppose a big, formal church wedding is a fine way to embark, as they say, on the ship of matrimony—if you can afford it. But if the Nisei, and especially the Issei, are like they used to be, they are going deeply into hock for the pleasure of putting on a matrimonial pageant. Many is the prewar wedding reception that featured a banquet reminiscent of a Roman feast, with entertainment that included everything except jugglers and adagio dancers. That kind of ostentation runs into money.

Somewhere at the bottom of one of our cedar chests is the satin dress and veil in which my wife was married. I doubt that it has been out of the chest the last ten years, and it's likely to stay there until our Susan is ready to be married in another 15 years or so. And Susan probably won't want it anyway. The girl who became my wife was much pleased about a formal wedding—mostly, I suspect, because all her girl friends were having them—but I wonder how much difference it makes to her now.

Life Among the Small Fry

Latest small fry trick hereabouts is to find an especially icy section of sidewalk, lie flat on your back on the ice, give a big kick and see how far you can slide. That's the intelligence brought in this evening by Mike, who is our key operative in the juvenile department.

Our youngsters, of course, don't go in for such sport. They've been too well impressed with the high cost of clothing and the necessity of keeping them in prime condition for hand-me-downs.

"Nakamura Comes Home:" Author Tells of Motivation For Short Story on Nisei GI

Back in the Nov. 6 issue last year the Pacific Citizen published a short story by Harry Hayden, "Nakamura Comes Home," which originally had appeared in the Thunderbird, literary magazine at the University of New Mexico.

"Nakamura Comes Home" was the story of a Nisei GI who comes back to a small California town at a time when anti-Japanese racism is still dominant.

Recently the Hokubei Shimpo published a letter which the author had written to Joe Oyama of New York City in answer to a letter from Oyama about the short story.

This is the letter which Harry Hayden, a Protestant chaplain at

the University of New Mexico and a former resident of New England, wrote to Joe Oyama. It explains how he came to write "Nakamura Comes Home":

"Believe me, it was thrilling to get a real fan letter as a result of my short story. I did not know that it was reprinted in the Pacific Citizen, but last week a Japanese girl wrote to me from Chicago saying she had read it . . . then came your letter.

"I was a struggling young rural minister at the time of the return of Nisei to the coast. I was in California prior to Pearl Harbor and all during the war. I had several close friends in school who were Nisei, one of whom became a chaplain in the Nisei battalion in Italy.

"The courage of the Japanese in America in the face of overwhelming odds is to my mind the greatest story of the war. Nobody has yet done it justice. I am still looking for the great American novel on this subject. The filthy stables of the Tanforan racetrack, the desolate wastelands of the WRA camps, the insults in American cities, the incidents in stores and street-cars . . . and yet in the face of this the miraculous heroism of the families as they struggled to keep up their faith and courage.

"The record of the Nisei soldier is unsurpassed by any single minority group in America! This is a story that ought to appeal to anyone with a spark of imagination and sympathy for the underdog.

"In rural California I saw unbelievable things over a period of years, all of which are woven in a fictional way into the story of Nakamura. He represents a composite of many Japanese boys.

"The day the story occurred to me was when I visited an apple shed in Sonoma County and saw dozens of young, husky Japanese boys lying on bunks because they had been out all day looking for work and had met with nothing but hostility. They were just lying there with looks of bitter resignation.

"They had quit going out on the streets looking for work. In the same shed were people of middle age, with gold stars in their lapels testifying to the sons they had lost in the war.

"These people were camping in the sheds until the leases ran out on their properties and they could move in and claim what was rightfully theirs."

States enjoy an improved social status since World War II. Both Yokota and Suzuki ascribed this improvement to the war record of Nisei GIs. . . The new Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, "South Pacific," for which Nisei girls were interviewed, is now in rehearsal in New York . . . One of the areas hardest hit in recent blizzards has been west central Utah where the Central Utah relocation center was located at Topaz during the war. U. S. Highway 6, the main road to Topaz, has been closed for a month by heavy snows. Last week the temperature in the Topaz area went down to 25 below.

Shutins . . .

During the Christmas holidays shutins of Japanese ancestry in the Portland area received Christmas packages from the Women's society of the Epworth Methodist church in Portland. Packages of cookies were taken to patients in state tuberculosis hospitals at Salem, The Dalles and Portland.

Television . . .

Video note: Carolyn Okada, 13-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hito Okada, was featured in a dance number on the Salt Lake City television, KDYL-TV, on Jan. 12. Miss Okada recently danced in the University of Utah theater productions, "Dark of the Moon" and "Lady in the Dark."

Kabuki Troupe . . .

The Los Angeles Nisei troupe, consisting of teenage girls, which visited Hawaii recently, made a big hit in the islands and gave two extra performances in Honolulu.

Questions on Evacuee Claims: Evacuation Conditions Forced Family to Sell Home on Coast

This is another of a series of questions and answers on the evacuation claims law prepared by Edward J. Ennis, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee special counsel, and released by the Washington Office of the JACL ADC as a public service. This series is based on actual questions asked of this office.

Any reader who has general questions relating to the law itself or to procedural matters is invited to address a letter to the Washington Office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Evacuation Claims Section, 300 Fifth Street Northeast, Washington 2, D.C. Questions of general interest may be reproduced in this series without personal identification.

1. Q. Before evacuation, my sister legally owned (but did not occupy after her marriage) a house worth at least \$5000. This house was occupied by myself and family. The property was originally purchased by my father and because he was technically an alien, the property was placed in my sister's name. As the only son in the family, I continued to occupy the house with my wife, child, and mother, exercising all the duties and expenses of ownership although not a legal owner. At the time of evacuation the house was not immediately sold because of the lack of time and because we thought that the restrictions soon might be lifted. In 1944, despairing of ever being able to return to California and learning that the tenants through neglect and carelessness had allowed the house to run down, we sold the property to the tenants for \$2500. Comparable homes (in good condition) at that time were worth probably \$8000. After our return to California I

purchased a home for \$11,000. Had it not been for evacuation we definitely would not have (1) sold the home, (2) purchased another home, (3) paid out rent while excluded from our own home. Is the difference in rent received from the house and the rent we had to pay while excluded from California claimable?

A. It is clear that your sister, as legal owner of the house, has a claim for at least the difference between the value of the house at the time of evacuation and the amount received for it. It also seems likely that she has a claim for the difference between the value of the house in good condition at the time it was sold and the amount received for it, on the theory that the loss occurred at that time in that amount and that the deterioration, due to neglect and carelessness of the tenants, is part of the loss which she may claim. It does not seem likely that any more than this amount can be claimed. In legal effect you were living rent free in your sister's house and it seems unlikely that you can claim the cost of your own home, after evacuation, as a loss due to evacuation. You might claim the difference between the rent paid by you during exclusion and rent received from your sister's house on the theory that this is a loss directly due to the evacuation, but it is not clear whether such a loss will be allowed.

2. Q. On leaving camp, instead of returning to our former residence, we went to another state. We left a lot of baggage in storage for a year. We also had in storage some goods which we had stored at the time we first left for assembly center. We asked WRA to get these goods out for us but they refused to do so. So we had to get this stuff out of storage ourselves (at our own expense), but then we had no place to put it, so we had to store it again, and it is still in storage. It would cost an awful lot of freight to have it sent to us. What happens to expenditures like these?

A. It would appear that storage expenses and the expense of transporting the goods from storage to your home are losses directly due to the evacuation and you should claim these amounts.

3. Q. While we were in camp, we had to ask a lawyer "outside" to sell for us a beautiful gem, which he did very cheaply. Do we have a claim on this and if so, how much?

A. You should claim the difference between the fair value of the gem and the amount you got for it.

4. Q. I went to considerable expense in preparing to enter camp. For example, I bought 1000 vitamin pills, and also bought sleeping bags for everyone in our family. This was because we had heard that in camp we would have to sleep on the floor since there would be no beds. We also pur-

PC SPORTS

Nisei in Bowling

Hawaiian support of the National JACL bowling tournament in Salt Lake City on March 4, 5 and 6 will insure the biggest field in the three-year history of the tournament. Close to 50 teams are expected to enter the tourney which will insure plenty of squad prizes, in addition to the major awards.

Hawaii, incidentally, will be represented by a strong team but it won't be necessarily the strongest Nisei team which the Islands can enter. For example, a number of Hawaii's top Nisei bowlers, including Taro Miyasato and Wally Towata (only Nisei who has an ABC pin for a 300 game) did not enter the 60-game tournament which will select Hawaii's top representatives, probably because the tourney is being conducted on a handicap basis. It was necessary, however, to put the Honolulu elimination tourney on a handicap system in order to insure a large entry field, since the money raised in the tournament will help the expenses of the bowlers. The handicap tourney also will give a larger number of bowlers a chance to shoot for places on the five-man squad which will make the trip, along with Eddie Matsueda who is running the tourney and who will come along as the sixth man.

Teams also are expected from Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Seattle, Ontario, Ore., Boise Valley, Chicago, Poatello, Idaho Falls, Denver and other areas.

A new feature of the tournament will be a singles classic, seven games across 14 alleys, with a \$900 prize pot indicated. There also will be \$2,500 in prizes in the tourney's team, singles and doubles events. In addition, the Salt Lake Nisei Women's bowling association is sponsoring a tournament in conjunction with the national meet and will be in charge of the mixed doubles as well as the women's events.

All in all, it is expected that the prize pot will total close to \$4,000, including the singles classic, mixed doubles and the men's and women's events. All tournament expenses, incidentally, are being met through program ads and every cent of the entry money, exclusive of bowling fees, will go to the bowlers in cash awards and trophies.

The Salt Lake tournament has been a big success in past years, largely because of the support accorded it by bowlers from as far away as Chicago, Seattle and other areas. Next year there is a pos-

sibility that the tourney may be moved elsewhere. There's a report that San Francisco may bid for it.

San Jose Zebras To Defend Cage Title

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The defending champion, San Jose Zebras will defend their laurels at the third annual San Jose invitational basketball tournament on March 18 and 19 at Santa Clara high school.

JACL activity in bowling ranges from the sponsorship of the national tournament and of local chapter leagues, on the one hand, to earnest participation in the fight against discrimination in bowling, on the other. The JACL is one of the sponsors of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, which is seeking the amendment of the ABC's constitution to remove bars against non-Caucasians. JACL local chapters are sponsoring leagues in Berkeley-Oakland, San Jose, Spokane, Idaho Falls, Salt Lake City, Monterey, Santa Ana and in many other cities.

The national Nisei tournament, incidentally, does not restrict competition on a racial basis.

Feed for Deer

Japanese American sportsmen in Salt Lake City this week contributed \$73 toward the Utah Fish and Game Commission's emergency fund to feed starving deer.

The collections were made by Frank S. Endo, Henry Masuda and Wally Doi from 51 persons in the Salt Lake area and the fund was turned over to A. F. Carr, custodian of the emergency feed fund.

Record Game

Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, hit a hot 269, including eight straight strikes, to post the high individual game of the current Salt Lake Nisei traveling league at the K-B alleys last week. He had a 619 series for the evening.

Toshi Igata won the four-game sweepstakes at the Ritz alleys on Jan. 27 with a 821, including a 255 game, for a 205 average. Charles Sonoda was second. Others who shared the prize pot were Kaz Namba, Bill Honda, Jim Ushio and Seiko Kasai.

Boise Valley Holds Handicap Tourney For League Bowlers

By Midge Miyake
CALDWELL, Ida. — Rolling a 2903 series, the Homedale team took first place in team events in a handicap bowling tournament held by the Boise Valley JACL Jan. 23 at the Caldwell Recreation Center.

Boise Implement, with a 2847, came in second, followed by Pegi Drive Inn, 2841.

Frank Doi placed first in the men's singles with a handicapped score of 659.

Other scores:

Men's singles: 2nd, Seichi Hayashida, 654; 3rd, Tony Miyasako, 649; 4th, Bill Nishioka, 636; and 5th, Sab Fujita, 627.

Men's doubles: 1st, Seichi Hayashida and Yosie Ogawa, 1241; 2nd, Ben Kawano and Takashi Koyama, 1225; 3rd, Harry Kawano and Jun Fujikawa, 1215; and 4th, Sam Kora and Johnny Kuroda, 1210.

Open doubles: 1st, Seichi Hayashida and Sam Kora, 1278; 2nd, George Imabori and Harry Kawahara, 1267; 3rd, Yosie Ogawa and Tony Miyasako, 1258; 4th, Takashi Toyama and Jun Fujikawa, 1248; 5th, Paul Takeuchi and Seichi Hayashida, 1228.

All-events: Seichi Hayashida. Mixed doubles: 1st, Mary Itano and Tony Miyasako, 1085; 2nd, Tom Takatori and Rhea Yamashita, 1039; 3rd, Mary Inouye and Kay Inouye, 1036.

Women's doubles: 1st, (tied) Mary Inouye and Rhea Yamashita and Rose Takeshita and Miy Takeuchi, 920; 3rd, Mary Itano and Midge Miyake, 879.

Open House

CHICAGO—Dr. Tom Abe, Chicago physician, will head the first anniversary open house and worship service of the Ellis community center as general chairman of the planning committee.

This first birthday service will be held Sunday, Feb. 13.

Dr. Abe served on the center's advisory board at its opening last year and has been connected with the nursery school as its physician-on-call.

Tentative plans include demonstrations of Japanese art and calligraphy, exhibits and displays of arts and crafts, Japanese dancers, musical numbers and a jiu-jitsu demonstration.

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Main Appliance Holds First Place Spot In Bowling League

The Main Appliance bowling team took firm hold of its first place spot in the JACL women's league in Salt Lake City this week by taking seven out of eight points in play Sunday, Jan. 16.

Main Appliance forged five points ahead of their nearest competitors, Dawn Noodle.

The Main Appliance team took three points in a playoff match against Temple Noodle and later, in regular league play, took the Okada Insurance team for four points.

Members of the first place team are Lylienne Kurisaki, Vivian Kurisaki, Yoshiko Kurisaki, Chick Terashima, Barbara Okuda and Amy Oshita.

In other games Pagoda and Dawn Noodle split 2-2, Aoki Produce took three points from New Sunrise and Glamour Photo and Temple Noodle split their four points.

Yoshi Katsuyama and George Sonoda, with a 1002 series, took first place in a mixed doubles match following league play. Mrs. Katsuyama rolled a 483 series, aided by Sonoda's 519.

Grand Junction Girl Active in Music Circles in Honolulu

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. — Mrs. Fred Gallegos, the former Ruth Hayashi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hayashi of Grand Junction, is very active in music circles in Honolulu, according to word received here by her friends. Mrs. Gallegos went to Honolulu as a new bride in 1947. Recently she directed a 200-voice student nurse choral group, which sang at observances honoring the 75th anniversary of American professional nursing.

She is a graduate of Colorado University's college of music.

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVES

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo F. Daikai a boy on Jan. 13 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly K. Ishimoto a boy on Jan. 9 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Uchiyama a girl on Jan. 24 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Chiodo a girl on Jan. 24 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riuji Kishi a girl on Dec. 20 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. L. Wong (nee Akiko Osawa) a boy on Jan. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Gohata, Gardena, Calif., a boy on Jan. 8

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Kawahara a girl on Jan. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiyoshi Kuramoto a boy on Jan. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Shirasago a boy on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Kenneth Fukunaga a boy on Jan. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Arie, Cupertino, Calif., a boy, Rodney Tadachi, on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Sase a boy on Jan. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Naoichi Tanabe a girl on Jan. 5 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyomi Yagami, San Gabriel, Calif., a girl on Jan. 3

To Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ichiki Ueyemura a boy on Jan. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiichi Sugawara, Venice, Calif., a boy on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitshji Uyematsu a girl on Jan. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Mitsutoshi Takei a girl on Dec. 24 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuniyoshi Teramura, Beverly Hills, Calif., a boy on Dec. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Yoshida a boy on Dec. 31 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Suzuki a boy on Dec. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Saito a boy on Dec. 15 in St. Louis, Mo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Mori-

saki a boy on Jan. 14 in Sacramento.

DEATHS

Kenji Sayama, 65, on Jan. 13 near Brigham City, Utah.

George Nakagawa, 62, on Jan. 22 in Ogden, Utah.

George Yamasaki on Jan. 5 in Chicago.

Naotaro Umeda on Jan. 18 in Los Angeles

Gentaro Adachi, 75, on Jan. 19 in Los Angeles.

Ikujiro Marushige on Jan. 17 in Los Angeles.

George Kosaka, 20, in San Francisco.

Mrs. Ura Sawada on Jan. 12 in Richmond, Calif.

Kokyu Tamaki on Jan. 22 in Los Angeles.

Michiko Yamanaka on Jan. 22 in San Gabriel, Calif.

Ikujiro Murase on Jan. 21 in Oxnard, Calif.

Fred S. Sakata, 42, on Jan. 25 in Sacramento.

MARRIAGES

Masako Tada to Kinichi Kodama on Jan. 23 in Seattle.

Harumi Takayama to Koji Yoshimoto on Jan. 15 in Parlier, Calif.

Betty Yasuko Tanimura to Kazuo Furusho on Jan. 23 in San Jose.

Tamko Kamo to Ichiro Ono on Jan. 15 in Santa Maria, Calif.

Lucy Setsuko Ito to Tech. Sgt. Hiroshi Takeda in Wichita Falls, Tex.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Ida Nishihara and Yoshio Taketa in San Jose, Calif.

Patricia Umemoto, 25, and Iwao Namekawa in San Francisco.

Yasi Teramoto Ties For First Place in Yosemite Slalom

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK Calif.—Yasi Teramoto of the Yosemite Winter club tied for first place with his teammate, Bill Cuthbert, in the Badger Pass slalom on Jan. 23.

Both turned in times of 1:11.88 for the two runs.

First Birthday

CHICAGO — The Ellis community center will hold its first anniversary celebration Sunday, Feb. 13, with open house and a worship service.

The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, pastor of the First Baptist church will give the main address. The Ellis center is the only Japanese-American ministry of its kind and has served more than 2500 persons monthly since its inception last February.

Activities of the center include education and recreation for all age groups. The staff includes 8 paid workers and a volunteer staff of 21 leaders, instructors and office helpers. The staff at present includes the Rev. George Nishimoto director; Mary Matsumoto, program and nursery director; Rhode Nishimura, parish worker; Sue Katz and Michi Jio, nursery school teachers; Ted Jones, boys' workers; Florette Kayumi, secretary and John Hill, custodian.

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Army May Relax Restrictions On Issei, Nisei Visits to Japan

Varied Reactions Greet Reopening of Hawaii Language Schools

(Continued from page 2) tive in the dissolution of the language school associations. They had considered the war an opportunity to remove the institutions forever and had regarded the schools as a major obstacle to the assimilation of the Nisei. They also felt that the school was a source of adverse feeling toward the entire Japanese American community.

One stated: "I'm very much disturbed about the reopening of Japanese language schools. During the war, as a member of the Emergency Service Committee, I worked for the liquidation of their capital assets. Without capital and buildings, we thought that the language schools would find it difficult to reopen. We felt then that the interned teachers would attempt to start school after the war to regain their social prestige and source of income. Their desire is only natural. We also felt then that Nisei who studied to become interpreters, especially the Kibe, might want to see language schools reopened to get jobs as teachers and principals."

"I am very much opposed to the language schools because they retard the assimilation of Japanese into American culture."

Among the most outspoken opponents were Nisei social workers.

Group work agencies found that their programs were seriously affected, and many of them also felt that the children themselves suffered. The visible effect upon social work agencies was noticed almost immediately upon the reopening of the schools. Afternoon programs planned for those hours in which the children were sent to the language schools began to break down through loss of attendance.

One worker reported: "A Hawaiian woman came in yesterday saying that her son wants to go to Japanese school too because all of his friends are in school. The club to which he belonged has broken down suddenly because most of the kids in the club are going to —. He is feeling a little lonesome. She finally had him registered in a craft shop to keep him occupied."

Other social workers declared that the children in language

TOKYO — General MacArthur's headquarters may shortly relax the present restrictions on visits to Japan by tourists and persons of Japanese ancestry from other countries.

On Jan. 24 Gen. MacArthur announced that approved tourist visits may be extended for 25 days. Previously the tourist limit was seven days.

Plans are now being made to permit visiting Japanese nationals, who are legal residents of other countries, and persons of Japanese ancestry to stay for 60 days. It was also expected that relatives of foreign nationals residing in Japan will also be allowed 60 day visits in the near future.

Persons in the tourist category will also be allowed 60 day visits itineraries, as at the present time.

It was believed that 60-day visits probably will be required to bring their own food or buy it with dollars at specially designated stores so that they will not be taking food from the Japanese people.

Parlier Chapter Is Reactivated

PARLIER, Calif.—With a membership of 54 persons, the Parlier JACL was reactivated this week under the direction of Byrd Kumataka.

This raises to 69 the number of chapters in the National JACL.

schools had to carry too heavy a burden in going to two schools as well as carrying on outside activities.

One youngster said: "I just wish my mother would stop reminding me about my going to Japanese school. My mother says that she doesn't see why I can't go to Japanese school when other children in my neighborhood can. I keep on telling her that I just can't make it because I am taking more solids than the other kids in the neighborhood, which means I'll have to spend more time on my homework if I want to make good grades. Besides, I have my piano lessons to practice everyday."

By the end of 1948 at least 34 schools had reopened, though the total attendance, at most, was less than a fifth what it had been prior to the war. Large portions of the Japanese community in Hawaii are still without schools, and though more are expected to open up, it is doubtful, according to the report, if the number will be large.

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New Jersey CIO Asks Ban on Bowling Meet

TRENTON, N. J.—The State CIO on Jan. 20 formally asked Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper to take legal steps to bar the American Bowling Congress from New Jersey because it discriminates against Americans of Negro, Japanese, Chinese and other non-Caucasian ancestry.

Sol D. Kapelsohn, CIO counsel, told Van Riper that the ABC violates the New Jersey anti-discrimination law because of the racial prejudice in its charter.

He said that the ABC is not incorporated in New Jersey because of its charter and should be prevented from conducting any activities in the state.

Kapelsohn said Van Riper could act on the same grounds he used in securing a court ban on the Ku Klux Klan in 1946.

"There is nothing in principle that applied there that does not apply here," Kapelsohn added.

Nisei Girl Heads Cooperative House on Wisconsin Campus

MADISON, Wis.—Emi Kuzuhara, a senior from Chicago, is the house president of the Groves Co-op, a successful example of democratic living at the University of Wisconsin.

The Groves Co-op, established in 1943, is an interracial low cost residence for women students at the University.

The students at Groves are of Caucasian, Negro and Oriental ancestry, young women who have put friendship before race, color or religious differences.

The story of Groves was told in a feature article by Mary Dole in the Milwaukee Journal on Jan. 23.

"At Groves Co-op, university students share the work to reduce living expenses," Miss Dole reported, "but more important is their goal—that women representing all nationalities, races, religions and political parties may live together, work and play and plan together, through the cooperative idea."

Back in 1943 when the co-op was started, approval was difficult to obtain at first "because an interracial house was unique, unheard of and of questionable success."

The present location on Johnston street is the third home of the Groves Co-op. The present home, valued at \$25,000, was purchased by the girls in June, 1946 through a land contract loan, and the mortgage requires a \$200 monthly payment.

The first payment a new member makes, according to Miss Kuzuhara, is a \$15 membership fee entitling her to one vote and a \$10 breakage deposit. Rent per semester is \$70 for a single room and \$65 for a double or triple.

An open membership policy is followed and this means no discrimination as to religion or color. New members are admitted according to application date, provided the interracial nature of the co-op is assured, no more than 50 percent of the residents belonging to one race.

Because of the interracial nature of the co-op, the girls at Groves have a deep interest in race relationship on the university campus.

They are currently discussing the resolution presented by the Students for Democratic Action at the university to the student board that discriminatory fraternal

groups be barred within three years. At Groves Co-op the feeling on this controversial issue ranges from complete agreement to frank denial.

Miss Kuzuhara told the Journal writer that she felt that one group cannot force another group to change its attitude—especially such emotional attitudes as race prejudice.

"The change," she said, "must be initiated by more sensitively thinking members of the group itself. It is disconcerting to me that college students, who compose the educated and influential strata of our society, should foster discrimination. Yet, if sororities and fraternities were banned because of action taken by outsiders, only embittered and hostile attitudes would develop."

One of the Groves Co-op members who has declared herself in favor of the resolution is Ann Durr, a senior from Alexandria, Va., who declares: "In spite of my southern background, I am in favor of the SDA resolution banning discrimination in sororities and fraternities."

Miss Durr, who is the daughter of Clifford Durr, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, and the daughter of Supreme Court Justice Black, added:

"It will be only a slight step in the right direction, since no ruling can change basic attitudes, but it will mean that certain liberal fraternities, like the ones of Amherst and Vermont will be able to accept more people on their own merits regardless of race or religion."

Ogden JACL Endorses CARE Packages for Japanese Relief

OGDEN, Utah—Order for CARE packages for Japan relief are now being taken by the Ogden JACL.

Orders are being taken by Mrs. Minnie Ogata at the 24th Street Barber shop, directly opposite the postoffice.

The JACL CARE project is under the direction of Toshi Yano and Eddie Enomoto.

Available CARE packages include a food package containing more than 23 pounds of food, a blanket package, knitting yarn package and a package with suitable material. All sell at \$10 each, including shipping and guaranteed delivery.

Orders are flown to Japan and CARE representatives deliver the packages from stockpiles already in Japan, it was announced.



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Takeshita to Meet Cruz in Honolulu

HONOLULU—Robert Takeshita, young Nisei lightweight, will meet Rudy Cruz, mainland challenger for Ike Williams' world title, in a ten-round match at Honolulu stadium on Feb. 1.

Cruz lost a close decision to Williams last year.

Women Prepare For Bowling Meet In Salt Lake City

Lylienne Kurisaki will direct women's events in the National JACL bowling tournament in Salt Lake City March 4, 5 and 6 at the Temple alleys, it was announced this week by the JACL women's bowling league.

Miss Kurisaki will be assisted by Grace Yonezu, secretary; Aiko Nishida, assistant secretary; Chiyo Horiuchi, treasurer; Hana Okada, housing chairman; Fusaye Odow, publicity chairman; and Mieko Kusaba, Mits Iwasaki, Chick Terashima, Mary Umemoto, Wilma Waki, Kiyo Iwamoto and Louise Imai, members of the committee.

Women's events will include mixed doubles, singles, doubles and team events. All entries should be sent to Miss Horiuchi, 415 Beason bldg., Salt Lake City.

A major portion of women's trophies and honors went to competitors from Denver in the 1948 tournament.

Idaho Falls Plans Cage Tournament

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—The Idaho Falls annual invitational basketball tournament will be held this year in the Ammon high school gymnasium Feb. 24, 25 and 26.

The date was originally set for the weekend of Feb. 17-19, but difficulties in obtaining a gymnasium caused postponement of the tournament for one week.

Games will start at 6:30 p.m. each evening. A dance will follow the championship game.

The committee in charge is composed of Sarao Morishita, Leo Morishita and Sam Yamasaki.

WANT ADS

PERSONAL — Any information about Akira Stanley Shusho will be greatly appreciated by R. A. Isenberg, 2344 Webster St., Palo Alto, California.

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SEATTLE — With teams from California, Utah and Oregon competing with Washington Nisei bowlers for honors, the third annual Northwest Nisei Bowling Classic is being held this weekend Jan. 29 and 30 at Main Bowl.

Okada Insurance of Salt Lake City, champions of the 1949 national Nisei bowling tournament will be back to defend their Northwest Nisei championship with a team composed of Maki Kaizumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, George Kishida, Sho Hiraizumi and T. Sako.

Hibbard Drugs of Salt Lake City another of the outstanding Nisei teams from the Intermountain area also has entered the tournament along with the New Sunrise team from the Salt Lake JACL league.

Other entries include the Shim Transfer squad, believed to be the top Northern California Nisei team. The San Franciscans will be represented by Dixon Ikeda, Fuzo Shimada, Tats Nagase, Sada Ushijima and G'ah Endo.

The Portland Three J's, Chinese American team, also is an entry while Jaekel & Rogers of Ontario, Ore., and Globe Hotel of Spokane also have sent in the entries, according to Fred Takayama, manager of Main Bowl. Jaekel & Rogers, rated as one of the top Nisei teams in the inland west lists Yulene Takai, Roy Hashitaro Shig Hironaka, M. Nakamura and G. Hironaka on their roster. Shig Hironaka is the 1947 National JACL all-events champion.

The tourney will be concluded with a tournament ball Sunday night at the Trianon ballroom.

A women's tourney will be held in the conjunction with the men's competition.

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