



300 Nisei Stranded in Japan By War, Petition for Right To Return to Homes in U.S.

NBC Correspondent Reports Majority of Group Are Students; May Be Permitted to Return If They Have No Record of Collaboration With Enemy

Many Americans of Japanese ancestry, stranded by the outbreak of war in Japan, may be permitted to return to their homes in the United States if they had no record of collaboration with the enemy during the war, an NBC correspondent reported in a broadcast from Tokyo on Feb. 27.

Consideration of the problem of these stranded persons was impelled this week with the presentation of a petition from "300 to 500" Japanese Americans who asked General MacArthur's headquarters for the right to return to their homes in the United States.

Nisei GI Gave Life to Save War Prisoner

Soldier's Medal Is Given to Mother of Soldier in 442nd

LOS ANGELES — The heroism of a Los Angeles Nisei GI who gave his life to save another soldier from drowning was recognized last week when Mrs. Yuri Fukuoka, 801 E. First St., was presented with the Soldier's Medal which was posthumously awarded her son, Pfc. Arthur M. Fukuoka.

Capt. Clarence G. Lewis who made the presentation noted that Pfc. Fukuoka had saved the life of another GI at Marina di Pisa on Sept. 1, 1945.

Fukuoka was on guard duty, according to the citation, when he saw an escaping prisoner of war struggling to keep afloat in the water. The Nisei swam out to him and succeeded in hauling the prisoner to shallow water but was so exhausted himself that he could not fight the undertow which sucked him under. The POW was saved.

Before the war Mrs. Fukuoka, a Hawaii-born Japanese American, Arthur and three other children all worked and lived together. The mother ran a grocery store. Then came the evacuation.

While at the Manzanar relocation center Arthur enlisted in the Army and his sister, Margaret, joined the W.A.C.s. Discharged a week ago, Margaret accompanied her mother to the medal ceremony.

Kaslo Mayor Contributes to Nisei Committee

TORONTO, Ont. — George A. Baker, recently elected mayor of Kaslo, has made a sizeable contribution to the Citizenship Defense Fund, according to Saburo Shinobu, vice chairman of the Toronto Defense committee, which is fighting the pending deportation of Canadian Nisei.

"We are particularly pleased to have donations of this nature," Shinobu said, "because they are an indication of the awareness of the Canadian people to the seriousness of the issues involved in the government's attempted deportation. They are voicing their determined protest against this attack on personal and civil rights."

The Citizenship Defense Fund has received whole-hearted support in all parts of Ontario, and contributions have been forwarded to the committee from other parts of Canada, said Shinobu.

Veteran of 442nd Infantry Receives Discharge in Italy

LEGHORN, Italy — T/5 Daniel Makabe of Loomis, Calif., is the first member of the 442nd Combat Team to receive his discharge in the Mediterranean theater.

Makabe, who has been in the Army since 1941, will be employed as a civilian in the Peninsular Base Section headquarters in Leghorn.

Delegates Support Extension Of JACL Work in Peacetime

100th Battalion Veterans Open Taxi Business

HONOLULU—Five veterans of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, who trained and fought together throughout their five years of Army service, including five Italian and French campaigns, have opened for business with a taxi stand at King and McCully streets.

George Nakaya, Robert Furuta, Minoru Tokunaga, Richard Kuraoka and Robert Matsuura combined their mustering out pay, soldier savings and borrowed money for the enterprise which will be known as the 100th Taxi Co.

Each of the five Nisei veterans owns his car. Expenses of operating the stand are prorated.

Panel to Moot Problems of Nisei Veterans

DENVER, Colo. — A special panel to discuss the problems of the Nisei veteran has been added to the program of the Ninth Biennial National JACL Convention, according to Dr. Takashi Mayeda, Denver chapter president and convention chairman.

This panel, to which all Nisei servicemen and women in the Colorado area are especially invited, will be held Monday afternoon, March 4, in Room B at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, beginning at two o'clock.

According to Dr. Mayeda, representatives of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Veterans Committee will appear on the panel to discuss the various advantages of their respective organizations and explain their views on various problems concerning the returned veteran. Nisei veterans will also participate in the panel, discussing such matters as special posts for just Japanese American veterans, the desirability of forming a separate veterans organization for Nisei discharges, and problems peculiar to the Japanese American soldier.

All panel participants will answer questions from the floor, Dr. Mayeda declared.

In addition to the Nisei veterans, official and booster delegates to the National Convention and interested Denverites are invited to listen in on what promises to be one of the most significant and interesting discussions on the conference agenda.

Soldiers Return From India Service

WINNIPEG, Man.—Eighteen of the approximate number of 35 Japanese Canadian soldiers who were in service in India before V-J Day have returned to Canada, the New Canadian reported last week.

The Nisei Canadians came home with other Canadian soldier repatriates who arrived in New York City on the Queen Elizabeth on Feb. 3.

Counties Must Face Problem Of Indigent Aid

SACRAMENTO—The State Department of Social Welfare reported Feb. 21 several counties are facing the problem of planning for the permanent housing and care of fairly large groups of elderly Japanese released from wartime relocation centers.

The State's agency had no figures to show the extent of the problem, explaining that the administration of indigent aid is entirely a county function.

Self-supporting residents of Japanese ancestry in Fresno county were reported considering building permanent housing quarters for aged single men. Under this plan they would grow part of their food and would receive supplementary aid from the county.

Report Ninth Street Market Reopened to Returned Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — Permission for businessmen of Japanese ancestry to operate produce businesses at the Ninth Street wholesale market has been granted, according to Ted Iwasaki, former treasurer of the Japanese Produce and Merchants Association of Los Angeles.

Canadian Supreme Court Rules Orders for Deportation Valid

OTTAWA, Canada—The legality of orders-in-council, providing for the deportation of 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, were upheld on Feb. 20 by the Canadian Supreme Court.

The opinion sustained the government's authority to deport all Japanese nationals who were interned at the time of the end of the war, Japanese nationals who

requested repatriation, naturalized Japanese Canadians who failed to repudiate their repatriation requests before Sept. 1, 1945 and Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry who do not revoke repatriation requests before their deportation is ordered.

The Supreme Court held by a 4 to 3 vote, however, that wives and children under 16 would not be forced to accompany deportees.

Passage of Record Budget Interpreted as Approval of League's Wartime Activities

DENVER, Colo.—Expressing its confidence in the wartime role of the JACL and its future peacetime program, the ninth biennial Japanese American Citizens League conference, meeting in Denver this weekend, passed by unanimous vote a budget of \$68,000 to expand the program of the JACL in peacetime.

The record budget appropriation for the year 1946 approximately doubles the 1945 appropriations, which covered the expenses of national headquarters in Salt Lake City and regional offices in New York City, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

Under the terms of the present appropriation, the national offices will be kept in operation throughout 1946. The 1947 budget will be cut to \$37,300, to allow for the operation of offices in New York City, San Francisco and Salt Lake City, with the other offices expected to be self-sustaining by that time.

The budget was presented by Kay Terashima, chairman of the finance committee.

The convention's other major issue, the national elections, provided considerable interest Friday with the announcement of the nominating committee's candidates.

Hito Okada, national treasurer and head of the JACL credit union, was nominated for the presidency. The nominating committee also offered the following names for other cabinet posts: George Inagaki, Masao Satow and Bill Yamauchi, national vice presidents; Dr. Takashi Mayeda, secretary to the board; and Kay Terashima, national treasurer.

The three vice presidential posts are an innovation in the cabinet and must be approved by the general assembly.

The delegates will vote upon the candidates on Sunday, March 3.

The city of Denver was open to JACL delegates this weekend as delegates to the convention continued to arrive by plane, railroad and private car from all parts of the country. Placards announcing the four-day meet appeared throughout the Nisei community.

Over one hundred delegates were registered by late Friday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, convention headquarters, with Mrs. Amy Miura, registration chairman. Forty official delegates were among the registrants, and conference officials predicted a total registration of close to 300 by the close of the convention.

Ben Kuroki, famous Nisei war hero and chairman of the JACL committee on veterans services, was among the early registrants. The veterans committee is the newest of the JACL services and expects to cover many problems faced by the Nisei GIs.

The four-day program scheduled includes business sessions, council meetings and public meetings, as well as a farewell ball, luncheons, banquets, and golf, bridge and bowling tournaments.

An eighty-page souvenir program listing all events and reproducing greetings from President Harry Truman, Harold L. Ickes, Dillon Myer, Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado, Mayor Ben F. Stapleton of Denver, and C. O. Voigt, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was offered to convention delegates.

The program was prepared by Charles Kanayatsu, chairman, and Ray S. Tani.

In his message, printed in the book, President Truman paid tribute to "American citizens of Japanese extraction who served the United States so valiantly in World War II and whose high patriotism this event is commemorating."

Harold L. Ickes, in his message, declared that it seems "eminently fitting" that the conference should be dedicated to the Nisei fighting men.

"Their substantial contribution to hard-bought victories on ev-

ery battle front of the war is a matter of common knowledge," his message declared. "In the long view, however, the impact of the Nisei war record upon the consciousness of America may well prove even more significant than the actual exploits of the Nisei on the field of armed conflict. Unfortunately the anti-Nisei forces in the United States have not been entirely routed. But they have suffered a serious setback and organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens League now have it in their power to help build a future for persons of Japanese ancestry in this country which will be permanently secure against undemocratic attack and racial inuendo."

Speaking for the Denver chapter, Dr. Takashi Mayeda, president, stated that the first postwar convention marked the beginning of a new era for all of us. "The convention will be a significant occasion to reaffirm our loyalty and allegiance," he said.

Committee meetings began on the morning of Feb. 28, first day of the meet, under their respective chairmen.

The committees, as revised this week, were to be headed by the following persons: Mits Kaneko, constitution; Kay Terashima, finance and budget; Masao Satow, membership; Taki Domoto, nominations; Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, program; Fred Ochi, Pacific Citizen; George Shiozawa, credentials; Joe Grant Masaoka, resolutions; Hito Okada, credit union; and Ben Kuroki, veterans service.

See Few Marriages Between U. S. Troops, Girls in Japan

TOKYO—No GIs in the Tokyo area have asked permission to marry Japanese girls despite the fraternization of occupation troops and girls in Japan.

A representative of Allied Headquarters reported, however, that he had heard rumors that "one or two" Nisei soldiers stationed in Northern Honshu and Hokkaido have expressed a desire to marry Japanese girls.

It was stated that there is no policy against marriages of American troops to Japanese girls, but as in Germany, the approval of a man's senior officer must be obtained. The opinion generally is that unit commanding officers would not approve such marriages.

Despite the "rumor" that "one or two" Nisei GIs have requested permission to marry, the personnel section at Allied Headquarters has called attention to the fact that soldiers who marry Japanese girls cannot take them to the United States because of American immigration laws. However, it was pointed out, should any of the girls happen to be Nisei stranded in Japan during the war they, being American citizens, could return to the United States with their GI husbands.

Initiated Into Legion

MADISON, Wis. — Two Nisei, Tadao F. Okada and Akira R. Toki, were among 102 veterans initiated into the William B. Cairns and Victory posts of the American Legion in ceremonies held on Feb. 17 at the Legion clubhouse.

Japanese American Veterans In Hawaii Prepare Reception For Earl Finch, One-Man USO

Hattiesburg Businessman-Rancher Who Befriended Nisei GIs Will Get Welcome Rivaling That Of Potentates Upon Arrival in Hawaii March 5

HONOLULU, T. H.—When Earl M. Finch of Hattiesburg, Miss., arrives in Honolulu by plane on March 5 he will receive a reception usually accorded only to visiting presidents, potentates and film celebrities.

Earl Finch, the "one-man USO" for American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in World War II, is a Hattiesburg rancher-businessman who defied popular prejudices to befriend homesick Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii who were training with the 442nd Regimental Combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Leading Japanese American war veterans and civilians in Hawaii, organized as the Earl M. Finch Reception Committee, is planning a full round of entertainment for Finch, including a Hawaiian "luau" which will be attended by 3,500 persons on the night of March 6.

Upon his arrival at Honolulu airport, Finch will be greeted by Pvt. Yoshinao Omiya to whom Finch presented a seeing-eye dog after the Nisei was blinded while fighting with the famous 100th Infantry Battalion in the battle of the Volturno river.

According to George McCadden of the Honolulu Bureau of the United Press, Finch became interested in the problems of Japanese Americans in April, 1943, when he found a Japanese American gazing forlornly into the window of a drug store in Hattiesburg. He took the soldier home for a chicken dinner. The next day the Japanese American returned with roses for Finch's mother.

Two weeks later, Finch invited 100 Japanese Americans to his 350-acre ranch for a "watermelon bust" and later he imported broncos from Texas and Oklahoma for a rodeo for the Japanese American troops on his ranch.

During the past three years Mr. Finch has given scores of parties for Japanese American troops in New Orleans, New York, Chicago and other cities. He once took several hundred soldiers from Hawaii who were training at Camp Egan in a football game in Texas and gave a "sashimi" and "sukiyaki" party for them in the leading hotel in Dallas.

His activities have involved a voluminous correspondence of more than 15,000 letters with Nisei GIs and their families in every part of the world.

It is reported that in a Mid-western city, Finch obtained the suspension of a policeman he saw beat a Japanese American and call him a "dirty Jap."

From Europe Japanese Americans have deluged Finch's mother with gallons of French perfume, oil paintings and statues.

Most recently on Jan. 19 Finch gave a party for 250 returned Nisei GIs at the Astor Hotel in New York.

It is reported that he purchased a small hotel in the French quarter of New Orleans after Japanese American soldiers on leave from Camp Shelby encountered racial troubles in searching for accommodations.

The Earl M. Finch Reception Committee in Hawaii considers the visit of this Hattiesburg businessman a unique opportunity to repay Finch for the latter's full-time war work for Japanese American soldiers.

Veterans of the 442nd Regiment said that the visit would give Finch "the opportunity to renew old friendships and to meet the parents of AJA (Americans of Japanese ancestry) soldiers who died in service."

Lieut. Yamaki Tells Rotary Club of Conditions in Japan

NAMPA, Idaho — Japan's caste system is being demolished by American occupation authorities, Lieut. Bill Yamaki of Hood River, Ore., told members of the Nampa Rotary club at their luncheon last week.

Lieut. Yamaki, who recently returned to the United States after service with U. S. forces in Japan, said that many of the Japanese regard the Americans more as liberators than conquerors.

Miss Masako Takahashi gave a vocal selection, accompanied by her brother, Koichi, just returned after Army service in Germany.

Kido Awarded Draft System Service Medal

JACL President Helped Insure Fair, Impartial Treatment of Nisei

Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, has been awarded the Selective Service Medal "for outstanding service in an uncompensated capacity to the Selective Service System," Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Gen. Hershey announced in a communication this week to the National JACL.

Col. Johnson declared that Mr. Kido had been given the medal for his contribution "to the successful administration of the Selective Service System among a large and important group of citizens to whom we usually refer as Japanese Americans."

"Your fine patriotism, which reflected itself in every contact which you had with the Selective Service System, was of great importance in creating better understanding and confidence among Japanese American registrants in the efforts and purpose of the Selective Service System to operate with fairness and impartiality towards all racial groups," Col. Johnson declared in his letter to Mr. Kido.

(During the war Mr. Kido made various representations to the Selective Service System on behalf of the JACL in the interests of fair and impartial treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

College Students Visit New York Buddhist Church

NEW YORK CITY—As part of their program of interfaith activity, more than fifty persons from the State Teacher's College of Montclair, N. J., made a recent visit to the New York Buddhist church.

The guests heard a talk on Buddhist teaching by the Rev. Hozen Seki.

The visit was one of many recently incorporated into the church activities of the city. Guests at the Buddhist church have included members of the Jewish religion, Protestant groups, a lawyers' group and members of the Sunday School Study department of the Church of God, Forrest Hills, Long Island.

Army Deactivates All-Nisei Engineer Company in Italy

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, Italy—The 232nd Combat Engineer Company was deactivated on the 31st of January, 1946 in Leghorn, Italy, exactly three years after its activation in Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

The 232nd Engineers is the second organization of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team to be deactivated, the first being the 206th AGF Band, only three months ago.

The 232nd Combat Engineers was organized in February, 1943, in Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where they were attached to the famous 442nd Combat Team. The Combat Engineers were comprised of a volunteer group of Japanese American soldiers from the Territory of Hawaii and the United States. Having trained in Camp Shelby with the 442nd Infantry, they came overseas and fought through four major campaigns in Italy and in France, the northward drive of the Fifth Army from Rome to and across the Arno River, the bloody fighting to break the German defenses in the Vosges Mountains of northeastern France and the heroic rescue of the Lost Battalion of World War II in the forests of Alsace, and in the final spring offensive in the North Apennines

Jobless Nisei Hangs Self in Sanger

SANGER, Calif. — Despondent because he was without a job and could not find a house for his wife and two children, Tadao Jack Yagura, 39, took his own life by hanging on Feb. 22 in a barn at the William H. Horning ranch where his brother, Mitsuo, is employed.

San Francisco Cases to Test Legality of Race Restrictions In Residential Property Deeds

SAN FRANCISCO—Two court cases, filed this week by a property owner in an effort to enforce the provisions of restrictive racial covenants, will test the right of Nisei and other Americans of non-Caucasian ancestry to live in homes and districts of their own choosing.

The cases are directed against a Filipino war worker and a Chinese American war veteran and seek to compel them to move from the Silver Terrace residential district on the premise that the area is "protected" by a restrictive racial covenant which excludes non-white residents from homes covered by the district's master deed.

Simultaneously with the filing of the suits, the Interracial Commission of the San Francisco Council of Churches issued a pamphlet condemning the restrictive covenants against non-Caucasians.

Both suits were filed by Norman F. Coates, a railroad claims adjuster, who said he is "fronting" for the Portola Heights Boosters club.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, the suits will test the constitutionality of restrictive racial covenants in local property deeds.

The case filed against the Chinese American asks that George Yee, 32, who served in the Navy three years, be restricted from living in the home he purchased for his family at 320 Bridgeview road.

Coates' action says the district is under a covenant running to 1974, and that Yee's continued residence there "makes the district less desirable . . . and greatly . . . depreciates the sale value." Coates said he had suffered "great and irreparable injury."

(At a time when the war in the Pacific was being fought, a similar restrictive covenant was invoked in an attempt to prevent the residence of a Japanese American, engaged in intelligence activities vital to the war effort, in a residential district in San Francisco.)

Mrs. Yee, at home with her month-old son, received news of the suit with calm, the Chronicle said.

"We intend to fight," she declared. "After all, this is a democratic country and we are all supposed to have equal rights."

The suit against the Yees followed within a few days of a similar suit filed against Anthony Pulanco, his Caucasian wife and their three children, seeking the ousting of the Pulanco family

from the home they purchased a year ago at 270 Bridgeview drive.

Coates alleged that the tract on which his home and that of Pulanco were built was subdivided in 1940, and that a part of the declaration of restrictions filed with the County Recorder were:

"No tract of the land is to be occupied, used, leased or rented to persons other than those of white (Caucasian) race except that persons not of white (Caucasian) race may be kept thereon by occupants of white (Caucasian) race in the capacity of domestic servants."

The complaint charged that Pulanco, of Filipino ancestry, was "not of the white (Caucasian) race and that the use and occupancy of . . . premises by the Pulanco has resulted . . . in great and irreparable injury" to Coates.

Coates said, further, that the presence of the Pulanco is likely to encourage other non-white persons to move into the district.

"When I picked out this site I asked for and got a guarantee that I could have white people of my own kind for neighbors," Coates said. "Now the question is—is my guarantee any good or not? Why should I put any more money into a place if a Negro is going to move in with me?"

Decision to file the suits against Pulanco and Yee came after a meeting of the Portola Heights Boosters' club to discuss the situation. Club members have formed canvass committees to collect funds for the legal battle.

The Chronicle reported that other residents of the district, however, have rallied to the cause of Pulanco and Yee.

Albert Thomas, a postoffice employee and a neighbor of Pulanco, said he was "outraged" at the opposition to Pulanco and Yee because of the color of their skins. Thomas said he was "pretty mad" when he left a meeting of the Boosters and commenced formation of the Portola Neighborhood Committee which has hired Attorney Bertram Edises to represent Pulanco and Yee in court. Nicholas Shubin, another neighbor, was named as treasurer.

Shubin declared the suits "smell fishy" to him.

"It's race prejudice," he said, "and we'll take care of it as it comes."

Mrs. Pulanco, who is both "white" and "Caucasian," is angry, but unfrightened about the turn of events, the Chronicle said.

Her brother, Wayne Dewey, a Navy veteran just returned is not so cool, the newspaper said.

"Is this what we were fighting for—so a bunch of stay-at-homes could throw us out of our homes? And they call this Brotherhood Week?" Dewey said.

Edises announced he was ready to take the cases to the Supreme Court, if necessary. The attorney noted that the Supreme Court never has ruled squarely on a case involving city zoning on racial lines. He said the legislative units of State Government are prohibited from racial discrimination, and sees no reason why the judicial units of the same State should not be equally liable.

It was reported that there are several other Filipino families in the Silver Terrace area and the Portola Heights Neighborhood Committee is standing ready to assist them in their efforts to retain their homes.

The committee, which is composed of property owners in the district who are opposed to racial zoning, has called a mass meeting to discuss the situation.

The Chronicle also reported that there is considerable activity in the North Berkeley area, now not covered by restrictive covenants. An organization known as the Berkeley Hills Property Owners, Inc., is circulating restrictive clause petitions covering both North Berkeley and the Kensington district between Berkeley and El Cerrito.

Three Tule Lake Residents File Writs in Court

Petitioners Declare They Were "Coerced" By Fellow Segregees

SAN FRANCISCO — Charging that "coercion" by fellow segregees in the Tule Lake relocation center forced them to renounce their American citizenship, three Tule Lake residents filed petitions on Feb. 27 for writs of habeas corpus in Federal Court.

The three are Henry Mittwer, whose wife and two children are now in Illinois; Yoshio Nogawa, 18, of Fillmore, Calif.; and a girl, Yukiye Teshiba, 22, whose fiancé, a Japanese American, is serving in the United States Army.

The petitions declared that the trio faced imminent deportation and charged that they were being held illegally at Tule Lake.

Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman issued a show cause order returnable March 18, at which time the three will appear in court.

They were represented by J. B. Tietz, attorney for the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Facing deportation to Japan because they had renounced their citizenship, the three claimed that they are "stateless persons" rather than enemy aliens.

NISEI REGIMENT GUARDS SUPPLIES IN ITALIAN AREA

LIVORNO Italy — The 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team which fought so long and so brilliantly with the Fifth Army in Italy and the Seventh Army in southern and eastern France now is part of the Peninsular Base Section and has the job of guarding supply dumps from Naples to Livorno and Livorno to Bologna.

The regimental post in Livorno is under command of Col. V. R. Miller of Winneconne, Wis.

CCYBA Plans Program For Spring Months

FRESNO, Calif. — With President Hiroshi Mayeda presiding, the CCYBA planned a calendar of events from March through June at a meeting held Feb. 17 at the Fresno Buddhist church.

Dates and place of each event will be announced later. Religious meetings will be held on the last Sunday of each month with different districts acting as sponsors.

The Young Buddhists' program includes the following events: March: dance, religious meeting sponsored by Clovis; April: Hana Matsuri picnic, religious meeting sponsored by Bowles; May: cemetery cleaning project, religious meeting sponsored by Reedley-Dinuba; June: graduation social, religious meeting.

The first general assembly dance will be held on Sunday, March 17, at the Palomar ballroom on Kearney boulevard.

Music will be furnished by Dick Alexander and his 12 Syncopaters. Bids may be obtained from members, and no bids will be sold at the gate.

Patrons and patronesses for the evening will be the Rev. and Mrs. K. Fujinaga, the Rev. and Mrs. I. Kyogoku, Dr. and Mrs. K. Taira, Dr. and Mrs. S. Namba, Dr. and Mrs. G. Suda and Mr. and Mrs. T. Kono.

Tomiko Okuda, Robert Kimura, George Okazaki and Alma Kurisu are in charge of arrangements for the dance.

Chicago Issei Killed in Attempt To Stop Robbery

CHICAGO — Frank Kawamura, 63, a native Chicagoan, died Feb. 16 of a bullet wound received when he attempted to prevent three burglars from taking \$80 from the cash register in the Charles restaurant, where he worked as a waiter.

Wake services were held on Feb. 18 with funeral services following on Feb. 18. The Reverends G. Kono and B. Fujimura of the Midwest Buddhist church performed the rites.

Proud Parents Receive Medal Awarded to Son Killed in Italy



Mr. and Mrs. Fujito Nakasaki, parents of Sgt. Robert Nakasaki who was killed by a German sniper last April at Seravezza, Italy, pose with Lieut. Col. Harold G. Hoffman, former governor of New Jersey, following ceremonies during which the Issei parents were presented with the Army's Distinguished Service Cross which had been posthumously awarded to their son for extraordinary heroism in action with Co. A of the 100th Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

According to a citation read by Col. Dorsey Owens in the ceremonies held in the school auditorium at Seabrook Farms, New Jersey, Sgt. Nakasaki "with complete disregard for his personal safety" exposed himself to hostile fire and launched a grenade at an enemy gun emplacement, completely destroying it. Quickly reloading his rifle, Sgt. Nakasaki fired and destroyed another machine gun, killing two of the enemy. Before he could take cover, Sgt. Nakasaki was killed by a sniper but his platoon advanced as a result of his action and seized its objective.

The Bridgeton, N. J., American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts and a uniformed troop of Seabrook Nisei Girl Scouts participated in the ceremonies.

Four Nisei veterans, Staff Sgt. Tatsuya Ariyasu, Cpl. Ray Bano, Pfc. James Ishii and Pfc. Shoji Nakayama served as guards to honor their comrade-in-arms. Many other Nisei veterans were present in the audience.

Lieut. Col. Hoffman, the main speaker, praised the Nisei hero for his bravery in "outweighing his personal bitterness at the outbreak of the war to fight for this country which was his home." Hoffman also praised the people of New Jersey for their friendly acceptance of Japanese American evacuees into their communities.

"You are setting an example for the rest of the world in being able to live together in peace and understanding, things for which our hero fought and died," Hoffman said.

Sgt. Nakasaki is survived by his parents and his brothers, Tom and Harry, and a married sister, Mrs. Alice Hatago, all of Seabrook Farms. The family, who formerly resided in Los Angeles, resettled in New Jersey from the Manzanar relocation center.

State Board Discrimination Challenged in L. A. Court Suit

Refusal to Issue Liquor License for Business Is Cited

LOS ANGELES — The continuing policy of discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry by the California State Board of Equalization was challenged last week by Attorney A. L. Wirin in Los Angeles, when he urged before a hearing officer of the Board that he recommended to the Board that it set aside its former refusal to issue a beer license to a Japanese owner of a cafe on East First street in Los Angeles, former "Little Tokio." The board had turned down the application for a beer license, on the claim that the "true owner" of the cafe was an Issei, rather than his Nisei wife.

Actually, the Board of Equalization has furthered a program of denying liquor licenses to all Japanese, whether citizen or alien.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Wirin, the officer of the board, who investigated the Issei's application, and who recommended that it be denied, testified that he had not heard of the suit in the Los Angeles Superior Court in behalf of Dr. Kenzo Sugino, which resulted in a change of policy by the board in the immediate grant-

ing of sales tax license to all the Japanese.

The Sugino suit was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Wirin stated that if the beer license is not issued he will take the case to court. "I am confident the courts will not tolerate this continuing discrimination because of race by Mr. Bonelli, and his race-baiting associates on the Board of Equalization," he explained.

Nisei Golden Gloves Entries Eliminated In Early Rounds

CHICAGO — Tom Yamaoka of Salt Lake City was eliminated in the first round of the Golden Gloves western tournament when he dropped a decision to Ian Yelter of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Among the other Nisei in the tournament are Paul Iguchi, Chicago bantam; Henry Kagawa, flyweight from Webster, Tex.; and Shag Harada, intermountain featherweight champion from La Junta, Colo.

Kagawa lost to Keith Nuttall of Brigham City, Utah, protege of Henry Armstrong, in his first match.

Harada lost to Ralph Guitierrez of Los Angeles in a rough battle.

Attorney Says Suit by State Seeks to Confiscate Property Owned by Nisei GI in Italy

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Declaring that an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, now serving in the United States Army in Italy, was the real owner of the property in question, Attorney A. L. Wirin challenged the State's attempt to escheat farm land in San Diego county from its Japanese American owners in the final day of hearings in the case of the State of California against the family of the Nisei GI, Charles Yoshimura.

"Yoshimura, now a soldier in Italy, is the true owner of this land," Wirin told Judge Arthur L. Munde of the Superior court.

Army Transport Leaves with 676 Repatriates

Several Wives Tell Newsmen They Don't Want to Leave U. S.

LOS ANGELES — The Army transport General Ernst sailed from Los Angeles Harbor on Feb. 21 with 676 voluntary deportees of Japanese ancestry, among them a number of young wives who told newspapermen that they "didn't want to leave the United States but were going because their husbands insisted."

The departure of the General Ernst marked the third shipload of voluntary repatriates to leave for Japan since V-J Day. Other groups left from Portland and Seattle.

In the group were 474 from the Tule Lake center, 57 from the Justice Department camp at Santa Fe, N. M., 43 from Bismarck, N. D., and 102 from the internment center at Crystal City, Tex.

Among the young wives who confided that they did not want to leave America were Mrs. Eiko Watanabe, whose 2-year old son, Toshihiko, was born at Tule Lake, and Mrs. Sadako Abo whose husband was ill.

There were a large number of children in the group, many of whom indicated that they wished to remain in the United States

land." Wirin told Judge Arthur L. Munde of the Superior court. Purchased under contract from the Federal Land Bank, the Yoshimura family was unable to continue payments because they had been forced to evacuate in 1942 and were residing in the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

Wirin declared that Thomas Gonzales had purchased the contract from the bank and claimed to be the owner of the property by virtue of the purchase of the contract.

"If this claim is upheld," Mr. Wirin said, "Gonzales becomes the owner of the property now worth over \$35,000 upon payment of \$10,000 to the bank. This case demonstrates how unfair escheat cases may become. They play into the hands of the war profiteers. What will young Yoshimura say about democracy and American fair play when he returns to the United States from Italy?"

In the event the land is escheated to the State, an appeal to the California Supreme Court is planned.

but were being forced to leave by their parents. Most of the teen-age girls were shod in saddle-shoes and bobby-sox while some of the high school age boys had peg-topped jitterbug trousers.

Seventeen members of the party were so ill or aged that they were loaded on the ship via stretchers.

A Justice Department official indicated that citizen children in repatriating alien families will retain their right to citizenship when they become of age.

Many Offers of Marriage Reported by Canadian Nisei

WINNIPEG, Man. — Letters proposing marriage to Canadian girls of Japanese ancestry who are scheduled for deportation under government orders, which were sustained by the Supreme Court last week, have been received by the New Canadian, Canada's only Japanese Canadian newspaper, the United Press reported on Feb. 27.

The writers, from scattered parts of the country, emphasized they were serious in their intention of marrying the girls of Japanese ancestry to "save" them from deportation.

"I hear," one 32-year old man wrote, "that Japanese women don't nag and don't ask silly questions — that's for me."

He said he was tired of being a bachelor and thought he might as well marry a "nice, clean Japanese girl" and "kill two birds with one stone by keeping her from losing her country."

A 64-year-old bachelor who said he favored "docile" women sought an introduction to a Japanese widow or spinster "between the ages of 50 and 60 — without dependents."

A merchant navy veteran, he said he had often visited Japan and remembered "the good times and social fare there."

Another writer said he was "of British stock" but objected to the deportation order and "would be very grateful if I could be of some help to one Japanese woman."

He added, in conclusion: "Incidentally, if I can get a girl of means, that would make it much easier."

A somewhat similar practical viewpoint was taken by a middle-aged business man, who said he wanted a "social and business partner." He preferred, he said, a girl who had clerical experience, so that "we could work and play together."

Still another would-be suitor suggested a "mass marriage" movement should be launched to "keep our Canadian girls, Jap or otherwise, at home." To prove that he was serious, he offered to come to Winnipeg and have the girl "look me over for approval purposes."

Psychological Warfare Tactics Described by Nisei Veteran

SAN FRANCISCO — Nisei veteran Karl Yoneda, member of the first psychological warfare team in the OBI theater, held a one-man show at the San Francisco JACL chapter meeting held at the International Institute on Feb. 20.

The war veteran described the use of personal effects and diaries of captured prisoners in obtaining information, the benefit of cartoons and pictures, and the use of captured Japanese prisoners in the preparation of propaganda leaflets and radio broadcasts. He told also of the distribution of leaflets by airplanes and by friendly natives and the surreptitious smuggling of leaflets among enemy troops. He declared that over a million surrender leaflets were distributed by plane in the OBI

theater in the early stages of the Pacific war.

On display were a large number of propaganda leaflets printed in many native languages, such as the Malayan and the Kachin. Yoneda paid high tribute to the product of the Yennan team, which operated without a printing press.

The veteran had highest praise for another Nisei war hero, Koji Ariyoshi, also a team leader in psychological warfare. Ariyoshi later became an orientation tutor on China to American officials in China and had many high ranking officers as "students."

Yoneda, longshoreman and member of the ILWU, exhibited mounted propaganda leaflets at the California Labor School for two weeks recently.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States this week ruled that martial law, even in wartime, does not give military authorities the right to usurp the functions of civil courts. In its decision, important in its definition of the extent of military authority, the court has held, in effect, that suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Hawaii under martial law was illegal. The six to two majority opinion, written by Justice Hugo Black, said that Congress, in authorizing martial law under the organic act for the government of Hawaii, "did not wish to exceed the boundaries between military and civilian power."

The court ordered the Army to set free two civilian residents of Hawaii who were tried and convicted by military tribunals for offenses normally under civil jurisdiction.

Justice Frank Murphy concurred with the majority view and wrote a separate opinion which was reminiscent of his vigorous dissenting opinion in the Korematsu case. "We must be on constant guard against an excessive use of any power, military or otherwise, that results in the needless destruction of our rights and liberties," he declared.

The Supreme Court's decision on the Hawaiian martial law cases marks a shift in direction from the path hewn by Chief Justice Stone and the majority of the court in the Hirabayashi-Yasui curfew cases and, particularly, in the Korematsu case, in which the court, by a six to three decision (Justices Murphy, Jackson and Roberts dissenting) upheld the validity of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt's mass evacuation orders for all persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast in 1942. The court's present attitude, if the martial law cases provide any indication, lends to speculation that Justice Murphy's contention that the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry under Gen. DeWitt's orders "goes over the very brink of constitutional power" and falls into the ugly abyss of racism" might be the majority view if a test case on the evacuation were considered today. This change in the court's temperature was noted by Justice Harold Burton, who dissented with Justice Frankfurter in the Hawaii cases, and who warned against establishing precedents which might handicap the executive branch of the government in any future emergency.

In the Hawaii martial law cases the Supreme Court has found that the military under martial law have no right to usurp the functions of civil courts. It may be recalled that the mass evacuation of more than 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942 was ordered and carried out by Gen. DeWitt without even the declaration of martial law. The individual rights of more than 70,000 American citizens were usurped by a military official who used the yardstick of race and did not bother to resort to either military or civilian courts in enforcing evacuation and detention.

In a decision announced in December, 1944, at a time when the United States was mounting the full fury of its offensive in the Pacific war, the Supreme Court upheld Gen. DeWitt's exclusion of Americans on the basis of race and ancestry. The Korematsu case was under discussion by the court at a time when the war in the Pacific was raging, yet Justices Murphy, Roberts and Jackson dissented with the judicial expediency inherent in the majority opinion. In his article in the September, 1945, issue of Harper's Magazine, Prof. Eugene V. Rostow of Yale Law School referred to the evacuation as "our worst wartime mistake." Prof. Rostow declared that the Supreme Court opinion in

the Korematsu case "is the worst blow our civil liberties have sustained in many years." He said that unless that decision was repudiated "it may support devastating and unforeseen social and political conflicts."

It is Prof. Rostow's conviction that the basic issues involved in the mass evacuation and the mass detention of Japanese Americans "should be presented to the Supreme Court again, in an effort to obtain a prompt reversal of these wartime cases."

"The Supreme Court has often corrected its own errors in the past," Prof. Rostow declared in Harper's, "especially when the error was occasioned by the excitement of a tense moment. Similar public expiation in the case of the Japanese Americans would be good for the court, and for the country."

The Supreme Court's attitude, reflected in its decision this week, appears to sustain Prof. Rostow's contention.

Restrictive Covenants

Two non-white American families this week were prepared to have decided in court the strength of a principle for which their men had fought overseas—the right to live in homes and districts of their own choosing.

The families involved are the Yees and the Pulancos of San Francisco, residents of the Silver Terrace residential district, whose right to live in their homes has now been threatened by certain white supremacist neighbors.

George Yee, 32, is a Chinese American who gave his country three years of service in the navy. Anthony Pulanco is a war-worker of Filipino ancestry.

The suits, filed by one Norman F. Coates of San Francisco, charge that these two men and their families are not worthy of living in the neighborhood in which they bought homes. The charges are brought solely and unashamedly on a racial basis and ask that the courts uphold restrictive racial covenants.

Coates charges that he has suffered "great and irreparable injury" from the presence in his neighborhood of George Yee, war veteran, and Anthony Pulanco, war worker.

The courts, we trust, will hold that the injury was suffered rather by Yee and Pulanco, who were given the right to fight and work for their country, but not to live in the lily-white Silver Terrace district.

In the meantime, however, a group of Chicagoans were working in a different manner to effect a solution to the restrictive covenant pacts, which deny millions of Americans their right to home ownership where they choose.

A new building program was announced recently for a projected suburban development, "Bellaire Park."

"Bellaire Park," it was announced, will have no restrictions as to race, creed or color. Its only restrictions will be on the buildings themselves, not on the people who will inhabit them.

The problem still remains, however. The freedoms for which we fought were broad guarantees — freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, the right of independent nations, the validity of the American way. But the freedoms that affect the individual have yet to be defined and won. The Negro veteran has not won freedom from discrimination in public places. The Chinese American has not the freedom to live where he chooses.

The vicious restrictive covenant must go, if we are to attain the ethnic equality which we already proclaim we have. Like the fight for the FEPC, it is one of the major issues of our times. It is an outmoded remnant of older times and deserves no place in our present peacetime program or our future.

This Week's Quote:

"... any fair examination of the record drives us to acknowledge the role of politically active, organized Nisei themselves. During wartime this political action found expression almost solely through the National Japanese American Citizens League.

"Those of us who have participated in past defections from the JACL, who have been repelled by the narrow nationalism of some of its slogans, who have been embarrassed by the adolescence of its prewar outlooks and the limitations of its leadership, are nevertheless compelled to recognize the courage and staying power of the organization. It is hard NOT to admire its wartime record. In the long pull, it has won its battles. In the fight for our rights to live in America, it did not lose. On the contrary, it emerged a battle-scarred winner."—Togo Tanaka in "Editorials of the TIMES," Colorado Times, Feb. 23.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

White Peril in Japan

Several hundred Nisei in Tokyo, caught by the war in Japan, have petitioned American occupation authorities for the right to return to their homes in the United States. Their action this week has brought into focus the problem posed by the presence in Japan of between 10,000 to 15,000 persons who are nominally American citizens because of birth in the United States. It is not known how many of this group want to return to America but the action of the aforementioned group in Tokyo indicates that a considerable number wish to leave the beaten and ruined islands of Nippon. Incidentally, the "10,000 to 15,000" figure, quoted in news dispatches is misleading, since it includes persons who were taken as small children to Japan by parents and relatives and have grown up there.

There has been no indication of any defined policy regarding members of this group in Japan on the part of General MacArthur's headquarters. An official at Allied Headquarters in Tokyo intimated last week that Nisei girls in Japan who married members of the American Army, whether Nisei or other GIs, would probably be permitted to return with their husbands to United States. On Feb. 27 an NBC correspondent in Tokyo broadcast the news that American officials were receiving requests from Nisei stranded in Japan who wished to go home to America and described these Nisei as mainly young children and students who were studying in Japan at the time of the outbreak of war.

On the basis of information available to present United States authorities probably will permit American-born Japanese in Japan who have no record of wartime collaboration to return. Thousands of these persons are now playing an integral part in the American occupation of Japan and are in the employ of the United States Army as interpreters, translators, office workers and liaison personnel. Many are working under Nisei GIs, of whom more than 2,000 are in Japan, and they are working with the considerable number of Japanese Americans and Issei who have recently arrived in Japan as civil service workers. Some of these American-born Japanese who were in Japan during the war already have received some form of unofficial assurance from American military authorities that their present service in the occupation will be an affirmative factor when their eligibility to return to the United States is considered.

The American-born Japanese in Japan fall into three main classifications. The largest group consists of minor children who were taken to Japan by parents, in the same way that many minor children are being forced to return to Japan by Issei repatriating from Tule Lake and the Justice Department internment camps. Some were also the children of Japanese aliens who were deported by the United States for infractions of the immigration laws, just as several hundred Japanese American children face similar deportation today because their father or mother entered the country illegally in violation of the Japanese Exclusion Act, or entered the country legally as "international traders" under the terms of an American trade treaty with Japan but are now considered deportable because of the abrogation of the trade pact as a result of the war.

A second group among the Nisei in Japan is made up of students, most of whom were minors in 1941, who were sent to Japan by their parents to learn the Japanese language. The desire among Issei parents for their children to learn Japanese stemmed both from a belief that bilingualism was a factor for economic advantage (few jobs outside of agriculture were open to Nisei on the West Coast because of job discrimination in pre-war days and parents believed that foreign trade was one of the few available white-collar fields) and because the parents hoped that a visit to Japan would give their American children a better appreciation of their ancestral heritage. The result was, of course, that the great majority of the Nisei who visited Japan returned homesick for the broad valleys of America and brought

back with them a deeper appreciation of the fundamental American concept of individual liberty. It should also be noted that less than 10 per cent of the 200,000 Nisei in the United States and Hawaii ever have had any education in Japan but that members of this group have contributed greatly to the success of American military operations in the Pacific as members of our intelligence forces.

Nisei educated in Japan provided the United States with one of the most important of the "secret weapons" of the Pacific war. In addition to service with the Army, Navy and Marines in forward areas, Nisei with a knowledge of Japanese and Japanese served in the Army Map Service at Cleveland, in the listening posts of Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, with OWI and with the "cloak and dagger" boys of OSS. Some of these Nisei volunteered for death-defying service behind Japanese lines. The balance of Nisei loyalty was struck in World War II and the advantage was all America's. The Nisei who had visited or studied in Japan were every bit as loyal as the Nisei who had never been outside the United States and as far as military intelligence was concerned they were perhaps more valuable than any other single group of Americans to the success of Pacific operations.

The third group of those caught by war in Japan is the smallest. It consists of white-collar workers and professional men who could find few employment opportunities on the West Coast or in Hawaii and who sought a future in Japan, little dreaming, of course, that they would be caught by war. This group also includes a number of opportunists who actively collaborated with the enemy, generally in propaganda fields where their knowledge of English was utilized. "Tokyo Rose" is the best-known of the group.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that Japanese officials considered the Nisei in Japan as a potentially dangerous group and many of the Nisei were under constant surveillance of the secret police. In the years shortly before Pearl Harbor the Nisei visiting or working in Japan were considered a "white peril" by the militarists who felt that the Japanese Americans with their heritage of democratic teachings were a subversive element. The Tokyo police in pre-war days had a "subversive" list of some 60 Nisei who were "dangerous" because they were pro-democratic, a list not unlike those which the present Rankin Committee on un-American Activities seems to be able to get up at the drop of a red herring on Americans who are "dangerous" because they believe in democracy.

(Continued on page 5)

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Rights Earned SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

"The welcome home dinner... to the Japanese American soldiers who had returned from the wars was an acknowledgment of the debt Americans owed to them and to the men and women of whatever racial origin who served with like courage and devotion in the armed forces of this country," the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review declared in an editorial on Feb. 26.

"Every civilian who attended the dinner felt it an honor to greet as fellow Americans these young men who had met the severest test of citizenship and proved their loyalty by their valor and their sacrifices," the newspaper added.

"If ever any Americans earned the right to the respect and confidence of their fellow Americans and a right to the full enjoyment of the rights as well as the responsibilities of American citizenship, these native-born Japanese American soldiers who fought with unque distinction overseas, in the Pacific and the European theaters of war, have earned it," the Spokesman-Review said.

Vagaries

Caretakers . . .

According to the Rafu Shimpō, Dick Powell and his wife, June Allyson, recently hired a Nisei couple as caretakers. By a coincidence Powell's new employees are named Dick and June Watanabe. Dick Watanabe is a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team. . . A Nisei magazine may be launched in Chicago soon if present plans mature. . . Henry Luce of Time, Life and Fortune and Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce are looking for a Nisei couple for their Connecticut estate. . . Several Nisei have enlisted in the Marine Corps since the lifting of the Marine Corps ban on Japanese Americans. . .

Seals . . .

Members of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League, now training in Honolulu, were guests at a "hekka" and "sashimi" dinner at the Ishii ten garden in the Hawaiian city last week. The Seals will play a series of games with the Hawaii All-Stars in Honolulu beginning March 8. One of the Hawaiian Nisei players who may play against the Coast League nine is Jimmy Horio, Hawaii League outfielder. The last time Horio played against the Seals was more than 13 years ago when he was with the Sacramento Senators. . .

Race Relations . . .

Carey McWilliams contributes a chapter on race relations in the United States during World War II in "While You Were Gone," an anthology edited by Jack Goodman for GIs who were overseas. The book reviews the happenings and developments in the arts, the sciences, politics and related fields during the war years. . . The Department of Justice internment camp at Bismarck, N. D., wartime concentration center for German and Japanese aliens, will be closed on March 8. Prisoners remaining in the camp will be transferred to Santa Fe, N. M.

Washington News-Letter

Second Chance Given Penitent Repatriates at Tule Lake Camp

By JOHN KITASAKO

Tule Lake keeps bobbing up in the news. The latest instance is the announcement that its closing date has been extended to enable government officials to hear appeals of the last batch of renunciant who have changed their minds about going to Japan. To these segregationees, after getting all those reports about the mess Japan is in and will continue to be, America doesn't look so bad after all. Time and the tides of war have had a sobering influence on their thinking. The and who allowed their bitter emotions to get the best of them have revised their evaluation of their so-called wisdom.

They're docile and penitent now — effecting a right-about-face from the way they acted back in 1943 when the segregation program was put in force in all the relocation centers. At that time they were the big bullies of the camps. They were the wise guys who said to hell with America. They were the self-styled men of strong will who weren't going to take any sort of guff from anybody. They were the ones who sat around in the mess halls and hung around the communal latrines and laundry rooms, jawing hours on end, cussing democracy up and down.

Luckily for them, a charitable U. S. government is giving them a second chance, and if it is shown that they are worthy of it, they will be allowed to remain in America. Let these people realize how extraordinarily fortunate they are. No other nation in the world under similar circumstances would have been so forgiving. By ordinary standards, anyone who renounces his loyalty is not deserving of consideration. Anything so basic and important as loyalty is not something you kick around one year and caress a couple of years later.

Those renunciant who are permitted to take a second lease on America have much to be thankful for, and they can best show their

Washington, D. C. gratitude by living wholesome lives as Americans right down the line and by burying forever any gripes they may still harbor about America's shortcomings. With all the harmful publicity which they drew throughout the war, they have done enough damage to the Nisei struggle to gain recognition as Americans.

Another thing which these pardoned renunciant should bear in mind is that the America which is theirs again is an America that is much more friendly because the Nisei GI's made it so. Many of the boys who volunteered departed for the wars from the relocation centers back in 1943 and 1944 amid cries of "suckers" and "boobs." And the ones who hurled those epithets were for the most part those who chose the road to Tule. To the everlasting credit of those stalwart youths, none was deterred from his convictions by those cowardly taunts.

And because of their record as furious fighting men, America is a much more pleasant place for Nisei. A number of those boys never came back to enjoy the fruits of their valor. Many more who were maimed and crippled for life will never be able to enjoy them fully.

It is ironic that the people who have been and who are going to be released from Tule are going back into an America made immeasurably more livable and tolerable for Nisei by the blood of the boys whom they called suckers and boobs.

POSTSCRIPTS: The sedate, well-kept Japanese Embassy building, which has stood tragically forsaken on Massachusetts Avenue these many months, is going to get some tenants. The Far Eastern Commission is moving in. This commission is made up of the representatives of eleven nations who will advise General MacArthur. Pre-war Washington Japanese tell us of the lavish parties the embassy used to throw in the days when Imperial Japan was riding high, and of the flashy way the Japanese attaches and secretaries spent money in night clubs, hotels,

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Denver Parley Recalls Wartime Convention

The first postwar JACL conference this week recalls another conference back in the grim, gloomy days soon after the evacuation. It was in November, 1942, in Salt Lake City, and delegates gathered from each of the relocation centers as well as from chapters in the free zone.

In terms of developments since then, that conference was ages ago. It is difficult now to remember the details of what happened, but we do remember the bewilderment, the frustration, the deep wanting to be understood, the striving for tangible accomplishment that was evident in the sessions.

What the delegates showed and felt was a reflection of the temper and mood of the forward-minded people of the relocation centers which they represented. The delegates knew there also were dissident elements in the centers, and some of them had faced, or knew they would face violence for the stand they had taken.

Thanks to the leadership of Mike Masaoka, the conference outlined a straightforward course of action. That course, it can be seen in retrospect, provided the sort of guidance the Nisei needed.

Some of that conference's recommendations were bitterly criticized. But one needs only to compare the position of the Nisei then and now, and those who helped make those decisions need feel no shame or regret.

Lighter Side

There was the lighter side of that conference, too. Like the way the delegates gorged themselves

and gift shops. It will be a long time before that happens again, if ever.

The naming of Chester Bowles, the man who has led an uphill fight against inflation as chief of the OPA, as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization comes as good news. The fearless Bowles is one of the few men in government who has openly fought against racial discrimination in federal employment.

It was presentation night at the Nisei USO last Saturday night. Three hostesses were given wedding gifts of aluminum service trays by the Junior Hostesses. They were Mrs. Lily Tamaki Noguchi, who was married on Dec. 23; Mrs. Yo Okada Hino, who was married on Feb. 17; and Miss Sachiyu Nishio, who is to be married to Shiro Shiraiishi in Los Angeles on March 8. Yuki Tanaka made the presentations. Five more hostesses received gold pins for meeting the required number of service hours. They were Hanako Nishio, Seiko Nishio, Mary Ogawa, Sophie Ravetto, and Fumi Takayanagi.

RELOCATION DIGEST

DES MOINES, Ia. — The Nisei Coordinating Council has released a directory of all Japanese Americans in the Iowa-Des Moines area. Mrs. Sid Inouye and Cornell Hewson prepared the directory. . . May Ideta is the new chairman of the Nisei Hospitality Committee, following the resignation of Mariko Inouye. . . The Midget Tribune will be discontinued in June, 1936, according to present plans, because "it is our thought that the need for this information bulletin will no longer be necessary beyond that date." The editors are mailing the last four issues free of charge to present subscribers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Members of the Milwaukee Resettlement Association and the War Relocation Authority will be guests of honor at a banquet on March 2 at the Wisconsin hotel. General chairman will be George Isoda, aided by Sam Minami, Chizu Satow, Namii Shio, Maki Ichiyasu, Stige Ochi, George Saito. . . Robert Kinoshita was a \$25 prizewinner in the craft show at the Milwaukee Art Institute. The Nisei artist plans to open a shop featuring his ceramics at 1719 E. Locust street. . . The Milwaukee JACL chalked up

the pleasure of meeting. And of course, we met a number of very interesting Caucasian Americans who were willing to go "all out and all the way" in establishing true democracy right here at home. We came home feeling that there was a New World A-Comeing and sooner than you might think,

drive, which ended here on Feb. 20. Chairman of the drive was Lynn Wells of the membership committee. . . The JACL has asked that names and addresses of newcomers, as well as changes of address, be listed with Mrs. Masao Satow, corresponding secretary. With the closing of the WRA there will be no central file of names except that kept by the JACL, it was announced.

CHICAGO — Wedding bells rang out for Lily Yuriko Uyematsu and George K. Uyeda on Feb. 17 at the Hilton Chapter of the University of Chicago. The bride is a former Los Angeles resident, well-known as a Japanese dancer. The groom hails from Stockton, California. . .

NISEI USA

(Continued from page 4) (The present native fascist line in America is that the United States is a "republic" and not a "democracy" and anyone who believes in democracy can be smeared as alien-minded and un-American.)

Present indications are that occupation authorities will judge each request by a Nisei in Japan to return to the United States on the basis of the merits of the individual cases. Some sort of processing or segregation process will be instituted. The policy undoubtedly will be to permit those who remained steadfast in their loyalty to America to return and to refuse those who chose the easy way of opportunism.

Des Moines, Ia. conference back in the grim, gloomy days soon after the evacuation. It was in November, 1942, in Salt Lake City, and delegates gathered from each of the relocation centers as well as from chapters in the free zone.

There was no meat rationing then — after months of WRA messhall diets. And gift-buying. Center co-op stores weren't very well stocked then and Christmas was coming. There were presents to be taken back to families and in-laws and neighbors and friends inasmuch as going "outside" was a big event in those days.

There was the delegate whose feet hurt after a few days of walking on unaccustomed sidewalks. The only thing that could help him was getting back to dirt paths in heavy work shoes. And by the time the conference dance rolled around most of the delegates were so exhausted from day and night business sessions that they just sat in the men's room and talked some more.

Gone Forever

We have no idea what the social side of the Denver conference will be like. But somehow we feel that the gala carefree gatherings of young Nisei men and girls that characterized prewar JACL conventions are something that went with the evacuation.

There are a lot of mellowing memories of grand times at San Francisco in '34, Seattle in '36, Los Angeles in '38, Portland in '40.

Wedding Bells

A Tokyo dispatch last week told of Japanese mothers who are inquiring if their daughter will be permitted to marry GI boy friends. It seems fraternization has advanced to the point where matrimonial intentions are a pertinent topic.

The dispatch said Allied authorities declared an American soldier must have his commanding officer's permission to marry, that no such request to marry had been recorded, and that in any event the Japanese girl would not be permitted to enter the United States because of immigration restrictions.

GI Brides

Now, it's sure to be a highly controversial subject, but we feel this is an injustice against both potential GI bridegrooms and Japanese brides. We feel that in the interests of justice and romance the laws should be amended so that servicemen can be permitted to bring in their foreign brides regardless of nationality.

The present restrictions against Japanese immigration was the result of considerable West Coast racist hysteria. It was aimed, purportedly, at mass influx of what were termed in-assimilable aliens.

GI brides would not be immigrants in the sense originally intended by the restrictions. They would be scattered throughout the nation and would have the social protection of devoted husbands and friends.

There is no conceivable reason why their marriage and entry into the U. S. should be prohibited except the old bugaboo of inter-racial marriage. On this point there are bound to be many die-hards, but already they are losing ground.

The evacuation and redistribution of Japanese Americans throughout the United States, plus the stationing of large numbers of servicemen in the Hawaiian Islands has accelerated the rate of inter-marriage between persons of Japanese and Caucasian descent.

More of it is bound to come as the children of Japanese American resettlers grow to adulthood in new communities into which they have become completely assimilated.

From the experience of those who have crossed racial lines to marry, third party arguments against Japanese-white inter-marriage are less impressive than the happiness and satisfaction that have resulted from such unions.

Fair Play on Celluloid: Interracial Film Guild Fights Hollywood Racial Stereotypes

By MARY OYAMA

Los Angeles, Calif. If the International Film and Radio Guild, Inc., has its way, there will be no more: dumb but happy Negroes, ignorant "furriners," scheming Japs (meaning Nisei), and villainous Latins. This organization which aims to break down the unflattering and untrue racial stereotypes as depicted often in movies, radios, and cartoons, is working to present more dignified, truer, and natural portrayals of the different peoples who make up the family of mankind.

With Mr. Leon Hardwick, editor of the California Eagle one of the oldest Negro newspapers in California, as the moving spirit, Negro artists, professionals, and theatre people got together with their "white" sympathizers of similar status, and incorporated themselves. Members of other minority groups such as the Mexican Americans, the Filipino Americans, and Nisei have been invited to join and a number of them have already done so. Officers newly elected for the current year are: President, Superior Judge Stanley Mosk; Executive Secretary, Leon Hardwick, with assistants: Catherine Garcia, Lorraine Neihaus-Armstrong; Treasurer, Harry T. Morgan; and vice presidents, Lena Horne, Al Jarvis, John Garfield, Nat (King) Cole, Earl Griffin is public relations director.

In addition to 16mm. films, the IFRG will center its attention upon radio, with plans to set up a regular half-hour weekly broadcast presenting intercultural programs of all nationalities. They also hope to establish a research library of facts and figures concerning the contributions of minorities, to the film and radio industries and other media of culture and entertainment.

The IFRG Review Committee will compile a monthly list of approved films produced by each studio and wage a vigorous campaign to make responsible agencies conscious of the fact that the public is ready for, and demands films of greater worth and realistic content. They will assist in su-

persions of films which will show minority groups in a variety of roles — thereby spelling the doom of vicious stereotypes.

On the night of the Washington's Birthday holiday, we attended the IFRG's cocktail party to the press, held at the home of Dr. Charles W. Hill, vice president and one of the wealthiest Negroes in America. He has a huge and impressive home and estate on Franklin Avenue in Hollywood which was an appropriate setting for the swanky affair which was also the occasion of the installation of newly elected officers and presentation of the Board of Directors of IFRG.

Lovely Lena Horne was there, also courteously handsome Joseph Calleia the actor, "Wonderful" Smith of the Danny Kaye program, and numerous others. We never saw so many interesting and exotic faces, beautiful women, handsome men, fashionable clothes, and mink coats galore in all our lives. Certainly there were no racial stereotypes here! There was one little so-called "Oriental" girl there besides ourselves whom we took to be a Nisei; although afterwards someone told us she was "Chinese."

After this cute young lady left, we were the "one and only" and a number of amusing things happened. Some young men asked us to "write your name here" so we thought that we were obliging the press. Later we discovered that they were getting autographs — Lena Horne's and ours. Still later when we went to get a closer view of Judge Mosk, staunch champion of minorities and the glamorous Lena we were pushed into a picture with them. We flatted told them that we were "nobody" and that we felt like a carbon copy of the publicity hound who made a career of always standing near the President and mugging in the camera.

A very fine musical program was presented by professionals. We were deeply impressed by the high level of educational and cultural backgrounds possessed by the Negro people whom we had

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Lip Service to Ideals
Of Democracy Rapped
By Dr. Agar in Talk

SACRAMENTO — Dr. William Agar, noted author and scientist, told the Sacramento Community Forum on Feb. 26 that unless intolerance and racial discrimination are overcome in America, democracy the world over will fall. He said there "isn't one of us who doesn't belong to a minority or majority group of some kind, and what starts out to be an anti-Semitic drive may destroy all America." "What are you going to do about the Japanese American," Dr. Agar asked. "What is an American? Is he one who gave his blood in Italy—or one who has returned and gone to Auburn and has been thrown out? Are those people Americans. They fought and died because they believed they were Americans. Are we going to treat them like they are dirt under our feet?"

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SOCIAL NOTES

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — At a formal church wedding, Miss Bette Okajima of Sanger and Mr. Toshio Nakamura of Woodland were united in marriage in Sacramento on Feb. 12, 1946, at the South Methodist church with the Rev. Nakamura officiating. Pvt. George Okajima of Fort Snelling, Minn., brother of the bride, gave her away in marriage. Attendants were Mrs. Frank Kataoka and Mr. Yoshio Nakamura.

PORTLAND, Ore. — Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Inuzuka of Portland, Oregon, chose St. Valentine's Day to announce the engagement of their second daughter, Yaeko, to O. C. Minoru Sano, U. S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sano of Berkeley, Calif. Officer Cadet Sano graduated from Denver university and at present is stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

CALDWELL, Idaho—Miss Mae Yamamoto, daughter of Mr. and Ben S. Yamamoto of Nampa, was given in marriage by her father to First Lieutenant Bill S. Yamaki, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Yamaki of Hood River, Ore., at the Methodist church on Feb. 12. The Reverend I. L. Shouer of Caldwell performed the ceremony. Attendants for the bride were Mrs. M. Yamashita, matron of honor, and Miss Chiye Hamada and Mrs. Efton Randolph, bridesmaids. Mas Takasumi of Hood River served as best man. Ushers were Joe Saito and Ray Yasui.

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Snake River JACL
Votes to Retain
Present Headquarters

ONTARIO, Ore. — The Snake River chapter of the JACL voted on Feb. 15 to ask retention of present JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City for the next two years, according to Benlah Shigeno, recording secretary. The chapter also voted to retain the JACL Reporter. The chapter delayed voting upon the question of admitting Issei Japanese to membership in the JACL, pending further information.

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Ann Nisei Supports Hard-Won Rights of Women in Democracy

SAN FRANCISCO—Ann Nisei believes in the rights that women in democratic America have won and isn't afraid to say so.

"Our civilization and the rolling pin go hand in hand," nine Nisei wrote the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle last week.

The letter stated that the Nisei agreed with the Chronicle's editorial diagnosis of what the little woman should be. The Chronicle in turn had disagreed with the views of an anonymous Marine lieutenant who thought that the women of Japan were wonderful because they never nagged their husbands and never inquired of the nocturnal whereabouts of their spouses.

"The Marine lieutenant who is enamored of Japanese wives was probably taking his first trip out of this country," the letter from the nine Nisei stated.

"Had he gone to France, Germany, Italy, Russia or England,

he might have found 'obedient, obliging and keenly interested' wives.

"Perhaps it is peculiar to us Americans that we come under the back-handed definition of nagging and wanting to know where and with whom our character has been out of an evening.

"The Marine lieutenant should be made aware that democracy is planned and programmed for Japan and that our civilization and the rolling pin go hand in hand. So soon as Cho Cho San becomes conscious of her equality on the home level, she'll start tapping her dainty little foot with impatience if the old man isn't home just when the sukiyaki is done to a turn. There's filibuster in the future for the lieutenant."

The letter was signed "Americans All" with the names of Chizuko Ishida, Tomiyo Hashimoto, Miyuki Aoyama, Hiro Maeda, Tae Honnami, Ray Shiota, Toyo Mizobe, Sumi and Florence Kanno.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Pvt. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Yagi a son on Feb. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukuo Oshita a son on Feb. 18.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sasaki, 852 S. W. Temple, Salt Lake City, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Aoki, 1978 West N. Temple, Salt Lake City, a girl on Feb. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sonata Taniguchi, a son on Feb. 5 at Fowler, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiro Yasukochi, Murray, Utah, a girl on Feb. 23.

DEATHS

Frank E. Kawamura, 63, in Chicago.

Fujitaro Doi, 45, formerly of Marysville, Calif., on Feb. 14 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Tsuyako Kasai to George Watanabe on Feb. 16 in Los Angeles.

Chizu Okamoto to Bill Naoji Kuga on Feb. 17 in Los Angeles.

Mary Sakurada to Albert Tateyama on Feb. 9 in Gering, Neb.

Masako Fukayama to Lieut. Sho Sato on Feb. 23 in Denver, Colo.

Mary Nakahara to Bill Kochiyama on Feb. 9 in New York City.

Kumeko Kawaguchi to Kiyoshi Robert Mizuno on Feb. 2 in New York City.

Saye Oyama to George Yamana on Jan. 22 in New York City.

Lily Yuriko Uyematsu to George K. Uyeda on Feb. 17 in Chicago.

Mollie Enta to Robert H. Kitajima, U. S. Army, on Feb. 8 in Winnipeg, Man.

Fumiko Tashima to Yoshio Nishikawa on Feb. 24 in Los Angeles.

Murray Taiyos Win Utah-Idaho Nisei Basketball Tourney

UCON, Idaho — The Murray, Utah, Taiyos defeated the Salt Lake Bussei, 48 to 36, on Feb. 23 to win the annual Japanese American Citizens League basketball tournament.

The Idaho Falls Russets defeated the Cache Valley Eagles, 33 to 30, in the finals of the consolation bracket.

Other teams in the tourney were the Rexburk Bombers, Pocatello, N. L., Salt Lake Buffs and the Davis County All-Stars.

Tom Akimoto of Davis County amassed 44 points for all-tourney scoring honors.

WRA Holds Checks For Former Residents Of Center Camps

Government checks for many persons whose addresses are unknown to the WRA are presently being held by the Salt Lake offices of the War Relocation Authority, according to Ray Haight, area supervisor.

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Brief Urges Deportation Stay For Renunciants at Santa Fe

LOS ANGELES—A brief urging the United States Department of Justice not to deport renunciants from the Santa Fe Detention Center was forwarded last week by attorneys A. L. Wirin and J. B. Tietz to the United States Department of Justice. Many of the renunciants at Santa Fe are residents of Los Angeles, and will return to Los Angeles if they are permitted to remain in the United States.

The brief claims that the renunciants acted under coercion and misunderstanding when they renounced their citizenship, also that deportation to Japan at this time would constitute serious hardship.

Attorney Tietz has just returned to Los Angeles from Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he represented the renunciants at hearings of the Justice Department.

Immigration Officials Refuse Nisei GI Permission to Bring Canadian Wife Home to U.S.

Air Force Veteran Forwards Appeal to Attorney General

WINNIPEG, Man.—Unless his appeal to the attorney general of the United States brings favorable results, Robert H. Kitajima, recently discharged from the U. S. Army Air Force, will be stranded in Winnipeg with his bride, Molly Enta, the New Canadian reports.

The Hawaiian-born Nisei who married his Canadian wife here on Feb. 8 has a home and a job waiting for him in Alameda, Cal-

ifornia, but immigration officials have forbidden his wife to accompany him to the United States.

Before the marriage Kitajima was told there would be no worry over immigration laws, but the officials had been under the impression that he was of Chinese ancestry. Persons not eligible to naturalization are barred from entry, and in addition to the fact that persons of Asiatic race are barred from becoming American citizens by naturalization or marriage. The Chinese were exempted from this law by the recent amendment to the naturalization law.

Bob hopes that Washington authorities will give his case special consideration. Otherwise it will take an amendment to the Exclusion Act before he can take Molly home, says the New Canadian.

Appreciation Fete For WRA Officials, Veterans Discussed

CHICAGO—Discussions on the forthcoming National JAACL convention, a proposed appreciation banquet for retiring WRA officials and veterans, and the type of meetings to be held during the coming year featured a cabinet meeting held by the Chicago JA-CL, Feb. 18, at the home of Mary Matsuura, recording secretary of the organization.

Official delegates to the Denver convention, Noboru Honda and Dr. Mas Sakada, were informed as to the sum the League will endow them with for expenses on their trek. Two booster delegates who are certain of attending the confab will also receive monetary assistance from the league.

Suggestions as to the type of meetings which would be favorable were made to Tats Kushida, newly-appointed program chairman. Among these were: speakers, movies and panel discussions. It was proposed that a note of informality be instilled into routine business meetings at which time a social period consisting of community singing and refreshments could be had.

Talk on the proposed appreciation dinner to be given departing WRA officials and Nisei veterans under the coordinated sponsorship of the many churches and organizations within the city was limited and vague due to the fact that a joint board from participating groups have yet to meet. Noboru Honda and Tats Kushida have been appointed to represent the Citizens League at the coming meeting.

A two-page mimeographed publication containing news of the League's activities and the activities of its members were discussed with favorable reaction. The matter, however, is still pending.

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Anyone knowing the whereabouts of CPL HENRY HIRONAKA, 17133026, formerly with the 232nd Engineer (Combat Co.) Sep., please contact James M. Shimashita, 1845 N. Hudson, Chicago 14, Ill. It will be appreciated.

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