

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 21; NO. 23

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1945

Price: Seven Cents

## Chicago Nisei Lieutenant Finds Mother, Brother Alive in Atom-Bombed City of Hiroshima

Officer's Brother Was Only Survivor of 100 Workers in Factory

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN—"I didn't think it possible that I'd ever see her again." Second Lieutenant Harry Fukuhara of 1428 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., spoke these words after returning to 33rd Division Headquarters in Kobe, Japan, from a successful reunion with his mother in devastated Hiroshima, site of the first atomic bomb raid.

American-born Lt. Fukuhara, chief interpreter of the 33rd Division Language Department, had made the long eighteen hour trip by jeep despite two previous failures to reach Hiroshima which were caused by a combination of bad roads and typhoons. Another discouraging element was the fact that neither American Military Government officials or Japanese police were able to give him any information as to whether his mother, whose home was in Hiroshima, had survived the pulverizing effects of the bomb.

"It was almost like taking a chance on a 100 to 1 shot at a race track," the lieutenant said, "but as long as there was a chance out of a hundred I was willing to take it." As it turned out, Lt. Fukuhara will never regret the trip because, not only did he find his mother unharmed but he also saw his three brothers.

Lt. Fukuhara and his driver, Pfc. Chester Laskowski, of Bay City, Mich., knew when they were approaching Hiroshima, because for ten miles before they reached the city, all the buildings along the road showed scars caused by the bomb's concussions. Lt. Fukuhara, who had visited the city eight years ago, was ready to turn back after one look at the city's remains. He was practically convinced that it was impossible for humans to survive such a catastrophe.

He described it in the following manner, "I had expected to see ruin and destruction but I hadn't expected to see a city which once had a population of approximately 400,000 to look as if something had come along and just swallowed it up."

However, after driving to the outskirts of the city, Fukuhara questioned a few people and discovered that his 100 to 1 shot had paid off. His mother and brothers were safe and were living a short distance away.

After walking to her house, Fukuhara recognized his mother immediately but his mother, not having the slightest idea that he was in the U. S. army or in Japan, failed to recognize him until he had spoken a few words to her.

After the joyful effects of their first meeting in eight years had subsided a bit he learned first hand what had happened on the eventful day of August 6 when not only Hiroshima but the whole world learned of the existence of an atomic bomb.

Describing what his mother and brothers had told him, Lt. Fukuhara said, "My mother was standing in the back yard of the house when suddenly a brilliant flash lit the sky up and was followed by a terrific concussion which seemed to crumble everything in sight. Without hesitation my mother and all the neighbors scrambled for air-raid shelters nearby. This, together with the fact that the bomb struck in the main part of the city, four miles away, probably saved my mother's life," he went on. "When things finally calmed down, my mother and the neighbors climbed out of the shelters and what they saw must have been a gruesome sight. People by the thousands were walking and staggering along the streets and practically all of them were covered with blood."

At the time of the bombing, Lt. Fukuhara's brother, Victor, was working in a defense plant and by

## NEW ESCHEAT CASE FILED BY STATE IN FRESNO COUNTY

PARLIER, Calif.—Escheat proceedings have been filed by the State of California against Ishisuke Takano, his wife, Mrs. Shige Takano, and their American-born daughter, Kuye Takano, over a 40-acre ranch northwest of Parlier.

Deputy District Attorney Arthur H. Drew said several other similar proceedings are under preparation for filing in connection with alleged violations of the California Alien Land Act.

Drew said the state holds that Takano and his wife actually own the property and put the title in the daughter's name to evade the Alien Land Law.

## Nisei Still Banned By Marines, Says Corps Spokesman

WASHINGTON—Enlistment of Japanese Americans in the Marine Corps is still prohibited despite removal of the Navy's ban against the group, a Marine Corps spokesman declared last week.

(Although the Marines bar the Nisei, front-line Marine commanders in the Pacific "bordered" Japanese American soldiers for intelligence and interpreter work during the war against Japan and Army-trained Nisei served with the Marines on Iwo Jima and Okinawa.)

## Japan Occupation Ineffective Without Nisei GIs, Says Moore

Japanese Americans Saved Lives Through Intelligence Work

SAN FRANCISCO—Contributions of Japanese Americans throughout the Pacific war have been "invaluable" and counterintelligence work in the occupation of Japan "would not be very effective" without their assistance, Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore of Lieut. Gen. Eichelberger's staff said in a speech before the Commonwealth Club on Nov. 30.

Moore, who led the first Japanese American intelligence unit into Japanese enemy territory, said "this group of American citizens made outstanding contributions toward winning the war."

In the Buna campaign, he said, hundreds of U. S. soldiers were saved because Nisei language specialists translated a piece of paper found on a dead Japanese officer which listed the time of a Japanese attack the following morning. Because of the translation, counterattacking the assault "was like shooting ducks."

Col. Moore credited the Nisei with doing "the spade work" which contributed to United States ability to seize Japanese banks, uncover caches of jewels and precious metals and to arrest 26 Nazi spies in Japan.

He declared America's war job will not be finished until intolerance has been banished from the home sector as effectively as it has among the Allies who fought together on the battlegrounds.

In calling for fair treatment of Japanese Americans, Col. Moore said that without the use of trained Nisei troops the task of beating Japan to its knees would have been immeasurably delayed with proportionate loss of the lives of

a stroke of luck, was the only survivor out of the 100 workers employed at the plant. His other two brothers, Frank and Pierce, were members of the Japanese army at the time of the bombing and were stationed in Kyushu. Kyushu, by the way, was the island which was scheduled to be invaded by the 33rd Division late this year. So the atomic bomb not only helped to bring the war to a close but it also kept the Fukuhara family from opposing each other on the battlefield.

Lt. Fukuhara brought his brother Frank, back to Kobe and he hopes to have his whole family with him until the time comes for him to return to the United States.

A veteran of four major campaigns in the Pacific, Lt. Fukuhara holds the Bronze Star medal and Oak Leaf Cluster and was commissioned a second lieutenant on the battlefield as a result of outstanding achievements during the Northern Luzon campaign.

"other Americans of Caucasian ancestry."

"You will find veterans of this war tolerant of everything except intolerance," he said. "Those at home as well as those overseas worked and fought together to achieve victory in war. We cannot permit defeat in peace."

In citing the brilliant war records of Japanese Americans, Col. Moore told of the contributions of many "Kibei," those who were born in America but educated in Japan, to the American victory.

He declared that the Nisei and Kibei were the nucleus of the counterintelligence corps set up by the United States Army and they "made outstanding contributions toward winning the war."

Col. Moore reminded his audience that American dedication to the constitutional guarantee of "liberty and justice for all" means "for all," and he asked that it be heeded for those evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have been relocated or who have served this country and have come back for rehabilitation.

The Army officer, who has been on a speaking tour of West Coast cities, added:

"The attitude of the vast majority of my fellow citizens on the West Coast is one of which we can be proud. When information is given to them in regard to the contribution of this minority group (the Nisei) they show an enthusiastic willingness to participate in this winning of the peace."

"Is it not a commentary that those of us who were sent overseas for months and years to protect the American way of life find it necessary to defend the same American way of life when we reach home? Find it necessary to defend it from a small but significantly vocal minority of our people. Intolerance in whatever form is an enemy of freedom."

## AGED EVACUEE HANGS SELF AT TULE LAKE CENTER

NEWELL, Calif.—On the eve of his departure from the Tule Lake camp for relocation in California, a 77-year old evacuee, Tsuruzo Hara, committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in his barracks room on Dec. 3.

Authorities said that Harada, a native of Japan who had lived in California for 30 years, was to have left on the following day for Penryn.

He did not leave a note explaining his act, but friends said he had been despondent.

Harada had been a resident of the Tule Lake camp since he was evacuated from Placer County in May, 1942.

## Anti-Nisei Boycott Dropped By Los Angeles Market Union

## Decision Opens Employment For Japanese Americans in Wholesale Produce Terminals

By SCOTTY TSUCHIYA

LOS ANGELES—The "boycott" against Japanese American workers in the Los Angeles wholesale produce markets, enforced during the war by a ban against Nisei membership in the Produce Drivers and Employees Union, Local 630, an affiliate of the AFL Teamsters Union, was broken on Dec. 7 as members of the union voted at a mass meeting to open its ranks to all American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The decision, voted by members of the union, had the effect of

## Child Found Murdered at Tule Lake Camp

Father Finds One Girl Dead, Baby Hurt in Barracks

NEWELL, Calif. — A 3½ year old girl was found murdered and her 11-months old sister was discovered with her skull fractured in a barracks apartment on December 5.

Police were called by the father of the children, Yoshio Fudetani, 35, who found them when he returned to his room after lunch.

The murdered child Violet Fudetani, was found in her bed, her head crushed. Nearby lay her sister Kazuye, her skull fractured.

WRA officials said the children apparently had been beaten with a hammer.

Mrs. Shigano Fudetani, 28, the children's mother, was found in the room so hysterical she was unable to give the police a coherent account.

## Women Fined For Assault On Issei Man

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif. —Two Hollister women, charged with assault and battery against a person of Japanese ancestry, were fined a total of \$100 on Dec. 3 by Justice of the Peace E. A. Pearce.

The women, Mrs. Pauline Renfrow, 33, owner of a Hollister cafe, and Mrs. Bernice Rabello, 25, were accused of pulling a ladder from under Rikizo Kawamoto, a returned evacuee, as he was painting a house on the evening of Nov. 30.

Justice Pearce fined Mrs. Renfrow \$50 for attempted assault and \$25 for disturbing the peace. He also gave her a 90-day suspended sentence.

## Morgan Hill Lions Oppose "Excessive" Influx of Evacuees

MORGAN HILL, Calif.—Members of the Morgan Hill Lions Club last week went on record as

opening employment in the wholesale produce markets, in which more than 2,000 Japanese Americans were employed before the evacuation. It was after the evacuation that the union passed a constitutional by-law barring persons of Japanese ancestry from membership. Since the union holds contracts with most of the major produce houses in Los Angeles its policy had the effect of barring Japanese Americans from employment in the wholesale produce industry.

It was understood that several produce houses, which have bitterly opposed the return of persons of Japanese ancestry, had sought to have the union continue its ban on Japanese Americans.

An effort to limit Japanese American membership in the union to war veterans was defeated by the membership which held that the union's ranks should be opened to all American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Union officials declared that Japanese Americans applying for membership should be subject to the same provisions as those applying to any other applicant and would have equal status in the union upon acceptance.

Before the war it is reported that more than 1,000 Japanese Americans were members of the union.

The fight to open the union's ranks to the Nisei had the wholehearted support of the union's Negro and other minority race members.

Since the return of Japanese American evacuees to Los Angeles, a number of Nisei have been employed as outside buyers by produce houses but had not been permitted to take jobs inside the wholesale produce terminals.

A similar "boycott" against produce grown by farmers of Japanese ancestry which had been "an officially" instituted by produce houses has broken down in recent months. Many Japanese American farmers, however, are still forced by conditions of discrimination to turn over their produce to a third party in order to have their vegetables handled in the market.

opposed to "excessive influx" of persons of Japanese ancestry into any given limited area and voted to draft a letter to Governor Warren, setting forth the club's views on the issue.

## Student Council of GI School In Italy Condens Rankin

ROME, Italy — The student council of the United States Army's University Training Center at Florence, composed of white, Nisei and Negro soldiers, on Nov. 22 criticized Rep. John E. Rankin of Mississippi for his statement that "we are trying to keep the flag over a white government."

Referring to Rankin's statement that "it is about time all those minorities stopped attack-

ing the white majority in this country," the GI council declared:

"Those words uttered by a member of Congress right after America and her allies have won a war which we were told by the Federal government, OWI and the Army was to bring the four freedoms to enslaved peoples, are rather ironical.

"We ask you, Rep. Rankin, did our buddies die in vain?"

## Nisei GIs Served in 130 Army, Navy Marine Units During War Against Japan

One Thousand Assigned To ATIS Section With General MacArthur

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Graduates of the Military Intelligence Service Language school, the only one of its kind since it was founded three and a half years ago at the Presidio in San Francisco, have been placed in approximately 130 different Army, Navy, and Marine corps, divisional and regimental headquarters during the past war against Japan.

Approximately one thousand graduates were known to have been assigned to General MacArthur's G-2 section, now revealed as the Allied Translators Interpreters Service (ATIS) with General Headquarters then in Australia, Manila and now the Allied Supreme Command Headquarters in Tokyo.

As linguists graduated from Camp Savage and Snelling, they were assigned to the Joint Intelligence Corps Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA) with headquarters in Honolulu. Teams of at least ten linguists were then selected by JICPOA Headquarters for each of the headquarters of more than a score of infantry divisions in the war in the Pacific.

Other teams were assigned by the JICPOA to the 6th, 8th and 10th Army Headquarters, Office of Strategic Service, Psychological Warfare Detachment, Office of War Information, 1st Cavalry and 11th Airborne Divisions, 1st, 3rd, and 4th Marine Divisions, over half a dozen MP Detachments, and the Commanding office of the Navy, to list a few.

Still other language teams were assigned to the JICA (Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency) which later combined with the British Intelligence, to form the SEATIC (South East Asia Translator and Interrogator Center), with headquarters in New Delhi, India. From here the language teams were assigned to the Merrill's Marauders, Mar's Task Force, 1st 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 14th AAF Squadrons, the latter three later combining to form the FEAF Headquarters (Far Eastern Air Force), the Chinese Combat Command, the China Theater, the India-Burma Theater, the CBI Theater, the British 14th Army, and the Australian 1st Army.

During the height of the Attu and Kiska campaigns, nearly half a hundred linguists were assigned to the Advanced Alaskan Department, with headquarters on Adak.

In the Continental United States, graduates are serving with the CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) in Washington, the Civil Censorship Group in Fort Mason, Calif., Radio Intelligence at Arlington, Va., the Research Section at Camp Ritchie, Md., the Office of Strategic Service in New York and Washington, the CASA (Civil Affairs Staging Area) in Monterey, Calif., and the MP Detach-

### Stockton Students Welcome Evacuees Back from Rohwer

STOCKTON, Calif.—College of the Pacific and Stockton Junior college students met 200 returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the Rohwer relocation center in Arkansas on Dec. 4 when the evacuee group, the last to leave the camp, arrived at the Stockton station.

The students drove the evacuees, mostly elderly men, to the local Buddhist temple which has been converted into a temporary hostel and served them from a soup kitchen set up there.

### Transport Sails With Evacuees For Hawaii

40 Nisei Veterans From Italy Also on Board Army Ship

LOS ANGELES—The Army transport Shawnee sailed from Long Beach harbor on Dec. 4, taking 908 Japanese American evacuees back to their former homes in Hawaii.

Nearly 175 family groups, with numerous children, were aboard. The family groups had been brought to the United States in Dec., 1942, as part of a small number of persons of Japanese ancestry ordered evacuated from Hawaii by military authorities.

Among the passengers on the Shawnee were 40 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, veterans of the battles of the 442nd Combat Team in Italy and France.

### NEW YORK PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO NISEI HEROES

NEW YORK—The newspaper PM on Nov. 27 paid a "hats off" tribute to "those patriotic Americans of Japanese ancestry who, in the words of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, 'bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood.'"

PM said the heroism of Staff Sgt. Kazuo Masuda who gave his life in Italy and has been awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross was "typical" of the loyalty of Japanese Americans.

ments at Clarinda, Iowa, and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

Of the nearly forty hundred Savage and Snelling specialists now overseas, approximately fifteen hundred are believed to be eligible for discharges, pending further replacements.

## Repatriates Permitted to Take Securities Back to Japan

NEWELL, Calif.—War Relocation Authority officials revealed on Dec. 4 each of the 320 voluntary repatriates who left the Tule Lake WRA center last week to return to Japan was permitted to take up to \$10,000 in securities under United States customs regulations. Securities thus carried, it was announced, will be impounded upon their arrival in Japan.

In addition, the repatriates were allowed to carry gross money earned while residents of the center if such is accompanied by a certificate of substantiation signed by the officer in charge of the center and \$10 in currency plus \$50 in travelers checks. The money earned was to be carried in travelers checks or non-negotiable government bonds.

Cash in excess of this amount will be turned over to the customs service for disposal. Transactions were handled through the Tule Lake branch of the Bank of America.

Each repatriate was permitted on departure to take personal effects, radios, as well as tools of trade. No articles intended for sale were permitted.

Immunization against smallpox

was given the members of the party prior to leaving camp and it is understood typhoid immunization was given en route.

The party of 320 men, women and children was the first to leave the Tule Lake center for Japan. The repatriates joined a party of 1,500 others and sailed directly from that port on an Army transport.

Restrictions placed on the Tule Lake families were adhered to by all persons leaving for Japan.

Meanwhile, 420 other men, women and children left Tule Lake on Nov. 30 for Los Angeles from where they sailed for homes in Hawaii this week. The departures for Hawaii, the WRA pointed out, were not the results of deportation proceedings since members of the party were families returning to homes in Hawaii from which they had been evacuated. In addition, a number of the persons were not evacuees from Hawaii but were residents of the territory who were in the United States on business trips or visits at the time of the outbreak of war.

The WRA reported that the Hawaiian families expressed much pleasure at the prospect of returning to Hawaii.

## Combat Buddies Meet at JACL Dance



NEW YORK CITY—Pvt. Terumi Kato of Honolulu is greeted by an old friend and buddy for the first time since they were in Italy at the New York JACL dance at the Hotel Delmonico on November 21. Kato's roommate, Pvt.

Frank Fujino of Honolulu and Pasadena, looks on. Both men were on furlough from the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D.C. Above Kato are Earl Finch, one-man USO, and the famous Broadway columnist, Ed Sullivan.—Photo for the Pacific Citizen by Toge Fujihira.

## A Medal for Kazuo: "Vinegar Joe" to Present DSC To Courageous Sister of Nisei Hero Killed in Italy

LOS ANGELES—Mary Masuda last May 1 faced a gang of barroom vigilantes when she returned from Gila River to her farm home at Talbert, near Santa Ana, Calif. They said "No Japs Wanted"—and intimated that if she stayed, things would be too bad for her.

She wasn't bluffed. She had three brothers fighting for Uncle Sam; another, Kazuo, had been killed at Cassino with the famous 442nd Infantry Combat Team.

Mary felt she had to face the same problem on the home front that her brothers were facing on the fighting fronts. Had she run from the home-front fascists she would have felt unworthy of her brothers, who certainly were not running from the Nazis in uniform.

Mary stood her ground. There was no further trouble. Today the Nisei and Issei are welcome in Santa Ana and all Orange County.

And on Dec. 8 General Joseph W. ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell will arrive by plane from Washington to journey to Mary's humble farm home, where with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gensuke Masuda, and her brother Mitsuo, veteran of the 442nd Infantry, she raises cabbages and other vegetables on her 10-acre ranch.

He will present Mary and her parents with the Distinguished Service Cross won by her dead brother Kazuo in Italy. There are some who believe Mary is entitled to a home-front D. S. C. on her own merits. . . . Kazuo is not here to receive this second-highest military award from the Army, but Mary is a very acceptable substitute in the eyes of Vinegar Joe Stilwell.

That one of the greatest generals of this war will make a special trip to present a medal to the sister of a dead sergeant of Japanese ancestry, is a real drama of democracy.

Stilwell will do more than that. He will appear at a rally in his honor later the same day at the Santa Ana Municipal Bowl, which seats 12,000 people. This rally is called by the Council for Civic Unity and all Santa Ana civic organizations, and is being well publicized in not only the Santa Ana press but also Los Angeles papers. It will be carried on a radio network too.

This rally, the theme of which is Americans-All, originate "United America Day" as a reaffirmation of this nation's United Americanism front, the sponsors say. Santa Ana, they believe, speaking for all California will rise up Dec. 8 to

show Gen. Stilwell that democracy is not dead on the home front.

The rally will bring celebrities from Hollywood and other fields. There will be representatives of many races—Negro, Mexican, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Jewish—Americans-All. It is expected to set the pace for similar celebrations in other cities, and will strike a keynote of racial unity, world peace and domestic harmony.

Mary's brother Masao, graduate of Ft. Snelling military intelligence school, is headed for duty with the army of occupation in Japan. Another brother, Takashi, has returned from Italy and is expected to be discharged any day.

Kazuo's action in Italy for which he was cited is well known. Telling his mortar crew to stay behind, Kaz had, alone, waded into a bitter fire of German artillery on the Italian front carrying a mortar, which he braced in a helmet he packed with dirt. Pouring 20 rounds into the Nazis, he forced them to back away.

A few weeks later, again taking a single-handed responsibility rather than risk the lives of his crew, Staff Sgt. Masuda emptied his submachine gun into the Germans at 5-yard range. It was his last action.

Stilwell, straightforward and vivid, without pomp or swank, has his own pungent ideas about democracy. Vinegar Joe, who himself received the D. S. C. in a surprise ceremony in Chungking in 1943, was quoted not long ago in the "CBI Roundup," GI newspaper of the Burma-India theater of war, as saying:

"The Nisei bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood. You're damn right those Nisei boys have a place in the American heart, now and forever. And I say we soldiers ought to form a pickaxe club to protect Japanese Americans who fought the war with us. Any time we see a barfly commando picking on these kids or discrim-

## Fresno State College Fund Honors Nisei

FRESNO, Calif.—A \$1,000 scholarship fund in memory of Florence Akiyama, honorary 1936 graduate of Fresno State college, has been set up at Fresno State from the money remaining in the student body fund of the Canal High school, according to the college newspaper, the Collegian.

Miss Akiyama, who was a member of the Key, scholastic society, became an English instructor in the Canal High school, where she taught until her death last year.

Upon the termination of the evacuation period, the students of the high school voted to set up the fund in memory of Miss Akiyama and asked Fresno State to administer it to assist Nisei students on the campus and in other colleges.

Dean Mary Baker, member of the committee appointed to administer the fund, announced that \$500 of the money will be used for students attending Fresno State and the remainder will be set up in scholarships for use on other campuses.

The committee in charge of the fund is making a number of \$50 grants immediately available to Nisei students seeking financial assistance. Preference will be given to Canal High school graduates in making allotments of the scholarship funds.

## Tule Lake Student Wins Scholarship

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Walter Mido, a resident of the Tule Lake center, has been awarded a \$600 scholarship to Reed college, Portland, Ore.

inating against them, we ought to bang them over the head with a pickaxe. I'm willing to be a charter member. We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought."

So Vinegar Joe Stilwell is coming to Southern California Dec. 8 with a medal for Kazuo. His sister Mary will act as his proxy. There will be no crowd at the presentation as there will be at the rally. Gen. Stilwell doesn't believe in ostentation.

But, as the Los Angeles Times said Dec. 3, "The general will, no doubt, have a message (at the rally) for the five hoodlums who threatened Mary Masuda last May in a vain attempt to frighten her from relocating."

## Nisei Soldiers Find Relatives Inside Japan

Salt Lake GI Reunited With Sister, Aunt, Sixth Army Reports

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN—It was reunion time this week at Kure for three American-born Japanese interpreters serving with the Language Detachment at Headquarters X Corps as they met close relatives in Japan whom they had not seen since the war began.

Technician Fourth Grade Mitsuru Fujinami, 33½ So. W. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, was reunited with his sister and his aunt.

Technician Fourth Grade Sannon Horii, Los Angeles, held an enjoyable get-together with his mother and his brother.

Technician Third Grade Masami Fujimoto, 8430 East 14th Street, Oakland, Calif., exchanged greetings with a cousin.

Several of the relatives traveled 500 miles from their homes to Kure for the reunions. The Nisei reported their relatives all are in good health.

At least two other members of the Language Detachment at Headquarters X Corps expect to see relatives within a few days.

## TWO SALT LAKE GIRLS SAFE IN JAPAN, SAYS ARMY

Two former Salt Lake girls of Japanese ancestry have been "recovered" by United States Army forces in Kobe, Japan, according to a wire received this week by Henry Kasai of Salt Lake City from the War Department.

The message reported that Ikuo Matsuda, 20, and her sister, Noriko, 17, were in good health.

The two girls went to Japan with their mother, Mrs. Sadaye Matsuda, following the death of their father in Salt Lake City. They were caught by the war in Japan.

Mr. Kasai believed that the message meant that the girls, who were 15 and 12 years of age at the time they went to Japan, wanted to return to their native Utah and had contacted United States Army authorities.

The young girls were not interned during the war, according to the Army message.

## Evacuee Arrested For Failure to Testify as Witness

SAN FRANCISCO—Because he had left Utah to avoid testifying against a soldier accused of robbing him in Salt Lake City last July, FBI agents on Dec. 4 took Fuakishi Hatta, 47, into custody as a fugitive witness.

According to police reports, Hatta had met the soldier, Antonio Cabrera in a bar. Later Hatta was robbed by two men of \$200 cash and two paychecks of \$40 each. Cabrera was later arrested when he attempted to cash the checks.

Hatta was summoned as a witness against Cabrera last month but failed to appear. A complaint against him before the U. S. commissioner in Salt Lake City charges him with unlawful flight to avoid testimony, a crime which carries a possible penalty of five years in prison and a \$5000 fine.

## Issei Seaman in Halifax Had Special Rights During War

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Sashichi Suzuki, 62-year old seaman, is virtually a man without a country but the fact is not worrying him as long as there is plenty of ocean left to be his home and the good ship Lord Kelvin afloat to keep him on top of it, the Halifax Mail reported recently.

The Japanese sailor, 5 feet and one inch tall and 136 pounds in weight, is the only member left of the original crew of the Halifax-based cable ship and perhaps the only Japanese national who was allowed to come and go where he liked in Allied countries during World War II.

Suzuki tried to become a Canadian citizen for almost ten years but cannot be naturalized because

## Minor Age Deportees Will Be Permitted to Return to U. S.

NEWELL, Calif.—War Relocation Authority officials recently advised residents of the Tule Lake center that minors born in the United States who either voluntarily or involuntarily accompany parents to Japan as repatriates subsequently may return to this country as United States citizens.

The information was relayed from Dillon Myer, WRA director, by R. R. Best, project director.

Mr. Best advised, however, that every precaution be taken to establish the individual as a citizen and as an aid to this it is planned to set up a finger-printing department under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Parents whose children may want to return at some future time are being urged to obtain copies of birth certificates before leaving.

## Canadian Government Plans To Deport Alien Repatriates, Review Cases of Citizens

### Saskatchewan Will Take Share of Canadian Evacuees

OTTAWA, Canada—Saskatchewan, now being governed by the socialist government of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) premier, T. G. Douglas, has announced its willingness to take her quota of persons of Japanese ancestry residing in Canada.

## Canada Moves To Accelerate Deportations

### 900 Single Men Will Be Shipped Aboard Canadian Warship

VANCOUVER, B. C.—"There is to be no unnecessary waste of time in repatriation" of some 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada to Japan, the Province reported on Nov. 24, adding that the first group of repatriates is expected to leave in mid-January.

According to the Province, both United States and Canadian transports will be utilized. The Province said that the repatriation problem is simplified while United Nations forces are still in control.

The Vancouver paper said that the disposition of the 13,000 other Japanese Canadians, who have not requested repatriation, "is a more difficult problem."

Deputy Labor Minister Arthur McNamara was quoted by the paper as stating that it will not be necessary to set up reception centers in Vancouver to handle the repatriates. Groups of 1,000 will be made up in the interior housing projects and placed aboard the ships immediately upon arrival on the coast.

It was stated that 900 unmarried Japanese nationals and Canadian-born Japanese, who will make up the first contingent, will be transported from Vancouver by a Canadian warship. The Vancouver Sun stated that \$200 will be paid to each of the 900 deportees in order to keep them from starving in Japan.

### Report Two Thousand Will Be Deported

SEATTLE—Two thousand persons of Japanese ancestry, mostly from the Crystal City internment camp of the Department of Justice in Texas, were being assembled in Seattle this week for repatriation to Japan.

### Labor Minister Makes First Policy Statement On Deportation Plans

OTTAWA, Canada—In the Dominion government's first general statement of policy regarding Japanese Canadian repatriates, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell told the House of Commons on Nov. 21 that cases of Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry who have applied for a revocation of their expatriation requests since V-J Day would be reviewed.

Japanese Canadian citizens who applied for repatriation but subsequently submitted an application to cancel their request prior to Sept. 2, 1945, will have their cancellations of their repatriation requests accepted, Mr. Mitchell said.

The Labor Minister declared the government considered "in general" all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation should be deported "because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada."

The government's policy did not specifically mention the disposition of the cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who have applied for repatriation but who now wish to cancel their requests.

It was announced that 10,347 persons of the 23,500 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada have applied for repatriation or expatriation as a result of the Canadian government's registration program in the spring of 1945. Of the total, 6,844 persons actually signed repatriation requests, while the remainder of the potential deportees consists of minor children.

Commons was told that no coercion was exercised in the taking of requests for repatriation from persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Mitchell informed the House that Gen. MacArthur, as supreme Allied commander in Japan, has informed the Canadian government he was prepared to receive Canadian repatriates as soon as shipping arrangements could be made.

Mr. Mitchell reviewed a 1944 statement by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in which the latter laid down a three-point policy in connection with persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

1. That they must never again be allowed to congregate in British Columbia. (The Canadian restriction against the entry of the West Coast zone by persons of Japanese ancestry is still in effect and is being enforced.)

2. That those who have shown disloyalty to Canada should be sent back to Japan.

3. That those who have not been guilty of disloyalty should be treated "fairly and justly." (There is no record of any wartime crime against the Canadian government by a resident of Japanese ancestry.)

### Navy Barracks Provide Housing For Evacuee Group

SAN DIEGO — Four big Navy barracks at Lindbergh Field have been providing housing for returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the Poston WRA center with the Navy providing "not only shelter but also coal," the Tribune-Sun reported recently.

According to Dr. Alfred Tonness, executive secretary of the San Diego Council of Churches, "the Navy barracks provide stop-gap housing" for the returnees.

Dr. Tonness and John T. Darwin, WRA officer, reported that many of the returning evacuees are virtually destitute, having spent their resources during their long stay in the center.

## Army Conducts Investigation Into Causes of Crash of C-47 Transport in Placer County

Latest Report Reveals Four Nisei War Veterans, Five Others Died in Accident; Dramatic Story of Rescue of Injured Japanese Americans Revealed

AUBURN, Calif.—Continued investigation of the crash of an Army C-47 transport near Mount Vernon during a rainstorm on Nov. 28 has disclosed that eight United States soldiers, including three Japanese American veterans of the European war, were killed. Early reports from the scene of the crash and from DeWitt General Hospital, where 16 other wounded Nisei soldiers were taken, had stated that six Japanese Americans were among those killed.

Two of the Nisei victims were identified by military authorities as Charles F. Higa and Saburo Ina of Hawaii. The body of another Japanese American whose name has not yet been revealed is at a mortuary in Auburn.

(Later reports declared that a fourth Japanese American soldier, Tech. Fourth Grade Hiro-yuki Hiromoto, died on Dec. 3 at DeWitt hospital of injuries sustained in the plane crash. Sgt. Hiromoto's body will be forwarded to the Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno for burial.)

The Army also identified four of the five other victims of the crash as Major L. G. Martin of Patterson, Lieut. Rolls G. Hecht of Berkeley, Lieut. Jerry Cebe of Taft and Cpl. Paul G. Pitterli of Freeport, Illinois.

The transport plane was carrying Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team who had recently returned from Italy. They were en route to McClellan Field, Sacramento, from where they were to be transferred to Camp Beale for discharge.

The slowness in identifying the eight who died in the crash was complicated by the fact that many of the soldiers' kits were destroyed in the flames which swept the wrecked plane.

Army authorities scouted the theory that Lieut. Cebe, the pilot, mistook the hillside terrain six miles northwest of Auburn for a landing field because of the flashing of lights darkened when the power system temporarily went out of commission in the storm. This theory, which had prevailed for some time after the crash, was blasted when it was pointed out that electric service in Auburn and vicinity was restored at 6:15 p. m. and the plane did not crash until more than an hour later.

Because of the fact that the pilot, co-pilot and Cpl. Pitterli, the crew, are among the dead, it was believed the actual circumstances which led to the crash never will be solved. Only the crew members were in a position to know whether the plane was in difficulties before the crash. The Japanese American soldiers were in the body of the plane, many of

them sleeping at the moment of the crash.

The plane was en route from Tucson, Ariz., to McClellan Field and had made one stop at Palm Springs to refuel.

One of the Japanese American survivors vividly described the accident:

"There was no warning of trouble until suddenly the major (the copilot) shouted 'Fasten your safety belts.' Almost immediately the plane struck the ground, a wing was torn off and we kept going with the plane breaking up as we went along the ground."

The plane struck an uphill incline on what is known as the Baxter Ranch on the outskirts of the Mount Vernon District. One wing was found at the point of impact, torn off by contact with a scrub tree and some boulders. From there on up the hillside for a distance of 100 yards scattered parts of the plane's other wing and fuselage marked the straight course of the skid.

Five of the Nisei survivors made their way down the rugged hillside to a road, where they met civilians attracted by the crash. Deputy Sheriff E. J. Kenison was notified and took the five men to the DeWitt General Hospital.

Soon Deputy Coroner Dorse T. Hite and a civilian crew arrived as did details of military police under Captain Karl Rupp and a medical detachment from the hospital under command of Lieut. Col. Tracy Haverfield.

Spectators witnessed an eerie sight as the medical detachment, working by the fitful light of the blazing plane gave first aid to the injured, in some cases administering blood plasma on the spot.

The work of carrying the injured to waiting ambulances on the road, a quarter of a mile down the slope was made difficult because of the nature of the terrain, the darkness and the fact that ordinarily dry arroyos on the hillside had become raging torrents because of the severe rainstorm.

Stretcher bearers, their way illuminated inadequately by flashlights, had difficulty in maintaining balance as their feet skidded and slipped on rainsoaked ground.

Upon the arrival of the military only three bodies were in sight, but soldiers searching the wreckage later accounted for four others. The eighth man died after removal to the hospital.

## New York Committee's Action Commended by WRA Official

NEW YORK—In a letter to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born made public this week, Philip M. Glick, Acting Director of the War Relocation Authority of the Department of Interior, commended the Committee for its action in defending the rights of loyal Japanese Americans. Mr. Glick's communication was based on a resolution adopted by the recent National Conference on the Foreign Born in Postwar America, sponsored by the American Committee, defending the rights of Japanese Americans to return to their homes on the West Coast.

Mr. Glick's letter to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born follows:

"I want to commend your Committee. . . I believe that protection of the rights of these people (of Japanese birth or descent), aliens as well as citizens, who are residents in this country is essential in maintaining the traditional ideals on which this country was founded. Depriving them of the privilege to live where they please and to participate fully in the life of a community on a purely racial basis is a threat to the freedom of every one of us. I hope that

you will continue your activities in defending the rights of this minority group."

The resolution on Japanese Americans adopted by the National Conference on the Foreign Born in Postwar America, which was held in New York City on October 20 and 21, follows in full:

"WHEREAS: Certain groups on the West Coast are carrying on a campaign of terror and intimidation in an effort to prevent Americans of Japanese birth or descent from returning to their homes in California, Oregon and Washington now that the war-time exclusion of Japanese Americans from these areas has been repealed by the military authorities; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That this Conference condemn as un-American the actions of any group or individual seeking to deprive Japanese Americans of their homes, belongings or residence in California, Oregon, or Washington; and, be it further

"RESOLVED: that this Conference urge democratic groups and organized labor on the West Coast to defend the right of Japanese Americans to return to their homes if they so desire."

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building, Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year Non-members, \$3.00 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Legal Intimidation

The action of the State of California in filing 40 cases under the Alien Land Law to escheat the property of Americans of Japanese ancestry can only be interpreted as a calculated effort toward legal intimidation of the group, an attempt to prevent the return of the evacuee farmers to the State's agricultural industry.

The present litigations are the result of the campaign which was in full swing in 1943 and 1944 to prevent the return of the evacuees to the West Coast. At that time the Tenney, Donnelly and Gannon committees of the California legislature toured the state with their medicine-show campaigns, warning the citizenry against the menace and treachery of American residents of Japanese ancestry. The techniques of these legislative inquisitions were a parallel of those of the Dies Committee. Witnesses for the Nisei were baited, referred to as "Jap-lovers." Race-baiting testimonials from the Native Sons of the Golden West and similar organizations were greeted with a whoop and a holler. Returning to Sacramento, the legislators pushed through two pieces of legislation designed to encourage the confiscation of property from Americans of Japanese ancestry. One bill provided the State's Department of Justice with a fund of \$200,000 to investigate violations of the Alien Land Law. The other gave to the separate counties 50 percent of the returns from any property escheated by the state from Japanese American owners, in order to encourage the participation of county officials in the preparation of cases.

As a result 40 cases have now been filed, asking for the confiscation of property because of alleged violations of the Alien Land Law, originally passed during the anti-Japanese campaign in California in 1913 and later amended in 1921. This law prohibits the ownership of real property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship" and was tailored to apply to residents of Japanese ancestry in the State. Since the time of its passage the law has been subjected to a number of court tests to determine its legality and the scope and extent of its provisions. Its legality has been upheld to date but, in two notable decisions, in the Yano and Fujita cases, the State Supreme Court of California has upheld the right of "ineligible alien" parents to purchase property for the benefit of their citizen children. In the years since these cases were determined until the evacuation the decisions in the Yano and Fujita cases have guided the application of the law.

The evacuation of 1942, carried out in the name of military security, forced the liquidation of much of the properties and businesses held by persons of Japanese ancestry in California. Those who managed to retain control of their properties during the war are finding that these are in jeopardy under the State's campaign for wholesale confiscation of property.

In a much-quoted decision Judge Hugh H. Craig of Riverside County upheld the right of Jukichi Harada to purchase property for his minor citizen children. In this case the State of California claimed, as it is claiming in the present-day suits, that the insertion of the names of the children in the deed was a "mere subterfuge to evade the law," and that the real owner was Jukichi Harada. Judge Craig declared that the Harada children "are American citizens, of somewhat humble station, it may be, but still entitled to the equal protection of the laws of our

land." Judge Craig added: "Their parentage has nothing whatever to do with their rights to hold property." The Harada case was decided more than 25 years ago. Last month a State investigator visited the Harada family in Riverside. He informed them that their property was under investigation for possible escheatment under the Alien Land Law!

The Alien Land Law, with its implied threat against the right of Japanese Americans to hold any property which they may have inherited from their parents, is the last hope of those Californians who hope to prevent the resettlement and reintegration of returning residents of Japanese ancestry into the economy of the State.

### Restrictive Covenants

Real estate holders and property owners have in the past resorted to use of the restrictive covenant to keep persons not of Caucasian descent from occupying homes in so-called "white" districts.

The restrictive covenant, which was held to be legal, was a signed agreement under which land holders agreed not to sell or to permit occupancy to persons of certain ancestries. Thus, in Eastern cities, such covenants might pertain to persons of Jewish faith; in Fresno, California, they included Armenians and Orientals; in San Francisco such covenants included persons of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Negro ancestry.

Thus large sections of most large cities were restricted to "white" occupancy, leading to isolated racial ghettos. San Francisco, with its much-advertised "cosmopolitan" air, gloried in its quaint Chinatown. Only the inhabitants of Chinatown knew that they were forced inward by racial antagonism and restrictive covenants, that they could not move out of this district, where rents were high, conditions deplorable, and where many families were crowded into a single-bathroom tenement.

This week Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke in Los Angeles upset precedent by upholding the rights of Negroes to equal protection in the use of property as guaranteed by the amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

He threw out of court a suit brought by eight property owners to oust 50 Negroes from their homes in the West Adams Heights district. The property owners had held that the Negroes moved into homes in the area in violation of a restrictive covenant under which land holders in 1937 had agreed not to permit occupancy to non-whites.

This may prove to be the first step in breaking hundreds of restrictive covenants which for years have prevented the purchase or rental of homes by members of minority groups. But the case may yet go beyond the court and of course might be reversed.

### Pressure at Tule Lake

Ernest Besig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, has released a letter he received on Aug. 9, 1945, from Undersecretary Abe Fortas of the Department of Interior which gives weight to the contention of 986 residents of the Tule Lake WRA center that they forfeited their citizenship as the result of intimidation, coercion and threats of violence by pro-Japanese organizations at Tule Lake.

"It was primarily due to the pressure of these organizations that over 80 percent of the citizens eligible to do so applied for renunciation of citizenship this past winter," Mr. Fortas declared. "When the Department of Justice representatives arrived at Tule Lake to conduct hearings on applications, the organizations stepped up their demonstrations and their pressure on the applicants. Undoubtedly many of the applicants were in the grip of the emotional hysteria created by these organizations, or actually acting under fear of violence, in confirming their desire to renounce citizenship during the hearings. The general uniformity of the answers given indicated that the applicants were well coached."

It is apparent that the conditions which led to the mass renunciations were the result of enforced detention at the Tule Lake center. Every effort must be made so that there will be no miscarriage of justice in the treatment of those who, brazenly, foolishly or under the threat of violence, renounced their citizenship at Tule Lake.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Canadian Deportation Crisis

The indecent haste of the Canadian government in preparing for the deportation of some 10,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry, many of whom are citizens by right of birth in Canada, is indicative of the prodding of British Columbia's politicians who fear the growing awareness of Canadians everywhere to the citizenship and civil liberties issues involved in the present treatment of Canadians of Japanese parentage.

It is a hundred days since V-J Day and the British Columbia racists know that the wartime restrictions excluding persons of Japanese ancestry, including Nisei war veterans, from the Canadian West Coast cannot be enforced indefinitely. The hurrying over deportation is inspired by an attempt to carry out the mass deportations before war fevers subside and rational thinking replaces hate-mongering.

The opposition of the British Columbia politicians of two of the three major parties, the Liberal and Progressive Conservative, has been far more bitter than any similar opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to California, Oregon and Washington. The racists won a temporary victory in Canada in regard to government treatment of Japanese Canadians. In the United States the racists lost.

In a dispatch from Ottawa last week David M. Nichol, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, told of the Canadian government crisis which has been raised by the deportation issue. Mr. Nichol indicated that if Prime Minister Mackenzie King's government does not accept whole hog the demands of the dominant British Columbia group for wholesale deportation, at least one senior cabinet member, Ian (No Japs from the Rockies to the Sea!) Mackenzie, head of the Department of Veterans Affairs and a leader of the anti-Japanese movement, may resign in protest. Mr. Nichol contrasted the differences between the Canadian and American governments in their treatment of residents of Japanese ancestry. Here are some of the contrasts, as related by Mr. Nichol:

"1. The U.S. permitted Nisei to return to their homes early this year. In Canada, they can travel only with police permits, and the 100-mile 'security' zone along the West Coast is still in force.

"2. The U.S. did not sell Nisei property. Canada first sequestered it, then sold it and turned over the proceeds to former owners. Court cases, testing the legality of the sales, were heard in 1944, but still are undecided.

"3. Nisei (in Canada) are not permitted to buy new real property without permits from the Department of Justice, of which very few have been issued. British Columbia voting restrictions (barring them from the polls) were extended to other provinces and have not been altered.

"4. Canadian armed forces did not accept the Nisei for enlistment until last Spring, when some '150 or 160' were taken on for 'special duties.'"

The situation of the Japanese Canadians, particularly of those faced with imminent deportation, is desperate—but in recent weeks the group has won real and powerful support. Relocating eastward from the ghost towns of the Canadian Rockies, which provided them with shelter in the long months after their evacuation from the west coast, Japanese Canadians have made many friends, have stirred the interest of individuals and newspapers, including the powerful Winnipeg Free Press and the influential weekly, the Toronto Saturday Night. The governmental crisis over mass deportation has made their plight a matter of national concern whereas, in the past, it had been the habit of most Canadians to consider that the so-called "Japanese problem" was a matter for local disposition in British Columbia.

But it was Bill No. 15 (National Emergency Powers Act, 1945) which shattered the indifference of many Canadians to the

situation of their fellow citizens Japanese ancestry. Bill No. 15 was legislation providing for a new Canadian citizenship law but buried within it was "sub-section G" which would give the government in peacetime the right to exclude and deport persons from Canada and even revoke the nationality of Canadian citizens. "Sub-section G" was designed to provide a law by which the government could carry out its announced program of mass deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry but it was also a threat to all Canadians of whatever ancestry, creed or color.

The storm which developed over "sub-section G" threatened to envelop all of Bill No. 15 and proponents of the bill decided to hold over any effort to pass the measure until the next legislative session. Meanwhile, because of "sub-section G" many Canadians were beginning to relate their own circumstances to those of the Japanese Canadians. Speaking out in Vancouver, capital of the anti-Japanese Canadian movement, the noted radio commentator and newspaper columnist, Elmore Philpott, described "sub-section G" as "the most outrageous proposal ever introduced into the parliament of Canada." Mr. Philpott asked that "it be stamped on and killed so emphatically that all the world will know that the Canadian people want no thin edge of the Nazi doctrine wedged into our most sacred laws."

Also in Vancouver a civil liberties mass meeting was held on Nov. 27 and unanimously passed a resolution demanding the deletion of "sub-section G" from Bill No. 15. At the same time, the Vancouver Labor Council, charging that "sub-section G" was a "nefarious measure," demanded the total and immediate withdrawal of Bill No. 15. The Winnipeg Free Press said that the clause "is reminiscent of the Nuremberg laws passed by the Nazis." In Toronto the socialist CCF at their annual convention passed a resolution opposing the government's program for deportation of Japanese Canadians. The racists had blundered into a hornet's nest.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa, where much of the discussion on Japanese Canadians is still of the myth and bogey type typical of anti-Oriental tirades for two generations, Angus MacInnis, CCF member from Vancouver and one of the few British Columbians who has consistently advocated fair play for the evacuees, disagreed with Minister Humphrey Mitchell's statement that the government had used no coercion in getting evacuees in the interior housing projects to sign repatriation requests.

"I saw some of the notices issued," Mr. MacInnis said. "I saw the advertisements. The advertisements said that refusal to move east might afterwards be taken as disloyalty and be used to ship them to Japan. (During the registration of Canadian evacuees in the spring of 1945, the Japanese Canadians were given two choices, either compulsory relocation to eastern Canada or the signing of repatriation requests which would permit them to remain in the evacuee centers of British Columbia. Japanese Canadians declare that the great majority of those who signed the requests for deportation to Japan did so as a measure of immediate security to prevent a second evacuation to eastern provinces.) In his speech in Parliament, Mr. MacInnis declared that the treatment of persons of Japanese origin in Canada "violated every democratic tradition and every Christian principle."

The majority of British Columbia's parliamentary delegation, however, is composed of members of the Progressive Conservative (right wing) and the Liberal (center) parties. Most of these legislators agreed with Tom Reid who declared that the Japanese Canadians were in Canada as a part of a giant war plot on the part of the Tokyo war lords and Howard Green who spoke at length on "Jap spies" in British Columbia despite Angus MacInnis' assertion that "no disloyal act has been committed by any Canadian-born Japanese, or, as far as I know, by any person of Japanese origin." The racists still contended, in this (Continued on page 5)

# Vagaries

## Murder . . .

Military, as well as civilian, authorities are investigating the murder of George Yoshio, a wounded veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, in Stockton recently but no new developments have been uncovered by investigators. . . . Canada's Department of Labor, which is in charge of the relocation of Japanese Canadian evacuees, a large percentage of whom are still in the interior housing centers of British Columbia, spent \$2,136,762 during the fiscal year of 1944-45 on the Japanese Canadians. . . . In British Columbia Canadians of Oriental ancestry are ineligible to vote but it was revealed recently that two hundred Chinese Canadian paratroopers from British Columbia, known to the world only as Secret Force 136 performed vital infiltration and sabotage work behind Japanese lines in Asia in the final days of the war against Japan. Most of the paratroopers were young men from Vancouver's Chinatown. Meanwhile Japanese Canadians from British Columbia, who are still ineligible to return to their former homes on the West Coast and whose property in many cases has been confiscated and sold, are now on active duty with British Empire forces in India, Malaya, Burma and French Indo-China.

## Switzerland . . .

Lyn Cross, Honolulu Star-Bulletin correspondent in Europe, reported recently that the large numbers of Japanese American GIs who had availed themselves of the de luxe GI tour through Switzerland had aroused a great curiosity among the Swiss people regarding these troops. The Nisei were first taken for Chinese. When it was explained that they were of Japanese ancestry, the Swiss thought that they were prisoners of war. But when the Swiss found that the Nisei were Americans pictures of the Nisei GIs became a great fad there. Many of the Nisei GIs have been shown the hospitality of Swiss homes during their visits. During their visit the GIs cavort in St. Moritz, Interlaken, Geneva and Lucerne, resorts which catered in pre-war days to the rich and the idle.

## Lechner . . .

Latest activity of Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Educational League whose war-time work involved lecture tours warning the people of the United States against the Nisei "menace," in a series of talks on the subject, "Can We Prevent Socialism in America?" Lechner addressed the Orange Council of Republican Women in Santa Ana, Calif., on the subject on Nov. 24.

## AFL Union . . .

Oki Shikins, who was one of the most active professional wrestlers before the war, has returned to the mainland from Hawaii and is now wrestling in Colorado. He has had two main-event bouts in Denver during recent weeks. Kaimon Kudo, another Japanese American wrestling star, is still in Hawaii. . . . The Honolulu local of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL, recently lodged vigorous protests regarding discrimination against Japanese Americans at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. The protests were filed after a Nisei bus driver was refused admittance to the navy yard shortly after the Navy had requested that bus service be extended to the area by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., many of whose drivers are of Japanese ancestry. It was also charged that Nisei bus drivers are given an identification marked "restricted" while the cards of other bus drivers are not so marked. The AFL union has more than 600 members in Honolulu. . . . Some time after the protests were filed the Navy issued a statement in which it stated that all restrictions against Japanese Americans had been lifted at naval installations in Hawaii.

## Planning . . .

Bill Sasagawa, formerly of Menlo Park and Topaz, recently left his post with the Cincinnati City Planning Commission and is now in charge of the Philadelphia

# Washington News-Letter

## A Nisei Veteran of the 442nd Comes Back to Civilian Life

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

Joe Kanazawa started working for the JAACL in Washington, D. C., with Mike Masaoka in July 1942. The two of them had a pretty rough time of it, for those were the days when the Dies Committee, at the apex of its infamous career, was going after the JAACL hammer and tongs, and was using every below-the-belt tactic in the books trying to prove that the JAACL was a subversive outfit dictating—of all things—government policies.

Many a time, Joe and Mike were dragged into the Dies chamber and raked over the coals. It was a monstrous show all around that violated every principle of decency and democracy.

Well, Joe had just about enough when the Dies boys raided the JAACL office and carted away all the papers and files. When the Army announced the formation of an all-Nisei combat team early in 1943, Joe volunteered. If this was to be a war against fascism at home as well as abroad, Joe wanted to have a share in it.

Joe is back again in the good old U. S. A. after 245 days of combat, and he feels he's mighty lucky to be back again in one piece after some of the toughest scrapping any U. S. army outfit has gone through. Joe was a radio operator for the forward observers of cannon company, and these observers, says Joe, really went far forward.

When the Jerries let loose with the 88's and lobbed over mortar shells, his buddies fell all around him, fell to rise no more, or screamed and writhed in agony. Whining shrapnel embedded themselves in trees near him and snipped off branches like paper, but he never got hit. He still finds it hard to believe that he came out of that hell alive.

When Joe volunteered, he figured the Nisei boys would be right in there where the fighting would be the hardest, and that his chances of coming back were slim. So before he went over with the original 442nd outfit, he sold or gave away all his clothes and personal belongings, and just kept a couple of boxes of books and his typewriter.

So now he's really starting from scratch. And he's not finding it too easy. Buying clothes, for instance, is not so simple as he thought it would be. Shirts and suits are especially scarce. Discharged GIs are emptying stores of mens wear faster than the manufacturers can turn them out.

But Joe's immediate problem is to land a job. He's a former freelance writer, so he's been in Washington for the past week trying to line up a position in the information service at the War Department or at Veterans Administration. At the Army's Pentagon, he was pleased with the cordial reception accorded him by the interviewing officer. He somehow got the impression that he was being given a little extra consideration for having served with the famed 442nd. If things don't pan out well in Washington, he plans to try his luck in New York.

Another problem Joe is facing

Council on City Planning. Several scores of civic organizations, including the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, sponsor the council. . . . George Kita, Nisei football star at Drake University, was reported in August to have signed a contract with the New York Giants pro football eleven. Before Kita could report to the team, however, the war ended and the Giants, faced with a flood of returning players from the armed services, terminated the contract.

## Volunteer . . .

A Nisei conscientious objector, Andrew Shiga, formerly of Seattle, is in Metropolitan hospital, New York City, undergoing a series of liferaft experiments, including long periods of starvation diets under various extreme physical conditions. . . . Many Nisei, members of the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers Union, were on the picket line before the Cudahy plant in North Salt Lake, Utah, during a one-day strike demonstration called by the union. During the war more than 500 Nisei were employed at various times at the Cudahy plant. Most of the workers came to Cudahy from relocation centers to work while awaiting selective service calls, accounting for the large labor turnover.

in making adjustments to civilian life is that of crystallizing his thinking. Fighting in the front lines for 245 days and seeing the stark misery of the people in the war-torn areas have had their impact on his outlook. He can't quite put his hand on it yet; it's going to take some time. But he knows it's changed; it's been projected on a wider horizon. He sees the need for a strong United Nations Organization to prevent another world holocaust.

What worries him, as it does many veterans, is that many people on the home front have no conception of the horrors of war, the price that thousands of young men have paid, and the moral and physical devastation of those poor people caught in the path of total warfare.

The people on the home front must not sink into indifference, says Joe. They must fight to keep the peace that millions of other fellows like him fought to win. This is something the people owe to those who fought and died. In this way only can the people make themselves worthy of the valiant efforts of the fallen and wounded.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

### Behind Date

Editor, Pacific Citizen:  
Dear Sir:

In reference to the article by Elmer R. Smith which appeared in your November 24th issue I think Mr. Smith must be considerably behind date with his information. In the first place, he certainly does not understand the conditions under which our produce is processed in this area when he states that, or I should say implies that Japanese grown fruit is set back until all Caucasian fruit has been processed.

Although at this time I am not connected in any way with the growing or processing of fruit, I believe I am completely familiar with the regular routine. I was born and reared on a ranch that reached a capacity of from twenty to forty thousand packed boxes.

When I read Mr. Smith's article my first reaction was "this is discrimination," then I recalled that certain fruits would be a total loss if left until all Caucasian fruit was marketed. Immediately I went into action and checked with officials and growers.

I found that the usual procedure has been followed, as indeed, there would be no other way. Bartlett pears have all been processed and marketed, Bosc (Fall Russet) have also been cleared. Most of DeAnjo's have passed to market. Early apples have been processed in the same way. As a matter of fact each variety is clear entirely before the processing plants, either packing or canning proceeds into the next variety. If the implication in the article by Mr. Smith were true, the Japanese grown fruit would have to be held in the storage plants until sometime in the spring before the houses could be cleared of Caucasian grown fruit. At this writing there are only the Newton variety and a small part of the Delicious in our storage plants. I have this on authority of the AGA manager. And I add here that this hold over includes both Caucasian and Japanese grown fruit. The management expects to have the plants entirely clear and crop sold very soon after the first of the year due to the usual demand for such commodities.

Sincerely,  
Arline Winchell Moore  
Mrs. Max I. Moore  
Hood River, Ore.

# From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## Questions for Pearl Harbor Investigators

The current congressional Pearl Harbor disaster investigation has revealed how completely misled U. S. army intelligence was during the months preceding the attack.

On Dec. 5, 1941, Gen. George C. Marshall was given a forecast of military developments for December, and January, February and March, 1942. The report contained the statement that Japanese leaders, "aware of the peril of further military adventures," wanted to "avoid a general war in the Pacific."

In case Japan launched an attack, the following areas were listed as possible objectives: Siberia, Yunnan province in southern China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaya, and the East Indies.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### No Government Pressure

SEATTLE TIMES  
The history of Tule Lake repatriates has taken a "surprising turn," says the Seattle Times of Nov. 14, pointing out that nearly a thousand of these persons have now asked that their renounced citizenship be restored on the grounds of government duress and persuasion from fanatically pro-Japanese groups.

It seems inconceivable that the evidence will reveal any government agency as having exerted any such duress, says the Times, "particularly while the War Relocation Authority was leaning over backwards to give the Japanese nationals a square deal. The asserted compulsion by pro-Japanese groups, however, is something else again."

In this case, as in all litigation before an American court, strict justice must be dispensed, says the Times, adding, "But here the testimony offered should be scrutinized with more than usual care. So much, at least, is due the more loyal Nisei who fought and died for the country of their birth."

### Interested

Santa Rosa PRESS-DEMOCRAT  
The Santa Rosa Press-Democrat declared on Nov. 16 that segregation at the Tule Lake center "have the right to use our American courts to establish the justice of their claims if they can." "That is an American principle we must all defend," the Press-Democrat, which in the past has often been critical of Japanese Americans, declared.

### NISEI USA: Canadian Deportation

(Continued from page 4)  
brave new post-war world of the atom bomb and the four freedoms, that persons of Japanese ancestry were "inassimilable" and that, anyway, they were treacherous. George Cruickshank, Liberal member for Fraser Valley, topped off the debate by reading a letter, allegedly signed by five British Columbia Japanese, which stated that "we Japanese people regard our Imperial family as divine whose sanctity is inviolable." This letter was first published in the Vancouver Sun of April, 1937. Investigations carried out in 1937 proved the letter to be a complete fabrication. The Vancouver Sun was unable to produce the original, admitted that no check was ever made on the letter writers and readily agreed, according to the New Canadian, that all the evidence showed the letter was an absolute fake. Nevertheless, the letter has been a stock in trade of the British Columbia race-baiters since that time and was even reprinted in the Sun in 1942 when Nisei-baiting was in order.

With myths, racial bogeys and a fake letter the racist politicians of British Columbia are carrying on their campaign against the return of the 24,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry, 75 per cent of whom are Canadian citizens, to the West Coast area. But the opposition against their hate-mongering was growing, from within British Columbia, and across the vast reaches of Canada.

A representative in Parliament warned that if the racists succeeded in their campaign against the Japanese Canadians, "next time it might be the Italians or the Jews." And many other Canadians are beginning to weigh the soundness of their democracy against the treatment of the Japanese Canadian population.

What happened at the Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii just two days after the report was submitted now is a tragic bit of history.

It is not expected that the congressional inquiry will go into one extremely interesting historical by-product of the Pearl Harbor attack, namely the mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast. Yet, in view of the grossly misinformed condition of military intelligence at that time, several intriguing questions are raised.

The investigation has brought out that when the Hawaiian command was alerted, special precautions were taken only against sabotage. Why was there not an immediate mass evacuation in Hawaii if domestic trouble was placed above the danger of outside attack?

It would be reasonable to believe that once the army discovered how wrong its estimates were, it would have, as a special precautionary measure, ordered an immediate evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast. Why, then, was it more than two months after the Pearl Harbor attack that the evacuation was ordered?

One possible answer to this question is that the army was carrying on a beaten investigation during this time. Inquiries made of local police officials and others regarding the number of Japanese aliens and Nisei is an indication that the army's data on these matters was not complete.

In Seattle, for instance, there was considerable discrepancy between municipal police figures and the figures of army experts on the number and distribution of potential evacuees. It was necessary for the army to have the correct information in order to plan the order of evacuation, and arrange for transportation and housing facilities at the evacuation center.

A hurried conference was called, the army flew its experts up from San Francisco, and some JAACL leaders were called in to set the matter right.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is that during the investigating period the economic interests and the veteran racist organizations were able to get to the army's ear better than the relatively unorganized persons supporting the position of Japanese Americans.

The record shows pretty conclusively that there is serious doubt as to the necessity of ever having subjected an entire people to mass evacuation. This question, however, can be argued back and forth without result.

What is more important is to learn the real reason behind the army's decision to order the evacuation. Whose advice was it that prevailed on Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt? Was it his way of picking the "easiest way out?" Or was it something that General DeWitt "thunk up out of his own head" based on his "once a Jap, always a Jap" line of emotionalism. His report does not answer these questions; it only makes them more pertinent.

The Pearl Harbor tragedy was a black military mark against us in terms of loss in manpower, military and naval equipment, and international prestige.

The mass evacuation and detention of a citizen group was another Pearl Harbor. It was a crippling blow against democratic principles, against our moral position in view of our place as the leading exponent of democracy, and provided the fascist enemy with devastating propaganda ammunition.

There isn't much hope the Pearl Harbor committee, or any other congressional committee, will in the near future begin an investigation of the evacuation. But congress certainly has conducted many a less significant investigation on the taxpayer's money.

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## Nisei Professor Helps Solve North Dakota Murder Cases

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A Hawaiian-born Nisei, Dr. A. K. Saiki, professor of pathology at the University of North Dakota, aids law enforcement officials in solving by science cases of death under suspicious circumstances, according to a story by Rose Mary Kenny in the Grand Forks Herald.

Working with Dr. G. A. Abbott poison expert, who heads the University chemistry department, Dr. Saiki studies tissues of a dead man's body, draws conclusions from his discoveries and reconstructs the circumstances surrounding a mysterious death.

These two qualified experts devote most of their spare time delving into suspicious death cases, offering their findings to the state, contributing to the public interest by helping administer justice.

Pooling their scientific results, garnered from pathological and chemical research, Dr. Saiki and Dr. Abbott can determine the exact cause of death, sometimes revealing an unsuspected culprit.

"While much of my work leads to apprehension of murderers," the pathologist points out, "I prefer the cases where my autopsy proves death came from natural causes, thereby exonerating a murder suspect."

He termed "most unusual," a recent death in Grand Forks, where a man, found dead under suspicious circumstances was proven, after the autopsy, to have died from a natural physical ailment.

Not only must the pathologist compile his discoveries and suspicions, turning the samples over to a chemist for laboratory analysis, Dr. Saiki explains, but he must also be prepared to present his evidence in court, when he is called to testify.

Both Dr. Saiki and Dr. Abbott are recognized as qualified experts and their testimony is accepted, in most cases, without cross-examination.

"We do this work to cooperate with law enforcements officers, assisting coroners and state's attorneys to determine causes of death," said the pathologist.

Demonstrating their teamwork when asked to help unravel a mysterious death, Dr. Saiki and Dr. Abbott described one case in-

volving murder by an unusual method.

Called to study the body of a man found dead at the wheel of his car, Dr. Saiki first determined that the man, had been in good health, with all his organs functioning properly.

Because the engine was running, the pathologist next investigated the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning, discarding that theory when a study of the man's tissues showed no indication of death from that cause.

Further study showed signs of death from suffocation, however, and Dr. Saiki also noted irritation at the stomach's entrance.

The pathologist then called on Dr. Abbott to test the stomach contents for poison. Finding no signs of poison in routine tests, Dr. Abbott kept on working, hoping to hit on a solution.

Noticing peculiar reactions to later tests, Dr. Abbott followed the trail, proving chemically what he had already suspected — the man had died from nitroglycerin poisoning, described by the chemist as the underworld's idea of "a perfect crime."

State officials returning to the scene of the death, discovered a bottle of nitroglycerin buried near the car.

Dr. Saiki's detection of hints of suffocation plus Dr. Abbott's exhaustive chemical analysis had proven to the coroner's jury that the man did not die from natural causes, or from carbon monoxide poisoning. A coroner's jury later decided death was caused by either suicide or murder.

Dr. Saiki, who conducts investigations on his own initiative aside from his duties as professor of pathology at the University medical school, does not limit his research to solving unexplained deaths.

He conducts diagnostic work for hospitals throughout the state, including blood tests to determine paternity and analysis of growth tissues.

The pathologist also uses his specialized skill to help solve domestic difficulties involving sociological rather than legal problems.

Both members of this scientific team representing two lines of attack against the problem of unexplained deaths have served on the University of North Dakota faculty many years.

Born in Hawaii Dr. Saiki was graduated from the University of Hawaii in Honolulu taking post-graduate work at the University of North Dakota. He received his doctor's degree from the University of Nebraska and has studied pathology in several universities. He joined the University faculty 15 years ago.

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## Chicago JACL Holds Show In Honor of Fighting Nisei

CHICAGO, Ill. — Dedicated to the Nisei fighting men who found that in shallow graves on a little atoll in the Pacific the color of one's skin is immaterial, and that under sun-bleached white crosses in a stilled Italian valley there is equality; a Talent Revue, aptly titled "Go For Broke," from the motto of the 442nd Combat Team, was presented by the Chicago Japanese American Citizens League, at the Uptown Players Theater on the evenings of Nov. 21st and Dec. 9th.

Highlight of the evening was the dedicatory address given in memory of the fallen by Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, head of the Midwest JACL office. Dr. Yatabe spoke from the off-stage, while on stage was the lone figure of a Nisei bugler standing beside an American flag lit by a single spot from above, while on the center of the stage were semi-silhouetted white crosses over small mounds of dirt. "Taps" was quietly played over the silent graves and served as an introduction to Yatabe's talk.

The remainder of the program, although obviously handicapped by the lack of rehearsals which brought about poor timing, lack of coordination in stage direction and lighting, displayed a bevy of well-gifted performers. Particularly outstanding was one Elsie Itashiki who gave out with "Patty Cake Man," strictly a jive number. Miss Itashiki, whether by purpose or by coincidence has a style which is remarkably similar to that of Ella Mae Morse of "Cow Cow Boogie" and "Robin Hood" fame, and was definitely the hit of

the show.

Noteworthy performances were also given by Dudley Yatabe, fourteen year-old prodigy, with his piano interpretation of "Etude in D Flat" by Franz Liszt; Dorothy Takii for her vocal rendition of "L'Amour Toujours L'Amour," and a duet with William Fujii on "Indian Love Call"; Shizuko Hayashi, "Japanese Odori"; Kathleen Hananouchi, vocals on "Along The Navajo Trail," and "If I Loved You"; Dora Sato, vocal on "One Fine Day" from Madame Butterfly; and a quartet consisting of Ario Tatum, Lincoln Shimizu, William Fujii and Tats Kushida.

Yukio Shimoda, a professional ballet dancer, displayed a bit of fancy footwork in two routines, being backed in one of them by the Harmonettes (Kikuko Osaki, Sue Yamashiro, Nobuko Hayashi, Shizuko Hayashi, Alma Bando and Lilyan Hananouchi). Dixie Ishida added a welcome spice of comedy to the evening's entertainment.

Music was well supplied by Art Hayashi and his Harmonaires with Terry Kei handling two vocals on "I'll Buy That Dream" and "I'm Beginning to See the Light." Hayashi, incidentally, doubled up to take over emcee duties.

### Evacuee Enters Suit For Farm Buildings

SANTA ANA, Calif.—A Japanese American resident of Orange County now staying in Pennsylvania, has instituted proceedings in Superior Court to obtain possession of 10 buildings on the Rancho Los Alamitos near Anaheim.

— "This Is It" —

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# RELOCATION DIGEST

**MILWAUKEE**—Milwaukee Nisei conducted worship services at the Trinity Methodist church of Racine on Nov. 25. Those participating included Buster Minami, Nisei veteran, as main speaker; Mrs. George Isoda, chairman; and Evelyn Shigekuni, vocal soloist. . . . The engagement of a former Milwaukee resident, Miss Agnes Inouye, to Mr. Vincent Doi of Chicago, has been announced to friends of the young couple. . . . Announcement has also been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Nitta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Nitta, to Mr. Frank Mito. The wedding is expected to take place in Milwaukee next spring.

**PHILADELPHIA** — The International Institute played host to 36 Nisei from the Rohwer relocation center on Nov. 16. Tours of the city were conducted for the adults, a trip to see Santa Claus was arranged for the children, and an "osushi" dinner was served. . . . The Nisei Council will hold a Christmas dance on Dec. 22, 9 p.m. . . . Plans are also going ahead for a community-wide Japanese American New Year's Day program at the Institute. This will be a joint Nisei-Issai occasion. . . . The Nisei Teen-Age club is inviting the Royal Neighbors, a Teen-Age Club from Seabrook Farms,

N. J., for its meeting on Dec. 23.

**ST. LOUIS** — America's largest single family of Japanese extraction, the Buhei Konos and their children, have settled down in Farmington, Missouri, with a cordial reception from the schools, service clubs, churches and merchants of the town, according to the St. Louis Nisei. The new Farmington residents besides Buhei Kono are his wife, Taka, June, Sumi, Satuki, Tokuro, Shiro, Takeo, Akiko, Susumu, Yuriko, Patricia, Aunt Saye, and her niece, Yoshiko. The oldest son, Masahiro, has just completed training at Fort Snelling, while another, Norman, lives in Naperville Illinois

**CLAREMONT, Calif.** — Seven Japanese American families are now resettled in the town of San Dinis, California. Family members include Mrs. Soyo Watanabe and her four children, one in high school and three in grammar school; Mr. and Mrs. Sadamu Doi, operators of a nursery, and their five children; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Inouye, residing at the ranch of Mrs. May Kimball, with their two children; Mr. and Mrs. M. Nashita and two children; Mr. and Mrs. I. Masutomi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kambara, and Mrs. Nabe Kishimoto. The Masutomis, Kishimotos, and Kanbaras are residing with their children on the John B. Toomay ranch.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Rev. and Mrs. Norio F. Yasaki of Loomis, Calif., a boy, Frederick Setsuo, Jr., on Nov. 16 at Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ariaki Inouye of Boulder, Colo., a boy, Stanley, on Nov. 5.

To Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Takagishi of Chicago, Ill., a girl, Kerrie Lynn, on Nov. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Tomita of King Hill, Idaho, a boy, Shigeru John, Jr., on Aug. 28 at Boise, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Higuchi, a girl, Susan Brooke, on Nov. 20 in Milwaukee.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiyuki Tsuchiya, 2304-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Urayama 8105-H Tule Lake a boy on Nov. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kijiro Toshitane, 4112-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tohru Hosogi, 419-D, Tule Lake, a girl on November 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shuji Yoshikawa, 1105-D Tule Lake, a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Megumi Mori, 3213-A, Tule Lake, a boy on November 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Taniguchi, 5712-A, Tule Lake, a boy, on Nov. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsushima, 2917-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Tokunaga, 416-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Taunoda, 2113-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumao Yamashita, 1719-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murakami, 3411 Seventh East St., Salt Lake City, a boy on Dec. 2.

### DEATHS

Yosokuma Ogata, 42, of 8213-D, Tule Lake, on Nov. 13.

George Uyeoka, 11, of 515-C, Tule Lake, on Nov. 18.

Takashi Yamashita in Denver.

Kisaku Misaku, 2942 Humbolt, Denver.

### MARRIAGES

Michie Kikkawa to Yoshie Murakami on Nov. 15 at Tule Lake.

Mitsuru Minakata to Koichi Honda on Nov. 15 at Tule Lake.

Kimiye Miyagishima to Sadaichi Shinoyama on Nov. 20 at Tule Lake

Chiyoko Ishida to Tom Doi on November 20 at Tule Lake

Suzuko Kaneshige to Masao Tamiyasu on Nov. 18 at Ontario, Ore.

Atsuko Jean Shigematsu to Arata Kimura on Dec. 2, in Los Angeles.

Martha Yamamoto to John Kawaguchi on Nov. 31 in Nampa Idaho.



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### Court Awards Damages to Issei Plaintiffs

CHICAGO—An award of \$10,000 in damages was given by a Chicago Superior Court jury to three plaintiffs, two Japanese and a Korean.

The awards were \$5,000 to Henry Kato, 63, and \$2,000 to Thomas Yoshii, 50, both employees in the Chinese-style restaurant of the third plaintiff, Frank Shinn, who received \$3,000.

The three men were at the rear of a funeral procession on May 26, 1944 when a truck driven by Nick Astrella, for Louis Weinblatt, owner of the U. S. Alaska Herring Co., struck and overturned their automobile at Sacramento and Schubert avenues. Astrella and Weinblatt were the defendants.

Kato suffered a permanent defect of speech from an injured tongue. The two other had brain concussions.

Judge Frankhauser praised the jury of the fairness of its verdict.

### Nisei Writer Ties For First Place in Contest in Idaho

NAMPA, Idaho — Mrs. Mary Ban of Nampa tied for first place in the Idaho Writers' League annual contest with a short story entered in the juvenile story division.

A story entered in the adult short story section received honorable mention.

### Two Doctors Open Los Angeles Offices

LOS ANGELES—Dr. James M. Goto and his wife, Dr. Masako Kusayanagi, this week announced the opening of offices at 244½ East First St. and 3741 West 27th St., Los Angeles, for the practice of surgery and general medicine.

Dr. Goto returned to Los Angeles recently from the Topaz relocation center in Utah where he was chief of surgical service. Previously he was chief surgeon at the Manzanar center.

Dr. Kusayanagi also practiced at both the Manzanar and Topaz hospital.

Before the evacuation both Dr. Goto and Dr. Kusayanagi were in medical practice in Los Angeles.

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### Closing Dates Reported for WRA Offices

CHICAGO—Tentative dates for the closing of all War Relocation Authority offices in the North Central Area during the next 5 months were announced today by Miss Prudence Ross, Area Supervisor.

An over-all directory listing agencies in the fields of welfare, employment, civil liberties and public assistance which will continue to serve resettler in every major community will be issued prior to the Area office's closing, Miss Ross said. This directory will be furnished to those individuals and organizations serving resettler's needs in every district of the North Central Area. In addition, plans are being made to get such information to the resettlers themselves.

The tentative closing schedule of WRA offices in the North Central Area is as follows:

Minneapolis and Chicago District offices—April 1, 1946;

Milwaukee and St. Louis District offices—March 1, 1946;

Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, and Indianapolis district offices—February 1, 1946;

Greater Illinois District Office—December 15, 1945.

The first district office to close, the Greater Illinois office, which is located in Chicago, serves only a small number of resettlers living in such cities as Rockford, Peoria, and Champaign-Urbana.

### Denver JACL Will Hold Christmas Ball

DENVER — Committees have been named to make arrangements for the coming Denver JACL Christmas Ball which is to be held on Wednesday, December 26, in the Silver Glade ballroom of the Cosmopolitan hotel.

Taki Domoto, Jr., has been named chairman of the ticket committee. His assistants will be Jack Noda and Toshio Ando. Entertainment will be furnished at the intermission under the direction of genial George Furuta.

Hostesses named thus far are Lucy Taguchi, Rosa Higashi, Minnie Tsuji, Ruth Kodani, Michi Terasaki, Emi Osajima and True Shibata. Patrons and patronesses will be announced later.

### Detroit Nisei Cage Teams Open Season

DETROIT, Mich.—A bit of the prewar West Coast atmosphere permeated the air here deep in the middle west as approximately one hundred cage fans stormed the Franklin Settlement gym on Sunday, Nov. 25, to witness the opening games of Detroit's first Nisei basketball league. Sponsored by the local International Institute Nisei Committee, the league is comprised of six teams.

Three games are slated for every Sunday afternoon at the Franklin Settlement gym, located on Charlevoix street between MacDougall and Elmwood. A round-robin affair, the schedule is due to run through February 24, 1946.

### New York Nisei Will Sponsor FEPC Rally

Meeting Under JACL Auspices Will Stress Necessity for Action

NEW YORK—Japanese Americans in greater New York will rally for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission at the American Common, 40 East 40th Street, Friday, December 14, at 8 p. m. The event, sponsored by the New York Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the only national organization of American citizens of Japanese descent, will stress the urgent need for action now to bring H. R. 2232 on the floor of the House and to use other measures to fight for a permanent agency against discrimination in employment.

Speakers are B. F. McLaurin, international organizer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Madison S. Jones of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and former New England director of the FEPC; Joe Ishikawa, formerly of San Pedro, California; and Ina Sugihara, presiding.

The JACL has cooperated with other national organizations to carry cases contesting constitutionality of the evacuation from the West Coast and defend civil liberties of Japanese Americans.

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- Japanese Church of Christ ..... 4611 So. Ellis Ave.
- Midwest Buddhist Church ..... 152 W. Division St.
- Moody Church (Japanese Christian Church) 2053 No. Sheffield
- Relief Headquarters ..... 14 No. Michigan Ave., Rm. 404

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- Saito's Kanwajiten (Postage Prepaid) ..... \$3.80
- Kenkyusha English-Japanese Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c) ..... \$8.00
- Kenkyusha Japanese-English Dictionary. Mailing charge, 50c) ..... \$5.00

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WANTED: Reliable, well trained Japanese horticulturist and landscape man for estate. Enclose several references and experience. Dr. Cora Holdren, 3452 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: Experienced couple in country home near Barrington, Ill. Woman for cooking and general housework. Man for gardening, some driving. Pleasant living quarters, good salary. Write Box A, Pacific Citizen.

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