



State Supreme Court May Hear Oyama Test Case on California Alien Land Law

Attorney General Kenny Files Statement Supporting Action by ACLU, JACL Urging State High Court To Retain Jurisdiction Over Appeal Case

LOS ANGELES—The Oyama test case challenging the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law moved a step forward last week in the efforts of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Japanese American Citizens League, the National Lawyers Guild and the Catholic Interracial Council to induce the Supreme Court of California to hear the appeal itself, without following its actual routine of assigning cases on appeal for hearing to a District Court of Appeal.

This step forward was seen from the filing by Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of a statement with the California Supreme Court in which the California Attorney General recites:

"Please be advised that this office is in accord with the request that this case be retained by the Supreme Court for decision without the same being first assigned to a District Court of Appeal."

Last week also saw the filing with the Supreme Court of a memorandum of the American Civil Liberties Union countersigned by Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel for the National Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, A. L. Wirin for the Southern California branch of the ACLU and Wayne M. Collins for the San Francisco Committee, urging the California Supreme Court to retain jurisdiction over the appeal. The ACLU urged in its memorandum that: "It may be said, without exaggeration, that the entire nation is entitled to know as soon as may be, whether the legislation which the anti-Japanese race baiting groups of California, were successful in writing upon the statute books of California will stand up in the crucible of today's constitutional fires, through which such state enactment are now required to pass.

"The activities of California's race-baiting groups is not limited in their impact, upon California alone. There is convincing evidence that they were a large factor in coercing the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent, under military orders, from the entire Pacific Coast.

"These same race-prejudice fomenting groups have forced California into conflict with our national policy, which has sought to eschew racial discrimination, on other occasions—particularly in connection with the adoption of the California Alien Land Law.

"Whatever excuse for race prejudice and anti-Japanese feeling there may have been during this war, there can be no justification for these now. Race prejudice, through the current enforcement of the California Alien Land Law, solely against persons of the Japanese race, is a sorry example, furnished by California, for the democratic government and the democratic

way of life which we are now striving to bring to the people of Japan."

At the same time the National Lawyers Guild, through Attorney Morris E. Cohn, Chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter, backed the request for an early decision by the California Supreme Court with the statement:

"The gravity of the charge, that a statute of the State of California discriminates economically against persons because of blood, is such as to merit the attention of the highest tribunal of the State. The time is such that no better opportunity can be given to the courts again to state the principle that the government of a democracy cannot tolerate racism."

Repatriates in Canada Fight Deportation

Duress by Government Charged as Committee Formed for Campaign

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—Representatives from repatriate centers at Lemon Creek, Bay Farm, Popoff and Slocan City held a joint meeting recently as a first step toward organizing a joint committee to fight the Canadian government's plan to deport all persons who have signed documents requesting repatriation to Japan.

At the present time approximately 70 per cent of the 10,000 who have asked repatriation indicate they want to cancel their requests.

It is claimed that the evacuees in Slocan Valley who signed the repatriation documents did so unwillingly and after making a clear expression of protest that the repatriation proposal was not "voluntary" and did not allow a choice out of "unaffected free will."

It was noted that the repatriates had protested the terms of the repatriation proposal to Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell in April, 1945, before the registrations were initiated.

Wounded Veteran of 442nd Robbed, Slain in Stockton

Nisei Soldiers Act as Interpreters In Yamashita Trial

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—It was reported here that eight Japanese American soldiers from the military intelligence school at Fort Snelling are now participating as interpreters in the war crimes trial of Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita in Manila.

Several other Nisei troops are doing translation work on the testimonials concerning the atrocities committed by enemy units presumably under the command of Gen. Yamashita.

The eight interpreters are staff Sgts. Tad Yajima, Sueo Ito, Hiroshi Ohira and Yoshio Oishi and T 4 Masao Ochi, Roy Tamouye, Joshi Yorioka and Hiroshi Ito.

Seek Payment Of Losses to Evacuee Group

CHICAGO—Proper consideration for restoring the economic losses sustained by Japanese Americans through evacuation to the relocation centers was suggested by the Home Missions Council of North America, interdenominational Protestant organization, in a report issued last week.

The council also requested governmental aid for Nisei after the War Relocation Authority is liquidated.

More than 87,000 Japanese Americans who already have left the centers need housing, jobs and welfare assistance, and 5,000 more are still to be resettled, the report disclosed.

The council suggested that the Nisei be cared for through a coordinated governmental program of the Public Housing Authority, the Social Security Board and the U. S. Employment Service.

JACL Asks Army to Release Building for Stockton Hostel

SAN FRANCISCO—The Japanese American Citizens League in San Francisco this week asked the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas in Utah for immediate release of Buddhist properties at 148 Stockton street in Stockton, California, for use as a hostel for Japanese Americans and pointed out that the slaying of George Yoshioka, Japanese American veteran, emphasized the acute need of emergency housing in that city.

In a telegram to General Shedd, commanding officer of the Ninth Service Command, Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL representative, declared that "dilatatory methods of vacating premises have forced Japanese American returnees on the street, making them susceptible to robbery and attack."

The Buddhist properties were to have been vacated by November 5, Masaoka said, adding that the presence of two Ninth Service Command guards prevents use of the buildings for a hostel.

Masaoka also requested an immediate investigation and "controlling measures" in view of the increased number of Japanese Americans returning to the Stockton area.

Rescreened Evacuees Will Need Housing In Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES—Housing will have to be found by county authorities by Feb. 1 for many Japanese Americans who may be rescreened from the 16,000 still residing in the Tule Lake WRA center, Paul G. Robertson, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, told the County Committee for Interracial Progress on Nov. 19.

George Yoshioka of San Jose Found Dying, Police Report Leads on Suspected Slayer

Nisei Ex-Soldier Had Been Seriously Wounded During Combat Team's Rescue of Lost Battalion in France; Reportedly Went to Stockton for Medical Treatment

STOCKTON, Calif.—Police officials reported on Nov. 21 that they had a lead to suspects in the murder of a Japanese American war veteran, former Pfc. George Yoshioka, 34, who was found badly beaten and unconscious on a Stockton street early Saturday morning, Nov. 17.

Yoshioka, a native of San Jose, was the first wounded Nisei veteran to be discharged in Santa Clara county. He had served in Europe with the famous 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team and had been seriously wounded by a land mine during the 442nd's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in the Vosges Mountains of southeastern France. Most of his skin on his left arm had been blown away in the blast and his arm was paralyzed.

Police were checking reports from the South that two men had been apprehended as suspects. One was reported to have been arrested in Texas with Yoshioka's watch in his possession, while another was apprehended in Louisiana with Yoshioka's billfold.

According to information received this week, Yoshioka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Magoichi Yoshioka, Rt. 3, Box 198, White Road, San Jose, had left his home on Friday, Nov. 16, at about one in the afternoon for Stockton in his pickup truck. He had told his family that he was going to see a doctor for treatment of his injury received during his service as a soldier. The doctor stated, however, that Yoshioka had not been in to see him.

Yoshioka was alive but unconscious when he was found near the corner of Sonora and Center streets where he had parked his truck. Blood stains on the ground indicated that he had been as-

saulted at a spot near where his truck was parked. His clothing was disheveled and his shoes removed. He had been hit over the head with a blunt weapon, believed to have been a pipe. He lived twelve hours without regaining consciousness and passed away Saturday evening.

Unable to identify the body, police called in evacuees of Japanese ancestry who had returned recently to Stockton. None could identify him and some told officers that the body might have been someone of Korean or Chinese ancestry.

Identification was established on Monday morning when a police teletype carried the report that Yoshioka had been reported missing by his family in San Jose. The slain man's brother who came to Stockton from San Jose completed the identification.

George Yoshioka was inducted into the Army before Pearl Harbor and had won the right to wear the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense ribbon and the European Theater of Operations ribbon with two battle stars.

He was the head of the family in San Jose which is now engaged in growing strawberries and vegetables. The Yoshiokas evacuated voluntarily to Brighton, Colo., in 1942 and were among the first families to return to Santa Clara county, having come back last February.

Yoshioka is survived by his parents, his brother, Harry, married at Heart Mountain to Bernice Hinaga; and four other brothers, Frank, 20, in the Army at Fort Snelling; Eddie, 28, and auto mechanic in Denver; Henry, 18, in San Jose; and, Thomas, 15, a student in Denver.

In leaving San Jose for Stockton the Nisei veteran drove over the Altamont Pass, reaching Stockton in early afternoon and theories of kidnapping and torture were dismissed by authorities. The locale in which the truck was parked was in Stockton's "skid row" district and the spot where he was assaulted late Friday night or Saturday morning was believed to have been dark.

Yoshioka is believed to have had between \$300 and \$700 in cash on his person at the time he was attacked. None of the money was recovered.

Acquaintances described him as a man without any "bad habits." He was well-liked and was able to get along well with people. However, last Wednesday he is reported to have engaged in an argument with a wholesale produce dealer who is reported to have told him: "They ought to ship all you Japs back to Japan." George reportedly took issue with the man and informed the latter of his war service record. Later the produce dealer sought him out and apologized. Yoshioka himself related this incident to friends and to a WRA official.

The Yoshioka family recently bought three portable houses and installed them on their farm for the use of returnees who are unable to find housing in San Jose.

Swim Team Quits Meet as Hawaii Club Bars Nisei

HONOLULU—Walter Napoleon, president of the Natatorium Athletic Club, said on Nov. 17 he planned to withdraw his swimmers from competition at the exclusive Outrigger Beach club because "racial discrimination has no place in Hawaii."

Napoleon said he referred to the refusal of the Outrigger club to admit Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama, American swimming champion in the middle distances, as a guest of William Smith Jr., world's champion swimmer and a lifetime member of the club. Both Nakama and Smith competed on Hawaiian teams coached by Shioichi Sakamoto and both later led Ohio State University's championship teams to national collegiate titles.

tion, wone nine national AAU championships while at Ohio State. He was the captain of the Buckeye swimming and baseball teams.

Nakama returned to Hawaii last month from the mainland to become Farrington high school's swimming coach and swimming co-ordinator for the Territory of Hawaii.

"This incident is the talk of Waikiki Beach," Napoleon said. The Outrigger club's policy barring Orientals from using its facilities was pointed out by Hay Harris, island-born acting manager, who said he acted under club rules. Harold A. Mountain, Castle and Cooke executive and president of the Outrigger club, said it was an "unwritten policy" of the club not to accept Americans of Oriental ancestry.

Pressure by Pro-Japan Groups On Tule Renunciants Affirmed By Myer; WRA Duress Denied

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared on Nov. 15 that "undoubtedly" some Japanese Americans at the Tule Lake, Calif., center were submitted to pressure in renouncing their United States citizenship, according to an Associated Press report.

Mr. Myer told a reporter the pressure, however, came from pro-Japanese groups and individuals rather than from representatives of the United States government.

The WRA official's comment followed the filing of a petition in United States District Court in San Francisco on behalf of 985 persons of Japanese ancestry at Tule Lake who seek to regain American citizenship.

The petitioners contended in their petition that they were placed under duress both by seditious groups and the United States government.

Myer emphasized the Justice Department, rather than the WRA, handled the citizenship question among the Japanese Americans, but he asserted:

"If there was any government pressure, it was on the other side. I know of no efforts by the government to persuade the Japanese Americans to renounce American citizenship."

Of the persons sent to Tule Lake, Mr. Myer said, the majority wanted to go to Japan.

"Some mothers and fathers," he continued, "believed that by refusing to pledge allegiance to the United States they would keep their sons out of the war. Therefore, they brought parental pressure on their children—boys 18 to 25."

Mr. Myer said he did not believe all Japanese Americans joining in the petition to regain citizenship are sincere in their loyalty to the United States, but that many possibly are.

Nisei Passenger Hurt in Bus Crash

Masami Inouye of San Jose, Calif., was among the 27 passengers injured when an eastbound Greyhound bus overturned and burned on the salt flats west of Salt Lake City early on the morning of Nov. 18. He was treated at a Salt Lake hospital for face and head cuts.

Six passengers were killed in the bus crash.

War Goes on Against Prejudice, Sgt. Kuroki Tells Town Meeting

NEW YORK — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, home after 30 heavy bombing missions over Europe and 28 over Japanese islands, told a Town Meeting of the Air audience on Thanksgiving night that he still had a 59th mission against intolerance and racial prejudice in his own United States.

Sgt. Kuroki, one of four speakers on the subject "We Won the War — Are We Winning the Peace?" spoke not alone for the Japanese Americans but for men of other racial minorities who have fought in the war. He asked for racial equality and a chance for men of all races and creeds for employment opportunities and decent housing.

He called for the passage of legislation to insure a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

He described the war records of Japanese Americans, including the

PC Banned by Censors at Crystal City

Kido Asks U. S. Attorney General To Clarify Policy

A letter from Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League to Attorney General Tom Clark has called attention to the fact that the Pacific Citizen does not pass the censorship imposed at the Justice Department's internment camp at Crystal City, Texas.

Crystal City is a Justice Department camp which has been established to permit family members to reside with alien enemy internees. American citizen children of internees have been allowed to reside at Crystal City with their parents "without prejudice" to their citizenship rights.

Recently the Pacific Citizen was informed that subscribers at the camp are not receiving the papers because of censorship.

In asking for clarification of the censorship policy in relation to the Pacific Citizen, the JAACL president declared:

"We are certain that such restrictions could not have been imposed through the policy of your Washington office."

Nisei GIs to Enter Basketball League

LEGHORN, Italy — The 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team will enter a squad in the basketball league to be sponsored by the Peninsular Base Command.

442nd Combat Team, and cited the performances of Negro units and of individual Jewish and Italian Americans and GIs of all races.

Sgt. Kuroki said that the GIs did not fight for the perpetuation of "No Japs Wanted" signs on the West Coast and of Jim Crow in the South.

At the beginning of the broadcast the Town Meeting's moderator, George Denny, called attention to the presence of five returned veterans of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team in the audience.

Other speakers were Senator Charles Tobey of New Hampshire, Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review; and, Richard Hottelet, United Press war correspondent.

The broadcast was carried by the American Broadcasting Company.

Nisei WACs from Hawaii Create Sensation in Tokyo

TOKYO—Thirteen Nisei girls from Hawaii, assigned to the civil censorship detachment in Tokyo, have local Japanese baffled—and more than a little envious, according to a UP dispatch in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune.

To begin with, says the dispatch, the Japanese protest the Nisei girls don't look like Japanese.

"I didn't know what they were," exclaimed a Japanese newspaperman. "I thought perhaps they were Chinese."

The girls create minor riots wherever they go.

Japanese women seem particularly fascinated with their army-green uniforms with shining U. S.

insignia. They provide startling contrast to the often shivering, kimono-clad Japanese girls.

Japanese women, accustomed to eating little and to remaining obscure in the presence of men, express amazement at the fact the Nisei girls live in a fine army hotel and eat the same food served to the American officers.

Nevertheless the girls work hard in the office of Lt. Col. Chester W. Wadsworth, deputy civil censorship officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur. They manage to have some fun, too, and have visited Honshu's historic shrines and toured the city.

Nearly half of the girls are graduates of the University of Hawaii.

Report from Tokyo: Nisei Killed, Wounded During Air Raids on Japanese Cities; Others Aid Occupation Forces

(This report to the Pacific Citizen is the first on the war-time fate of a number of Japanese Americans who were in Japan at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and about whom there has been little information since that time. The number of Nisei "caught" by the war in Japan was small, and the number includes those who were on the "last boat" from Yokohama, bound for San Francisco, which turned back and returned to Japan because of the threat of war in November, 1941.)

(It has been reported that many of the Nisei caught by war in Japan were under surveillance during most of the war and that some were interned. The following story, sent to the PC by an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, reports on some personalities known to Nisei on the West Coast.)

TOKYO—A number of Nisei and Japanese known on the West Coast were killed or seriously wounded in the bombing raids on Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities and in the atomic bomb raid which devastated Hiroshima.

Among those killed at Hiroshima were the Rev. C. J. Tagashira and his wife, known in West Coast religious circles. Also killed in the bombings were Hajime Watanabe of Long Beach, Calif., Kobayashi (first name unreported), Seattle, Wash.; and Hana Ishigami, Seattle. Miss Ishigami was the confidential secretary to an American military official at the U. S. embassy in Tokyo until the war.

(An U. P. dispatch from Tokyo has reported the deaths of Kinichi Fujii, owner of Honolulu's Fujii shoten, and Hatsue Onishi, 32, sister of Nobuo Onishi of Palama, Honolulu in the atomic bomb raid on Hiroshima.)

Ritsuo Matsushima of Port Blakely, Wash., and John Nagahama of Los Angeles, both of whom were in newspaper work, are reported seriously ill.

Although not a Nisei, many Japanese Americans will remember Dr. Roy H. Akagi, formerly the executive secretary of the Japanese Students Christian Association in the United States. Dr. Akagi died of illness two years ago and his daughter, Futaba, was killed a year later in an automobile accident.

Most Nisei who were in Japan during the war were not active, although there are exceptions as in the case of Iva Toguri, one of the "Tokyo Roses," who has been arrested by American military authorities.

With the arrival of the victorious American forces, many Nisei are now installed in positions in which many, through knowledge of both Japanese and English, are assisting in a liaison capacity in many agencies connected with occupation activities.

George Nakamoto, formerly an editor of the Rafu Shimpo in Los Angeles, is now with Radio Tokyo, along with Tom Yamate, former produce stand workers union official from Los Angeles; Joe Hirakawa, dramatic coach and former motion picture player in Hollywood; and, Tom Oshidari, Nisei composer from the College of Pacific in Stockton.

Kiyoshi Togasaki, an American veteran of World War I whose dues are still paid up in the American Legion, is the managing editor of Tokyo's English language daily, the Nippon Times. Goro Murata of Los Angeles is the assistant managing editor of the Nippon Times. Also on the Times are Shigemasa Mazawa of Los Angeles, Taneoyoshi Koitabashi of Seattle and Tamotsu Murayama of San Francisco.

Also connected with newspapers are Isamu Suzukawa of Compton, Calif., and Kay Tateishi of Los Angeles with the Asahi, Welly Shibata of Spokane, Wash., and Eimei Kato of Chicago with the Mainichi. Domei, which has now been dissolved, employed Takaaki Ishii and Masao Mamo of Los Angeles and George Kyotow and "Beef" Omari of San Francisco. Mrs. Kyotow (Esamu Furuya of Vacaville) who has been employed by a Brazilian copper concern, is another who survived the bombings.

Charles Yoshii of Portland, Seiko Watanabe of Washington and Hisa Masuda of Fresno are now teaching English to the language-hungry Japanese.

Most of the Nisei girls who were caught by the war in Tokyo are not now in the city, most of them having evacuated to rural districts. However, among the few still in the city are Mary Oki, on the staff of New Japan, a weekly paper; Margie Shigezumi of San Francisco; Marie and Grace Kaneko of Detroit. Marie is with the American Red Cross canteen and Grace

with the Bureau of Communications.

John Itow, engineer, and Mush Morino of Alameda, Calif., tell of harrowing experiences during the raids when they narrowly escaped death.

Frank Matsumoto, one of the organizers of Tokyo's Big Six baseball league, is still teaching at Meiji University but is contemplating entering politics in a new democratic regime.

Hisashi Moriyama of San Francisco and his wife are now busy entertaining Japanese American soldiers and other GIs at their Shiguya home. Moriyama's 15-piece Columbia recording orchestra is now playing for American troops in Japan.

Tamaki Miura, Japan-born singer who starred with the San Carlo Opera company for many years and is known to American audiences for her performances in "Madame Butterfly," has given several performances for the GIs. Michio Ito, noted dancer, recently directed a ballet, "Blue Danube," at the Toyo Kan.

Yosie Fujiwara, tenor, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, Japan-born artists who are known to U. S. audiences, are frequently heard on the radio.

Hollywood Service Honors Nisei Soldier

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Pfc. Ted Fujioka, killed in action in France a year ago with the 442nd Combat Team, was honored recently at memorial services at the First Methodist church.

Tulare County Supervisors Reconsider Aid to Evacuees

VISALIA, Calif.—The Tulare county board of supervisors was reported last week to be on the verge of reversing its previous stand with respect to granting indigent aid to aliens of Japanese ancestry.

After having previously authorized County Welfare Director W. T. Pyott to place several aged indigents in a Japanese boarding house, the board last week rejected 14 claims for aid at the rate of \$30 a month for room and board.

Pyott then asked for the guidance of his department that the board commit itself to a definite policy, but the board postponed action until next week.

Supervisor R. L. Patterson objected to the amount, holding that \$30 is too high a sum, but Supervisor Jay Brown said even if the cost were only 30 cents a month he would be opposed to it.

Two persons in the audience, Walter Goins, a cattle rancher, and Mrs. Laura Larkins, Visalia, protested against giving any assistance to returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, particularly aliens. They held that in view of Japanese atrocities in prison camps the needy should be left to Japanese mutual aid societies or deported to Japan.

Chairman R. B. Oliver said he agreed with them, but pointed out that the board has certain legal obligations which it cannot ignore without running counter to state

Army Barracks Converted for Evacuee Use

Apartments Now Being Prepared for Use of Returned Group

LOS ANGELES—The Times reported on Nov. 15 that the Army was preparing now disused barracks at Sepulveda Blvd. and Mariposa St., El Segundo, for the reception of evacuee families of Japanese ancestry removed from the area in the evacuation program of 1942.

A total of 24 one-room apartments, with showers and toilets, will be ready for the returning evacuees in approximately one more week, the Times said.

The newspaper reported that a man and his wife will be able to rent one of the one-room affairs for \$10 a month if after 60 days they are unable to find other abodes.

The Army is also furnishing steel cots, mess hall facilities, cups, mustard pots, sugar bowls, etc., for the occupants.

Also on the site are two long barracks buildings which will house the occupants in much the same manner as the Army men who formerly occupied them, the Times report added. Each apartment also has an oil stove furnished by the Army. There will be a community laundry and community showers for the occupants of the barracks structures.

Restoration of the buildings includes renovated plumbing, new windows, doors and roof repairs. The mess hall is a former restaurant of mission style architecture with modern refrigeration facilities and restaurant-type cooking facilities.

Col. Moore Reports School, Church Groups Favorable to Nisei

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lieut. Col. Wallace Moore declared here last week that churches and schools in Hood River valley have shown favorable attitudes toward the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the community which before the war had a large agrarian population of people of Japanese descent.

Col. Moore, who has been on a coastwide speaking tour on behalf of the Americans of Japanese ancestry with whom he served in forward areas in the Pacific war, indicated that he planned to return to Hood River to confer further with its people, particularly business and civic leaders.

Hood River was the scene of a display of discrimination against Japanese Americans when its local Legion post erased the names of Nisei from the county honor roll and movements against the return of the evacuees have been originated in the area.

authorities. Leroy McCormick, the board's legal counsel, said refusal of claims to the needy who have no one to support them would subject the board to civil suits.

Patterson said it might be cheaper to vote money to send the indigents to Japan and Goins said he would contribute the first \$100 to that purpose.

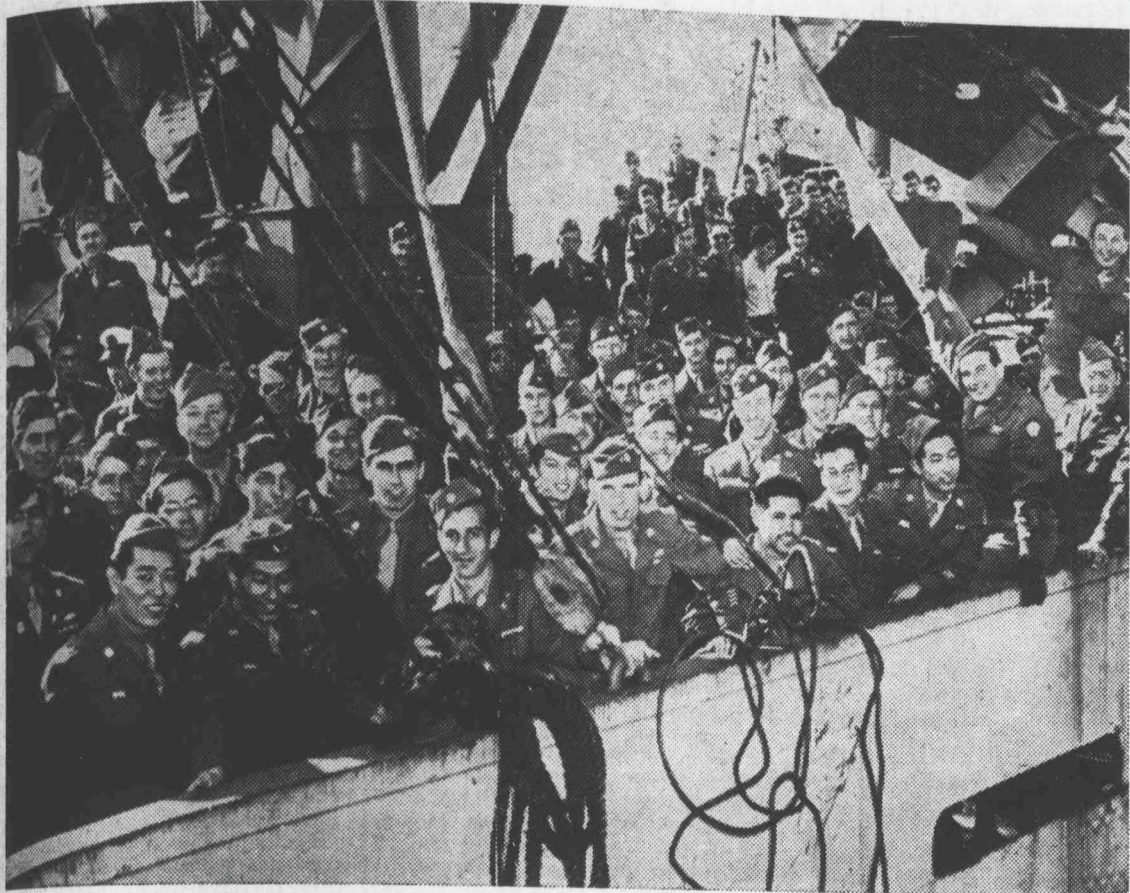
Roy Brogan, Tulare supervisor, said he would like to investigate what policy is being followed in other counties.

Pyott explained that \$30 a month was the cheapest room and board his office could find. He pointed out there is a tendency on the part of the self-supporting persons of Japanese ancestry to move to other areas because of the known antagonism against anyone of Japanese descent in Tulare county, but that the Japanese seeking relief have no place to go and that they have legal residence in Tulare county.

Pyott declared he will instruct his subordinates to accept no more applications for aid to returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry until the board has defined its policy.

(All of the indigent persons returned to Tulare county by the WRA have legal residence in the county. They were self-supporting before the war, but many lost their homes and businesses during the evacuation and dissipated their financial resources during their stay of more than three years in the relocation centers.)

Nisei Come Home to the American Shore



BOSTON — Among the troops lining the rail of the S. S. Zebulon Pike as it docked at an Army base at South Boston on Nov. 8 were many Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd Combat Team who made a magnificent

reputation as infantry fighters with the Fifth Army in Italy and the Seventh Army in France. A soldier in the foreground is holding a dog, Nisei, a pet Irish setter. — (International Soundphoto.)

Evacuee Relocation Presents Challenge to Democracy, Says Myer at New York Meeting

Committee Formed To Assist Nisei in New York City

NEW YORK CITY — The successful relocation of Japanese Americans poses a challenge to American democracy, Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority told an audience gathered at the Russell Sage Foundation on Nov. 16 to form the Greater New York Citizens' Committee for Japanese Americans.

"In mobilizing community resources to meet this challenge, your committee and similar committees in many other cities from Boston to San Francisco merit the gratitude and support of all our citizens," he said.

"You are doing a real public service in undertaking a program designed to assist displaced Japanese Americans in taking their rightful place, along with other minority groups, in the total community life of this great city," Myer told his audience.

The new committee will help Japanese Americans integrate into community life and provide special assistance on housing, employment and welfare problems.

Among members of the new committee are Dr. Harry Gidonese, president of Brooklyn college; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs; Frederick L. Allen, editor of Harper's magazine; Michael Nisselson, president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York; the Rev. Toru Matsumoto, executive director of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; and Kenji Nogaki, chairman of the Japanese-American Resettlement Council.

The committee, along with other groups in other cities, is planning to meet the local resettlement problem presented by the closing of all WRA centers by Dec. 15, at which time it is estimated that 4,000 evacuees, now in the centers, will have been relocated.

In its prospectus outlining plans on behalf of the Japanese Americans settling in New York, the committee emphasized that it would "take time for these newcomers to become at home in their new environment. They must find housing, jobs, assistance with personal problems before they reach their potentialities as contributing members in their new communities."

The committee has announced that it will seek the cooperation of the Red Cross, labor organizations, employment bureaus, the Welfare Council and other special groups so that in effect the committee will serve to integrate the efforts of the separate agencies. Dillon Myer predicted that the present influx of Japanese Americans to large cities in the East and Middle West would soon

double the recent Nisei population of 2500 in New York City.

He estimated that before the war there were 115,000 Japanese Americans on the West Coast and only about 15,000 to 18,000 in the rest of the country. Allowing for those who are to be returned to Japan or to Hawaii, Mr. Myer declared that probably 60,000 to 65,000 were planning to settle away from the Pacific coast.

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, declared that a Greater New York Citizens' Committee for Japanese Americans is necessary "is one of the most serious indictments of our democracy today."

"I am not pleading the cause of a handful of pilgrims of exile who happen to be cast among us. They would make their adjustment somehow without our assistance, for they have proved themselves to be versatile people. What I am asking for is that we, as citizens, shall pledge to each other that this symbol of our intolerance shall be erased, and that from here out, we do our best to make sure that the security of none of us shall ever be jeopardized again because of who we are."

George Yamaoka, Nisei attorney, declared that newcomers to New York of Japanese ancestry are glad to have the assistance of the newly-organized committee and to work closely with it.

"Through this joint effort I am confident that the Japanese-Americans will soon become adjusted here and make their own contribution to the city's community life," he said.

The basic idea behind the formation of the committee, according to Robert M. Benjamin, attorney, is that it is to be a "joint enterprise of Japanese Americans and other members of the community, working in the common interest on problems that are the concern not of the Japanese Americans alone but of the entire community—a common interest in a healthy and integrated community life."

San Diego AVC Post Hits Discrimination Against Evacuees

SAN DIEGO—The San Diego chapter of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) passed a resolution on Nov. 7 demanding a curb on discriminatory activities against evacuees of Japanese ancestry who are returning to the West Coast.

The AVC group's action followed similar steps by AVC units in Los Angeles and San Francisco who have forwarded resolutions to President Truman calling for government action to aid returning Nisei.

NISEI OFFICER SEES CHANGES IN JAPAN'S THINKING

CHICAGO—Lieut. Terry Takahashi, U. S. intelligence officer of Japanese ancestry and one of the first Nisei to return from occupation duty in Japan, declared here last week in an interview with the Daily News that he believes Japanese thinking is undergoing a change and that this was a sign of hope for democracy in Japan.

Lieut. Takahashi, 23 and a native of San Francisco, has been attached to General MacArthur's headquarters since 1943. He was with the first advance party into Osaka, Japan, after Japan's surrender.

The Nisei officer, who learned Japanese at the military intelligence school at Fort Snelling, was interviewed at the Chicago office of the Japanese American Citizens League. He expects to receive his discharge soon at Fort Sheridan.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the Japanese with whom I talked in Japan said they regarded the Americans as their liberators from the oppression of the military," Lieut. Takahashi added.

Nisei GI's Change Of Name Legalized By California Court

SACRAMENTO—Sergeant Tokio Miyahara has become Ted Miyahara by an official decree of Superior Court Judge Peter J. Shields, according to a report in the Sacramento Bee.

Sergeant Miyahara, while still serving with the United States Army in Germany, set in motion by mail the legal procedure necessary to rid him of the name of Tokio. His request, approved by his commanding officer, was forwarded to Attorney Murle Schreck, member of the county bar association's war work committee, who filed the formal petition in the

Nevada Jury Convicts Man Who Shot Japanese Americans

Monroe Ran Amuck In Wells Restaurant Last January

ELKO, Nev.—A jury on Nov. 17 convicted James M. Monroe, Wells, Nev. railroad worker, of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm as the aftermath of a shooting affray last January in which three persons of Japanese ancestry were injured.

Monroe had been charged with intent to kill Harry Gomi, 57, but the jury reduced the charge. The conviction carries a sentence

Charge Legislator Used False Information to Stir Prejudice Against Japanese Americans

WRA SAYS FAMILY SEEKS ADDRESS OF JOHN NOMURA

The family of Johnny Shuichi Nomura, formerly of Soledad, California, and the Colorado River relocation center, was anxiously seeking his whereabouts this week as his mother lay critically ill in a Salinas, California, hospital, according to the War Relocation Authority.

Johnny was living at 2930 Prospect avenue, Cleveland, in January, 1945, and is thought to be in Chicago at the present time.

Johnny is 20 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 127 pounds. Anyone having information on his whereabouts is asked to get in touch with his parents or sister, Mrs. Michi Kubota, 620 Sherwood Drive, Salinas.

Senate Group Would Restore Fund to WRA

House Had Voted \$5,000,000 Cut in Agency's Budget

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee on Nov. 16 recommended the restoration of the \$5,000,000 cut in the funds of the War Relocation Authority which had been voted by the House.

Director Dillon Myer explained to the committee during hearings on the recession bill that the WRA, which operated centers for persons of Japanese ancestry during the war, will need all of its funds to liquidate its program and move the 26,000 evacuees remaining in the centers to permanent homes.

Myer said three centers already are closed and five others will be shut by Jan. 1. The only remaining center by the end of this year will be the Tule Lake camp at Newell, Calif., where the WRA expects to terminate its program on Feb. 1.

The Senate committee, recommending restoration of the \$5,000,000, said "considerable work will be necessary" in connection with the disposal of \$20,000,000 worth of movable equipment at the closed centers.

The total appropriation for WRA for the fiscal year was \$25,000,000. It was from this amount that the House voted to cut \$5,000,000. Should the Senate accept the committee's recommended restoration of the item, the matter will be referred to a conference committee.

Report Nisei Killed In Accident at Dam in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho—Among Idaho's four industrial accident deaths reported in the month of October was that of Matsuuro Nikani, Japanese American evacuee employee at Anderson Dam, who fell into the wheel of a conveyor belt and was crushed to death.

superior court.

A native of Rocklin, Placer County, Miyahara entered the army in 1941. He received the Purple Heart and Bronze Star while serving in Europe.

WRA Official Replies To Gannon's Protest On Camp Kohler Use

SACRAMENTO—A charge that Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon used false information to stir up opposition against the use of temporary facilities at Camp Kohler to house returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry from relocation centers was made on Nov. 19 by Charles F. Miller, Northern California supervisor of the War Relocation Authority.

Miller directed a sharply-worded letter to Gannon, chairman of a special California legislative committee which conducted an investigation on Japanese Americans last year, in reply to Gannon's statements condemning the policy of bringing Japanese Americans to Camp Kohler.

"There are no disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens or aliens, coming to this (Camp Kohler) or any other center," Miller said.

Camp Kohler, now an Army Air Forces installation, was formerly the Sacramento assembly center where the evacuees of Japanese ancestry were housed before being transferred to relocation centers in 1942.

The WRA official cited the service records of 21,000 Nisei troops as a reason for helping their families to find shelter, and denied Gannon's statement that all of the "Japanese" at Camp Kohler now came from the combination segregation and relocation center at Tule Lake.

Nearly 100 evacuees are now housed at reconditioned barracks at Kohler until they are able to locate permanent housing.

In his letter to Gannon, Mr. Miller declared:

"I am taking the liberty of pointing out to you just where your statements were in error.

"For example the statement, 'we have known in California for a generation that 75 per cent of the Japanese in this country have had a dual citizenship,' is hardly based on fact. Those who have made a study of dual citizenship say that their best estimate is that not more than 20 per cent of the Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country in 1942 were dual citizens.

"The decline in dual citizenship has been so sharp that it has been estimated dual citizenship will be entirely wiped out in another generation. Dual citizenship was established only when parents made application within two weeks of the birth of their children.

"Hundreds thus listed are wearing the United States Army uniform and have fought and died for this country.

"There are no disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens or aliens, coming to this or any other center. Rightly or wrongly these people were evacuated and incarcerated, some of them ever since the Spring of 1942. Now that they are released they are entitled to the same rights under the constitution, the Bill of Rights and the laws of our land as any other residents of the United States.

"Another fact, Mr. Gannon, of which you should be aware is that more than 21,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry served well in the armed forces of the United States and are still serving in all theaters of war. Many of the folks at, or coming to Camp Kohler are either the parents, brothers, sisters, wives or children of some of those 21,000 Nisei, many of whom gave their lives and many more of whom were wounded during the fighting against Italy, Germany and Japan.

"You seem to be under the impression that all those persons of Japanese ancestry at Camp Kohler now, came from Tule Lake. It so happens that such is not the case. I think a check at the amount would show that at least three other centers are represented at Camp Kohler and in all probability less than 10 per cent of the people there are resettlers from Tule Lake."

Two 442nd Veterans Join Amvets Post

MILWAUKEE—Tokio Shiomichi and Yutaka Kuga, veterans of the 442nd Combat Team, were sworn in as charter members of the Milwaukee post of American Veterans of World War II at ceremonies on Oct. 28.

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 JAACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JAACL 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:

The 59th Mission

Sgt. Ben Kuroki whose 58 missions in Europe and the Pacific have earned him a rest says that he still has a 59th mission. That is a mission in his own country, a mission against the bigotry and criminal race prejudice to which he came home, an American hero.

America's soldiers have come home tired. And Ben Kuroki, whose double dose of fighting took him to both of our great battlefronts, dreams of a small Nebraska farm where he grew up.

For him public speaking is an ordeal more to be feared than a heavy bombing mission. Two years ago when he visited a relocation center to face a barrage of audiences, a list of banquets, and the homage of thousands of his fellow Nisei, he came back physically exhausted. Yet he went on. He spoke to increasingly larger audiences, telling his own simple story in his own Nebraska farmboy way.

Kuroki, who is a slight and modest young man, never harangues his audience, has neither the talent nor the taste for demagoguery, and speaks only loud enough for his audience to hear. Yet his speeches have always the power of stirring his audiences profoundly and of moving many to tears. He has never overrated his power as a speaker, but he has never underrated the importance of his message.

Ben Kuroki's fifty-ninth mission may be a failure. For it is not his mission only, it is America's mission. But his crew will be a large one, made up of all Americans who believe with him in the dignity and worth of every American.

The Intermountain West

Many Japanese Americans who found wartime homes in the intermountain west are today returning to their Pacific coast homes.

During four years of exile from California, Oregon and Washington, they found refuge in the states of Utah, Idaho and Colorado. There were "incidents," of course, as people are wont to call inter-racial outbreaks of either minor or major proportions. The city of Ogden balked at issuing business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry, Nisei had difficulty in finding homes in restricted areas, and now and again a "patriotic" organization would ask for banishment of the "Japs" to some desert island.

But in the main these Japanese Americans found hospitable reception. They made new friends and found new jobs. Many learned for the first time that celebrated neighborliness of the people of the west.

On their part the Japanese American refugees brought their skills and energies to these three intermountain states. They opened up thousands of new acres for cultivation, they brought new industries and jobs to these areas. In established plants like the arsenal at Tooele, Utah, they worked, 300 strong, for the maintenance of the U. S. Army's arms supply line. In central Utah a Japanese American family brought a new industry, the raising of onion seeds, to the state.

It is a story of give-and-take of which both the established residents of these three states and the new Japanese Americans who came can well be proud. In time of war both groups exhibited patience and understanding as well as a common desire to participate

fully in the war effort, a desire that overcame in large many of the petty irritations that arose. The common object of winning the war was not obscured by spite nor delayed by discrimination.

It cannot be estimated at this time how many of the relocated Nisei Americans will return to the West Coast. Those who purchased homes here, whose children are in school and who found satisfying and permanent jobs will doubtless remain. And the others will remember that during four war years, the intermountain west gave them homes and refuge.

On John McCloy

Shortly after the outbreak of war the War Department issued an order cancelling the induction of men of Japanese ancestry into the Army. There was distrust and suspicion regarding the loyalty of the Japanese American and many military leaders were of the opinion that a Nisei should be barred from military service.

It is indicated that there was a tug-of-war on the subject of Japanese Americans within the War Department itself between the racist-minded and those who contended that the Nisei should be given an opportunity to prove their loyalty. For almost a year after the outbreak of war the government had no definite policy regarding Nisei enlistments in the Army. Finally, in January, 1943, the adherents of a democratic policy won out and the decision was announced that a special combat team of Japanese American volunteers would be formed. The organization of the 442nd Combat Team was frankly experimental and opposition to the use of Japanese Americans in combat was particularly strong from race-baiting interests on the West Coast and from such men as Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi.

Many men were involved in the final decision which revised Army policy toward the Nisei and resulted in the formation of the Japanese American Combat Team but if one man can be singled out as the most influential within the War Department and as responsible for that action, that man was Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy.

This week Mr. McCloy, his resignation effective, left the War Department and returned to private life. In 1942 and 1943 when opposition to Japanese Americans on the West Coast was particularly virulent, Mr. McCloy's support of the right of the Nisei to serve in the nation's armed forces was a subject of controversy. Today, in the face of the magnificent record of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Battalion and the effective and important services rendered by Nisei intelligence specialists in the Pacific war, the presence of Nisei in the Army no longer is a controversial matter. Mr. McCloy and others like him in the War Department who hewed to the democratic line, in the face of tremendous pressures from special interests to bar the Nisei from the Army, have long since been vindicated.

Canadian Repatriates

There is an urgent need for Japanese Canadians everywhere in Canada to back the fight to prevent the deportation of over 10,000 people of Japanese origin who signed documents requesting repatriation but who now wish to remain in Canada.

The reasons for signing those documents are best known to us who shared their anxiety, fears and bewilderments since evacuation. We have shared their despairs as a series of injustices were added to law-abiding aliens and loyal Canadian citizens.

We know that some gave up hoping for justice and signed in despair. Some became bitter and signed in protest of injustices, and some because they were misguided by a small minority of unthinking, irresponsible leaders in British Columbia's interior towns. But we know that the greatest number signed because they believed that was the only alternative to being pushed into a dark and uncertain future.

The registrations for repatriations carried out this year were not a fair test of determining those who wanted to return to Japan after the war. Strong influences were exerted, not only in the terms laid down during the registration, but in the painful memories of treatment accorded these people since Pearl Harbor.—From an editorial in the Nov. 10 issue of the New Canadian (Japanese Canadian weekly) of Winnipeg, Man.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Coast Racism and Housing

Recent developments in California have shown that racist demagoguery on questions concerning Japanese Americans is still very much alive. The deplorable housing situation, with thousands of war veterans tramping the streets in a vain search for homes, is being exploited by the race-baiters in an effort to place the onus on the War Relocation Authority, the War Department and the Federal Public Housing Administration and their program of providing emergency shelter for those evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have nowhere else to go.

The Hearst press in Los Angeles (The Examiner and the Herald-Express) has been carrying on an irresponsible campaign, the theme of which is that "Japs" are getting government housing while war veterans are being left out in the cold. In Sacramento the American Legion post, the Eagles and Assemblyman Chester Gannon have joined in a protest against the use of facilities at Camp Kohler by returning evacuees.

While the real estate and landlord lobbies in Washington carry on a vigorous fight against the erection of decent housing by the government to meet the needs of the war-swollen population of the West Coast, many of their associates in California are fighting the use of abandoned Army barracks and empty trailers as temporary shelters for the returned evacuees. It is not alone the Japanese American evacuees who are being made the scapegoats but the war veterans as well.

The emergency housing which has been prepared for the returning evacuees by government agencies is not expected to provide for the needs of more than 10,000 of the returnees. And it should be stressed again and again that all of this housing is of a type which will provide the bare minimum in shelter, consisting mainly of abandoned barracks which have been converted to accommodate families, and that this housing is no different from that to which the evacuees were subjected in the assembly and relocation centers. It provides four walls and a roof and heat from an oil stove and will suffice as minimum shelter until the returnees are able to find permanent homes. It is not intended to provide permanent homes for the evacuees and it is not the type of housing for which the war veterans and their families are searching, nor the kind to which they, as citizens of a wealthy, democratic nation, are entitled. The men who fought the battles of World War II do not intend to live in converted Army barracks with an iron cot and community toilet and kitchen facilities.

The need is not alone for emergency housing but for permanent homes which meet the necessary standards of health, decency and family privacy. The Hearst Examiner which carries headlines about "housing for Japs" does not condemn the recent act of a group of Los Angeles landlords who have issued eviction notices to the occupants of some 23,000 apartment units in a proposed "strike" against OPA rent ceilings. The landlords involved propose to empty their apartments and to keep them closed until the OPA regulations are lifted. The American Veterans Committee already has described this proposal as "criminal."

It is evident that the housing issue is being used by cynical racists to generate antagonism against returning Japanese Americans. The Native Sons of the Golden West, an organization with a history of anti-Oriental activity, recently pointed to the housing situation in demanding the continued internment of the evacuees in government centers.

The need for housing is particularly immediate for members of racial minorities because of the fact that restrictive covenants and other devices prohibit members of these groups from residing in many urban areas. It has been estimated that less than 15 per cent of all housing (in normal times when housing was available) was open to members of minority groups. If the real estate and landlord groups who have fostered racial restrictions cannot provide housing, the only solution would

appear to be government intervention.

The nation which created the greatest war machine in history has the industrial capacity to build homes for all of its people.

The nation which developed the atomic bomb and which spent billions on the necessities of war can do better than GI barracks for its war heroes and their families.

The obligation of the government toward the evacuees is twofold. In addition to the duty of the government toward its people, it must be remembered that all of the evacuees had homes on the West Coast until they were displaced in the name of military necessity. The evacuation program will not have been completed until the evacuees have been relocated in individual homes. The preparation of emergency shelters, which are, in effect, small-scale relocation camps, is only a part of that obligation. If any additional activity is construed to be beyond ordinary government performance, it should be recalled that the evacuation itself was an action unprecedented in our national history.

The effort of the racists to discredit the government's efforts to provide temporary homes for the unsettled evacuees by confusing it with the larger issue of homes for returning veterans should be resisted.

It should not be forgotten that a large share of the housing job for returning Japanese Americans is being carried on by private organizations, mainly religious groups, and by the evacuees themselves. More than 50 hostels are in operation along the West Coast and are a major factor in the resettlement program. But it has been shown that the private organizations cannot cope with the large number of returnees without government assistance.

The West Coast housing congestion, as well as the uncertainties in employment because of delayed reconversion, has slowed the process of returning the evacuees to normal living conditions. It appears certain that the War Relocation Authority, which will close down on March 31, will not be able to complete the resettlement of the evacuees by that deadline, just as it appears certain that the WRA will be able to shut down at the center level before Dec. 15. The recent conference on the problems of Japanese Americans which was held in New York City, in which the Japanese American Citizens League was a participant, drafted a request to President Truman to extend the life of the WRA to cover a period necessary for the agency to complete its job on the West Coast or to provide funds for the Interior Department to carry on the work if it is impossible to prevent the suicide of the WRA.

It would be impossible to expect government agencies to return the evacuees to the conditions which existed at the time of the evacuation, particularly in view of the fact that the evacuees themselves have suffered losses of many millions of dollars in properties and resources, but an effort should be made to reestablish the returning group under prevailing conditions in normal communities. Housing the returnees in Army barracks is only a step toward the final solution.

Record of Loyal Service SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

Commenting upon recent lectures in Utah by Lt. Roger W. Smith of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the Salt Lake Telegram declared on Nov. 16:

"It's a good thing for Americans to hear the story of the courageous service of the thousands of Japanese-Americans who served with our armed forces both in Europe and in the Pacific. Many of them gave their lives. Many more were wounded. Many performed deeds of real heroism and repeatedly in the Pacific risked the certain painful death which would have been the lot of any Japanese American captured by the enemy. Certainly no one can deny that these men have proved their loyalty beyond question, and that they are entitled to the thanks, the respect and the sympathetic welcome of the American people on their return to their homes."

Vagaries

GI in Japan . . .

First Nisei GI in Japan: The first Japanese American soldier, name unreported at the present time, to land in Japan was the Nisei attached to the 1st Radio Squadron, Mobile which landed at the Atsugi Army Air Base (then the Atsugi naval air station) on Aug. 28 as a member of the advance echelon which prepared the airfield for the regular landing several days later. This Nisei soldier was with the forward echelon of the 63rd Air Service Group which prepared the field for the main landing.

Mayor Riley . . .

Portland's Mayor Riley is bucking business opportunities for Issei evacuees returning to the Rose City . . . Creation of an interracial committee to assist in the integration of minority groups into community life was defeated in Los Angeles by an 8 to 6 vote in the City Council . . . The recent National Conference on Japanese Americans, held in New York, is drafting a letter to be sent to President Truman containing the recommendations of the conference on future government action to assist in the relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Moved-Outers . . .

Florence Crannel Means, author of the "Moved-Outers," the story of Japanese American evacuees at the Granada relocation center, has been awarded the Child Study Association's annual award for her book, according to an announcement by Dorothy Canfield Fisher at a New York luncheon launching Children's Book Week . . . Nisei Purple Heart veterans returning to the Hillsboro farming area near Portland, Ore., have been turned down on leases which they formerly held.

Actress . . .

December's Screen Guide magazine carries a note about a Hollywood actress, one of the best-known in the movies, who has hired a Nisei couple from a relocation center and has built a special addition to her home to provide housing for the returned evacuees. What the intolerant neighbors who have criticized the actress for her action do not know, Screen Guide declared, was that the life of the screen star's brother, a Marine in the Pacific, was saved by a Japanese American soldier.

Candidate . . .

An American war veteran of World War I, Zensaku Azuma, is a candidate for the Japanese Diet on a platform which urges closer cooperation with the United States. Azuma, born in Japan 53 years ago, came to the United States in 1911 and worked as a salesman in Sacramento. He enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1918. He returned to Japan in 1930 and now operates a small mine . . . Although the recent death of a Nisei sergeant, Ben Hara, in Tokyo was described in a Reuter's dispatch as a suicide, information received from friends by the parents indicate that Sgt. Hara's death was accidental.

Pickaxe Club . . .

All of the comment which the members of the staff of the Roundup, GI newspaper in the India-Burma theater, have seen since their publication of Gen. Stillwell's statement that returning GIs should form a "Pickaxe Club" to protect their fellow Nisei soldiers has been favorable, the Roundup reported on Nov. 8 . . . Prejudice against Nisei veterans is described in an article, "Prejudice Vs. Patriotism," by WRA Director Dillon Myer in the October issue of Veterans Outlook magazine.

Fresno Joe . . .

Hal Boyle, A. P. columnist, told in a dispatch from Fusan, Korea, last week about "Fresno Joe" Bob Fujikawa who has been in service long enough to win the discharge points required for a ticket home to California but won't be going home—because he got the points in the wrong Army. "Fresno Joe" has been "adopted" by men of the American 40th Division and is now working as an interpreter. Reportedly a native of Fresno and a graduate in 1935 from Fresno

West Coast Letter: Housing, Job-Hunting Provides Major Problem for Evacuees Returning to Pacific Northwest

By ELMER R. SMITH

Greetings from the Pacific Northwest! I have been in this area now one week and a half, and I hope to have something of interest to report to you now and from time to time in the future. It will be my purpose to give you my impressions of conditions on the West Coast as I observe them, and to pass on to you little bits of gossip about your friends and mine. I trust I may come into your living room, kitchen or library for a brief visit.

Seattle and Portland, as far as housing conditions and climate are concerned, are much the same as when I visited these cities ten months ago. Housing is still very congested, and many of the returning persons of Japanese ancestry are living with friends, in hostels, small hotel or apartment accommodations or in federal housing projects. The hostels are, on the whole, very crowded and far from being a wholesome home environment. The hotel accommodations are, by and large, crowded, dingy and lack the atmosphere of home, even when compared with the type of "home" environment given by the barracks of a relocation center. These types of conditions are making many of the Nisei in particular very discouraged and discontented. Such conditions force the Nisei to keep their waking hours occupied away from their "homes," which within itself creates a problem of "what to do with their time."

Some of the Nisei have been able to find jobs, but the job situation on the Seattle and Portland labor front is, to say the least, precarious in many respects for persons of Japanese ancestry. The most common jobs for persons of Japanese ancestry a present revolve around domestic work, gardening, janitorial services and care-taking. Some agricultural work is available, but this type of job has decreased considerably within recent weeks.

The Portland area, as far as farming and business for persons of Japanese ancestry is concerned, could be a lot better. In the Gaston and Hillsboro region, Nisei are finding it very difficult to return to their leased farms. The Oregon alien land law is being used as a threat and an implement to keep them from returning. This law is used on the basis that Japanese aliens will be deriving some sort of benefit from the use of the land by the Nisei. It is therefore held that the practice of Nisei's working their farms on the basis of their old leases, with the aid of their parents, is illegal. The city of Portland has refused to issue any sort of a business license to any Japanese alien (Issei). This has resulted in the returning Issei business men finding themselves without any sort of business, even though they left a thriving and prosperous business behind them at the time of evacuation.

The conditions in the Hood River region could be much better. The problem of marketing and shipping the fruit crop of persons of Japanese ancestry has still to be worked out. Much of the fruit is still in storage, forced there by the policy of the packing groups to postpone the packing of Japanese American grown produce until after the other produce was taken care of. At the present no guarantee has been given to most of the farmers that their produce will be shipped within the very near future.

Western Avenue (Produce Row) in Seattle still has, after ten months of work on the part of citizens' committees and the War Relocation Authority to have them removed, a number of NO JAP signs in the various produce warehouses and wholesale stores. At least one sign still appears in a store in the public market.

The picture of conditions in the Pacific Northwest, however, is not all dark or questionable. The young folks in the Portland area are, on the whole, finding activities and social experiences positive.

high, Fujikawa went to Japan in 1940 to visit his uncle. He was caught there by the war and was pressed into the Japanese Army and saw service in Manchuria, according to Boyle . . . WRA officials in Fresno report there is no record of a Bob Fujikawa or on the rolls of Fresno high school.

They find themselves elected to school and civic youth group committees and organizations, and are not held down or greatly embarrassed by discrimination. Many of the Nisei find themselves the center of attention from their pre-evacuation friends and in some cases become embarrassed by this special recognition. This special attention, however, is usually well meaning and is meant to be considerate. The many civic and religious groups in both Portland and Seattle are attempting to make the adjustment period of the Nisei and Issei as wholesome as possible, but are finding certain economic and political pressures a considerable handicap to the full accomplishment of their ideals. In the Seattle area, the problems of the Nisei are much greater than in Portland, due primarily to the larger number of Nisei involved, to their wide dispersal, as well as to the congested housing conditions. The problem of contacting one's friends is quite an ordeal in Seattle since no publication or means of contact has as yet been worked out.

In considering the issues and problems above, it must be remembered that the over-all population of the Portland and Seattle areas are divided into at least three main groups: (1) the old-timers, (2) the recent arrivals (meaning the influx of laborers, etc. due to war industries) and (3) the transients. This last group is made up of recently discharged servicemen, displaced laborers and "floaters." The attitudes toward social and economic conditions are fairly comparable to the traditional type of philosophy held by such groups in any community of any size in America. On the whole, it seems that the people are conscious of the basic principles of American democracy, and subscribe readily enough to these general principles, but from observation many of them frequently fail in making those principles live in the only way they can be given life—namely, in agreed application to individual events and circumstances.

The implications of the population composition in terms of the above classifications in the Pacific Northwest, in relation to Japanese Americans and the over-all social, economic and political picture, will be considered at greater length in a subsequent issue.

From Singapore

Editor, Pacific Citizen

I have been working with Americans and Canadians of Japanese ancestry since Oct. '45 both in London and the Far East, and, having the greatest possible affection and admiration for these men and being concerned with their future status and position in this postwar world am anxious to understand and to help the British peoples understand and respect a problem which should most certainly not exist after a war in which the fundamentals for which we were fighting are those based upon the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms.

I have very many Nisei friends—all of whom have now returned to the States and Hawaii. There's George Okada from Denver, Colo., Mitsugi Inaba of Honolulu, Kona, T. H., Tomochi Tsuruda from 214 West 96th Street, New York 25 and very many others. We sweated out the summer in Delhi and traveled together down to Singapore, stopping en route at Calcutta and an airstrip near Rangoon. My happiest days overseas were enjoyed with these lads and I won't easily forget their kindness, their friendliness nor the terrific interest and enthusiasm with which they carried out their work. I sincerely trust they too won't forget and that we may meet again soon.

LAC Gordon J. Kirley
RAF
Singapore,
Malay States.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOŠOKAWA

Navy's Action Vindicates Protests by Nisei

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, last week was quoted as saying he had not been aware the navy barred the enlistment of Americans of Japanese descent.

That statement, among other things, is a significant commentary on the struggle for equal rights of Nisei and other minority groups.

The gist of the problem as it applies to the Nisei is when and how loudly they should protest discrimination.

We can remember when the evacuation was only a threat on the distant horizon, and a substantial part of Nisei opinion then counseled against militant campaigning. The theory was that it was safer to let sleeping dogs lie.

The same was voiced in subsequent stages of the evacuation and relocation program, ranging from complaints regarding the food in WCCA camps to public opinion in Grundy Center, Ia.

In many cases it is true that a delicate balance had to be reached between airing a justifiable protest and not aggravating a deli-

cate situation with untimely outcries.

But Senator Walsh's admission is the perfect argument for those who contend that there is an amazing amount of ignorance and misinformation about the Nisei, and that no opportunity should be lost to let the facts be known.

The reasoning here—which has proven to be basically sound on almost all matters—is that once the fact of an injustice becomes public knowledge, the American people are quick to demand fair play.

It is strange but not amazing that the chairman of the senate naval committee was not aware of a longstanding discriminatory policy enforced by the navy department. The navy, after all, is a great organization, and the Nisei were relatively insignificant fraction of the population until war projected them into the public eye out of all proportion to their number.

But the significant thing about the incident is that when the navy's race ban was brought to his attention, Senator Walsh asked that the discrimination be ended. And it was ended, thanks in large part to the wartime record of the Nisei.

It may be argued that nothing would have come from this sort of protest if it had been made during the war. It can be argued with equal certainty that had the protest not been made, discrimination would have continued to go unnoticed by persons in a position to do something about it.

One of the great lessons of the evacuation is that the right sort of publicity is a powerful weapon in combatting injustices. There are examples on every side, and the most basic ones are the evacuees who have gone into strange communities and have made their stories known—by demonstrating what kind of people they are through industry, frugality and friendliness as well by more direct methods.

Two other examples stand out on the way publicity can change a situation. The first is the Dies committee's intemperate attacks on WRA in the summer of 1943. The Costello subcommittee of the Dies organization was gunning for WRA (and incidentally JACL) with every underhanded trick of trial by headline known to a veteran team of character assassins.

But the post-Pearl Harbor hysteria was pretty shopworn by then, and the Dies charges were so fantastic that the public began to look for the other side of the picture. There were many intelligent people who were outraged by the Dies charges when they investigated and learned the facts. The Dies-Hearst headlines may have stirred the indignation of a section of the masses, but WRA and the evacuees won countless friends as the result of the real story gaining greater circulation.

The second example is the west coast's economic - racism which zealots thoughtlessly permitted to extend to American war veterans and heroes of Japanese descent. This time the public already knew the facts about Japanese American servicemen. The racist campaign boomeranged in a nationwide civilian outcry of protest, and even more vehement indignation from servicemen abroad.

There is, of course, a strong and valid argument against indiscriminate wielding of the bludgeon of publicity in every petty, borderline case of discrimination. It is foolhardy to go about in search of affronts for the pleasure of pointing a finger and shouting prejudice.

But there is every argument for sincere protests to the proper quarters against discrimination or abridgement of one's rights on account of race, color or creed; and the Nisei have learned that prejudice and discrimination cannot thrive for long when the light of publicity is thrown upon them.

There is more than wishful thinking behind the view that the evacuation itself never would have taken place had the nation known the whole truth.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Local Sentiment PALO ALTO TIMES

The Southern Pacific company has made "the only possible answer" in saying it could not reasonably grant the request of Placer county residents who sought removal of eight section workers of Japanese ancestry from Clipper Gap, according to the Palo Alto Times of Nov. 14.

"The president of the California Preservation Association (alias of the group making protest against employment of the nisei) said that 'sentiment in Placer county is against return of the Japanese,'" the Times reports.

"The request of the protesting group could not be reasonably granted because the demand itself is not reasonable," says the Times. "For the Placer county residents to cite local sentiment as the justification for their demand is to place sectional prejudice above the human rights guaranteed in the federal constitution. That in itself is a poor exhibition of the alleged Americanism the group mistakenly thinks it is defending."

"If it were defensible for people of any locality to drive out any other group of residents because of a provincial racial prejudice, it would be equally defensible for local sentiment to exclude other groups on religious, political or other grounds."

"The citizens of every community should be striving these days to promote racial harmony, rather than discord, if they are interested in promoting real patriotism and peace," says the Times in conclusion.

Nisei Papers

In answer to several requests lately received from persons wishing a list of news bulletins published by Nisei organizations, we herewith present the following:

JACD Newsletter
Japanese American Committee for Democracy
72 West 52nd Street
New York City, N. Y.

Milwaukee JACL News
Milwaukee JACL
Mac Kaneko, Pres.
4277 No. 47th Street
Milwaukee 9, Wis.

Penn Notes
Philadelphia Nisei Council
c/o International Institute
645 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

The St. Louis Nisei
Nisei Coordinating Council
2837 Bartold Avenue
Maplewood 17, Mo.

The Challenger
CYO Nisei Center
1110 N. La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

Midget Tribune
Nisei Hospitality Committee
2150 Grand Avenue
Des Moines 12, Iowa.

The Link Press
Don, Link and Nell Kanzaki
79 Sixth Avenue
Passaic, New Jersey.
The Pacific Citizen will be happy to make any further additions to the above list.

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Washington News-Letter
Navy Department Cancelled
Ban on Nisei in October

By JOHN KITASAKO Washington, D. C.

So now, nearly three months after the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific, the Navy Department has lifted its ban on the enlistment of Japanese Americans. The terse, almost clandestine manner in which this was announced leaves a great deal of room for amplification. Actually, the long-time order forbidding Nisei enlistment was cancelled on Oct. 26, according to the Navy press section here in Washington, but it was not until an inquiry was made by the United Press that time on Nov. 10 that Nisei were being accepted. One would think that the announcement of a policy so revolutionary in nature, though affecting only a small minority, would have been given much better handling.

While this announcement will be received in a spirit of gratitude, it can hardly be expected to provide any cause for jubilation among Nisei. Coming as it does weeks after all the fighting is over in the Pacific, it can be regarded somewhat as a handout issued in the flush of victory.

Postponement of instituting this change in policy has nullified to a great extent whatever sincerity may have been intended in removing anti-Nisei restrictions. It has marred an otherwise outstanding set of policies which helped to win a spectacular war, and this belated gesture of trying to mollify its critics by according full rights to a loyal minority will not cover up its sin. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Hundreds of Nisei eager to have a hand in the great naval war against Japan were flatly turned down by the Navy. To youths who were willing to lay down their lives for the principles of justice and freedom, nothing could have been more damaging to their faith in these principles than being snubbed solely because of their race.

We know a Nisei boy who enlisted in the Navy during the war. He was elated, for it meant the realization of a long-cherished ambition. Then someone happened to look at his record more closely, and discovered he was a Nisei, and so he was given his walking papers. He had the distinction of being in the Navy for half an hour.

Nisei civilians too have felt the Navy's axe. A Nisei landed a job as accountant in the Navy Department here in Washington. The Personnel section found out later that he was a Japanese American, so the first thing he knew he was transferred to the finance section of the War Relocation Authority.

What made the Navy policy look so asinine was the Army's widespread use of Nisei not only in combat but in highly secretive and dangerous services. That this disparity in policies should have existed in the two arms of the service is both incredible and unforgivable, and should provide another argument in favor of unification of the Army and Navy.

It would be unfair to say that the entire Navy favored keeping Nisei restrictions in force. There were many Navy men who deplored the discriminatory set-up. The fault lay with the top policy-makers who did some snap-judging at the start of the war about the integrity and loyalty of the Nisei and found out that their guess was all wrong.

These men must have squirmed with embarrassment and amazement as the all-Nisei regiment kept establishing one of the most outstanding combat records in the history of the U. S. Army, and as Nisei soldiers in the Pacific kept covering themselves with glory by exposing their lives to all manner of dangers to secure invaluable information. They also must have learned with surprise that Nisei translators and interpreters were performing an indispensable ser-

vice in the Pacific war for the Army, so much so that the Navy, caught shorthanded, was forced to borrow Nisei from the Army. Thus the Navy had to be shown the hard way by the Army that democratic principles pay off in the prosecution of a war.

If it's any consolation, Nisei have not been the sole victims of Navy's narrowminded policies. Many writers have deplored Navy's high-brow attitude—an attitude which, for example has preserved a stringent caste system within its ranks. Its attitude toward the Army has not enhanced its standing in the eyes of the public either, especially its "love" for Gen. MacArthur. This latter was carried to a ridiculous extreme recently at a Naval exhibit of pictures of the outstanding leaders in this war. According to Columnist Drew Pearson, every great war leader was honored, except Gen. MacArthur. The omission of MacArthur was so inescapable, says Pearson, that it turned out to be the most conspicuous aspect of the whole exhibit.

Viewed in the light of over-all Naval policies, the discrimination against Nisei while it was a serious breach in democratic principles, appears less harsh than when it is examined separately. But it still does not offer any justification for barring a loyal minority from actual service. In a democracy the right to serve and die for one's country should not be limited to those of the majority race.

Priest Seeks
Citizenship for
Parents of GIs

SEATTLE — Alien parents of Japanese American servicemen, who are at present barred from citizenship under the immigration laws of the United States, should be granted American citizenship, Father Leo H. Tibesar, Marykoll priest who served his Japanese American parishioners for two and a half years at the Minidoka relocation center, declared here last week upon his return to Seattle.

Father Tibesar, who has assisted in the relocation of the evacuees in the Midwest and East, declared that the Japanese Americans were put to a test of loyalty never exacted from any other group in the United States.

The Catholic priest declared that there would have been no question of loyalty if it had not been for evacuation.

He expects that the resettlement of the Japanese American group will take at least three years because of "staggering" housing and employment problems.

Intermountain YPC Conference Will Be Held in Denver

DENVER — Young Denver Christians prepared this week for the Twelfth Annual Young People's Christian Conference, which will meet Nov. 23, 24 and 25 at the Trinity Methodist church.

With the theme, "Living Creatively," the conference will aim to take up themes of interest to young people today.

Four hundred delegates from five states are expected at the conference. An innovation in the program will be a visit to Catholic and Jewish churches. Arranged by the excursion committee, the trip includes visits to the Temple Emmanuel, the Franciscan monastery at St. Elizabeth's church, the Church of the Holy Ghost and the Hebrew Educational Alliance. Explanations of the rituals will be made by the priests and rabbi in charge. Members of the committee are George Hiraga, chairman, and Shiro Masuda.

Placer County Group Rapped
For Opposition to Evacuees

Miller of WRA Hails S. P. Railroad Stand Against Intolerance

SAN FRANCISCO—Charles F. Miller, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, took issue with the California Preservation Association on Nov. 17 following the Placer County organization's most recent attack on the rights of American citizens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Miller also praised the Southern Pacific Railroad for taking "a decisive stand in the latter by refusing to grant the request that Japanese workers employed by the railroad in Placer county be removed."

"The California Preservation Society, headed by Charles deCosta of Auburn has tried to intimidate the Southern Pacific Railroad into removing a track maintenance crew consisting of eight Issei just as it, in the past, has tried to intimidate all people of Japanese ancestry from returning to Placer county," Mr. Miller said.

"The Issei, all of them cleared by the War Department, and the Departments of Justice, who are allowed to relocate from Tule Lake, were trying to make an honest living," Miller declared. "The

railroad needed, them because of the manpower shortage. Everything was fine until some poor, frightened American Legionnaires purported to speak for the citizens of the county and protested to the railroad."

The sheriff, Miller said, declared that the workers were not wanted and told the railroad the responsibility would be upon it if anything happened.

Charles deCosta and his California Preservation Society members, Miller continued, "protested to the railroad the use of the people of Japanese ancestry for such work on the ground that law and order are in jeopardy." In jeopardy by whom? By a bunch of night-riding, sneaking, skulking gunmen or arsonists such as the type that burned the Sakamoto place to the ground? Or does deCosta think the eight Issei are going to attack the organization that calls itself the California Preservation Society with pieces of road ballast or railroad tie? Just what is it that this society is preserving? Certainly not good will, peace or tolerance? DeCosta and his fellow members have a long record of bigoted mouthings that are far from being in keeping with the democracy in which we are supposed to live."

Works of Japanese American
Artists Shown in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An exhibit of paintings by Japanese American artists was on display in Cleveland, Ohio, from Nov. 2 to 14 at the Little Gallery of Cleveland college under joint sponsorship of the general education division of the college and the Cleveland Resettlement committee.

The exhibit represented one stop on the national tour of the exhibit, which was arranged by the Japanese American Citizens League.

The exhibit opened with a tea on Nov. 2. Hostesses were Mrs. Earle W. Brailey, Beatrice Burr, Agnes Ferguson, Mrs. Donald Knowlton, Mrs. George Koudd,

Mrs. Mich Kunitani, Elizabeth Lamb, Mrs. Robert Meeks, Mrs. Daniel E. Morgan and Mrs. Charles Rosenblatt of the resettlement committee. Serving also were Mrs. Antonio DiNardo, Mrs. Carl Grossman and Mary E. Reid of the fine arts committee of the Women's Association of Cleveland college.

The exhibit consisted of 23 oils and water colors, a silk painting and an example of modern wood sculpture. The artists included such distinguished American painters as Yasuo Kuniyoshi as well as others not so well known. Relocation center and army scenes were among subjects represented.

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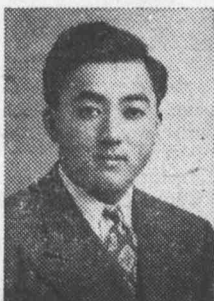
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RELOCATION DIGEST

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Under the sponsorship of the citizens' committee of this city, local Issei and Nisei presented a benefit chop suey dinner on Sunday, Nov. 4, which was attended by over 800 guests, at the First United church. Yoshio Shimizu and Ben Yamaguchi, operators of a bean sprout business, were in charge of the cooking, and Nisei girls served the dinner. An exhibit of relocation center art was shown under supervision of Mr. Nishibayashi, who formerly operated a large Oriental costume and property business in Hollywood. Two enterprising Nisei businessmen, Sho and Ryo Iino, opened their second fruit stand on Nov. 15 and expect to open a third shortly. Sho Iino is an active member of the Citizens' committee and is the advisor for the young Nisei group. Fred Omaru, formerly of Seattle, and Kaz Takahashi, formerly of Menlo Park, Calif., both wounded veterans of the 442nd Combat Team, have returned to Cincinnati to join their wives and children. Both are employed here and plan to make their homes in this city.

MILWAUKEE—Issei women are meeting almost daily at Hospitality House, the local hostel, to make artificial flowers for the Holiday Folk Fair of the International Institute, which will be held on Dec. 2 at the civic auditorium. Memorial services honoring Nisei soldiers having relatives in Milwaukee are scheduled for Dec. 5. Mrs. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda and her young son, David, left Milwaukee on Nov. 12 for San Francisco, to meet Major Fukuda. The family will return to their home in Honolulu. Wedding services were held for Miss Marjorie Blackmun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Blackmun of Milwaukee, and Mr. Fremont Ogawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogawa of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, at the Grand Avenue Congregational church on Oct. 28. Masao Satow, member of the National YMCA council, was the main speaker for World Community Day, November 2, at the Presbyterian church of Appleton, Wis. He also prepared a transcription of his

talk for the local radio station. . . Mr. and Mrs. Ujio Niwa, Los Angeles and Manzanar, participated in the parents' day program at Carroll college, Waukesha, early this month. Their son Ujiaki plays on the Carroll football team, as does Tokio Shiomichi, disabled war veteran studying at Carroll under the GI bill of rights.

CHICAGO—Recent resettlers to Chicago are Mr. and Mrs. Gyoyu Hirabayashi, formerly of Tule Lake and Sacramento. The Rev. Hirabayashi was with the Buddhist church in Sacramento prior to evacuation and also in Tule Lake. He will be associated with the Midwest Buddhist church, 152 W. Division street, while in Chicago. . . Stopping over in Chicago for a few days enroute to Sacramento, Calif., from New York City was Eugene Okada, formerly of Tule Lake and Sacramento. He is joining his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Okada, formerly proprietors of the Yorozu company. He will be located temporarily at 418 O Street, Sacramento. . . Marriage services scheduled for last week included that of Miss Yasuko Suzawa and Mr. Takeshi Hitomi, to be held Nov. 17, at the Chicago Buddhist church.

Teachers Added as Nisei Enroll in Morgan Hill Schools

MORGAN HILL, Calif. — Employment of an additional teacher at Live Oak Union High school and another teacher for Burnett school in Madrone was made necessary because of the increased enrollment of Nisei pupils, principals of the schools announced recently.

With abandonment of the plan to school part of the Japanese Americans in barracks buildings on the Driscoll ranch, where many Nisei are employed, the Burnett Social Welfare club wrote Congressman Jack Z. Anderson requesting action in the procurement of additional equipment from the WRA for use at Burnett. Enrollment at Burnett has jumped from a normal of 56 to 105, Principal Henrietta Sullivan announced.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Imamura (229 Emeril Ave., Salt Lake City) a girl on Nov. 19.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Hirakida, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shohai Matsuura, 3802-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kaname Hitomi, 618-F, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiaki Omoto, 8417-BCD, Tule Lake, boy on Oct. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Ikejiri, 7212-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 31.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Nakai, 4713-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 31.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shuga Ebiu, 2518-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. Morito Okada, 2016-B, Tule Lake, a boy on November 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kurata, 2905-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Nov. 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsune Fukumoto, 8206-BC, Tule Lake, a boy on Nov. 2.
To Mr. and Mrs. Arata Yoshiura, 3915-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 3.
To Mr. and Mrs. Otojuro Nishi, 3114-C, Tule Lake, a boy on November 3.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Furu-sawa, 7101-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 8.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Okikawa, 8317-I, Tule Lake, a boy on Nov. 9.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kushida, 3313-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Nov. 10.

DEATHS

Nobuye Kaneshiro, 3 months, 4905-B, Tule Lake, on Nov. 2.
Mrs. Maki Murakami, 68, Slaterville, Utah, on Nov. 13 in Ogden. She is survived by her husband, Monkichi Murakami, a daughter, Mrs. Kiyoko Hamada of Ogden, and a granddaughter.

MARRIAGES

Kazume Okuno to Masao Masumoto on Nov. 1 at Tule Lake.
Maniye Hamada to Manabu Okada on Nov. 1 at Tule Lake.
Toshiye Nishikawa to Shigeto Mukai on Nov. 1 at Tule Lake.

Hideko Takahashi to Seiso Arita on Nov. 1 at Tule Lake.
Katsuye Fukuhara to Ken Tanaka on Nov. 3 at Tule Lake.
Atsuko Tate to Yasuhisa Nakahiro on Nov. 4 at Tule Lake.
Yatsue Umeda to Yoshito Tomooka on Nov. 5 at Tule Lake.
Shizumi Yamamoto to Frank Fujimura on Nov. 10 at Tule Lake.
Masako Kurashige to Don Tsuji on Nov. 10 at Tule Lake.
Katherine Kaneko to Capt. George Asahina on Nov. 15 in Salt Lake City.

Obstetrical Services To Be Closed Down At Tule Lake Center

NEWELL, Calif.—The War Relocation Authority has announced that obstetrical services will not be made available to residents of the Tule Lake relocation center who are eligible for relocation after December 15.

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Issei Farm Worker Sought, Named Beneficiary in Will

An Idaho resident this week sought the assistance of the Japanese American Citizens League in finding Kakuro Kato, onetime Shelley, Idaho, resident, who has been named beneficiary in the will of a former friend and employer.

Kato, who is believed to have come from California, worked in Shelley and surrounding areas some time ago, the Idaho resident declared. When his friend died, Kato assumed all the burial and funeral expenses and then left

Shelley shortly afterwards. He was last heard from a year ago from a town in Oregon, believed to be Nyssa.

When the will of his late friend was probated in New York, it was revealed that Kato was named his beneficiary.

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Kato is asked to contact the Japanese American Citizens League, 413-15 Beason Building, Salt Lake City.

Kato is believed to have two sons in the U. S. Army.

Reveal Japanese Attempted To Try Nisei GI for Treason

MANILA, Philippines—Japanese authorities attempted to try Master Sergeant Richard M. Sakakida, captured on Corregidor while fighting with United States forces, for treason but dropped the case when they learned that he was an American citizen, it was reported here during the war crimes trial of General Yamashita.

Sakakida testified at the trial that he had joined the Army on March 13, 1941, and was captured on Corregidor, where, on the advice of his superiors, he passed himself off as a civilian interpreter with the American forces.

Sgt. Sakakida was sprung as a surprise witness by the prosecution in the Yamashita trial. The Hawaiian-born Nisei testified that he was forced by the Japanese to work as an interpreter in court-martials and described the beheading of Americans after a trial in which the verdict had been decided before the prisoners appeared.

It was reported that the Nisei witness "electrified the courtroom" when he said that last week a Japanese officer had tried to dis-

suade him from testifying, saying: "I saw the general a few days ago and he is pretty much worried that you will testify against him."

Major Robert M. Kerr of Portland, Ore., the chief prosecutor, asserted that Sakakida's testimony provided evidence that parties close to the accused were endeavoring to influence prosecution witnesses not to appear in the case.

The trial commission immediately recessed after hearing Sakakida's testimony to consider the "startling development." It was believed the person who is supposed to have seen Yamashita and then talked to Sergeant Sakakida was Colonel Nishihara, chief judge of the advocates department of Yamashita's headquarters where Sakakida had been assigned.

GEN. WAINWRIGHT WOULD DEPORT TULE LAKE GROUP

PORTLAND, Ore.—Americans of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake camp who renounced their United States citizenship and now seek to regain it are no better than alien Japanese and should be deported, General Jonathan M. Wainwright declared in Portland on Nov. 16.

Canadian Nisei Troops Active In East Asia

Report Nisei Soldiers On Duty in Malaya, Saigon, India

WINNIPEG, Man.—Strict military security which has enveloped the whereabouts of the first delegation of Canadian troops of Japanese ancestry to go overseas has been eased and it was reported by the New Canadian last week that Canadian Nisei are serving with Empire forces in Kuala Lumpur and in Saigon, French Indo-China.

A Canadian Nisei soldier was among the first British forces which landed on the shores of Malaya shortly after V-J day. The Nisei declared that plans for the invasion of Malaya had been completed and the ships were ready to sail when "peace talks" began and the invasion troops were ordered to stand by.

Sgt. Harold Hirose was identified as among the many former British Columbia Nisei who are now in Canadian uniform overseas. Sgt. Hirose is attached to the India Field Broadcasting Unit and was in full charge of printing Japanese newspapers, propaganda pamphlets and preparing scripts for Nisei field broadcasters. The Nisei were guarded by Gurka warriors while broadcasting.

Sgt. Edgar Iwamoto is the Canadian Nisei who arrived in Saigon as a member of the Saigon Control Commission by transport plane from Rangoon. He declared that fighting was still in progress between the French and liberation forces at the time of his arrival.

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Nisei Minister to Participate In Interracial Church Plans

The Rev. Royden Susu-Mago, accompanied by his wife and two children, stopped briefly in Salt Lake City on Wednesday of last week on their way to Los Angeles, where the young Nisei minister will aid in the formation of an inter-racial church.

The new church will be co-ministered by the Rev. Susu-Mago, Raymond Booth of the American Friends Committee and the Rev. Harold Kingsley, director of Pilgrim House.

The Rev. Susu-Mago has been acting as Congregational pastor-at-large to Japanese Americans in the Colorado area. He was born in Hilo, Hawaii, and served as the director of young people's work and choir director at the Los Angeles Japanese Union church prior to the evacuation. He went to the Gila River relocation center upon evacuation, where he served as head of young people's work and the Sunday school.

He will be assisted in Los Angeles by his wife, the former Charlotte Douglas of Los Angeles. His wife is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Claude C. Douglas of that city. Dr. Douglas, former missionary to Japan, in now a professor at the USC school of religion.

The Rev. and Mrs. Susu-Mago

will stay while in Los Angeles at the home of his wife's parents at 5722 Buena Vista Terrace.

Liquor Board Drops Ban on Nisei Licenses

LOS ANGELES — The State Board of Equalization last week granted liquor licenses to five Japanese Americans living in the Sacramento area.

The successful applicants were two from Sacramento, two from Walnut Grove and one from Penryn in Placer County.

The applicants were the first of Japanese ancestry to come before the board since the return of the evacuees from the relocation camps.

All licenses held by American citizens of Japanese ancestry for the sale of beer, wine and distilled spirits were revoked by the Board soon after Pearl Harbor.

There is no limitation on beer and wine licenses, but the last Legislature put a limitation of one to 1000 population on hard liquor licenses. The Board has ruled that hard liquor licenses held by Japanese Americans and revoked at the outbreak of war cannot be re-

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