



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ESCHEAT CASE FILED BY STATE IN FRESNO COUNTY

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

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

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

Anti-Nisei Boycott Dropped By Los Angeles Market Union

Decision Opens Employment For Japanese Americans in Wholesale Produce Terminals

By SCOTTY TSUCHIYA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Found Murdered at Tule Lake Camp

Father Finds One Girl Dead, Baby Hurt in Barracks

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

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

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

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

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

Women Fined For Assault On Issei Man

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

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

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

Morgan Hill Lions Oppose "Excessive" Influx of Evacuees

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

Nisei Still Banned By Marines, Says Corps Spokesman

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

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

Japan Occupation Ineffective Without Nisei GIs, Says Moore

Japanese Americans Saved Lives Through Intelligence Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

"other Americans of Caucasian ancestry."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGED EVACUEE HANGS SELF AT TULE LAKE CENTER

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

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

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

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

Student Council of GI School In Italy Condens Rankin

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Thousand Assigned To ATIS Section With General MacArthur

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

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

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

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

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

During the height of the Attu and Kiska campaigns, nearly half a hundred linguists were assigned to the Advanced Alaskan Department, with headquarters on Adack. In the Continental United States, graduates are serving with the CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) in Washington, the Civil Censorship Group in Fort Mason, Calif., Radio Intelligence at Arlington, Vt., the Research Section at Camp Ritchie, Md., the Office of Strategic Service in New York and Washington, the CASA (Civil Affairs Staging Area) in Monterey, Calif., and the MP Detach-

Stockton Students Welcome Evacuees Back from Rohwer

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

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

Transport Sails With Evacuees For Hawaii

40 Nisei Veterans From Italy Also on Board Army Ship

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

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

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

NEW YORK PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO NISEI HEROES

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

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

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

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

Repatriates Permitted to Take Securities Back to Japan

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

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

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

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

Immunization against smallpox

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

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

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

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

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

Combat Buddies Meet at JAACL Dance



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fresno State College Fund Honors Nisei

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

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

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

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

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

Tule Lake Student Wins Scholarship

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Legal Intimidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restrictive Covenants

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pressure at Tule Lake

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

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

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

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Canadian Deportation Crisis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Court Awards Damages to Issei Plaintiffs

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

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

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

Astrella and Weinblatt were the defendants. Kato suffered a permanent defect of speech from an injured tongue. The two other had brain concussions.

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

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Nisei Writer Ties For First Place in Contest in Idaho

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

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

Two Doctors Open Los Angeles Offices

LOS ANGELES—Dr. James M. Goto and his wife, Dr. Masako Kusayanagi, this week announced the opening of offices at 244 1/2 East First St. and 3741 West 27th St., Los Angeles, for the practice of surgery and general medicine.

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

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

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

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Closing Dates Reported for WRA Offices

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

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

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

- Minneapolis and Chicago District offices—April 1, 1946; Milwaukee and St. Louis District offices—March 1, 1946; Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, and Indianapolis district office—February 1, 1946; Greater Illinois District Office—December 15, 1945. The first district office to close, the Greater Illinois office, which is located in Chicago, serves only a small number of resettlers living in such cities as Rockford, Peoria, and Champaign-Urbana.

Denver JACL Will Hold Christmas Ball

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

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

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

Detroit Nisei Cage Teams Open Season

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

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

New York Nisei Will Sponsor FEPC Rally

Meeting Under JACL Auspices Will Stress Necessity for Action

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

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

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

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—Man or couple of Japanese ancestry for kitchen work. Room, board and wages. Phone 6-3703, Extension 3, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED—Girl for full time general housework. Own room, bath, high wages. 2475 Walker's Lane, Cottonwood, Salt Lake City. Phone 6-2049 or Holladay 437-NW.

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

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

NEW OFFICE SPACE AVAILABLE—On 3rd, 4th and 5th floors. Taul Building, 312 E. First St., Los Angeles 12, Calif. Office and store rentals, Taul Watanabe, Rooms 503-504.

WANTED: Young man to work on a hog farm. Must be willing to work. Experience not necessary. Starting wages \$100 per mo. plus room and board. Write Mgr. Shig Yamana, Rt. 1, Box 29-B, Wheaton, Ill.

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Relief Headquarters 14 No. Michigan Ave., Rm. 404

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Kenkyusha English-Japanese Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c) \$8.00
Kenkyusha Japanese-English Dictionary. Mailing charge, 50c) \$5.00

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