



Rep. Angell Asserts Hawaii's Nisei Do Not Present Barrier To Statehood for Territory

Congressional Subcommittee Urges Favorable Action On Hawaii's Bid After Hearings in Honolulu; President Truman Urges Legislation for Statehood

WASHINGTON—A House Territories subcommittee, returning from 20 days of hearings in Hawaii, recommended on Jan. 24 that the full committee "give immediate and favorable consideration to legislation to admit Hawaii to statehood."

The unanimous report of the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lacarde, D., La., said "the people of the territory of Hawaii have demonstrated beyond question not only their loyalty and patriotism, but also their desire to assume the responsibility of statehood."

On Jan. 21 immediate Congressional action to make Hawaii the 49th state was urged by President Truman.

The subcommittee listed figures showing that the Caucasian population of the islands has increased steadily since 1878 and now is 34.4 per cent while the population of Japanese ancestry, now 32.5 per cent, reached its peak percentage in 1940 "and has steadily declined since then due to prohibition of immigration, lower birth rate and the increasing immigration of other peoples."

PORTLAND, Ore.—Expressing his belief that the presence of a large number of persons of Japanese ancestry does not present any problem against the admission of the Hawaiian Islands to statehood, Rep. Homer Angell, R., Ore., indicated on Jan. 21 that the Congressional subcommittee which was sent to investigate the possibility of admitting Hawaii as the 49th state will recommend favorable action.

Rep. Angell returned by plane from Hawaii on Jan. 20 with other members of the Congressional committee. He proceeded to Washington after a day's visit in Oregon.

The Oregon congressman raised the "race issue" concerning the Japanese American residents of Hawaii during the hearings at Honolulu, expressing fear at the time that a Japanese American voting bloc might gain control of Hawaiian politics in the event the islands are granted statehood.

In a statement in Portland Rep. Angell reported that Robert Shivers, FBI agent in charge in Hawaii during the war, had testified that the stories of hostility and sabotage by members of the population of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor were untrue.

"The great mass of the Japanese in Hawaii were loyal to the United States," Angell said.

The congressman said that Hawaii is a real melting-pot. Not only do native Hawaiians intermarry with Chinese, Japanese and whites, but all races live and work side by side without clash or social segregation, Rep. Angell added.

The congressman said he and his colleagues were in the islands for 20 days for hearings in which all factors — political, economic and social — were considered and examined. He said special interest was taken in the racial problem in the islands.

He added that citizens of the islands take more active interest in their local government, which is a good one, than do those of various states on the mainland. Hawaii has been under territorial government since 1800, so has had 46 years of tutelage in the American way of running the state.

NISEI WAR HERO WILL RECEIVE DSC IN CEREMONY

LOGAN, Utah—A young Japanese American hero of the 442nd Combat Team will be presented with the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second highest award for exceptional bravery in combat, in a ceremony soon before a student assembly at Bear River high school, according to Lieut. Col. Ben B. Blair, professor of military science and tactics at Utah State Agricultural college.

The Nisei hero is Jim Y. Tazoi, formerly a student at Bear River high school. Col. Blair declared that he would make the presentation, representing Maj. Gen. William Shedd, commanding general of the Ninth Service Command.

Arrangements for the ceremony honoring the Japanese American are being made with Frank Stevens, principal of the school.

Hailey Faces Terror Charge As Trial Opens

OAKLAND, Calif. — Robert F. Hailey, 36, Warm Springs farm tractor driver, went on trial this week in Oakland before Superior Judge Edward J. Tyrrell on two counts of assault with a deadly weapon and two counts of attempted murder in connection with the firing of a shotgun into two Japanese American homes at Newark on Sept. 16, 1945.

Hailey is accused of having fired into the homes of Motonosuke Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota after the Japanese American families had returned from relocation centers to farm the land which Hailey had worked while the Japanese Americans were excluded from the West Coast. Hailey is free on \$3000 bail.

Issei Citizenship Issue Discussed by JACL Official

SAN FRANCISCO—Appearing on the "Americans All" program of Station KSNB on Sunday, Jan. 13, JACL Regional Representative Joe Grant Masaoka stressed the desirability of granting citizenship to Issei "as part of the expanding democracy of our times."

National JACL Asks Passage Of Act for Permanent FEPC

The National JACL this week urged Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley to "facilitate Senate consideration" to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission as the Congressional filibuster on the bill entered its second week.

In Washington Sen. Bankhead (D., Alabama) contended on Jan. 25 that "Japanese and German workers could oust 'good American citizens' from their jobs if the fair employment practices commission bill became law."

The senator said there had not been a filibuster "yet," because most of the opposing speeches dealt with the proposed FEPC.

Sen. Barkley gave the lawmakers a verbal spanking as the senate met, describing filibusters as "unjustifiable and indefensible."

Supporters of the bill started petitions to invoke the seldom-used rule to limit senate debate. There were 38 signatures on the talk-stopping petition by the end of the day, according to Sen. Chavez, New Mexico Democrat.

Behind the Mass Evacuation: Secretary Knox's Report on Hawaii Sabotage Disclosed

Nisei GI Reports Mistreatment by Shanghai Police

SHANGHAI, China — Master Sgt. Roy Matsumoto, Los Angeles, Calif., attached to the U. S. Army war crimes branch, reported to his superiors on Jan. 17 that he was rounded up by Chinese police while visiting a Japanese family in the Shanghai segregation area and mistreated in an overnight stay in jail.

Matsumoto wears three campaign ribbons. The provost marshal's office has started an investigation.

Shooting of Farm Worker Investigated

Laborer at Bancroft Ranch Hit by Mysterious Shot

OAKLAND, Calif. — Contra Costa county sheriff's deputies on Jan. 23 were investigating the shooting of Kanejiro Fujinaga, 49, who was superficially wounded while pruning atop a 12-foot ladder at the Philip Bancroft ranch near Walnut Creek.

Sheriff's Inspector Norman F. Wilson said he believed that the small caliber bullet had been fired by a juvenile or some careless hunter but said he was checking further into alleged reports of "bad blood" between workers at the Ygnacio Valley ranch two and a half miles east of Walnut Creek.

The bullet struck Fujinaga in the temple. He did not lose consciousness and made his way down the ladder, blood streaming from his head. He was taken to Walnut Creek, where Doctors M. C. Bolander and W. A. Friese gave him first aid treatment.

Fujinaga came to work at the Bancroft ranch last October after he had returned to the coast from a war relocation center.

Fujinaga was at the Gila River relocation center during the war.

Wilson said only the fact that the bullet had been fired from great distance had saved Fujinaga's life.

Other Japanese and Mexican workmen said they had heard shooting in the area a number of times recently, the officer reported.

False Rumors of Fifth Column Activity in Hawaii Stifled Opposition to Coast Evacuation

By LARRY TAJIRI

The reason for the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942 was the prevention of sabotage which conceivably might have crippled our Pacific Coast defenses.

A factor which impelled the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship, was a secret report brought to Washington by the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox after a hurried examination of the damage at Pearl Harbor.

In this report, released for the first time in Washington during the present Congressional investigation on Pearl Harbor, Secretary Knox compared the success of Japanese fifth columnists at Pearl Harbor to that of fifth columnists in Norway.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there was available to the enemy on Oahu probably the most effective fifth column to be found anywhere in American possessions due to the presence of a large number of alien Japanese," Secretary Knox stated in his report to President Roosevelt.

"Intelligence work done by this fifth column before the attack provided the Japanese Navy with exact knowledge of all necessary details to plan the attack. The work of the fifth column artists in Hawaii has only been approached in this war by the success of a similar group in Norway," Mr. Knox added.

Secretary Knox reported that Japanese fifth columnists were active in Hawaii during and after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Secretary Knox was wrong. There were no "fifth columnist" attacks in connection with the Pearl Harbor attack on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii.

The FBI, the Navy and the Army, in statements to the Tolan Congressional committee—after the West Coast evacuation decision had been announced—declared there were no acts of sabotage before, during or after the Pearl Harbor attack.

(In a letter to Rep. John Tolan on March 24, 1942, Secretary Knox revised his earlier charge of "fifth columnist" activities and declared "there was very little, if any, sabotage by Japanese residents of Oahu during the attack on Pearl Harbor." In this letter, however, Secretary Knox stated that he had been "urging" the evacuation of the "Japanese element" from Oahu to one of the other islands in the Hawaiian group, "if not to the mainland.")

In the spring of 1942, at the time the evacuation was ordered, this writer was advised that Secretary Knox was the source of many of the Hawaiian sabotage rumors which were sweeping the West Coast. These stories of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii were a major factor in mobilizing public opinion in favor of mass evacuation. Since there was no refutation of the validity of these rumors at that time, the effect of these stories was to immobilize possible opposition to the evacuation. If persons of Japanese ancestry had engaged in wholesale sabotage, there was danger of similar activity on the West Coast, particularly in the event of an attack by a Japanese force.

The rumors were false. The stories were lies. But the evacuation was already under way—construction of assembly centers had started—before the truth arrived from Hawaii.

This writer was informed in 1942 that Secretary Knox had informed West Coast newspapermen at an "off-the-record" conference on his return from his Hawaiian inspection trip about the Japanese "fifth column" in Hawaii. The disclosure at the Pearl Harbor investigation in Washington substantiates the fact that Secretary Knox had information relating to "fifth column" activities by persons of Japanese ancestry at the time he met the Coast newspapermen while en route from Hawaii to Washington.

It is a fact that West Coast newspapers, which defended the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the early days after Pearl Harbor, revised their stand and later supported mass evacuation.

It was after Secretary Knox had returned to Washington and presented his report on the Hawaiian "fifth column" that president Roosevelt issued his executive order of Feb. 19, 1942, which authorized military commanders to prescribe military areas and to evacuate any or all persons from those areas. With this authority, General DeWitt proclaimed the coastal areas of California, Washington and Oregon and the southern half of Arizona as Military Area No. 1 and instituted the evacuation program. Later the order was revised to include the entire state of California.

A glance at the evacuation timetable will show that mass evacuation was not a part of our national defense plan in the event of war. Executive Order No. 9066 was not issued until Feb. 18, 1942, more than two months after the Pearl Harbor

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Navy Secretary Misinformed FDR on Hawaiian Sabotage

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attack and the evacuation decision was not announced by Gen. DeWitt until March 2, almost three months after the attack. If mass evacuation were part of our defense plans, the decision would have been announced immediately after Pearl Harbor. As it was, the first civilian exclusion order was not issued until March 24 and the first evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry on Bainbridge Island in the state of Washington, did not get under way until March 30, almost four months after the Japanese attack.

Secretary Knox's sincerity is not questioned. It is obvious that he was grossly misinformed regarding the conduct of Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry on Dec. 7, 1941. Long before many Americans were aware of the fascist danger in Europe and in the Pacific, he had entered President Roosevelt's cabinet, though he was a leading Republican and the GOP's vice presidential candidate in 1936. He died in the service of his country in 1944. It is to be regretted that he so misjudged the loyalty of a section of the American population as to advocate the mass and summary evacuation of both American citizens and aliens.

A footnote to the Hawaiian sabotage rumors was supplied on Jan. 16 of this year at a Congressional hearing in Honolulu:

Testifying before a group of American Congressmen, Robert Shivers, special agent in charge of the FBI in Hawaii during the war, declared that all reports and rumors of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry during and after the Pearl Harbor attack were "absolutely false."

And in a comment on Secretary Knox's "fifth column" report, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin declared on Jan. 4:

"No proof of 'fifth columnist' activities in connection with the Pearl Harbor attack has ever been brought forward."

The full story of the mass evacuation of 1942, which Prof. Eugene Rostow has called "our worst wartime mistake," has not yet been told. The disclosure at the Pearl Harbor investigation of Secretary Knox's "fifth column" report is an important piece in the evacuation jig-saw. It is to be hoped that the full story will one day be available to the people of America who paid for evacuation's cost of nearly \$300,000,000 and to the Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry of the West Coast states who were subjected to displacement, internment and relocation.

Committee Seeks Citizenship For Issei in U. S. War Effort

NEW YORK—In a letter to the United States Congress made public this week, Abner Green, executive Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, petitioned for citizenship for non-citizen Americans of Japanese descent who participated actively in support of the war against Japan.

"Many of these non-citizens faced execution if captured by the Japanese forces during the war," the Committee states. "Today, these non-citizens find that they are barred from becoming American citizens because of their race. Many of them face deportation from the United States for illegal entry despite their services during the war."

Mr. Green's letter, which was sent to the Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate and to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, follows in full:

"We wish to bring to the special attention of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives the problem of those non-Citizen Americans of Japanese descent who participated actively in sup-

port of the war against Japan and Germany.

"Many of these non-citizens worked for the Office of War Information, the War Department, the Office of Strategic Services, and other war-time government agencies. They contributed immeasurably to our victory in the war against the Axis. Their loyalty to the United States during the war was based on their support for our democratic institutions.

"Many of these non-citizens faced execution if captured by the Japanese forces during the war. But, they were ready to sacrifice their lives in defense of the United States, the land of their adoption.

"Today these non-citizens find that they are barred from becoming American citizens because of their race. Many of them even face deportation from the United States for illegal entry despite their service during the war.

"We feel that the war-time service of Japanese American Aliens should be recognized by the Congress of the United States. We petition your Committee to initiate appropriate legislation to grant American citizenship to Japanese American aliens who contributed to our victory in the recent war."

Resolution to Congress Urges Naturalization Right for Issei

SAN FRANCISCO—Copies of a resolution urging Congress to permit the naturalization of American residents of Japanese descent were sent this week to President Harry S. Truman, WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Governor Earl Warren of California and Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, Chairman Samuel Dickstein of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, and California senators and representatives in Congress.

The memorial, which was adopted at a meeting of the Japanese American Civil Rights Defense Union, declared:

"Whereas: American residents of Japanese ancestry by their participation in the war effort, either directly or through service of their sons in the armed services, have irrevocably committed themselves to this, their adopted country;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved: That, in the aspiration of American residents of Japanese ancestry, to further re-affirm their loy-

alty, they hereby present this memorial to Congress, that they be permitted to attain American citizenship through naturalization."

Yurino Takayoshi Elected President Of New York JACL

NEW YORK CITY—Yurino Takayoshi was elected president of the New York JACL chapter Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Anthony Home.

Miss Takayoshi succeeds Alfred Funabashi of Rutherford, New Jersey.

Other officers elected are Sam Kai, vice president; Toshiko Kako, recording secretary; Ruth Shinno, corresponding secretary; and Stanley Karikomi, treasurer.

The new board of directors is composed of Clifford Forster, Clara Clayman, Alfred Funabashi, John Iwatsu, Henry Goshio and Bill Greiner.

New York Station Broadcasts Story of Nisei Air Gunner

NEW YORK CITY—The dramatic story of Ben Kuroki, the heroic American flyer of Japanese descent who was decorated five times but was never able to combat society's prejudices, featured WMCA's series, "New World A-Coming," on Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Sgt. Kuroki appeared at the broadcast and quoted a part of the script.

The radio play was adapted for radio by B. Edgar Marvin. Musical background for the broadcast was provided by Jerry Sears WMCA studio orchestra, themed to Duke Ellington's symphonic suite, "New World A-Coming."

The weekly series dramatizes the contributions of minority groups to American life and thought. "New World A-Coming" is presented on WMCA under a sponsoring committee that includes many leaders and organizations in New York City.

Sgt. Kuroki also appeared on Jan. 17 at Times Hall on the program, "The Veteran and the Community." He gave a three-minute talk on the need for acceptance of veterans of minority groups. The recording, "The Boy from Nebraska," was played before his talk.

Earlier the same evening he attended the Town Hall Meeting of the Air. He was recognized during the question period by the modera-

tor, George Denny.

Other public appearances scheduled for the Nisei airman include talks at a mass meeting sponsored by the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination at Hunter College and at a rally sponsored by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy at Manhattan Center.

The New York daily PM on Jan. 22 devoted its "Hats Off!" column to Sgt. Kuroki with the following paragraphs on the Nisei airman:

"Sgt. Ben Kuroki, a young American of Japanese descent, enlisted in the Army the day after Pearl Harbor. After serving 30 missions as a gunner with bomber squadrons over Europe, he was wounded. On recovering, he applied for transfer to the Pacific theater. His next 28 missions were over Kobe, Osaka and finally Tokyo, the city where his parents lived before coming to the U. S. A. Among many decorations, he holds three Distinguished Flying Crosses. Kuroki says that for him, the war isn't over — there's still the fight against native fascism and intolerance. Tonight (WMCA, 9:30-10) he will appear on a radio dramatization of his own experiences in the New World A-Coming program. To one of America's most heroic sons: "Hats Off!"

Immigration Department Asked To Reconsider Deportation of Hardship Cases Among Aliens

JACL Joins ACLU In Brief Supporting Wirin's Appeal

LOS ANGELES — A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, left for Washington, D. C. Jan. 21, to present before the Board of Appeals of the Immigration Bureau a motion to stop the deportation of a number of Japanese aliens, now under orders of deportation by the Department of Justice. The basis of the motion is that undue hardship will result to the aliens in the event of a deportation to Japan at this time.

The cases will be heard by the Board of Appeals in Washington on the afternoon of January 31.

At the same time a brief supporting Mr. Wirin's plea was forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration countersigned by Saburo Kido for the Japanese American Citizens League, Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel for the National Office of the American Civil Liberties Union and J. B. Tietz for the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Appearing with Mr. Wirin on the brief for the aliens is John Maeno of Los Angeles. Also joining on the brief are Elmer Yamamoto and Kenji Ito.

Four of the cases to be heard are the following, according to Mr. Wirin:

HATSU CHOGYOJI: A Japanese woman, now 70 years of age, who came to the United States as a temporary visitor. She is ill and senile; she is in need of constant personal attention. Her former home in the city of Hiroshima, Japan, was completely destroyed by the atomic bomb. She has no place to go in Japan; she has no relatives there; she has no financial means or strength to earn a livelihood. She is completely dependent upon her only son who lives in Los Angeles; and who will support her in the United States.

NAOSHI NAKAMURA: A Japanese alien, age 41, married and the father of four children. He has lived continuously in the United States for 18 years. He has worked hard, and prior to the evacuation saved \$6500.00 which he invested in a hotel. He lost almost all of his life's savings as a result of the evacuation. Two of his children attend grammar school in Los Angeles.

HIDE YAMAGUCHI: Female, age 40, entered as a wife of a treaty merchant, who died in a Relocation Center. Working in home of Cal. Tech. professor as domestic to earn living for herself and 11 year old son. She has

no place to return to in Japan; she has no property; she wishes to remain in the United States to send son through school.

MASATARO WATANABE: Age 51, entered United States as treaty merchant in 1929; has been in continuous residence. He has wife and four children. Lost two hotels in evacuation. Former home in Toyama, Japan, destroyed by bombings.

In addition to the above showing of hardship the brief forwarded to the Immigration Bureau contains an analysis, prepared by Fred Fertig of Los Angeles, of conditions of suffering and hardship in Japan. General Douglas MacArthur's report on conditions in Japan is referred to: "Unless food can be imported, some Japanese will starve this winter." A report as it appears in the Pacific Citizen that the first repatriates to Japan "found a cold, hungry, beaten Japan" is referred to; as well as a letter to the Attorney General from the San Francisco office of the JACL which urges the Department of Justice to halt deportation of aliens where families would be broken up.

The brief filed argues that the Immigration Bureau is allowing Germans, Italians and other aliens who illegally entered the United States or overstayed their legal entry, to remain in the United States upon a showing of hardship; and that the refusal of the government to accord a similar privilege to aliens of Japanese descent, constitutes discrimination because of race in violation of the Federal Constitution. The further point is made in the brief that the Department of Justice is giving hearings to Japanese aliens and renunciants at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, many of the persons being given such hearings are suspected of disloyalty; but that merchant traders, temporary visitors, and other Japanese aliens, whose loyalty is not suspected are not being accorded the same privilege being granted to those whose loyalty is under suspicion.

The brief also contends that by virtue of the latest amendment to the naturalization law which permits aliens, including Japanese, to become citizens upon service in the armed forces, Japanese are no longer barred from naturalization because of race alone. The Immigration Act permits the Attorney General to stay the deportation of aliens upon a showing of hardships, except aliens who are "ineligible for naturalization."

The Department's policy of discrimination is, moreover, at serious variance with our present policy towards the Japanese people, in our program to bring to them the benefits of American democracy, and the American way of life, the brief argues.

700 Evacuees Relocated by WRA Office

SANTA ANA, Calif.—With the relocation of from 700 to 750 Japanese Americans in Orange county, the major part of the work of the Santa Ana office of the War Relocation Authority has been accomplished and the office is scheduled to be closed by May 1, Frank S. Gumble, director of the office, announced this week.

Stressing the need for farm jobs with housing facilities and for farm lease opportunities, Gumble pointed out that 100 returnees are still staying at the housing project at the Orange County Army air field, waiting for employment and housing. The project is expected to close in March or April, as soon as the 100 occupants can be relocated.

Out of the 1855 persons evacuated from Orange county, one-third have returned. Of these 80 per cent have found that their property, usually stored with friends and neighbors, has been rifled, stolen or sold during their absence, it was stated.

Despite the fact that in many cases relocatees have not been able to return to their former residences, approximately one-half of the returnees are now employed as farm labor, usually for Caucasian employers, and a few have established themselves in business enterprises.

In reviewing the work of his office, Gumble also reported that community sentiment concerning the return of the Japanese Americans to the county has improved greatly since the end of hostilities. Part of the credit is due, he said, to the attitude of returning servicemen, especially those who have served with Nisei soldiers during the war.

Togo Tanaka Will Speak on Program At Lake Forest

CHICAGO—A Japanese American editor of the Protestant faith, a Jewish professor of English, and a Catholic journalist will speak before the assembly of the Lake Forest College student body on February 21, it was announced here today by the Chicago Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The program is in observance of Brotherhood Week and will feature the topic, "In Peace as in War — Teamwork." Participant speakers are Dr. Leo Shapiro, Director of Intercultural Education, Anti-Defamation League; Togo Tanaka, editor, American Technical Society; and Edward Marciniak, Catholic Labor Association. All three men have represented the Round Table for several years.

Dr. Shapiro is a former faculty member of Loyola University in Chicago and a frequent contributor to intergroup publications. Marciniak is an editor of a Catholic labor newspaper, while Tanaka is a former Los Angeles newspaper editor who served three years with the American Baptist Home Mission Society and American Friends Service Committee in Chicago.

The three speakers will appear before the student body of Lake Forest high school in the afternoon of the same day, according to Dr. Raymond Moore, principal.

Unsettled Conditions In Japan May Delay Canadian Deportation

OTTAWA, Can.—Unsettled conditions in Japan may delay the repatriation to Japan of certain evacuees of Japanese ancestry, it was reported here recently.

With hundreds of thousands of persons out of work in Japan and with occupation authorities having their hands full of problems involving employment, food and medical attention, the desire of some Canadian officials here is not to add to the seriousness of the situation.

Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, has reported, however, that Canadian authorities are still working on repatriation plans for some 10,000 of Canada's 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and are in consultation with United States authorities.

The Canadian Press reported, however, that plans were going ahead for the repatriation of the first group of some 900 persons of Japanese descent during January.

Japanese American WACs Leave for Duty in Tokyo



Los Angeles County Officials Call on Federal Government To Pay for Evacuee Relief

Believe Emergency Aid To Returned Group May Cost Million

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles county supervisors on Jan. 22 made an adjustment in the county budget to provide \$65,000 for the extra load incurred by the bureau of public assistance to handle emergency assistance for Japanese and Japanese Americans who have returned from war relocation centers.

The board also passed a resolution asking the Federal government to provide funds for such cases beyond the 60 days for which the government now reimburses the county.

Arthur J. Will, head of Los Angeles County Welfare, has declared that only 84 cases, instead of 4,000 as reported in some newspapers, had been certified for public relief and that 916 were on temporary relief pending further investigation.

In his report to the board County Manager Wayne Allen pointed out that the number of persons of Japanese on relief in Los Angeles county before the evacuation was "very low." Mr. Allen said that there was an average of only 25 Japanese Americans on relief before the war.

The supervisors also adopted an ordinance to provide salaries for five additional counselors to work

Nisei "CO" Changes Mind, Will Serve Three Years in Army

DURANGO, Colo.—Theodore K. Shigeno, Maplewood, Mo., a conscientious objector, has changed his mind about service in the Army.

Shigeno, a Japanese American, has been at the civilian public service camp at Mancos, Colo., for the past year. On Jan. 23, however, Shigeno enlisted for a three year hitch in the U. S. Army. Army officials said his request for occupation service in Japan would be granted.

on problems raised by need of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry for emergency assistance.

Mr. Allen added that the aid, medical care and services which the evacuees are now receiving will cost the county \$1,000,000 annually.

Supervisor Leonard J. Roach was author of the legislation asking the Federal government to assume the full cost of assistance for the returned Japanese Americans.

"It seems an inequity to make the entire community bear this expense," Supervisor John Anson Ford declared. "I agree with Supervisor Roach that the Japanese are a 'war casualty' and no group has had a finer record with reference to 'relief.'"

CIO Union Backs Nisei Right To Old Job on Waterfront

LOS ANGELES — Karl Yoneda, Nisei trade union leader and veteran of more than two years service in the U. S. Army overseas, is not only out of the Army but out of a job, the interracial newspaper, NOW, reported this week.

NOW declared that the Waterfront Employers association in San Francisco has not permitted Yoneda to register for longshore work, despite the fact that he had spent five years as a longshoreman before volunteering for the Army in 1942.

The ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO) Local 10, of which Yoneda is a member, has lined up

solidly behind the Japanese American veteran.

"Any reasons the employers may have for refusing to register Karl they apparently can't state publicly," Germain Bulcke, Local 10 president, declared. "It may be his Japanese ancestry. The employers disregard his being a World War II veteran with an excellent record of fighting for democracy. We're going to use every effort to see Karl returned to his rightful employment on the waterfront."

Besides his membership in Local 10, Karl Yoneda also was vice president of the CIO's Alaska Cannery Workers Union.

SAN FRANCISCO—Thirteen WACs, including eleven of Japanese ancestry, left Hamilton Field by plane on Jan. 23 for Tokyo and will serve as translators and office workers at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. These girls will be the first WACs to land in Japan. A previous group of Nisei girls who landed in Tokyo from Honolulu have been reported as WACs but were, in reality, civilian government workers.

The eleven Nisei, together with WACs of Scandinavian and Chinese ancestry, posed for a picture shortly before their departure aboard an Army plane. The six nearest the camera are Atsuko Mori, Miwako Yanomoto, Chito Isonaga, Edith Kodama, Fumiko Segawa and Shizuko Shinagawa. In the back row are Mary Nakamura, Matsuko Kido, Hisako Hirakawa, Toyome Nakanishi, Marie Minata, Rhoda Knudten and Bertha Chin. All were trained at the military intelligence language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., and hold ratings of T/5 or better.—Photo from San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

GIs Threatened Sit-Down When Army Brass Tried to Rule Nisei Captain Out of Parade

NEW YORK—When the magnificent 82nd Airborne Division lined up in Washington Square for its parade up Fifth avenue on Jan. 12 there was an "unpleasant little incident, happily short-lived," the newspaper PM, reported in its "Hats Off!" column on Jan. 16.

"The fighting men of the 307th Medical Company (originally of the 17th Airborne Division) heard that the high brass was unwilling for their commanding officer to march in front of them," PM said. "Capt. Hideo H. Kato, 30 (of Ogden, Utah), an American-born son of Japanese parents, was too short, said the brass; at 5 feet 1, he lacked the stature for a proper parade marshal. Kato's men winced and sat down. There'd be no marching by them, they said, unless they were led by their captain—who had been plenty big enough to lead them through 18 months of fighting across Europe. The men of the 307th won their point. Up Fifth Ave. they hiked—a bit grim and justly proud."

PM added:

"To these brave medics, for their refreshing contempt of military stuffiness and hypocrisy, and to their gallant leader, Capt. Kato; Hats Off!"

In an interview before the parade with the Nisei Weekender, Capt. Kato and Pfc. Tim T. Arai of the 82nd Airborne said that there were about 24 or more Japanese Americans with General James M. Gavin's fighting outfit. About a dozen Nisei returned with the 82nd Airborne from Germany and among those on parade were Staff Sgt. Moriyoshi Kaneko from Hawaii, Pfc. Koichi Takahashi of Caldwell, Idaho, and T/Sgt. Jack Morimitsu of Brighton, Colo.

Pfc. Arai, a native of Sacramento, Calif., marched with the Head-

quarters Corps in the parade. He will enter UCLA after his discharge.

Captain Kato said he will remain in the division until he is discharged and will continue advanced medical training.

Peninsula Farming Area Opened for Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pescadero-Moss Beach-Half Moon Bay district, one of the best truck-farming areas on the West Coast, has finally opened up for Japanese Americans, according to Fred W. Ross, district supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, who re-

Utah's "Forgotten Man" to Be Released Soon from Prison

Masato Karumai, Utah's "forgotten man," who was sentenced to death for murder in 1926, will be a free man in August, 1946.

The 71-year old Japanese, a trusty at the state prison in Salt Lake City, won a commutation of sentence from the State Board of Pardons at its monthly meeting on Jan. 19.

Karumai's sentence was commuted to 20 years and 6 months and he will be released from prison on Aug. 11. He was convicted in 1925 of the slaying of another Japanese during a gambling brawl in Helper, Utah. He was sentenced to be executed in 1926. The sentence was not carried out at the

Report Death Of Nisei GI In Switzerland

Sgt. Nakashima Is Second in Family To Die in Service

POCATELLO, Idaho—The death in Switzerland of Staff Sgt. Wataru Nakashima, 22, was reported this week in a War Department telegram to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nakashima of Rt. 1, South, Pocatello.

The date of S/Sgt. Nakashima's death was unreported and there were no other details in the telegram.

The death was the second to be suffered by the Nakashima family. A younger son, Pvt. Raito Nakashima, 19, was killed in action with the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team in the Appennine push on April 14, 1945.

Staff Sgt. Nakashima had been overseas since Feb., 1945, with the 442nd after receiving his basic training at Camp Blanding, Fla.

He was born in Idaho Falls, July 22, 1923, and was a graduate of Pocatello high school. He attended Idaho Southern for one year and was engaged in farming at his father's farm near Tyhee until he was called into service.

Besides his parents he is survived by a brother, Mitsuo, and three sisters, Mrs. Novo Kato of Pocatello and Junko and Miwako Nakashima of Tyhee.

EARL FINCH PLANS TO VISIT FRIENDS IN HAWAII SOON

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Earl Finch, Hattiesburg businessman who "adopted" the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, is planning to visit veterans of the Nisei fighting unit and their parents in Hawaii in March.

According to present plans Mr. Finch will arrive in San Francisco on Feb. 26 and will stay at the Palace Hotel. He is expected to leave by plane for Hawaii after a five-day stay in San Francisco.

Canadian Students Criticize Deportation Of Evacuee Group

EDMONTON, Alta. — Labelling the plan to deport persons of Japanese ancestry from Canada as "morally reprehensible and criminal on a Christian basis," more than 100 students from nine Canadian colleges recently asked for an immediate discussion between Ottawa and the provinces for a policy of relocation for the Japanese Canadian evacuees.

The students were delegates to the western regional conference of the Student Christian Movement of Canada and included representatives from the universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and from Queens college, McGill university, Toronto university, Brandon college and Guelph Agricultural college.

ported last week that several large growers are now anxious to talk to experienced Japanese American farmers interested in settling in this area.

Prior to the war a large number of Japanese American farmers resided in this region.

because an appeal to the state supreme court had been entered. Karumai languished in the state prison until 1941 before the situation was discovered by a newspaper reporter who was checking through some files.

Karumai was discovered at the state prison where he had been confined for 15 years after the date he was to have been executed. Discovery of the situation led the high court to deny his appeal and he was resented to die on Aug. 17, 1942. However, another appeal was entered and on Oct. 14, 1942, his death sentence was commuted to life by the board.

Besides being a trusty Karumai has worked on the gardens of the prison where he has already served more than 20 years.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Evacuee Compensation

The War Relocation Authority's office at Santa Ana, Calif., reported this week that 80 per cent of the evacuees who had stored household goods and farm and business equipment privately at the time of the evacuation have reported that such articles have been rifled, stolen or sold during their absence. Reports from other West Coast areas indicate that such losses of stored goods, including refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, pianos, farm machinery and other hard-to-replace items, have been general. The situation is particularly serious for those who have lost their farm or business equipment since the renewed operation of their farm properties or the reestablishment of businesses is often contingent upon their possession of necessary facilities for resumption.

Although the WRA is now faced with the problem of assisting in the resettlement and readjustment of returned evacuees, the problem of stored goods is one which precedes the entry of the WRA as an active agency in the evacuation picture. It may be recalled that at the time of the evacuation of the first groups from West Coast areas no definite policy for the storing of goods existed.

Secretary of Interior Ickes has indicated that the administration is considering the subject of compensation for the property and material losses of evacuees as a direct result of the evacuation. Since such compensation will probably require implementing legislation, it may be some time before a policy can be worked out which will find the approval of a majority in Congress. That there will be opposition has been already indicated in the proposal of a resolution last week in the California State Senate by Jack Tenney of Los Angeles who, incidentally, rarely misses an opportunity for demagoguery. Senator Tenney has proposed that the California legislature forward a resolution to Congress asking that the losses of American civilians interned in Japan during the war be paid before compensation is allowed for the losses of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the evacuation. The Tenney proposal, of course, is an effort to confuse the issue and to mix emotion with legislation.

Legitimate losses of evacuees resulting from evacuation should be paid and it is to be hoped that early action will be forthcoming toward this end. Such compensation will serve to accelerate the reestablishment of the evacuee group.

Hawaii's 49th Star

The recommendation this week by the House Territories subcommittee for favorable consideration of Hawaii's request for statehood is a vindication of the demonstrated loyalty of the territory's 160,000 residents of Japanese ancestry.

The "Japanese problem" was raised by opponents of statehood at the hearings which were recently concluded in Honolulu and the possibility of the domination of Hawaiian affairs by persons of Japanese ancestry was a factor in the action of the joint Senate-House committee in 1937 which recommended that Congress defer action.

Indicative of mainland opinion on Hawaiian statehood is the comment of Newsweek magazine in its current issue:

"... now the biggest argument against statehood had been answered by the wartime loyalty of Hawaii's biggest group, its 158,000 Japanese, and especially by the brilliant fighting record of the Japanese American

100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe."

The Des Moines Tribune said on Jan. 19 that "most of the excuses for not granting statehood disappeared" as a result of the "fundamental loyalty of the largest racial minority in the islands—the Japanese Americans."

In their unanimous report favoring statehood, the members of the Congressional subcommittee indicated that they also were satisfied that the Japanese Americans of Hawaii presented no barrier to statehood. With President Truman also recommending statehood in his "state of the union" message this week, Americans can start wondering where the 49th Star would be placed on the flag.

Case History

A casual look backward at the files of the Pacific Citizen of a year or two ago disclosed in many instances a rampant public opinion concerning the Nisei. Headlines such as "Washington AFL Group, Legion Urge Evacuee Restrictions at Parleys" or "Davis County Anti-Evacuee Group Formed" were common.

But gradually, despite the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast (which would bring rioting and violence and terror, it was said) public opinion has changed.

Many causes contributed to this changed public opinion, among them being the end of the war, the record of the Nisei fighting men, the work of the WRA and the revelations of the truth concerning Nisei war contributions.

But this material had to be circulated among the resident populations of the West Coast. The race-baiters had to be answered, not in Salt Lake City or Denver or New York, but in the home territories of the race-baiters. Effective groundwork had to be laid in the districts of anti-Nisei feeling. The organizational work and the building up of favorable public opinion had to be carried on by local men and women.

The story of one area's handling of its evacuee problem is given this week by the Christian Science Monitor.

The case history, says the Monitor, is presented as evidence "that intelligent community leadership plus a definite plan can get results."

Before Pearl Harbor, says the Monitor, about 3,000 Nisei and Issei lived in the Monterey-Santa Cruz county areas. When these persons began to move back into this area after rescission of the evacuation orders, the citizens in the region "joined to find a solution."

"They were not content to let things drift, nor were they satisfied with pious platitudes about racial tolerance. Instead they were willing to provide leadership in the direction of a happy solution. They were willing to stand up and be counted publicly."

To date about one-third of the area's pre-war Japanese American population has returned. Others are returning steadily, and so far, there has been no major incident marred by their return.

For the most part, says the Monitor, the solution has been achieved "through the quiet, diligent efforts of cool-headed residents who believe—and act—in the 'democratic way of life.'"

The Inter-racial Council of Monterey Peninsula was formed in June, 1944, when exclusion orders were still in effect. The membership comprised 500, with 20 on the executive committee. General meetings are held once a month, with an average attendance of 150 to 200. The executive committee meets every two weeks. The council began its work by bringing in first Carey McWilliams and then veterans of the Pacific and European theaters to speak.

But its first battle began on an April morning when the Monterey Herald carried a large ad for an "Organization to Discourage Return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast." A few days later 499 residents of Monterey, Carmel and Pacific Grove sponsored a full-page advertisement in the Herald.

Said the advertisement: "We the undersigned... believe that it is the privilege and responsibility of this community to cooperate with the government by insuring the democratic way of life to all members of the community."

In Monterey county, an area which might have developed into a "high tension" area, there is today every evidence that Japanese Americans will be aided in their readjustment by an enlightened community attitude. The groundwork was laid long ago.

Nisei USA

Nisei on the Picket Lines

Another myth concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry, long-nurtured by a section of the AFL old guard on the West Coast, has been exploded during the present labor-management crisis by the active participation of Nisei and Issei workers in the current CIO and AFL strikes.

The myth was that workers of Japanese and other Oriental ancestry were anti-union and Dave Beck, western boss of the Teamsters' Union, and C. J. Haggerty, California State president of the AFL, are two who have steadfastly held to that view despite all previous evidence to the contrary. Haggerty is a member of the board of directors of John R. Lechner's and State Senator Jack B. Tenney's Americanism Educational League and there is no record that he has ever renounced that connection. The California AFL is still a member of the Joint Immigration Committee, long the fountainhead of anti-Japanese American activity in California, the other members being the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California Grange and the California Department of the American Legion.

It should be noted that the race-baiters in the ranks of labor are in the distinct minority, even within the AFL. Progressive AFL leaders like State Senator Jack Shelley of San Francisco have renounced by their actions the tradition of white exclusivism in the AFL on the West Coast. The impact of the CIO, with its emphasis on equality of treatment and equal opportunity for workers of all races, has broadened the base of labor organization on the Pacific Coast. A dramatic illustration of the sincerity of the CIO's attitude toward minority groups was the thorough enforcement of the union's "no discrimination" clause in the Stockton "incident" last year. The situation in Stockton grew out of the refusal of a number of members of one unit of Local 6, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, to work with a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry. The ILWU leadership, including Harry Bridges and Local 6 President Richard Lynden, immediately suspended the Stockton unit. The unit members responsible for the discriminatory action were disciplined and this action was ratified by a vote of the rank and file of Local 6. Mr. Lynden and State Senator Shelley were also active in upholding the right of a Japanese American to work as a mechanic for the municipal transit system in San Francisco. Such forthright activity on behalf of a minority group worker has not affected the popularity of either Mr. Shelley or Mr. Lynden, the latter having been unanimously reelected recently as president of Local 6.

With the exception of the Railway Brotherhoods, Dave Beck's Teamsters and the AFL building trades union on the West Coast, Nisei and other Oriental workers are received on an equal footing in trade unions and the present situation is in sharp contrast to that which existed when the first groups of immigrant Japanese arrived in the United States. Because Oriental workers were brought into California in many cases by employer groups as an anti-labor force, organized labor resented their arrival. Craft unions of white workers were involved in some of the earliest instances of agitation and violence against Japanese in California. In 1890 members of the shoemakers' union attacked 15 Japanese cobblers employed in a San Francisco factory and forced them to leave the city. In 1892 a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco was mobbed by members of the cooks and waiters union. In November, 1904, the American Federation of Labor passed its first resolution calling for the exclusion of Japanese, Korean and Chinese laborers. From that date until after World War I the AFL in California was an active force in anti-Japanese agitation.

Labor's enthusiasm for anti-Japanese activity in California began to wane after World War I as rank and file members of unions began to feel that in participating in such agitation they were subordinating their own interests to those of other economic groups,

particularly the farm interests who were proposing stringent anti-alien legislation to drive the Japanese farmers from the land. In 1920 organized labor groups in Stockton and Sacramento passed resolutions which opposed discriminatory action against any "legal residents" of the United States and called for the unionization of all workers capable of taking a union job.

In the Seattle general strike of 1919 Japanese unions, which were existing in Seattle but were barred from the AFL, voted to join the strike and sent fraternal delegates. Following this show of unity, the Japanese unions affiliated with the Seattle Labor Council. The change in attitude of organized labor was reflected in the statement of the president of the Seattle Labor Council in 1923 as quoted in the report of the Tolson Committee in 1942:

"Federated labor has no quarrel with the Japanese. . . . 25 years ago it tried to drive them out. Failing in that it began to cultivate them and finally organized them into unions. . . . We feel much closer to Japanese labor than we do to white capitalists. They are our brothers."

During the years of anti-Japanese activity spokesmen for labor had pictured the Japanese in the western states as an anti-labor force. Actually, this was not true but the myth has persisted even to this day and was used by Dave Beck in 1945 in defending his policy of barring American citizens of Japanese ancestry from membership in the Teamsters organization on the West Coast. (Beck's attitude can be interpreted as an effort to keep the Japanese Americans from returning to the West Coast wholesale produce industry. In Utah and Colorado as in eastern states the Teamsters organized Nisei workers.) In Los Angeles the Teamsters local in the wholesale produce terminals passed a resolution after the evacuation barring persons of Japanese ancestry from membership. This clause was finally rescinded ten months ago following action by rank and file members of the union and this action removed a major obstacle to the reemployment of Nisei in the industry.

Although the Japanese farm workers were described as anti-union, they did organize as a racial group, as did other farm workers of the period. "It is interesting to observe that the Japanese were among the first to use the techniques of collective bargaining to improve their economic position," the La Follette Committee report declared in 1942. As early as 1891 the Japanese workers of California farms began to employ strike strategy. One of the first strikes of Japanese migrant workers was in 1903 in Sutter county. Their demands were met and were followed by similar demands in other areas. "Working first for lower wages than the whites the Japanese succeeded in increasing their wages during the decade 1900 to 1910. After 1910 they operated on approximately the same basis as whites," the La Follette report declares. A report of the State Industrial Commission, quoted by Carey McWilliams, declared that the Japanese "have reduced the workday from 12 to 11 hours (this was in 1910) and by means of strikes have raised the wages of all races." Citing the incipient trade union activity among Japanese workers, Mr. McWilliams concluded that "they sought to improve working conditions rather than to destroy existing labor standards." But the myth of the anti-unionism of workers of Japanese ancestry, created to serve a racist purpose, have persisted to this day in the attitude of the Becks and Haggertys.

Today, however, the Nisei are a definite part of the labor movement. In Hawaii more than 10,000 Japanese Americans are members of the CIO-ILWU while thousands of others are organized into AFL transit and building trades unions. On the mainland there is no longer any question regarding the integration of workers of Japanese ancestry into the trade unions. Nisei workers are on the picket lines before struck plants in many parts of the country, visual proof, such were needed, that a myth has been destroyed.

Vagaries

Farm Union . . .

The CIO may launch a drive soon to organize Japanese American farm workers in California. A Nisei combat veteran, back in California after 18 months overseas, reports U. S. civil service discrimination. The ex-GI took a civil service test for a tax examiner's job, scoring 99 (including the 5 points automatically given veterans) and was No. 1 on the list. He was not selected for a job. When he protested, he learned that his ancestry was the primary reason he was ignored although he was at the top of the list.

Nisei in Strikes . . .

Picket lines: Current strikes find many Nisei on the picket line. Twenty Nisei members of the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers have been picketing the Salt Lake Cudahy plant. Thirty Nisei and Issei are on the picket lines of the CIO's Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the copper mining and smelting industry in the Salt Lake area. . . Picketing in Philadelphia is Hiroshi Ueyehara, chairman of the Nisei Council. Ueyehara, an engineer for Westinghouse, is a member of the CIO United Electrical Workers. . . Marii Kyogoku, a dietician at the American Tobacco company plant in Philadelphia (Lucky Strike, Pall Mall), has joined in the picketing of the plant with members of the CIO's Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers. FTA, formerly UCAPAWA, had a thousand Nisei and Issei members in the Alaska cannery industry before the evacuation.

Coloratura . . .

Mariko Mukai, Nisei coloratura from Seattle who has been studying at Juilliard in New York, made her national radio debut on Jan. 7 in "9 September," a prize-winning radio script by Philip A. Young which featured Canada Lee and Gene Kelly of the movies. Miss Mukai sang Earl Robinson's ballad, "The House I Live In," in the program which was carried by the American Broadcasting company. . . Lotus Long (see Bill Hosokawa's comment) who has been announced for the role of "Tokyo Rose" in a forthcoming MGM film was the feminine star of MGM's "Eskimo," in which Iris Yamaoka also had an important part. Miss Long's off-the-screen name is Pearl Suetomi. She is the first Nisei to get a screen role since 1942.

Speaker . . .

Ben Kuroki, Nisei air hero, was listed this week as one of the speakers at "Meeting of Indictment Against the (New York) Daily News" in the Hunter college auditorium on Jan. 24. The meeting, sponsored by the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination, will protest anti-Semitic statements by the Daily News' Washington columnist, John O'Donnell. Other speakers were announced as including Jose Ferrer, Canada Lee, City Councilman Michael Quill.

L. A. Relief . .

County Manager Wayne Allen of Los Angeles didn't intend any slur on Japanese Americans in his relief report published in newspapers of Jan. 16. The 4,000 figure quoted by Mr. Allen was a maximum estimate and was cited to prepare the county for an extra relief load should such be necessary. The Hearst Herald-Express twisted the report to indicate that the 4,000 supposedly on relief were refusing work. Later reports carried by the Hearst press in Los Angeles have been confined to factual accounts.

Letter for GI

A letter that began to follow a Nisei soldier over a circuitous route through the Pacific area over a year ago came to the Pacific Citizen office this week, still in search of its owner.

The letter, addressed to Tech. Sgt. Takashi Kubo, originally with the Headquarters Co., 13th Air Force, APO 719, and sent by Major Merrill Moore, was forwarded to the Pacific Citizen office by Sumiko Oura of Chicago, in a final effort to find Sgt. Kubo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Sgt. Kubo is asked to communicate with this office to enable forwarding of the letter.

Washington News-Letter

Nisei USO in Nation's Capital Extends Activities in Peacetime

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

The Washington Nisei USO will be a year old in February, and even after twelve months of weekly socials, it is still going strong. An average of 1,000 service personnel have been entertained each month at the parish hall of St. John's Episcopal Church, where more presidents have worshipped than at any other local church.

The USO enjoys several distinctions. To our knowledge and that of the District USO officials, it is the only Nisei service club in the U. S. which is incorporated in the USO. The local body is a unit of the YWCA-USO Club, biggest and most active chapter in the District of Columbia.

Then too, the Nisei club is the most cosmopolitan outfit in the District. Throughout the past year, St. John's has been visited by Canadian Wacs, Australian Marines, Chinese naval lieutenants, and trim U. S. Waves, Wacs, Women Marines, Coast Guards, plus the usual quota of servicemen from all branches of the armed forces.

Another distinction of the Nisei USO is that it has survived in a community where anti-Nisei organization sentiment is fairly strong among the Japanese Americans. It is the only Nisei body which receives what can be termed popular support. The Nisei Council, target of criticism since its inception, some of it justified and some totally unwarranted, withered away, because it lacked support and because its need was not too acute. Many Washington Nisei are self-serving and independent, and feel that such organizations as a Nisei council only tend to retard the process of integration.

But the local USO has grown into an institution. It has become the crossroad of Washington. It's where you go if you want to see who's in town, for that's where hosts usually take their weekend guests. It's where you meet someone for a Saturday night appointment. It's where you meet up with people you haven't seen for years, and where you can catch the latest news.

Apart from the gregariousness of people who see little of other Nisei during the week, what has really made the USO click in a big way are the skilled supervision of the professional Caucasian directors and the devotion of the Nisei junior hostesses. The hostesses are a closely-knit, efficient group—a remarkable group when one considers the variety of their occupations and backgrounds.

For the thousands of GIs who went through the Nation's capital in the past year, these girls provided a pleasant haven—a touch of the old carefree days of weekend socials they once knew back home. Many of the boys who danced at the USO and went overseas never came back. Some returned—minus an eye, an arm, or a leg—to renew their acquaintances at old St. John's. Nothing pleased the hostesses more than to hear these boys tell how they thought of the USO while they slogged along the road to hell, or crouched in muddy foxholes during those cold Italian nights.

Most appreciative of the hostesses' efforts have been the rugged Hawaiian Nisei, who were brought miles away from their homes to a place where they had few or no friends. These Hawaiian lads were something new and different to the Caucasian hostesses and directors, who were delightfully amazed at their entertaining manner of expression, their unabashed sense of humor, and their energetic style of dancing.

Next week, the Nisei USO marks another notable step in its growth. Its activities will be transferred from historic St. John's to the YWCA plant, where the Nisei will have use of the entire fourth floor, and access to sports facilities in the whole building.

This transfer, made possible by the gradual drop in attendance in recent months, will benefit the Nisei in a greater degree. The close relationships already existing between the Nisei USO and its parent group will be further enhanced, and will facilitate eventual total integration into the YWCA program.

The YWCA lets its record on racial fair play speak for itself. It startled the natives some time ago when it threw open the doors of its cafeteria to Negroes. The wholeheartedness with which it has taken in the Nisei is another

testimonial it can proudly add to that record.

WASHINGTON MEMOS: Ben Kuroki's book, tentatively titled "The Boy from Nebraska," will be published by Harpers, and will hit the bookstands in early fall. Ben is now in New York working on the book with Ralph Martin, an assistant editor of New Republic and former staff member of Yank and Stars and Stripes. Ben will do civvies for the first time since December 1941 on January 27, at which time he will get his discharge papers at Bolling Field, Washington.

Ben Yoshioka, who was discharged from the army last month, is now back at his desk at the Bureau of the Budget, where he is an administrative analyst. Before coming to Washington last year, Ben was with the WRA in Chicago.

The first four local Nisei to be

Seattle Paper

In Seattle there is a newspaper called the Post Intelligence which is Hearst's outlet in the Northwest. One of our earliest recollections of being aware of the newspaper profession is a newsboy who raced through the neighborhood, bellowing:

"Sunday morning Pee Eye paperrrr!"

That never struck us as unusual until a Nisei from California snickered and observed that where he came from P-I was a not disrespectful reference to Philippine islanders. There happened to be two relatively well-edited weeklies for Filipino readers in Seattle at that time.

Still on the topic of words, we

signed up by the War Department for civilian service in Japan are Oko Murata, Nobuko Setokuchi, Sally Sunada, and Tosh Koiwai. They will leave within two weeks.

Life and Times of Masao: AT THE NISEI DANCE

By JOBO NAKAMURA

The Astoria Hotel lay in the semi-darkness of Chicago's smoky west-side, its antiquated, acid-eaten building re-echoed the fabulous early twenties. The massive door was of oak and cast iron, and it took a pair of hefty arms to push it open. A grizzly, white-haired janitor with an elk tooth hanging from a heavy gold chain on his vest, polished marble-topped tables and hand-carved furniture which stood incongruously with stainless steel chairs and a cigarette slot machine in the lobby.

The old man smiled toothlessly at the Japanese faces that came in, greeting each one with a nod of his head. He watched the stoic faced Japanese girls remove their coats at the checkroom. For "foreigners," these people sure dressed like a million dollars and spoke good English, he observed. He clucked his tongue appreciatively, at an exotic black-haired beauty that marched in with a tall, lithesome boy with glossy hair that was combed impeccably on the sides of his head, meeting on the back of neck in a duck-tail. A lighted cigarette hang limply from his mouth, and he looked the place over with an air of boredom.

The old man toddled off, assured that the place would not be wrecked; he knew from past experience that these Japanese were well-behaved—at least—they did not drink and raise hell like some other unruly parties did.

It was already ten o'clock and a huge, ancient chandelier cast shivering diamond sparklets on an empty floor. Jig Matsumoto and his All-Nisei orchestra warmed up with some Nisei favorites like "Star Dust," "Frenesi," "Sleepy Lagoon," and "String of Pearls" (these reminded them of camp life) coaxing several self-conscious couples who sat huddled in the corners and waited for more people to appear.

In the lavatory, a bunch of boys who came by themselves without dates leaned against the tile wall and waited also for the dance to materialize. It made them feel bolder to be together in a gang and stalk in the stag line and size-up the girls as though they wore price tags.

Masao and Kenji came into the washroom and combed their hair. Masao watched Kenji who spent more time getting that certain effect on his hair that he claimed "would get the girls." Masao wished that he had Kenji's confidence. "You know, Kenji, I wish I didn't come."

"Why? What's the matter, Mas?"

"Oh, nothing. Let's go."

The ballroom was now filled with bobbing heads. A soft, sentimental melody wafted the air and the dancers glided around the floor, most of them with their eyes half-closed in the dark, their cheeks rubbing. When the music drooled to a stop, the couples wan-

dered around the floor, hand in hand, looking for mutual acquaintances. Some fellows sported bowties and gazed around the motley crowd feeling superior to the "in-aka-smelling" boys who awkwardly groped for the appropriate thing to say to their dates. The bow-tie boys had an air that they had seen and done all that could be seen and done in a fast social set. Their dates, dressed as neatly as mannikins in Marshall Field's show windows, stood on the floor, impassively waiting to be entertained.

Masao stood inconspicuously behind a growing stag-line. O cripes, here he was, at a typical Nisei function . . . the very thing that he thought he had escaped from.

The dancers floated by with wistful and dreamy expressions on their faces. They said one could tell whether the couples were from Topaz or Minidoka or Heart Mountain just from the way they held each other. The mood of the music suddenly changed to the raucous tempo of jive. The dreamy, wistful youth opened up into a fast jitterbug pace.

O God, he could never belong! Masao knew now why he felt so pitiless inside. He had never belonged in the Nisei social milieu back on the coast. Although he lived in the Nihonmachi, the boys on the same street had never put him in any one of the basketball teams. They gathered after school in front of Fujita's Ten Cent store and discussed their game exploits. They were popular at dances and they took neighborhood girls out in their fathers' cars to drive-in eating places on highway 99. He remembered how he took the back streets so he did not have to walk in front of Fujita's store. He had so often dreamt that he was strong and athletic, always weaving a plot in which he was a hero.

Why did people make him feel so inferior? Why did they make him feel so miserable? Masao leaned at the entrance and debated whether he would remain at the dance, but his desire to meet girls was stronger. He told himself that at least he should get a dance before he went home. The music droned on.

The girls danced without expression. It made it more difficult for Masao to tag . . . they looked

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Des Moines, Ia.

In this business of writing, the study of words becomes something of a hobby. We've found one syllable words usually more interesting and expressive than their more elongated kin.

In bobby-soxer lingo, we have been told, and in the theater as well, "corn" and "ham" have certain disreputable connotations. But we've discovered in Iowa that sneering reference to those two commodities are fighting words.

After all, what would Iowa be like without corn and the porkers who grow fat on it?

discovered that certain impolite but well-known four-letter words were the first English expressions Shanghai urchins and women of the street picked up. An international language? *

Pearl Harbor Note

Footnote on History: The congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee last week learned that one Curtis B. Munson made a special report to President Roosevelt in 1941 on the Japanese American situation on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii.

Munson concluded that most of the "Japanese" in Hawaii would avoid creating disturbances in case of war. He said, however, that the danger of espionage was "considerable," adding:

"This is especially the case as many navy wives are over-garulous with regard to their husbands' departures and where they are going."

Investigation

Senator Pat McCarran, the Democrat from Nevada, recently proposed an investigation of the administration of wartime martial law in the Hawaiian islands.

McCarran introduced a resolution directing that the study include the "suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, peonage, involuntary servitude and other infringement of constitutional rights of civilians."

It seems the Pacific coast evacuation deserves a place in such an investigation, especially since some drastic infringement of citizens' rights took place without even the formality of a declaration of martial law.

Tokyo Rose

The Hollywood press agent given the job of publicizing the picture "Tokyo Rose" has been distributing pictures of an actress named Lotus Long. Lotus is cast as Tokyo Rose.

"Lotus," the publicity blurb blurbs, "has been told she has a remarkable resemblance to the real Tokyo Rose."

From the news photos we have seen of Tokyo Rose, we hardly feel her agent is flattering Miss Long.

POW's Ignored

News Note: Japanese soldiers who have returned home from American prison camps are miffed because they are being almost totally ignored. No hatred, no scorn, no ridicule, no, not even a welcome as heroes.

This is an imaginary conversation at the corner green grocers between one of these returned prisoners and the proprietor:

"Here, here? Quickly now! Let me have some beef, and some fish and some white rice, and . . ."

"And who do you think you are?"

"Do you not recognize me? I am Sergeant Major Sukiaki. I have just returned from the war."

"But you are dead, sergeant major. You have died honorably. It was at Saipan, in the glorious victory. I have seen the announcement with my own eyes. In fact, I took two yen to give to your widow at the memorial services!"

"But I am not dead. I am here. I was captured by the Americans."

"Are you a ghost? The brave soldiers of the emperor are never captured. What a fat, well-fed ghost."

"Do not jest, store-keeper."

"I have no beef or fish or rice for the likes of you, Sukiaki, who have grown sleek and fat on the wonderful K-rations of the American prison camps. You are in Japan again, Sukiaki. Here, you may have these—two sweet potatoes, a fish-head left over from yesterday, and some bran made from rice hulls to thicken your gruel."

Sukiaki trots out, muttering something about wishing they hadn't forced him to come home from the prisoner of war camp.

(Continued on page 6)

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Engagement

PORTLAND, Ore.—The engagement of Midori Funatake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yashichiro Funatake, to Joe Komoto of Nysa, Ore., was announced this week by parents of the bride-to-be.

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Jobo Nakamura:
At a Nisei Dance

(Continued from page 5)

so distant and even haughty. But wait . . . there's Miyo. She was smiling up at a tall fellow who he jealously thought was feeding her lines. Overpowering his fear of being refused, he asked her for a dance.

"Hello Miyo, do you remember me?"

"Certainly, the picnic by the Fellowship group. You're Masao." Masao wished his heart would not pound so heavily lest she hear it. He stammered, his voice sounded inarticulate.

"Gee . . . you look nice to-night." He liked the way her face lighted up when she smiled.

"Thank you, Mas. How's work? Are you still at . . . where was it?"

"It's Atlas company. We make springs and coils." He could not tell her that he had lost his job at Atlas. It was his pride working again, and he wished to God that he did not have to lie.

"You know, Mas, I'm going back to California next week."

"Oh gosh, why?" Masao felt the floor sinking beneath his feet.

"My folks left camp for California and I want to join them. Besides, it gets so cold here in Chicago. But it's been quite an experience learning to make my own living out here. Masao, are you planning to go back?"

"Why . . . er. I intend to stay in Chicago, Miyo." His voice sounded almost heroic. "I've a better chance here. Opportunities are so wide open here."

"It's good to hear that from you, Masao. I know you'll make good." Masao felt good all over . . . his character was appraised.

At the close of the dance when fellows and girls danced as though they were dancing the last dance of their lives, Masao waited in the lobby to say goodbye to Miyo.

"Goodbye, Masao, and take care of yourself," she said and slipped her hand into her escort's arm and disappeared through the massive oak door.

"What's the matter, Mas? What's on your mind?" The sidewalk was slippery with a hard formation of sheet ice, and Masao and Kenji picked their way along to the street car stop.

"Oh, it's nothing, Kenji. I was wondering why so many Nisei go back to the Coast when there's a new world to build out here and why they want to slip back to the old ghetto life. How I hated that existence back there."

"But Mas, they have their reasons too."

"Yeah, but . . . heck."

A brave little star glittered in the frozen blue sky; Masao figured that it looked so tiny because of the tremendous distance between it and himself. Surely it would shine on a brighter night, a tomorrow when he would no longer be constricted by a mental hang-over from his boyhood in the Nihonmachi. He tucked his head under his coat collar and followed Kenji onto a tram which rolled into the haze of an early morning ready to break into dawn.

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GIs in Germany Ask Paper to
Publicize Nisei War Record

SAN FRANCISCO — Declaring that the San Francisco Examiner "conducted a campaign against the Nisei in California" during the war, a letter from six GIs in Germany this week requested the Hearst daily to publish the wartime record of Japanese Americans.

The letter was signed by Hugh M. Morison, M. W. Lukasvick, John T. Fitzsimmons, John W. Dalton, Harry L. Quirk and John Gentile, Jr., stationed at Gunzburg, Germany.

"In order to make the picture complete, you might answer a few questions," the GIs told the Examiner.

Referring to Japanese Americans in California, the letter asked:

"How many people who had personally committed no crime and intended to commit no crime were forced to sell all their property at a loss, and were confined to guarded camps, and what is being

done to make up the loss?

"How many people were uprooted from their homes and are now afraid to return to them because of the treatment that is being afforded those who have returned?"

The GIs added:

"The thousands of Nisei troops made great names for themselves in the toughest fighting of Italy, southern France and Germany as veterans of this war, we feel that they and their families should get every break they have earned in returning to their homes on the coast or in setting up new ones."

The letter was published by the Examiner without comment.

WANTED

WHEREABOUTS of Carl Sakoda, last known to have been in Ogden, Utah. His pre-evacuation address was Route 2, Box 425, Lancaster, California. Very urgent. Contact JACL.

2 %

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NATIONAL J.A.C.L. CREDIT UNION

Annual Meeting of Members will be held

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS — MOVIES AND
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ANNOUNCEMENT

The trustees of the former ROHWER CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC., announce the opening of its new office in Chicago, Ill., to resume the operation pertaining to the liquidation which includes the dividing of its assets to the original members.

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Room 19, Oakland Hotel, 3856 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Illinois

Yamaoka, Benjamin Will Head New York Unit on Evacuees

NEW YORK CITY—Robert S. Benjamin and George Yamaoka, attorneys, were elected co-chairmen of the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans at a meeting held Thursday, Jan. 17, at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Assisting them will be Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer, Mr. I. B. Sekine and Mr. Jules Seitz, vice-chairman; Mrs. Marion Wynn Perry, secretary; Miss Emiko Shimizu, assistant secretary; and Mr. Michael Nisselson, treasurer.

Those serving on the executive committee will be the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, Philip W. Barber, Dr. Dan Dodson, Philip Hoffman, Dr. Edwin T. Iglehart, Ernest S. Iyama, Yeichi Kuwayama, Mrs. Edwin Mims, Jr., Stanley T. Okada, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Misao Takitsu, Dr. M. Ralph Takami and Mr. Raymond W. Thompson.

The board approved the appointment of Peter S. Aoki as executive director of the committee.

The Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans is composed of prominent New York citizens as well as Japanese Americans, both residents and evacuees. Its purpose is to aid the readjustment into community life of relocated Nisei. The committee expects to begin operation on Feb. 1.

Nisei WACs Visit Office of JACL

SAN FRANCISCO—Four Nisei WACs, scheduled for Tokyo duty, visited the San Francisco JACL office on Jan. 22, the day before they left Hamilton Field by plane for the Japan capital.

The visitors were Pfc. Atsuko Mori, No. Lincoln street, Magna, Utah; T/5 Matsuko Kido, 3420 Penu street, Honolulu; Sgt. Miwa Yamamoto, Los Angeles; and Sgt. Chito Isonaga, P. O. Box 185, Koloa, Kauai.

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National JACL Credit Union Pays Dividend

The National JACL Credit Union this week declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the year 1945, according to Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL.

Dividend checks will be distributed at the annual meeting, which will be held February 1, 8 p. m., at the Salt Lake City Buddhist church.

Election of officers for 1946 will be held at the meeting, Okada declared. Nominees for offices have been announced as follows.

Board of Directors: (two to be elected for three year terms) George Fujii, Joe Itano, Dr. Jun Kurumada, Lyle Kurisaki.

Supervisory Committee: Grace Kawamura (3-year term); and George Yoshimoto (1-year term, to fill unexpired term of Frank Tashima.)

Credit Committee: (3-year term) Henry S. Masuda.

The Board of directors named S. Ushio and Hito Okada as delegates to the Utah State Credit Union League, with Kay Tashima and Dr. Kurumada as alternates.

Kimura Gets Draw

SAN FRANCISCO — Mits Kimura, Nisei 145-pound wrestling ace, drew with Bob Pickett of St. Mary's Pre-Flight in a feature bout of a match between the mat squads of the Central Y and St. Mary's on Jan. 18.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Morita, 2616 N. Clark St., Chicago, a son, Allen Masao, on Jan. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miyasato a girl on Jan. 19 in New City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norimasa Tamura, 7816-H, Tule Lake, a girl on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Ikeda, 7805-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Riichi Yoshida, 7005-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Naoyuki Takeuchi, 3603-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Yoshio, 7915-F, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Kaya, 917-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Atsushi Ibuki, 4619-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torao Hashimoto, 1601-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Oshita, 7003-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam I. Sasaki of Henderson, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Yasuda of Keenesburg, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Suyama of Denver, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Ickanda, Reno, Nevada, a boy, John Martin, on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ito, Chicago, a boy, Martin, on Dec. 16.

DEATHS

Dr. Takeo Teragawa, 49, of C. D., Tule Lake, on Jan. 5.

Hiroshi Ishizawa on Jan. 18 at Los Angeles.

Tomesaburo Shoji in Littleton, Colo.

Yoshito Imamura in Denver, Colo.

Kurawo Sananiwa, 55, of Clearfield, Utah, in Ogden on Jan. 20.

Staff Sergeant Wataru Nakashima, 22, in service with U. S. Army, in Switzerland.

Sadahei Yamagishi on Jan. 13 in Spokane, Wash.

Koto Imamura on Jan. 16 in Denver.

Jiro Uechi, 74, on Jan. 12 in San Diego, Calif.

Sakuichi Hinoda, 82, on Jan. 7 in Weiser, Idaho.

Yoshitaka Akesato, 61, in Las Angeles on Jan. 19.

Gensaburo Horii, 81, on Jan. 18 in Pasadena.

Tokuji Shinohara on Dec. 14 in Los Angeles.

Saburo Takenaka, 7, in Los Angeles on Jan. 22.

MARRIAGES

Pauline Yamaguchi to Pvt. Mas Kunugi on Dec. 25 in Cleveland.

Midori Mikimoto to Frank Hiyama on Dec. 16 in Cleveland.
Margaret Ogawa to Pfc. Jack Mukumoto on Jan. 2 in Cleveland.
Akiko Masuda to Sgt. Bob Honda in Cleveland.
Tamae Yamagata to Charles Hiramatsu on Dec. 22 in Cleveland.
Marie Akimoto to Esami Okamoto in Chicago.
Ann Shirahige to Joseph Ando in New York City.
Dorothy Matsumoto to Ross R. Iwanaga in Chicago, Ill.
Hanako Wakayama to John M. Endo on Jan. 22 in Denver.
Setsuko Okamoto to Takumi Kurimoto on Jan. 20 in Los Angeles.
Haruko Migaki to Mike Kitano in Denver, Colo.
Yoshie Omura to Kiyoshi Nakachi in Chicago.

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Fort Snelling Team Loses In Tourney

CAMP CROWDER, Mo. — The all-Nisei Fort Snelling team made a good showing in the Seventh Service Command basketball tournament held here last week, winning two and losing two games.

Opening with a 44-43 victory over Fort Logan, the Snelling All-Stars were eliminated from the championship bracket by Camp Carson, 52-33. Height was the big factor in the defeat of the Fort Snelling squad, which is composed entirely of Nisei players. At the quarter the Camp Carson entry, which went on to win the Service Command championship, was ahead by a 15-0 tally.

In the consolation bracket, Fort Snelling, sparked by the shooting of Johnny Okamoto, defeated Fort Logan, 55-42. The Nisei team then lost to Fort Riley, 42-21.

More than 10,000 GIs attended the three-day tournament.

Among the players on the Fort Snelling squad were Adachi, Endow, and Takahashi, forwards; Hayashida and Fukushima, centers; and Okamoto, Mizuno, Yamate and Kadowaki, guards.

Tule Lake Youth Jailed for Assault

NEWELL, Calif.—George Murakami, an evacuee at the Tule Lake WRA center, was sentenced to 24 days in the project jail after he had been found guilty of assault and battery on Dr. Paul Yamauchi of the project hospital.

The sentence, which will expire on Jan. 31, was imposed by Martin P. Gunderson, assistant director of the Tule Lake camp, at a project hearing.

San Francisco JACL Office Advisors Hold Meeting

BERKELEY, Calif.—At the call of Allen Blaisdell, chairman and director of International House, University of California, a combined meeting of the JACL advisory and executive committees for the San Francisco office was held at International House on Jan. 23.

Participating members were Dr. Galen Fisher, Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Laurence Hewes, Dave McEntire, Mrs. Josephine Duvencak, Annie Clo Watson, Joseph James, Roy Takagi, Dave Tatsuno, Shig Masunaga and Joe Grant Masaoka.

NISEI BOXER WINS ROCKY MOUNTAIN AMATEUR TITLE

DENVER, Colo.—Shag Harada, Nisei boxer from La Junta, Colo., won the amateur featherweight championship of the Rocky Mountain region when he won an upset decision over Willard Chipman of Salt Lake City in the regional Golden Gloves finals in Denver on Jan. 21.

Harada and Chipman engaged in a whirlwind battle. Harada won the first round, scoring effectively. Chipman lost the second round for butting. In the third Chipman had Harada on the verge of a knockout at the bell. The judges awarded the decision to the Nisei on points.

Harada was the only Nisei to reach the finals.

Among the other Nisei boxers in the tournament was Wy Nakamura of Brighton, Colorado, who knocked out Steve Yankstrom in the second round and was then knocked out by Howard Lewis of Denver.

Tom Matsuyama, representing the La Junta, Colo., Elks club won on a technical knockout over Garfield Cisneros in a flyweight bout before being eliminated by Gilbert Ruybald of Colorado Springs.

Tom Yamaoka of Salt Lake City lost a bantamweight division bout to Rudy Ankele of Denver.

Club at Columbia Elects Kako President

NEW YORK — Tak Kako was elected president of the Columbia University Radio club recently.

He will succeed William Wise who is graduating.

Kako is expected to select a new CURC board to assist him in running the radio station.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WHEREABOUTS OF JOE OZAWA and HENRY OZAWA are sought by their brother, Paul H. Ozawa, c/o Haines Home, Haines, Alaska. Joe Ozawa's last address was Chicago, Ill., and Henry Ozawa's was the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.

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Nisei GI Specialists Handled Two Million Enemy Documents During War, Says General

Asks for Square Deal for Japanese American Veterans; Stresses No Case of Disloyalty Reported Among Nisei Troops in Pacific Area

SAN FRANCISCO—A two-star general who knows plenty about the sacrifices and heroism of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces appealed on Jan. 20 for a square deal for the Nisei when they exchange their uniforms for civies, the Chronicle reported.

The officer, Major General C. A. Willoughby, intelligent chief for General MacArthur, discussed the Nisei at length upon his arrival from Japan aboard an Air Transport Command plane.

Gen. Willoughby was described by the Chronicle as "the world's principal employer of American-Japanese." Between 2,000 and 3,000 Nisei, recruited mainly from Pacific Coast states and Hawaii,

worked under his jurisdiction during the war. Their principal tasks were translation, interpretation and interrogation.

"But their job didn't keep them out of shell fire, and they were worthy of our best Army tradition," Willoughby said. "We used them even on Bataan. They collected information on the battlefield, and they shared death in battle, and when one of them was captured, his fate was a terrible one."

"In all, they handled between two and three million documents. The information received through their special skills proved invaluable to our battle forces. Not one single case of disloyalty by a Nisei ever came to my attention."

Gen. Willoughby made it plain he was speaking up for the Nisei because of reports they were being discriminated against, reviled and treated as outcasts by unthinking community elements in some localities.

Katherine Fanning Dies in Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif.—Miss Katherine Farr Fanning of Pasadena, who gave her life to social service and educational work in Japan and the United States, passed away in this city on Jan. 17.

Miss Fanning graduated from Wellesley College in 1943 and immediately joined the American Board Mission to Japan. From 1914 to 1933, except for periods of rest in the United States, she was engaged in kindergarten work in Kyoto and Kobe, and then spent the next six years in social service work in Totori.

From 1941 until the time of her death she was associated with the Japanese Union Christian church of Pasadena.

She assisted in the relocation of hundreds of Japanese Americans in Pasadena, and during the evacuation cared for the personal property of many persons, as well as the entire church property.

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