



Nisei GIs Hold Party for Italy Orphans



PENINSULAR BASE COMMAND, LEGHORN, Italy—GI hosts of the 3rd Battalion of the famous 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Combat Team are shown enjoying a Donald Duck cartoon with the children who were their guests at the battalion's Christmas party for orphans of the Pisa area. In the front row are (left to right) Pfc. Tom Teramoto, Fresno, Calif.; Pfc. Toshio Watanabe, San Pedro, Calif.; Pfc. Raizo Okazaki, Seattle, Wash.; and, Pfc. Shig

Kizuki, Seattle, Wash. In the second row is Pfc. Tsunemi Nakada, Hawaii.

The motion picture show was one of the features of the Christmas party given by the 3rd battalion. Ice cream, cake, candy and gifts distributed by a GI Santa Claus were other features of the celebration. Other units of the 442nd Infantry also held Christmas parties for orphans in their respective areas.—(Army Pictorial Service photo by Fasch.)

Japanese Americans Return To Coast Fishing Industry As All-Nisei Clipper Sails

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Americans of Japanese ancestry returned to the California tuna fishing industry this week when the San Diego tuna clipper, the Costa Rica, went to sea with a full crew of American fishermen of Japanese ancestry.

Operations by commercial fishermen of Japanese ancestry were suspended with the outbreak of war. Until the war the industry had employed several thousand Japanese and Japanese Americans whose fishing craft were based in San Diego, Los Angeles and Monterey harbors.

Although Americans of Japanese ancestry were permitted to return to the West Coast after Jan. 2, 1945, Navy and Coast Guard restrictions prohibited their participation in waterfront operations until October.

In recent months Japanese American fishermen have returned to the fishing industry in the Monterey area.

With the return of the Japanese Americans to West Coast cities, the former evacuees also have found reemployment in the fish canning industry in San Diego and Monterey. Recently in San Diego a number of Japanese and Japanese American women canner workers were initiated into Local 64 of the CIO's Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers

Union. Local 64 held a Christmas party at which the Japanese American women were guests of honor.

The new Japanese American members of Local 64 took the union's oath which carries the pledge: "Never to discriminate against a fellow worker because of creed, color, nationality, religious or political belief."

The majority of the Japanese American women initiated into the CIO union were members of the union before their evacuation to the relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

Memorial Services Held for GI Victim Of Tour Accident

POCATELLO, Idaho—Memorial rites for Staff Sgt. Wataru Nakashima of Tyhee, Idaho, who was killed in an accident on Jan. 9 in Switzerland while on a sight-seeing trip, were held on Feb. 2 in the Tyhee LDS chapel under the auspices of the Pocatello chapter of the JACL.

Sgt. Nakashima, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakashima of Tyhee, was attached to the 442nd Combat Team. The nature of the accident in which he was killed was not reported officially but it was believed he was killed in an automobile accident.

A brother of Sgt. Nakashima was killed in action in Italy in 1945.

State Files Suit To Escheat Land In San Luis Obispo

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. — A petition to escheat property owned by an American of Japanese ancestry on the Rancho de Piedra, Pismo and Bolsa de Chemisal in San Luis Obispo county was filed in Superior court on Feb. 4 against Karl H. Taku and his parents, K. Taku and Sadame Taku, by Deputy District Attorney J. L. Houseworth.

The petition charges violation of provisions of the Alien Land Law.

The alleged violations, however, are denied by Karl Taku who is now arranging legal defense of his property rights.

WRA Closes Office In Connecticut City

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford office of the War Relocation Authority, which has been under the direction of Charles T. Moon, was closed on Jan. 31 as part of the WRA's liquidation program.

Approximately 300 persons of Japanese ancestry have been relocated in Connecticut.

Minidoka Personnel Votes Piano to Blind Nisei Musician

HUNT, Idaho—In appreciation of the services of Ted Shimano, blind Japanese American pianist, for providing music at various entertainment functions, a majority of the appointed personnel at the Minidoka relocation center have voted to give him a piano which they had purchased for their club, it was announced this week.

Bert Weston, Twin Falls, former assistant project director at the center, said a petition was circulated among the personnel as to the disposition of the piano when the camp started to close last

Closing Date of Tule Lake Camp Extended to Assist Relocation Of Eligible Evacuee Residents

Extension Will Permit Department of Justice To Complete Review of Segregate Program Hearings; Given to Renunciants by Special Federal Board

NEWELL, Calif.—Granting of an extension of time for the relocation of evacuees residing in the Tule Lake segregation center was announced by the Department of Justice and the War Relocation Authority, according to a joint statement issued this week.

Feb. 1 originally was the date for the formal closing of the center.

The announcement came from Ivan Williams, representing the Justice Department, and Harry L. Black, acting project director for the WRA.

Williams and a hearing board are conducting interviews for segregates at the camp who voluntarily renounced American citizenship and who now do not wish to go to Japan.

Black said the WRA will continue during February to assist in relocating those persons at the center who are not under Department of Justice detention orders.

The joint statement follows: "The period of residence for evacuees remaining at the Tule Lake Center here will be extended for a short time beyond Feb. 1 in order to permit the Department of Justice to complete its review of the program still under consideration in Washington."

Williams stated arrangements are being made for a ship to transport several hundred voluntary repatriates to Japan during February.

A total of 7,100 were removed during November and December from the camp.

After the status of all center residents has been determined, Williams added, it is probable that a group will be removed to await final disposition of their cases.

The present population of the Tule Lake camp is 5,100.

Salt Lake WRA To Close Offices

In keeping with the announced closing of the War Relocation Authority, the Salt Lake district office in the Atlas building will be closed on April 15, according to Ray Haight, Salt Lake WRA official.

The area office will follow with closing operations on May 15.

Japanese American Veteran Elected to Head AVC Unit

Fred Kondo Heads New Idaho Chapter Of World War II Group

PRIEST RIVER, Idaho — Fred Kondo, an American World War II veteran of Japanese ancestry, was elected chairman of the new Priest River chapter of the American Veterans Committee at the organizational meeting held on Jan. 14 with 25 veterans in attendance.

Other officers of the new group are Francis P. Doran, secretary, and Dean L. Stewart, treasurer.

Organization of the Priest River chapter was completed with the assistance of Dean Renninger, secretary of the national office. Jurisdiction of the chapter will be from Priest River east to Wrenco, north to the Canadian border, west to the Washington state line and south to Laclede. All World War II veterans in the area are being invited to join the chapter.

(National headquarters of the

AVC are in New York City. The AVC recently played an important role in the opening of the Navy and Marines to Americans of Japanese ancestry and AVC groups have fought discrimination against veterans of Japanese and other minority racial ancestry on the West Coast. Among the AVC's members are Col. Evans Carlson, Harold Stassen, Melvyn Douglas, Ronald Reagan, Will Rogers, Jr. Bill Mauldin, Dave Breger. . . . Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, is a member and Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki announced recently that he was joining the Americans Veterans Committee.)

NISEI WAR HERO RECEIVES DSC AT SCHOOL CEREMONY

GARLAND, Utah — Jim Y. Tazoi, young Japanese American war hero of Garland, was presented last week with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action with the 442nd Combat Team at Biffontaine, France, in Oct. 1944.

The presentation was made on behalf of the War Department by Lieut. Col. Ben B. Blair, commandant of the ROTC at Utah State Agricultural college, in special ceremonies at Bear River high school, the Nisei hero's alma mater.

Guards of honor at the ceremony were four former classmates of the Japanese American soldier, Marine Capt. Melvin Manning and Harold Capner, Navy Aviation Cadet Glenn Manning and Roy Davis who served with the Army air forces.

Mayor J. J. White and representatives of the American Legion were present.

L. A. Bar Association Upholds Ban on Non-White Attorneys

LOS ANGELES—The efforts of some members of the Los Angeles Bar Association to open membership to attorneys not of the Caucasian race failed last week when ballots on the proposal were counted.

Alexander MacDonald, president of the organization, reported that 768 members had voted against admitting non-Caucasian to membership, while 604 had cast ballots in favor of amending the association's constitution in order to permit such admissions.

Canadian Government Report Criticizes British Columbia's Treatment of Nisei Citizens

Denial of Franchise, Restrictions Against Entry into Professions Noted as Factors Which Retarded Assimilation of Japanese Group

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A Canadian government report dealing with the evacuation, relocation and dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry across Canada criticizes the provincial government of British Columbia for its discriminatory treatment of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, the News-Herald reported last week in a dispatch from Ottawa.

The newspaper said the report, which scores British Columbia's color prejudice against Japanese Canadians, was released quietly.

The government report criticizes British Columbia for not giving the right of franchise to Japanese Canadian children following their evacuation to the interior of British Columbia in 1942.

Criticizing the British Columbia government for not giving its citizens of Japanese ancestry the vote and for allowing them to be barred from legal and engineering societies, the government report declares:

"The Japanese apparent slowness to become assimilated into community life has been, quite probably, due to the existing color prejudice and the provincial denial of the right to vote.

"It has been inevitable that the denial of the franchise and also the restrictions against their entry into certain professions have of necessity driven them to concentrate their initiative in those channels of business available to them and to which they were especially suited."

The government report charged the B. C. department of education with refusal to carry out "its responsibility for the education of Japanese evacuee children" and suggested that negotiations be reopened "to the end that it resume its obligation in respect to the education of children of the Japanese race."

All Segregates Entitled to Get Hearings

Justice Department Board Promises to Hear All Applicants

NEWELL, Calif. — Persons at the Tule Lake center who have renounced their American citizenship but who desire permission to remain in the United States may still apply for hearing with the Tule Lake Renunciants Hearings board, according to Joseph Shevlin, acting chairman of the board.

Shevlin, who is in charge of the hearings during the absence of Charles Rothstein, who has been called away temporarily on Department of Justice business, urged that any renunciants who have not yet asked for hearings apply before him.

Everyone who makes an application will be heard, Shevlin said, but those who do not apply will be considered as desiring to go to Japan.

Shevlin said that the Department of Justice is anxious that there be no misunderstanding of the facts. The board will hear everyone who applies, but it cannot call for hearing anyone who does not apply, he reiterated.

Jobs, Housing Major Problems Facing Evacuees as WRA Liquidation Program Initiated

Closing Dates Set For Agency's Offices In Northern California

FRESNO, Calif.—The problems of jobs and housing still beset the 6,000 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to the Fresno area with the assistance of the War Relocation Authority, it was reported this week as the WRA announced its decision to close all of its San Joaquin valley offices by May 3.

Area Supervisor Charles F. Miller announced that the Fresno WRA office will close down May 3 as a step in the liquidation of the entire WRA organization.

Shutting down of district operations will mean the closing of the Fresno headquarters, a branch in Bakersfield and a warehouse located in the old syrup plant at 3208 Hamilton Ave., according to Cecil Morgan, district relocation supervisor.

District offices in San Jose, Sacramento and San Francisco also are to be closed on May 3. Closings on April 19 have been set for WRA offices in Santa Rosa, Watsonville and Oakland. The Northern California area office will close on May 15 and the national office in Washington, D. C., on June 30.

Morgan said that the 6,000 who are back in the Fresno area were two-thirds of those evacuated from the Fresno district. He added that the returnees have resettled in all of the eight counties in the Fresno district. He said nearly all the returned evacuees have settled in Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Kern and Kings counties. The number settling in Mono, Inyo and Alpine was characterized as negligible.

The WRA office has records only of those evacuees who returned at government expense and no records of those who left the district after returning have been kept.

Miller's statement placed the

proportion of returned evacuees throughout the Northern California area at less than 60 per cent and said most of those who did not return have settled in other parts of the United States.

"All major problems incidental to resettling evacuated people... in this area have been solved or are at a stage where they can be turned over to individual communities," Miller said. "Responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and law-abiding aliens rests with each community. These returning people, moved from their homes by military order early in 1942... have the same rights and legal status as people of any other ancestry in this county."

Morgan noted that the returned evacuees in the Fresno area "are still in a state of flux."

"Many of them are still trying to find jobs and housing," he added. "It has been the responsibility of this office to help them in getting jobs and finding housing. The housing problem, of course, is especially difficult."

"Fortunately, however, throughout the Fresno district, 90 per cent of the people of Japanese extraction are farmers by occupation and housing usually goes with their jobs."

For that reason, he said, the Fresno district has been credited with doing about the best relocation job in any district except San Jose.

"A large number of the evacuees here have dropped back into their old grooves," Morgan added. "Many have returned to their pre-war farm jobs and most of those who owned property before the war and did not dispose of it have returned to their old homes."

He said the shortage of housing was a factor in the resettlement of a number of former local urban dwellers in Eastern cities. This also was said to have caused some evacuees to drift back and forth between West Coast communities.

George O'Connor, Nisei GI With Irish Name, Fought on Bataan, Lost Leg in France

NEW YORK — George Thomas O'Connor of Pasadena, Calif., is probably the only American soldier of Japanese ancestry and one of the few in the whole U. S. Army to be wounded on Bataan and in the European theater.

George, who lost his Japanese parents, three sisters and a brother in an automobile accident when he was very young, lost his right leg while fighting with the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team in France in 1944. He was interviewed at Walter Reed General hospital in Washington recently by Ann Kurimoto for the Nisei Weekender.

Orphaned as a result of the automobile crash, George was adopted by an Irish family named O'Connor and became one of a large household which included four girls and three other boys. His own name had been Fujino and his father was a veteran of the U. S. Navy, having served during World War I.

At the time of his induction into the Army George was attending Stanford University. He left the United States with members of his unit in the summer of 1941 for Alaska and was later ordered to the Philippines. He was a member of the 31st Division which fought in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor. On Bataan George was badly wounded when struck in the face by shrapnel. He was one of the few soldiers who were ordered evacuated to Australia, escaping the fate which awaited the other Americans who fought on Bataan and Corregidor.

In the summer of 1942 he was returned to the United States, arriving at Letterman General hospital in San Francisco. After his recovery he was sent to officer candidate school at Fort Ben-

ning, Ga.

It was at this time that he first began to realize what it meant to be a Nisei, with or without a Japanese name, in 1942, he told Miss Kurimoto.

"Within a few weeks," he related, "because of my 'honorable ancestors,' I was quietly shanghaied to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as a supply sergeant. Sometime later, however, the C. O. arranged to have me sent to Sheppard Field, Texas, for bomber pilot training which I thought was swell."

"But the day before I was to receive my pilot wings, it suddenly became imperative for the general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to request me as an instructor in Japanese. It didn't matter that I had completed my pilot training. Nothing mattered except the fact that I was a Japanese American, and a Japanese American could not be a bomber pilot!"

George O'Connor requested transfer to Camp Shelby, Miss., where first replacements for the Japanese American Combat Team were being trained for overseas duty.

"I realized then," he declared, "that my personal responsibility was not yet over." He was transferred to Camp Shelby early in 1944, starting again as a buck private. Completing his training, he was sent overseas. In the 442nd Combat Team's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" he was wounded, losing his right leg.

"He feels that the fight against home-grown fascists is far from over, and that the Nisei together with other Americans must continue to fight and keep vigil against those forces which seek to divide America," Miss Kurimoto observed.

No Immediate Deportation Seen For Alien Japanese Group

Attorneys Carry Appeal To Washington On Behalf Of Hardship Cases

LOS ANGELES—Approximately 30 Japanese aliens received temporary assurance from Washington, D. C., last week, that they would not be deported immediately to Japan, when the Board of Immigration Appeals of the Bureau of Immigration indefinitely postponed oral argument on the motions filed in their behalf, for a re-hearing, by Attorneys A. L. Wirin and John Maeno of Los Angeles. This action was taken by the Board as a result of conferences held in Washington by Mr. Wirin with members of the Immigration Appeal Board.

The aliens include Japanese merchant traders, alien Japanese who came to the United States as visitors, as students, or otherwise for short stays, as well as some Japanese who entered the U. S. illegally either as seamen or through Mexico or Canada.

Representing some of the aliens, in addition to Mr. Wirin and Mr. Maeno, are Attorneys Yasui and Ando of Denver; and Attorneys Ito and Yamamoto of Los Angeles. Supporting the motions were the Japanese American Citizens League through Attorney Saburo Kido; the national office of the American Civil Liberties Union through Attorneys Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond Fraenkel; and the Southern California branch of the A. C. L. U. by Attorney J. B. Tietz.

Clifford Forster, Staff Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, accompanied Mr. Wirin to Washington, and conferred with immigration officials, urging postponement of deportation.

Under the immigration law, as it is now written, the Attorney General has authority to stay deportation in hardship cases only when the aliens are not "ineligible" to naturalization, under this limitation. Japanese aliens deportable for any reason, may not be allowed to remain in the U. S., no matter the hardship resulting from the breaking up of families.

A sub-committee of the House Immigration Committee has, however, in its last official report, recommended that Congress amend the present Immigration Law so that deportable aliens may be al-

lowed to remain indefinitely in the United States, upon a showing of hardship, irrespective of race or nationality.

On other occasions, the Immigration Bureau has postponed deportation, waiting Congressional action.

Mr. Wirin stated that the oral argument in the cases represented by him and his associates, will probably not be heard for a couple of months. In the meantime, all the Japanese aliens not desiring voluntary departure for Japan, either awaiting deportation or, already under orders of deportation, will be given an opportunity to file their motions for a re-hearing before the Board of Immigration Appeals. While their motions for a re-hearing are pending before the Appeals Board, it is expected that they will not be deported.

Nisei Army Nurse Back Home on Leave

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. — First Lieut. Margaret Ugai, one of the first two Nisei Army nurses to serve overseas in the European theater, is now spending her leave at home with her parents.

Milwaukee Resettlement Group To Assist Relocation in Area

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Resettlement Association will take over much of the community responsibility of the War Relocation Authority after the termination of the Milwaukee WRA office on February 28, it was agreed at the Association's meeting at the YWCA Tuesday night. The Association will be reorganized with more Japanese Americans on its board. There are two Nisei and nine other members on the present board.

In Milwaukee the Issei and Nisei are quickly losing their labels of "resettlers" or "newcomers" and are becoming part of the community life, it was observed by Miss Prudence Ross, Chicago

L. A. Supervisors Ask State Aid On Aged Aliens

Assistance Needs of Returned Japanese Cited by Official

LOS ANGELES—In a move to obtain aid for the care of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has asked Governor Warren to assist in obtaining an amendment to the State Welfare and Institutions Code which would qualify aliens over 65 years of age for State aged aid.

The board's action was taken on the presentation of a report by County Manager Wayne Allen that more than 1,000 sons of Japanese ancestry over 65, costing the county \$4,000 annually for their care.

Allen said that in California person to obtain aged aid must be a citizen of the United States that if the citizenship requirements were eliminated the federal and State governments would contribute \$398,000 annually toward the care of these people.

In addition to the care of a of Japanese ancestry, the county also has on its rolls 929 citizens receiving indigent aid to the extent of \$400,000 annually.

Assembly Speaker Says Evacuee Aid Federal Problem

SACRAMENTO — Speaker Charles W. Lyon of the State Assembly declared on Feb. 6 no request to the Legislature come for additional legislation aid to returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry but that if such requested it should be referred to the Federal government.

"Removal of the Japanese done in the interest of the country and by the Federal government," Lyon said. "The responsibility lies with the government to take care of them and not California taxpayers."

Meanwhile, Director of Welfare Charles W. Wollen advised the Governor's office requested action from Los Angeles and other counties for aid to aged returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry and to needy persons would add 20,000 persons to the State pension rolls. Total cost of such addition would be about \$11,400 a year, according to Wollen of which the Federal government would pay about \$4,700,000, State \$5,600,000 and the county \$1,100,000.

Los Angeles Dance Set for Nisei Veterans

LOS ANGELES—More than 100 Nisei soldiers and war veterans are expected to attend a dance sponsored by Nisei organizations at the Evergreen Playground 4th and Evergreen streets.

A similar dance was held in December for Hawaiian Nisei veterans of the 442nd Infantry were en route to their homes in Hawaii.

The Feb. 16 dance will be for Japanese American veterans who have returned to homes in Southern California.

Milwaukee Resettlement Group To Assist Relocation in Area

WRA supervisor. The mobile those who eventually have been resettled Milwaukee indicates a good resulting from the resettlement project, she said.

It means that "the east has covered California, that the west and east, that parts of country are getting acquainted," she said.

Hospitality House, a maintained by the Resettlement Association at 1426 N. Broadway Avenue is fully occupied by resettlers and by Caucasians resettled by the Red Cross or the War Relocation Authority.

Mrs. Haruko Niwa, director of the 800 Japanese American resettled in Wisconsin and Michigan, about half have moved to the Milwaukee area, John Bailey, WRA officer, reported.

WELL DONE, WELCOME HOME!

KIYOTO T. NISHIMOTO
(CALIFORNIA BORN JAPANESE-AMERICAN)
HERO OF GUADALCANAL & NEW GEORGIA
AND DECORATED FOR BRAVERY
IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Rodger



California's record, which for some time has been clear of such incidents, was smirched again this week by an unprovoked and unwarranted attack upon a returned Japanese war veteran. In this case the assault was not upon his person but his property, a store.

The incident occurred at the town of Penryn in Placer County, near Auburn. Under cover of darkness the attackers hurled large boulders through the store windows.

Kiyoto Nishimoto, the proprietor, is a California born Japanese American. He enlisted in the Army and fought under the Stars and Stripes in the gruelling campaigns at Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and the Philippines. He was decorated for bravery in the latter.

Against the shining light of his bravery the dark cowardliness of the assailants inspires utmost contempt. They employed the same sneaking tactics used by the foe against which he fought. Between their attack upon his humble store and the perfidy of the Japs at Pearl Harbor there is no difference of principle, only of degree.

It should not be difficult for local authorities to single out the guilty ones in a small community like Penryn. If local authorities fail to do so Atty. Gen. Kenny should act. And when the miscreants are identified, justice should be swift and punishment severe. —Editorial and cartoon reprinted through courtesy of San Francisco News.

Plan Federal Hearings for Internee Group

SAN FRANCISCO—All persons now interned at the Santa Fe and Bismarck internment camps of the Department of Justice after renouncing their citizenship will be given an opportunity in special hearings to show cause why they should not be removed to Japan, Thomas Cooley of the Justice Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit informed Wayne R. Collins of San Francisco on Feb. 4.

Mr. Collins, affiliated with the Northern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union, is the legal representative for 985 renunciants who have filed petitions to cancel their renunciations of citizenship at the Tule Lake camp and also represents other renunciants at Santa Fe and Bismarck.

The hearings in the two camps will be identical with those recently given more than 3,000 renunciants at the Tule Lake center.

Engagement

NEW YORK—The engagement of Tomi Kuwayama, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Senzo Kuwayama, to Lieut. Howard S. Hibbett of Washington, D. C. was announced here by the bride-elect's parents last week.

Miss Kuwayama, a graduate of Skidmore college is a dietitian for the Visiting Nurses Association in Brooklyn.

"Slave Labor" Conditions at Tule Lake Charged by ACLU

SAN FRANCISCO—Employees at the Tule Lake relocation center are exploiting center residents under their charge as "virtual slave labor," the American Civil Liberties Union-News charged in its February issue, published this week in San Francisco.

These "shocking labor practices" have been going on "for years" the ACLU newspaper declared.

Domestic help, at a premium in other cities during the war, is available at Tule Lake "at concentration camp bargain prices of \$19 a month for a forty-hour week," the newspaper revealed.

"If you want a nursemaid you apply to the Recreation Club, operated for the Caucasian personnel, and may pay them thirty dollars a month," the article declares. "The Club pays the nursemaid her month wages of \$19 and a \$3.75 clothing allowance required by WRA, and places the balance in the Club's treasury, to be spent for the benefit of its membership."

The newspaper added that the club excludes evacuee residents, even as guests of Caucasian personnel.

"The camp maintains a beauty parlor for its Caucasian personnel where women get shampoos for 75 cents and permanents for \$4.50," the article continues. "The operators are paid \$16 a month for a forty-hour week. Not content to pay these minimum prices, some of the personnel go inside the Japanese camp to the evacuee's beauty parlor where permanents retail at only \$1.10 and where the oper-

ators still get only \$16 a month for a 40-hour week. Recently, the Japanese operators in the Personnel Beauty Parlor left camp and no Japanese replacements were available. Only then were Caucasian operators hired, but at the going wage for regular operators."

"The amazing thing," says the News, "is that a good number of the Caucasians who express sympathy for the evacuees and are critical of our war-time treatment of them, nevertheless participate in the slave labor racket. They see nothing wrong with the system, or, if they do, they feel they are powerless to correct it. The usual defense goes somewhat like this: If the evacuees we hired were paid a greater wage than those inside the Japanese area, great dissatisfaction would be created among the entire Japanese colony. It seems never to have occurred to these people that the difference between the camp wage scale and general wage scale could be paid into a welfare fund for the benefit of all the Japanese evacuees."

Pueblo Chapter Honors WRA Officials

PUEBLO, Colo. — The Pueblo chapter of the JACL sponsored a Swedish dinner the evening of Jan. 30 in honor of the following WRA officials: Mr. and Mrs. J. Fennell, Mrs. Spear, Miss Jeanette Epstein and Mr. Anderson. Short talks were given by Mr. Fennell and Mr. Anderson.

Secretary Ickes Cites Nisei Loyalty in Hawaii to Back Argument Favoring Statehood

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Interior Ickes, who recently declared in a public statement on Hawaiian statehood that he believed the Japanese Americans in Hawaii have earned "glad acclaim for their proven loyalty," indicated on Feb. 1 that he would soon submit a report to Congress favoring legislation to admit Hawaii as the 49th state.

Mr. Ickes said that there is "no doubt about the position of the department, which recommended Statehood for Hawaii before Christmas."

Teru Shimada Has Leading Role in Pearl Buck's Play

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Teru Shimada, former Hollywood actor, is playing the male lead, the role of Yuan, in Pearl Buck's "The First Wife," which is now on a national tour.

The stage production, which opened in New York recently, played before a capacity audience of 3,500 in the New Orleans municipal auditorium on Feb. 2.

Mr. Shimada is a veteran of more than a score of Hollywood films.

Congressman Backs Hawaii Statehood Bid

Rep. Bennett Points To Wartime Record Of Japanese Group

WASHINGTON—Stressing the wartime loyalty of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry, Rep. Bennett, R., Mo., a member of the House Territories Committee, declared on Feb. 6 that the prospects of statehood for Hawaii "look good."

Noting that one of the past objections to Hawaiian statehood had been the racial composition of the territory, Rep. Bennett said:

"It should be pointed out that the Japanese population of Hawaii was remarkably loyal during the war and furnished a tremendous number of men for our armed services."

"These men won an unusual number of citations. Most of them were used for combat in Europe. The FBI claims that there were no acts of sabotage committed by Japanese Americans during or after Pearl Harbor."

New York City WRA Is Consolidated With Area Office

NEW YORK CITY—The New York City District office of the War Relocation Authority was consolidated with the East Coast Area office in room 5301 of the Empire State building, 34th street and Fifth avenue, New York City, on Feb. 1.

The New York City District of-

In a recent communication to the Washington Post, Secretary Ickes said he was "shocked" that the Post had raised the "race issue" in an editorial opposing statehood.

Noting the Post's argument that "statehood would afford any conceivable opportunity for 125,000 Japanese in the islands to control the state government to our disadvantage," Mr. Ickes declared:

"I would expect such an argument as this to come from different elements entirely in the United States. As a matter of fact, I questioned whether Hawaii should be admitted as a state until the war. I didn't like the economic control exercised by the dominating five families and I was apprehensive that the Japanese might gang up as I have seen racial minorities do in some of our big cities to elect representatives merely on the basis of race."

"However, the Japanese in Hawaii behaved so admirably during the war that I no longer felt that this question could be urged against statehood."

"As to the five families, perhaps Hawaii as a state might do something more to minimize their economic control than the United States has done during the years."

"The loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii has been amply demonstrated. There is no single act of known sabotage in the Hawaiian Islands in connection with or following Pearl Harbor. This certainly has earned those of Japanese birth or descent in Hawaii the right not to have their loyalty questioned."

"It's to be doubted whether ever again there will be so great a temptation for the Japanese of Hawaii to join hands with avowed enemies of the United States. The least that they have earned is the glad acclaim for their proven loyalty. In all fairness, opposition to the admission of Hawaii should be put upon different grounds."

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, R., Hawaii, has submitted a bill which would authorize statehood for Hawaii. The House subcommittee which returned to Washington recently after conducting extensive hearings in Hawaii has unanimously recommended favorable action on statehood legislation which also has the support of President Truman.

Office will continue to assist resettlers with its own staff until April 1. The East Coast Area office will remain open until May 15 for purposes of liquidation. The area office will be able to provide only limited services to resettlers after April 1.

CIO Charges Employers With Ban on Nisei War Veteran

Decision Expected Soon In Union's Appeal For Karl Yoneda

SAN FRANCISCO—The case of Karl Yoneda, Japanese American veteran of the war in the Pacific and experienced longshoreman who has been denied employment rights on the waterfront by the employers, was in the hands of an arbitrator this week following an appeal by the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the Daily World reported on Feb. 7.

Upon discharge from the army in December, Yoneda applied for registration and work on the waterfront. He was refused on grounds that before the war he was a "permit man."

Yoneda had worked on the San Francisco docks from 1936 to his enlistment in 1942, with the exception of a period during which he was vice president of the Alaska Cannery Workers.

When he first went to work in 1936 he was issued a grey permit

card by the dispatcher at the hiring hall, who is an employee of the joint union-employer labor relations committee, according to Richard Gladstein, CIO attorney.

When Yoneda applied for registration in 1939, the employers, who pass on all registration applications, denied his request, claiming that he received his permit card "irregularly." The employers alleged that the dispatcher had issued the card without getting approval from the joint committee.

The permit card was not revoked, however, and Yoneda continued to work. He was relocated to Manzanar in the spring of 1942.

Yoneda enlisted in the army shortly afterwards and served for two years in the CBI theater as a member of a propaganda unit.

During his absence the union submitted several permit cases similar to Yoneda's to arbitration and won a favorable decision on them. In all of the cases the employers had denied registration on various technicalities to longshoremen they considered undesirable.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Topaz and Minidoka

On the tenth day of this month the long story of Topaz and Minidoka will be over. For on that day the now-deserted camps, where once thousands of persons lived in tragic mockery of the American way, will pass forever from the hands of the wartime, war-born WRA.

The camps grew upon sandy desert stretches in the most isolated areas of these United States. The soil was desert dust, and it had never felt the sharp touch of the plow. Army barracks served as schools and homes and libraries and recreation halls. And around it all was ringed barbed wire, broken at intervals by watchtowers with sharp-eyed guards.

The tarpaper barracks were built for temporary use. Today they are crumbling. The dust today drifts and rests, dependent upon the winds that blow around the empty camps. No longer do thousands of feet mill that dust into grey clouds or trample it into hard walks. The barbed wire that symbolized imprisonment is gone.

The soil is better today. Thousands of acres of untouched acreage was turned into food-producing soil, and perhaps this acreage can be kept in production. No indication has been made as yet as to the final disposition of these centers.

But there is good reason to believe that they will never again be used as prisons for a minority whose rights were forgotten. Perhaps the Farm Credit Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation will put to better use these centers which once spelled home to a misjudged minority.

Federal Responsibility

The large-scale return of evacuees to the West Coast, following the closing of the war relocation centers, has imposed a heavy burden upon the public welfare facilities of various California counties. In a plea to Governor Warren for State assistance, County Manager Wayne R. Allen of Los Angeles has stressed that more than 1,000 persons among recent returnees are more than 65 years of age and their care will cost Los Angeles county \$420,000 annually.

The argument has been advanced that the public assistance program, particularly for the aged and infirm among the evacuees, is a matter of Federal responsibility and this line of reasoning is given considerable weight by the fact that the circumstances which have resulted in a large number of persons of Japanese ancestry requiring public assistance were matters of national decision. Mr. Allen has noted that before the evacuation there was an average of only 25 residents of Japanese ancestry on the Los Angeles relief rolls, a number which was perhaps the lowest of any racial group in the county. At the present time there are 84 relief cases while applications for emergency assistance for 916 are pending.

The increase in relief cases of persons of Japanese descent is a direct result of the evacuation situation which resulted in the breakdown of the economic life of Japanese Americans in California. It can be assumed that the great majority of the persons now requiring at least temporary relief were self-supporting until the time of the evacuation. Many of these persons lost their businesses or means of livelihood as a result of evacuation and dissipated their savings during the more than three years spent in the assembly and relocation centers. Members of

the group who are more than 65 years of age will have a difficult time in reestablishing themselves in businesses, in farming or in finding work to support their families during this unsettled period of industrial reconversion.

Whatever influences may have been brought to bear upon General DeWitt by economic interests and other pressure groups within California, the evacuation decision was made in the name of the Federal government and the evacuation and relocation of the West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry have been a national responsibility. That responsibility should not be relinquished by the Federal government until the relocation of the evacuees has been successfully accomplished. In the case of the War Relocation Authority, the decision for liquidation is one which has been enforced by Congress. Under the financial appropriation which implements its authority, the WRA is required to complete this liquidation as an agency by the end of the fiscal year. All indications, however, are that June 30, the day the WRA goes out of business, will find many of the returnees still living under emergency housing conditions and, in many cases, dependent upon public welfare funds. The responsibility is one which most of the local governments are not equipped to handle and which should rest with Federal authority until the whole problem spawned by mass evacuation has been settled.

Canadian Problem

While our war relocation centers are emptied today of all but a few thousand resident at Tule Lake in California, and with nearly all of the once-evacuated population resettled, the Japanese Canadian problem remains as close to being unsolved as it did in the last month of 1941.

Today over half of Canada's Japanese population faces deportation. Service in the Canadian army was limited to a scant handful of Canadian Japanese, thus eliminating that strongest argument for retention of residence.

But now at this late date, many Canadian are looking over the border to America's treatment of the Japanese Americans and comparing it to their own. At this late date there comes a pause in the continuous hounding and persecution of the Japanese Canadians, as that country finds its handling of the evacuee problem an embarrassing parallel to the German treatment of Jews.

Last week there came the first encouraging official report on the future of Canada's evacuees.

The government criticized the provincial government of British Columbia for its discriminatory treatment of its citizens of Japanese ancestry. The government charged British Columbia with failing to give Japanese Canadians the right to vote, with barring them from legal and engineering societies. Further, the government report declared that the slow assimilation of this group of the population was due to "color prejudice" and the denial of the right to vote.

To date only a few of the Canadian newspapers have dared to champion openly the cause of this minority group, in contrast to the situation in the United States, where the press has generally maintained a calm and fair outlook.

But among those newspapers who have recognized the incipient Fascism in the persecution of a minority group have been the Winnipeg Free Press and the Kootenaiian, published in Kaslo, British Columbia, where many of the country's Nisei Canadians have relocated.

Canada faces today the problem of whether or not she will, in accord with her conscience and the dictates of democracy, settle her Japanese Canadian problem with honesty or with hypocrisy. The United States government, through the War Relocation Authority, has spent the past three years rectifying "our greatest wartime mistake." Even those persons who renounced American citizenship and stated their intention of going to Japan are getting another chance to avoid deportation to that defeated, hungry country.

Canada can still correct her patent prejudices and her proposed, unjust method of dealing with the problem of this group. Deportation will not solve the problem. It will reiterate a "white supremacy" policy that will make permanent the intentions and plans of the race-conscious, fascist minority in Canada.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

California Calls a Truce

There is some reason to believe that the state of California after some 80 years of protracted warfare on both the social and economic fronts, is finally making its peace with its residents of Oriental ancestry.

Anti-Orientalism first flared in California in the 1870's and "the Chinese must go!" became a slogan of the movement. Aspirants for political office were quick to realize that an anti-Chinese stand paid off in votes and anti-Orientalism became a stock in trade for the next three generations of California politicians. Carey McWilliams has brought out the relationship between anti-Oriental agitation in the Far West and the Negro problem in the South. California politicians with the assistance of a coalition of Southern Democrats forced the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Mr. McWilliams has pointed out that the Federal government which had capitulated to the South on the Negro question in 1876 "could no more protect the rights of Chinese and Japanese in California than it could uphold the civil rights of Negroes in the Deep South." A pattern of sectionalism in the treatment of minorities had been established. The Yellow Peril became California's baby and western politicians were to dominate our national thinking and influence Federal policy toward Orientals.

Presidents Grover Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge successively opposed discriminatory action in California against the Japanese and other Orientals, mainly because of the international ramifications of such activity, but were powerless to prevent the adoption of the anti-alien land ownership laws and similar legislation. Even in this second year of the Atomic Age the Federal government is similarly hamstrung and the passage of the Fair Employment Practices bill, urged by President Truman and leaders of both major parties, is blocked by a filibuster of Southern senators.

The effect of the anti-Chinese tirades in California during the later decades of the nineteenth century upon the Chinese themselves was to disillusion many regarding their future in the United States. Many Chinese returned to China while those who remained tended to isolate themselves, economically in certain trades and industries and socially in Chinatown ghettos, with the latter isolation enforced at times by restrictive residential covenants. However, the manpower demands of World War II, with their consequent breakdown in employment prejudice, has served to break the hard shell of Chinatown isolation for Chinese Americans.

The arrival of large groups of Japanese laborers after 1890, recruited in most cases by West Coast agricultural, mining and railroad interests, was soon seized upon by political groups which sought to exploit the dissatisfaction of organized white workers with the arrival of what they regarded as "coolie" competition. One of the first politicians to use the Japanese as a scapegoat was San Francisco's Mayor Eugene Schmitz, then facing indictment for corruption in public office. The Tolan Congressional Committee's report in 1942 recalled: "There appears to be little doubt that the mayor of San Francisco, Eugene E. Schmitz, and his political ally, Abraham Ruef, encouraged anti-Japanese agitation in order to rally to themselves the support of the labor unions and to divert attention from their own peculations."

Other political figures in California, like the late Hiram Johnson, used the anti-Japanese issue more adroitly. Historians of California's anti-Orientalism have noted that campaigns of race-baiting generally coincided with important election years, as in 1912, 1916, 1920 and 1924. After the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act in 1924 the fervor of anti-Japanese political activity subsided, but legislation to restrict persons of Japanese ancestry in business and property ownership were a standard feature of each California legislature until 1945. In the 1930's opposition forces concentrated on

the passage of an anti-alien fishing bill, denying Japanese the right to engage in commercial fishing, and in tightening amending the Alien Land Law. The fishing bill was defeated each legislature through the combined opposition of the commercial fishing interests, which had a financial stake in the employment of Japanese fishermen, and of aggressive legislators who considered the proposal racially discriminatory.

There appears to have been noticeable change in the California electorate in the years 1924. In recent elections the efforts of political aspirants to seize the "Japanese issue" have generally fallen flat as Lieutenant Governor Houser, State Senator Tenney, William Bonelli and Congressman Costello and Poucan testify. Even with the emotional factor of a war against Japan, there is no evidence that these gentlemen added to the political stature or to their popularity by their attacks upon Japanese Americans in the elections of 1942 and 1944. On the other hand Cecil King, attacked in a serious campaign as a "Jap-lover" (because he once opposed the government-sponsored anti-alien fishing bill), won both the Democratic and Republican nominations by combined vote of nearly 10 to 1 in his Los Angeles county district.

Although the Congressional representation of the Deep South remained unchanged in 70 years in their demand for white supremacy, it is a notable fact that Congressional delegation from California, and other western states as well, is no longer dominated by anti-Orientalists. This is hardly an old-line race-baiter left on the California, Oregon, Washington delegations and fact reflects the changed tenor of the population of the area toward its Oriental Americans. Gary the Johnsons, the Phelans, the latter-day Holmans, Motters, Carters. The attitude of the present-day West Coast representatives in Congress did much to insure the decent and democratic treatment of the Japanese American evacuees and to make possible the work of the War Relocation Authority.

It is significant that the majority of the West Coast Congressmen have refused to do the bidding of the forces which were responsible for the revival of anti-Japanese American agitation in California in 1942 and 1943. One piece of legislation favored by Coast race-baiters, the "concentration camp" bill, was introduced in Congress by two Southerners, Senator Tom Stewart, a henchman of Memphis' Boss Crump, and notorious John Rankin of Mississippi.

The failure of the various organizations which were involved in wartime hysteria against Japanese Americans is also indicative of changed attitudes on the West Coast. Little is heard these days of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, the Japanese Exclusion League, Home Front Committee, Oregon Property Owners Protective League, California Presentation Association, No Japs, No Americans League, American Educational League, Monte County Council on Japanese Relations and the various other actual and paper organizations which sought to exploit hatred against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

A notable feature of the wartime situation involving Japanese Americans was the amount of organized support for its group from existing religious, social welfare and civil liberties organizations as well as from such newly activated groups as the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and Friends of the American War. The membership list of the former group, for example, included leading West Coast industrialists, educators, churchmen, labor and community leaders, a far cry from the anti-Oriental pogroms of early years when such an association would have been regarded as thoroughly unwise for an individual in public life. The willingness of leaders in public life to stand and be counted for democracy as a major factor in the diminishing of anti-Orientalism on the West Coast.

Vagaries

Duality . . .

The California State Board of Equalization still requires "proof" from Japanese American applicants for beer and wine sale licenses that they have formally cancelled "dual citizenship." The State Board still contends that all Americans of Japanese ancestry are "dual citizens." . . . The new Duke Ellington-John La Touche show, "Beggar's Opera," which opens in New York next fall after a spring debut on the road, will have an interracial cast, including Nisei and Chinese players. . . . Some 50 Nisei GIs on duty in Tokyo recently joined the American Veterans Committee. The AVC, leading World War II organization in cases involving discrimination against Japanese American veterans.

School Ban . . .

The reason for the Army and Navy bans on Nisei enrollment at certain U. S. universities in 1942 was the fact that the schools were the centers of important war research, including work on the atomic bomb. Later the restrictions were removed. . . . Alice L. Sickels, who assisted in the successful relocation of Japanese American evacuees in the Twin Cities area, is the author of a new book on race relations, "Around the World in St. Paul," published by the University of Minnesota press. . . . Hollywood's new ban on Japanese villains is causing an unemployment problem among Oriental extras in the film city.

Honor Roll . . .

For the record: Names of Japanese Americans in service have been up for some time on the Gardena Valley honor roll, sponsored by the VFW in Gardena, Calif. Previously, the VFW officials had refused to include the names of Nisei. The names were put on the honor roll shortly after the awarding of a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross to Sgt. Muranaga for extraordinary heroism in action with the 442nd Combat Team.

However, there is one name which is not on the Gardena honor roll. It is the name of a white American soldier who insisted last year that his name be removed from the honor roll if its sponsors refused to list gardena's Nisei GIs. The Nisei are on the roll now but the name of this soldier is still missing.

Husky Nisei . . .

Tokyo's Nippon Times editorialized on Jan. 31 that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry now with the U. S. occupation forces in Japan were "huskier and healthier" than their "Japanese cousins." The Times said the "fine physique of most of the Nisei soldiers is so conspicuous that it cannot fail to impress the Japanese people." If the presence of the Nisei troops "should provide an object lesson to their Japanese cousins on how to improve their physical condition, it would prove to be not the least important of the results of the occupation," the Tokyo newspaper added. . . . Reprinting the editorial on Feb. 1, the New York Herald-Tribune recalled that a study made several years ago by Dr. Harry Shapiro, head of the department of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, had proved that Nisei in Hawaii and on the West Coast showed a gain of two to three inches in height over their cousins in Japan. Dr. Shapiro's study was made of a group of Japanese brothers and their children. In each case, one brother had migrated to the United States and the other had remained in Japan.

Swim Star . . .

Charley Oda, the 5th Army's one-man swimming team, recently returned to his home in Hawaii after serving with the 442nd Infantry. Oda was one of the Maui swimming stars coached by Soichi Sakamoto who mopped up on national and international swimming championships in 1940 and 1941. Of his teammates Kiyoshi Nakama, recently crowned AAU champion of the year in two events, is now on the faculty of Farrington high school in Honolulu, while Hsio Hirose, another 442nd veteran, is Ohio State's swimming threat for national intercollegiate honors. . . . Swimming experts be-

Washington News-Letter Southern Democrats Continue Filibuster Against Democracy

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

The other day we visited the Senate to listen to the Southern Senators' talkathon on the Fair Employment Practices bill. It was the eleventh day of the filibuster to prevent from being put to a vote the most significant measure affecting America's racial minorities in the history of this nation.

The galleries were well filled, with a good sprinkling of Negroes, Chinese and Nisei. The "gate" was big that day because Senator Bilbo was scheduled to carry the ball for the second straight day, and this Mississippi racebaiter, the top attraction in this shameful spectacle, can always be counted on to give an undignified performance.

Just before our arrival, however, Bilbo had yielded the floor due to a bad cold. He had screeched and yowled for three hours, the first installment of his threatened 60-day speech. Senator Mead, of New York, one of the sponsors of the FEPC, was permitted by the filibuster bloc to speak one hour. Then the floor was taken by that Texas hillbilly, Senator Papp/O'Daniel.

O'Daniel recalled how some boys up in New England once threw a skunk into a Negro camp meeting and caused quite a "stir." Those boys, he presumed, grew up to be politicians and came to Washington and are now responsible for throwing the FEPC bill into the Senate. "Only this bill stinks more than a skunk," he observed.

O'Daniel amused the spectators by making another rather startling statement. Pointing an accusing finger in the general direction of Moscow, he charged that the FEPC bill originated in Moscow and was being directed by Communists to overthrow the U. S. government. Senator Eastland, of Mississippi, saw a good chance to take a whack at the CIO, so he jumped up and charged that the bill was backed by the CIO and the Political Action Committee. It is interesting to note that one of the chief reasons why this Eastland is against the bill is his contention that if the Senate can pass a law against discrimination, it can pass one in favor of discrimination. That is a fair sample of the weak line of attack used by some of the filibusterers.

Senator Chavez, author of the FEPC, was on his feet immediately to deny charges that the bill was Communist-inspired. The people in the galleries began licking their chops. It was beginning to get hot. But it was also getting near dinner time so the Senators quickly passed a motion to adjourn.

That is how the Senate, which calls itself the greatest deliberating body in the world, does its work. Its rule for free and unlimited debate permits a small but long-winded group of Senators to stall off voting on any measure which is not to their liking. Already, at this writing, two precious weeks have been wasted in sputterings by the filibusterers.

The filibusterers have been arguing for the past two weeks that the FEPC bill would stir up racial prejudices, create social equality, encourage Communism, violate states' rights, and destroy the employer's right to hire. The truth is that the FEPC functioned ably throughout the war. The economic equality it fostered helped to win the war; this form of equality is needed now to win the peace at home.

The bill before the Senate now is one which would make permanent a commission created by presidential order during the war. It does not call for unlimited debate. Every single Senator knows its provisions thoroughly. It should be submitted to a vote.

The only weapon the proponents of the bill have to break the filibuster is the cloture, which, if passed by two-thirds of the members would limit debate on the bill. It seems unlikely however that enough votes can be marshaled to invoke the cloture.

Nearly all filibusters in the history of Congress have been successful, because rather than hold up interminable action on other legislation of vital importance, op-

lieve that the Nisei stars, along with Bill Smith, Jose Balmore and others trained by Coach Sakamoto, would have mopped up on the Japanese swimming champions had the Olympics been held in 1940.

ponents of filibusters have given in. Very shortly Senate committees will report out measures that will determine the economy of this nation for years to come. These call for priority action. The FEPC is doomed to go back to committee to gather dust.

POSTSCRIPTS: The first Nisei to be employed in the office of a department chief is Hanako Nishio, who was recently transferred to the office of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce. Miss Nishio is in the United Nations Social, Economic, and Cultural Office, directly under Secretary Wallace.

Senator Kenneth Wherry, of Nebraska, Republican Minority Whip in the Senate, is looking for a Nisei girl student to live and work in his home in Washington.

Notes on Ben Kuroki: The foreword to his book will be written by one of the following: Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, Col. Evan Carlson, or Bill Mauldin. . . . Ben recently made twelve speeches in seven days in the New York area. . . . He joined the Hershey American Legion, and plans to become a member of the American Veterans Committee in New York. Every Nisei vet, he says, should read

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

From the Diary of a Nisei Volunteer

A young Nisei is among 12 conscientious objectors undergoing "life raft" starvation diet experiments in a New York hospital. Their meals consist of rock-hard biscuits being tested by the army quartermaster corps, and a few drops of water daily. Here are some excerpts from a letter by that Nisei:

"Today is the ninth day of deprivation, and it's been exactly that long since we've been allowed to take a bath, shave, wash, or brush our teeth for fear of osmotic absorption.

"This is the next to last day of deprivation and I weighed in at 125 1/4 pounds, exactly 12 1/4 pounds less than when I started on this particular deprivation period, and almost 18 pounds shy of my normal weight.

"We spend an enormous amount of time playing checkers. Last time we were carving on wood, doing charcoal drawings, reading and writing, but this time we don't seem to have the drive. One of the fellows expressed his hunger several days ago by saying he wished 'even for the ends and corners and tails of food.'

"We are hungry all the time and whenever we have energy and saliva to waste on conversation, food becomes the major topic. However, our hunger is a very poor second to our thirst. I never believed that the time would come when I would fondle a Dixie cup

Charles Bolte's book, "The New Veteran," before joining a service organization. . . . Kuroki is going to attend the JACL convention in Denver at the invitation of the JACL.

Sgt. Jimmy Yamada, the southern California boy who went to Fort Snelling and won a gold watch for having made more progress in his studies than any other student, was a visitor in Washington last week. Jimmy saw service in India and China during the war.

in my hands and would treasure each droplet of water. Right now as I type I find it difficult to find saliva to dampen my mouth enough to make it feel nearly comfortable.

"Today it rained so each of us 'guinea pigs' silently wished that he might be able to go outside for a spell and get sprinkled and perhaps take in a few drops through his lips.

"This experiment is attempting to determine the types of food which will be best assimilated into the human body at lower than subsistence levels. . . ."

The author of the above letter, incidentally, is Andrew Shiga who was as neat a half-back as ever scammed on Seattle sandlots.

He writes that he hopes to found a community "which will strive for a set of values different from that which exists in too many parts of the world today."

Ex-Son of Heaven

We wish every single family in Japan could get a copy of last week's Life magazine. It contains pictures of Hirohito, erstwhile son of heaven, who was photographed with his family in the same manner as any New Yorker or Kansas farmer or West Coast industrial tycoon.

The emperor turned out to be a mild looking little man with a sparse mustache, little different in appearance from 50,000 other upper class Japanese.

There was little to distinguish the empress and she obviously was a victim of middle age spread (note photo of her at the piano.)

There was nothing sacred or divine that could be detected in those pictures of an apparently pleasant family circle. Pictures like these would bury the myth of imperial divinity more rapidly and completely than any number of rescripts from Hirohito himself disclaiming super-humanity.

Mess Hall Diet

The dentist says the big reason for the decay that has developed in our youngsters' baby teeth is diet deficiencies when he was much younger.

Since he was subjected to evacuation and relocation center diets from the time he was 20 months old until he was past 3 years, it would seem those camp meals come in for more than a little share of the blame.

It might be argued that balance was provided in the ingredients. Admittedly the preparation of those ingredients sometimes was so poor that adults, let alone children in the finicky-eating stage, were repulsed by the stuff that appeared finally on mess hall plates.

But we also recall meals like this one: rice, mashed potatoes, boiled beans, canned corn and bread.

How are your youngsters' teeth holding up?

Wind-up Toys

Metal wind-up toys are back on the market. One of the fellows at the office took home a little wind-up racing car and it kept his children occupied—without a peep—for more than four hours.

Those children had been born into a wartime era when mechanical toys were unknown. Youngsters from a four-block radius converged on the house to gape at and yearn for these wonderful, wonderful toys.

Brave New World

Harbinger of the brave New World: Our barber has purchased an automatic lather dispenser. He turns on a switch and an electric motor churns up a special soap solution into a leather of whipped cream consistency. The shaving brush, it seems, is doomed to go the way of the horse.

Editorial Digest

Nisei in Japan DES MOINES REGISTER

Americans of Japanese ancestry with our occupation troops in Japan are "extremely valuable" in their knowledge of the language and customs of the country, says the Des Moines Register in a recent editorial. But they have an indirect value which may prove even more important—they are living demonstration to the Japanese of the possibilities of the Japanese race in a democratic culture, it says.

"They have blossomed out in a marvelous way under the wealth and freedom of America," says the Register. "Gone is the rigid conformity to the harsh ancient custom, gone is the mixture of hysteria and ferocity with exaggerated servility that characterizes the tightly controlled Japanese society. . . ."

"For a warrior race, with a long history of peacetime conscription and delusions of military grandeur, this must be the last straw. Their own flesh and blood grows taller and healthier in America!"

"Here is a concrete physical fact, not subject to dispute like

the more subtle differences. Here is a difference that strikes the eye at once, when passing in the street. The sons of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii and California are visibly sturdier specimens than the sons of the samurai who have been raised in the Land of the Gods!"

Living Advertisement SEATTLE TIMES

"The Japanese people marvel at the sturdy young Nisei who wear the uniform of the United States among General MacArthur's occupation forces," says the Seattle Times of Feb. 4. "Noting the superior physiques of these young Americans as compared with the young men of Japan, the Japanese press attributes their well being to better food and more spontaneous athletics."

"Add to these factors an atmosphere in which fear, regimentation and persecution never had a part. The healthy young Nisei become an interesting demonstration of the force of environment and—for the Japs—a living advertisement of the benefits of free democracy."

First Anti-Japanese Incident Political, Says McWilliams

LOS ANGELES — The first major incident involving the Japanese in California was not the result of popular prejudice or discrimination, but a political move to distract public attention from the impending indictment and trial of the mayor of San Francisco, says Carey McWilliams in the first of four articles in "NOW" magazine, published in Los Angeles, on "Discrimination and the Law."

The incident, occurring in the fall of 1906, resulted in the adoption of an anti-Oriental ordinance by the San Francisco school board, which segregated students of Oriental ancestry.

There were at the time 93 Japanese students in a total school population of nearly 25,000 says McWilliams.

"It is a matter of public record," he says, "first, that no white parents had voiced objections to the presence of Japanese students in the schools; and second, that educators in San Francisco and

throughout the state denounced, with one voice, the segregation ordinances."

"Enactment of the ordinance was precipitated, not as a result of any crystallization of the mores, but to distract public attention from the fact that the mayor of San Francisco was about to be indicted for sundry felonies of which he was subsequently convicted."

"Actually the opinion of such a responsible observer as David Starr Jordan was that a majority of the people of California were at that time opposed to anti-Japanese discrimination."

"With the exception of the demand for immigration restriction, and eventually, exclusion," says McWilliams, "I know of not a single anti-Japanese or anti-Chinese measure which was adopted in California as a result of spontaneous popular clamor or which was initially proposed by the rank and file of a particular organization."

PROFESSIONAL NOTICES

THOMAS MASUDA

Attorney-at-Law
134 N. La Salle St.
Suite 2008
Chicago 2, Illinois
Phone: FRanklin 1266
Residence - Midway 2099

DR. JUN INOUE

DENTIST
39 S. State St. Chicago 3
Mentor Bldg.
Phone DEAborn 7486
Res. Phone ARDmore 0562

Dr. Roy S. Morimoto

Dentist
4230 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 15
Corner 43rd
Phone DRExel 5484
Res. Phone ATLantic 1332

Richard Y. Noda, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
1133 E. 63rd St., Chicago 37, Ill.
Office Phone: MIDway 4477
Res. Phone: WHIttehall 6211

TOSHIKO TOYOTA

M. D.

*Physician and
Surgeon*

535 South 1st West
Salt Lake City, Utah
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
And by Appointment
Phone: 5-0490

HENRY TAKETA

Attorney-At-Law
1228 Fourth St., Sacramento,
California
Phone 2-1933

Dr. John Y. Nakahara

DENTIST
2514 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California
Phone: BErkeley 3270

DR. F. T. INUKAI

DENTIST
1001 Apgar Street
Oakland, California
Phone: PIdmont 4942

DR. KATSUMI UBA

DENTIST
746 W. Fullerton Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Tel: DIVersey 4243

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HARRY I. TAKAGI

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Jackson Building
318 Sixth Avenue, So.
Phone MA-5569
Seattle 4, Washington

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Nisei Veterans Relive Battles



CHICAGO—World War II was fought all over again when Thomas E. Crowley, former captain in the 442nd, and veterans of the Combat Team met following the former's address to the JACL here. Among those sharing reminiscences are: Crowley, T/3 Ike Masaoka, Frank Okusako, Monroe Shintani, Hiroshi Okawa and Cpl. George Tajiri.—(Photo by Vince Tajiri.)

RELOCATION DIGEST

DES MOINES, Ia.—Cpl. Susumu Musashi, recently discharged from the 442nd, is planning to make his home in Milwaukee after visiting his family in Indio, California, according to the Midget Tribune. Other Tribune items: Mary Yasuda, formerly of Seattle, Minidoka and Milwaukee, is presently employed at the Great Lakes Naval Station. Mrs. Shige Ochi, recording secretary of the JACL and formerly with the WRA in Milwaukee and Madison, is now on the Red Cross staff in Milwaukee. . . . The Flashes, newly-organized Nisei basketball team, made its debut on Jan. 8 at the YMCA. Games have been scheduled for this team every Tuesday night, Jan. 22 to Feb. 19.

ST. LOUIS—Nisei GIs visiting St. Louis recently include Fort Benning's Dick Henmi, Snelling's Pvt. Frank Kawahara, Crowder's Yuji Morita and Lt. Casey Kawamoto, according to the St. Louis Nisei. . . . The St. Louis Nisei basketball team went down to defeat at the hands of the Eden Seminary quintet, 42 to 26, in a recent game at Webster Groves. . . . Ted Doi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Terukichi Doi, 4257 A Olive street, student and football player at Soldan High school, is recovering from an attack of appendicitis. . . . Sgt. Leo Shigeml, recently dis-

charged from service with the famed 442nd, has joined his wife, the former Alice Iijima of Oakland. The couple departed for Boston a few days before Christmas.

. . . Fumi Iseri was crowned "Queen of the Court" at a basketball dance held recently at the YMCA. Intermission feature of the dance was a spring fashion show staged by Jean Otani. Models were Ayako Mori and Bes-sie Kawachi, with Florence Okuyama as commentator.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Reiko Miura was recently named president of the Washington High School Girl Reserve group. . . . First of its kind sponsored by the Council of Churches, the Fellowship Choir recently organized with a cabinet including Reiko Miura, Pollie Minamoto and Ted Takaya. . . . Calvin Oba was a participating speaker on the Junior Town Meeting of the Air sponsored by Station KEX. . . . Mary Minamoto, emergency staff worker with the Multnomah County Chapter American Red Cross, recently spoke on her personal evacuation experiences at the Unitarian church.

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WRA Transfers Topaz, Hunt Jurisdiction

The War Relocation Authority centers at Topaz, Utah, and Hunt, Idaho, once the homes of thousands of Japanese Americans, will be turned over to other government agencies on Feb. 10, it was reported here this week by Ray Haight, WRA officer in Salt Lake City.

The Topaz center will go to the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Haight said, while Minidoka, Hunt, Idaho, will be turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation. Any former residents of these centers who have inquiries to make will after Feb. 10 contact the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Haight reiterated the need for immediate handling of evacuee goods stored in these evacuation centers. Personal property that is not claimed will be disposed of, he pointed out.

Ban on Racial Restrictions Sought

SACRAMENTO — The El Centro Civil Liberties League of Los Angeles has asked the Assembly to consider legislation which would nullify racial restrictions on property.

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Organize Connecticut Group To Aid Relocated Evacuees

Governor Baldwin Hails Contributions of Nisei Soldiers

HARTFORD, Conn. — The most important problem facing the newly-organized Connecticut Council for Japanese Americans is not that of giving aid to individuals resettling in this area, but one of education to dispel the theory that people of Japanese ancestry are essentially evil, Philip Glick, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, asserted at the first meeting of the council held Feb. 1 at the State Capitol.

Mr. Glick reviewed the feelings aroused by many racist groups during the early part of the war and predicted that such groups would continue to disseminate their theories during the coming years.

"Two forces were working to bring about the mass evacuation of Japanese Americans which took place early in 1942," said Mr. Glick.

"The first," he explained, "recognized that the United States was fighting a war of survival, and the 112,000 Japanese Americans residing on the West Coast were an unknown quantity, that they were unassimilated for the most part into their communities, and that the racial differences between them and their neighbors were accentuated by the war. The second, or racist group accepted as its slogan 'Once a Jap, always a Jap,' and urged evacuation as a punishment."

"The government evacuated these people because of the first reason, but since they did not make their purpose clear to the American public, many still retained the idea that the government believed all Japanese Americans to be enemies. It is this belief which you must combat," he said.

Edward Ota, graduate student at the Hartford Seminary Foun-

dation, urged his fellow Japanese Americans present at the meeting to "realize that many of your problems are too great for personal solution," and not to hesitate to take such problems to the council or other social agencies.

Also speaking at the meeting was Colonel Charles A. Pfeffer, head of the Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, who cited examples of the "excellence of soldierly qualities and Americanism" shown by Japanese American soldiers at the hospital. The group adopted a resolution introduced by Rev. Chester Smith, executive secretary of the Hartford Federation of Churches:

"Be it resolved that the group here assembled endorse the Connecticut Council for Japanese Americans which has been organized by representatives of the citizens' committee in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury to coordinate on a state-wide basis the work of these local groups in aiding residents of Japanese ancestry to meet difficulties incident to their relocation in Connecticut."

In a message to the meeting Governor Raymond E. Baldwin declared:

"I would like to call the attention of those who gather here in Hartford to discuss the resettlement of Americans of Japanese descent to one particular thought: Mingled with all the other American blood shed in the recent struggle to preserve our way of life was the blood of many men of Japanese ancestry. In this war, as in others, enemy bullets did not single out any certain race or faith, neither was the suffering of any man diminished because he was of one particular race or faith. And further, those who fought, and suffered and died were fighting and suffering and dying for all Americans, of every race and faith."

"In dealing with the problems of any minority group, we must

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Okamoto, 453 East Fourth South, Salt Lake City, a boy, Neil Edward, on February 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Ito, Layton, Utah, a boy on Feb. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heiso Nakama, Littleton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru M. Jit-suda, 3342 Arapahoe, Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Sugiyama, 705 East 22nd Ave., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Ichishita, 2135 Arapahoe, Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsukane, Route 4, Box 806, Santa Ana, Calif., a son, Clifford Charles, on Jan. 18.

DEATHS

Infant Sansui, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tomiochi Sansui, on Jan. 22 at Murray, Utah.

MARRIAGES

Ruth Maryanne Otsuji to Lt. Sam S. Sugimoto on Dec. 29 in Chicago.

Miyeko Agnes Inouye to Vincent Joseph Doi on Feb. 2 in Chicago.

Rose Ohashi to Sgt. Vince Ichiyasu on Jan. 4 in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Tamako Murata to Ichiro Nishimura on Feb. 3 in Denver.

Teiko Ishida to Micky Kuroiwa on Jan. 27 in St. Paul, Minn.

Engagement

PASADENA, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. Shigetoshi Sugiyama recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Marian, to Mr. Takeo Suzuki at a dinner party at the Pasadena home of Mrs. Toichiro Kawai.

Miss Sugiyama is a junior at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Suzuki, who held the rank of first sergeant in the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, was recently discharged from service.

keep uppermost in our minds the fundamental American belief that those things that distinguish one group from another, whether it be their color, creed or the smallness of their numbers, makes them no less Americans."

Paul Butterworth, Hartford civic leader and chairman of the Council presided at the meeting. Laurence Simpson, representative of the State Inter-racial Commission, Father Joseph M. Griffin, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, Clayton Esquires of the Public Welfare Department, and Prentice White of the State Housing Authority were other speakers.

Young Buddhist Group Planned in St. Louis Area

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Tentative plans for the creation of a Young Buddhist Association were made at an organizational meeting held here recently with George Teraoka as temporary chairman, according to the St. Louis Nisei.

A service has been scheduled for the first Sunday in February with Reverend G. Kono of the Chicago church officiating. Services will be held at the Russian Relief Headquarters, 418 Olive Street at 3 p. m.

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Florist Group To Build New Wholesale Mart

Nisei Flower Growers Will Raise \$100,000 Toward New Project

SAN FRANCISCO — Japanese American flower growers, incorporated as the California Flower Market, and their associates this week announced plans for the erection of a \$250,000 wholesale market building at Brannan near 5th St. as a site for expanded facilities in their local and shipping business. It is contemplated they will move from their present location at 171 Fifth St. within two years.

The Nisei flower growers have agreed to raise \$100,000 toward the new structure which will be on a two acre plot of land bought four years ago. Stockholders meeting two weeks ago approved a new issue of stock.

President and Chairman of the Board of Directors is Sam Sakai of Richmond; Mas Oku of Mountain View is vice president.

TNT Takes Lead In Arizona Basketball League

GLENDAL, Ariz. — The TNT cage team, led by Co-Capt. Shoji Teraji, took first place in the Arizona Nisei basketball league on Feb. 2 by defeating the Wildcats 32-30 in a game at the Alhambra gym.

Teraji, playing in the forward position, won high scoring honors with 13 points, while Frank Yamamoto, forward, and Mits Hino, center, each scored 8 points. Tak Morikawa, forward, and Lindy Okabayashi, guard, led the losers with 10 points apiece.

In the second game the young Mesa team won from the veteran Panthers by a 2-16 count. The Panthers, with John Sakato hitting the net with a couple of long ones, played evenly with the Mesans in the first quarter, but the Mesans jumped into a 12-6 lead at the end of the half, and kept the lead.

Tom Takasugi, guard, and George Mitsuyoshi, forward, scored 7 and 8 points respectively to pace the winners. John Sakato, guard, led the Panthers with five points.

Seven Leaders In Draft Case Will Be Freed

Attorney Wirin Seeks Dismissal of Charges In Conspiracy Case

WASHINGTON — Seven Heart Mountain evacuees, leaders of the Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee were assured immediate release from the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth last week, when, following conferences in Washington between their attorney, A. L. Wirin and United States Department of Justice officials, the Attorney General's office agreed to dismiss the conspiracy charges against them. They had been convicted and sentenced from two to four years, charged with a conspiracy to violate the draft. The dismissal of the conspiracy charges against them followed also the filing with the United States Supreme Court by their attorney, of a petition to review the decision of the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals at Denver. That court had upset the convictions, but had ordered the cases back for a retrial. It was to avoid a retrial that the proceeding was filed in their behalf in the United States Supreme Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled in their fa-

Salt Lake WRA Holds Checks for Evacuees

War Relocation Authority checks in varying amounts are being held at the Salt Lake WRA office in the Atlas building for persons whose present addresses are unknown, according to Ray Haight, area supervisor.

Checks may be obtained by writing or calling at the office.

Persons for whom checks are being held are as follows:

Akiharu and Takanori Arao, Setsugo Hugh Dohi, Kuro Funakoshi, Taichiro Henry Goto, Fumiko Gotori, Toyokiko Hamazaki, Sonosuke Hatabayashi, Yasuno Ikeda, Yoichi Inouye, George Ishida, Nobuko Ishii, Matsuko Iwana, Norma Kanzaki, Kameko Katano, Masaji Jimmy Katano, Seichi Kumatomo, Chikio Kurahashi, Kusuniro Kuroda, Kimiko Nakagami, Kumiye Nakamura, Mawa Nakamura, Tsutomu Nakamura, Aiko Nakano, Kotoko Ninomiya, Nikuma Ogata, Kosuke Okamoto, Haruo Sakamoto, Rintaro Shimomae, Hatsu Taniguchi, Toshiye Yorita, Amy Yoshida, Tahachiro Yoshio-ka, Hiroshi and Tomoye Unegawa, Matoki Watanabe, Mitsuey Okimoto, Tokimaru Haruyama and Mamoru Maruyama.

vor when it decided that counseling evacuees to refuse to comply with Draft Board orders for the purpose of having the courts decide whether they were subject to the draft law, did not constitute a conspiracy to evade the draft law.

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