



California Demands Federal Government Maintain Financial Responsibility for Evacuees

SACRAMENTO—A demand that the Federal government assume the financial responsibility for the readjustment of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry into California community life was voiced by Charles M. Wollenberg, California State director of social welfare, on Jan. 28.

Unless the Federal program now being administered by the War Relocation Authority is extended beyond the scheduled June 30 expiration date, Wollenberg told the Governor's Council, California taxpayers will be saddled with an unbudgeted sum approximating \$1,000,000.

Wollenberg said counties with large populations of persons of Japanese ancestry are seriously concerned and representatives of San Francisco and Los Angeles have been urged by Social Security Board officials to go to Washington to seek at least one year's extension of the program.

The California social welfare official said increased expense may arise from county hospital costs

and indigent aid. He said the WRA "dumped" scores of "non-resident Japanese" in one county. "When you increase a normal county hospital load of seventy or eighty to 700 or 800, it is serious," he said.

Wollenberg paid tribute to returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry for efforts "to take care of their own problems." Many who have managed to get relocated are taking less fortunate evacuees into their homes, he indicated.

Window Smashed in Penryn Store Opened by Nisei Ex-GI

Proprietor Is Veteran Of Combat in Pacific; Won Bronze Star

PENRYN, Calif. — A plate glass window in the newly-opened store of Kiyoto Nishimoto, 28, American war veteran of Japanese ancestry and winner of the Bronze Star for bravery, was shattered shortly after 1 a. m. on Jan. 29 by two large stones.

The incident was the latest in a long series involving returned evacuees and soldiers of Japanese ancestry in Placer county, including the still-unresolved fires which destroyed the homes of Sgt. Cosmo Sakamoto and Pvt. Wilson Makabe.

Nishimoto recently was given an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army after making an enviable record in Pacific combat operations. He is credited with bringing in 50 Japanese soldier prisoners of war in one group during the Battle of Manila. He used a loud speaker and at the risk of sniper fire persuaded the 50 soldiers, holed up in a cave, to surrender. He was awarded the Bronze Star for this exploit.

Nishimoto served in the infantry, mechanized cavalry and in intelligence work. He was a technician, third grade, and one of nine Japanese Americans in the 43rd Division.

He participated in the Guadalcanal, New Georgia and Philippine invasions.

In addition to the Bronze Star, Nishimoto is entitled to wear the American defense, Philippine liberation, Pacific-Asiatic theater ribbons, the Good Conduct medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Deportation Cases Will Be Handled by International Institute

SAN FRANCISCO — Deportation cases formerly handled by several agencies will henceforth be channeled through the International Institute to avoid duplication of effort, it was decided at a meeting called last week by Miss Annie Clo Watson.

Representatives of the Lawyers Guild, the Community Chest, American Friends Service Committee, War Relocation Authority and the Japanese American Citizens League attended.

The International Institute will petition the Immigration Service for a stay of deportation in each case and will counsel with all deportees regarding the need for obtaining legal service where needed. Referral will be made to competent attorneys in the city in cases where legal aid is advisable.

A number of resettlers in the San Francisco bay area are faced with the possibility of deportation.

Col. Moore Pays Tribute to Nisei Killed in Europe

BERKELEY, Calif. — A tribute to Japanese Americans who died in war and to those Nisei who are assisting in winning the peace was paid on Jan. 18 by Col. Wallace H. Moore, Army Intelligence Corps, in a speech before the City Commons club.

"Certainly greater love hath no man than these Nisei who laid down their lives for us, their friends," Col. Moore declared.

The officer cited the battle exploits of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, composed of American-born soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

"Salerno, Belvedere, Grosseto, Leghorn, Costellina, San Luce, the Arno River are not merely names of places but also places hallowed by the blood of Caucasian and Japanese Americans alike in an united and victorious effort to defeat the forces of tyranny," he said. "In France, the Nisei joined the Seventh Army and in the forested mountains of the Vosges military precedents fell like Germans."

"Never before in history had the Vosges been cleared in a military operation."

Hearing on Thirty Deportation Cases Postponed, Says Wirin

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Thirty deportation cases set for hearing on Jan. 31 by the Board of Immigration Appeals were postponed for hearing at a later date, it was revealed this week by Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles.

It is expected that there will be no involuntary deportation in these cases in which Mr. Wirin

Nisei Specialists Worked Behind Lines in Japan

MILFORD, N. J. — Japanese American servicemen were slipped into Japan during 1944 and 1945 by submarine to serve as members of the U. S. Army Intelligence Service in Japan long before that country capitulated to the Allied forces in World War II, according to the current issue of Trends and Tides, published by Louis Adamie.

A special organization of these Nisei soldiers had the duty of helping to make life bearable for American prisoners-of-war in Japan, and thousands of the

The Alien Land Cases: State of California Pushes Program to Grab Nisei Lands

Minors Who Refused To Renounce Rights To Get State Care

SACRAMENTO — The State of California will have the responsibility of caring for a number of 14 to 21 year old Americans of Japanese ancestry who have refused to renounce American citizenship and join their parents on deportation ships to Japan, State Director of Social Welfare Charles M. Wollenberg told the Governor's council on Jan. 28.

"We will have to care for them out of our regular funds for needy children," Wollenberg said.

Investigate Nisei Property In Tulare Area

State May File 51 Cases, Charging Land Law Violations

VISALLA, Calif. — More than 150 pieces of property in Tulare county owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry are subject to investigation as to violations of the anti-alien land act, Harry W. Perry, special investigator for the district attorney's office on alien land law cases, reported to the board of supervisors on Jan. 26.

Perry reported 51 cases already have been set and six have been recommended for prosecution in the civil court for confiscation of premises.

"We expect to continue with the investigations as fast as possible," Perry said. "However, the details of searching the records are of voluminous nature and take time."

Los Angeles Lawyers Vote on Admitting Non-Whites to Group

LOS ANGELES — The 2000 members of the Los Angeles Bar Association are now casting their ballots through the mail on a proposal to open their membership ranks to Negro lawyers and to other non-Caucasian attorneys.

The membership is asked specifically to vote on the question of adding the following sentence to the organization's constitution:

"Neither race, color, creed nor national ancestry shall be a bar to membership."

The Los Angeles Bar Association is the largest voluntary lawyers' organization in California. The second largest is the Los Angeles Lawyers Club which does admit non-Caucasians.

has filed motions until the Board of Immigration Appeals has acted upon them.

Present Prosecutions Result From Anti-Evacuee Program Launched During World War II

By LARRY TAJIRI

One of the biggest land grabs in history is on in California and the great Golden State, now one of the richest, proudest and most populous in the nation, is in the uncomfortable position of being the grabber.

The prize is what is left today of the 5,135 farms which were owned by American citizens of Japanese ancestry in 1940 when the Department of Commerce assessed the value of Japanese American farm property holdings in California at \$65,781,000. At the time of the evacuation, however, much of this property was sold by the evacuees, often at forced sale prices, along with homes and agricultural equipment.

Charging alleged violations of the California Alien Land Law, agents of the State Attorney General's office and county district attorneys have filed some fifty suits which seek to confiscate farm property from Japanese Americans, property which, in at least one case, has been in the hands of one Japanese American family for 30 years.

The Alien Land Law, which specifically prohibits the ownership of land by alien Japanese and other "aliens ineligible to citizenship," was a "dead letter," as the Selma, Calif., Enterprise described it last week, for twenty years until World War II. It was revived during the war by the same West Coast interests and individuals who precipitated a wave of hatred against absent Americans of Japanese ancestry in 1942, 1943 and 1944. It can be recalled that the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Japanese Exclusion Association, the Home Front Commandos and the California Preservation Association, all upholders of white supremacy, were among the groups which have demanded the "enforcement" of the Alien Land Law. It also will be remembered that legislative action implementing the "enforcement" of the law followed the race-baiting of three California legislative committees, none of which permitted a single Japanese American to testify before it during three separate, though simultaneous, investigations of the "Japanese problem" in California. The Tenney, Donnelly and Gannon committees became the rostrum of the West Coast hate bundists, just as the present Rankin (formerly Dies) Un-American Committee in Washington this week provided an audience for Gerald L. K. Smith. The effect of the Tenney, Donnelly and Gannon "investigations" in 1944 was to stir hatreds and to put pressure on legislators for the passage of two bills designed to assist in the enforcement of the Alien Land Law. In this, the legislative committees succeeded. A bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 to the State Attorney General's office for the prosecution of Alien Land Act violations and a second bill promised that the counties in which land was escheated to the State could keep one-half of the money derived from the re-sale of such lands. Previously, all of the money had reverted to the State. The new legislation gave the counties a profit incentive.

There is no doubt that the very great majority of property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry in California is owned legally, in full view of the provisions of the Alien Land Law. The present prosecutions, however, were demanded by the racist opposition to the Japanese American group in 1944 before the evacuees had returned to California, in an effort to prevent their return by the actual or threatened confiscation of property. The fact that the cases are being finally brought to court in 1946 is because preparation of the 50 cases which have been filed and the hundreds of others which are pending take considerable time. It also took time to obtain legislative passage of the bill which made available \$200,000 of state funds for the employment of special investigators who have been working on these cases for the past 18 months and more. Some of these investigators followed the evacuees into the relocation camps to badger them about properties left behind in California.

The effect of the present prosecutions is to cast a cloud over the validity of the titles held by Japanese Americans in California and consequently it has made difficult any transactions involving such property. A Japanese American soldier last week filed suit in Fresno to establish his title to farm property in order to obtain a loan on that property.

The Alien Land Act was utilized by California racists in World War II in an effort to make permanent the exclusion, which the evacuation had accomplished, of persons of Japanese ancestry from the state. It is interesting to note that the Alien Land Law was originally passed in 1913 at which time the sponsors of the bill, according to Carey McWilliams, "freely admitted that it was aimed, not at preventing further Japanese expansion in agriculture, but at driving the Japanese from the state; as a step in the campaign for exclusion."

Mr. McWilliams has also noted that the Alien Land Law "had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese" and "an examination of court records in Cali-

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Old Law Is Instrument for Big California Land Grab

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fornia would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the act has been used to rob the Japanese."

The genealogy of the Alien Land Law is one of successive campaigns of stimulated racism in California which attended the passage of the law in 1913 (over the strenuous objections of President Woodrow Wilson) and its amendment in 1921. Aimed ostensibly at all "aliens ineligible to citizenship," in reality the law has only been enforced against persons of Japanese ancestry.

At least one of the fifty suits now on file in the State of California seeks to confiscate the property of an American soldier of Japanese ancestry who, at the time the suit was introduced, was overseas. Other suits concern the brothers and sisters of soldiers, although an obvious effort was made to avoid prosecutions against property owned by soldiers, apparently for psychological, if not patriotic, reasons. The great majority of these suits involve alleged irregularities in the registration of property in the name of minor children by alien Japanese parents. The major principle in such transactions, the gift of property to their children by parents unable to purchase such property themselves, already has been upheld as legal by the Supreme Court of California. Yet the validity of this principle has again been brought to the fore by the racists. To date the only properties actually escheated to the state following the filing of suits have been those in which the defendants have defaulted without a fight. The state has yet to win a clear cut legal victory in any of the cases involving alien parent-citizen children ownership of land.

It seems grossly unfair for the State of California to enter these suits at a time when the evacuees have just returned from war relocation camps and when most of the defendants in these cases have depleted whatever resources they may have been able to gather to use in their defense during almost four years in isolation, detention and relocation.

The gross unfairness is given especial emphasis by the fact that, in the light of previous State Supreme Court decisions, there is little basis for many of the suits now being prosecuted.

While the social welfare department of the State of California is gravely concerned with the problem of readjustment and resettlement of the returned evacuees, the legal department of the state appears embarked on a policy of turning the relocated evacuees out of their homes and confiscating their lands.

The situation must be particularly awkward for Governor Earl Warren and Attorney General Robert Kenny, both of whom have eventual national political ambitions. This vicious persecution of a majority group would not look good on the record of either of the gentlemen. In justice to both, it would be noted that Governor Warren has dropped the "Japanese issue" since 1944, while Mr. Kenny, who as Attorney General is in charge of the Alien Land Law prosecutions, actually inherited the headache from his predecessors. Mr. Kenny has acted with forthrightness and distinction in several recent incidents involving discrimination against Japanese Americans and his record on minorities has been excellent. But neither Governor Warren or Attorney General Kenny apparently considers it politically astute to denounce the Alien Land Law and all that it stands for, particularly in a state election year when the votes of the Native Sons is an important political factor.

There is a significant relationship between the more than 50 "incidents" reported of discrimination and violence against Japanese Americans in 1945 and the 50 Alien Land Law suits. The majority of both are centered in the lower San Joaquin valley, in Fresno and Tulare counties, although these counties have not at any time contained more than 15 percent of the farms operated by Japanese Americans in California. It has been announced that 15 additional suits are ready for filing in Fresno county while 150 farms in Tulare county are under investigation.

The California Alien Land Law is a device fashioned by racist politicians and voracious land interests to force the expulsion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California. It is a hate law, passed in the heat of Yellow Peril agitation. It has no place on the statute books of a decent, democratic state.

Nisei War Record Wipes Out Bar to Hawaiian Statehood

Voting History of Nisei Belies Fears Of Opposition Group

HONOLULU—Statehood fever is rising in Hawaii following the report of the House Territories subcommittee last week recommending favorable action toward the granting of statehood status to the Territory of Hawaii.

The attitude of the Congressional committee which held hearings for two weeks in Honolulu in January, in addition to recommendations by President Truman and Secretary of Interior Ickes that Hawaii be granted statehood, is believed to have created a favorable atmosphere for the consideration of statehood legislation in Congress.

Proponents of statehood contend that the war has wiped out any doubts about the loyalty of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry, heretofore a major factor in any discussion on the subject.

It was indicated at the recent Congressional hearings that many who formerly were skeptical about statehood for Hawaii have had

their doubts removed entirely by the war record of Hawaii's Japanese Americans.

The principal concern of those who dwell on the racial aspect of statehood, according to the Honolulu correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, is that the Japanese may take advantage of their numerical strength in Hawaii for political purposes, and may be able to send senators and representatives of their ancestry to Congress.

"This line of argument does not stand up very well when tested against Hawaii's past political experience," according to the Monitor correspondent. "The Japanese, for example never have used their political power to elect a member of their race mayor of Honolulu, nor have they sent a person of their ancestry as delegate to Congress, although they have access to those two elective posts."

"Past political campaigns in Hawaii have shown the Japanese to be subject to wide divergences of political opinion within their own ranks; rivalries among them have been numerous and bitter."

The Monitor writer added, how-

NISEI EX-GI JOINS AMERICAN LEGION IN PLACER COUNTY

AUBURN, Calif.—Among the 44 new members of the Richard W. Townsend Post of the American Legion who were initiated here last week is Cosmo Sakamoto, first Japanese American veteran to become a member of a Placer County veterans organization.

Sakamoto served in the U. S. Army with distinction. He has two brothers in service and another was killed in action.

The home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakamoto, near Loomis, was burned mysteriously last September, the day before the family returned from a relocation center.

The State attorney-general's office made an investigation but no definite findings were announced.

A fund was collected by the Rev. George E. Harms by public subscription to help rebuild the home.

16 Thousand Evacuees Back In L. A. Area

Number Is Less Than Half of Pre-War Total for Region

LOS ANGELES—Less than half of Los Angeles county's prewar population of persons of Japanese ancestry has returned to the area, the War Relocation Authority indicated last week in a report on the progress of resettling the 93,717 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the state in 1942.

Summing up the progress of the WRA in relocation work, Lee said 16,000 of the 36,866 persons of Japanese descent who resided in Los Angeles county before the evacuation had returned. A total of approximately 11,000 are now living in the city of Los Angeles. The present state population is estimated at 43,000.

Thousands more are expected to be relocated before the Los Angeles WRA office closes on May 1 and the area office shuts down on May 15.

War Prisoner Backs Rights of Canada's Japanese Americans

WINNIPEG, Man.—The right of Japanese Canadians to remain in Canada was upheld here recently by Capt. David Golden of the Winnipeg Grenadiers who spent three years and eight months in the notorious Japanese prison camps at Hong Kong and Kowloon.

"I think it's shocking to deport Japanese people who were born in Canada," Capt. Golden said. "You never know when that sort of thing will end."

Soldiers Enjoy Sleighride Party

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A novel outing in the form of a sleighride party was held under sponsorship of the International Institute in St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, January 19, for over 100 servicemen at Eaton's Dude Ranch near Savage, Minn. Sleighbirding was enjoyed for one hour, followed by supper and dancing in the rented log building.

Mr. Louis Quast, an Institute Board member, and Miss Helen Larkin, activity director, acted as chaperons; Misses Sue Hirano and Mitsui Shimotsuka were in charge of food preparations; and Misses Rena Phillips and Kuwa Yoshida made the over-all arrangements for the affair.

The next scheduled event will be an informal afternoon dance at the International Institute clubroom on Sunday, February 3, from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m.

ever, that there was some evidence that "on occasion they will join ranks and present a solid political front to oppose any candidate whom they may regard as having racial prejudice against them. When they sense an attack on racial grounds, they respond accordingly."

California Terrorist Admits Shooting into Homes of Two Japanese American Families

OAKLAND, Calif.—Admitting terroristic attacks on two Japanese American families near Centerville, Robert Franklin Hailey, 36, Milpitas tractor driver, on Jan. 23 withdrew his plea of not guilty to two charges of assault with deadly weapon in connection with shotgun attacks on the Motozaki and Idota homes on Sept. 16, 1945.

Feb. 28 was set as the date on which Hailey will be sentenced.

Superior Judge E. J. Tyrell dismissed charges of attempted murder and ordered a probation officer to investigate the case. However, Hailey is not eligible for probation as he was carrying a shotgun at the time of the attack.

Hailey is free on \$3000 bail.

Charles Custom, 42, who drove the automobile from which Hailey fired the shotgun blasts into the two Japanese American homes, previously was released by authorities.

Both Hailey and Custom were

apprehended a few days after the shooting.

No one was injured by Hailey's shots, although one blast from his gun missed the head of a sleeping child of the Idota family by only eight inches.

The attacks, which occurred shortly after the return of the Motozaki and Idota families to their former homes near Centerville, were the first to be reported in Alameda county.

"Sudden Zeal" of California Officials in Land Law Cases Questioned by Selma Paper

SELMA, Calif.—The California anti-alien land law is now "a useful instrument in the hands of those who have made the recent war an excuse to persecute a minority group against which it was easy to arouse antipathy," the Selma Enterprise declared on Jan. 24.

The Enterprise, edited by Lowell C. Pratt, asked: "Why all the sudden zeal on the part of state and county officials to file escheat proceedings against alleged violators of the California anti-alien land laws?"

Capt. Crowley Talks On Role of 442nd In European Battles

CHICAGO—Thomas E. Crowley, former captain and company commander in the 442nd Infantry, spoke before members of the Chicago JACL, Friday evening, January 25, at the International House here. Included in the audience were many veterans of the 442nd.

Crowley presented the audience with an overall picture of the participation of the 442nd in the war in Italy and France, including several highlights on the regiment's initial drive on Leghorn when it spearheaded the Fifth Army, and the savage battle which was climaxed in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in France. He then went on to recount several experiences encountered during his tour of the West Coast as a speaker for the War Department. He mentioned that his talks had received favorable reaction in the majority of the cities he visited.

The former 442nd captain concluded his talk with the suggestion that the JACL assist the returning veteran in finding homes and jobs and reestablishing themselves within the community.

Social Security Commission to Aid Missouri Evacuees

ST. LOUIS—The Missouri State Social Security Commission will take over many of the duties handled by the War Relocation Authority upon the closing of the WRA offices in this city, according to the St. Louis Nisei.

The St. Louis office of the commission has offered its personnel and facilities to assume responsibility for such services as family and individual counseling, planning of financial assistance, steering and referral to other sources of help for more specialized needs.

An official representative of the commission met with Nisei and Issei in St. Louis on Jan. 27 Nisei Council.

Another reorganizational move made to ease the passing of the WRA was the formation of the "Coordinating Committee for Resettler Services," which developed out of the Joint Advisory committee for the WRA.

The new committee anticipates twenty members, as follows: four from the Church Federation; six from the Social Planning Council; five from Issei-Nisei Council; one

"Is it fair to suggest that they hope to gain popular favor by attempting to deprive American citizens of real estate on the ground that it was purchased in their names by their parents who, under the law, are ineligible to own property?"

"The anti-alien land law has been on the statute books of California for more than a quarter of a century," the Enterprise recalled in its editorial, "What's Behind It?"

The newspaper continued: "It has never been conscientiously enforced because it interfered with business transactions that were profitable to land owners, lawyers and others. It did not prevent American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry from owning land. It is possible that in some cases ineligible aliens bought land in the names of their native-born children in order to evade the law."

"But what was done about these transactions at the time they were consummated. Nothing. Was any attempt made then, or later to prosecute the persons who profited from the sale of the land, the real-estate operators who got a commission on the sales, the lawyers who drew up the necessary documents for a fee, the title companies which guaranteed the titles and got their charges, or the banks which handled the deals in their escrow departments at their usual rate? The answer is 'No.'"

"But the anti-alien land law is still on the books. It is now a useful instrument in the hands of those who have made the recent war an excuse to persecute a minority group against which it was easy to arouse antipathy. In the face of the unsurpassed record of loyalty and heroism made by members of this group in Italy and in the Pacific, it is amazing that there are public officials who would attempt to deprive families of property under the provisions of a law which was inspired by a fear that no longer exists and which has been a dead letter for 25 years."

"Could it be possible that the increased value of farm land has anything to do with this deportment?"

"If we are going to build a brave new world in which the rights of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are to be paramount, let's start building at home."

each from industry, labor and employment services, and two at large. Temporary provisions call for monthly meetings.

Repatriates Wish They Were Back in U. S.



CAMP KAMOL, Uraga, Japan — The great majority of the first group of Japanese repatriates, mostly from the Tule Lake camp in California who arrived at Camp Kamol, Uraga, recently on board the S. S. Matsushima, regret their decision to leave the United States, they told newspapermen upon their arrival in Japan. They are loud in their complaints about the inconveniences of life in Japan. In the top photo they are shown lining up for their first meal in Japan at the Uraga camp, a former Japanese Army establishment. The most oft-heard gripe is that

the food they are receiving from the Japanese government is "not fit for hogs to eat." In the lower photo the repatriates are shown eating their main meal of the day, consisting of a bowl of "rice" and pickled greens. The food is poor, there is no heating in the midst of the cold Japanese winter and the future does not look bright for the unfortunate people. Many, both youths and older people, now confess openly that they wish they were back in the United States.—Photos to Pacific Citizen from International News Service.

Canada Seeks Court Verdict On Deportation

Scheduled Departures Of Repatriates Held Up Until Court Decides

OTTAWA, Canada—Officials of the Department of Labor announced recently that the proposed deportation of a large number of persons of Japanese ancestry from Canada will be suspended until the Supreme Court of Canada has rendered its opinion on the validity of the three government orders providing for deportation.

The Supreme Court heard arguments on the validity of the deportation on Jan. 24 but is not expected to announce its decision until some time in February.

In the meantime approximately 1,000 Japanese nationals who were scheduled for deportation in January will remain in Canada pending the court's decision. Members of this first group were mostly single men, but also included 50 single women and a few married couples. All were presumably voluntary repatriates.

Investigation Proves Shooting Of Farm Worker Accidental

WALNUT CREEK, Calif.—Tentative identification of the person who fired the shot which injured Kanejiro Fujinaga, Ygnacio Valley ranch worker, was made by Contra Costa police on Jan. 23 and indications were that the shooting was accidental.

The person who presumably fired the stray bullet was described by Inspector Norman Wilson as a Filipino cook recently employed at a ranch a mile distant from the Philip Bancroft ranch orchard where Fujinaga was hit.

Wilson said he was satisfied that the shooting was accidental because the cook admitted to Deputy Sheriff Clinton Jones and Constable Russ Stow he had been target shooting, and because the scene of the target shooting was about three-quarters of a mile distant by air from the scene where Fujinaga was injured. Wilson added that it would have been impossible to see Fujinaga from the spot where the cook admitted shooting at bottles he had thrown into the air.

Fujinaga, 49, was standing atop a 12-foot step ladder pruning fruit trees when hit in the head by a

small caliber bullet. He was not seriously injured.

Jones and Stow located the cook after an all-day search of the area. They ascertained he had been target shooting at approximately the same time Fujinaga was hit. The cook expressed ignorance of the fact that anyone had been injured by his stray shots and willingly turned over a .22 caliber rifle and several boxes of shells to the officers.

Minidoka Camp Will Cease Operations

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, which has been occupied by only 80 operating personnel since the departure of the last Japanese American evacuee last October, will be completely shut down on Feb. 9, according to William E. Rawlings, camp director.

The only persons left at the camp have been those who have been compiling records and making reports to Washington on the operation of the camp.

Japanese American Soldiers in Nippon Want to Come Home, Just Like Other U. S. Troops

SEATTLE—Like all other GIs overseas, Nisei troops in Japan want to come home.

Such is the impression of Forrest Williams, Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter on leave with the U. S. Navy as a combat reporter. In a "report from Tokyo" to the Seattle paper recently, Williams told of the reception received by Japanese American soldiers in Japan.

"There are many Nisei soldiers in Japan acting as interpreters for the American occupation forces in their contacts with the Japanese officials and people," Williams said. "I have wondered what kind of reception is accorded these American boys returning in the uniform of the victorious enemy to the land of their fathers and mixing with its people."

"The boys told me there is no outward manifestations of resentment against them by the Japanese people. They are invited to the homes of Japanese families for dinner. I have seen them strolling through the parks with Japanese girls. Japanese citizens act as guides to show the boys the points of interest in this capital of the country that was their ancestors."

"But in the middle of all this friendly attention and welcoming hospitality, the boys said, their hosts will sometimes, perhaps unconsciously, drop a remark that betrays a feeling of pained surprise and reproach over the fact that these Japanese boys come to Japan as members of the armed forces that have brought Japan to the most desperate plight in her history. And that feeling, I suppose, is now strange in a citizen of Japan."

Williams said that "the Nisei troops, in their mannerisms, their slangy American speech, and their

air of easy self-confidence, are just like any other GIs on the streets of Tokyo. They have an advantage over their Caucasian comrades, however, in that they can understand the language."

Williams added:

"The Japanese are not always aware of this, and often they will rattle along in conversation without realizing that the soldiers standing by in American uniforms are taking it all in. The Nisei hear some amusing things that way. I have seen Japanese citizens staring at them in obvious puzzlement, apparently wondering whether they were Chinese troops."

"On a train from Sasebo to Fukuoka were a half-dozen Nisei soldiers and a Nisei lieutenant," Williams reported. "At every stop the Nisei and the scores of poorly-clad Jap people waiting on the platform to board trains studied each other through the train windows. As the train rolled through the countryside the Nisei were busy counting up their points like any other GI, figuring when they would be eligible for discharge."

"They were looking at the land of their fathers, but it did not look good to them."

"They wanted to go 'home,' to the United States."

Sgt. Kuroki Joins Protest Against New York Newspaper

TWO SISTERS WHO AIDED NAZI POWs RETURNING HOME

DENVER, Colo. — Two of the three women of Japanese ancestry who were convicted in June, 1944, of conspiracy to aid the escape of German prisoners of war who were working on a ranch with them in southern Colorado, are en route to their home in Englewood, Calif.

The sisters, Florence Otani and Sitari Tanigoshi, completed 17 months of their 20-month terms in the Federal women's prison at Anderson, West Virginia, and stopped in Denver to visit the United States attorney who prosecuted them.

Both said they had "worked pretty hard" in prison, but are going to enjoy their freedom with their husbands in their former home.

Evacuee Sentenced To Jail on Assault Charge in Yuba City

YUBA CITY, Calif.—Fukumatsu Yamada, 66, was sentenced to San Quentin prison on Jan. 26 when he changed his plea to guilty of assault with a deadly weapon on Rihel Miyasaki, another returned evacuee, at a Sutter Basin camp on Dec. 28.

A charge of assault with deadly weapon with intent to commit murder was reduced on motion of District Attorney Lloyd E. Hewitt when Yamada, through his attorney, Edmund T. Maxwell, announced he would change his plea. Yamada declared he did not intend to murder Miyasaki who he claimed slandered him and therefore would not plead guilty to the more serious charge.

Yamada was sentenced by Superior Judge Arthur Coats.

Report Yego Well After Operation

GRANDVIEW, Idaho — Thomas M. Yego, formerly of Newcastle, California, is now recovering from a major operation performed at St. Alphonsus hospital in Boise, Idaho.

Challenges Anti-Semitic Statements Made by Columnist O'Donnell

NEW YORK—Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Nisei air gunner who flew in a Superfortress over Tokyo and in a Liberator over Ploesti, told a special protest meeting sponsored by the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination at Hunter College on Jan. 24 that the war against homefront intolerance has just begun.

Addressing the meeting which was called by the veterans' group to challenge anti-Semitic statements made by John O'Donnell, chief columnist of the New York Daily News, the Japanese American declared:

"I used to think that I could finish my missions and just come home and lie out under a tree and forget the war. All I had to do was to pick up a copy of the Daily News to see that I wasn't going to be doing any lying under trees. While papers like that continue to print lies about minorities, the war is still on for me."

"The enemy is ignorance and bigotry," Sgt. Kuroki said, "whether it's Germany or right here, whether it's a congressman from Mississippi or a newspaper columnist in New York."

Among the other speakers were Ex-Sgt. Millard Lampell, author of the lyrics of "The Lonesome Train;" Dr. L. M. Birkhead, director of the Friends of Democracy; Rep. John M. Coffee, D., Wash.; Thelma Dale, field secretary of the National Negro Congress; Rev. Ben Richardson and Rabbi Louis Gross.

A dramatic presentation, "October Morning," by Mr. Lampell and Norman Rosten was presented.

Nisei Graduates Medical College With Honors

Mary Sakaguchi Oda has graduated from the Women's Medical College in Pennsylvania cum laude, according to word received by friends here this week.

The Nisei student formerly attended the University of California.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Wind on Capitol Hill

The disgraceful filibuster staged by a small and angry group of Southern Tories against the bill to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee continues in the Senate. There appears only a slight possibility that any move to limit debate will succeed since a motion for cloture must have a two-thirds majority.

At stake in the current Senate shenanigans of the Bilbos, the Eastlands and the W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniels is a piece of legislation which provides simply that there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, creed or color in private employment, in labor unions and in government work. That is all. The FEPC is no world-shaking panacea which will destroy the present world of the Southern Bourbons. The present bill before Congress merely continues the FEPC which was in existence during the war and which was an important factor in insuring full production for victory.

A majority in both houses of Congress supports the FEPC and there is little doubt that the bill would be passed if it were submitted to a vote. Thus the filibuster.

The FEPC will not "give" jobs to members of minority groups nor to anyone else. The legislation merely insures the right of equal opportunity and equal conditions to all work, regardless of race, color or creed. But to the Bilbos even this much is a crime against white supremacy.

A small group of angry men have become the bottleneck of democracy.

Incident at Penryn

The stoning of the newly-opened store of a returned Nisei war veteran, winner of the Bronze Star for bravery in the Philippines, is the first instance of violence in recent weeks against Japanese Americans who have returned to West Coast homes. The store-window of the food store operated by Ex-Sgt. Kiyoto Nishimoto in Penryn, Placer county, was smashed with a large rock by a hoodlum or hoodlums unknown one year after terrorists fired and attempted to dynamite the packing shed of Sumio Doi in nearby Newcastle, setting forth a series of more than fifty incidents of violence and discrimination against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry during 1945.

Acts of discrimination against returned Japanese Americans in California and other West Coast states are today the exception rather than an expected rule. More than 50,000 of the more than 110,000 persons who originally were evacuated from the West Coast states have returned to their former home areas. With only a few exceptions the reception given these returning evacuees has been good. The major problems faced by the returned evacuees today are those that face all persons on the West Coast, problems of housing and of employment during a period of reconversion. As the evacuees have come home so-called "hostile" areas, such as Placer county and the San Joaquin valley, have proved that the racist organizations, like the California Preservation Association, do not speak for the majority of the people of their communities in their insistence on total exclusion.

In many West Coast communities the resettlement of the evacuees has been accomplished with the assistance of existing community groups which have cooperated with the WRA and other interested organizations. It has been only a year and a month since

the West Coast area was reopened to the Japanese Americans. Today the return of the evacuees is an accomplished fact, although the problems of permanent relocation for the thousands still living in temporary shelters are far from being solved. But what looked impossible a year ago has been done.

It is obvious that the perpetrators of the various incidents reported against the returned evacuees intended to scare away the returnees through terrorism. But the acts have had a reverse effect. They have exposed the ugly nature of the opposition to the evacuees and have awakened interest in the evacuees among thousands of citizens who might not otherwise have been concerned. There may be other incidents in the future, such as the stoning of a war veteran's window at Penryn, but they will be few in number. The evacuees are once again home on the coast.

Two Repatriates

A story reported in the press this week tells of two Nisei, born in the midst of American tradition and raised in the American educational system, who expatriated to the starving, pitiful country that is Japan today.

"We were bitter about a few things, too—we had to sell our things in a hurry at 5 or 10 cents on the dollar," they told a reporter. "Then there was discrimination in California. A young Japanese could get a college education but when he got out he could find work only as a grocery boy."

And that, in a few words, is the story of many another banished, "disloyal" American who took the first boat back to a beaten country.

"Disloyal" persons are not born; they are made. They are made by discriminatory schooling, discriminatory legislation, discriminatory employment, discriminatory housing. They are made by hate, and they are fostered by ignorance.

America must search her own conscience for the answer to several thousand young Americans who became bitter and defeated. America must reexamine those maxims of democracy which are today flouted for millions of her minority citizens. America's minority complex must be driven from her mind, and her minority discrimination erased from her books, her legislation and her practices.

Taller and Heavier

Issei parents were a bit startled, perhaps, albeit pleased, to find their Nisei children growing up far healthier, taller and heavier than ever the Issei were. Perhaps some of that same astonishment was felt by the Japanese in occupied Japan when Nisei servicemen with the U. S. troops were seen by their parents' onetime countrymen.

The Nippon Times, Tokyo's English-language newspaper, even found this matter good enough for editorial comment, according to an AP dispatch from the island's capital city.

"It must come as a revelation to the Japanese people to see Nisei, who are of the same racial stock, so superior to the average Japanese in physical build and bearing," the Times said.

The newspaper decided that food was a major factor, since "the narrow impoverished isles of Japan cannot hope to compete with bountiful California."

But the matter did not rest there. This one question brought an even more probing and more disturbing thought to the Nippon Times.

"The difference in physique also suggests that military drills and regimented calisthenics which heretofore have been given such prominence in Japan are of dubious value. It would seem that . . . spontaneous sports common in America are more conducive to sound bodily development," said the Times.

This Week's Quote:

"As human nature is not a slot machine sort of affair, people's reactions to the Jew, Negro, Japanese or any of the so-called 'minorities' and other social relationships are in many instances completely dependent on ancient taboos, superstitions, prejudices and false traditions."—Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, head of the Research and Operations Council of the Commission on Community Interrelations, in the Los Angeles Daily News, Jan. 31.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Remaking of a Ghetto

East of Main street in the shadow of the imposing granite of the city hall, amid the warehouses and the factories of an industrial Los Angeles, are the racial islands which are the centers of business and population for many of the city's minority groups.

Main Street and the area adjacent to it is a nucleus of commerce for the metropolis' large Mexican American population although the casual visitor to the area would recall only Olvera, street of sombreros and serapes, of tacos for the tourists. The neon glamor of China City obscures the day-to-day normalcy of Chinatown.

A few blocks from the civic center is a small Filipino community where the shops, with names like Bataan, Rizal and Corregidor, are reminiscent of courage and patriotism. And in this area, before the war, from Main Street east to the river, was the business and industrial center of Los Angeles county's 36,000 residents of Japanese ancestry. It has no official name, although many of the older residents called it Nihonjinnachi (Japanese town) and the younger ones referred to it as Little Tokyo. It was a racial community, just as there are other such racial and religious communities on the American land.

When the evacuation was ordered and effected by the army in 1942, Little Tokyo became a ghost town, a vacuum in the heart of a great city. Little Tokyo in the summer of 1942 was an area of silent streets, of boarded-up shops and empty hotels. The Protestant churches, the Buddhist temples and the Catholic mission had lost their congregations and dust gathered on the restaurant counters, the pool tables and the bars.

The giant broom of "military necessity" had swept every person of Japanese ancestry (including the little children in the orphanage to inland relocation centers, the young orphans were relocated in a group of barracks called "Children's Village" at the Manzanar relocation camp.)

Little Tokyo did not long remain a ghost town. In-migrant Negro war workers, recruited to help meet the manpower demands of wartime production, soon filled its streets. Little Tokyo became Bronzeville, and hotels, restaurants, shops and bars reopened under new managements. A Bronzeville chamber of commerce was reestablished and a community newspaper appeared. In a few short months Little Tokyo became as much a Negro community as it once had been Japanese.

Illustrating the desperate need for housing which brought many war workers into the district, the New Tomio building, once the largest office building in Little Tokyo, was converted into an apartment house. The Miyako hotel was renamed the Civic and was back in business. Negro congregations hailed the Christ in the church where Christians of Japanese ancestry had met, and in the temple built by Buddhists.

In proclaiming its decision for wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast, the government, through its military agent, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, had pointed to the "concentration" of people of Japanese parentage in certain west coast areas and the largest of these concentrations was in Little Tokyo in Los Angeles. Convinced of the inevitability of evacuation, many Japanese Americans determined that they would make every effort to avoid the reestablishment of such a racial community upon their return.

This determination was strengthened by the fact that race-baiting individuals and organizations had considered the mere existence of Little Tokyos as prima facie evidence of the "disloyalty" of its residents. For many evacuees Little Tokyo became a symbol of non-acceptance and discrimination. They said farewell and hoped never to return to its monoracial confines.

The destruction of the Little Tokyos by fiat was both a challenge and an opportunity. For perhaps the first time in our national history, the unprecedented evacuation and wholesale detention

of a racial group presented a chance to replace the policy of laissez-faire under which racial communities had grown and become solidified with a program of planned resettlement which would hasten the integration of members of the minority.

The resettlement offices of the WRA (war relocation authority) in the midwest and east have sought to avoid the establishment of Little Tokyos and have generally succeeded. On the Pacific coast where most Americans of Japanese ancestry will continue to live, evacuees returning from the relocation camps are coming back to the same areas from which they originally were evacuated. The main reason for this is the most obvious one: there is nowhere else they can go.

The Harlems, the Chinatowns and the Little Mexicos are the end product of restricted opportunity. Many of the severest critics of the exclusiveness of racial minorities are the very ones who help create racial communities by upholding restrictive housing covenants and job discrimination.

Around First and San Pedro streets in Los Angeles a ghetto is replacing a ghetto. Bronzeville is becoming Little Tokyo again as evacuees returning from war relocation reopen their businesses at their same old stands. It has already been demonstrated that wishful thinking alone cannot destroy a ghetto. The Little Tokyos and their counterparts, the Harlems, the Chinatowns and the Little Mexicos, will remain so long as groups of Americans are subjected to economic and social inequities because of race, color or creed.

The racial islands in the great cities of America are the show-cases of marginal democracy. They present a challenge which the people of America must face in this second year of the Atomic Age.

The above article, "The Remaking of a Ghetto," by Larry Tajiri originally appeared in the Second Half January issue of NOW, semi-monthly interracial journal. NOW is edited by William Cummings and is published at 1899 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 7. Its rates are \$2.00 a year.

"Return of a Hero"

Told in New Republic

The return of Sgt. Ben Kuroki to Hershey, Nebraska, the town "he put on the map," is related by Ralph G. Martin in the New Republic of Jan. 28.

In his article, "Return of a Hero," Martin tells the first, fleeting impressions and the later, sharper ones that came to Kuroki's mind as he walked again down the streets of his hometown.

Sgt. Kuroki, who left Hershey on Dec. 8, 1941, to volunteer for the U. S. Army, is met by outstretched hands, by the friendly faces of his neighbors. He talks to the local high school, he is made a member of the local American Legion post.

But even in his own hometown he hears careless words about other minority groups, he is disturbed by a little incident or two. The returning serviceman is confronted, as so many others have been, by the wide disparity between the democracy for which they thought they had fought and the actual practice of it, back even in his own hometown.

Nimura Directs Dances for New Broadway Show

NEW YORK—Yeichi Nimura, noted dancer, is the director of choreography for the new Broadway production, "Lute Song," which will open at the Plymouth Theater on Feb. 6 with Mary Martin in the leading role.

"Lute Song," described as a "love story with music," has been adapted from a famous Chinese play, "Pi-Pa-Ki," by Sidney Howard and Will Irwin. Mr. Nimura last toured the United States as a dancer in 1940.

Vagaries

Surveillance . . .

Voluntary repatriates who have recently arrived in Japan from the United States are under constant surveillance of occupation authorities who consider them potential trouble-makers. . . . Blossom Fujita of San Francisco who was one of the returnees aboard the second Gripsholm was injured in the atom bombing of Nagasaki. She is reported to be recovering. . . . The eleven Nisei WACs from Fort Snelling, who recently left for duty in Japan by plane from California, will receive their discharges upon arrival in Tokyo and will be enlisted in the U. S. Civil Service for the duration of their stay.

Homesick . . .

No Nisei soldiers were involved in the one-day demobilization furor which blazed at Fort Snelling last week. A number of GI students of the Japanese language protested that their discharges were being delayed because they had turned down commissions which would have meant going overseas to Japan. . . . Lieut. Dick Tyan of Oceanside, Calif., who inherited the white stallion, Hatsu-shimo (White Frost) from Emperor Hirohito's stables, claims he is looking for a Nisei who can speak Japanese to whisper Japanese words in Hatsu-shimo's ear. It seems the horse, which arrived in California recently, is homesick.

Grid Stars . . .

Possible entry of Honolulu into the Pacific Coast pro football league may mean that Nisei football stars from Hawaii may get a chance at play-for-pay football. Last season the New York Giants gave a contract to George Kita, Drake U. back, but Kita did not join the team because V-J Day brought a host of Giant servicemen back to the team. Chet Maeda, all-Intermountain star with Colorado State in 1943, was on the Chicago Cardinal squad last season. . . . The San Francisco Seals will look over Nisei and other baseball talent in Hawaii when the club goes to Honolulu for spring training shortly. . . . One reason for wide interest in Hawaiian athletes is the recent exploits of Herman Wedemeyer, Spike Cordeiro and Henry Van Gieson for St. Mary's.

Film Guild . . .

Mrs. Mary Oyama Mittler was recently elected to the board of the Interracial Film and Radio Guild, "a fact-finding body designated to protect the interests of minorities in the campaign against racial and religious stereotyping in the entertainment world." . . . June Allyson is the favorite pin-up girl of Canadian Nisei soldiers in Italy. The Canuck Nisei picked the Hollywood star when they could not get together on a Nisei girl. . . . The Japanese American Committee for Democracy in New York is accepting canned goods and other food to help the families of General Motors strikers.

Wigs . . .

Sono Osato made her first big Broadway hit outside the formal ballet when she appeared in "One Touch of Venus," which starred Mary Martin. In their new productions red-haired Mary Martin is wearing a black wig for her Chinese part in "The Lute Song," while Miss Osato is donning a blonde wig for her starring role in "Undine." . . . Both Herb Caen, San Francisco Chronicle columnist, and Robert O'Brien, his wartime predecessor, have carried the story about the Nisei GI in San Francisco who stops a passerby to ask directions to Chinatown. "Why do you want to go to Chinatown?" the Nisei is asked. "You're a Jap!" . . . "Yes?" the Nisei replies. "And you're a German!" . . . "How do you know?" gasps the other. . . . "Because," snaps the Nisei, "I killed plenty of them in Italy." The Nisei flips back his overcoat to reveal an honorable discharge button.

Most of the eighty-four persons of Japanese ancestry reported on relief in Los Angeles county are old, feeble and ill, several being over 80 years of age, and are without families to care for them. Speaking of "Japanese" on relief in Los Angeles the Hearst Herald-Express said on Jan. 18 that they should be put to work on county road projects or "shipped to Japan."

Washington News-Letter Seek Creation of New Agency To Carry on WRA's Functions

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

In a few months all WRA district offices will be closed and come June 30 the WRA will be laid away in toto in the graveyard of war agencies. People who recognize the need for the WRA or a similar body after June 30 in view of the slow rehabilitation of evacuees in some areas are seeking the creation of an agency to continue the functions of the WRA.

The chances for success, however, are extremely thin. In the eyes of government officials and congressional leaders, there are bigger and more immediate problems which are crying for attention. And all they know is what has been reported by the WRA: that all nine relocation centers which were scheduled to close before the end of 1945 met their deadlines, nearly all of them by days, and some even by weeks. The WRA accomplished what it said it would do. It would be impossible to get funds to continue an agency or create one to perform functions which on the books, are consummated.

This, then, will throw the burden of aiding the evacuees to attain complete readjustment on the shoulders of local citizens and agencies. Robert Dolins, relocation supervisor for the East Coast, says the temporary citizens committees which were set up to help the relocatees must not go out of existence. The need for a central referral body to which relocatees can turn to request services will continue to exist. These committees must take up the functions of the WRA district offices by serving as the liaison between the relocatees and the resources in the community available to those who require help.

This can be easily accomplished if the citizen bodies become integrated into the permanent welfare structure of the community, says Dolins. It is the only effective and satisfactory way by which relocatees can gain full access to the many services open to them. Already in Boston and Philadelphia, the local resettlement committees have made themselves integral units of the Council of Social Agencies. A broader set-up is being planned for the Connecticut River Valley district and in New Jersey, which takes in the whole state with the exception of the Seabrook area, whose 1,800 resettlers come under the supervision of the Philadelphia unit.

In New York City, a citizens committee has been formed, which later on will form the nuclear body for integration into the city's welfare council. In Washington, steps are being taken to tie in the local committee with the District of Columbia welfare set-up.

To those who say that the Nisei should be capable of taking care of themselves and not need a crutch to lean on, Dolins pointed out that in every community other racial minority groups are getting specific assistance from the community welfare organizations. The Nisei, he says, are entitled to similar aid. In fact more so, since the Nisei have a long way to go before they can attain the economic and social security which the evacuation forced them to forfeit.

The problems of the relocatees are by no means over, says Dolins. He expects the question of reparations for evacuee losses and citizenship for Japanese aliens to break out into the open in the coming months. A solid citizens unit, which is reorganized as an integral part of the community welfare organization, can be a strong factor in the fight to attain these ends.

WASHINGTON POSTSCRIPTS: Dillon Myer presided over the panel discussion on racial minorities recently at the Mayflower Hotel. It was part of the all-day school on racial problems held under the auspices of the Voteless District of Columbia League of Women Voters. Bob Iki spoke on the aspects of Nisei problems. Mrs. John Provine, wife of WRA's community management chief, was program chairman.

Murray Daninshirsch, Washington field officer, will join the ranks of many former WRA officials now working for UNRRA. He is leaving next week for Germany, where he will serve in the displaced persons division. The Rev. Nelson Schlegel, chairman of the local committee for Japanese

Americans, is considering going to Germany for a year to work for the American Friends Service Committee.

Nine persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them former FBI and OSS translators, are processing and translating material garnered by the Army's bombing survey of Japan. The work is being done at the Army plant at Gravelly Point, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

The Fallacy of Race: Wider Range of Relationships Has Emerged From the War

By MARIE HARLOWE PULLEY

"All men are so much alike that there are no people whose follies should not make us tremble."

—Fontenelle

"Just as the human body shows a common anatomy over and above all racial differences, so too, does the psyche possess a common substratum. I call the latter the collective consciousness."

—Jung.

A story is told to illustrate the fact that universal brotherhood may yet be a long way off. Eight men were shipwrecked on a deserted island. A year later they were rescued by a passing ship. The two Scotsmen had founded a Caledonian Society. The two Irishmen had fought all day, every day. The two Englishmen hadn't spoken during the year because they hadn't been properly introduced. The two Americans had opened a real estate office in a palm-leaf hut, with a Rotary Club and Booster's Club on the side.

A wider range of human relationships within the body of mankind has emerged during the churning chaos of the War. The paradoxes of war have compelled new differentiations; the race problem does not wait for the settlement of other problems through peace. Herder has gone extensively into the independent value of each nation and age, but history has never before offered such racial awareness the world over as manifests today.

The Chinese, though generally excluded from Western countries, are now the "allies" of those same Western countries, revealing that some of the allies are more remote racially than some of the enemies—Russians, Arabs, Greeks and Ethiopians, for instance, are much more different ethnically than the enemy Germans and Italians. The British Empire must depend upon China to save its colony, Burma, which in turn will block and preserve the road to its colony, India. And Japan, with its theories of its own racial superiority as direct descendants from the gods, has within itself a group of social outcasts, the Eta, who for centuries have been segregated without any rights whatever.

Miscegenation (mixture of ethnic groups) has been taking place on a universal scale, and anthropologists now declare Negroes and Mongolians to be offshoots from the main stem of the Caucasian race through a far earlier blending of their civilizations. No country in Europe remains unmixed. Cro-Magnons, Mongols, Celts, Saxons, Teutons, Slavs and Africans have added their strains to the European mixture. French and Germans mixed to produce Alsations; Czechoslovakia is made up of Nordics, Slavs and semi-Asians.

The number of whites, especially in the United States, who have had Negro ancestors is enormous. Almost any Negro can offer quite a sizeable list of Negro persons known to him who are "passing" in white circles as of the white racial background. The early French and Spanish, unlike the English, did not bring their women to the colonies, but mated with Indian and Negro women, and many of the First Families of the South were mixed with darker blood. Two presidents and several governors are known to

have possessed this darker blood mixture. Thus Europeans have generally come to regard Americans as of mixed blood. Much Nazi propaganda was put out to the effect that Churchill was a mulatto because his mother had been born in the South of the United States.

Racial prejudice is of comparatively recent origin. Three large countries—China, India and Russia, have given little or no concern to racial strains within themselves. The basic foundation of anthropology shows no intellectual differences between any races of like economic and educational advantages. Thus Intelligence tests in World War I showed that the intelligence of Northerners, both black and white, (where educational facilities were greater than in the South), was higher than both black and white in the South. So, Negroes with better advantages than "poor whites" developed more intelligence than the poor whites lacking the same advantages. By the same token, children from Europe who received poor results in intelligence tests here showed much higher scores in Europe before they were subjected to the trials of home uprooted, a new language to be learned, tenement type of living, and so on.

Science has described the human body of all races as the same with no differences whatever in the human species. Thus, in human anatomy, is proved the unity of mankind. No one race is biologically fitted like a lion while another is only a lamb or a mouse. Bodily differences, such as color or hair and skin, are non-essentials largely developed by conditions of one's climatic background.

Modern science declares the blood of all people to be the same, with the exception that there exists four types of blood among all peoples or racial strains. Using history it shows scientifically that the progress of civilization is not the sole possession of any group. When the white ancestors of modern Americans were still living in stone-age primitiveness, highly developed civilizations of dark Babylonians and Egyptians had already flourished and passed. Great Negro civilizations in Africa had likewise flowered when

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Bobby-Soxers May Worry Nippon Ruler

Des Moines, Iowa.

We trust the choice of the movie "Kiss and Tell" as the first American film to be shown the Japanese imperial family is not part of a plot to alienate Hirohito and Co. from democratic ways.

The lieutenant who apparently made the choice said he was under instructions to provide a film showing typical American life and having no reference to the war.

If the members of Hirohito's family went away with the

impression that Shirley Temple and her adolescent machination was a portrayal of an average American teen-ager, then there would be cause indeed for the emperor to be sleepless over the future of his people under a democracy.

Shirley has developed into a personable young matron and her imperious behavior toward the worshipping, likable and long-suffering oaf of a boy friend may or may not be typical of the bobby-soxer class.

But certainly the extraordinary circumstances which went to make

a fast-moving comedy don't add up to anything but a burlesque of American family life.

We don't know what sort of interesting facilities were available during the showing. But we venture to guess that most of the dialogue went clean over the imperial heads, and any attempt to translate the wise cracks fell flat as day-old Japanese beer.

U. S. Movies

American movies outdrew anything London could produce in Singapore, a British colony.

We saw John Garfield on a screen in Tientsin, China, and Gary Cooper in a rickety little movie in Shimonoseki, Japan.

In Tokyo—it was the summer of 1940—we had to bunch up our shoulders and bowl our way, football style, to get out of a theater through a crowd clamoring to enter and see an American picture.

In several of the better Shanghai theaters one could pay a dime and rent a pair of earphones. These were plugged in to hear a running commentary on the film by a girl speaking in Mandarin.

In most Japanese theaters the screen dialogue was toned so one almost had to strain to catch the words. Some theaters had benshi—fellows who interpreted the dialogue and explained the action—and in others a boy would put up a new sign every few minutes on an illuminated bulletin.

Propaganda

Every American film that goes into Japan, or China, or any foreign country for that matter, has tremendous propaganda potentialities as well as entertainment value.

Sometimes we wondered what sort of impressions pictures of glittering cafe society life made on Oriental audiences that walked home from backless benches in theaters through muddy streets to cold drafts and often inadequate homes.

Hollywood's Best

We saw some of Hollywood's best products during our stay in the Orient.

"You Can't Take It With You" was shown in Singapore and the native audience went for it in a big way. "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" (which we don't consider a good picture) got a big build-up and a midnight premiere in Singapore. Its ideology fell flat with the natives, but it went over because of the horror and terror sequences.

"Gone With The Wind" was a big Shanghai hit. "Citizen Kane" left native Shanghaianders baffled—they went more for pictures like "1,000,000 B.C." which featured Victor Mature's torso, Carole Landis in a bearskin and some phoney prehistoric monsters.

There was some unfavorable comment about "The Good Earth" in Shanghai. Many Chinese thought it was derogatory of Chinese life, although one had only to step outside the air-conditioned and thick-carpeted theater to see more squalor and misery than the film ever portrayed.

Bad for Morals?

It's common knowledge that straight-laced Japanese censors cut out all kissing sequences from U. S. films. Bad for morals.

In Singapore it was gun and knife-play that was banned. It was puzzling at first to see the hero jerk out his six-shooter, and a moment later there would be the villain—flat on his back and stone dead—without the hero ever drawing a bead or pulling the trigger.

There was something about the British concept of the white man's burden connected with this taboo. The general idea was that Asiatics should not be permitted to see white folks being assaulted. It might put ideas into native heads.

(Continued on page 6)

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Former San Pedro Residents
Asked to Claim Articles

A large number of guns, cameras and swords held by the Japanese American Citizens League for former residents of Terminal Island today await claiming by their owners, according to a report from the national headquarters of the organization.

The articles were accepted by the San Pedro JACL chapter for depositing with the United States marshal from Terminal Island and were placed with this official in the name of the chapter president, Kiyoshi Higashi.

Later, when these articles were declared non-contraband, they were recovered by Higashi and most of them distributed to their proper owners. Those which could not be distributed, however, were sent to the Salt Lake office of the JACL to be held until claimed.

These articles may be claimed by writing to the JACL, 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City. Receipts should be sent at the time of writing.

In cases where receipts have been lost, property will be returned upon filling out of affidavits and receipts prepared by the JACL.

After a reasonable length of time articles still unclaimed will be placed into storage.

All articles will be sent express collect to owners who send proper identification or receipts.

Persons for whom property is being held at the JACL office are as follows:

Cameras: D. Y. Abuki, Tomesaburo Asauna, Kunichi Doi, Isaku Endo, George Hamano, K. Hamasaki, F. Hase, Miwako Hatashita, Shunta Hatashita, Minaye Hayashi, Miyoko Higashi, Hiyokichi Hirami, S. Hiromoto, Gumpel Honda, Kazuo Honda, Hisayo Hori, Kenyei Ige, Kazugi Izumi, Toshiro Izumi, Toshio Izumi, Toshiro Kadonaga, Yonetaro Kageyama, Kiyoshi Kaneta, Y. Katow, Y. Kawabata, J. Kawasaki, K. Kawato, Shige Kimura, Shigem Kimura.

R. Kishiyama, Dick Kondo, Shiro Kondo, S. Koyama, T. Kubota, Saichiro Kubota, N. Kunihiro, Tony Maruyama, Ayako Matsushita, Yoshi Matsumoto, Tadashi Miyagishima, Rikizo Miyagishima, S. Miyamoto, Fumiko Miyoshi, Misao Nagao, Shinichi Nakachi, Shoichi Nakaiye, Sadao and Ikiyo Nakao, Jack Nishino, Jennie Nito, Ayako Nunotani, Fujisaburo Okimoto, Tamaye Okimoto, H. Okumura, Kuniko Okumura, Kin-ye Okuno, S. Ozaki, Tsukie (Sai-ka) Ozaki, Yuki Ozaki, Asaichi

Ryono, Hataumi Ryono, Hatsue Sano, Katsuechi Satow, Symon Satow, Rosemary T. Sato, Kiyoki Seki, Mrs. Fumiko Shibata, M. Shibata, Shobei Shibata, H. Shimada, S. Shimizu.

Seichi Shimizu, Eva Shindo, George Shindo, Stanley Shishido, M. Takamori, Nasaichi Tanaka, T. Tanaka, Rinako Teranishi, S. Tokuda, Kambei Tonai, Kuroi Tsuchiya, S. Uchida, Joe Wada, Tadashi Wada, Seizo Yabumoto, F. Yajima, Takechi Yamamoto, G. Yamanishi, K. Yamano and Yuji Yamasaki.

Swords and guns are being held for the following:

Hitoshi Ano, M. Araki, Fitusti Endo, Koichi Endo, Isohei Hata-shita, J. Hori, Masakazu Iwasaki, Toshiro Izumi, Masao Kadonaga, Akira Kaino, Shiro Konda, Kubota, Rokuichi Mayeda, T. Murata, Hitoshi Naito, Shinichi Nakachi, Isaku Nakashima, Richard H. Narita, Toshio Ogura, Kazuo Okuno, Fred Sakuda, Rosemary T.

Marie Harlowe Pulley:
The Fallacy of Race

(Continued from page 5)
fair-skinned Europeans were still primitive and barbaric.

So have many races made their contributions to human knowledge and civilization. The United States is a mixture of every race and nation, in spite of which fact there exists a definite racial prejudice within the country. Perhaps the time will yet come in the United States, and the world, when men will look back upon the injustices of present racial intolerance as they now recall with horror the blood spilled in religious differences, when differences will not be treated as inferiorities, when men can indeed recognize their universal brotherhood.

Sato, Hiroshi Shimada, Seichi Shimizu, T. Shono, Kabuo Sugiyama, Fumio Takahashi, Torao Takahashi, Masatsuki Tanaka, Akira Wakamura, Joji Yamaguchi, Toyozoro Yoshimoto, and Yutaka Yoshimoto.

Two items without proper identification are also being held until they can be claimed.

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To the Editor THE LETTERBOX

Accident

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

As a subscriber to your paper I should have written sooner to give you the facts concerning the accidental shooting of Kanejiro Fujinaga on my father's farm last week.

You will be glad to know that this was a true accident due to carelessness and not maliciousness. For some time we have been annoyed by stray bullets. The day Mr. Fujinaga was hit a shot went past the room where my baby was asleep on another part of the farm. The authorities of Contra Costa county did a very fine and thorough piece of investigation and located a cook about 1 mile away who at that time was tossing tin cans into the air and shooting them. That the cook happened to be a Filipino was purely coincidental. No harm was intended, and the accident was due to ignorance of the range of a .22 bullet.

We were very sorry to see a reference in the paper to "bad blood between workers." Our farm was the first to bring home Japanese and Nisei evacuees, and aside from a small flare-up involving two or three seasonal employees who were leaving anyway, there has been no trouble or even unfriendliness among our employees. In fact our evacuees were welcomed home as old friends, as indeed they were. Now in our small valley there are about 50 returned evacuees and there has been no trouble of any kind. Most are old residents or natives of Ygnacio Valley and have many friends. Mr. Fujinaga has lived here for the last ten or twelve years, except during evacuation, and is famous here (as he probably was in Gila) for the wonderful toys he makes for the children.

I would appreciate it very much if you would print something of what I have said about the truly

accidental nature of this occurrence in order to reassure anyone who is planning to come home, and especially to remove any worries that the story may have caused to our many servicemen whose families have come home ahead of them.

Very sincerely yours,
Anne Bancroft Graham
(Mrs. Wyman Graham)

Holiday Issue

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

Spending several weeks in Central America, I've only just received the Christmas issue of Pacific Citizen, and I want to tell you how impressed I am by both its contents and size. It seems to me a testimony of the high spirit of the Japanese American group after its trying wartime experience. Congratulations and all good wishes!

Sincerely,
Louis Adamic
(En route in Guatemala)

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

I continue to be an enthusiastic reader of PACIFIC CITIZEN and I meant to tell you earlier that I was much interested in your big holiday number, and that Pearl Buck and I both very much appreciated your generous reference to us and to our magazine and in organizations in which we have some concern, such as the American Civil Liberties Union.

Richard J. Walsh,
Editor, Asia and the Americas.

New Cabinet

LAYTON, Utah — The Davis County chapter of the JACL recently announced its cabinet for the year 1946, as follows:

George Fujiki, president; Teru Miya, vice president; Henry Kawaguchi, treasurer; Mae Akasaka, recording secretary; Shig Miya, social chairman; Sanji Yoshizumi, reporter; and Yori Koisaku, corresponding secretary.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Murata, 1719 Fawcett Ave., Tacoma, Wash., a girl, Gail Y., on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Saito, 1703-D, Tule Lake, a girl on January 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kato, 1815-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Murakami, 3406-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Saisho, 4214-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Naohide Koyano, 1914 Spruce street, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Matsudaira, 522 16th avenue, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Nakano, 1222 Weller street, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yanagimachi, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Imamoto, 1818 Terry avenue, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Omori, 614 Madison street, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. G. Nishinaga, 1424 Jackson street, Seattle, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Hachiya, 10 S. W. Columbia St., Portland, a girl, Jane Terumi, Dec. 24.

DEATHS

Henry Hayashi on Dec. 25 in Des Moines, Iowa. He is survived by his widow, Mitsuye, sons Roy, George, Frank and Tom, and a daughter, Lillian.

Isamu Ofuji on January 13 in Walnut Grove, Calif.

Hansho Kobayashi, 73, on Jan. 24 in San Jose, Calif.

Mrs. Hanna Hoshizaki on Jan. 29 in Los Angeles. She is survived by her husband, Sadagoro Hoshizaki, one son and four daughters.

Shigematsu Kobayashi, 71, in San Jose, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Marian Yamamoto, to Yoshio Shimazu on Jan. 12 at Tule Lake. Yoshiko Hanamoto to Takeshi Monji on Jan. 9 at Tule Lake. Shizu Iwahashi to Jin Kato in Chicago.

Masako Maeda to Haruo Take-shita in Chicago.

Chiyo Takeda to Sadao Nishinaka in Chicago.

Umeko Mamiya to Harry Haruo Kawamoto in Denver on Jan. 27.

Mitsue Kikawa to Ben Masao Shimizu in Denver on Jan. 27.

Misako Yamashita to Bill Mitsuo Okubo on Jan. 27 in Denver.

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Fujiko Nimura to Frank Sato on Jan. 24 in Denver.

Ellen Sumiko Tanaka to John Masahatsu Takemoto on Jan. 2 in St. Louis.

Ardene Kitazumi to George Uehara on Dec. 22 in St. Louis.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Yukio Nakatsu and Yukiko Yamamoto of Ogden in Salt Lake City.

Marriage License

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The first marriage license to be issued to applicants of Japanese ancestry since the evacuation in 1942 was given Hiizu Uyeji, 28, of National City and Miss Mitsuko Urugi, 22, of San Francisco, here recently.

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88th Gridders Tie 442nd in Italy Bowl Tilt

LEGHORN, Italy — The 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team's scrappy football team played a 13-13 tie with the 88th Division Blue Devils on the latter's muddy home grounds in Trieste on New Year's Day.

The Japanese Americans led into the final minutes of the fourth quarter, holding the 88th scoreless. However, the Blue Devils came through with two desperation passes which went for touchdowns and one conversion to tie up the score as the game ended.

Tak Kobayashi, right half for the 442nd, opened the scoring early in the second quarter when he broke through a hole off left tackle and galloped 80 yards to a touchdown. Ted Yoshiwara's try for the extra point was wide.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter the 442nd marched down to the 88th Division's 3-yard line. Here the defense stiffened but on fourth down Kobayashi backed up and threw a short pass to Mits Nitta, former Cal Aggies captain, for a touchdown. Yoshiwara con-

Arizona Cage League Holds Third Game

GLENDAL, Ariz. — The Arizona Nisei Basketball League, sponsored by the Showa Shoyu Brewing Company, played its third league game on Jan. 26 at the Alhambra School gymnasium, with the Lobos winning a close game, 25-24 over the Mesans.

Hideo Fujii and Jack Matsumoto scored 9 and 8 points respectively to lead the Lobos. Masumi Ikeda and George Matsuboshi each scored 7 points and Tom Takasugi sank 3 field goals for the Mesa club.

In the second game the Wildcats, lead by Tak Morikawa, trounced the Panthers 25-17 in a hard-fought game. Fouls were plentiful on each side as they fought desperately for the ball.

Yoshiwara, Itakura and Kobayashi were the offensive stars for the Nisei eleven.

The Japanese Americans gained a total of 234 yards from scrimmage to 165 yards by the 88th. The Nisei team made ten first downs to six by the home squad.

More than 3,000 fans braved the cold to watch the game.

Dayton Nisei Feted at Church Dinner

DAYTON, O. — Forty Japanese American residents of Dayton, Ohio, were guests at an informal dinner at the First Baptist church on Jan. 24, reports the Dayton Daily News.

William Gutwein, Jr., chairman of the resettlement committee acted as toastmaster, and a brief portion of the program was broadcast over WING.

Two veterans, Sgt. Wallace Nunotani, who fought with the 34th Division in Italy, and Sgt. Everett Sasaki, who fought with the 41st in the Pacific, were also present.

Guests included Mayor Edward Green, Rev. William Rickle, in charge of war services at the church federation; Fred W. Heckert, chairman of the war services committee; and Walter Costello, head of the relief department.

Rev. John Yamazaki of Cincinnati, working for the National Mission council, was the principal speaker at the dinner, sponsored by the Church Federation Resettlement committee.

CLASSIFIED ADS

ATTENTION SEIICHI YAMAMOTO, formerly with the 442nd: A message has been received by Joe Farrell, former field director with the 442nd, advising that this veteran's father and family are well, and would like his present address. If Yamamoto will contact his nearest Red Cross office, a message will be forwarded to his parents. — Joseph Farrell.

A RED CROSS message for Mr. BUNZO FUJII from Ritsuko Fujii is being held at Red Cross headquarters, 3rd floor, Beason Building, Salt Lake City.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Geo. K. Furukawa or any member of his family, formerly of Santa Ana, Calif., please notify T. Yamashita, Route No. 1, Wilder, Idaho.

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Report Santa Clara County Now Has Largest Percentage Of Returned Evacuee Group

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Santa Clara county now has 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have been relocated from evacuation centers and the present Japanese American population is twice as many as the county had before the evacuation, the Mercury Herald reported on Jan. 28.

According to James Edmiston, head of the San Jose WRA office, this is also the largest number relocated in any one county — figured on a comparison of pre-evacuation totals.

He reported that the biggest problem in the relocation process is housing. There is a sharp demand and the outlook looks gloomy. Farms and ranches cannot absorb the number needing shelter.

Progressive growers recently provided demountable type dwellings to help ease the situation. The WRA provided 25 Army barracks, housing five families each. Hostels in the community are taking care of 225 persons who are in immediate need of houses but the situation is still critical.

Returned Japanese Americans have not met with any discrimination in schools and are meeting minimum opposition in employment, Mr. Edmiston noted. Most labor unions have agreed to accept them into their ranks.

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