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Justice Department Initiates Hearings for 3000 Persons Who Wish to Remain in U. S.

Each Renunciant Will Be Granted Individual Hearing by Officials

NEWELL, Calif.—Hearings for more than 3,000 residents of Tule Lake center who renounced their American citizenship but have expressed their desire to remain in this country began on Jan. 7, according to the Newell Star.

A list of persons in each block who have applied for a hearing is being posted in the block manager's office of the block in which they reside, according to Charles Rothstein, representative of the Department of Justice, who has been making preliminary arrangements, and a complete list is being posted in the block managers' headquarters.

Fifteen hearing officers are in Tule Lake to conduct the hearings, which will be held in a wing of the high school. A complete clerical staff also has arrived for the preparation of the necessary records.

Each person who has applied will be granted an individual hearing, after which the recommendation of the hearing officers will be reviewed by a separate board. Each person granted a hearing will have signed the application form containing the following statement:

"I do not wish to return to Japan. I request that I be given a hearing and the opportunity to show cause why I should not be removed to Japan."

Renunciants not signing this statement will be considered to desire voluntary repatriation to Japan, according to the Department of Justice, said the Newell Star.

Persons who have applied for hearing will be notified as far in advance as possible of the time they are to appear, and once they have assured themselves that their applications have been received, all applicants should wait for further instructions, according to Rothstein.

THREE WACs TEACH GI SCHOLARS AT FORT SNELLING

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—For the first time in the history of the Military Intelligence Service language school at Fort Snelling, three Nisei WACs are on the school's faculty and are now teaching the Japanese language to male GIs, most of whom are of Japanese ancestry.

The three girls were selected out of a group of 40 WACs who graduated from the school in November.

They are Staff Sgt. Isonaga of Koloa, Kauai; Staff Sgt. Fumiko Segawa of Hilo, Hawaii; and Staff Sgt. Miwako Yanamoto of Los Angeles.

All were outstanding students. Twenty-one members of the WAC contingent recently were assigned to Camp Ritchie, Md., recently.

Vandals Smash Glass In Store Owned by Nisei

Pop Bottles Thrown Through Front Window Of Drug Store

FRESNO, Calif. — Two soft drink bottles were thrown through a plate glass window in the front of the West Side Drug Store operated by Michio Toshiyuki at 1431 Kern St., Fresno, on Dec. 20, causing about $40 damage.

It was the first incident involving damage to the property of a returned Japanese American to be reported in several months. Toshiyuki was born in the United States.

Patrolman Leslie Malone said the window breaking was the act of vandals and was not a burglary attempt. Two holes were broken in the window and a showcase inside was damaged when it was hit by one of the bottles.

Malone said the bottles were broken into such small pieces there is no possibility of obtaining fingerprints from them. He believes the bottles were thrown from an automobile.

Nothing was taken from the window.

WRA Office Plans Survey of Resettled Evacuee Families

SAN FRANCISCO — Farewell visits to all resettled evacuees will be paid by the War Relocation Authority before it closes its doors in the near future, according to Charles F. Miller, relocation supervisor in San Francisco.

The visits will have a two-fold purpose, first, to acquaint resettled families with the services of local agencies whose assistance may be required in the future, and second, to determine their immediate needs in order to report them to the appropriate local and national agencies for action.

Washington Nisei Wins Phi Beta Kappa

PULLMAN, Wash.—Hoyoko Migaki was one of four students elected to Phi Beta Kappa last month at the State College of Washington on the basis of junior standing.

Miss Migaki's home is in Spokane at West 1224 Fourth. She is a bacteriology major. Since her freshman year she has been an officer in her dormitory and at present holds the office of chief counselor.

Nisei War Heroes Sail with Japanese POWs for Hawaii

LOS ANGELES—A group of 20 Nisei war heroes sailed on board the Dutch vessel Kota Inten for Hawaii on Jan. 5.

The Japanese Americans were on the same ship with 1462 Japanese prisoners of war who will be used for essential labor in the territory.

Nisei Sergeant Decorated for Heroism in Battle for Manila

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Returning home with an honorable discharge after four and a half years of Army life, 31 months of which were spent overseas, T/3 Bill Ishida, son of H. Ishida, Rt. 1, Corinne, learned that he has been awarded the Silver Star for "extraordinary heroism in action" during the bitter fighting centering around the Santo Tomas university area in Manila during the liberation of the Philippines.

Sgt. Ishida was not aware of his citation until he received his discharge at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Dec. 22 when the commanding officer made the presentation.

Sgt. Ishida entered the Army in July, 1941, from Porterville, Calif. He has seen action on Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville and in the Philippines.

Among his many decorations the Nisei soldier wears the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with three battle stars.

Japanese American Issue Raised at Hawaii Hearing

Nisei Sergeant Gets Furlough to Marry French Girl

LEGHORN, Italy—Staff Sgt. Robert A. Chino, supply sergeant of Company L of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, left here recently by plane for Nice, France, to marry Miss Susanne Rieufly.

Sgt. Chino fought as a member of the Japanese American Combat Team in France and met his bride-to-be when the regiment was stationed in the Nice area.

Among Sgt. Chino's accomplishments is his ability to speak French and German fluently. He has already been offered a job to write for one of the leading papers of Nice.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Sgt. Chino is a graduate of Hyde Park high school. He has had articles published in several magazines and hopes to write a book, but not about the war. Before his induction into the Army in 1943, Sgt. Chino was a labor organizer, as well as a writer of short stories.

Order Relaxes Restrictions on Enemy Aliens

WASHINGTON—Further relaxation on Japanese and German aliens was anounced by Attorney General Tom C. Clark on Jan. 7.

Following the relaxation of contraband and travel restrictions, Attorney General Clark announced this week that enemy aliens no longer need carry special identification cards.

They will no longer be required to make special reports of changes of address or employment.

USO Party Honors GIs in Sacramento

SACRAMENTO — Nisei GIs from all fronts were honored at a party on Jan. 9 at the USO given by Japanese American business and professional men in Sacramento.

A number of Hawaiian Nisei GIs, awaiting shipment to Hawaii at Camp Beale, were among the guests.

No Danger of Nisei Voting Bloc Seen by Proponents of Statehood Status for Islands

HONOLULU—There is no danger of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii forming a bloc to control the political life of the islands in the event Hawaii is admitted to the union as the 49th state, proponents of statehood told a Congressional committee on Jan. 8.

The possibility of Japanese American control of Hawaiian political affairs had been advanced by the opponents of statehood.

Rep. Homer D. Angell, Oregon Republican, indicated the special House committee's interest in the Japanese American group when he declared: "The subject of racial backgrounds and current practices is the most important topic of all in this fact-finding investigation."

Witnesses before the committee told of the wartime contributions of the territory's Japanese Americans and stressed the loyalty record of Japanese Americans from Hawaii with Nisei units in Italy and France.

Territory Delegate Joseph R. Farrington declared the same fears had been expressed in the past of other racial groups but they had proven groundless.

Dr. Andrew H. Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, said he saw no danger that people of Japanese ancestry might gain control of Hawaiian political life.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association placed a brief before the committee in which it contended that the sugar industry, main source of island income, should have "adequate support and protection from discrimination that it has suffered in the past."

Leading the opposition to statehood was Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell, who resigned as Democratic National Committeewoman, in order to present her objections to the Congressional group.

Mrs. Campbell said she objected to statehood at this time because Hawaii's Oriental population, if it voted as a bloc, could hold political control. She said she resigned from the Democratic party because the party had gone on record as favoring statehood "and I don't want to be disloyal and don't want to be gagged."

During the last territorial election, when she ran for the office of territorial senator, Mrs. Campbell attacked the loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese Americans. As a result of her statements her candidacy was disavowed by the Democratic party in Hawaii.

Rep. Henry D. Larcarde, D. La., is chairman of the Territorial Affairs subcommittee of the House of Representatives. Other members of the group are Reps. George P. Miller, D., Calif., James J. Delaney, D., New Y., Dean P. Taylor, R., N. Y., Homer D. Angell, R., Ore., and Territorial Delegate Joseph Farrington, R., T. H.

Jack Hall, territorial representative of the CIO, told the committee that his organization supported the statehood program and declared that if a plebiscite were held today, Hawaiians would vote 10 to 1 for statehood.

Rueben Ortiz, AFL representative, disagreed with Hall, however, and said that the AFL could not commit itself now on the statehood issue "because the rank and file membership" disagreed on whether to support it.

W. H. Loper, chairman of the Hawaii employment relations board, described labor relations in the islands as excellent and said there has been no evidence of bloc voting along racial lines in union elections.

It was reported that other Congressmen echoed Angell's statement, pointing out that besides the Japanese Americans, Hawaii has sizeable populations of persons of Polynesian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Puerto Rican and other strains.

On Jan. 7 Gov. Ingram Stainback presented the territory's official case for statehood before the committee, declaring that "the people of Hawaii feel their 'period of pupilage' has been completed and fair consideration of their case can culminate in but one answer—statehood."

Stainback said that Hawaii was subject to restrictive legislation, particularly in relation to sugar quotas, because she does not have statehood representation.

Stainback pointed out that Hawaii has sought statehood 14 times, but added that the war and the 1940 plebiscite favoring statehood by a margin of 2 to 1 "have put a new aspect on the entire subject."

The war "gave Hawaii the most direct and crucial test of loyalty any unit of the nation endured," the governor told the committee. "Our homefront record cannot be equaled anywhere in the nation."

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL BUILDING AT TULE LAKE CENTER

NEWELL, Calif.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Tri-State high school gymnasium at the Tule Lake relocation center on Jan. 2.

The flames were brought under control by the evacuee-manned fire department before the main high school building, connected to the gymnasium by a covered corridor, was damaged.

No estimate of the damage was made but WRA officials stated that the cost of the entire building, largest in the center, was $64,000. Classes at the high school were discontinued before Christmas in anticipation of the closing date of the center on Feb. 1, 1946.

Opponents Raise Race Issue On Statehood for Hawaii

NEW YORK — Opposition in Hawaii to statehood is found principally "among those who distrust Hawaii's sizeable population and are doubtful about how the Territory's polyglot peoples would react to prerogatives of statehood," Richard McMillan, New York Times correspondent, reported in a Jan. 5 wireless dispatch to his paper on the eve of the opening of Congressional hearings in Honolulu on the statehood question.

"The Japanese question always has been paramount in Congressional hearings on statehood, but well-informed opinion and the wartime evidence here have pretty well refuted this argument," McMillan said.

The Times writer declared that both William Heen, Democratic National Committeeman from Hawaii, and Roy Vitousek, Republican leader in the islands say the record of territorial politics shows little evidence of bloc voting.

"Racial blocs follow about the same pattern as do those in New York or Chicago at the polls, i. e., there is a tendency to ignore racial backgrounds."

The Times correspondent said that advocates for Hawaiian statehood have pretty well documented "the argument of Japanese loyalty in the war record of the famed Hundreth Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team plus the testimony presented at the Pearl Harbor hearing and elsewhere that there was no evidence of Japanese sabotage during the war."

"Dual citizenship and Japanese-language schools, two moot questions in the minds of Congressmen for many years, have been wiped out by the war," McMillan said.

Capt. Samuel Wilder King, former Hawaii Delegate to Congress and one of the prime movers for statehood, points out that there has been no Japanese immigration since 1924 and the ratio of Japanese American citizens to aliens is rapidly growing, McMillan said.

McMillan reported a unanimity of opinion among Hawaii's civic, political and business leaders for statehood.

Army Colonel Calls on Civic Leaders for Militant Activity To Prevent Anti-Evacuee Acts

Col. Moore Points Out Direct Relationship Between Success of Japan Occupation and Non-Discriminatory Treatment of Families of Nisei GIs in California

LOS ANGELES — The "direct relationship" between the Army's successful occupation of Japan and non-discriminatory treatment of returning loyal Japanese Americans was pointed out this week by Lt. Col. Wallace H. Moore in a letter to civic, labor, business and professional organizations in Southern California.

Col. Moore, wearer of the presidential unit citation and bronze stars for two campaigns, served more than two years overseas in the Pacific theater. He recently finished a three-month special assignment on the West Coast.

In his letter he pointed out that "one of our most potent weapons in the Pacific is a force of between four and five thousand Nisei."

"I can tell you officially there has not been a single traitor among the more than 20,000 Nisei serving in our armed forces around the world," Col. Moore said.

"These same Nisei soldiers in the Pacific are indispensible now in the occupation of enemy territories, as they were secretly in the long, victorious, island-hopping march from New Guinea to Tokyo," his letter stated.

"Our Pacific armies of occupation are dependent to an enormous unique degree upon the continued high patriotism and performance of our Japanese American soldiers. Destroy the Nisei's effectiveness, and you destroy the language bridge between our Army and the eighty million people of Japan."

There is a need on the part of community leaders to take an "active and even militant part" in preventing discriminatory acts against the evacuees, said Col. Moore.

Because the Nisei are still declared essential in the Pacific war, they "cannot return to lend the protection of their battle stars, their campaign ribbons, their wounds, in assisting the families which are returning to the Coast under War Department sponsorship," his letter continued.

"Thus far the principle effect upon overseas Nisei of violence and discrimination directed at their families, has been the opposite of what one might suppose. They have merely demonstrated increased determination to prove themselves outstanding soldiers."

"Surely it is not to be recorded in this war's history that citizens at home flunked a mild test in the ABCs of racial tolerance—a fundamental of our Amercan Constitution and Bill of Rights—while soldier-sons of immigrant Japanese parents so heroically and spectacularly aid in defeating the militarists of their own parent's homeland!" he wrote.

Nisei soldiers and the evacuees do not want "special treatment," he continued. "All they want is the chance to find their own niches in church, home, school and occupation in the same manner all other citizens or law-abiding aliens enjoy."

Col. Moore suggested that California organizations can assist actively or indirectly in opinion-forming "in smashing the fallacious slogans of the race-baiters." He suggested they aid in employment and housing and in lending their time and prestige in working with existing committees toward civic unity.

He also suggested that the "most useful gesture" would be to work with the nearest office of the U. S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority.

442nd Team Defeats 88th Division Eleven In Christmas Game

LEGHORN, Italy—The underdog 442nd Combat Team eleven upset the 351st Infantry, champions of the 88th Division, 7 to 6, in a Christmas Day game in Yankee stadium.

Mitsuo Nitta, all-conference star from California Aggies, blocked a Blue Devil conversion try to provide the margin of victory.

Korean Group In Chungking Blast Haan

The United Press reported Jan. 1 in a dispatch from Chungking that the Korean "Provisional Government's " mission in Chungking on Dec. 31 denounced Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League, as a "traitor and a vagabond," for having approved the Korean trusteeship set up at the Moscow conference of Big Three foreign ministers.

The report was carried in the Jan. 2 issue of PM under the heading, "Korea Denounces Haan as 'Traitor.'"

(Kilsoo Haan during World War II took an active part in the campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry and spoke in California and in other parts of the United States against the "Japanese American menace.")

WRA District Offices In Salt Lake, Spokane, Boise Close April 15

District offices of the War Relocation Authority in Salt Lake City, Boise and Spokane will be closed on April 15, Ray Haight, area supervisor of the WRA, announced this week.

The area office of the WRA will be open until May 15.

Transportation requests and arrangements for shipment of freight for evacuees returning to the West Coast will not be made after Feb. 28, Mr. Haight announced.

Noted Photographer Dies in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Frank S. Izuo, noted photographer, died last week of illness in Denver

Before the evacuation Mr. Izuo maintained a studio in Los Angeles.

Japanese American Soldiers Hold Christmas Party for Thousand Italian War Orphans

LEGHORN, Italy—Men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team brought Christmas joy to hundreds of Italian orphan children in parties staged by elements of the Japanese American unit in the Leghorn and Pisa areas on Dec. 23.

Nisei soldiers of the 3rd Battalion and the Anti-Tank company spent most of their off-duty hours for weeks preceding the party in preparation for the affair. All of the 150 children who were the guests of the soldiers were between the ages of three and twelve and came from orphanages in the area.

Individual gifts for the children, in addition to entertainment, games and snacks featured the holiday celebration.

Through the personal contributions of men of the 3rd Battalion 31 pairs of shoes and 175 pairs of stockings were purchased by Lieut. Emory Barber, battalion special service officer. The 31 pairs of shoes were for the children who had no shoes and might have had to refuse the invitations extended by the Japanese American unit. The idea of purchasing the shoes was born of Major Harry L. Lyons, "gruff-voiced 3rd battalion commander."

Nisei enlisted men amassed a total of $750 for the party on a single day's notice.

Ice cream, nuts, sandwiches, hot chocolate and assorted confections featured the party. Entertainment consisted of motion picture cartoons and a program given by the men.

Four major "bambini" parties were held by the men of the 442nd. More than 350 children attended the party given by the 3rd Battalion.

"The look of gratitude and contentment on the faces of the children as they were eating and opening their gifts made the hearts of even the toughest GI skip a beat," the bulletin of the 442nd Combat Team reported. "Brotherhood seemed to be the theme of the party as GIs who've seen the roughest type of fighting to be encountered gathered little children in their arms and fed them ice cream and cake.

"The most touching event of the afternoon was enacted when T/5 George Shimizu took beneath his protective wing a legless child and saw to it that he received everything the other children did."

The 3rd Battalion's theater was dolled up like fairyland and branches covered the walls and the Christmas tree was aglow with colored lights.

Christmas parties for orphan children were also held by men of the 2nd Battalion and the 100th Infantry Battalion. Efforts were made by the 442nd Regiment so that none of the war orphans or children of poor families in the Peninsula Base Section area would miss out on the Christmas celebration. It was stated that everything possible was done so that "the unfortunate children might enjoy a Christmas like that of children living in countries that have not been battlefields."

Children of the Instituto Francescane, a Catholic school, organized a program of their own in appreciation of the party held for them by the Japanese Americans.

Each child attending the 100th Infantry Battalion's party in the Livorno area received presents from a GI Santa Claus and his helpers.

Reveal Army Trained Nisei For Military Intelligence Work Before Pearl Harbor

Four Japanese Americans from Hawaii Fought In Philippines in 1942; Komori, Yamagata Were Flown to Australia After Fall of Bataan

HONOLULU — The Star-Bulletin disclosed here recently that "for the first time" it can be revealed that four Hawaii-born Japanese Americans served with Gen. MacArthur's forces in the Philippines during the Japanese invasion in 1942.

Two of the men, Master Sgt. Arthur Satoshi Komori and Master Sgt. Richard Motoso Sakakida, fought through the bloody epic of Bataan, the Star-Bulletin reported. The other two are Capt. Clarence Yamagata, who was a lawyer in Manila before the war, and Lieut. Yoshikazu Yamada of Honolulu who was with U. S. air force headquarters on Mindanao.

The quartet formed the vanguard of thousands of Japanese Americans from the mainland and Hawaii who followed them as combat interpreters and translators in the Pacific war.

Sgt. Komori was ordered to leave the Philippines aboard a plane for Australia at the 11th hour before the fall of Bataan. Sgt. Sakakida was ordered to stay back as Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's personal interpreter at the surrender ceremony on Corregidor.

The almost fictional careers of Sgts. Komori and Sakakida, according to the Star-Bulletin, began on March 13, 1941, when the hand picked pair secretly were enlisted in the regular army at Fort Shafter by Lieut. Col. W. J. Gilbert of Honolulu.

They were to be used as an experiment by military intelligence in the use of Japanese Americans as combat interpreters in the event of war with Japan. The idea for the use of the Nisei was suggested by Maj. Nelson W. Raymond, at that time serving in Manila, who was intimately acquainted with Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry from his previous duty in the islands.

The two Japanese Americans sailed for Manila on April 7, 1941 as crew members aboard the Army transport Republic. Once in the Philippines they were given rigorous intelligence training and forbidden to mingle with outsiders in order to maintain their anonymous roles.

Cut off from the outside world, they could only communicate with their families in Hawaii and with certain high Army officers.

When the Japanese attacked on December 7 (Dec. 8 in Manila) Komori and Sakakida, being in civilian clothes, that morning, were rounded up by the Philippine constabulary and interned with Japanese nationals.

"The stay in the prisons was very revealing," Sgt. Komori recalled. "It impressed us with the state of mind of those empire-builders of Japan. This enabled me to fight them more intelligently with the pen later."

A week later, G-2 officers removed them from internment.

Sgts. Komori and Sakakida were asigned to questioning enemy prisoners.

"Our first prisoners were three Japanese naval aviators who were brought in, trussed up like pigs, by the wild Negritos natives from the mountains," Komori recalled. "In the dark night we were more scared than the prisoners about the whole ordeal, for we had no previous experience in interrogation. We went in cold and came out colder, with beads of sweat on our faces."

The two Nisei interpreters were joined later by Capt. Clarence Yamagata, then still a civilian.

From prisoners and captured documents they learned the disposition, identification and strength of the forces opposing the American Army under Gen. MacArthur.

"Yamagata cooperated with a loyalty that endangered his wife and child in Japan," Sgt. Komori said.

"Sakakida did a very heroic act when he volunteered to go up front with a signal outfit to broadcast to cornered Japs, and to operate a crude sling mount in shooting messages over the line. He was once shot at by his own men.

"About the time when the evacuation hospital at Little Baguio was being bombed, I was attending the about 30 or more prisoners there with nothing but faith in the Geneva convention between me and the low-sweeping bombers and fighters.

"Our ack-ack kept mute out of respect to international law," Komori said.

Escaping to Corregidor the day Bataan fell, Sgt. Komori and Mr. Yamagata were flown to Australia with a handful of others.

Then came the longest continuous duty for Sgt. Komori, "a peaceful interlude" of military intelligence work with various American headquarters in Australia, ending with service at the Melbourne listening post, recording propaganda by Radio Tokyo and Tokyo Rose. While in Australia Sgt. Komori was married and the couple now have a child.

In April, 1944, Sgt. Komori and Sgt. Hisashi Masuda of Los Angeles, Calif., were assigned as front-line interpreters during the recapture of Manila. The job was risky, as guerrillas were apt to shoot Orientals in American uniforms, thinking them to be disguised enemy Japanese.

During this time the guerrillas were instructed to locate and liberate Sgt. Sakakida, about whom a ranking intelligence officer said: "He is more valuable alive than Gen. Yamashita."

Sgt. Sakakida was found and at the trial of Gen. Yamashita he gave an eye-witness account of the drumhead trial and beheading of 1,800 civilians, including a number of Americans.

Sgt. Komori's last assignment before his return to his home in Hawaii was a tour of duty in Japan.

Nisei Prima Donna in Milan Offers "Ochazuke" to GIs

LEGHORN, Italy—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry know where they can get a bowl of "ochazuke" (rice in tea) in Milan, Italy.

The Japanese American Combat Team played an important role in the final Allied offensive in the spring of 1945 which ended the war in northern Italy. In Milan the Japanese Americans found Miss Toshiko Hasegawa, noted Nisei lyric soprano from Stockton, Calif.

Miss Hasegawa sang for the Japanese American troops and recently issued an open invitation for Nisei soldiers to visit her home in Milan during the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

At present Miss Hasegawa is reported renovating and redecorating her penthouse apartment in Milan.

During the start of the war in Europe Miss Hasegawa played in many of the leading opera houses in Europe. This spring she is scheduled to appear in concerts in Monte Carlo, Bordeaux and in several Swiss cities.

Honolulu Rites Honor Memory Of Nisei GIs

226 Japanese Americans From City Were Killed In Action During War

HONOLULU — The memory of 226 gallant Americans of Japanese ancestry, killed in action with the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, was honored in a ceremony held recently at the McKinley high school auditorum.

It was declared appropriate that the memorial service for the young Japanese Americans should be held in the McKinley auditorium, for many of the soldiers had been students at the school.

Of the 1,150 McKinley students who answered the call to the colors, there are 109 gold stars.

Participating in the ceremony were Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Gibson, Lieut. Col. Farrant L. Turner, Lieut. Col. Jack E. Conley, Maj. James Lovell, Maj. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, Maj. Goro Iwai, Capt. Katsumi Kometani, and Chaplain Masao Yamada.

The sponsors of the service were the 100 Club, the 442nd Infantry, the Women's War Service organization and the Emergency Service Committee.

Two Soldiers Spend Second Christmas In Hospital Beds

PALO ALTO, Calif.—One Japanese American soldier, T/5 Shigeru Inouye, has spent his second Christmas at Dibble General Hospital and another, Staff Sgt. Masao Tamayei, is starting his 19th month at the hospital, according to the Palo Alto Times.

Sgt. Tamayei had a 10-day furlough to Salt Lake City during the holidays last year, but a recent bone graft in his jaw kept him at Dibble during the recent Christmas season.

Sgt. Tamayei's Christmas dinner was the same liquid diet he has been on since he was hospitalized. Plastic surgery on his face and bone grafts for a jaw shattered by a German rifle bullet in Italy in June, 1944, make the road to recovery long for the Honolulu-born service man.

Sgt. Tamayei has learned to hand-tool leather articles to help pass the time between operations.

Cpl. Inouye, also injured in the Italian campaign, was only just two days out of surgery on Christmas Day, 1944.

Roport 22,500 Nisei Served In U. S. Army

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority disclosed recently that 22,532 Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry have served and are serving in the United States Army.

The figure announced by the WRA covers a period between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1945. (Enlistments since that time bring the figure above 24,000,according to reliable estimates.)

Of the total 11,825 were from the forty-eight states, mainly from the West Coast, and 10,707 were from Hawaii.

Of the total from the United States mainland, 142 were officers and 11,683 were enlisted personnel.

Of the Hawaiian group 109 were officers and 10,598 were enlisted personnel.

A large percentage of those who served were volunteers.

A small number of aliens of Japanese ancestry who volunteered for service were accepted in 1945.

New Jersey Nisei Quits Job to Enlist In Regular Army

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—George A. Kanzaki, 33, East Orange high graduate and former resident of the community, recently gave up a $100-a-week job to enlist as a buck private in the Regular Army.

Kanzaki, born in Summit, N. J., of Japanese parents, said that he enlisted to serve his country and explained that, because of his ancestry and the fact that he held a vital war job, he was unable to get into military service.

Because of his ability to speak Japanese, Kanzaki hopes to be assigned to occupation duty in Japan.

Service in the American armed forces is not new to the Kanzaki family. The recruit's father, Kishiro Kanzaki, who formerly had a bakery near the old City Hall for 15 years, is a veteran of 15 years of service in the U. S. Navy. The elder Kanzaki came to the United States in 1888 at the age of 18 and joined the Navy. He made the cruise around the world with the "great white fleet" during President Theodore Roosevelt's term.

The Kanzakis now live in Passaic. The new soldier has a brother, Lincoln Kanzaki, who is employed in the printing office of the East Orange Record.

George Kanzaki is a graduate of Stevens Institute where he won his varsity letter in soccer.

HASUIKE, YANO KILLED IN ATOM RAID ON HIROSHIMA

LOS ANGELES — Among those killed in the atom bomb raid on Hiroshima on Aug. 6 were two Japanese nationals who were prominent in Southern California business circles before the war, according to a report received by the Rafu Shimpo.

Both George S. Hasuike, one time head of the largest retail business establishment in the Los Angeles area, the Three Star Produce chain, and Fujizo Yano, former proprietor of the Yano Crate Co., met violent deaths in the atom bombing.

Both Hasuike and Yano had returned to Japan on the exchange ship Gripsholm in 1943.

Hasuike's had operated a retail produce chain of 40 stores in the Los Angeles district, employing 400 persons.

Tule Lake Begins Year with Population Of Seven Thousand

NEWELL, Calif. — The Tule Lake relocation center began the new year with a population of only 7268 as compared to the one-time peak of more than 18,000, and this figure is being reduced rapidly by departing resettlers, according to the Newell Star of January 4.

During December 1807 people left Tule Lake to relocate, bringing the total of resettlers from this center to 6358.

One thousand five hundred and seventeen persons are scheduled to leave during the first half of January, with daily departures being scheduled for the latter part of the month.

Washington News-Letter

People in Japan Show Friendly Attitude Toward Nisei GIs

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

The people in Japan show a remarkable friendliness toward the Nisei boys with the U. S. occupation and military government personnel, according to Ray Hashitani, Washington Nisei who has just returned from Tokyo where he served for two months with the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey.

There is no noticeable animosity. The people regard the Nisei as Americans, and treat them as such. Their attitude is: "You were born in the U. S. You're an American. You're expected to fight for the U. S." This surprised the Nisei who were not sure how they would be received. It made it very pleasant for them, for the Japanese welcomed them warmly wherever they went. The civilians were genuinely relieved to have the Nisei come over, for it meant their chances of being understood were that much better.

When the first occupation forces landed in Japan, the people appeared extremely haggard and stunned. They had been scampering to air-raid shelters almost nightly. They had little or no sleep. Their food rations were at rock bottom. But with the occupation, conditions have improved. But even so, they are far below normal, says Ray.

Hunger is widespread. The people go into raptures over a piece of candy or a stick of gum. The standard price for a bar of candy is 20 yen, or $1.33 in U. S. money. The people seem to have enough money, but nothing to buy with it. Cigarettes especially are in great demand, and GI's can sell them at exhorbitant prices. When a GI lights a cigarette, he is followed immediately by smoke addicts waiting to pounce on the butt when it is thrown away.

The people have taken the occupation in good grace, observes Ray. Their attitude is: "Shikata ga nai"—"It can't be helped." Most of them feel the coming of their conquerors is a good thing. They bend over backwards to cooperate and be nice to the U. S. forces. That is why, says Ray, it really hurts to see the people undergo such suffering.

The Americans have reciprocated in their friendliness. It is just the opposite from what the people were led to expect by their propagandists. They had been told every woman would be raped and that a violent death was in store for every male.

But they have found that the U. S. soldiers are not bullies. They are humane and friendly. There is none of that arrogance about them that one finds in the professional soldier of a totalitarian state. And this contrast has made a deep impression on the Japanese who have been accustomed for too long a time of being trampled under the heels of their insolent militarists.

GI's are popular wherever they go. Especially those who can speak Japanese. Whenever they stop to talk with a Japanese civilian on the street, passersby gather around, and in no time, 30 or 40 form a tight circle around the conversationalists, bending an intent and pleased ear.

The Americans have made a big hit with the Japanese kids. This is particularly noticeable in the rural areas, where the children come running out to the road and wave at GI's in jeeps and weapons trucks. This is especially significant, Ray believes. It augurs well for the future, for the younger generation is not growing up hating their conquerors.

The Japanese marvel at U. S. democracy in all manner and form. For instance, when a jeep in which a colonel and two enlisted men were riding got stuck on a country road, the colonel got out and helped dig the jeep out of the mud. Japanese bystanders were visibly impressed. They said a Japanese officer would never have done what that U. S. colonel did.

Ray, who was formerly an economist with the national headquarters of the OPA and past chairman of the local Nisei council, is planning to go back within a month to work for the price control division of the civil administration. He believes there is a great deal that needs to be done for those people, and Nisei can be of service just by being friends to them.

Clarification by Alien Property Custodian Calms Fears of Issei on Seizure of Holdings

Resident Japanese aliens in the United States need not fear confiscation of their properties for reparations payment, according to word received by the JACL this week from the office of Alien Property Custodian in Washington.

General fear among resident aliens in this country as to the disposition of their property was occasioned late in September when the Christian Science Monitor reported Edwin W. Pauley, United States representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, as saying that the properties of individual Japanese on the West Coast would be seized, "even to the Japanese-owned corner grocery store."

Pauley later declared that his statement had been misunderstood, and that in reality he had pointed out that property held by the Alien Property Custodian included items ranging from large business houses down to such property as the Japanese corner grocery store.

The latest government order, signed by James E. Markham, alien property custodian, orders the reporting of any and all types of property of "Japanese nationals" on or before Feb. 28, 1946, with the Alien Property Custodian.

According to the order's definition, however, the order exempts "persons domiciled or residents in the United States on Dec. 31, 1945" which would exempt Issei residents of this country.

The order issued by the Alien Property Custodian pertaining to the reporting of any and all type of property of "Japanese nationals" defines "national of Germany or Japan" as:

1. Any person, who at any time on or since June 14, 1941, has been domiciled or resident in, or has been a citizen or subject of, Germany or Japan, **except (1) persons domiciled or residents in the United States on December 31, 1946,** and 2) members of the armed forces of, and civilians (other than citizens or subjects of Germany or Japan) on official duty for the United States, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics, or the United Kingdom, or organizations acting officially on behalf of any of such nations.

2. Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which at any time on or since June 14, 1941, has had its principal place of business in, Germany or Japan; and

3. Any partnersip, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or whose principal place of business is located in, any country other than Germany, Japan or the United States, in which at any time on or since January 1, 1939, Germany or Japan or any national thereof has had any direct or indirect interest, or any direct or indirect control other than such control as prevailed **solely** by virtue of the military occupation by Germany or Japan of the territory in which such partnership, association, corporation or other organizaton is located.

Canada Government Proceeds With Plans for Deportation Of Repatriates, Renunciants

Civil Court Hearings Sought for Persons Canceling Requests

OTTAWA—Prime Minister Mackenzie King recently announced in Commons that Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell has been given authority by order-in-council to direct the deportation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry.

The order-in-council gives the minister authority, without directly ordering him, to have removed from Canada Japanese nationals who have applied for repatriation, naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who have applied for repatriation and had not revoked their application on Sept. 1, 1945, and Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry who have expressed a desire for expatriation and have not renounced their request before the issuance of a deportation order.

While no official announcement has been made it is understood that the first group of about 800 Japanese nationals who had not revoked their request for repatriation by Sept. 1 will leave Vancouver shortly for Japan.

Preparations for the deportation of others who are automatically affected under the orders already are under way with prospective deportees undergoing medical examinations.

Prime Minister King also announced two other orders concerning the Japanese Canadian group. One provided for the removal of British or Canadian status from any naturalized person who left Canada to take up residence in Japan. The other provided for the creation of a three-member commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry who wished to remain in Canada to determine "those who are not fit persons to remain here." The commission will be authorized to recommend deportation.

Prime Minister King said that the Canadian government would assure that all deportees were provided with minimum liquid assets to provide for their resettlement in Japan to the extent of $200 for each adult and $50 for each dependent.

"The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme," Prime Minister King told Commons on Dec. 17. "In its solution the government is endeavoring to avoid unnecessary hardships. The orders that have been passed involve no change in principle from the general provisions that already exist under our statute law."

Meanwhile, persons of Japanese ancestry in the Slocan City, Bay Farm and Popoff repatriate centers who have requested deportation to Japan and "still have an intention to go to Japan" have petitioned Prime Minister Mackenzie King asking that their repatriation be carried out according to assurances made them by the Labor Department announcement of Feb. 1, 1945. The announcement had stated they would be given free passage and that net proceeds realized from the sale of their real and personal property may be transferred by them to Japan.

The repatriates also sought permission for Canadian-born minor children under 16 to accompany their parents to Japan without loss of Canadian citizenship.

In Toronto the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians dispatched a letter to Prime Minister King asking that all persons who have sought the cancellation of their repatriation requests be given the opportunity to have their cases considered by an established civil court regardless of the date on which they filled out the forms.

"We feel that the signing of the repatriation forms is no basis for judging the loyalty or disloyalty of persons of Japanese origin," the letter declared.

At Winnipeg an editorial in the Dec. 22 issue of the New Canadian, Japanese Canadian weekly, asked for the lifting of war-imposed restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry.

Japanese American Art Exhibit to Be Shown in Rochester

NEW YORK — Paintings of twenty-five well-known Japanese American artists, which have been on an exhibit tour since early fall under the auspices of the Japanese American Citizens League, will have their final showing at the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, New York, beginning January 11, it was announced .

This exhibit has already been shown in six communities throughout the East and Middle West. Thousands have seen the exhibit. The exhibit was last featured at the Rackham Gallery, of the University of Michigan in November and December.

The exhibit will be shown at Rochester for one full month, according to Miss Isabel Herdle, director of the museum. After completing its showing there, the paintings will be returned to their respective owners.

Madokoro Case Tests Legality Of Hearings

Judge Asked to Rule Due Process Clause Violated at Camp

LOS ANGELES—An important question affecting all hearings accorded aliens of Japanese descent, by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice was taken under consideration by Federal Judge Ben Harrison on Dec. 31. In the Habeas Corpus Petition in behalf of Sannosuke Madokoro, filed by attorneys A. L. Wirin and K. Doi, the Federal Judge was asked to rule that a hearing held at the Bismarck, North Dakota center in the Spring of 1942 violated the constitutional right of "due process" because Madokoro was unable to secure an attorney; that Madokoro was deprived the right to counsel because, by virtue of his evacuation and the losses which he incurred, he had no funds with which to hire an attorney to come to Bismarck, North Dakota, where the Immigration hearing was held.

Madokoro's attorneys further claimed that no attorney was available at the Alien Detention Center at Bismarck, and that all of Madokoro's friends, being persons of Japanese descent, were unable to secure an attorney for him because they, too, had been removed from their homes and businesses by the forcible military evacuation from the Pacific Coast. At a hearing held before Judge Harrison, the Federal Judge expressed sympathy for Madokoro, stating that he realized that deportation to Japan at this time would constitute a very grave hardship; and that he appreciated that it was difficult, if not impossible, for Madokoro to secure an attorney at a Japanese detention Center in 1942.

Judge Harrison announced that he would deliver his decision in the case on January 14.

Madokoro came to the United States in 1915; but entered illegally because he arrived as a seaman and abandoned his boat, remaining in the United States. Under the Immigration Law, persons who entered the United States prior to 1924 may not now be deported for illegal entry. However, Madokoro in the course of operating a trucking business in Southern California took many trips to Mexico. According to the Immigration authorities, Madokoro's leaving the United States prevents him from claiming the immunity from deportation which Madokoro would be entitled to if he had not left the United States.

S. P. Railroad Uses Evacuees in Palo Alto

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Assignment of a Japanese American section crew to railroad track work at Palo Alto and vcinity to help relieve an acute shortage of section hands was announced this week by the Southern Pacific company.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Continuing WRA

Though the WRA is closing its offices along both coasts of these United States and at points between, it becomes increasingly apparent that the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry will not be satisfactorily completed by the time the agency is closed.

Thousands of Issei and Nisei are still living in the temporary quarters provided by federal housing, in trailer camps and in hostels. Movement out of these temporary homes has been slow, so slow that there is little hope that any more than a fraction of these persons will be resettled within the near future.

Despite the changed condition of the world today, we cannot consider the evacuation a closed book until its dislocated victims are settled in permanent homes with some measure, at least, of the security they were forced to forfeit.

Doubtless it was this consideration which prompted the National Conference on Japanese Americans, meeting in New York City, to send President Truman a letter asking that he create by executive order, a department to continue the work of the War Relocation Authority.

The conference also recommended consideration of legitimate indemnity claims and a Congressional appropriation to make payment for such claims.

The work of the WRA is too vast in scope to allow for a quick and sudden end to its activities. Though the agency has performed wonders in returning over a hundred thousand persons to civilian life, this work is not purely a mechanical process, which can be completed within a set number of days.

There will still be work for the WRA or a like agency after June, 1946.

Race Issue in Hawaii

The moss-covered argument of the possible political domination of Hawaii by Americans of Japanese ancestry in the event the territory achieves statehood has as much validity as the "Japanese menace" dreamed up by the race-baiters on the West Coast. Beyond the fact that 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry are residents of Hawaii, constituting 36 percent of the territory's present population, there are no facts to justify the claim that Japanese Americans may control the affairs of Hawaii.

The race issue in Hawaii is the refuge of political demagogues like Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell who is one of the leaders of the opposition to statehood. On the eve of the opening of Congressional hearings on the statehood question in Honolulu last week Mrs. Campbell publicly announced that she was resigning from the Democratic party since that political organization, together with the Republican party in Hawaii, has gone on record in favor of statehood. It may be recalled that the Democrats did not support her candidacy in the territorial elections last year because of her attacks upon the territory's Japanese Americans.

The Japanese American issue has been exploited by the opponents of statehood and this question long has been a stumbling block to Hawaii's aspirations for the 49th star. There is no record of bloc voting by persons of Japanese ancestry in the history of territorial politics to justify the fears expressed by opponents of statehood at this hearing in Honolulu as well as during previous Congressional considerations of the subject. Of course there is no constitutional restriction against persons of Japanese or any other ancestry voting together—but the record in territorial elections has been that Japanese American voters in Hawaii choose candidates and vote on issues for other than racial reasons. It should be noted that the proportion of Japanese Americans in public office in 1941, the last year in which any number of members of the group entered territorial elections, was far less than the ratio of the group in the total population.

It is interesting to note that the statehood movement has the support of Territorial Delegate Joseph Farrington and his predecessor, Samuel Wilder King, as well as the very great majority of the civic, political and business leaders of the islands. Both the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association (HSPA), representing organized big business, and the CIO, representing the largest trade union movement in the territory, favor statehood. And Secretary Ickes whose Department of Interior governs the territory believes the citizens of Hawaii are ready for it.

Casting the Japanese American "menace" aside, there appears to be no real argument against granting statehood status to Hawaii (except, perhaps, as Bill Hosokawa observes, the question of where to put the 49th star.)

The Japanese Americans in Hawaii, by their splendid record of loyalty on Dec. 7, 1941, and after, have given the greatest impetus to Hawaii's aspirations for equality with the 48 states. Their performance has destroyed any doubts which may have been entertained by reasonable men. Only such unreconstructed foes like Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, an implacable opponent of Hawaiian statehood, and his compatriots in the territory block the way to the status to which the citizens of Hawaii have been proved deserving.

World Capital

Beautiful San Francisco, once a favored candidate as the home of the United Nations Organization, has, it now appears, definitely lost its place in the running. Indications point to its being located at Hyde Park, home of our late president, or close to New York City or Boston.

It was an embarrassing moment for many of our American cities when certain of the UNO delegates demanded that the site of this world organization be in an area free of racial discrimination, and it narrowed the field down considerably.

It has never been openly charged that it was California's treatment of her returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry that made San Francisco one of the less-favored candidates. But it was during the UNO conference meetings in this city that certain Californians took to burning down the homes of evacuees, to shooting into their houses, and some of these incidents took place but a few miles from the spot in which delegates from the entire world were planning a prejudice-free world.

And a newspaper in Carpinteria, Calif., had this to say recently:

"The new World City can't be a town where folks refuse service to those of darker skins . . .

"Here in California the Negroes and the Nisei have been the brunt of attacks by homefront Nazis. Fortunately most Californians are democratically minded—but enough of them indulged in witch-burning, if you please, to turn the United Nations away from this state, despite San Francisco's splendid reception.

"The world organization is very young. There is still time to resolve for the New Year that world unity begins at home. No, we can't get along with the people of other shades in distant nations if we can't get along with them around the corner of Main and Broadway."

PC Reconversion

Columnist Bill Hosokawa this week heralds a new era in Nisei affairs by reconverting his column, "The Frying Pan," to peacetime purposes.

As the militant editor of a militant newspaper, the Heart Mountain Sentinel, Hosokawa led the way in many a homefront battle. During the war years his newspaper and later his column in these pages reflected the Nisei's perilous status.

We believe readers of the Pacific Citizen will welcome Citizen Hosokawa's change of pace as the harbinger of a Nisei spring.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Japanese Canadians

It is now more than four months since V-J Day but not one Canadian civilian of Japanese ancestry has been permitted to return to the coastal area of British Columbia where 98 per cent of the Dominion's 23,000 persons of Japanese parentage lived before the war and from where all were evacuated in the spring of 1942.

The record of Canada's wartime treatment of its population of Japanese ancestry is not a pretty one. Following mass evacuation and mass internment, the properties of the evacuees were confiscated and many were sold without permission. Although relocation to areas east of the Rockies has been permitted since 1943, wartime regulations which are still enforced prohibit the purchase of property by Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry and in many localities the evacuees are also forbidden to engage in retail and wholesale businesses.

Despite the fact that they were victimized by discriminatory treatment, including the refusal of the right to vote, the loyalty record of the Japanese Canadian group is an impressive one. There has not been a single instance of a disloyal act committed by a Japanese Canadian during the war. The Nisei in Canada have demonstrated that they are as much a part of the Canadian earth as the Nisei in the United States are of the American.

Japanese Canadians are still denied the right of enlisting for general service in the armed forces although a handful, approximately 200, were recruited in April, 1945, following repeated requests from the British Army for Japanese Canadian language specialists. Dominion policy excluding Oriental Canadians from the Army resulted from the powerful opposition of British Columbian interests which feared that the granting of the right of military service would upset the province's policy of denying the right of franchise to persons of Asiatic heritage.

Pressure from British Columbia has so far dictated the nature of Canada's policy toward its evacuees. This pressure, exerted through its politicians of the Liberal and Conservative Progressive parties and through provincial officials and private interests, has forced the government to propose a program of dispersal for the Japanese Canadian group which would amount to permanent and enforced relocation. Ottawa has not indicated how such a program would be accomplished since 15,000 of the 23,000 evacuees are still residing in the interior of British Columbia outside the coastal defense zone and must be relocated to eastern provinces if the plan is to be carried out.

"Here in Canada, democracy is taking a beating," Malcolm K. Fukami writes in the holiday issue of the New Canadian, the Nisei weekly published in Winnepeg, Manitoba. "Racism is rampant from the anti-Semitic blasts of Dr. Watson Kirkconnell to the anti-Japanese sentiments of some MLA's (members of the legislative assembly) and MP's (members of parliament) of British Columbia. One may ponder if the young men who sacrificed their lives to destroy the ideologies of race superiority had not died in vain."

Mr. Fukami is aware that Japanese Canadians do not stand alone in their continuing struggle against racist oppression. He writes:

"We, the Japanese Canadians, are a part of that mass of the common people—a part of the great tide that surged forward to push back the reactionary forces that sought to enslave millions of our fellow men around the world. We must stand strongly on our convictions, not only for our sake, but also for the sake of our fellow minorities, and ultimately for the sake of all fellow men.

"We as human beings, as Canadian citizens, cannot be so discouraged as to throw up our hands in despair. We must fight for the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We must fight for complete compensation for our property losses. We must cooperate with and become members of unions, cooperatives, church organizations, political organizations, clubs and discussion groups in the fight for democracy. In no other way can we better serve the country of our birth."

Evacuation and relocation have scattered the Japanese Americans over the broad face of America. Similarly the Japanese Canadians are dispersed from New Denver, site of one of the evacuee camps in the Rockies, to the farm of Hajime Doi in far New Brunswick in the Maritimes. The Dois, who have resettled in Black's Harbor, are the first and only persons of Japanese descent to establish residence in New Brunswick.

Christmas greetings advertisements in the New Canadian reflect the dispersal of the evacuated group. There are seasonal greetings from Nisei clubs in London and Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg and Regina. There are individual notices from evacuees in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and from the industrial cities of Ontario. Workers from the lumber mills in isolated areas of British Columbia send their "best wishes." The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in Toronto, one of the organizations which has led the fight for the Canadian Nisei, sends the compliments of the yule season. Canadian Nisei servicemen in Singapore and Calcutta hope for a Happy New Year.

The Japanese Canadians are not without their friends. A recent piece of proposed legislation which would have given the Canadian government the right to deport Canadians of Japanese ancestry was dropped following the protests of liberals in all parts of the Dominion. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), farthest to the left of the three major Canadian political parties, has consistently advocated the fair treatment of the Canadian Nisei. In Parliament recently Alistair Stewart, CCF member from Winnipeg, charged that MacKenzie King's government had used coercion in attempting to obtain the consent of the evacuees to repatriation to Japan. Mr. Stewart openly charged that certain members of Parliament were guilty of stirring up racial discord through their opposition to the return of the Japanese Canadians to the West Coast.

Although the prevailing powers in British Columbia emphatically oppose the return of the evacuees to the West Coast area, a survey by the British United Press has revealed that there is little opposition in the prairie provinces to the presence of the evacuees as permanent residents. The CCF government of Saskatchewan has announced that it is willing to accept "a fair share" of the evacuees, although few Japanese Canadians lived there before the war. Alberta's Social Credit government is willing to consider the matter of permanent residence of the more than 1,000 evacuees now residing in the province. Manitoba has indicated that it will maintain an attitude of "lassez faire," maintaining that the problem is a Federal responsibility. As permanent residents of these provinces, the Japanese Canadians presumably will have many rights denied them in British Columbia, including the right to vote. The prairie provinces are giving a lesson in elementary democracy to British Columbia.

The Christmas Day thoughts of a Winnipeg Nisei, published by the New Canadian, expresses the feelings of many Japanese Canadians:

"You think of friends in various cities and smaller towns. You think of people on the isolated farms, surrounded by bleak winter loneliness. You think of the inconveniences, the drafty sugar beet houses with their cramped living quarters and lamps. . . . The cheerful courage of these folks, trying to make the best of things. You realize how far we have yet to go to achieve our rights. . . . the right to own property, to set up business, to live where we want. . . . the recognition of our rights as human beings and our place in Canadian society. . . . Let us face 1946 with fortitude and the determination to bring about these aims."

"Singing History"

TAKE IT EASY--BUT TAKE IT!

(Woody Guthrie is a singer of the songs of the American people—the dust bowl laments, the ballads of the hill people, the union picket line and the sailors on the sea. Woody Guthrie's story is told in his autobiography, "Bound for Glory," published by Dutton in 1943. He has recorded five albums of folk and union songs, the latest being "Songs by Woody Guthrie" and "Struggle," both albums by Asch in New York. He has also taken part in nine other albums, including 'Talking Union" (Keynote) and "Blues" (Asch.) Woody and his guitar have traveled the far by-ways of America and his voice is the voice of the common, ordinary American, the guy who does the work—and the fighting, too. During the war Woody Guthrie served in the Merchant Marine and as a GI in the Army. In private life he lives in Brooklyn, U.S.A., with his wife, Marjorie, who dances with Martha Graham, and their three children. The article below was written for the Pacific Citizen.)

By WOODY GUTHRIE

I tried to buy me a ticket and go to see "Naughty Marietta" tonight. The man at the window stood up in his booth and said, "You are in the wrong uniform to go to see this show," and I looked at him and he looked at me, I said, "Oh." He said, "Sorry," and I walked on and watched all of the warming lights shine down off of the Sierras and cut across our camp here at Las Vegas.

Not that I was mistreated. I was wrong. He was right. Not that I felt insulted because I didn't. He done his job. To make all of us put on our class of uniform to come to the movie, and I certainly felt no pain to miss out on "Naughty Marietta" because I had seen that picture two or more years back down the road.

I wanted to go back to this one certain theater. I had my reason. It was the Negro theater. Whites could come if you wanted to, but not so many want to. It's not near as clean and nice as the theater here across the street where our lighter tones line up and wait. I was in the Negro one the night before and sat on an old busted down, geed up seat on the very last row. I felt like I wanted to go back and study these seats some more. I wanted to see how the colored skin peoples in our free land see the movies of life.

I thought that we had declared war on Hitler and his idea of splitting up the races. I rode on three ships in three invasions as a N. M. U., C.I.O. man and had two of my good boats knocked out of action. I was drafted into the army and served seven months, but had so many kids they didn't send me overseas. I was sent down south for my basic training, back up along the Mississippi to a technical school, then out west where I was to go to work, but on account of my three kids I got discharged. This is not what I'm here to talk about, because any Japanese American GI has seen more real hot stuff in a week than I have seen in my whole life.

I'm an Okie. Born and raised down in Oklahoma, where the population lays pretty close to one-third Negro, one-third Indian and one-third white. I wrote a book, "Bound for Glory," which told you how my own family was wrecked on high politics.

I hit the roads and the rails west (and back east) a dozen trips. I was with those several other hundred thousand people that you called "The Dustbowl Refugees." I lived in all kinds of shacks and dumps and jungles all up and down the west coast. I met and seen the Japanese farm families, watched them crawl on their knees up through the worst patches of land, and turn that land into the richest land by hard work.

They gave me water and wine to drink. I played my guitar in ten dozen Japanese taverns and cafes all over Frisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles. I had spent most of my early life on my kinfolks' farms. Cotton and wheat in Oklahoma and Texas. I had Chinese and Japanese for neighbors and friends. I always saw that the migratory workers, the small white, pink and tan farmers all over are exactly in the same boat as our Japanese farmers and farm workers.

I tried to use my songs and my guitar to tell all that I saw. When we tried to have a cotton pickers' union, a migratory workers' union, a farmers' union, I saw the big black sedans come with radios and lead saps to chase us away. I had read every book that I could get on Yogi and Buddhism. I learned that "Yoga" means "union," that Buddha's highest mind was "one-ness" or "unity with all." I had already read the Christian bible thin and found out that God is "love." I made up and sang such songs for two years over KFVD, Los Angeles, (then owned by J. Frank Burke.)

The Bank of America, the land companies, the Chamber of Commerce and the state police failed to see the "unity" or the "one-ness" or the "love" or the "God" or the "good" in my songs, so I was pushed inch by inch over onto the union side of life in a not very genteel good manner.

The union picket line got to be my home and I turned all of my time to making union words to old religious chants and hymns, work gang hollers and chain gang grunts. I am sorry that I failed to put union fighting words (actual history words) to a lot of the Oriental tunes. But it goes to show you, no one man can do it all.

And I have made four albums of records, taken part in nine other albums; sung about the farm, sod busters, timberjacks, cowboys, the poor farmer, the new coffin over in the union burying grounds, the dust bowl, outlaws, sweethearts and tears. The newfound land and the home lately lost. The picket line.

I lived through all of these and am still mailing my wife songs almost every train that runs. Songs about the kids. School. Shoes. Toys. Doctor. Clothes. Jobs. The jobs are for the adults, the little ones fight for their right to play.

You are the Japanese Americans. You are a wife, husdand, worker, son or daughter. You are a soldier, flyer, tanker, gunner. I ache and hurt all over because I know how you have fought race hate, Jim Crow, Fascism, Nazism, the black market, and now you are in your best position to make a history record—a song, a thousand of them about the ground you covered, the fights you saw, the girls, fellows, kids, families that you knew.

Write these little incidents down into poems, give them a tune as old as the swamps and older. Don't fake your voice nor be ashamed of your accent. My accent is Indian and Negro and Scotch, heavy on the last, but I am just as proud of my Negro and Indian ways as I am of the Scotch. Thank God my voice is not the "How to make good" type. Yours is stronger and more eternal than any etiquette book. Some of our best radio shows are the most sissy and empty voices in the tree of evolution, so don't copy after them, either. Yell out in your natural tongue. Sound off, proud.

Write down the little words that run around in your brain as you work, out or inside, in farm, office, factory or on the road.

Tell a story you saw happen, one you read about. Gvie it a tune. It don't have to rhyme any too well. Hear Josh White and Burl Ives, Leadbelly, Richard Dyer Bennet, or better still, your friends at work, at play, in love, courting, bashful, flirting, laughing all around you. Latch onto their words, their hopes and their union dreams.

What is wrong? And who fought, who died, to try to win this for you and for me?

You can be sad, glad, or just in between. You can mock, shock, sock, relate, narrate, shout, stretch, exaggerate, debate, arguefy, bark, bay, yell or whisper. You can use a thousand and one slick tricks of music, three, or none. You can just talk it like the old Negro slave that started the "Talking Blues" that are sprouting up all over the 48 states. I played my guitar for a lady out near Bethlehem, Pa., while she talked forty minutes worth of fun, fact and fiction at the bosses of the Bethlehem Steel.

So you see. You see how your story of the Japanese American workers, soldiers and artists and scholars, blends and moulds into the union struggle to go ahead and wipe all traces of racial fascism out of our nation's eye, and out of the whole world. I don't know of anybody anywhere that has got a better story to sing than you folks, Japanese Americans everywhere. If you had five albums of hard hitting records out on the shelves of the music stores or in books a thousand songs, I would buy and sing them all.

This is your history and your world. Take it easy, but take it.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Frying Pan Reconverts for Peace

For almost four years now we have sizzled in the Frying Pan at stupidity and unfairness, reminisced, applauded, cajoled, cast judgment and otherwise inflicted our opinions on the public from this column.

The time has come for reconversion.

It is difficult to wax indignant week after week, or to hand down pontifical judgment on the follies of men when times have changed so since the bleak days of the home front war against the west coast's selective prejudices.

There are signs of the new times:

John Lechner is orating on the Red menace in the California teacup and lorgnette league; Art Ritchie, who was convincing enough to get otherwise solid citizens to pay him a $10 initiation fee for the privilege of hating fellow Americans, is sponsoring appearances of a Filipino guerilla; Floyd Bowers who won an acquittal for a dynamiting suspect with the argument that this is a white man's country, is now representing a Japanese American family in a California escheat case; Martin Dies, John Costello and company have gone the way of all political demagogues; Senator E. V. Robertson of Wyoming has gone back to being the watchdog for the cattle interests; the trained typewriter-punching seals of Hearst, the Denver Post and a few other journals long since have found other menaces to pummel.

And so, the editor willing, we plan to reconvert to a column of random comment, trivia, whimsy, useless information and perhaps a little alleged humor.

For old times sake we may sizzle on an occasion when we feel the world isn't going right. But we hope that will be infrequent.

* * *

The other night we took our first really good look at the words "vested interests." We've used those words often, especially with reference to those who profited economically by the ouster and prolonged exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast.

It struck us suddenly that from the viewpoint of the lunch bucket crowd, vested interests is a descriptive expression for those who can afford to and do wear vests.

Somewhat similar to the expression "white collar man" before the collapse of laundry service, the shirt shortage and the rise in the laboring man's pay made white-collaring a slightly disreputable occupation.

* * *

THE PROBLEM OF WHERE TO LOCATE THE 49th STAR APPEARS TO BE A MORE FORMIDABLE REASON FOR PUTTING OFF STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII THAN ANY OF THE ARGUMENTS HEARD SO FAR.

* * *

Our younger one, who is not quite two years old, is having difficulty outlining her career. Under the influence of her older brother she has leaned toward the tomboyish pastime of gun-woman.

For Christmas she was given a small baby carriage and her first doll. She also received a red plastic six-shooter that clicks, mostly to keep her from coveting her brother's armaments.

She now is torn between her two current loves.

She solves the dilemma by carting her pistol around in the buggy under the doll's blanket. Shades of the pioneer mother in this, the atomic age.

* * *

There have been moments of nostalgia for the Pacific Northwest since we left with Uncle Sam's compliments in 1942. But none was more poignant than that of a few days ago when a long sub-zero spell was broken by a thaw accompanied by drizling rain.

It rained almost an inch and a half in 24 hours and melted most of some six inches of snow. It was wet underfoot and overhead. It was like home in Seattle. We could almost smell the pine-scented air.

* * *

We still contend that a bathtub full of steaming hot water is the most comfortable place to hatch and develop ideas.

Vagaries

Rice for GIs . . .

Mary Kawata is business manager of the Economic Outlook, published by the National CIO. . . . Charles H. Carr, U. S. district attorney in Los Angeles, went to Washington last week to discuss possible prosecution of Iva Toguri for her activities on Radio Tokyo. . . . Many Nisei soldiers stationed in Japan are asking their families to send rice to them. The Nisei like rice but have difficulty getting any in Japan. . . . The best pamphlet on the problems of Canadians of Japanese ancestry is "The Japanese Canadians" by Forrest E. LaViolette, published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 230 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5 (ten cents.) Prof. LaViolette, a native of North Dakota, has been associate professor of sociology at McGill University since 1940. In 1942 and 1943 he was community analyst at the Heart Mountain relocation center.

* * *

Santa Anita . . .

Matt Weinstock told this story in his Los Angeles Daily News column of Jan. 8: "Santa Anita was a racetrack, then it was an assembly center for evacuated Japanese, then an army camp, now its a racetrack again. A few days ago a Japanese came to one of the grandstand ticket windows and when he was handed his ticket murmured pleasantly, 'Thanks, you know I used to live here.'"

* * *

Ex-Capt. Masayuki Matsunaga, who fought with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy and France, has been appointed veterans' counselor for the office of surplus property control of the Department of Interior in Honolulu. . . . Joe Nagata, who was a first-string back with the Louisiana State University team in 1942 and played in the New Year's Sugar Bowl game, has been overseas as a member of the 442nd Combat Team. Nagata was a member of the 442nd's eleven which also included Lieut. Mitsuo Nitta, former Cal Aggies captain and all-Far Western conference end.

* * *

Tokyo Press . . .

According to clippings sent in by Nisei GIs in Japan, the arrival in Japan of the first group of voluntary repatriates from the Tule Lake center was well reported in the Tokyo press. The Nippon Times carried a report which spoke of the "stench-ridden halls" and the "filthy barracks" of the Uraga camp where the arrivals from the United States were taken by Japanese authorities. The Tokyo papers said that "bitter disappointment" marked the return of the repatriates "who wish they had stayed in the U. S." Similar stories were also carried in Stars and Stripes, Army daily in Tokyo.

BRADFORD SMITH SEEKS MATERIAL ON NISEI GROUP

Bradford Smith, author and 1946 Guggenheim winner, this week asked for the help of Nisei in compiling his forthcoming book on Japanese Americans.

"The chief theme of my book will be to show the gradual development from a completely Japanese community in the early Issei to a completely American integration in the young Nisei," Smith said.

He asked that Nisei send him stories of personal experiences or views and opinions on problems confronting Nisei today.

"On the personal side anything is welcome — reminiscences of childhood, observations of Issei habits and activities, evacuation, relocation, resettlement," he said.

He asked that letters be sent to him in care of Collins, Box D, Merchantville, New Jersey.

Smith's earlier books include "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh."

Professional Notices

DR. KATSUMI UBA
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Chicago, Ill.
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THOMAS MASUDA
Attorney-at-Law
134 N. La Salle St.
Suite 2008
Chicago 2, Illinois
Phone: FRAnklin 1266

DR. JUN INOUYE
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

DR. R. MAS SAKADA
OPTOMETRIST
South Side Bank & Trust Bldg.
Suite Two
Cottage Grove at 47th St.
ATLantic 1090 Chicago, Ill.
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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. Y. KIKUCHI
Dentist
124 South San Pedro Street
(Former Shokin Building)
Los Angeles 12, California
Tel: Michigan 3580 Room 211

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Few Japanese Americans "Laid-off" By Employers in Chicago, WRA Survey Finds

CHICAGO—Few of the thousands of Jpaanese American and alien Japanese workers employed in Chicago's industries during the war have been "laid off" since V-J Day, according to a survey completed last week by the War Relocation Authority.

In a feature article in the Chicago Sun on Jan. 6, Isabelle Graham related the history of Japanese American relocation in Chicago by which "quietly, and in the midst of war, another racial minority was added to Chicago's melting pot."

Japanese Americans began arriving from war relocation camps early in 1943. The present Chicago population of persons of Japanese ancestry, according to Miss Graham, has been estimated from 12,000 to 20,000.

Chicago proved unusually receptive to the evacuees, according to Miss Prudence Ross, WRA area supervisor, who believes this was partly the result of the city's wartime manpower shortage. Also, according to Miss Ross, "nobody ever took the trouble to spread anti-Oriental propaganda in the Middle West, as was done on the West Coast."

Some resistance was encountered in the beginning, Miss Ross noted. But news of the magnificent combat records of Japanese American fighting men helped overcome this.

After the employers' original resistance had been broken down, the new arrivals became their own best salesmen, Miss Ross declared. They were clean, neat and industrious and exhibited great alertness and manual dexterity.

By midsummer of 1945 more than 2,000 firms in the Chicago area had asked the U. S. Employment Service of Japanese American workers. Of the 10,000 or more persons of Japanese descent known to be in Chicago at that time, more than 20 per cent worked in war plants, 50 per cent were in "essential" plants and several hundreds more worked in hotels or as domestics. Still others opened grocery and cleaning shops and more than 100 operated small hotels or rooming houses.

Although a few have been laid off since the end of the war, the WRA survey disclosed that some of the older alien Japanese who have no industrial skills and speak little English are unable to find work. Many of this group formerly worked on or operated their own farms on the West Coast. Some have gone to small midwestern towns for farm work, but because of their language limitations others tend to stay with their children, who prefer big cities.

Only 1,200 of the evacuees relocated in Chicago have sought assistance from the WRA office to return to the West Coast, although the ban has been lifted since Jan. 2, 1945. This leads authorities to predict that most of those now in Chicago intend to stay, Miss Graham reported.

"Some, nursing grim memories of the post-Pearl Harbor surge of hatred on the coast, fear to return," the Sun writer adds. "Others have heard of the California housing shortage, worse than Chicago's. Still others, who sold their business and personal belongings at a heavy loss in the first fright of evacuation, have not the heart to return.

"There is another group which has a happier reason for remaining. It is made up of young college-trained men and women —architects, engineers, laboratory technicians — who for the first time have obtained jobs in which they can use their special training."

"In the Middle West most employers ask 'What can you do?' not 'Who are your ancestors?'" Miss Ross commented.

But all of the new arrivals in Chicago have not been so fortunate, Miss Graham noted. She cited the case of a young man hired as a physical education instructor by the Chicago public schools. At the last minute, when he reported for a payroll number, he was told "someone on the board" objected to his employment. He now is clerking in a North Side grocery store.

Young Japanese Americans who transferred here from relocation center schools found they had to pay $220 a year tuition to attend public high school, although this was not racial discrimination since the regulation applies to all minors whose parents are not residents of the state.

Japanese American physicians in several cases have been refused even courtesy privileges in hospitals. Doctors and dentists have been hamstrung by state laws aimed at German refugees, which attach prohibitive conditions to obtaining a state license to practice.

Patients have had rougher going than doctors, according to Miss Graham. Several hospitals refuse to take patients of Japanese ancestry usually on the pretext that facilities are "crowded."

"If a patient dies, problems multiply," the Sun article added. "A Purple Heart veteran of the 100th Battalion recently spent two days seeking a cemetery in which to bury his father, whose last request had been that he was not to be cremated. Failing in the quest, the son finally had to order cremation.

"A subsequent survey by the WRA revealed that only two cemeteries in the city will accept Japanese for burial—and these two only occasionally."

Finding suitable housing has presented the greatest problem to evacuees relocating in Chicago. The WRA found that prejudice was stronger among home owners than employers.

The tight housing conditions had one advantage, Miss Graham noted. They prevented the creation of a segregated "Little Tokyo" such as exists in other cities.

While there has been comparatively little outright discrimination, Miss Graham concluded, only the church groups have extended an enthusiastic hand of friendship to these "Americans with Asiatic faces."

To the Editor
THE LETTERBOX

Information

Dear Sirs:

I'm a GI returning from overseas duty in China, and would appreciate information on a certain Nisei, Shinichiro Jimmy Hagimori, formerly of Seattle.

While in Shanghai I was requested by his aged parents to contact their son. They would like to know his whereabouts.

Incidentally, Jimmy doesn't know his parents are in Shanghai, nor do his parents know where he is, for the Pacific war started the year his parents left for China.

I would appreciate any information. Please write to my home address, 24 Manhattan Ave., New York City 25.

Sgt. T. Honda,
Hamilton Field, Calif.

* * *

On Masao

Dear Sir:

This is a note to express my appreciation of the stories of Masao, which appear from time to time in the Pacific Citizen. I deplore the very negative attitude of Masao and I do hope that he does not represent the feelings of the majority of the Nisei. Such an attitude is not conducive to complete integration into the American way of life.

As one of the two Nisei in the legitimate theater (Broadway theater) I must state that opportunity exists in the arts and sciences and recognition is based upon ability, social behavior and personality and not upon any racial basis. Many of the things that Masao seems to find out of reach are easily obtainable.

Generally I believe that all Nisei both individually and collectively should conduct themselves in such a manner as to give articulate expression of the good solid Americans they are.

Sakio Oura
145 Worcester St.
Boston 18, Mass.

Snake River Chapter Elects Joe Saito 1946 President

ONTARIO, Ore.—Joe Saito was elected president of the Snake River chapter of the JACL at a recent election meeting of the group.

Assisting him will be Harry Mastō, vice president; Beulan Shigeno, recording secretary; Alice Nishitani, corresponding secretary; Mas Takasumi, treasurer; Joe Kamoto, official delegate; and Tom Nishitani and Masako Sugai, social chairmen.

Pueblo Chapter Elects Officers For New Term

PUEBLO, Colo.—Yose J. Fujita was recently elected president of the Pueblo chapter, JACL, for 1946.

His cabinet will consist of Tomi Numoto, vice president; Michi Katsuma, recording secretary; May Hidaka, corresponding secretary; Nobuo Ouye, treasurer; and Sanzo Shigeta, advisor.

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RELOCATION DIGEST

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Misses Lillian Ishii and Mary Miyasaki were hostesses at a New Year's eve party in Indianapolis, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. N. Ishii, the Rev. and Mrs. James Sugioka, the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter, Jack and Betty Hunter, Mrs. Mary Tagai, the Misses Kimi and Yoshie Murosaki, Miss Alyce Kawada, Dr. J. Oba, Miss Niedermeyer, Miss Evelyn Smith, Miss Ruby Reese, Cpl. Fook Ung, Sgt. Minoru Hatayama, Sgt. Eddie Hayashi and Cpl. George Yamashiro.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Nisei Christian Fellowship has chosen Sgt. Kiyoshi Yanaginuma president, Cadet Nurse Miss Yoshi Sato, vice president; Miss Shizuko Kajikawa, secretary; and Miss Toshi Shimomura, treasurer. Sgt. Yanaginuma is a teacher of Japanese at Fort Meade, Maryland, during the week. . . . Among Nisei papers is the Nisei Christian, published by the Nisei Evangelization Society, 600 Professional Building, 1831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

* * *

CLEVELAND, O.—The "Kaleidoscope," Cleveland's newest publication, made its first appearance in December. Its editor is Joey Kumagai, with George Obata as business manager and Bennie Nobori art editor. First edition volunteers included Lin Ando, Amy Ebihara, Fumy Ebihara, Max Franzen, Paul Goya, Jack Kiuchi, Anne Kunitani, Henry Kuwaye, Kaz Oda, Hisayo Saito, Kimi Sakanishi, Tak Yamagata and Kitch Yasunaga.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA—Hiroshi Uyehara, Nisei leader in Philadelphia, was featured on the "United Nations Speak" program on Station WHAT on Dec. 18, according to the WRA Newsletter. Uyehara has been employed in the engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric Company for over a year and has brought his parents and a sister to Philadelphia. A brother Isamu is now in Tokyo with the U. S. Army. . . . The Philadelphia Nisei Council, founded in June, 1944, has aided in the resettling of many of the 2800 resettlers in Philadelphia and vicinity. Two current projects are the bringing of a Japanese minister to Philadelphia to serve as an inter-denominational counselor, and the establishment of a Buddhist church. . . . Arrivals to this area include Mr. and Mrs. Shig Fukushima, their seven children, and Mr. Konai Nagano, now living in Hammonton, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Kiyonori Yamaguchi, and their children, Edward, Alice, Edith, James and Louise.

Two Persons Hurt In California Crash

ROSEVILLE, Calif. — Two persons were injured in an automobile accident on Jan. 3 on Highway 40 near the Newcastle underpass when a car driven by Bob Uyeda, 25, Sacramento, collided with a vehicle driven by Ralph M. Jacinto of Auburn.

Masao Watanabe, 59, and Tokuichi Muna, 53, both of Sacramento, were injured.

Tule Aliens Will Receive New Hearings

NEWELL, Calif.—The Department of Justice announced on Jan. 2 that aliens in the Tule Lake war relocation camp who are subject to special segregation or parole order but who do not desire repatriation will be granted hearings in the immediate future.

A special hearing board will be sent to the camp to hear the cases.

It was pointed out that these hearings will have no connection with those being arranged for those at Tule Lake who renounced their American citizenship but who now wish to cancel their renunciations.

Lieut. Goda Receives Bronze Star for Action in Pacific

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Tokyo — For outstanding work as a translator and interpreter, First Lieut. George Goda of Detroit, Mich., has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, it was announced recently.

A Signal Corps officer, Lieut. Goda has engaged in intelligence activities in the Southwest Pacific since early in 1943.

Lieut. Goda was cited for making brilliant use of his knowledge of the Japanese language in the translation of captured enemy documents.

He is a graduate of Garden Grove high school in Garden Grove, Calif., and attended Santa Ana junior college for two years.

His sister, Lily Y. Goda, lives in Detroit.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Ezaki, 3419-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kameta, 3913-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Dec. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Fujitani, 4213-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kodakari, 1216-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Misao Toriumi, 6613-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Konishi, 2605-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Yamashita, 4407-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Murakami, 7516-GH, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Adachi, 1905-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Hiraki, 7202-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazunobu Yamabe, 4712-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Dec. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimasa Yamazaki of San Francisco a son.

DEATHS

Mrs. Sumi Nakashima (Oxnard, Calif.) on Dec. 30 in Los Angeles.

Kanichi Sasaki on Dec. 26 in Brawley, Calif.

Frank M. Miyagawa on Dec. 31 in Sacramento, Calif.

Kakugo Fujita, 70, on Dec. 30 in Stockton, Calif.

Satoru Oshima, 56, on Dec. 31 in Stockton, Calif.

Saburo Motike, 6, on Dec. 31 at Bacon Island, Calif.

Asaji Morikawa, 67, on Dec. 31 in Stockton, Calif.

Masao Tayama, 31, on Dec. 20 in Stockton, Calif.

Sannosuke Ito on Dec. 24 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Midori Matsumoto on Dec. 26 in Fresno, Calif.

Frank S. Izuo on Jan. 2 in Denver, Colo.

Dr. T. Terakawa, 49, on Jan. 5 at Newell, Calif.

Masaroku Nakao, 63, of 1004-A, Tule Lake, on Dec. 21.

Toramatsu Yamamoto, 81 years of age, 163 West 2nd North, Salt Lake City, on Jan. 3.

Ghiyokichi Miyasaki, 47, 329 South West Temple St., Salt Lake City, on Jan. 2.

MARRIAGES

Chiyo Taketa to Ernest Sadao Nishinaka on Dec. 8 in Chicago.

Dorothy Matsumoto to Ross R. Iwanaga on Dec. 22 in Chicago.

Mary Masuda to Sgt. Bob Tatsuo Honda on Dec. 16 in Cleveland.

Aiko Nakatsugawa to Takeo Handa on Dec. 16 in Chicago.

Yoshiye Tanaka to George Taketa on Dec. 20 at Tule Lake.

Fumiko Noguchi to Hisao Shibuya on Dec. 21 at Tule Lake.

Takaeko Uneda to Kiyoshi Fujita on Dec. 24 at Tule Lake.

Dorothy Yokome to Riichi Takato on Dec. 30 at Tule Lake.

Amy Ebihara to Dyke Miyagawa in Cleveland.

New Year's Accident Injures Kay Endow

SACRAMENTO — Kay Yoneo Endow, 40, of Rt. 1, Box 52B, Florin, was severely injured on Jan. 1 when the car he was driving collided head on with another passenger car.

Dr. Tom Abe Opens Office in Chicago

CHICAGO—Dr. Tom Abe, physician and surgeon, recently opened an office for general practice at 841 East 63rd St., Chicago.

Dr. Abe is a former resident of Los Angeles and served for a year on the staff of the hospital at the Jerome relocation center. He relocated to Des Moines, Ia., where he was acting clinical director for two years at a Des Moines hospital.

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Ickes Supports Kenny Action Criticizing Sheriff's Activities

SACRAMENTO — State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny announced on Jan. 4 he has received a letter from Secretary of the Interior Ickes supporting his criticism of Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen of Nevada County for assertedly urging that employment not be given to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Kenny had stated in a telegram to Tobiassen that his actions regarding Japanese Americans amounted to malfeasance in office.

Tobiassen denied that an appeal he made to the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce to request the Southern Pacific company not to employ Japanese section hands in Nevada could be termed malfeasance. He said he only expressed his personal opinion he "is afraid of trouble" if persons of Japanese ancestry are employed in the county.

In his letter to Kenny the Interior Secretary said:

"It is regrettable that there should be a single peace officer in California who needs tutoring in the elementary principles of democratic law enforcement, but I think that you are to be commended for the action you have taken. Your telegram was statesmanlike and forthright."

Milwaukee Interracial Group Sponsors Exhibition of Paintings

MILWAUKEE — Mrs. Sam I. Minami, formerly of Los Angeles and Rohwer, was among the hostesses named for the opening of an exhibition of portraits of distinguished Americans of Negro origin at the Milwaukee Art Institute on January 4.

The portraits were sent here by the Harmon Foundation of New York, widely known for its competitions and prizes for Negro achievement in the arts. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Inter-Racial Federation and the Mayor's Committee on Inter-Racial Relations.

British Columbia Groups Protest Return of Evacuees

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Sun reported recently that fishermen in the Ucluelet district have registered a protest against any move of the Dominion government to permit the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast.

The resolution adopted by the fishermen also called on British Columbia Premier Hart to enforce all regulations prohibiting the purchase of land by Japanese Canadians in the province.

Similar protest meetings are being held at Tofine, Bamfield, and other communities on Vancouver Island, the Sun reported.

Before their evacuation, persons of Japanese ancestry were engaged in fishing and farming in the communities which are now protesting any government action to permit the return of the evacuees.

George Matsuura Elected Chairman Of Chicago YBA

CHICAGO — George Matsuura was elected chairman of the Chicago YBA on Dec. 16, according to the Midwest Dharma.

Chairman Matsuura will be assisted by Bill Adachi, Allen Asakawa, Edith Chikaraishi, Sanji Fukuyama, Allen Tagio, Ben Hattori, George Katahira, Shig Kitahata, Bob Matsuda, Yo Nakamura, Hiroshi Neishi, Tom Okamoto, Sumi Shimizu and Noby Yamaguchi.

Father Receives Medal for Son

LOS ANGELES—A posthumous Bronze Medal for bravery in action which was posthumously awarded to Pvt. Tom T. Nishimoto was received this week by the soldier's father, Kitaro Nishimoto of 1927 Corinth Ave.

Navy Aviation Training Asked By Nisei Youth

Application Accepted Following Opening of Enlistments to Group

NEW YORK — Taking advantage of the recently announced change in the policy of the Navy, Albert Matano, 17-year old Hawaiian born Nisei placed his application with the Naval Aviation Cadet Board, it was revealed by the Eastern office, Japanese American Citizens League, this week.

Matano's application was accepted by Lt. Elias of the Naval Aviation Cadet Board. If Matano passes his preliminary examination, he will be one of the first Nisei to be accepted in the Navy's cadet training program for seventeen and eighteen year olds. The course is for two years, the completion of which will qualify the cadet for a commission in the Navy.

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100th Battalion Beachcombers Play for Italian Royal Family

PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, Italy — At the personal invitation of Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm and Crown Prince of Italy, the 100th Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Beachcombers entertained with a variety of enchanting Hawaiian music and dances at the Royal Palace in Rome recently.

In attendance were several members of Italian nobility as well as personnel from the Army and Navy. Among the notables was the Duke of Aosta, first cousin of the Crown Princess. It was the Duke of Aosta who commanded a battalion of Italian Marines in a sector to the right of the 100th Battalion at Cassino.

The show lasted approximately forty-five minutes. At the end of one of many hula dances, Staff Seregant Ken Okamoto placed a colorful knee-length lei around the neck of the Princess. She wore this lei for two hours after the performance.

Each member of the troupe was introduced to Prince Umberto, who in turn, personally presented them to the Princess. Prince Umberto personally thanked the performers and regretted that they didn't have more time to spend with the Royal Household.

In appreciation for this command performance before the Royal Household, Prince Umberto presented each member of the Beachcombers with a blue enamel cuff-link with the Royal gold crest on one side and an embossed "U" on the other.

After the entertainment the troupe was escorted through the beautiful and spacious palace interior and palace grounds.

Besides entertaining the royalty, the Beachcombers played at the American Red Cross Jam Session and for a dance at the Army Rest Center in Rome.

Captain St. Elmo Massengale, Jr., regimental information and education officer, who accompanied the group said: "The boys really brought down the house at each of their performances."

The Beachcombers are Technical Sergeant Robert Shimabuku, Honolulu, T. H.; Staff Sergeant Ken Okamoto, Honolulu, T. H.; S/Sgt. Robert Tsuki, Portland, Oregon; Private First Class Herman Nunes, Honolulu, T. H.; Private First Class Kazufumi Uchiyama, Honolulu, T. H.; Private Robert Umeda, Honolulu, T. H.; Private First Class Tommy Imamura, Honolulu, T. H.; Private Eddie Kealoha, Honolulu, T. H.; Pfc. Albert Hashimoto, Honolulu, T. H.; Pfc. Hiroshi J. Inamine, Honolulu, T. H.; and Private Henry Oshiro.

Nisei Committee Appointed by Buddhist Church

SAN FRANCISCO — Bishop Matsukage of the headquarters of the Buddhist Churches of America has appointed a committee of five to investigate the possibilities of training Nisei ministers, according to the Midwest Dharma.

The committee includes the Rev. Kumata of San Francisco, the Rev. Kow of Los Angeles, the Rev. Hashima of Ogden, Utah, the Rev. Kono of Chicago and Bishop Matsukage.

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