

Japanese Newspaper and Magazine Publishing in the Pacific Northwest  
1894-2006

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## Introduction

This annotated bibliography is an attempt to bring together information on Japanese newspapers, magazines, and directories published in the Pacific Northwest between 1897 and 2006. For purposes of this bibliography, the Pacific Northwest is defined as Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Publications thought to be of interest to the general public and readily available in stores and newsstands, various distribution points, or by open subscription have been included. Special interest publications such as prefectural association newsletters, church bulletins, reports of the Japanese Association, membership directories of business associations (such as the Japanese Barbers Association), and the Kokugo Gakko (Japanese Language School) newsletter have not been included.

The base for this bibliography comes from Kōjiro Takeuchi's landmark history of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, *Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi* (米國西北部日本移民史) [History of Japanese Immigration in the Pacific Northwest], published in Seattle in 1929. Chapter 12 of Takeuchi's book concentrates on newspapers and magazines and includes a narrative history of the major papers. It concludes with a list of 44 publications (some repeated from the narrative).

This base bibliography was expanded with citations found in books and articles on Japanese immigration to the Northwest, city directories, published bibliographies of newspapers, actual library holdings, private collections, and various other sources. The compilation now stands at 111 entries. In some cases it has not been possible to verify the existence of a newspaper or magazine beyond a lone citation. If the title appears in what I regard to be a reliable source, the information has been taken at face value and included in this compilation.

Some titles in this bibliography have survived to this day and are fairly well known and documented. For example, a substantial but incomplete run of the *Taihoku nippō* (*The Great Northern Daily News*) is preserved on microfilm from original paper copies held by the Library of Congress, The Center for Research Libraries, and the University of Washington. On the other hand, the Japanese newspapers in Tacoma have almost vanished excepted for a few isolated issues. The same is true for most of the magazines, although some issues do remain and are found in a variety of places. For example, I came across a single issue of a rare mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry called *Kyōmei* 共鳴 [Resonance], published in Eatonville, Washington, among forgotten boxes in the special collections storage room of the East Asia Library. We suspect that this issue may have originally belonged to the Japanese Association.

A concerted effort has been made to identify publications for inclusion in this bibliography – and many have been found. However, I am certain there are titles that have eluded discovery. They may be in private hands, institutional collections, or languishing in a carton in someone's attic. Others have simply disappeared and are gone

forever. Although Washington and Oregon are well represented, there are no entries from Idaho except for the *Minidoka Irrigator*, a camp newspaper. This does not mean that there were no other Japanese publications in Idaho, but rather that none could be identified for this bibliography.

### Romanization

All Japanese personal names and titles of newspapers and periodicals are romanized according to the Hepburn system as modified by the Library of Congress. In this system the initial letter of the first word of a title is capitalized, however all following words are in lower case (except for proper nouns). Example:

*Kashū nichinichi shinbun* 華州日々新聞

### English Form of Titles

Whenever possible, the English title as used on or by the publication itself has been included in the entry. In main headings, the English title immediately follows the Japanese title with no square brackets or curves. This indicates that the English title appears on the publication itself or in authoritative reference sources such as city directories or trade publications. Basically, any reference source which would normally have an English title provided by the editor or publisher is treated in this way. Translated English titles which have been supplied by the author are enclosed in square brackets [ ].

### Personal Names

Romanized personal names are presented in the Western order: "first name - surname." However, the original script (characters) immediately following the romanized name is in Japanese order: "surname - first name."

Example: Shirō Fujioka 藤岡紫朗

This is a frequently used convention in books and articles dealing with Japanese immigrant communities in North America, especially when Issei and Nisei personal names appear in the same context. It would be confusing to romanize Issei names in Japanese order: Shimizu Kiyoshi, and Nisei or Sansei names in Western order: Kazuo Tanaka (or: Tom Tanaka).

Sometimes an individual uses a romanized form of name that differs from the Hepburn system. In this paper, such names are still romanized in the Hepburn system, but followed in curves by the alternate romanization used by the individual concerned.

Example: Kunizō Maeno 前野邦三 (Kunizo Mayeno)

Pen names are very common among Japanese writers. In certain contexts a pen name is often used in place of the first name. In this respect, it can be helpful to know to whom a pen name belongs. Pen names appear in curves *between* the first name and the surname.

Example: Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄

It can be very difficult to ascertain the correct romanization of Japanese personal names. The individual Chinese characters that make up surnames and first names can easily have more than one possible pronunciation, or “reading” as they are usually called. In many cases, certain combinations of characters have an accepted reading and there is little or no variation. However, many names are open to question and can be a source of frustration.

An analogy can be found with Western names as well. Take for example, the surname Bronstein. It can be pronounced “bron-stine” (as in beer stein) or “bron-steen” depending on the owner’s preference. It is this preference that dictates the correct pronunciation. Japanese names share this ambiguity. I once asked our landlady in Tokyo if her last name was pronounced Kenmochi or Kenmotsu (剣持), since I had heard her referred to both ways. She replied “Dochira de mo ii desu” – either way will do. I would like to think that this is an extreme, but it is illustrative of the difficulty involved in finding the correct reading for personal names – especially when they belong to people from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and there is little or no supporting documentation.

The notation [rom?] following a name indicates that I have been unable to confirm the correct romanization of the name and have used the most common or reasonable reading.

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Aji 味 [Taste]

*Aji* was a haiku magazine published in Seattle by the Shakōkai 沙香會.<sup>1</sup>

Akachōchin 赤提灯 [Red Lantern]

According to Budd Fukei, “*Akachōchin* was a scandal sheet published by a small guy (5’3”) named Watanabe Akachōchin” in Seattle sometime in the 1930’s.<sup>2</sup>

Amerika あめりか [America]

Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 started this newspaper as a monthly in Seattle in May of 1905. It was later issued three times a month and then weekly. In March of 1908, the name was changed to *Amerika shinpō* あめりか新報 and it became a daily newspaper.<sup>3</sup>

*Amerika shinpō* あめりか新報 [America News]

*Amerika shinpō*, a daily newspaper, was founded in Seattle in March 1908 by Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 as the successor to his *Amerika*. Katayama ran the paper in partnership with Seijirō (Kenwan) Takeda 武田 (硯湾) 清次郎. Writers included Kōjirō Takeuchi 竹内幸次郎, Shunchō Matsumoto 松本春潮, and Tenko Fukuoka 福岡天鼓 who handled human interest stories. In late 1908, the *Amerika shinpō* absorbed the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* 華州日々新聞 and acquired the latter’s printing equipment and movable type. By this time, it appears that Takeuchi had obtained a financial interest in the paper. Unfortunately, the *Amerika shinpō* soon encountered both personnel and financial problems. Katayama left the paper after a disagreement with Takeda and revived the old *Amerika* under the new name of *Nichi-Bei hyōron*. Meanwhile, Takeda and a partner named Kusaka sold the *Amerika shinpō* to Hikoichi Ishioka (石岡彦一) without informing Takeuchi and he was furious. Somehow he managed to drive Ishioka out of the company and take control of the paper. However, continued financial difficulties resulted in the sale of the movable type to the M. Furuya

<sup>1</sup> *Hokubei nenkan* 北米年鑑, 1928 ed. Seattle: Hokubei Jijisha, 1928, p. 86. Hereafter cited as *Hokubei nenkan*; Kazuo Itō 伊藤一男, *Hokubei hyanenzakura* 北米百年桜 (Seattle: Hokubei Hyakunenzakura Jikkō Iinkai, 1969), p. 948. Hereafter cited as Itō, *Hokubei hyakunenzakura*.

<sup>2</sup> Budd Fukei, “Budd’s Banter, Observation and Commentary: The Scoop on Community Newspapers Past and Present,” *Northwest Nikkei*, April 30, 1995, p. 4. Hereafter cited as Fukei, *The Scoop on Community Newspapers*.

<sup>3</sup> Takeuchi Kōjirō 竹内幸二郎, *Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi* 米国西北部日本移民史 (Seattle: Taihoku Nippōsha, 1929), p. 572. Hereafter cited as Takeuchi.

Company and forced Takeuchi to suspend publication in November 1908. With help from Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, Takeuchi got the type back and went on to establish a new paper on January 1, 1910 which he called the *Taihoku nippō* 大北日報 (*The Great Northern Daily News*).<sup>4</sup>

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

The *Asahi shinbun* was founded in Seattle on March 1, 1905 as an outgrowth of the literary magazine, *Tamatebako* 玉手箱. The publisher was Juichirō Itō 伊藤壽一郎 (surname later changed to Terusaki 照崎), and Shikō Morooka 師岡紫紅 was the editor. Bunji Hamaoka 濱岡文治 was business manager and also wrote human interest stories. Goichrō Shinohara 篠原吾一郎 and Takisaburō Tsuchiya 土屋瀧三郎 provided capital. The paper was originally produced in the basement of the Dearborn Hotel and later at 314 Washington Street.

After Morooka left, Toyoji (Shōyō) Abe 阿部 (照洋) 豊治 became the editor and was joined by Keisen Hara 原螢川. About this time, Taiin Ueda 上田台蔭 also joined the staff as writer and translator. The paper later moved to 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and subsequently to Main Street at which time a printing press was acquired. When Abe left for Oregon, Jūshirō (Hihō) Katō 加藤 (肥峰) 十四郎 became editor and was later succeeded by Sakujirō (Kanbō) Kuwahara 桑原 (閑畝) 冊次郎. Among the staff writers were Shibakarō [rom?] Sugano 菅野芝華郎, Mie (Ryōryō) Natori 名取(稜々) 三重, Michimaro (Goyō) Iino 飯野 (五洋) 道眞呂, and Chōhei (Kōfū) Nishikata 西方(更風) 長平.<sup>5</sup> Kyūin (Rokkei) Okina 翁 (六溪) 久充 was also a contributor.

Many members of the editorial staff were themselves writers of fiction or poetry and they encouraged the publication of original works of literature by individuals from the local Japanese communities. The paper became well known for its literary features, among which was the regular column, “Asahi bungeiran” 旭文藝欄. In fact, the *Asahi* was regarded by some as the leading Japanese newspaper in the city.

In stark contrast to the literary aspect of the paper was its propensity for printing articles about local scandals and gossip. This was, in part, a strategy to attract ordinary readers in what was a highly competitive newspaper market with two other strong Japanese dailies: the *Hokubei jiji* and the *Taihoku nippō*.

The first big scandal involving the *Asahi* occurred in 1908 and was known as the “Rotten Egg Incident” or the “Yamahiko Affair.” It centered on a Japanese female aged 21 named Seiko Kodama 兒玉セイ子. The paper ran several articles about a young woman they called Seiko Yamahiko, a name immediately identified by many Japanese as a kind

<sup>4</sup> Mitsuhiro Sakaguchi 坂口満宏, *Nihonjin Amerika iminshi* 日本人アメリカ移民史 (Tōkyō: Fuji Shuppan, 2001), p. 103. Hereafter cited as Sakaguchi.

<sup>5</sup> Takeuchi, p. 549.

of alias for Ms. Kodama. The articles claimed that she had been involved in licentious behavior while a resident of the Methodist Episcopal Women's Home.<sup>6</sup> Reverend Seimei Yoshioka 吉岡誠明 of the Japanese M.E. Mission sued the editor, C. H. Yoshimura, for defamation of character in King County Court. Yoshimura pleaded guilty in criminal court to having libeled Seiko Kodama and was fined \$100.<sup>7</sup> He was later arrested and charged with sending obscene matter through the U.S. mails and bail was set at \$750.<sup>8</sup> The incident caused a good deal of turmoil in the community.

A little more than four years later another ugly incident occurred that would result in the downfall of the *Asahi shinbun*. Often referred to as the Fukei Tosho Jiken 不敬投書事件 [The Disrespectful Letters Incident], it began in November 1913 when approximately eight letters threatening the life of the Emperor were sent from the Seattle area to various ministries of the Japanese government. Again in 1914 more letters warning of a plot against the Emperor were sent from Seattle and Tacoma. All were signed with false names.<sup>9</sup> A letter dated May 3, 1915 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cautioned the government that all the staffers of the *Taihoku nippō* were socialists and that one or more of them would be going to Japan with a tour group in the near future to do something terrible to the Emperor.

News leaked from the Consulate that the villain was someone in Seattle and the *Asahi shinbun*, *Hokubei jiji*, and *Taihoku nippō* launched off on a hunt for the suspect. The *Asahi shinbun* and the *Hokubei jiji* joined forces with the objective of toppling the *Taihoku nippō* which was the new comer of the three Japanese dailies.

In October of 1916 Consul Takahashi identified a man named Ōta whose handwriting and distinctive vocabulary matched that of the threatening letters. The Consulate forcibly repatriated him to Japan. By early 1917 a rumor circulated that Ōta had confessed.<sup>10</sup>

Meanwhile, the *Asahi* had its own theory to promote and started publishing articles in February 1917 claiming that Masajirō Furuya and his associates were behind the affair. Their reasoning was that recent good economic times (during World War I) had enabled Japanese residents to save money which they deposited in the Japanese Commercial Bank, operated by Furuya. They had become prosperous enough to bring marriage partners over from Japan, go back home to visit ancestral burial sites, or join tour groups to Japan. In order to finance these activities they would be making withdrawals from the bank.

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<sup>6</sup> Sakaguchi (p. 102) reports that Kodama was living at the Methodist Women's Home, while the local English language press reported that she was living at the home of Reverend Yoshioka.

<sup>7</sup> "Japanese Editor Guilty of Libel," *Seattle Times*, May 16, 1908, p.12 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).

<sup>8</sup> "Japanese Editor is Arrested," *Seattle Times*, June 4, 1908, p. 8 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).

<sup>9</sup> Kazuo Itō, *Issei* [translation of: *Hokubei hyakunenzakura*] (Seattle: Executive Committee for Publication of *Issei*, 1973), p. 730. Hereafter cited as Itō, *Issei*.

<sup>10</sup> Norio Tamura 田村紀雄 and Mitsuhiro Sakaguchi 坂口満宏, "Shiatoru shoki no Nihongo shinbun シアトル初期の日本語新聞." Offprint from *Jinbun shizen kagaku ronshū* (no. 92, Dec. 1992) issued as no. 17 in the series *Zaibei Nikkei shinbun no hattatsushi kenkyū*, p. 57. Hereafter cited as Tamura, *Shiatoru shoki*.



These withdrawals would soon amount to a significant sum and could even jeopardize the future of the bank as well as that of Furuya and his associates.

Furuya did not take this accusation lightly and promptly filed a suit against the paper for improper use of the U.S. mails and for libel. He also placed announcements in the *Taihoku nippō* stating that reports in the *Asahi* were groundless and the state bank examiner had been asked to take legal action against the *Asahi*. Publisher Itō, editor Kuwahara, and writer Usei Watanabe 渡邊雨声 were named in the suit and subsequently jailed. They were later released on bail and continued operation of the paper.<sup>11</sup>

The *Taihoku nippō* struck back on September 20, 1917 with a brief series of articles criticizing the *Asahi* for its unethical role in the Ōta matter. The Consulate asked the newspapers to refrain from publishing articles regarding the Ōta affair while the case was still under investigation in Japan. In order to defend itself, the *Taihoku nippō* began an investigative series on the internal workings of the *Asahi shinbun*.

Court proceedings against the *Asahi* began on November 17, 1916 and would continue for quite some time. Several days later the *Taihoku nippō* came into possession of a letter from Jūshirō Katō to *Asahi* editor Juichirō Terusaki (former surname Itō) outlining his strategy for destroying the *Taihoku nippō*. After the content of this letter was revealed, the *Asahi* suffered a major loss of support from the community. Advertisers began to pull their ads, and on December 4, a group of four community leaders asked Juichirō Terusaki for a formal explanation of the Katō letter. An independent investigation of the matter including the actions of Itō and Kuwahara was held by the Japanese Association on December 27-28, 1917. After the investigation, the Association publicly concluded the *Asahi shinbun* to be "harmful and of no value" to the community. The paper was abandoned by advertisers and many readers, however it managed to struggle along until March 1918 when it finally ceased publication.<sup>12</sup>

#### Camp Harmony News Letter

The *Camp Harmony News Letter* was published on a mimeograph for residents of the Camp Harmony Assembly Center which was located on the fairgrounds in Puyallup, Washington. The first issue came out on May 5, 1942. By the issue of June 12, the staff had stabilized and appeared as follows:

Editor	Dick Takeuchi
Managing editor	Dyke Miyagawa
Sports editor	Kenji Tani
Copy editor	Makiko Takahashi
Reporters	Ruth Yoshimoto
	Gertrude Takayama
	Mitsuko Yagi

<sup>11</sup> Itō, *Hokubei hyakunenzakura*, pp. 852-54.

<sup>12</sup> Tamura, *Shiatoru shoki*, pp. 58-59, and: Sakaguchi, pp. 112-14.

Art editor        Keith Oka  
Mimeographer    George Minato

Richard “Dick” Takeuchi, son of Kojirō Takeuchi, was previously publisher of the *Taihoku nippō* in Seattle. He would later become editor of the *Minidoka Irrigator*.

The paper reported on news and events relevant to the residents of the assembly center. Social activities and sports events received good coverage. The last issue (vol. 1, no.12) was published on August 14, 1942.

#### Dekoboko 凸凹 [Imbalance]

In February 1909 Noboru (Hokusei) Date 伊達 (北星) 昇, and Bakotsu [rom?] Nakagawa 中川馬骨 planned to start a magazine in Seattle called *Dekoboko*. They encountered opposition from Masajirō Furuya 古屋政次郎 and Charles Tetsuo (C.T.) Takahashi 高橋徹夫 and the publication never advanced beyond the initial printing.<sup>13</sup> According to an advertisement placed by Date and Nakagawa in the February 14, 1909 edition of the *Nichi-Bei hyōron*,<sup>14</sup> they had almost finished printing the first issue when Furuya and Takahashi expressed their belief that the magazine was not appropriate for the Japanese community at that juncture in time. Date and Nakagawa very much regretted not being able to issue their magazine as planned, but found it impossible to continue. Date would re-enter the world of journalism some 39 years later (November 1948) as a partner in Kazue Miyata’s *Seihoku nippō* 西北日報.

#### Dendō jihō 傳道時報 [Evangelization News]

Rev. Orio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) of the Japanese Presbyterian Church was editor of this religious magazine published by the Tōyō Dendōkai 東洋傳道會 (Oriental Evangelization Society)<sup>15</sup> at 116 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South in Seattle. It is thought to have continued the *Nichi-Bei jihō* 日米時報 around late 1917 or early 1918.<sup>16</sup>

#### Dōhō 同胞 [Fellow Countrymen]

Katsunari Sasaki 佐々木勝成 was the publisher and Kōson Ōta 大田虹村 was the editor of this labor oriented publication in Seattle. According to Takeuchi it lasted a mere three or four issues before financial difficulties forced it to close.<sup>17</sup> However, it is listed in both

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<sup>13</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>14</sup> Text of the advertisement is reprinted on p. 530 of Takeuchi.

<sup>15</sup> English name from *Polk’s Seattle City Directory*, 1918 ed.

<sup>16</sup> Listed in *Hokubei nenkan* 北米年鑑 for 1918 and 1919.

<sup>17</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

the 1918 and 1919 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan*, indicating that it may have continued longer.

#### Donchiki ドンチキ

Sakutarō Yamada lost control of his publication, *Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai* 西北部日本人營業案内 [Japanese Business Directory of the Pacific Northwest] during hospitalization for a broken leg incurred during a drinking episode. After he was released from the hospital he started a magazine in Seattle called *Donchiki*. The magazine continued until January 1921 when Yamada passed away. His friends published a memorial issue after which the magazine was closed down.<sup>18</sup>

#### Eikaku 鋭角 [The Angle]

*Eikaku* was a mimeographed magazine devoted to poetry. It was published in the late 1920's in Snoqualmie Falls by the SF Kurabu SF 倶楽部.<sup>19</sup>

#### Engan jihō 沿岸時報 Coast Times<sup>20</sup>

Well-known Seattle resident Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南 published the first issue of *Engan jihō* in April of 1914. It was issued weekly with a circulation of 1,000 copies.<sup>21</sup> According to Takeuchi, it continued for three or four months and ceased.<sup>22</sup> However, it is listed in the 1918 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan* and *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, so it probably ceased publication around late 1917 or early 1918.

#### Evacuzette

The *Evacuzette* was a mimeographed newspaper for residents of the North Portland Assembly Center in Portland, Oregon. It was published semiweekly on Tuesdays and Fridays from May 19-August 25, 1942. Yuji Hiromura was the editor in chief. Other staff members of the newspaper were:

Managing editor	Ted Tsuboi
News editor	Taka Ichikawa
Art editor	Chiseo Shoji
Sports editor	George Hijiya

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<sup>18</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>19</sup> *Eikaku*, vol. 2, no. 1 (May 1927) held by University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>20</sup> English title from *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1918 ed.

<sup>21</sup> Itō, *Issei*, pp. 732-33.

<sup>22</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

Women's editor      Umeko Matsubu  
Business manager    Tom Okazaki

The paper covered news of concern to camp residents, social and sports events, as well as vital statistics.

#### Geibijin 藝美人 Gei-Bi-Jin [The Cultured Person]

The monthly magazine *Geibijin* began in Seattle on February 11, 1908 as a quasi-organ of the Hiroshima Kenjinkai [Hiroshima Prefectural Association].<sup>23</sup> In 1910 it was issued twice a month.<sup>24</sup> Jirō Iwamura 岩村次郎 was the editor and publisher. In 1916 or 1917 the title was changed to *Manjihō* 萬時報.<sup>25</sup> The Hiroshima Kenjinkai in Los Angeles also issued a magazine called *Geibijin* around 1918.<sup>26</sup>

#### Hakudō 白道 [The Path of Light]

*Hakudō* was published in Tacoma as an organ of the Takoma Bussei [Tacoma Young Buddhists] from November 1928 to June 1930. Reverend Jōkatsu Yukawa was in charge with Shigeru Masugi 真杉茂 and others taking responsibility for editorial work.<sup>27</sup>

#### Hankyō 反響 [Echo]

The newspaper *Hankyō* was issued monthly as an organ of the Seinen Dōshikai 青年同志會 [Young Men's Association] located at 1502 Broadway in Tacoma.<sup>28</sup> It began on August 25, 1918 and continued until December 1920. Kanzō Nihira 仁平幹三 was the editor. Writers included Hideo Oikawa 及川英夫 of the Gardenville Japanese Language School and Masato Yamasaki 山崎正人 of the Tacoma Japanese Language School.<sup>29</sup>

#### Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

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<sup>23</sup> Seattle Hiroshima Club, *75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1901-1976*. Seattle: Seattle Hiroshima Club, 1976. p. 8.

<sup>24</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>25</sup> Listings in *Polk's Seattle City Directory* confirm this chronology. The 1916 edition of *the Hokubei nenkan* lists the *Geibijin*, while the 1918 edition lists the *Manjihō*.

<sup>26</sup> *Nanka Nihonjin nenkan* 南加日本人年鑑 (The Southern California Japanese Year Book), no. 2, 1918/1919. Los Angeles: Teikoku Insatsujo, 1919. p. C-11.

<sup>27</sup> Shūichi Fukui 福井周一, *Takoma-shi oyobi chihō Nihonjin shi* (Takoma Takoma Shūhōsha, 1941), p. 160. Hereafter cited as Fukui.

<sup>28</sup> *Hankyō* 反響, vol. 1, no. 2 (Sept. 25, 1918) held in the Tacoma Japanese Association Papers, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>29</sup> Fukui, pp. 160-61.

The *Hokubei hōchi* began as a weekly newspaper on June 5, 1946 at 216 6th Ave. South in Seattle. Sadahiko Ikoma 生駒貞彦 and Kunizō Maeno 前野邦三 (Kunizo Mayeno) organized the new venture and served as publishers.

Sadahiko Ikoma was born in Japan on August 3, 1890 and came to the United States in 1908. In 1910 he was employed in a cannery.<sup>30</sup> His draft registration card dating from June 1917 states his occupation as “editor, *Tacoma Japanese Weekly*” (*Takoma shūhō*). He is also reported to have been an apprentice writer for the same paper for two or three years when he was a young man.<sup>31</sup> In any case, it is clear that he had experience in the newspaper business before the war. Maeno got his start in the fruit and produce business in the 1920s. In the late 1930s he operated the Washington Beer Distributing Company and was active in the Japanese community. After the war he returned to Seattle and established an employment agency called the Japanese Placement Service.

The first editor of the paper was Sumio Arima 有馬純雄, an experienced newspaperman and the last editor of the pre-war *Hokubei jiji*. He had just been released from an internment camp in Texas and arrived on Bainbridge Island with his family in March of 1946.<sup>32</sup> He was quickly recruited by Ikoma and Maeno to be the editor of the *Hokubei hōchi*.<sup>33</sup> With their assistance he managed to produce the first three issues of the paper. However, he soon became overwhelmed by the work-load which had taken a heavy toll on his health. In the third issue (June 19, 1946) he announced his decision to resign. Ikoma took over the paper the following week.

From 1946-1948 the paper was printed by the West Coast Printing Company. It consisted of 4 pages each measuring 13” x 19.” The paper expanded to 6 pages with the November 27, 1946 issue. Early writers included Iwao Matsushita 松下巖, writing under the pen name of Tadenoha 蓼葉, and Heiji Henry Okuda 奥田平次. Among the contributors from Japan were Sumiyoshi Arima 有馬純義, editor of the *Hokubei jiji* (North American Times) in the 1930s, who submitted columns titled “Tōkyō zakki” [Tokyo miscellany] and “Tōkyō zuisō” [Tokyo Jottings] under his old pen name of Hanazono Ichirō 花園一郎.<sup>34</sup> Kyūin (Rokkei) Okina 翁 (六溪) 久充, well known pre-war literary figure, contributed an 8 part series on his recollections of Seattle in “the good old days.”

An English section was published briefly from January 1, 1947 through May 26, 1948. In January 1948, the newspaper moved to 215 5th Ave. South, which was the location of the pre-war *Hokubei jiji* (North American Times).<sup>35</sup> An old style press and a set of Japanese movable type were acquired and the paper was published three times a week beginning

<sup>30</sup> 1910 United States Census.

<sup>31</sup> Kazuo Itō, 伊藤一男, *Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura 続北米百年桜* (Seattle: Hokubei Hyakunenzakura Jikkō Inkai, 1972), p. 146. Hereafter cited as Itō, *Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura*.

<sup>32</sup> Sumisato Arima 有馬純達, *Shiatoru nikkā hōjishi no 100-nen シアトル日刊邦字紙の100年* (Tōkyō: Tsukiji Shokan, 2005), p. 152. Hereafter cited as Arima, *Shiatoru nikkā hōjishi*.

<sup>33</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 5, 1946, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> Arima, *Shiatoru nikkā hōjishi*, p. 156.

<sup>35</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, January 7, 1948, p. 1.

on April 20, 1948. On March 1, 1949, the paper began publication on a daily basis (except weekends and holidays) and the phrase “Japanese Evening Daily” was added to the masthead.<sup>36</sup> In June of 1949, Kazuo Ito sent his first article to the paper.<sup>37</sup>

In the summer of 1954, Sadahiko Ikoma left the paper. It was subsequently reorganized as a corporation, with Terumitsu Kano 狩野輝光, an associate editor of the *Hokubei jiji* in the late 1930s, as president, Kunitarō Tanabe 田辺国太郎 as treasurer, and Shigetoshi Watanabe as secretary. Shigenobu Hieda 桧枝茂信 served as editor for a brief period in 1954.<sup>38</sup> Heiji Okuda also played a role as publisher and contributing writer from about 1954 to 1956. At this time, Henry Takemitsu (H.T.) Kubota 窪田竹光 took over as president and publisher. Terumitsu Kano became editor and vice president, with Kunitarō Tanabe as vice president. Takami Hibiya 日比谷隆美, also an associate editor with the *Hokubei jiji*, returned to Seattle in 1956 after ten years in Chicago and joined the *Hokubei hōchi* as assistant editor. He took over as editor in 1959 when Kano left for a position with Japan Airlines.<sup>39</sup>

Other writers in the 1950s were Shirō Fujioka 藤岡紫朗 of Los Angeles, editor of the *Hokubei Jiji* from 1905 to about 1910, Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 of Tacoma, and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 of Portland.

The *Hokubei hōchi* soldiered on through the 1960s and 1970s weathering assorted difficulties and sober predictions of financial collapse. In 1974 the paper was faced with the prospect of relocating from the building on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South due to impending demolition. There was not enough money for the move, so H.T. Kubota announced that the paper would cease publication. The community rallied and raised about \$20,000 to maintain the business. This same year the paper moved to 517 South Main Street.<sup>40</sup>

By 1981 the *Hokubei hōchi* had again fallen on hard times. The paper continued to publish daily until March 18, but reverted to a tri-weekly schedule on March 20 in order to reduce expenses. Operating costs and deficits continued to rise and H.T. Kubota announced a suspension of publication which lasted for two months in August and September. After much discussion in the community a group was formed to buy the paper from publisher H.T. Kubota and a new entity was created with Yoshito Fujii 藤井義人 as president and publisher. Edward Shigeru Hidaka 日高重 was vice president and Noboru Kageyama 影山昇 was the business manager. The *Hokubei hōchi* returned to life.

In 1983 the paper moved to space on the second floor of the Rainier Heat and Power Building at 622 ½ South Jackson Street. This move marked the paper’s transition from

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<sup>36</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, March 1, 1949.

<sup>37</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 24, 1991.

<sup>38</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 7, 2006, p. 8 (Japanese section).

<sup>39</sup> Payton Whitley, “Japanese Newspaper Here is Dying,” *Seattle Times*, Jan. 5, 1973, p. A10.

<sup>40</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 28, 2006, p. 8.

hand-set movable type to the use of electronic Japanese typewriters (Wa-bun taipu 和文タイプ) in late September of 1983.

Takami Hibiya retired in 1984<sup>41</sup> and Shiro Masaki 正木史郎 became editor. Fujii was still president in January 1985,<sup>42</sup> but would retire by September 1985.<sup>43</sup> Also in September, Noboru Kageyama 影山昇 became president and publisher. Akiko Kusunose 楠瀬明子 joined the paper as assistant editor. At the end of 1987, Kageyama retired and Masaki moved on to other employment.

January 1988 marked another period of change. Tomio Moriguchi 森口富雄 became publisher and president of the corporation. H.T. Kubota 窪田竹光 was first vice president, Tsuyoshi Horike 堀家毅 was second vice president, and Minoru Tsubota 坪田実 was secretary.<sup>44</sup> Akiko Kusunose became editor-in-chief.<sup>45</sup> In early 1990, Japanese word processing entered the office on a trial basis, and by June the entire paper was written on computers.<sup>46</sup> In 1995 a professional graphic designer was hired and the paper was completely composed on computers.<sup>47</sup>

On May 16, 1997 the *Northwest Nikkei* was merged into the *Hokubei hōchi* and ceased to exist as a separate newspaper. Kamilla Kuroda McClelland continued in the position of Nikkei Editor through July 1998 (a carry-over from the *Northwest Nikkei*). She was succeeded by Cary C. Giudici who served as English Section editor from August 7, 1998 to March 5, 1999.<sup>48</sup> John R. Litz, a regular contributor to the *Northwest Nikkei*, continued his work as researcher and writer for the English section of the *Hokubei hōchi*.

Ms. Kusunose ended fourteen years with the *Post* when she retired from her position as editor with the July 2, 1999 issue. Max Wurtzburg joined the paper in the summer of 1999. He later became the English Section editor and held this position until November 18, 2000. Meanwhile, on the Japanese language side, Nui Tateyama was editor briefly from July 16-23, 1999. Hitoshi Ogi 荻仁 replaced her as editor from July 30, 1999 to Aug. 19, 2000. Akira Yagi took over as editor from August 26, 2000 through November 18, 2000. On December 13, 2000, the paper changed from 3 times a week to 2 times a week. No editor was listed from December 2000 through January 19, 2002, although Mikiko Amagai 天海幹子, who joined the paper in October 2000 in charge of billing and circulation, assumed the duties of editor for a portion of this period.

In October of 2001 the paper moved to the second floor of the former Uwajimaya store at 519 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue South.<sup>49</sup> Mikiko Amagai was appointed managing editor with the

<sup>41</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 8, 1991, p. 8.

<sup>42</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, Jan. 1, 1985, p. 1.

<sup>43</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, Sept. 27, 1985, p. 3.

<sup>44</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, Jan. 5, 1988, p. 2.

<sup>45</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, July 16, 1999, p. 4.

<sup>46</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, July 8, 1991, p. 7.

<sup>47</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 28, 2006, p. 8.

<sup>48</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, March 5, 1999, p. 6.

<sup>49</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 7, 2006.

January 26, 2002 issue and continued until her resignation at the end of May 2004. Vincent A. Matsudaira became editor in June 2004 and served through September 2005. In January 2005, the paper moved to free distribution,<sup>50</sup> with paid mail subscription as an option. Chris Nishiwaki took over as the English Section editor on October 5, 2005.

Yaeko Inaba 稲葉八重子 was designated Japanese editor with the April 12, 2006 issue. Shihō Sasaki 佐々木志峰 (Shihou Sasaki) is a staff writer. The paper celebrated its 60th anniversary in June 2006. Nishiwaki announced his departure as English Section editor in the issue for July 12, 2006.

Due to financial considerations, the *Hokubei hōchi* moved to a weekly publication schedule beginning with the issue for Wednesday October 4, 2006.

Hokubei jihō 北米時報 [North American Review]

See

Nichi-Bei jihō

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

According to several published accounts, the *Hokubei jiji* was founded to provide competition to a newspaper called *Nihonjin* 日本人 which was published by the Japanese Association with backing from the influential Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha 東洋貿易會社 (Oriental Trading Company).<sup>51</sup> The *Nihonjin* was first issued on March 5, 1900 on a mimeograph machine. In July of the same year a supporters association was formed with the goal of purchasing a press and movable type in order to improve the appearance and stature of the paper. Money was collected and the first edition printed with movable type appeared on February 16, 1901. Shortly thereafter it was revealed that editor Manzō Watanabe 渡邊満蔵 purchased the press and other assets in his own name thereby making the newspaper his personal property and a small scandal developed. It wasn't long before Watanabe's deeds became a troublesome issue for the Japanese Association. It has been related that Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高 was called on to solve the problem. He and his associates recruited and paid the dues for a large number of new members for the Association from among nearby railroad laborers and farm workers. They were brought to a special meeting of the Japanese Association where a vote was called on the legitimacy of Watanabe's actions. The membership readily validated Watanabe's acquisition of the newspaper's assets and the matter was closed. The whole affair caused significant resentment in the community and many people expressed the need for a more objective newspaper to compete with the *Nihonjin*.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> *Hokubei hōchi*, June 7, 2006.

<sup>51</sup> Takeuchi, p. 546.

<sup>52</sup> Takeuchi, p. 545.



Dr. Kiyoshi Kumamoto 隈元清, a dentist, Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, a prosperous retailer, Jūji Yatagai 矢田貝柔二, and Ichirō Yamamoto 山本一郎 decided to take action. They formed an investors group and put up the capital to start the *Hokubei jiji* in the basement of the K. Hirade Company at 5th and Main. The first issue of the daily evening newspaper made its appearance on September 1, 1902.

Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田 (鈍牛) 作太郎 was the first editor. He was succeeded by Yasushi Yamazaki 山崎寧 sometime around 1903 or early 1904. Dates for the next change in editorial responsibility are not clear, however it appears that Senjirō Hatsukano 初鹿野詮次郎 and Fumio (Gyokudō) Aoyagi 青柳 (獄堂) 芙未雄 took over in late 1904. Yamazaki may have stayed in Seattle for another two years, although he eventually left for Vancouver, B.C. to become editor of the *Tairiku nippō* 大陸日報 in 1909. Meanwhile, Hatsukano and Aoyagi both resigned in 1905 in a dispute over wages with Dr. Kumamoto. They were replaced in November 1905 by Shirō Fujioka 藤岡紫朗, a graduate of Waseda University and experienced newspaperman, who assumed the position of editor. Fujioka was well respected and took an active role in the community. Under his leadership significant improvements were made to the paper. When he left for California, Dengo (Mokkō) [rom?] Matsuhara 松原 (木公) 伝吾 took over as editor from about 1910 through 1912.

The first issue of the *Hokubei nenkan* 北米年鑑 (*North American Times Year Book*) was published in 1910.

A major change took place in 1913 when Dr. Kumamoto decided to return to Japan because his father had become ill. Sumikiyo Arima 有馬純清 and Shōichi Suginoō 杉尾 正一 (G.S. Suginoō)<sup>53</sup> each purchased a 1/3 interest in the *Hokubei jiji* with Dr. Kumamoto retaining a 1/3 interest. Sumikiyo Arima became the editor and publisher. Suginoō handled the duties of business manager.<sup>54</sup>

Sumikiyo Arima was born into a samurai family in southern Japan in 1867. As a young man he studied English with a foreign missionary in Osaka and later became a Presbyterian minister. In September of 1909 he arrived in Seattle with the intention of spending a year or two observing American society and continuing his study of English.<sup>55</sup> After traveling to the east coast he enrolled at Oskaloosa College in Iowa and graduated with a doctorate in philosophy. He returned to the Pacific Northwest and served as minister of the Japanese Methodist Church in Tacoma for about a year. During this time he was also in charge of the Tacoma office of the *Hokubei jiji*. It was no doubt this connection that led him to buy into the paper when Dr. Kumamoto returned to Japan.

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<sup>53</sup> The surname is pronounced sugi-no-oh, rather than sugi-new. Suginoō's first name appears in many printed sources as 正一三 (Seichizō ?). The first name is given in the 1916 ed. of the *Hokubei nenkan* as 正三 (Seizō or Shōzō). These are typographical errors. His World War I draft card registration gives his name as Shoichi Suginoō, clearly indicating that the correct first name is 正一 (Shōichi). The surname has also appeared incorrectly in romanized form as Suginosh.

<sup>54</sup> Takeuchi, p. 548.

<sup>55</sup> Arima, *Shiatoru nikkān hōjishi*, p. 5.

Sumikiyo had two sons who came to the United States and would subsequently join the newspaper. Sumiyoshi 純義, born in 1895, is thought to have come to America around 1912. He attended Broadway High School in Seattle and then went to Portland to study at Pacific University. After graduation he returned to Seattle and attended graduate school at the University of Washington before going to work at the *Hokubei jiji*.

Sumio 純雄 arrived in Seattle in August 1918. He attended Broadway High School and subsequently studied for two years at the New York Art Institute. After graduating from the Art Institute, he returned to Seattle to join his father and brother at the paper.<sup>56</sup>

Suginoo returned to Japan in the spring of 1918 and Sumikiyo acquired his share of the *Hokubei jiji*.

During the 1920's Sumikiyo devoted much time and energy to the paper. He wrote a regular column called "Hokubei shunjū" 北米春秋 in which he commented on political and social issues of interest to the Japanese community. The column also included essays on philosophy, human nature, religion, and reflections on life in Seattle. During this time he published three books in Japan. Prominent among them was *Beikoku no hai-Nichi* 米國の排日 (1922) which consisted largely of "Hokubei shunjū" columns related to the anti-Japanese movement in the United States.

In 1929 or 1930 he returned to Japan to pursue other interests and his son, Sumiyoshi, took over as managing editor. At this time Sumio held the position of City Editor. Throughout the 1930's the paper maintained its strength and continued to play a major role in the community in spite of the Depression. An English page was added in the mid-1930s in response to the growing influence of the second generation. Herbert Ogawa was the English editor in January 1934.<sup>57</sup> He was succeeded by Jackson (a.k.a. Jaxon) Sonoda who was previously the assistant editor of the English section. In January 1939 Keitarō (Kyōu) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎 left the *Taihoku nippō* and came to the *Hokubei jiji* as department manager.<sup>58</sup> Around the middle of 1941 Budd Fukei, who had also left the *Taihoku nippō*, joined the *Hokubei jiji* as English editor.<sup>59</sup>

On November 18, 1941 Sumiyoshi returned to Japan on the *Hikawa Maru*<sup>60</sup> and Sumio assumed full control of the paper. He continued in this position until December 7, 1941 when he was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and interned for the duration of the war. Associate editors Terumitsu Kano, Takami Hibiya, and English editor Budd Fukei carried on until the last issue of the paper was published on March 12, 1942. This marked the end of the longest running Japanese language newspaper in Seattle. Both the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and the *Seattle Times* carried the story on the closure of the *North American Times* and quoted from its final English editorial, in which

<sup>56</sup> Arima, *Shiatoru nikkān hōjishi*, pp. 121-22.

<sup>57</sup> *Hokubei jiji*, Jan. 1, 1934, p. 1 (English section)

<sup>58</sup> *Polks Seattle City Directory*, 1939; *Hokubei jiji*, Jan 6, 1939, p. 1 (English section)

<sup>59</sup> Personal communication from Budd Fukei to the author, August 21, 2006.

<sup>60</sup> Arima, *Shiatoru nikkān hōjishi*, p. 107.

it urged readers “to continue to support the cause for which the United States is fighting ...”<sup>61</sup> As Budd Fukei observed, a huge issue then was: Can our country count on the patriotism of Japanese Americans in time of war.

#### Hokubei kōron 北米公論 [North American Forum]

The magazine, *Hokubei kōron*, was published in Seattle and was somehow originally associated with the *Taihoku nippō* 大北日報. However, by 1921 Shirō Nakamura 中村史郎 and Mie (Ryōryō) Natori 名取 (綾々) 三重 were co-publishers and it appears to have become a completely separate publication.

#### Hokubei kyōhō 北米教報 [North American Church News]

*Hokubei kyōhō*, edited by Reverend Seimei Yoshioka 吉岡誠明, was an organ of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Mission.<sup>62</sup> It was founded in December 1907<sup>63</sup> in Seattle and continued until about 1917.<sup>64</sup>

#### Hokubei nenkan 北米年鑑 The North American Times Year Book

The *Hokubei nenkan* was a compendium of information for Japanese in the Pacific Northwest issued by the *Hokubei jiji* (*The North American Times*) in Seattle. The first edition, called no.1, was published in 1910. The year book was published annually through 1920. There was a gap of seven years before the next edition appeared in 1928. The last edition was published in 1936. An announcement in the November 12, 1941 issue of the *Hokubei jiji* notified readers that an address and telephone directory of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest would be published sometime in 1942. This directory was intended to update the 1936 yearbook which was then 5 years old. Data was collected for the new directory, but it was never completed due to the outbreak of World War II.

The year books included sections on general conditions in the United States and Japanese communities in the Pacific Northwest; materials on legal matters and legislation including samples of legal forms distributed through the Consulate; and a lengthy business and residential directory. Each volume typically had a twelve to sixteen page pictorial section at the front. Examples of photographs included between 1910 and 1914 are:

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<sup>61</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 14, 1942, p. 1; *Seattle Times*, March 14, 1942 p. 3.

<sup>62</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>63</sup> *Onchō: Burēn Memoriaru Mesojisuto Kyōkai no 60-nenshi* 恩寵：ブレーン・メモリアル・メソジスト教会 60周年史. [Seattle]: Burēn Memoriaru Mesojisuto Kyōkai, 1967. p. 232.

<sup>64</sup> It is listed in the 1912, 1914, 1916, and 1918 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan*.

Portraits of the Japanese royal family, local consulates, U.S. political figures  
Street scenes and views of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Yakima, and Bellingham  
Community gatherings  
Naval training ships visiting Seattle  
Views of Nihonmachi (Japantown)  
Japanese operated farms

Between 1914 and 1916, more descriptive photographs of Japan were included.

The volume for 1916 covered the following topics:

Japanese royal family and matters relating to politics and government of Japan  
Summary of important events in 1915  
Data on Japan, United States, and Canada  
Japanese in the United States  
Compendium of legal information, legislation, and forms

The remaining portion of the year book was comprised of a narrative section featuring issues of concern to the local Japanese community and a directory (address and telephone) of Japanese businesses and residents in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia.

By the time the 1928 volume was issued, the emphasis had shifted from Japan to the local Japanese community. The pictorial section in the 1928 volume contained only two pages of photographs taken in Japan, while the 1936 volume contained none. The narrative section was devoted heavily to the Japanese communities of the Pacific Northwest and issues directly related to them. The business and residential directory had expanded considerably.

Hokubei senryū 北米川柳 [North American Senryu]

*Hokubei senryū* began in Seattle in 1946 as a hand-written monthly publication printed on a mimeograph machine. It was issued by the Hokubei Senryū Ginsha from 713 Main Street. By 1951 it was type-set. The January 1951 issue consisted of 43 pages on folded double leaves and measured 6 by 8 ½ inches. The majority of the poems appear to be written by people from the Seattle area, however there was a section for Spokane and several pages of contributions from Oakland and the San Francisco Bay area.

Hokuto 北斗 [North Star]<sup>65</sup>

No information available.

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<sup>65</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

Hōmu ホーム [Home]

*Hōmu* was a family oriented magazine published by Mr. and Mrs. Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治<sup>66</sup> from their home at 3808 Genesee Street in Seattle.

Hotoke no oshie 佛の教 [Teachings of Buddha]

Reverend Gendō Nakai 中井玄道, a Hongwanji Buddhist priest, founded the monthly magazine *Hotoke no oshie* in Seattle around the spring of 1906 with the purpose of fostering the Buddhist faith.<sup>67</sup> It is listed in the 1918 edition of the *Hokubei nenkan* and research by Professor Ronald Magden indicates that it was published as late as 1927.<sup>68</sup>

Japan Current (Nihon chōryū 日本潮流)

The *Japan Current*, an English language magazine similar in size to a pamphlet, was started in Seattle in early 1907 by Jihei Hashiguchi 橋口次平 while he was a student at the University of Washington.<sup>69</sup> It continued for about 3 or 4 issues.<sup>70</sup>

Japanese American Courier

James Yoshinori Sakamoto, a native of Seattle, founded the first English language newspaper for the Japanese-American community in the Pacific Northwest. In the early 1920s he went to the east coast to study and before long started working for the *Nichi-Bei shūhō* (*Japanese American Commercial Weekly*) in New York where he got started in journalism. Sakamoto was an avid sportsman from a young age and decided to try boxing when he was in New York. Unfortunately, he suffered retinal detachments in both eyes and eventually lost his sight. He returned to Seattle and in December 1927 made the decision to establish the *Japanese American Courier*. The first issue of the weekly paper was published on January 1, 1928 at 317 Maynard Avenue. It consisted of 4 pages in tabloid size.

By the end of 1928 he had met and married Misao Nishitani, who became the office manager and the mainstay of the *Courier*. The paper, in accordance with Sakamoto's

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<sup>66</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

<sup>67</sup> Takeuchi, p. 573.

<sup>68</sup> Ronald E. Magden, "Buddhism Comes to Seattle" in *More Voices, New Stories : King County, Washington's First 150 Years*. Seattle: King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission, 2002. Footnote 1, p. 185.

<sup>69</sup> Seattle Public Library once held a copy of vol. 1 no. 4 (December 1907), but it could not be located by library staff as of this writing. Princeton University and the New York Public Library also hold some issues.

<sup>70</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

personal philosophy, was devoted to promoting Americanism, good citizenship, and loyalty among the Nisei. Sakamoto was deeply involved in the formation of the Japanese American Citizens League and the paper gave extensive coverage to this organization. Sakamoto also worked to further participation in youth sports and was responsible for the Courier baseball and basketball leagues.

National and international news appeared on the front page and news about Japan was well reported. Local coverage was extensive and included news of a wide variety of community organizations such as churches, social clubs, businesses, schools, and athletic clubs. The paper also provided an outlet for Nisei writers.

Some years later the office moved to 214 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South and the paper expanded to a full size newspaper format, but remained at 4 pages. The economic foundation of the paper was never solid. During the depression years the Sakamotos suffered severe financial hardship and struggled to keep the paper afloat. Loans and concerted efforts to bring in new advertising revenue helped the paper stay in business. The outbreak of war with Japan brought an end to all Japanese newspapers on the coast. *The Japanese American Courier* ceased publication with the April 24, 1942 issue.

The Sakamoto family was incarcerated at Minidoka in Hunt, Idaho. Misao relocated to New York with the children, while James remained in camp with his parents. The family was reunited in Seattle after the war. Sakamoto found employment with Saint Vincent DePaul, but did not return to journalism although he had a column in the *International Community News* which ran for two issues in 1953. Tragically, on December 3, 1955 he was struck by a car when crossing the street and died on route to the hospital at age 52. Thus ended the life of one of the Seattle Japanese community's pioneer newspapermen.

Much of the preceding account of James Sakamoto and *The Japanese American Courier* was drawn from Mayumi Tsutakawa's excellent M.A. thesis in Communications (University of Washington, 1976) entitled: *The Political Conservatism of James Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier*. Readers interested in the history of the *Courier* and the career of James Sakamoto will find Ms. Tsutakawa's work invaluable. Additional insights on the life of James Sakamoto can be found in Joseph R. Svinth's article "I Heard the Bell : James Y. Sakamoto, Japanese American Boxer and Journalist."<sup>71</sup>

Japonika Pōtorando ジャポニカポーターランド Japanico-Portlander<sup>72</sup>

*Japonika Pōtorando* was a daily newspaper printed on a mimeograph machine in Portland by Eitarō Ikushima 生島英太郎 (a.k.a. John E. Kushima) in 1899. It was published at 2<sup>nd</sup> and Couch. Prominent Portland businessman Shinzaburō Ban 伴新三郎,

<sup>71</sup> Joseph R. Svinth, "I Heard the Bell : James Y. Sakamoto, Japanese American Boxer and Journalist" in *Journal of Combative Sport*, Jan. 2004. [http://ejmas.com/jcs/2004jcs/jcsart\\_svinth\\_0104.htm](http://ejmas.com/jcs/2004jcs/jcsart_svinth_0104.htm). (accessed June 12, 2006).

<sup>72</sup> English title from *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Portland City Directory, 1900/1901-1903*.

provided support and invested about \$30.00 in the operation.<sup>73</sup> K. Ohama was listed as editor in the *Portland City Directory* for 1903.

#### Jidai kenkyū 時代研究 [Current Studies]

Koyō Ōshima 大島枯揚 started the magazine *Jidai kenkyū* in Seattle in August 1914, but it ceased within a short time.<sup>74</sup>

#### Jitsugyō no Amerika 実業の亞米利加 [American Business]

Rinzō Ogata 緒方林藏 began this business publication in Seattle in January 1911. It was suspended after only four issues.<sup>75</sup>

#### Jiyū 自由 [Freedom]

*Jiyū* was a monthly 16 page magazine published by Shun'ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 in Tacoma in 1921 as a continuation of the *Takoma jihō* タコマ時報. In May of 1922 the name was changed to *Takoma shūhō* タコマ週報.

#### Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]

The newspaper *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* was founded in April 1908 in Seattle by Ōshū Takahashi 高橋櫻洲. Writers included Kōu Miyata 宮田虹雨, Kōson Ōta 太田虹村, and Yasuzō Suzuki 鈴木康三. At this point in time there were four Japanese newspapers in Seattle: the *Hokubei jiji*, *Amerika shinpō*, *Asahi shinbun*, and the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun*. Due to the established competition, it wasn't long before the *Kashū nichinichi* faced operating difficulties. A person named Kusaka 日下 gathered up the printing equipment and proposed that the *Amerika shinpō* absorb the *Kashū nichinichi*. In less than six months after its debut, the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* ceased to exist.<sup>76</sup>

#### Katei 家庭 [Family] (1912)

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<sup>73</sup> Takeuchi, p. 538.

<sup>74</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

<sup>75</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>76</sup> The historical sketch of the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* is taken from Takeuchi, pp. 568-69, and Sakaguchi, p. 103.

Keitarō (Kyōu) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎 published this family oriented magazine in Seattle in May 1912. When he left, Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 took over.<sup>77</sup>

#### Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)

In 1918 Sōjin Kamiyama 上山草人 and another person named Uraji 浦路 moved to Seattle from San Francisco and were associated with the Gendaigeki Kyōkai 現代劇協會 [Modern Drama Society]. With the assistance of Kōjirō Takeuchi, they were able to publish this family oriented magazine as a means to supplement their income as performers. Uraji was often the principal writer.<sup>78</sup>

#### Kibō 希望 [Hope]

*Kibō* was published in Seattle around 1910-1913 by Reverend Ryōmin Inoue 井上良民 (Ryomin Inouye) of the Japanese Congregational Church.<sup>79</sup>

#### Kobushi コブシ [The Fist]

According to Greg Lange, M. Suhara published a magazine in Seattle called *Kobushi* around 1908 at 818 Washington Street.<sup>80</sup> However, Toshiaki Nuno 布利秋, who wrote under the pen name of Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南, related that he arrived in the United States in 1910 and published *Kobushi* under the sponsorship of a man named Nakanishi who paid him \$50 a month. The magazine came out bimonthly with Akiyama working as editor, reporter and salesman. It is reported to have ceased in 1912,<sup>81</sup> however *Kobushi* is listed in the 1914 edition of the *Hokubei nenkan* as being published at 124 8<sup>th</sup> Ave.

#### Koronbia shōhō コロンビア商報 [The Columbia Commercial News]

The *Koronbia shōhō* was published in Seattle from about the mid-1930s into 1941 by Masaru Akahori 赤堀最 as part of his business, The Columbia Commercial Company.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

<sup>78</sup> Takeuchi, p. 578.

<sup>79</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576; also appears in the 1914 ed. of *Hokubei nenkan*.

<sup>80</sup> Data from *Polk's Seattle City Directory* (1910) as cited by Greg Lange in an article on Japanese newspapers on History Link ([http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file\\_id=3352](http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=3352). (accessed June 10, 2006)

<sup>81</sup> Itō, *Issei*, p. 732.

<sup>82</sup> Yasuo Sakata, *Fading Footsteps of the Issei* (Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, Center for Japanese Studies, University of California at Los Angeles, 1992), p. 42. This information is also available



Kōsuto jihō コースト時報 The Coast Times<sup>83</sup>

The *Kōsuto jihō* was a newspaper published in Portland at 212 N.W. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave. by Tarō Miyake 三宅太郎. The paper consisted of four pages. City directories for 1936-1939 list Mrs. Tora Miyake 三宅とら as the person connected with the *Kōsuto jihō*. By September 1939 the publisher was Bunro Sakaino.<sup>84</sup>

Kyōmei 共鳴 [Resonance]

*Kyōmei* was a mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry. It was published in Eatonville, Washington by the Eatonville Japanese Club.<sup>85</sup>

Makateo マカテオ [Mukilteo]

*Makateo* was a magazine of literature and criticism published by Gentarō Ōe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye) and printed by Kazue Miyata's Rōdōsha in Seattle.<sup>86</sup>

Manjihō 萬時報 [Universal News]

*Manjihō* continued *Geibijin* in 1916 or 1917. It was published in Seattle by Jirō Iwamura 岩村次郎 and continued until about 1920.

Mikado 美加土 みかど [The Lord]

Presbyterian minister Orio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) founded the *Mikado* in Seattle around 1908 as an organ of the Nihon Kiristuto Kyōkai 日本基督協會 [Japanese Christian Society]. It included a section in English. The name of this publication was later changed to *Nichi-Bei jihō* 日米時報,<sup>87</sup> probably around 1910.

Minidoka Irrigator ミネドカイリゲータ

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online in: *Finding Aid for the Japanese American Research Project Collection of Material about Japanese in the United States, 1893-1985*. <http://findaid.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf6d5nb3z6> (accessed June 12, 2006). Hereafter cited as Sakata, *Fading Footsteps*.

<sup>83</sup> English title from *Polk's Portland City Directory, 1935-1939*.

<sup>84</sup> *Kōsuto jihō*, vol. 10, no. 395 (Sept. 29, 1939), p. 1.

<sup>85</sup> *Kyōmei*, vol. 3, no. 2 (May 1926) held by University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>86</sup> Itō, *Issei*, p. 397-398; Itō, *Hokubei hyakunenzakura*, p. 484.

<sup>87</sup> *Nichi-Bei jihō* is listed in the *Hokubei nenkan* of 1914 (but not 1912)

The *Minidoka Irrigator* was an English language newspaper published at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Hunt, Idaho by the War Relocation Authority for civilians of Japanese ancestry incarcerated in the camp. A Japanese language section was added later. The typewritten, semiweekly paper consisted of 6 pages and was printed on a mimeograph machine. The first issue appeared on September 10, 1942.

The editors were Richard "Dick" Takeuchi, former publisher of the Great Northern Daily News in Seattle, Dyke Miyagawa, and Rube Hosokawa. Reporters included Daiki Miyagawa, Taka Oka, Makiko Takahashi, Tadako Tamura, Jackson Sonoda (formerly of the North American Times), and Sumie Itami.

The paper was the primary communication media for camp residents. Some "outside" news was reported, but the major focus was community news and events. The paper covered news of direct concern to the residents, such as decisions by camp administration, operation of the schools, medical facilities, and the day-to-day functioning of the camp. Social and recreational activities and vital statistics were well covered. The many sporting events which took place throughout the camp received good coverage and the sports columns were lively.

A small Japanese language section was added in October 2, 1942. Hideo Kitayama and Keikichi Kuraoka were the translators. With the November 19th issue staff artist Eddie Sato introduced a regular comic called "Dokie." Cherry Tanaka began a column called "Feminidoka" in late November. By December 9, 1942 Takeuchi had left the paper and Jackson Sonoda took over as editor.

The February 27, 1943 issue marked a major change for the paper. It graduated from mimeograph to typeset and became a weekly. It was distributed free to every "apartment" in the camp and made available to outside subscribers for 65 cents per quarter year. Jackson Sonoda continued as editor and Dyke D. Miyagawa was associate editor. Reporters included Daiki Miyagawa, Frank Tanabe, Yuji Hiromura (former editor of the *Evacuzette*), Frank Hara, Cherry Tanaka, Mitsu Yasuda, Kimi Tambara, and Sally Nakamoto. George Minato was business manager. Frank Yamasaki, Sara Jane Terao, and Takako Matsumoto handled circulation.

The Japanese language section was still printed on a mimeograph, with Tomiko Niguma as the stencil cutter. It was not until July 17, 1943 that it changed to being typeset. At this time it consisted of 4 pages.

Beginning with the July 3, 1943 issue, Cherry Tanaka shared the editorship with Mitsu Yamada, and Kimi Tambara. The three women later alternated as editor until October 1944 when Tambara assumed the position, apparently until the paper ceased publication.

Around mid-1943, more space was allocated to articles about people who had left the camp to study or work. A column called "The Road Back" featured letters and reports from individuals regarding their experiences in the Midwest and the East. Also, news of

Nisei soldiers increased at this time. Around April 1944 John Kanda joined the staff as Soldier News Editor. Hideo Hoshide was guest editor in the spring of 1944.

Photographs were added to the paper around January 1944 and this enhanced what had developed into a well-written and produced newspaper.

Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report]

Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高 was editor of this short-lived business publication in Seattle. The name was changed to *Tōzaiyō* 東西洋 just after the January 1911 edition was issued. It ceased shortly thereafter.<sup>88</sup>

Nichi-Bei hyōron 日米評論 Japanese American Review<sup>89</sup>

Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 founded the *Nichi-Bei hyōron* in Seattle in January 1908 after he left the *Amerika shinpō*. It was well known for Chinese poetry (Kanshi 漢詩).<sup>90</sup> Seattle City Directories indicate that it was published at 673 Washington Street from at least 1914 to 1921. The 1928 edition of the *Hokubei nenkan* includes a listing for the magazine. It was still issued monthly at 211 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South as of February 1935 with S. Hashimoto as the publisher.<sup>91</sup>

Nichi-Bei jihō 日米時報 Japanese American Times<sup>92</sup>

The *Nichi-Bei jihō* was published by Rev. Orio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) of the Japanese Presbyterian Mission at 818 Washington Street in Seattle from about 1910 to late 1916 or early 1917 as a continuation of the *Mikado*. A periodical called *Hokubei jihō* 北米時報 is listed in the 1910-1912 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan* as being published at 818 Washington Street. However, it would appear that this is a typographical error for *Nichi-Bei jihō*. *Nichi-Bei jihō* was continued by *Dendō jihō* 傳道時報 around late 1917 or early 1918.

Nichi-Bei kōron 日米公論<sup>93</sup> [Japanese American Forum]

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<sup>88</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>89</sup> English title from *Polk's Seattle City Directory* 1914-1922.

<sup>90</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>91</sup> *Japanese American Review* and Katayama both appear in *Polk's Seattle City Directory* though 1921. The January and February issues for 1935 are part of the Yasui Family Collection held by the Oregon Historical Society.

<sup>92</sup> English title from *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1911-1913.

<sup>93</sup> Information on this title was supplied by Victor Kambe, a son of Toshiharu Kambe. To the best recollection of Victor Kambe and his daughter, Torye, the journal was called *Nichi-Bei Kōron* 日米公論, however since no issues are known to have survived it has not been possible to confirm the exact title.

*Nichi-Bei Kōron* was a monthly journal of opinion published by Toshiharu Kanbe 神部利治 (Toshiharu Kambe) in Seattle from around the mid 1930s through 1941. During this time Kanbe was also a regular contributor to Japanese language newspapers in Seattle.

Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report

Around October 1905, Shonosuke Shokawa 床川昇之助 began the bimonthly publication *Nichi-Bei shōhō* in Seattle. Around 1906 Daihachi Matsumi 松見大八<sup>94</sup> and Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎 took over. After they left, Riichirō Fukano 深野利一郎 stepped in as publisher and was later replaced by Masajirō Mori 森政次郎. The magazine ceased in 1909.<sup>95</sup>

Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese

The *Nihonjin* was first published on a mimeograph machine on March 5, 1900 as an organ of the Kashū Nihonjinkai 華州日本人會 (Japanese Association of Washington). It was issued with the support of the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha (Oriental Trading Company).<sup>96</sup> (Professor Mitsuhiro Sakaguchi points out that there is a problem with the beginning date since the Japanese Association was not founded until May 1900.<sup>97</sup> It is possible that the newspaper began in May rather than March). Tatsuya Arai 荒井達弥, first president of the Japanese Association, was the editor. In order to raise the level of the paper, Manzō Watanabe 渡辺満蔵, an experienced newspaperman then working in San Francisco as a correspondent for the *Tōkyō Asahi shinbun* 東京朝日新聞, was asked to come to Seattle to become the editor. He accepted the invitation and was simultaneously appointed as secretary of the Japanese Association.

In July 1901, a supporters' society for the *Nihonjin* was formed with the goal of raising sufficient funds to purchase a press and movable type, and to enlarge the paper to a daily publication. The membership fee was set at \$2.50 per month per share. Twenty-seven organizations and individuals joined the society. Prominent members among the shareholders were: The Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha with 10 shares; Itō Brothers Company 伊藤兄弟商会, 6 shares; Shinzaburō Ban 伴新三郎 of Portland, 5 shares; Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高, 4 shares; Tatsuya Arai 荒井達弥, president of the Japanese Association, 1 share; and Tokusaburō Sasaki 佐々木徳三郎, vice president of the Japanese Association,

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<sup>94</sup> *Polk's Seattle City Directory* for 1907 lists Daihachi Matsumi as the proprietor.

<sup>95</sup> Takeuchi, p. 573.

<sup>96</sup> Takeuchi, p. 545.

<sup>97</sup> See footnote no. 26 on p. 116 of Sakaguchi; refer also to Kazuo Itō, *Amerika shunjū hachijūnen* アメリカ春秋八十年 (Tōkyō: PMC Shuppansha, 1982), p. 18 for confirmation of the founding date of the Japanese Association.

4 shares. Masajirō Furuya was away in Japan on urgent business at the time and did not buy any shares, nor did he subsequently place advertisements in the paper.<sup>98</sup>

Money was collected and a set of movable type and a printing press were purchased. The first issue of the *Nihonjin* printed with movable type appeared on February 16, 1901 (actual date of publication being February 22, 1901).<sup>99</sup> The Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha was paying monthly fees on 10 shares and regularly running half-page ads. The *Nihonjin* had in effect become a propaganda sheet for Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha. With C.T. Takahashi backing the supporters' society, the paper should have made steady progress, however that was not to be the case.

It came to light that Watanabe used supporters' society funds to purchase the movable type and printing press in his own name, rather than as property of the newspaper or the Japanese Association. Apparently, other assets were also put in his name and the newspaper had essentially become Watanabe's personal property. According to Takeuchi's account, Ototaka Yamaoka managed to get the matter approved through a shady maneuver at a meeting of the Japanese Association.<sup>100</sup> Needless to say, members of the supporters' society and the general public were not pleased with this news.

Watanabe faced criticism for his appropriation of assets and his failure to move the *Nihonjin* to a daily publication schedule as promised. More trouble arose when an announcement was placed in the October 19, 1901 issue (vol. 2 no. 79) of the *Nihonjin* stating that the supporters' society would be dissolved because the paper was unable to publish on a daily basis as originally planned. Unspecified internal problems were also alluded to as a secondary reason for dissolving the society.

Although no contemporaneous documents survive that relate what happened within the paper, Professor Sakaguchi sees two indications of major problems within the society and the newspaper:<sup>101</sup>

First, there was the sudden resignation of an important staff member of the paper. Tadao (Tansui) Okamoto 岡本 (淡水) 忠雄 joined the paper from the ranks of the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha, but stayed for only half a year before resigning. The paper ran an announcement of his resignation (probably written by Watanabe) imploring Okamoto to not leave the paper in a fit of anger ("like a volcanic eruption"). This wording is indicative of a highly strained relationship between the two men.

Second, there was a sudden change in the numbering system of the paper. After adopting movable type for the issue of February 16, 1901, the paper maintained a weekly publication schedule from no. 5 (April 20, 1901) onward. No. 30 was published on October 12. However, the next issue containing the announcement of the dissolution of the supporters' society was not called no. 31, but instead vol. 2 no. 79 (October 19,

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<sup>98</sup> Sakaguchi, p. 97.

<sup>99</sup> Sakaguchi, p. 96.

<sup>100</sup> Takeuchi, p. 545.

<sup>101</sup> Sakaguchi, pp. 98-100.

1901). The paper carried an announcement with the following explanation for the change in numbering.

On March 5 of last year [1900] the first issue of our *Nihonjin* was printed on a mimeograph machine and continued through no. 48. At the beginning of this year, we enlarged our scope, changed to movable type with the issue for February 16, and published a new first issue. However, there has been no change whatsoever in name. Consequently, we decided to revive the original numbering system and have called this issue no. 77 [i.e. 79] in continuation of the old mimeograph version.

#### The Nihonjin

It is clear that the re-numbering scheme was a desperate attempt on Watanabe's part to appropriate the legitimacy of the original mimeograph version and deflect criticism from himself and the paper. After the renumbering, Watanabe's name disappeared from all articles. Miscellaneous news of Japanese associations in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia filled the pages.<sup>102</sup>

When Watanabe returned to Japan, control of the *Nihonjin* passed to Ototaka Yamaoka who was then the second president of the Japanese Association. The name of the paper was changed to *Shin Nihon* 新日本 and in December 1902 became a daily. Staff writers included Kiyoshi Kawakami 河上清 and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治. It was published at 812 Jackson Street and ceased publication some time in 1904.

#### Ningen hyōron 人間評論 [Humanist Review]

A magazine of social criticism.<sup>103</sup>

#### Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō 日清事件通信日報 [Daily News of the Sino-Japanese War]

*Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō* was a daily newspaper published in 1894 in Portland which consisted of Japanese translations from the English language press relating to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95.<sup>104</sup> It was issued on a mimeograph machine by a man now known only as Oka 岡. He distributed the paper free of charge in south and east Portland as a public service to the Japanese community. According to Takeuchi, this was the first Japanese newspaper in Portland.<sup>105</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> Sakaguchi, p. 100.

<sup>103</sup> Takeuchi, p. 578.

<sup>104</sup> *Yomiuri shinbun* (Sept. 12, 1894) as quoted in Hachirō Ebihara 蛭原八郎, *Kaigai hōji shinbun zasshishi* 海外邦字新聞雜誌史 (Tōkyō: Gakuji Shoin, 1936; reprint, Tōkyō: Meicho Fukyūkai, 1980), p. 202.

Hereafter cited as Ebihara.

<sup>105</sup> Takeuchi, p. 666.

## Northwest Nikkei

Vol. 1, no.1 of the monthly English language newspaper, *Northwest Nikkei*, was published in Seattle in May 1991 by the North American Post Publishing Company as a “sister” publication to the *Hokubei hōchi*. The first editor was Leslie Mano (a.k.a. Leslie Mano Matsuda). An advisory board consisted of: Frank Abe, Holly Yasui, Nellie Fujii Anderson, and Dr. Tetsuden Kashima. The paper covered news of Japanese communities in the Pacific Northwest as well as pertinent national news. Standard features included a calendar of community events, vital statistics, and book reviews. Among the regular columns in the mid 1990s were “Budd’s Banter” by Budd Fukei, “From Where I Stand” by Linda Furiya, “Potpurii : Ed’s Observations” by Ed Suguro, “Chiropractic and You” by Dr. David R. Nakata, and “Smart Money” by Tony R. Nakata. John R. Litz was a frequent contributor on a variety of subjects. Articles on local Japanese-American history appeared frequently and were exceptionally well written and researched.

Sandee Taniguchi, a 1990 University of Washington journalism graduate<sup>106</sup> became the second editor of the *Northwest Nikkei* with the July 1991 issue. She left the paper around November 1996 and assistant editor Ken Mochizuki stepped in for about five months.

Kamilla Kuroda McClelland became the next editor in April of 1997. Her background included a B.A. in Asian Studies from the University of California at Berkeley, an M.S. in news editorial journalism from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, and seven years as business writer for the *Olympian*. The *Northwest Nikkei* published its last issue as an independent newspaper on May 2, 1997 and was merged into the *Hokubei hōchi* as its English section. As of the May 16, 1997 edition, the name *Northwest Nikkei* was gone. McClelland continued on as the editor of the English section through the end of July, 1998. The *Northwest Nikkei* name returned in 2001 to share the English section Masthead with the North American Post until August 28, 2004.

After McClelland’s departure, the *Hokubei hōchi* has had a series of English Section editors:

Cary C. Giudici	August 7, 1998-March 5, 1999
Max Wurtzburg	June 4, 1999-November 18, 2000
Vincent A. Matsudaira	June 2004 to September 2005
Chris Nishiwaki	October 5, 2005-July 12, 2006

## Northwest Times

The *Northwest Times* was founded by Budd Fukei in Seattle on January 1, 1947. It was the first post-war English language newspaper for the Japanese American community since the demise of the *Japanese American Courier* in April of 1942. Ken Mochizuki

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<sup>106</sup> Fukei, “The Scoop on Community Newspapers,” April 30, 1995. p. 4.

reports that Fukei got his start in journalism in 1936 working on *The Daily* as a student at the University of Washington. He was the English editor for the *Taihoku nippō* (*The Great Northern Daily News*) and later the *Hokubei jiji* (*The North American Times*) from mid-1941 until March 12, 1942 when the last issue was published. During the war years he worked on the *St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch* and the *Cleveland News*. However, he became homesick and returned to Seattle. He was urged by Nisei friends to start a community newspaper in English and the *Northwest Times* was born with several thousand dollars borrowed by his father.<sup>107</sup>

The *Northwest Times* was published from 304 Main Street twice a week on Wednesday and Saturday. Except for special issues it consisted of four pages. In 1947, the price of a single issue was 10 cents. Major national and local news of interest to the Japanese-American community often appeared on the front page. Editorials appeared on page one or page two. Community news and events, announcements, sports, and features appeared on pages two through four. Selected articles were also reprinted from the *Utah Nippo* and *The New Canadian* from time to time.

Regular features during 1947 included editorials, a sports column "Headpin's Views" by Shewo Kawrye, "The Sporting Thing" by Budd Fukei, "Keeping up with the Times" by Hideo Hoshide, "Nisei Calendar," "Church Notes," and "The Social Whirl" which never carried a by-line. Eddie Sato's comic "Dokie," which appeared regularly in the *Minidoka Irrigator*, made a come-back in the *Northwest Times* during the summer of 1947, but did not continue.

In 1948 the staff of the paper was listed as follows:

Editor & Publisher	Budd Fukei
Associate Editor	Hideo Hoshide
Business Manager	Stanley Karikomi
Art Editor	Tom Tsutakawa

New columns included "Just Among People" by Gordon Hirabayashi, "Ex-GI Notes," and "The Book Corner" (by a "U of W Nisei coed who wishes to remain anonymous.")

In May 1949 Henry Yorozu offered a column on fishing initially called "Po-Po's Corner" which was later re-named to "Cracker Crumbs." In September, "Sap's Fables" by Yoichi Matsuda debuted. Budd Fukei's pre-war column "Main Street" re-appeared with the issue of October 14. Floyd Schmoie contributed a long series called "Japan Journey."

1950 marked the introduction of the Foto Times supplement, a four page pictorial highlighting local businesses and community events. Ralph S. Ochi, noted photographer, joined the staff as Photography Director. Harry I. Takagi wrote "Column's Right" and the "Northwest Bookshelf" premiered. "It's Your Health" from the University of Washington Health Science Division also became a regular feature at this time.

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<sup>107</sup> Ken Mochizuki, "Veteran Journalist Helps the Community," *Northwest Nikkei*, July 1993, p.3.



Hideo Hoshide left the paper in early 1951 and Fukei had to shoulder a greater amount of the production workload. In August, John Kitasako stepped forward to write “Keeping up with the Times” and assisted in other ways. However, it was still an economic and physical struggle to keep the paper going over the next two years.

In January of 1954, national and local news was still reported in each issue and the following columns appeared as usual: “It’s Your Health,” “It’s Your Home,” “It’s the Law,” “Main Street,” “The Social Whirl,” “The Sporting Thing,” and “The Vets Mail Bag.” By September 1954 Arlene Fukei, Budd Fukei’s wife, had joined the staff as writer and business manager. She penned editorials and wrote a short column called “Musings by Arlene.” She also wrote “Behind the Scenes” which often gave readers an inside view of how *The Northwest Times* was written and produced.

By 1955 the couple could no longer make the personal sacrifice of time, energy, and money necessary to continue the paper. The announcement to close *The Northwest Times* appeared on March 12, 1955. Financial affairs were put in order, refunds made to subscribers, and all debts paid in full. The last issue was published on March 30, 1955. After the *Northwest Times* folded, Fukei worked (1955-1982) as an editor at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

#### Nōtan 濃淡 Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club

*Nōtan*, meaning light and shade, was published at 422 Main Street in Seattle in Japanese and English by Dr. Kyō (Banjin) Koike 小池 (晩人) 恭 from mid-1925 until October 11, 1929.<sup>108</sup> It continues an earlier publication called *Shumi no tomo* 趣味の友 (the title refers to an interest one pursues for enjoyment, in this case photography) issued by Shirō Miyaochi 宮内四郎.<sup>109</sup> Readers interested in more information on Dr. Koike and the Seattle Camera Club are referred to Carol Zabilski’s article, “Dr. Kyō Koike, 1878-1947: Physician, Poet, Photographer” in *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, vol. 68 no. 2 (April 1977), and “Light and Shade: Pictorial Photography in Seattle, 1920-1940, The Seattle Camera Club” by Robert Monroe in *Turning Shadows into Light*, Seattle: Young Pine Press, 1982, p. 8-32.

#### Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal; Japanese Journal

In October 1899, Satoji Noma 野間里治 and Gengo Endō 遠藤源吾 began publication of a light-hearted weekly magazine in Seattle called *Omoshiroshi* おもしろ誌 which they printed on a mimeograph machine. Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎, then a student at the University of Washington, assisted as office manager and part-time writer. Toward the end of 1900, Manjirō Hayakawa 早川萬次郎 and Bunji Hamaoka 浜岡文治 took over and continued publication from the second floor of the old Hirade Shōten. An artist

<sup>108</sup> Address from *Hokubei nenkan*, 1928 ed.

<sup>109</sup> *Nōtan*, no. 9 (Feb. 1925), p. [11].

named Nakayama joined the company and they were able to add illustrations using an early color process. In June 1902, Hamaoka purchased a set of movable type from Japan and changed the name of the *Omoshiroshi* to *Seihoku shinpō* 西北新報 (*Northwestern News*) and published it as a weekly newspaper.<sup>110</sup>

Onna no koe 女の声 [Women's Voice]

Umeko Kumagai 熊谷梅子 started *Onna no koe* as a magazine for women in Seattle in 1916. It ceased when she moved to Winslow.<sup>111</sup>

Oregon jiji オレゴン時事

See

Ōshū jiji 央州時事

Oregon nippō オレゴン日報

See

Ōshū nippō 央州日報

Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報 Oregon News

The *Oregon shinpō* was a weekly newspaper which started in 1904 in Portland. Later it was issued twice a week.<sup>112</sup> Around 1906 to 1907 M. Takamatsu was the editor and publisher.<sup>113</sup> The paper was “published by the S. Ban Company primarily to keep in contact with the hundreds of contract laborers who were employed throughout the western states by the company.”<sup>114</sup> In 1907 Toyoji Abe 阿部豊治 took over the paper and by 1909 had changed the name to *Ōshū nippō* 央州日報.

Oregon shūhō オレゴン週報 Oregon Weekly

The Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai) continued publication of the post-war *Ōshū nippō* in 1952 in Portland under the name *Oregon shūhō*.<sup>115</sup> Frank Chiyokichi

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<sup>110</sup> Takeuchi, p. 539.

<sup>111</sup> Takeuchi, p. 577.

<sup>112</sup> Zaibei Nihonjinkai Jiseki Honzonbu 在米日本人會事蹟保存部, *Zaibei Nihonjin shi* 在米日本人史 (San Francisco: Zaibei Nihonjinkai, 1940), p. 527. Hereafter cited as *Zaibei Nihonjin shi*.

<sup>113</sup> *Polk's Portland City Directory*, 1907/08 edition.

<sup>114</sup> *Community Publications*, an informational paper (4 p.) issued by the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center. My copy produced in 2004. Hereafter cited as *Community Publications*.

<sup>115</sup> *Polk's Portland City Directory* (1969) confirms the existence of this newspaper.

Kyono 京野千代吉 was the editor and publisher. The paper is thought to have ceased in 1969 when Kyono became ill.

The newspaper was continued by the *Ōshū jiji* 央州時事 which was published weekly on a mimeograph machine by Frank Mokuo Tomori 登森奎雄 as late as 1974. Kazuo Itō reported that the *Oregon shūhō* was continued on October 23, 1969 by the *Ōshū jihō* 央州時報 which was published by a group of “war brides,”<sup>116</sup> however we now know that this is incorrect. Kiyoko Grudier of the Transpacific Women’s Society (TWS) in Oregon confirmed that no war bride organization in the Portland area published a newspaper.<sup>117</sup> TWS issued an internal publication called *TWS Newsletter*, but never published a newspaper of any kind for the general public.

#### *Ōshū jiji* 央州時事 Oshu-Jiji

The *Ōshū jiji* 央州時事 was published weekly on a mimeograph machine by Frank Mokuo Tomori 登森奎雄 as late as 1974. One page was in English and the rest was in Japanese. In 1974 it was published out of the JACL Regional Office which shared space with the Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai).<sup>118</sup> The *Ōshū jiji* continued the *Oregon shūhō*.

#### *Ōshū jihō* 央州時報

All available evidence indicates that a newspaper called the *Ōshū jihō* never existed; this title is in all likelihood a ghost citation. See entry for *Oregon shūhō* for more information.

#### *Ōshū nippō* 央州日報 Oregon News

There are conflicting chronologies for the beginning date and subsequent management changes in the *Ōshū nippō*. According to the *Zaibei Nihonjin shi* 在米日本人史 [History of Japanese in America] (pp. 527-28), Toyoji Abe 阿部豊治 assumed control of the weekly *Oregon shinpō* オレゴン新報 in 1907. He gained the support of interested parties in the Japanese community in Portland and in the following year (1908) purchased a company called Beishinsha 米眞舎 (romanization uncertain) and established a printing company named *Ōshū Insatsujo* (Oregon Press Co.). At this point (1909?) he changed the name of the *Oregon shinpō* to *Ōshū nippō* 央州日報 and issued it as a daily paper. He later expanded it from four pages to six. Abe was the president of the company, Iwao

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<sup>116</sup> Itō, *Issei*, p. 952.

<sup>117</sup> Information received from Kiyoko Grudier by telephone in May 2005.

<sup>118</sup> Email message (July 16, 2004) from Becky Patchett to the author, relaying information from George Katagiri.

Oyama 小山巖 was the publisher, and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 was the editor.

Another account relates that Abe took over the paper in 1909 and remained as publisher until 1917 when Iwao Oyama, a graduate of Waseda University, became the publisher and editor.<sup>119</sup> Different information comes from the Portland City Directories. The 1907/1908 edition lists M. Takamatsu as editor and publisher, and the 1911 edition lists Abe as editor and publisher of the *Ōshū nippō* with Kimbey Narusawa serving as business manager. It is not until the 1926 edition that Iwao Oyama first appears under the entry for the *Oregon News (Ōshū nippō)*. He is identified as the editor, with T. Abe listed as publisher. Abe retained this title until the 1930 edition in which he is listed as residing in San Francisco. By 1934 Oyama had become both the publisher and editor of the *Ōshū nippō*.

When Oyama returned to Portland in 1945 he revived the *Ōshū Nippō* as a mimeographed newspaper. The U.S. Navy had confiscated the Japanese movable type and printing press in 1941 to publish war propaganda pamphlets and never returned the type or the press. For this reason Oyama was obliged to use a mimeograph machine to publish the paper. The Japanese section was stenciled by hand, while the English portion was typed by Miss Kimi Tambara.<sup>120</sup> Although it was called the *Ōshū Nippō*, which implies a daily publication, it was issued on a bi-weekly basis. The English title was *Oregon News*, which was the same title used on the pre-war *Ōshū Nippō*. However, by August 10, 1946, the English title had been changed to *Oregon Nippo*, due to the fact that there already was an Oregon News Company in Portland using the name Oregon News and duplicate names could not be registered for business purposes.<sup>121</sup>

When Oyama died in 1952, the Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai) continued publication of the paper under the title *Oregon shūhō*, with Frank Chiyokichi Kyono 京野千代吉 as publisher and editor.

It has been reported that Iwao Oyama had taken a set of back issues of the pre-war *Ōshū Nippō* to his house in Vanport and that they were subsequently destroyed in the massive flood which occurred on the afternoon of May 30, 1948. His son, Albert Oyama, could not confirm that the back issues were ever in the house.

*Ōshū seinen* 央州青年 [Oregon Youth]

*Ōshū seinen* was published bimonthly in Japanese and English in Portland in the late 1920's by W. Takahashi at 244 Yamhill Street.<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> *Community Publications*, p. 1; Iwao Oyama's World War I draft registration card confirms that he was a resident of Portland in 1918.

<sup>120</sup> *Community Publications*, p. 1.

<sup>121</sup> *Ōshū nippō*, Oct. 23, 1946.

<sup>122</sup> July 7, 1927 issue in the Yasui Collection of the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

Quarterly Kashū Daigaku Koatarē 華州大學 コアタレー

Quarterly magazine published in Seattle in English and Japanese from the late 1920's into the 1930's by the Daigakusei Kurabu 大學生俱樂部 (Japanese Students Club) at the University of Washington. Although it was called a quarterly, it did not usually appear during the summer quarter. It has also been referred to in Japanese as *Kuōtarī* クオータリー.<sup>123</sup>

Y. Koitabashi was editor-in-chief and Jūichi Odani 小谷重一 was the assistant editor (Japanese) of the spring issue for 1925. The first 28 pages of this issue were in English, and the following 16 pages were in Japanese. Photographs and illustrations were included. The *Quarterly* measured approximately 7 x 10 inches and was printed by the Yorita Printing Company in Seattle.

Reimei 黎明 [Dawn]

*Reimei* was a mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry published in the late 1920s in Tacoma by the Ōkō Dōshikai 應行同志會.<sup>124</sup>

*The Report* [Japanese title does not appear in original citations]

According to information culled from *Polk's Seattle City Directory* (1899-1904) by Greg Lange, *The Report* was first published in 1899 by the Japanese YMCA and may possibly have been Seattle's earliest known Japanese newspaper. This assumption is based on the fact that *The Report* is designated as a newspaper in the City Directories. Historian Cassandra Tate suspects that "if *The Report* was like other YMCA publications, it would have been more of a newsletter than a community newspaper."<sup>125</sup> The paper lasted until about 1904.<sup>126</sup>

In the entry for *The Report* in the City Directory, the editor is listed as Reverend Shivesatta [sic] Hara, a pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church. Reverend Hara himself is listed in the City Directories as Shimensuke Hara, a typographical error for Shimenosuke Hara (原七五三助). This form of the name appears in *Beikoku Seihokubu Nihoniminshi*<sup>127</sup> as well as various other reliable sources. Shivesatta may be a City Directory copy editor's best guess when transcribing Reverend Hara's first name from a hand-written data card.

<sup>123</sup> Listed in the 1928 *Hokubei nenkan*.

<sup>124</sup> *Reimei*, vol. 2-3, no.1 (Apr. 1926-Mar. 1927) held by University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>125</sup> Email from Cassandra Tate to the author, December 2004.

<sup>126</sup> Greg Lange, "Seattle's First Japanese Newspaper, *The Report*, is issued in 1899," in HistoryLink.Org, dated June 2, 2001, [http://www.historylink.org/\\_output.CFM?file\\_ID=3352](http://www.historylink.org/_output.CFM?file_ID=3352) (accessed April, 14, 2006)

<sup>127</sup> Takeuchi, pp. 451-52.

## Rikkō bungaku 力行文學 [Rikko Literature]

Around 1908 Meiyō Nakamura 中村迷羊 of the local branch of the Nippon Rikkōkai 日本力行會 (Japanese Student Aid Society)<sup>128</sup> edited and published this literary magazine from 927 Main Street in Seattle. Later the name was changed to *Shakō bungaku* 沙港文學 and it continued on for several months before ceasing.<sup>129</sup>

## Rōdō 勞働 The Labour

*Rōdō* was a labor periodical in Seattle edited and published by Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計. Miyata, a native of Nagano Prefecture, came to Seattle on June 10, 1907 at the age of 19 and was heavily involved with labor and union activities for most of his life.

He was closely affiliated with the Japanese branch of a railway labor union which was founded in May of 1918 and began publishing a magazine called *Rōdō* for the workers.<sup>130</sup> After the branch union dissolved around Dec. 1920, Miyata continued to publish *Rōdō* as a semimonthly, reporting on issues relating to the idea of class struggle in capitalist America.<sup>131</sup> As early as 1928 it was published at 618 Main Street in Seattle.<sup>132</sup> Miyata married Hamaye Kawakami in 1922.

Budd Fukei reports that Gentarō Ōe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye), who was involved with the railway union in 1918 and later with other labor activities, continued to play a role in *Rōdō* possibly as a contributor or financial partner.<sup>133</sup> In 1938 the title was changed to *Taishū* 大衆. Miyata was arrested on December 7, 1941 and interned for the duration of the war. After his return to Seattle he founded the daily newspaper *Seihoku nippō* 西北日報 in November of 1948.

## Sangyō jihō 産業時報 [Industrial News]

*Sangyō jihō* was published in Seattle for a very brief time by Yoshirō [rom?] Nakamura 中村壽郎.<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>128</sup> English name listed in *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1909.

<sup>129</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>130</sup> The Japanese union may have been a branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance of Way.

<sup>131</sup> Takeuchi, p. 577. This title is incorrectly listed as *Rōnō* 勞農, instead of *Rōdō* 勞働.

<sup>132</sup> *Hokubei nenkan* for 1928 and 1936, and the 1937 edition of *Shin Sekai Asahi nenkan* 新世界朝日年鑑 confirm the address.

<sup>133</sup> Fukei, "The Scoop on Community Newspapers," April 30, 1995. p. 4. Fukei gives the name as "Genji (?) Ohye," but is clearly referring to Gentarō Ōe.

<sup>134</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

The *Seihoku nippō* began as Seattle's second post-war Japanese language newspaper on November 17, 1948, just two and a half years after the *Hokubei hōchi* first appeared on June 5, 1946. Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計 was the editor and publisher (see *Rōdō* for a brief biographical note). The paper was published daily except Sunday.

According to an article on the front page of the first issue, he was joined in this journalistic endeavor by Sumio Arima 有馬純雄, Noboru (Hokusei) Date 伊達 (北星) 昇, and Gentarō Ōe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye). I do not know how Miyata was able to finance the paper, buy supplies, and pay salaries to employees. However, he managed all of this as well as the purchase of a printing press on the installment plan from the Harry W. Brintnall Company for \$2,200. Noboru Date was the signatory on the purchase agreement. An application for a business license with the City of Seattle dated October 28, 1948 lists the above four men as partners. An application for a certificate of registration with the Tax Commission dated November 1, 1948 lists only Miyata and Ōe.<sup>135</sup>

Subsequent issues of the newspaper carry no mention of editorial or publishing responsibility. Seattle City Directories list only Miyata as being affiliated with the paper. The office was located at 511 Washington Street in the back of the old Alki Hotel building. A team of newspaper boys were employed to deliver the paper.

The paper consisted of 4 pages, each one measuring 16 by 22 inches. The front page was typically devoted to international and national news. The following three pages contained a mixture of local news, columns, serialized fiction, and miscellaneous reports from Tacoma, Spokane, Wapato, and Portland. Advertising occupied a little under half of the paper. Business records show that Sumio Arima was among the salaried employees of the paper from at least April 1949 through early 1950. According to Genji Mihara, "Sumio joined the *Seihoku nippō* as editor to help Kazue Miyata and is gradually improving the paper."<sup>136</sup>

H. H. Okuda wrote regularly for the paper. Noboru Date also was a frequent contributor. Shirō Fujioka of Los Angeles and Katsuharu Nakashima of Portland both wrote columns or feature series which continued until the paper ceased publication.

Serious illness forced Miyata to abruptly abandon publication of the paper. The last issue is thought to be no. 1140 published on Sept. 15, 1952. According to Terumitsu Kano, Miyata "became blind due to diabetes. On September 7, 1967 he passed away, lonely in a nursing home."<sup>137</sup>

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<sup>135</sup> Seihoku Nippo Records, 1949-1953. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>136</sup> Arima, *Shiatoru nikkān hōjishi*, p. 152. Quote appears in letter from Genji Mihara to Sumiyoshi Arima dated February 6, 1949, as cited by Sumisato Arima.

<sup>137</sup> Itō, *Issei*, p. 208.

Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News<sup>138</sup>

The weekly newspaper *Seihoku shinpō* began in June 1902 in Seattle as a continuation of the magazine *Omoshiroshi* おもしろ誌. Manijrō Hayakawa 早川萬次郎 was the publisher, Bunji Hamaoka 浜岡文治 was editor, and Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎 was responsible for translations from English sources. Sometime later, Toratarō (Yūka) Sakanoue 坂上 (幽花) 寅太郎 (Torataro Sakanouye)<sup>139</sup> became the editor. At this time, the paper moved to Seventh Avenue and Dearborn.<sup>140</sup>

The *Seihoku shinpō* was regarded as being favorable to the interests of the M. Furuya Company and, in this regard, was in competition with the newspaper, *Nihonjin* (later to become *Shin Nihon*) which was allied with Furuya's business rival, Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha (The Oriental Trading Company). This competition was responsible for an incident which would eventually lead to the downfall of the *Seihoku shinpō*. The paper printed a highly derogatory article in August 1902 about Matajirō Tsukuno, who was secretary and treasurer of the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha. The article claimed to be an interview with Tsukuno. It was stated that he had placed his wife in a house of prostitution in Los Angeles and used her earnings to go into business in Seattle after the great fire. Tsukuno sued editor Hayakawa for criminal libel. He was subsequently jailed and later released on bail.<sup>141</sup> The incident escalated when two criminal figures, Gonda and Hara, broke into the office of the paper on the evening of September 12, 1902 and ransacked the place, tipping over cases of type and smashing furniture. Hayakawa and Sakanoue were in the office at the time. Hayakawa escaped injury, however Sakanoue's arm was broken by a piece of flying furniture. In spite of the vandalism, the paper was back on the streets about a week later. Meanwhile, Gonda was arrested for breaking and entering. Hayakawa later admitted that the story was untrue and printed a full retraction and apology.<sup>142</sup> Tsukuno withdrew his complaint.

Takeuchi reports that this unwise editorial attack against the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha, one of the most powerful entities in the Japanese community, resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the paper. Economic difficulties ensued and the new year's edition of 1903 marked the end of the *Seihoku shinpō*. Hayakawa and Hamaoka worked by themselves for five days to produce the final edition, consisting of about thirty pages. They had a very hard time since there was a shortage of writers and no one was willing to work in the plant.

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<sup>138</sup> English title from *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1904. The paper is referred to as the *Northwest News* by the *Seattle Times* of August 28, 1902 and September 13, 1902 (newspaper citations courtesy of John Litz).

<sup>139</sup> Given name from Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦二郎, *Amerika miyage* 亞米利加みやげ (Shiatrou-Shi: Seihoku Shinpōsha Kappanbu, 1903, p.[16].

<sup>140</sup> Takeuchi, p. 540.

<sup>141</sup> "Defaming Another's Wife," *Seattle Times*, August 28, 1902, p. 5 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).

<sup>142</sup> "Japanese Journalist Side Steps Prison Cell," *Seattle Star*, December 9, 1902, p. 1 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).



Ayao Hattori 服部綾雄 (Ayawo Hattori) who mediated the dispute between the newspaper and the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha purchased the type and printing equipment from Hayakawa and Hamaoka and continued the newspaper in a new location at the rear of 410 Main Street. Jūichiro Itō 伊藤壽一郎 who was previously with the *Nihonjin*, was the publisher. Although the paper seemed to be doing well, the community could not support three dailies and the *Seihoku shinpō* ceased publication. The press and movable type went to the Furuya Printing Company.<sup>143</sup>

Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai 西北部日本人營業案内 [Japanese Business Directory of the Pacific Northwest]

An annual directory of Japanese businesses published by Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田 (鈍牛) 作太郎 in Seattle.<sup>144</sup>

Seinen 青年 [The Youth]

*Seinen* was a magazine for young people published around 1928 by the Seihokubu Renraku Nihonjinkai 西北部連絡日本人會 (Northwest American Japanese Association) at 216 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. South in Seattle.<sup>145</sup>

Seishin seikatsu to sangyō 精神生活と産業 [Spiritual Life and Business]

Seizō Abe 阿部清藏, minister of the Japanese Congregational Church, and Suteichi [rom?] Wakabayashi 若林捨一 started the magazine, *Seishin seikatsu to sangyō*, in Seattle in October 1915 with the intent of bringing Christian morality to the business and industrial community.<sup>146</sup>

Senryū bara 川柳ばら

*Senryū bara* is a post-war senryu poetry magazine published in Portland by the Pōtorando Bara Ginsha ポートランドばら吟社.

Shakō bungaku 沙港文學 [Seattle Literature]

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<sup>143</sup> Takeuchi, pp. 540-41; Address for the rear of 410 Main Street from *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1904 ed.

<sup>144</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>145</sup> Listed in *Hokubei nenkan*, 1928 ed.

<sup>146</sup> Takeuchi, p. 578.

*Shakō bungaku* was a literary magazine published in Seattle possibly around 1910 or 1911. Continues *Rikkō bungaku* 力行文學.<sup>147</sup>

Shakō denwa annai 沙港電話案内 Japanese Telephone Directory

*Shakō denwa annai* was an early telephone directory of Seattle Japanese published by Taiheiyō Insatsu (Pacific Printing Co.). Issue for June 1918 (vol. 5 no. 9) has statement on cover: “Copyrighted Sept. 27, 1913 by Terujiro Inoue,” suggesting that the first issue may have appeared in late 1913.<sup>148</sup>

Shiatoru shi シアトル誌 [Seattle Magazine]

Sometime around spring of 1906, Jūtarō (Hakuyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎 started the *Shiatoru shi*. It lasted about six months before ceasing publication.<sup>149</sup>

Shiatoru shūhō シアトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]

The *Shiatoru shūhō* was published sometime around 1897 and is often reported as being the first Japanese language publication north of San Francisco.<sup>150</sup> Jūtarō (Hakuyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎, the editor, printed it on a gelatin hectograph. He was joined from time to time by writers Hisanosuke Shimamura 島村久助 and Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田(鈍牛) 作太. The magazine ceased when Murayama returned to Japan.<sup>151</sup>

Shin kokyō 新故郷 The Shinkokyo [The New Hometown]

*Shin kokyō* was a publication of the Takachiho Club (高千穂俱樂部) in Seattle. The first issue was published in March 1913. No. 3 was published in January 1914. Probably ceased publication by 1920.<sup>152</sup>

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<sup>147</sup> Takeuchi, p. 574.

<sup>148</sup> Eizaburo Okuizumi, "*Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi*" *kaisetsu* “米国西北部日本移民史” 解説 (Tōkyō: Yūshōdō Shuppan, 1994), p. 25. Issued in conjunction with the reprint ed. of *Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi*. Hereafter cited as Okuizumi, *Kaisetsu*.

<sup>149</sup> Takeuchi, p. 573.

<sup>150</sup> This statement does not take into account the *Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō* 日清事件通信日報 which was published in Portland, Oregon in 1894.

<sup>151</sup> Takeuchi, p. 571; on p. 539 Takeuchi gives Jūtarō Murakami 村上十太郎 as the founder of the *Shiatoru shūhō*. However, on p. 537 in a section on early Issei pioneers Jūtarō (Hakuyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎 is listed as one of the first to publish a magazine [i.e. the *Shiatoru shūhō*]. This would indicate that the name Murakami on p. 539 is a typographical error for Murayama.

<sup>152</sup> Yasuharu Miyabara 宮原安春, *Hokorite ari* 誇りて在り (Tōkyō: Kōdansha, 1988), pp. 116-17.

Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan

The daily newspaper *Shin Nihon* began in December 1902 as a continuation of the *Nihonjin*.<sup>153</sup> Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高, second president of the Japanese Association, was the editor and publisher of this paper which was issued at 812 Jackson Street in Seattle. It was known also as *Shakō Shin Nihon* 沙港新日本 (Seattle New Japan). The editorial staff included Kiyoshi Kawakami 河上清 and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治. The paper ceased in 1904.

Shin Nihon 新日本 (magazine) [New Japan]

Kimishige Yoshida 吉田公重, a graduate of Waseda University and prominent writer in the Pacific Northwest, was editor and publisher of the *Shin Nihon*.<sup>154</sup> It was issued at 517 Washington Street in Seattle.<sup>155</sup>

Shin sekai 新世界 [New World]

Published in Seattle by a man from Japan in the 1930's.<sup>156</sup>

Shisen rigai 四千裡外 [4,000 Leagues Away]

*Shisen rigai* was a monthly publication founded in Seattle in 1906. By late 1908 it had moved to San Francisco and was published at 1773 Post Street. The title of this magazine is rather difficult to understand, however an advertisement in Jūshirō Katō's book, *Zaibei dōhō hattenshi* 在米同胞發展史 explains the meaning.<sup>157</sup> *Shisen* means 4,000 and *rigai* means something that is unfathomable or beyond the knowledge of an ordinary person. The title appears to be a pun on a very similar phrase, *shisenri gai* 四千里外, meaning 4,000 leagues away (note that the third character is different).<sup>158</sup> In other words, when a Japanese goes abroad to America some 4,000 leagues from Japan, a great many things will be encountered which are new and beyond his or her understanding. The advertisement states that "Our magazine is essential reading for

<sup>153</sup> Sakaguchi, p. 100; Takeuchi, p. 541. An article in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* for January 4, 1903 gives the beginning date of the paper as August 31, 1902.

<sup>154</sup> Takeuchi, p. 577.

<sup>155</sup> Address from *Hokubei nenkan*, 1928 ed.

<sup>156</sup> Fukei, "The Scoop on Community Newspapers," April 30, 1995. p. 4.

<sup>157</sup> Jūshirō Katō 加藤十四郎, *Zaibei dōhō hattenshi : tsuketari meishi retsuden* 在米同胞發展史 : 附名士列傳. Tokyo: Hakubunkan, 1908; reprint in *Shoki zai Hokubei Nihonjin no kiroku. Hokubei hen* 初期在北米日本人の記録. 北米編 vol. 1, Tōkyō: Bunsei Shoin, 2003. p. [4] of advertising section at end of book. Hereafter cited as Katō.

<sup>158</sup> The author thanks Professor Paul Atkins of the University of Washington for assistance identifying the pun and his advice in romanizing the title.

those who have an eye on going to North America located some 4,000 leagues (ri) from the central marker post in Nihonbashi.” According to Ebihara this title was still being published as a daily newspaper in San Francisco in the mid-1930’s.<sup>159</sup>

#### Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]

In 1910, Nanzan Yokoyama 横山南山 founded this bimonthly magazine in partnership with Mokujin [rom?] Uno 宇野木人 and others in Seattle. After Uno departed, Keinosuke [rom?] Sugiyama 杉山慶之丞 replaced him. Later Sugiyama left and Gyōsei [rom?] Hamaguchi 浜口暁星 became the manager. It ceased after about a year.<sup>160</sup> In 1911 Sosui Takeshima 竹嶋素水 revived *Shiyatoru* which Yokoyama and Uno had founded.<sup>161</sup>

#### Shumi no tomo 趣味の友 [The Hobbyist’s Friend]

*Shumi no tomo* was a photography magazine published by Shirō Miyauchi 宮内四郎 in Seattle in the early 1920s. It was continued in February 1925 by *Nōtan* 濃淡 (Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club).<sup>162</sup>

#### Soi sōsu ソイソース Soy Source

*Soi sōsu* began in Seattle in 1991 as a 4 page monthly newspaper published by Japan Pacific Publications at 519 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue South. The paper is currently issued twice a month and consists of 24-28 pages in tabloid format with color photographs and illustrations. Andrew Taylor is the founder and publisher. Akiko Iwamoto 岩本明子 is the current editor. The company’s web site describes *Soi sōsu* as providing “the local Japanese community with useful information on everyday issues, entertaining articles, local news, event information, a classified section and lots more.” Circulation in 2006 is 8,000.

A companion publication called *Shiatoru konpasu* シアトルコンパス [Seattle Compass] has been issued since 1983. It is intended as an entertainment and visitors guide to the greater Puget Sound area.

#### Supōken jihō スポーケン時報 [Spokane News]

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<sup>159</sup> Ebihara, p. 186.

<sup>160</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>161</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>162</sup> *Nōtan*, no. 9 (Feb. 1925), p. [11].

Yoshimitsu Wada 和田義光 printed a one-page newsletter in 1911 in Spokane. It is reported to have merged after three issues with the *Supōken taimusu*.<sup>163</sup>

Supōken jiji 素法縣時事 Spokane Times<sup>164</sup>

The newspaper *Supōken jiji* was published on a mimeograph machine by Kyūgo Matsufuji 松藤久吾 in Spokane in August 1906. By 1908 the paper was issued twice a month.<sup>165</sup> In 1911 the paper switched to movable type and was issued three times a week. In this year it also absorbed the newsletter, *Supōken jihō*. As of 1915, the office and residence of the publisher were located at 120 Wright Street in Spokane. The 1912-1916 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan* list the Japanese paper in Spokane under the title *Supōken taimusu* 素法縣タイムス.<sup>166</sup> It would appear that the title was at some point changed from *Supōken jiji*, possibly around 1911 when the paper changed to movable type. The paper ceased in 1915 or 1916 when Matsufuji returned to Japan.<sup>167</sup>

The editor is given in Takeuchi as Kyūgo Matsufuji. Kazuo Itō reports that Matsufuji married a woman named Tokiko Nakamura 中村時子 and for a time used her surname.<sup>168</sup> This explains citations which give the editor as Kyūgo Nakamura 中村久吾 and W.K. Nakamura. He appears in *Polk's Spokane City Directory* (1911-1912) as Youshi K. Nakamura. According to World War I draft card registration records, in September of 1918 he was living in Seattle under the name Matsufuji and working as a “news editor.” City Directories confirm that he was employed by the *Taihoku nippō* (*Great Northern Daily News*). Census records indicate that he had apparently separated from Tokiko and married a woman named Tsuta by 1919.

Supōken shōhō スポークン商報 [Spokane Business News]

In 1912, Seisei Aoki 青木誠精 published the *Supōken shōhō* スポークン商報 in Spokane. It was also known as *Su-shi shōhō* (ス市商報). Unfortunately, the paper lasted for only two issues before ceasing publication.<sup>169</sup>

Supōken taimusu 素法縣タイムス Spokane Times

The *Supōken taimusu* was most likely a continuation of *Supōken jiji* 素法縣時事 by Kyūgo Nakamura 中村久吾 (a.k.a. Kyūgo Matsufuji) sometime around 1911-1912.<sup>170</sup> It

<sup>163</sup> Takeuchi, p. 646.

<sup>164</sup> English title from *Polk's Spokane City Directory*, 1908-1912 (editions for 1913-1916 unavailable)

<sup>165</sup> Katō, p. 181.

<sup>166</sup> 1916 edition of *Hokubei nenkan*.

<sup>167</sup> Referred to on p. 646 of Takeuchi as *Supōken jiji* 素法県時事.

<sup>168</sup> Itō, *Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura*, p. 191.

<sup>169</sup> Takeuchi, p. 646.

continued until 1915 or 1916 when he returned to Japan. The paper is listed as a daily in Mitchell.<sup>171</sup>

Supōto スポーツ [Sport]

Tamotsu Ōtani 大谷保 (Tamotsu Ohtani) published the magazine *Supōto* for sports fans in Seattle.<sup>172</sup>

Su-shi shōhō ス市商報

see

Supōken shōhō スポーケン商報

Taiheiyō kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review

*Taiheiyō kōron* was a short-lived monthly magazine published in Tacoma in 1911<sup>173</sup> at 1340 South C Street. Waichirō Ukaji 宇梶和一郎 was the editor, and Atsushi Setooka 瀬戸岡敦 was a contributing editor. According to Mitchell, K. Tomita was the editor of this monthly review which was published from 1907 to 1917.<sup>174</sup> However, vol. 2, no. 4 (Feb. 1911) makes no mention of him. Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 reports that the magazine lasted for three issues.<sup>175</sup> *Polk's Tacoma City Directory* has no listings for the *Pacific Review*.

Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Kōjirō Takeuchi 竹内幸次郎 was born in Gunma Prefecture, Japan in February of 1879. He showed an interest in learning at a young age and studied at Seijō Chūgakkō 成城中學校 and Tōkyō Senmon Gakkō 東京専門學校 in Tokyo. He received a solid education at these schools, particularly in Japanese subjects. At the conclusion of his studies he joined the newspaper *Hokushin jihō* 北信時報 in Nagano. By 1905 Takeuchi became interested in going overseas to observe the newspaper industry and to study English. In 1906 he managed to buy passage on a trans-Pacific cargo ship and landed in Seattle in late March or early April. After his arrival he worked as a dish washer in

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<sup>170</sup> Listed in *Hokubei nenkan*, 1912-1916.

<sup>171</sup> Marlene Mitchell, *Washington Newspapers: Territorial and State: a Bibliography and Checklist* (M.A. Thesis, University of Washington, 1964), p. 337. Hereafter cited as Mitchell.

<sup>172</sup> Takeuchi, p. 577.

<sup>173</sup> Takeuchi, p. 636.

<sup>174</sup> Mitchell, p. 270; Mitchell reports that this magazine was a monthly published 1907-1917 and that K. Tomita was the editor and W. Ukaji was the publisher.

<sup>175</sup> Fukui, p. 160.

Bellingham and later as a day laborer on various jobs.<sup>176</sup> By early 1908 he had become a writer for the newspaper *Amerika shinpō* あめりか新報 in Seattle and later acquired a financial interest in the paper.

Unfortunately, the *Amerika shinpō* ran into financial problems. Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄, the founder, left the paper after a disagreement with co-founder Seijirō (Kenwan) Takeda 武田 (硯湾) 清次郎. Sometime later it appears that Takeda and someone named Kusaka went behind Takeuchi's back and sold the *Amerika shinpō* to Hikoichi Ishioka (石岡彦一). As soon as Takeuchi learned of this he was furious and somehow managed to drive Ishioka out of the company. However, continued financial difficulties forced Takeuchi to suspend publication in November 1908 and resulted in the sale of the movable type to the M. Furuya Company.

With help from Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, Takeuchi got the type back. In late 1909 he founded the Taihoku Nippōsha and his plans for a new paper came to fruition on January 1, 1910 when the first issue of the *Taihoku nippō* was published. This was an evening paper which was issued daily from 507 A Maynard Avenue in Seattle. Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治, formerly with the *Shin Nihon*, joined the paper at this time and was in charge of a column called "Bekkō zakkichō" 別口雜記帳.<sup>177</sup> In the early years, the *Taihoku nippō* was controlled by Kuranosuke Hirade, C.T. Takahashi, and his wife, Takechiyo, by means of their monetary support. However, Takeuchi was not content to remain under their influence and after much effort succeeded in making the paper independent around July 1914.<sup>178</sup> The following month, a supporters' organization was formed to provide a stable source of income and advertising revenue. Influential members of the community joined in this effort and supplied the supplementary capital necessary to keep the paper solvent.

The paper grew and developed in the years following World War I. Takeuchi served as president of the Japanese Association and took an active role in the local community. In 1929 he published his landmark history of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest called *Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi* 米國西北部日本移民史. This book stands today as the most comprehensive work on the subject.

Takeuchi wrote a regular column in the *Taihoku nippō* called "Zakkichō" 雜記帳 which appeared under the name "Tarō saku" 太郎作 [by Tarō] or sometimes under his pen name, Seiran 青巒. The column treated such subjects as U.S.-Japan relations, customs and culture of the Pacific Northwest, and current events in the local Japanese community. Throughout the 1930's the paper covered world events, news from and about Japan, and current national and local news from the United States. Local news of interest to the Japanese community was well represented, including articles on sports, entertainment, and home living. Serialized fiction was also included. The English section debuted on

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<sup>176</sup> Information on Takeuchi's early life in Japan and the United States summarized from Okuizumi, *Kaisetsu*, p. 2; 28-29.

<sup>177</sup> Tamura, *Shiatoru shoki*, p. 55.

<sup>178</sup> Sakaguchi, p. 1.

August 7, 1934. Budd Fukei was the English editor from the fall of 1937 until January 2, 1941 when he left the paper.<sup>179</sup> Around mid-1941 he became the English editor of the *Hokubei jiji*.

Takeuchi passed away at the age of 55 on July 2, 1933.<sup>180</sup> Keitarō (Kyōu) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎 took over as publisher and editor-in-chief until his resignation in January 1939.<sup>181</sup> Masaru Akahori 赤堀最, known also in Seattle under the name of Hyōroku Ōishi 大石兵六, was managing editor from 1934-1941.<sup>182</sup> Koto Takeuchi, wife of the late Kōjirō Takeuchi, served as the business manager for several years. Yasuji Satō filled this position from around 1936-1938.<sup>183</sup> In January 1939, Takeuchi's son, Richard Chihiro Takeuchi 竹内千尋, became the publisher. At the time, he was a sophomore at the University of Washington. He continued in this position until April 21, 1942 when the paper was closed due to the removal of all Japanese from the Pacific coast. He was on the editorial staff of the *Camp Harmony News Letter* and later editor of the *Minidoka Irrigator*. He relocated to Chicago and subsequently worked at the *Chicago Sun Times*.

Tairiku jihō 大陸時報 (Continental Times)

The *Tairiku jihō* was published monthly in Seattle by Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南 around 1912.<sup>184</sup>

Tairiku jiron 大陸時論 [Continental Review]

The *Tairiku jiron* was a periodical published in Seattle at 609 Main Street by a person named Okada 岡田.<sup>185</sup>

Tairiku kōron 大陸公論<sup>186</sup> [Continental Forum]

No information available.

Tairiku nōgyō 大陸農業<sup>187</sup> [Continental Agriculture]

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<sup>179</sup> Personal communication from Budd Fukei to the author, August 21, 2006.

<sup>180</sup> Okuizumi, *Kaisetsu*, p. 24.

<sup>181</sup> *Hokubei jiji*, Jan 6, 1939, p. 1 (English section)

<sup>182</sup> Sakata, *Fading Footsteps*, p. 39. This information is also available online in: *Finding Aid for the Japanese American Research Project Collection of Material about Japanese in the United States, 1893-1985*. <http://findaid.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf6d5nb3z6> (accessed June 12, 2006)

<sup>183</sup> *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1934-1939.

<sup>184</sup> Itō, *Issei*, p. 732.

<sup>185</sup> *Hokubei nenkan*, 1919 ed.

<sup>186</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.

<sup>187</sup> Takeuchi, p. 576.



No information available.

Taishū 大衆 (Portland) The Taishu [The Masses]

S. Hata was the editor and publisher of the newspaper *Taishū* which was issued twice a month at 212 N.W. 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Portland. It consisted of four pages on one sheet with each page measuring 15 x 22 inches. The paper began publication in 1930 or 1931 and continued until at least late 1934. Judging from the one issue that is available, it was a paper of social and political criticism.<sup>188</sup>

Taishū 大衆 (Seattle) [The Masses]

*Taishū* was a weekly labor publication edited and published in Seattle by Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計 in 1938 as a continuation of his *Rōdō* 労働. It was published until late 1941 or early 1942.

Takoma タコマ The Tacoma<sup>189</sup>

The monthly magazine *Takoma* was founded on February 11, 1912<sup>190</sup> by Kichisaburō Fujimoto 藤本吉三郎 and Michimaro (Goyō) Iino 飯野 (五洋) 道眞呂.<sup>191</sup> In 1913 it became a semimonthly. Continued in May 1914 by *Takoma shūho* タコマ週報.

Takoma jihō タコマ時報 (1915) Tacoma Japanese Times; The Tacoma Weekly Journal

The *Takoma jihō* is a continuation of the *Takoma shūhō* タコマ週報. It was published weekly in Tacoma by Shun'ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 from as early as January 1915.<sup>192</sup> It

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<sup>188</sup> *Taishū*, vol. 5, no. 94 (August 25, 1934) held in the Yasui Family Collection at the Oregon Historical Society. This is the only known issue currently in existence.

<sup>189</sup> English title from *Polk's Tacoma City Directory*, 1912 ed.

<sup>190</sup> This date is reported in *Zaibei Nihonjin shi* (p. 528) and in K. Itō's *Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura* (p. 151). In an article by S. Ōtsuka in the July 31, 1926 issue of the *Takoma shūhō* he comments that the paper observed its 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1926 which would confirm 1912 as the first year of publication. However, the front page of this issue of the paper as reproduced on p. 150 of *Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura* carries the statement “一九一一年創刊” [founded 1911]. The discrepancy between 1911 and 1912 as the first year of publication has yet to be explained.

<sup>191</sup> Iino's first name has been romanized as Domaro and Domaraji in several sources, however he is listed in the 1912 *Polk's Tacoma City Directory* as G. M. Iino which indicates that the name was pronounced as Michimaro.

<sup>192</sup> *Takoma jihō* タコマ時報, vol. 4, no. 93 (Jan. 1, 1915)

became a daily in November 1920. Sometime in 1921 (month uncertain) it became a weekly 16 page magazine called *Jiyū* 自由.

#### Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 [Tacoma Weekly]

Shun'ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 took over the magazine *Takoma* タコマ in May 1914 and changed the name to *Takoma shūhō*. By January 1915 the title had been changed to *Takoma jihō* タコマ時報.

#### Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) (Tacoma Japanese Weekly)

Published as a continuation of the magazine *Jiyū* 自由 in May 1922 by Shun'ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一, the *Takoma shūhō* was a four page weekly newspaper. In August 1926 Ōtsuka returned to Japan and the paper was taken over by Yasuhiko Niimura 新村安彦. He operated it until February 1934 when he moved to Argentina. The paper was suspended until July of 1934 when Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 and Yūkichi Murai 村井勇吉 stepped forward to resume publication. The following year Fukui left and Murai carried on as sole proprietor until 1939 when he went back to Japan.<sup>193</sup> At this point, Fukui returned to the paper and ran it until April of 1942. Fukui's primary occupation appears to have been the proprietorship of a grocery and variety store called the Takoma Benrisha タコマ便利社. If so, the newspaper would have been a sideline, albeit a time consuming and expensive one. After the war, Fukui returned to Tacoma and opened a grocery store. Although he did not operate a newspaper after the war he continued his interest in journalism as a correspondent and writer for the *Hokubei hōchi* in Seattle.

#### Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]

Harry Masahide (Kyōjindō) Yamashita<sup>194</sup> 山下 (狂人堂) 雅英, Shikō Morooka 師岡 紫紅, Atsushi Setooka 瀬戸岡敦, Bunji Hamaoka 濱岡文治, Giichi Naruishi [rom?] 成石義一, and others published this literary magazine around October 1903 in Seattle from their headquarters known as the Kyōjindō [Madhouse] which was located near the new Hirade Shōten. It ceased after only three issues primarily because the participants were heavily occupied with plans for a daily newspaper which would turn out to be the *Asahi shinbun* 旭新聞.<sup>195</sup>

#### Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]

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<sup>193</sup> *Zaibei Nihonjin shi*, p. 528; *Furusato* reports that Fukui returned to the paper in 1940.

<sup>194</sup> Full name confirmed on Yamada's World War I draft registration card.

<sup>195</sup> Takeuchi, p. 572.

In 1907 Shikō Morooka 師岡紫紅, Matsukage [rom?] Matsukura 松倉松影, and Shun'ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 started the monthly *Tensei* in Seattle. It was later taken over by Chōichi (Sekibutsu) Ikeda 池田 (石仏) 長市 and continued publication until the spring of 1911.<sup>196</sup>

Tobei no tomo 渡米の友 [Friend of the America-bound]

Shin'ichi Kawasaki 河崎信一 published this magazine in Seattle around 1906.<sup>197</sup>

Tōtemu-tō トーテム塔 The Totem

*Tōtemu-tō* was a poetry compilation in Japanese issued in Seattle by the Shakōkai 沙港會 and printed at the Yorita Insatsujo 寄田印刷所. The only known issue of this title was published in August 1928.<sup>198</sup> The typographical presentation of the date suggests that *The Totem* may have been intended to be an annual publication and it is included in this bibliography for that reason. However, it is equally possible that the 1928 volume was the only one published and, if so, would have been a booklet rather than a periodical.

Tōzaiyō 東西洋 [East and West]

*Tōzaiyō* was a continuation of *Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō* 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report] issued by Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高 in Seattle in 1911. It is thought to have ceased shortly thereafter.<sup>199</sup>

Washinton 華盛頓 [Washington]

This short-lived magazine was issued in Seattle in February 1905 by Chikakichi Shibama 芝間齋吉, secretary of the Japanese Consulate.<sup>200</sup>

Yamato やまと [Japan]

Senjirō Hatsukano 初鹿野詮次郎 and Fumio (Gyokudō) Aoyagi 青柳 (獄堂) 芙未雄 left the *Hokubei jiji* 北米時事 in July of 1905 and founded the newspaper *Yamato* in

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<sup>196</sup> Takeuchi, p. 573.

<sup>197</sup> Shin'ichi Kawasaki 河崎信一, *Taiheiyō engan no tomo* 太平洋沿岸之友 (Shiatoru-Shi: Ishikawa Sadatoshi, 1906), p. 37.

<sup>198</sup> 1928 edition held in University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.

<sup>199</sup> Takeuchi, p. 575.

<sup>200</sup> Takeuchi, p. 572; name verified in the 1904 edition of *Polk's Seattle City Directory*.

Seattle. After Aoyagi left, Hatsukano continued on by himself. In the fall of 1909, it became a monthly but gradually faded away some time later.<sup>201</sup>

Yū maga ゆうマガ YOU maga

*Yū maga* was first published in Seattle by JEN Inc. in 1998 as a free Japanese language newspaper that contained information on life and leisure in the Pacific Northwest.<sup>202</sup> It was later issued as a free glossy monthly magazine. Noriko Goto Palmer is the publisher and Sayaka Sogabe is the Editor-in-Chief.

Billed as “The ultimate information magazine in Japanese,” *Yū maga* is essentially a city magazine for Japanese students and business people (and their families). In addition to covering entertainment and community events, it provides a wide variety of information on topics such as real estate transactions, legal matters, financial issues, medical and dental concerns, and general daily living matters.

Yūyake shinbun 夕焼け新聞 Yuuyake Shimbun Sunset Newspaper

Jim Hill established the *Yūyake shinbun* in Portland, Oregon in September 1998. This free monthly newspaper is issued in tabloid format (each page 7 x 11”) and consists of 16 pages with color photographs and illustrations. It is distributed free of charge at selected outlets in Oregon as well as Seattle, Washington. Jim Hill is the publisher and Keiko Honda is the editor.

The first 11 pages are usually in English with the remaining five pages in Japanese. The paper covers Japan-related news and events of interest to those connected with the Portland Japanese and Japanese-American communities. Regular features include news of people in the community, profiles of business people and professionals, and columns on health issues and real estate.

Readership is composed of the following demographic groups:

- 50% Caucasians with a business, educational, or social interest in Japan.
- 35% Japanese nationals (business people, students, education professionals, recent immigrants)
- 15% Asian and Asian Americans (Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Korean and Southeast Asians)

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<sup>201</sup> Takeuchi, p. 572.

<sup>202</sup> JEN Company History, <http://www.jeninc.com/profile/history.html> (accessed Mar. 20, 2006)

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## Index to Personal Names

This index provides a convenient listing of individuals and the publications with which they have an association. It is limited to personal names and publications appearing in this paper and is not intended as a comprehensive compilation.

Abe, Frank

Northwest Nikkei

Abe, Seizō 阿部清藏

Seishin seikatsu to sangyō 精神生活と産業 [Spiritual Life and Business]

Abe, Toyoji (Shōyō) 阿部 (照洋) 豊治

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報 Oregon News

Ōshū nippō 央州日報 Oregon News

Akahori, Masaru 赤堀最

Koronbia shōhō コロンビア商報 [The Columbia Commercial News]

Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Akiyama, Sonan 秋山蘇南

Engan jihō 沿岸時報 Coast Times

Kobushi コブシ [The Fist]

Tairiku jihō 大陸時報 Continental Times

Amagai, Mikiko 天海幹子

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Aoki, Seisei 青木誠精

Supōken shōhō スポーケン商報 [Spokane Business News]

Aoyagi, Fumio (Gyokudō) 青柳 (獄堂) 芙未雄

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Yamato やまと [Japan]

Arai, Tatsuya 荒井達弥

Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese

Arima, Sumikiyo 有馬純清

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times



Arima, Sumio 有馬純雄

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Arima, Sumiyoshi 有馬純義

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Ban, Shinzaburō 伴新三郎

Japonika Pōtorando ジャポニカポートランド Japanico-Portlander

Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese

Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報

Date, Noboru (Hokusei) 伊達(北星)昇

Dekoboko 凸凹 [Imbalance]

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Fujii, Yoshito 藤井義人

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Fujii-Anderson, Nellie

Northwest Nikkei

Fujimoto, Kichisaburō 藤本吉三郎

Takoma タコマ The Tacoma

Fukano, Riichirō 深野利一郎

Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report

Fujioka, Shirō 藤岡紫朗

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Fukei, Arlene

Northwest Times

Fukei, Budd

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Northwest Nikkei

Northwest Times

Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Fukui, Shūichi 福井周一

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) (Tacoma Japanese Weekly)

Fukuoka, Tenko 福岡天鼓

Amerika shinpō あめりか新報

Furiya, Linda

Northwest Nikkei

Giudici, Cary C.

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Goto-Palmer, Noriko

See

Palmer, Noriko Goto

Hamaguchi, Gyōsei [rom?] 浜口暁星

Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]

Hamaoka, Bunji 濱岡文治

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal

Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News

Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]

Hara, Frank

Minidoka Irrigator

Hara, Keisen 原堂川

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

Hara, Shimenosuke 原七五三助

The Report

Hashiguchi, Jihei 橋口次平

Japan Current (Nihon chōryū 日本潮流)

- Hata, S.  
Taishū 大衆 (Portland) The Taishu [The Masses]
- Hashimoto, S.  
Nichi-Bei hyōron 日米評論 Japanese American Review
- Hatsukano, Senjirō 初鹿野詮次郎  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Yamato やまと [Japan]
- Hattori, Ayao 服部綾雄  
Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News
- Hayakawa, Manjirō 早川萬次郎  
Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal  
Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News
- Hibiya, Takami 日比谷隆美  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Hidaka, Edward Shigeru 日高重  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Hieda, Shigenobu 桧枝茂信  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Hijiya, George  
Evacuzette
- Hill, Jim  
Yūyake shinbun 夕焼け新聞 Sunset Newspaper
- Hirabayashi, Gordon  
Northwest Times
- Hirade, Kuranosuke 平出倉之助  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 [America News]  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Hiromura, Yuji  
Minidoka Irrigator

- Honda, Keiko  
Yūyake shinbun 夕焼け新聞 Sunset Newspaper
- Horike, Tsuyoshi 堀家毅  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Hoshide, Hideo  
Minidoka Irrigator  
Northwest Times
- Hosokawa, Rube  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Ichikawa, Taka  
Evacuzette
- Iino, Michimaro (Goyō) 飯野 (五洋) 道眞呂  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Takoma タコマ The Tacoma
- Ikoma, Sadahiko 生駒貞彦  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 [Tacoma Weekly]
- Ikushima, Eitarō 生島英太郎  
Japonika Pōtorando ジャポニカポートルランド Japonico-Portlander
- Inaba, Yaeko 稲葉八重子  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Inoue, Orio 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye)  
Dendō jihō 傳道時報  
Mikado 美加土 みかど [The Lord]  
Nichi-Bei jihō 日米時報 Japanese American Times
- Inoue, Ryōmin 井上良民 (Ryomin Inouye)  
Kibō 希望 [Hope]
- Inoue, Terujiro  
Shakō denwa annai 沙港電話案内 (Seattle Japanese Telephone Directory)
- Ishioka, Hikoichi (石岡彦一)  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 [America News]

- Itami, Sumie  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Itō, Juichirō 伊藤壽一郎 (surname later changed to Terusaki 照崎)  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News
- Iwamoto, Akiko 岩本明子  
Soi sōsu ソイソース Soy Source
- Iwamura, Jirō 岩村次郎  
Geibijin 藝美人 [The Cultured Person]  
Manjihō 萬時報 [Universal News]
- Kageyama, Noboru 影山昇  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Kamiyama, Sōjin 上山草人  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)
- Kanbe, Toshiharu 神部利治 (Toshiharu Kambe)  
Nichi-Bei kōron 日米公論 [Japanese American Forum]
- Kanda, John  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Kano, Terumitsu 狩野輝光  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Karikomi, Stanley  
Northwest Times
- Kashima, Tetsuden  
Northwest Nikkei
- Katayama, Kageo (Fūun) 片山 (風雲) 景雄  
Amerika あめりか  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報  
Nichi-Bei hyōron 日米評論 Japanese American Review
- Katō, Jūshirō (Hihō) 加藤 (肥峰) 十四郎  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

- Kawajiri, Keitarō (Kyōu) 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1912)  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Taihoku nippō 大北日報 Great Northern Daily News
- Kawakami, Kiyoshi 河上清  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese  
Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan
- Kawasaki, Shin'ichi 河崎信一  
Tobei no tomo 渡米の友 [Friend of the America-bound]
- Kawrye, Shewo  
Northwest Times
- Kitasako, John  
Northwest Times
- Kitayama, Hideo  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Koike, Kyō (Banjin) 小池 (晩人) 恭  
Nōtan 濃淡 Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club
- Koitabashi, Y.  
Quarterly Kashū Daigaku Koatarē 華州大學 コアタレー
- Kubota, Henry Takemitsu (H.T.) 窪田竹光  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Kumagai, Umeko 熊谷梅子  
Onna no koe 女の声 [Women's Voice]
- Kumamoto, Kiyoshi 隈元清  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Kuraoka, Keikichi  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Kusaka 日下  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]
- Kusunose, Akiko 楠瀬明子  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Kuwahara, Sakujirō (Kanbō) 桑原 (閑畝) 冊次郎

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

Kyono, Frank Chiyokichi 京野千代吉

Oregon shūhō オレゴン週報 Oregon Weekly

Litz, John R.

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Northwest Nikkei

Maeno, Kunizō 前野邦三 (Kunizo Mayeno)

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Masaki, Shiro 正木史郎

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Masugi, Shigeru 真杉茂

Hakudō 白道 [The Path of Light]

Matsubu, Umeko

Evacuzette

Matsuda, Yoichi

Northwest Times

Matsudaira, Vincent A.

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Matsufuji, Kyūgo 松藤久吾

Supōken jijji 素法縣時事 Spokane Times

Supōken taimusu 素法縣タイムス Spokane Times

Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Matsuhara, Dengo (Mokkō) [rom?] 松原 (木公) 伝吾

Hokubei jijji 北米時事 The North American Times

Matsukura, Matsukage [rom?] 松倉松影

Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]

Matsumi, Daihachi 松見大八

Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report

- Matsumoto, Shunchō 松本春潮  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 [America News]
- Matsumoto, Takako  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Matsushita, Iwao (Tadenoha) 松下(蓼葉)巖  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- McClelland, Kamilla Kuroda  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Northwest Nikkei
- Minato, George  
Camp Harmony Newsletter  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Miyagawa, Daiki  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Miyagawa, Dyke  
Camp Harmony Newsletter  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Miyake, Tora 三宅太郎  
Kōsuto jihō コースト時報 The Coast Times
- Miyake, Tora 三宅とら  
Kōsuto jihō コースト時報 The Coast Times
- Miyata, Kazue Martin 宮田主計  
Rōdō 労働 The Labour  
Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News  
Taishū 大衆 (Seattle) [The Masses]
- Miyata, Kōu 宮田虹雨  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]
- Miyauchi, Shirō 宮内四郎  
Shumi no tomo 趣味の友 [The Hobbyist's Friend]
- Mochizuki, Ken  
Northwest Nikkei



- Mori, Masajirō 森政次郎  
Nichī-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report
- Moriguchi, Tomio 森口富雄  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Morooka, Shikō 師岡紫紅  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]  
Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]
- Murai, Yūkichi 村井勇吉  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) (Tacoma Japanese Weekly)
- Murayama, Jūtarō (Hakuyō) 村山 (白洋) 十太郎  
Shiatoru shi シアトル誌 [Seattle Magazine]  
Shiatoru shūhō シアトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]
- Nakagawa, Bakotsu [rom?] 中川馬骨  
Dekoboko 凸凹 [Imbalance]
- Nakai, Gendō 中井玄道  
Hotoke no oshie 佛の教 [Teachings of Buddha]
- Nakamoto, Sally  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Nakamura, Kyūgo 中村久吾  
See  
Matsufuji, Kyūgo 松藤久吾
- Nakamura, Meiyō 中村迷羊  
Rikkō bungaku 力行文學 [Rikko Literature]
- Nakamura, Shirō 中村史郎  
Hokubei kōron 北米公論 [North American Forum]
- Nakamura, Yoshirō [rom?] 中村壽郎  
Sangyō jihō 産業時報 [Industrial News]

Nakashima, Katsuharu (Gogai) 中島 (桐街) 勝治  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Hōmu ホーム [Home]  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1912)  
Seihoku Nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese  
Ōshū nippō 央州日報 Oregon News  
Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan  
Taihoku nippō 大北日報 Great Northern Daily News

Nakata, David, R  
Northwest Nikkei

Nakata, Tony R.  
Northwest Nikkei

Naruishi, Giichi [rom?] 成石義一  
Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]

Natori, Mie (Ryōryō) 名取(稜々) 三重  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Hokubei kōron 北米公論 [North American Forum]

Niguma, Tomiko  
Minidoka Irrigator

Nihira, Kanzō 仁平幹三  
Hankyō 反響 [Echo]

Niimura, Yasuhiko 新村安彦  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) (Tacoma Japanese Weekly)

Nishikata, Chōhei (Kōfū) 西方(更風) 長平  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

Nishiwaki, Chris  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Noma, Satoji 野間里治  
Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal

Nuno, Toshiaki 布利秋

See

Akiyama, Sonan 秋山蘇南

Ochi, Ralph S.

Northwest Times

Odani, Jūichi 小谷重一

Quarterly Kashū Daigaku Koatarē 華州大學 コアタレー

Ōe, Gentarō 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye)

Makateo マカテオ [Mukilteo]

Rōdō 労働 The Labour

Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Ogata, Rinzō 緒方林藏

Jitsugyō no Amerika 実業の亞米利加 [American Business]

Ogawa, Herbert

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

Ogi, Hitoshi 荻仁

Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Ohama, K.

Japonika Pōtorando ジャポニカポートルランド Japonico-Portlander

Oikawa, Hideo 及川英夫

Hankyō 反響 [Echo]

Oka 岡

Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō 日清事件通信日報 [Daily News of the Sino-Japanese War]

Oka, Keith

Camp Harmony Newsletter

Oka, Taka

Minidoka Irrigator

Okada 岡田

Tairiku jiron 大陸時論 [Continental Review]

Okamoto, Tadao (Tansui) 岡本 (淡水) 忠雄  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese

Okazaki, Tom  
Evacuzette

Okina, Kyūin (Rokkei) 翁 (六溪) 久充  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Okuda, Heiji Henry 奥田平次  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News

Ōshima, Koyō 大島枯揚  
Jidai kenkyū 時代研究 [Current Studies]

Ōta, Kōson 大田虹村  
Dōhō 同胞 [Fellow Countrymen]  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]

Ōtani, Tamotsu 大谷保  
Supōto スポーツ [Sport]

Ōtsuka, Shun'ichi 大塚俊一  
Jiyū 自由 [Freedom]  
Takoma jihō タコマ時報 (1915) Tacoma Japanese Times  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 [Tacoma Weekly]  
Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]

Oyama, Iwao 小山巖  
Ōshū nippō 央州日報 Oregon News

Palmer, Noriko Goto  
Yū maga ゆうマガ YOU maga

Sakaino, Bunro  
Kōsuto jihō コースと時報 The Coast Times

Sakamoto, James Yoshinori  
Japanese American Courier

- Sakamoto, Misao  
Japanese American Courier
- Sakanoue, Toratarō (Yūka) 坂上幽花 (Torataro Sakanouye)  
Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News
- Sasaki, Katsunari 佐々木勝成  
Dōhō 同胞 [Fellow Countrymen]
- Sasaki, Shihō 佐々木志峰  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Sasaki, Tokusaburō 佐々木徳三郎  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese
- Sato, Eddie  
Minidoka Irrigator  
Northwest Times
- Setooka, Atsushi 瀬戸岡敦  
Taiheiyo kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review  
Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]
- Shibama, Chikakichi 芝間齋吉  
Washinton 華盛頓 [Washington]
- Shimamura, Hisanosuke 島村久助  
Shiatoru shūhō シアトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]
- Shinohara, Goichrō 篠原吾一郎  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]
- Shoji, Chiseo  
Evacuzette
- Shokawa, Shonosuke 床川昇之助  
Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report
- Sonoda, Jackson (a.k.a. Jaxon)  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Sugano, Shibakarō [rom?] 菅野芝華郎  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]

- Suginoo, Shōichi 杉尾正一  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Sugiyama, Keinosuke [rom?] 杉山慶之丞  
Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]
- Suguro, Ed  
Northwest Nikkei
- Suhara, M.  
Kobushi コブシ [The Fist]
- Suzuki, Yasuzō 鈴木康三  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]
- Takagi, Harry I.  
Northwest Times
- Takahashi, W.  
Ōshū seinen 央州青年 [Oregon Youth]
- Takahashi, Makiko  
Camp Harmony Newsletter  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Takahashi, Ōshū 高橋櫻洲  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]
- Takamatsu, M.  
Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報
- Takeda, Seijirō (Kenwan) 武田 (硯湾) 清次郎  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報
- Takehima, Sosui 竹嶋素水  
Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]
- Takeuchi, Kōjirō 竹内幸次郎  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)  
Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Takeuchi, Richard (Dick)  
Camp Harmony Newsletter  
Minidoka Irrigator  
Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Tambara, Kimi  
Minidoka Irrigator  
Ōshū nippō 央州日報 Oregon News

Tamura, Tadako  
Minidoka Irrigator

Tanabe, Kunitarō 田辺国太郎  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Tanaka, Cherry  
Minidoka Irrigator

Tani, Kenji  
Camp Harmony Newsletter

Taylor, Andrew  
Soi sōsu ソイソース Soy Source

Terao, Sara Jane  
Minidoka Irrigator

Tomori, Frank Mokuo 登森奎雄  
Ōshū jiji 央州時事

Tsuboi, Ted  
Evacuzette

Tsubota, Minoru 坪田実  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Tsutakawa, Tom  
Northwest Times

Tateyama, Nui  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

Tomita, K.  
Taiheiyo kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review

- Tsuchiya, Takisaburō 土屋瀧三郎  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]
- Ueda, Taiin 上田台蔭  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]
- Uehara, Etsujirō 上原悦次郎  
Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report  
Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal  
Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News
- Ukaji, Waichirō 宇梶和一郎  
Taiheiyō kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review
- Uno, Mokujin [rom?] 宇野木人  
Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]
- Uraji 浦路  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)
- Wada, Yoshimitsu 和田義光  
Supōken jihō スポークン時報 [Spokane News]
- Wakabayashi, Suteichi [rom?] 若林捨一  
Seishin seikatsu to sangyō 精神生活と産業 [Spiritual Life and Business]
- Watanabe, Akachōchin 渡邊赤提灯  
Akachōchin 赤提灯
- Watanabe, Manzō 渡邊満蔵  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese
- Watanabe, Usei 渡邊雨声  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]
- Wurtzburg, Max  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Yagi, Akira  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post
- Yagi, Mitsuko  
Camp Harmony Newsletter



- Yamada, Sakutarō (Dongyū) 山田 (鈍牛) 作太郎  
Donchiki ドンチキ  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai 西北部日本人營業案内 [Japanese Business  
Directory of the Pacific Northwest]  
Shiatoru shūhō シヤトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]
- Yamamoto, Ichirō 山本一郎  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Yamaoka, Ototaka 山岡音高  
Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report]  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese  
Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan  
Tōzaiyō 東西洋
- Yamasaki, Frank  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Yamasaki, Masato 山崎正人  
Hankyō 反響 [Echo]
- Yamashita, Harry Masahide (Kyōjindō) 山下 (狂人堂) 雅英  
Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]
- Yasuda, Mitsu  
Minidoka Irrigator
- Yasui, Holly  
Northwest Nikkei
- Yatagai, Jūji 矢田貝柔二  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times
- Yokoyama, Nanzan 横山南山  
Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]
- Yoshida, Kimishige 吉田公重  
Shin Nihon 新日本 (magazine) [New Japan]
- Yoshioka, Seimei 吉岡誠明  
Hokubei kyōhō 北米教報 [North American Church News]

Yorozu, Henry  
Northwest Times

Yoshimoto, Ruth  
Camp Harmony Newsletter

Yukawa, Jōkatsu  
Hakudō 白道 [The Path of Light]

List of Publications by Place

EATONVILLE, WASHINGTON

Kyōmei 共鳴 [Resonance]

HUNT, IDAHO

Minidoka Irrigator

MUKILTEO

Makateo マカテオ [Mukilteo]

PORTLAND, OREGON

Evacuzette

Japonika Pōtorando ジャポニカポートランド Japanico-Portlander

Kōsuto jihō コースト時報 The Coast Times

Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō 日清事件通信日報 [Daily News of the Sino-Japanese War]

Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報 Oregon News

Oregon shūhō オレゴン週報 Oregon Weekly

Ōshū jiji 央州時事 Oshu-Jiji

Ōshū nippō 央州日報 Oregon News

Ōshū seinen 央州青年 [Oregon Youth]

Senryū bara 川柳ばら

Taishū 大衆 (Portland) The Taishu [The Masses]

Yūyake shinbun 夕焼け新聞 Yuuyake Shimbun Sunset Newspaper

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON

Camp Harmony News Letter

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Akachōchin 赤提灯 [Red Lantern]  
Amerika あめりか [America]  
Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 [America News]  
Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]  
Dekoboko 凸凹 [Imbalance]  
Dendō jihō 傳道時報 [Evangelization News]  
Dōhō 同胞 [Fellow Countrymen]  
Donchiki ドンチキ  
Engan jihō 沿岸時報 Coast Times  
Geibijin 藝美人 Gei-Bi-Jin [The Cultured Person]  
Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post  
Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times  
Hokubei kōron 北米公論 [North American Forum]  
Hokubei kyōhō 北米教報 [North American Church News]  
Hokubei nenkan 北米年鑑 The North American Times Year Book  
Hokubei senryū 北米川柳 [North American Senryu]  
Hōmu ホーム [Home]  
Hotoke no oshie 佛の教 [Teachings of Buddha]  
Japan Current (Nihon chōryū 日本潮流)  
Japanese American Courier  
Jidai kenkyū 時代研究 [Current Studies]  
Jitsugyō no Amerika 実業の亞米利加 [American Business]  
Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1912)  
Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)  
Kibō 希望 [Hope]  
Kobushi コブシ [The Fist]  
Koronbia shōhō コロンビア商報 [The Columbia Commercial News]  
Manjihō 萬時報 [Universal News]  
Mikado 美加土 みかど [The Lord]  
Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report]  
Nichi-Bei hyōron 日米評論 Japanese American Review  
Nichi-Bei jihō 日米時報 Japanese American Times  
Nichi-Bei kōron 日米公論 [Japanese American Forum]  
Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report  
Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese  
Northwest Nikkei  
Northwest Times  
Nōtan 濃淡 Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club  
Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal; Japanese Journal

Onna no koe 女の声 [Women's Voice]  
 Quarterly Kashū Daigaku Koatarē 華州大學 コアタレー  
*The Report* [Japanese title does not appear in original citations]  
 Rikkō bungaku 力行文學 [Rikko Literature]  
 Rōdō 労働 The Labour  
 Sangyō jihō 産業時報 [Industrial News]  
 Seihoku nippō 西北日報 Northwest Daily News  
 Seihoku shinpō 西北新報 Northwestern News  
 Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai 西北部日本人營業案内  
 [Japanese Business Directory of the Pacific Northwest]  
 Seinen 青年 [The Youth]  
 Seishin seikatsu to sangyō 精神生活と産業 [Spiritual Life and Business]  
 Shakō bungaku 沙港文學 [Seattle Literature]  
 Shakō denwa annai 沙港電話案内 Japanese Telephone Directory  
 Shiatoru shi シアトル誌 [Seattle Magazine]  
 Shiatoru shūhō シアトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]  
 Shin kokyō 新故郷 The Shinkokyo [The New Hometown]  
 Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan  
 Shin Nihon 新日本 (magazine) [New Japan]  
 Shin sekai 新世界 [New World]  
 Shisen rigai 四千裡外 [4,000 Leagues Away]  
 Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]  
 Shumi no tomo 趣味の友 [The Hobbyist's Friend]  
 Soi sōsu ソイソース Soy Source  
 Supōto スポーツ [Sport]  
 Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News  
 Tairiku jihō 大陸時報 (Continental Times)  
 Tairiku jiron 大陸時論 [Continental Review]  
 Taishū 大衆 (Seattle) [The Masses]  
 Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora's Box]  
 Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]  
 Tobei no tomo 渡米の友 [Friend of the America-bound]  
 Tōzaiyō 東西洋 [East and West]  
 Tōtemu-tō トーテム塔 The Totem  
 Washinton 華盛頓 [Washington]  
 Yamato やまと [Japan]  
 Yū maga ゆうマガ YOU maga

SNOQUALMIE FALLS, WASHINGTON

Eikaku 銳角 [The Angle]

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Supōken jihō スポークン時報 [Spokane News]  
Supōken jiji 素法縣時事 Spokane Times  
Supōken shōhō スポークン商報 [Spokane Business News]  
Supōken taimusu 素法縣タイムス Spokane Times

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Hakudō 白道 [The Path of Light]  
Hankyō 反響 [Echo]  
Jiyū 自由 [Freedom]  
Reimei 黎明 [Dawn]  
Taiheiyō kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review  
Takoma タコマ The Tacoma  
Takoma jihō タコマ時報 (1915) Tacoma Japanese Times;  
The Tacoma Weekly Journal  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 [Tacoma Weekly]  
Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) (Tacoma Japanese Weekly)

LOCATION UNKNOWN

Hokuto 北斗 [North Star]  
Ningen hyōron 人間評論 [Humanist Review]  
Tairiku kōron 大陸公論 [Continental Forum]  
Tairiku nōgyō 大陸農業 [Continental Agriculture]

## ILLUSTRATIONS

朝刊 旭新聞

**日露新協約**  
無効説

**本報東京特電**  
●**新年御題** 海邊  
●**新政會現はる**  
●**日本三大株式取引閉鎖**  
●**成金の末路可憐**  
●**支那南部排日傾向現はる**

日露新協約の無効説は、昨日本報の特電に於て、既に述べた通りである。然るに、この問題については、一般の世論は、如何なるものか。本報は、この問題について、徹底的に調査し、その結果を、今日の特電に於て、発表する。その結果は、如何なるものか。本報は、今日の特電に於て、詳しく述べよう。

●**新年御題** 海邊  
●**新政會現はる**  
●**日本三大株式取引閉鎖**  
●**成金の末路可憐**  
●**支那南部排日傾向現はる**

●**英商船先週の損失十二隻**  
●**獨白露三國間直通列車通過**  
●**廢幣一紙亦食券を使用す**  
●**千五萬水**  
●**平島商店**  
●**日本郵船會社**  
●**近藤醫院**  
●**高野旅館**  
●**大阪商船會社**

**精米** 備前一等米鶴印  
一籠甲万醬油 一寶印白味噌  
其他食料品一切

**平島商店** 支店

**日本郵船會社** 出帆廣告  
佐波丸 十月十七日 常磐丸 十月廿三日  
丹波丸 十月廿七日 香取丸 十一月十日

**近藤醫院** 外科 小池 内科 尾門  
皮膚科 皮膚科 皮膚科 皮膚科

**高野旅館** 四月二日開業  
旅館 高野旅館

**大阪商船會社** 出帆廣告  
めさし丸 十月廿九日  
かた丸 十一月九日

**日本郵會社** 日本郵會社

**小池醫院** 外科 小池 内科 尾門

**高野旅館** 高野旅館

**大阪商船會社** 大阪商船會社

**THE ELECTRIC CO.**  
サウズドット電氣會社

**FIRST PREMIUM STATE FAIR OF WASHINGTON NORTH YAKIMA**

**亞米利加ネーションズ會社**

Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 (The Asahi News) October 21, 1917





獨の再武装防止

米英聯邦案の狙ひ

問題の時間... ユーロパの再武装防止... 米英聯邦案の狙ひ... 米英聯邦案の狙ひ...

時事片々

時事片々... 七月十九日東京電... 七月十九日東京電... 七月十九日東京電...

元総領事の自殺

元総領事の自殺... 七月十九日ワシントン... 七月十九日ワシントン...

戦争に逃げた

戦争に逃げた... 七月十九日東京電... 七月十九日東京電...

物類不作

物類不作... 米穀類の不作... 米穀類の不作...

聖職者教育

聖職者教育... 七月十九日ワシントン... 七月十九日ワシントン...

日曜の諸集會

日曜の諸集會... 七月二十日大塚町... 七月二十日大塚町...

告

告... 七月十九日東京電... 七月十九日東京電...

華州公認 東郷リアルテール商會 細川節吾... 印刷物の卸用は... 迅速丁寧を旨とする...

田城金物店... 沙市アレクサンダー街二〇九一二... 電話 八四四二二...

エヌ・ビー・ホテル... 沙市南濱三〇三六... 電話 三三九二二...

K.C.W.家具商會... 沙市ササキ街六二四... 電話 三三二二六...

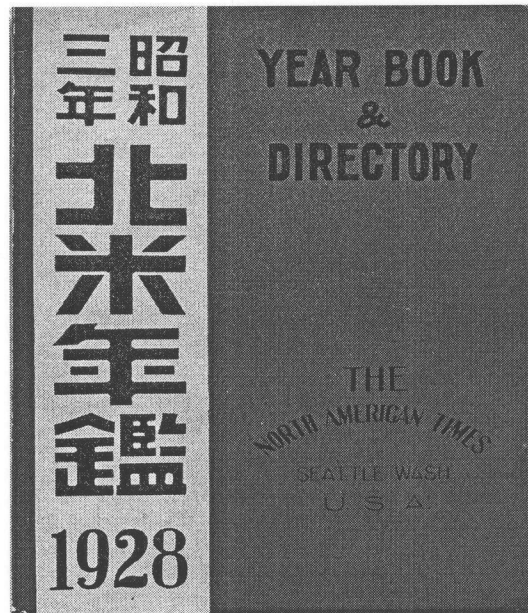
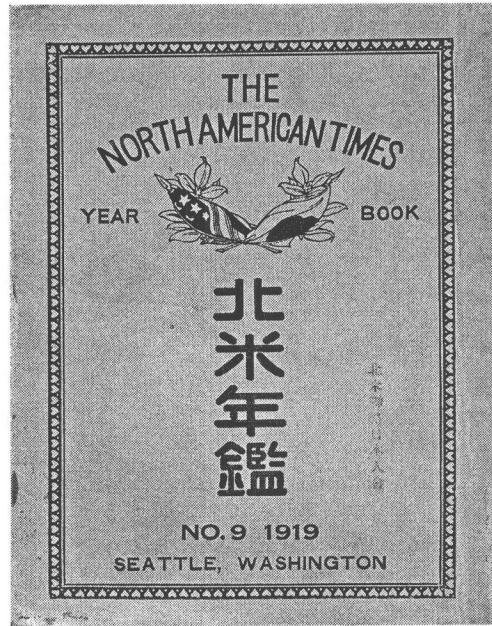
神八濱太郎... 沙市ササキ街六二四... 電話 三三二二六...

昭和醤油醸造會社... 五正郡取手町... 電話 三三二二六...

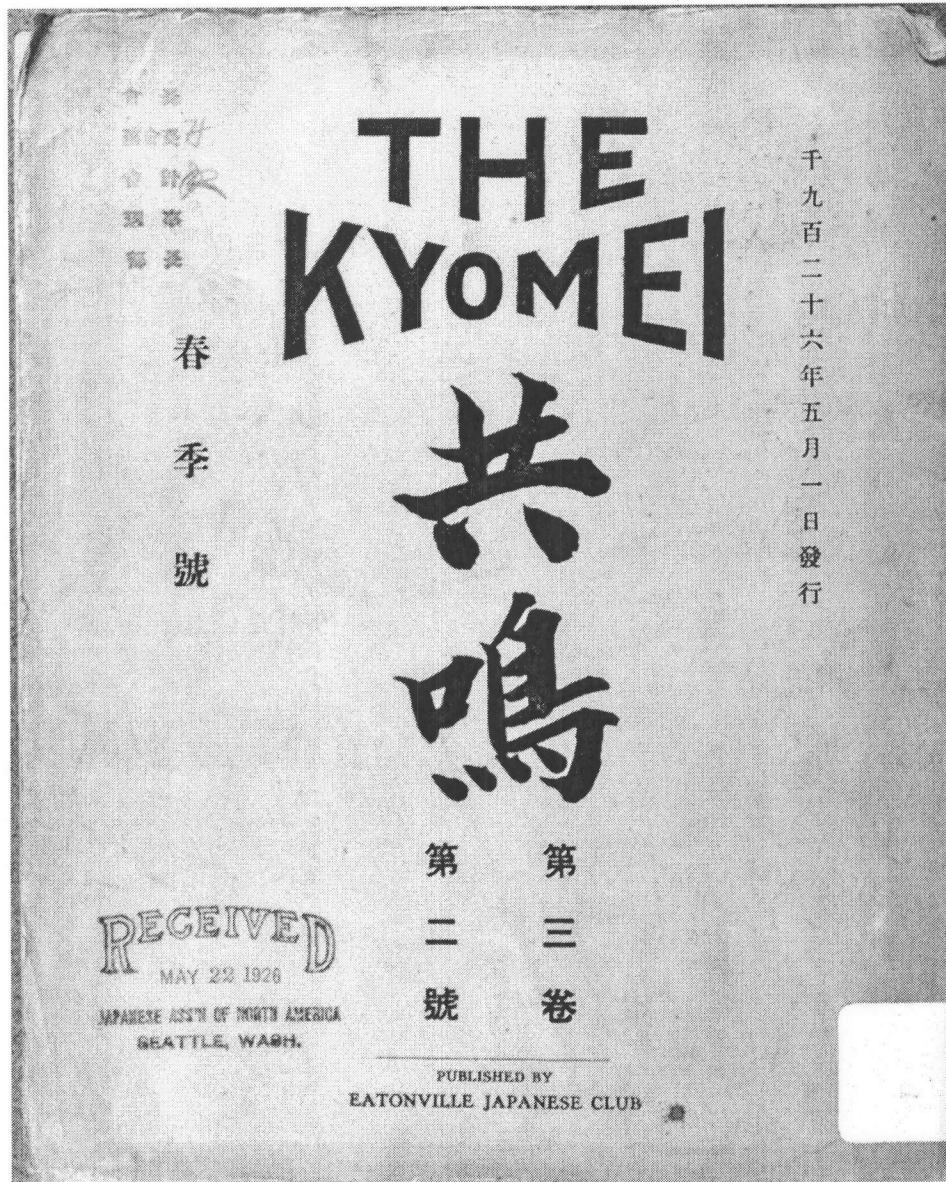
スター食料品卸商會... 沙市ササキ街六二四... 電話 三三二二六...

STAR FOOD PRODUCT CO. Phone EL. 3478 416 Main Street, Seattle... K.C.W.家具商會... 神八濱太郎... エヌ・ビー・ホテル... 田城金物店... 昭和醤油醸造會社... スター食料品卸商會...





Hokubei nenkan 北米年鑑  
North American Times Year Books  
for 1919 and 1928



Kyōmei 共鳴 [Resonance]  
vol. 3, no. 2 (May 1926)

News Of The Nisei World

The Northwest Times

The Only All-English Nisei Newspaper in The Pacific Northwest

VOL. 1, NO. 87

Phone: SEAnco 5594

SEATTLE, WASH.

TUESDAY AUG. 12, 1947

Pub. Reg. No. 14832 U. S. POSTAGE PAID AT SEATTLE, WASH. PERMIT NO. 1448

Op Per Copy

Community Chest Goal for '48 Set at 2 Million

Ex-Seattleite Wins St. Mary Cross From Kenosha, Wis. School; Gets Scholarship to Illinois College

KEENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 11 (Special to Northwest Times)—Miss Anna Kenosha Uchida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Uchida of Seattle, recently won the St. Mary Cross for her outstanding scholarship during her year at Kenosha High school.

Kagawa to Lead Anti-Red Unit

YOKOYO, Aug. 10—Dr. Yoshiko Kagawa, internationalist Christian leader, was elected president of the anti-communist Japanese Citizens' League (JACL) at its annual convention in Seattle.

Huge Trading To Japan Seen

TOKYO, Aug. 11—A prominent Japanese trade official said that a huge volume of trade is expected to flow between the two countries after the war.

56 PER CENT FAVOR EARLY JAPAN TREATY

Fifty-six per cent of the Japanese people are in favor of an early peace treaty with the United States, according to a recent Gallup poll reported by the Associated Press.

Japanese Still Cling to Christianity, Woman Missionary Tells Buffalo Group

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12—Christ and his kingdom are firmly entrenched in the hearts and lives of the Japanese Christians. The Third World Convention of the Churches of Christ was held last week.

FUNDS TO PAY FOR COST OF RELIEF UNITS

The goal of the Community Chest of Seattle and King County for the year 1947 is \$2,000,000. It was announced last week by Irving B. Smith, executive director.

'We Believe in the Community Chest'

We believe in our Community Chest and its work. We believe in the relief units that are doing so much for the needy. We believe in the spirit of cooperation and sacrifice that is the heart of the Community Chest.

Writer Studies Bathing Suits From All (Feminine) Angles

By KAYO
Lying on the beach, a well-known writer has studied the bathing suit from all angles. She has found that the most popular style is the one-piece suit, and that the color is usually a light shade of blue or green.

STALEY AIDE WILL SETTLE POISON CASES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11—Staley A. A. is expected to settle several poison cases in the coming weeks. He is currently representing the defense in several cases.

Issei to Head For Japan

INTERVAL, Oreg., Aug. 11—Issei, the Japanese name for the first generation of Japanese immigrants, is expected to head for Japan in the coming months.

Emporer Visits Coal Mine Pit

YAKA, Washington prefecture, Aug. 11—The Emperor of Japan visited a coal mine pit in the state of Yaka. He was accompanied by several members of the imperial family.

Japanese Show Exhibits Work

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11—An exhibit of Japanese work was shown at the Chicago Art Institute. The exhibit included a variety of traditional and modern Japanese art forms.

Postal System To Commence

TOKYO, Aug. 11—The Japanese postal system is expected to commence operations in the coming weeks. It will be a major step in the development of the country's infrastructure.

Mac Arthur's Son Takes to Flying

TOKYO, Aug. 11—The son of General Douglas MacArthur is expected to take to flying in the coming weeks. He is currently undergoing flight training in the United States.

Shoy-Kai Plans 2-Day Bon Odori

Shoy-Kai, a Japanese organization, is planning a two-day Bon Odori festival in the coming weeks. The festival will be a major cultural event for the community.

Japan to Send Yuletide Toys

TOKYO, Aug. 11—Japan is expected to send Yuletide toys to the United States in the coming weeks. The toys will be a gesture of goodwill and friendship.

Nisei Rates Top Shorthand Award

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—The Nisei student, a shorthand expert, has won the top shorthand award in the country. He is currently a student at the University of Chicago.

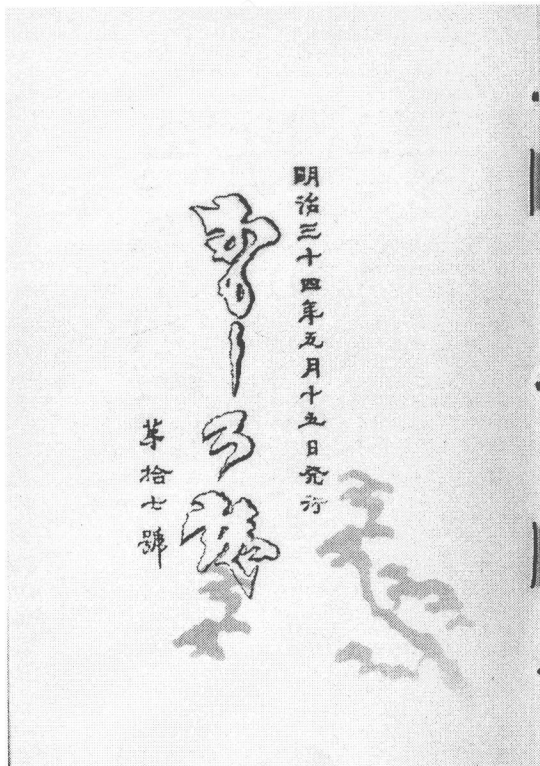
Thanks 'Mac' For Peace Talk

HONOLULU, Aug. 11—Many Nisei in Hawaii are expressing their gratitude to General MacArthur for his role in bringing about peace in the Pacific. They are holding a series of events to honor him.

STALEY F. KARLOM, District Agent, THE MANUFACTURERS Insurance LIFE Company, 1887-Diamond Jubilee Year—1947

ANNOUNCING—In Keeping With The Latest Development In Optometry We Have Added Another Service CONTACT LENSES

12 Beautiful Sanctioned Alleys, MAIN BOWLING ALLEY, 206 Main St.



Japanese and English covers of  
 the special issue of  
 Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 (Seattle Japanese Journal)  
 For May 15, 1903



Established 1904 THE OREGON NEWS Published Daily, Except Sun... Rates: One year \$5.00

御親臨を仰ぎ

樞府本會議議案可決 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し 大勢を調整し万全を期せし

千二百字の宣明書

（二十一日）樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し... 大勢を調整し万全を期せし

大角海相は語る

（二十一日）大角海相は語る... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

赴任の途次

（二十一日）赴任の途次... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

南大將對滿經緯を語る

（二十一日）南大將對滿經緯を語る... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

海軍軍縮會議に就て 日比野正治... 海軍軍縮會議に就て... 日比野正治

新年文藝

（二十一日）新年文藝... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

露使招待

（二十一日）露使招待... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

特別開會

（二十一日）特別開會... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

その日

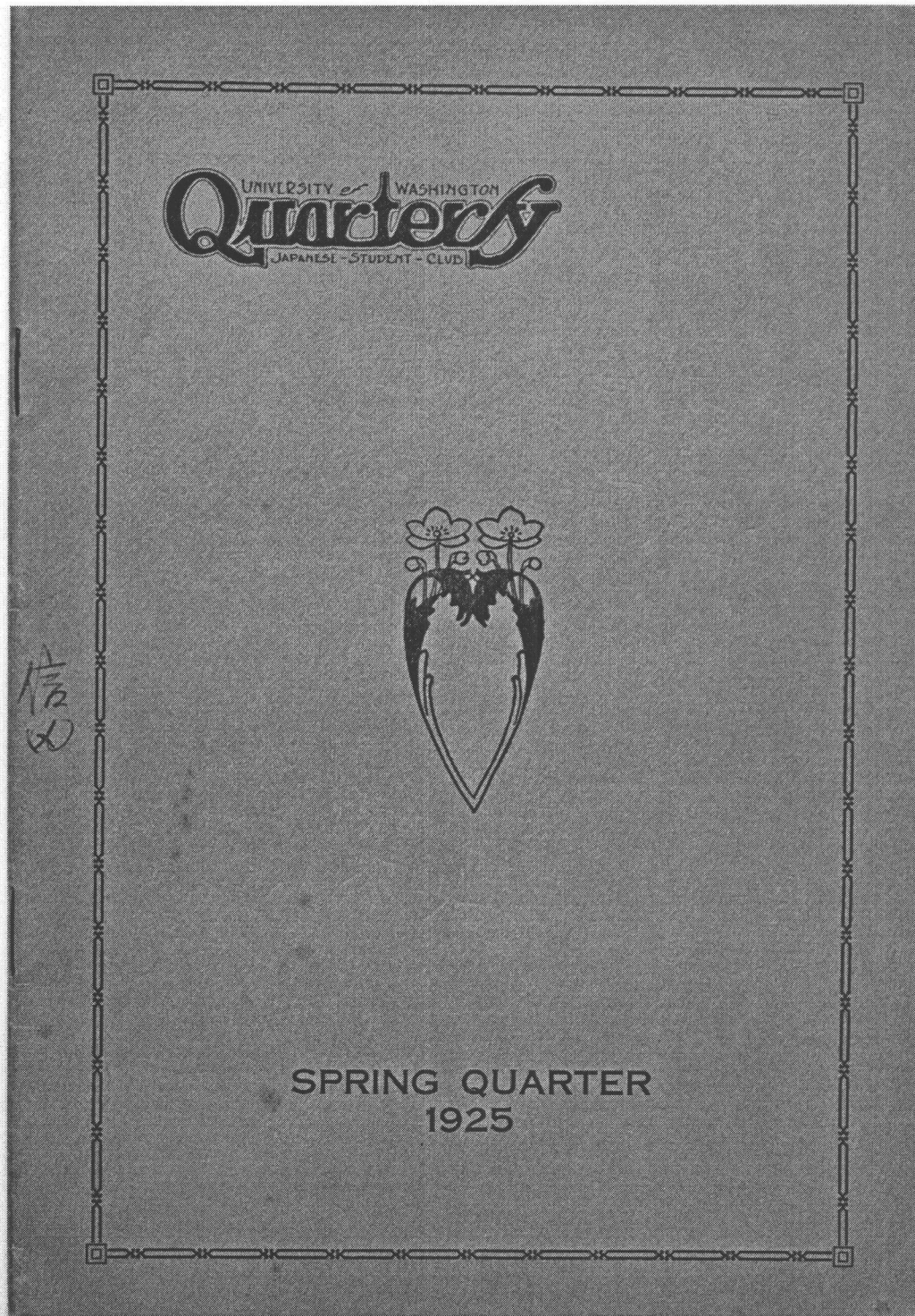
（二十一日）その日... 樞府本會議議案可決... 黒田閣議激論的意見を閉鎖し

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年末中福引大安賣り 御来店の上現金で... 白米 (最上日本産 七六五) 特價... 帝國商會



*Quarterly*

Spring Quarter, 1925

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## 揚子江岸の大要塞 江陰砲臺遂に陥落す

### 南京の死命を制す第一關門 殘敵に猛追撃

二十九日午後、我が軍は揚子江沿岸の大要塞江陰砲臺を遂に陥落せしめ、南京の死命を制す第一關門を突破せり。砲臺は長江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は砲臺を陥落せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に砲臺を陥落せしめ、殘敵に猛追撃を加へり。



## 李鴻章の建設 備砲約八十門の堅陣

李鴻章は揚子江沿岸に、砲臺を建設し、堅陣を築き、南京の死命を制す第一關門を築き、殘敵に猛追撃を加へり。砲臺は長江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は砲臺を陥落せしめ、殘敵に猛追撃を加へり。

## 今朝常州宜興を占領

### 愈々南京攻路第三戰期

二十九日午前、我が軍は常州宜興を占領せり。常州宜興は南京の東に在り、我が軍は常州宜興を占領せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に常州宜興を占領せしめ、殘敵に猛追撃を加へり。

## 太湖の制湖權を掌握す

二十九日午後、我が軍は太湖の制湖權を掌握せり。太湖は揚子江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は太湖の制湖權を掌握せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に太湖の制湖權を掌握せしめ、殘敵に猛追撃を加へり。

## 最後防線線 句容へ敵機を撤退

### 外人に警告

二十九日午後、我が軍は句容へ敵機を撤退せしめ、外人に警告を加へり。句容は揚子江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は句容へ敵機を撤退せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に句容へ敵機を撤退せしめ、外人に警告を加へり。

## 敵増援隊を得て 廣徳に激戦展開中

### 上海軍發表

二十九日午後、我が軍は廣徳に激戦を展開せしめ、敵増援隊を得て、上海軍發表せり。廣徳は揚子江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は廣徳に激戦を展開せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に廣徳に激戦を展開せしめ、敵増援隊を得て、上海軍發表せり。

## 高谷部隊の精銳 考城で敵軍用車を爆破

### 南支幹線大爆破

二十九日午後、我が軍は考城で敵軍用車を爆破せしめ、南支幹線大爆破せり。考城は揚子江の南岸にあり、南京の西に在り、我が軍は考城で敵軍用車を爆破せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に考城で敵軍用車を爆破せしめ、南支幹線大爆破せり。

## 長期抵抗遂行の爲 各國大々的對支援助か

### 東日紙巴里特派員より情報

二十九日午後、我が軍は長期抵抗遂行の爲、各國大々的對支援助か、東日紙巴里特派員より情報を得たり。長期抵抗遂行の爲、各國大々的對支援助か、東日紙巴里特派員より情報を得たり。

### 税關掌握

英米海關は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の税關を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。英米海關は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の税關を掌握せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に英米海關は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の税關を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。

### THE SUMITOMO BANK OF SEATTLE

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300 THIRD AVE. SEATTLE, WASH.

#### シブタ友銀行

シブタ友銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。シブタ友銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂にシブタ友銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

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#### 横濱正金銀行

シブタ友銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。横濱正金銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしむるに、激戦を繰り広げ、遂に横濱正金銀行は、我が軍の揚子江沿岸の銀行を掌握せしめ、貿易を制限せり。

### NYK LINE

日本郵船會社

水川丸	十一月十七日
平安丸	十一月廿四日
水川丸	十一月廿四日
平安丸	十一月廿四日
水川丸	十一月廿四日
平安丸	十一月廿四日
水川丸	十一月廿四日
平安丸	十一月廿四日

日本郵船會社シブタ友支店

# 大衆

THE TAISHU  
 214 N. W. Fourth Ave.  
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 April 12 1931 at the Post Office  
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 Act of March 3, 1879.

## ア州排日

明鹿

ア州に於ける排日運動は、米人の事業を保護するやうなる  
 英事し、漸く成功の緒に就か、彼等は目的の排日運動に新  
 んと必否問題、米人愛護かへる、人種を異にする社会は改  
 らの排日に遭遇し、退去を強要するの勢が往來して  
 された上、暴力によつて州外に居るがゆゑである。  
 放逐せんとする再進に堪へず、排日運動に於て、米人らの排日  
 るたが、中央政府からの注意に、排日運動の暴行は抑  
 よつて、官吏は強硬に對する、取締りの約束だけは明確に同答  
 した。

得能師を送る  
 得能師は加州へ去ることに  
 つた、人間得能師を最もよく理  
 解し居る自分は、氏の東洋を  
 送るに決意を遂げない。

## 人生の目的

得能師

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 電話 二〇四七

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 田中正義  
 電話 二〇四七  
 住宅 二〇四七

公認 沙見醫院  
 電話 二〇四七  
 住宅 二〇四七

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 農家働 四十名  
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