

2nd Battalion of 442nd Wins Unit Citation

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Federal Indictment Asked Against Anti-Nisei Terrorists

Watson Brothers May Face Grand Jury for Possession of Dynamite in Raid on Doi Farm

SAN FRANCISCO—United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy announced July 25 that the Federal Grand Jury in Sacramento is being asked to return an indictment against James E. Watson and Claude P. Watson, brothers of Auburn, Calif., on charges growing out of terror raids on January 18 and 19 against the ranch of Sumio Doi near Auburn.

Terroristic activities against the Dois were the first of a series of anti-evacuee actions reported in California. The War Relocation Authority has disclosed 35 instances of "terrorism" against returning persons of Japanese ancestry in California since Jan. 1, 1945.

James E. Watson and two AWOL Army privates, Alvin and Elmer Johnson, were acquitted by a Superior Court jury on April 24 on charges of arson and attempted dynamiting. During this trial the State produced evidence of the complicity of the three men in the terrorism against the Dois, while no defense was offered except for the statement by Floyd Bowers, defense counsel, that "this is a white man's country." Claude P. Watson was to have been tried in Superior Court in a separate trial, but charges against him were dropped by the State in view of the jury's verdict.

Hennessy stated that the Federal Grand Jury is being asked to indict the Watson brothers on specific charges of conspiracy to possess dynamite and illegal possession of dynamite. The maximum penalty for the first count is two years in the Federal penitentiary and a \$10,000 fine and for the second one year and a \$5,000 fine.

The U. S. Attorney declared the government would not seek indictments against the Johnson brothers. It was reported that the Johnsons are facing an Army court-martial for being absent without leave.

Hennessy said continuous investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since dynamite was found on the Doi property last January has supplied sufficient evidence to try the Watsons.

He said that the case was the first in which Federal authorities will seek an indictment on charges involving terroristic activities against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Doi, who returned with his parents from the Granada relocation center shortly before the incident in January, is now in the Army. Harlan Thompson, assistant U. S. attorney in Sacramento, said the Federal Grand Jury will meet some time in August.

In a judicial proceeding stemming from the Doi case, James E. Watson was cleared by a Placer County Superior Court jury of all State charges in connection with the nights of January 18 and 19, when an attempt was made to dynamite and burn the packing shed at the Doi farm near Auburn. The jury on July 26 acquitted him of six counts of contributing to the delinquency of two minor

Nisei Soldier Honored by GIs in Italy

Pfc. Aoki Heads Student Body at Army's College

Pfc. Isamu Aoki of Salt Lake City, 1944 president of the Salt Lake Japanese American Citizens League, has been elected president of the student council of the servicemen's college in Florence, Italy, according to information reported by the New York Times on July 28.

Pfc. Aoki, 22, is one of the eleven sons and daughters of Japanese parents, both of whom are now dead.

He worked on his parents' 50-acre farm before entering the Army in 1944. He is studying agriculture in Florence and is rated first in his class.

A member of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, which he joined as a replacement in January, 1945, Pfc. Aoki served with the unit in the French Maritime Alps and in the Appennines and the Po River campaigns in Italy.

Pfc. Aoki won the Salt Lake Tribune's West high school scholarship award four years ago.

Rohwer Outpost Publishes Last Issue As Newspaper

ROHWER, Ark. — The Rohwer Outpost, evacuee publication at the war relocation center here, discontinued publication in newspaper format with its issue of July 21.

"Relocation of staff members and shortage of workers has made it impossible to go on in newspaper form," the Outpost announced.

English bulletins will be issued, however, to advise Rohwer residents of essential news, while the Japanese section will continue for the time being.

girls and two soldiers by serving liquor to them prior to reported visits by the girls and the soldiers to the Doi ranch.

CIO Seamen Rap Nisei-Baiting as Fascistic Activity

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 150 delegates, representing 15,000 members of the West Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, CIO, last week unanimously passed a resolution condemning "Fascist tactics" of violence against Americans of Japanese ancestry as a "vicious attack against the entire principle for which we are winning this people's war."

The resolution "unequivocally condemned" the Fascist technique of "splitting the people" and anti-Semitism and declared that the union is ready to fight for the democratic rights of all people.

Navy Permits Nisei, Issei to Fish in Hawaii

Restrictions Lifted Recently by Order of Vice-Admiral Bagley

HONOLULU, T. H. — Virtually all restrictions on fishing in waters adjacent to the Hawaiian islands, including regulations affecting fishermen of Japanese ancestry, have been lifted in a joint 14th Naval District—Hawaiian sea frontier order announced by Vice Admiral D. W. Bagley, USN, on July 10.

The only area in which fishing is now prohibited is one southward and westward of Oahu plus certain harbors having local regulations.

All prohibition in regard to hours of fishing were lifted for commercial craft in the order. Non-commercial craft are still limited to daylight hours.

The order announced by Vice-Admiral Bagley specified that fishing passes may now be issued to both citizens and aliens, including those of Japanese ancestry who hold CIB cards and are cleared for fishing by the captain of the port.

However, aliens or citizens of Japanese ancestry may not captain a craft or enter Pearl Harbor or Kaneohe Bay.

WOMAN FIRES GUN INTO HOME OF NISEI SOLDIER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A 50-year old Minneapolis woman was under observation at the general hospital here last week after allegedly firing a shotgun into the home of a Japanese American soldier, Tech. Sgt. Kay Tagami, 25.

Neither Sgt. Tagami, his wife or their son, Gerald, were injured. Before entering the Army, Sgt. Tagami lived in the Gila River WRA camp.

Neighbors reported that the woman held in the shooting had been "acting queerly."

Silver Star Given To Mother of Nisei Hero at WRA Camp

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—In a simple ceremony the Silver Star, the Army's third highest combat medal, was awarded posthumously to Pfc. Fred Yamamoto, formerly of Palo Alto, Calif. who was killed in action near Biffontaine, France, on Oct. 28.

The presentation was made to the mother of the Nisei war hero, Mrs. Yumi Sato of 24-18-C.

Presidential Award Given in Recognition of Three Actions By Nisei Troops in France, Italy

Japanese Americans Cited for Outstanding Combat Record in Capturing Hill 503 at Bruyeres, Attacking Hill 617 Near Biffontaine, and for Italy Drive

WITH THE 442nd REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, Italy —The Second Battalion of the now-famous 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, whose enlisted personnel and many of its officers are men of Japanese ancestry from the United States mainland and Hawaii, was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation, by direction of President Truman, on July 27 for "superb combat actions in France and Italy."

The battalion, commanded in France by Lieut. Col. James

Hanley, Mandan, North Dakota, now with the 92nd Infantry Division, and in Italy by Major Robert A. Gopel of Little Rock, Ark., was credited with "striking the enemy paralyzing blows from all directions, while storming a hill near Bruyeres, France, on Oct. 19, 1944." The Second Battalion was also credited with eliminating nearly an entire German company near Biffontaine, France, on Oct. 28 and 29, 1944, during the 442nd's rescue of the "lost battalion."

The citation also noted the record of the Second Battalion during the climatic spring drives which resulted in the surrender of German armies in Italy.

Members of F. Company of the Second Battalion, which was previously awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation for participating with L Company in the "O'Connor Task Force" which broke the main line of German resistance in the Vosges Mountains in France, will receive oak leaf clusters to their blue and gold Distinguished Unit badges.

The Second Battalion's award is the third Presidential citation received by elements of the Japanese American Combat Team. The 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd received its citation last summer for actions in and around Belvedere, Italy. F and L companies were cited for outstanding activity last fall in the Vosges Mountains of France.

The Presidential Citation to the Second Battalion reads:

"The Second Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on 19 October, 1944, near Bruyeres, France, and on 28 and 29 October, 1944, near Biffontaine, France, and from 6 to 10 April, 1945, near Massa, Italy.

"The Second Battalion executed a brilliant tactical operation in capturing Hill 503 to expedite the forward movement beyond Bruyeres, France, and to erase the German threat from the rear. While two companies pressed forward against a formidable enemy line of resistance, other elements of the Battalion struck the enemy paralyzing blows from all directions, practically eliminating an entire German company and destroying numerous automatic weapons.

"Attacking the strategic heights of Hill 617 near Biffontaine, France, on 28 October, 1944, the Second Battalion secured its objective in a two-day operation which eliminated a threat to the flanks of two American divisions. In the face of intense enemy barrages and numerous counter-attacks, the

infantrymen of this Battalion fought their way through difficult jungle-like terrain in freezing weather and completely encircled the enemy.

"Methodically, the members of the Second Battalion hammered the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties upon the defenders and wresting this vital feature from the surviving Germans. Maintaining its admirable record of achievement in the vicinity of Massa, Italy, the Second Battalion smashed through and exploited the strong Green line on the Ligurian Coast. Surging over formidable heights through strong resistance, the Second Battalion in five days of continuous fighting captured a series of objectives to pave the way for entry into the important communications centers of Massa and Carrara, Italy, without opposition.

"In this operation the Second Battalion accounted for more than 200 Germans and captured or destroyed large quantities of enemy materiel.

"The courage, determination, and esprit de corps evidenced by officers and men of the Second Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, exemplify the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States."

Anti-Bias Law Protects Nisei In New York

State Official Defines Authority of Legislation Now in Effect

ALBANY, N. Y. — Employers who refuse jobs in New York State to persons of Japanese or German descent because of their racial origin are violating the State's new anti-discrimination law, a member of the State's commission against discrimination declared on July 26.

Julian J. Ross said in an interview that the "law protects all citizens of the United States." Ross added that if a firm refuses employment to a person of Japanese ancestry, for instance, only because of his racial origin, even though we are at war with Japan, the firm is in violation of the law.

He said that hiring exceptions could be made for firms engaged in vital war work "where the War Department requests that persons of certain nationalities not be employed, as a precautionary measure."

War Department Announces Death of Nisei in Pacific

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced that a Japanese American soldier, Sgt. George I. Nakamura, son of George K. Nakamura, 1401 East State St., Rockford, Ill., had been killed in action in the Pacific war.

Killed in Action in the Pacific

NAKAMURA, Sgt. George I.—George K. Nakamura, father, 1401 East State St., Rockford, Ill.

Nisei Released as Brooklyn Sabotage Scare Proves Dud

NEW YORK—A Japanese sabotage scare, which was featured in some papers in New York and in other parts of the country, proved to be a dud last week.

New York police disclosed on July 27 they had released a 25-year old Japanese American engineer who had been questioned in connection with the poisoning of 90 per cent of the workers of a Brooklyn war plant, who became violently ill, although none died. The man, whose name was not

disclosed, is an employee of the company and American born. Police said they were convinced he knew nothing about it after he was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Louis Aldino, who earlier had questioned five women—all victims of the poison.

Aldino said he is investigating "criminal aspects" of the case.

A bottle-type water cooler, used by all of the plant's 70 employees, was found by the police research bureau's chemical analysis to contain poison.

Few Nisei Veterans of Europe War Will See Action in Pacific, Says Army Ground Forces Chief

Gen. Devers Lauds Nisei Troops Who Served Under Him in European War; Says Japanese Americans Will Be Used to Retrain GIs for Combat in Pacific

WASHINGTON—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, new chief of Army Ground Forces, declared here last week that he did not think that any large number of Japanese American troops who fought in the European and Mediterranean theaters of war would fight in the Pacific "because most of these men have high point scores for discharge due to long service in European combat."

Gen. Devers said that "increasingly" Japanese American troops, specially trained for the job, will be used in retraining troops for Pacific combat.

He praised highly the performance of the Japanese American units under his command in Europe.

"Not once did the 3,000 American Japanese who served under my command fail to take their objectives," Gen. Devers said.

Gen. Devers was the commanding officer of the Allied Sixth Army Group in Europe, of which Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army was a part. The 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team participated in the Vosges Mountains fighting as a part of the 36th Division of the Seventh Army, while the 522nd Central Postal Directory Battalion of the 442nd fought in Germany with the Seventh Army.

Heart Mountain's Population Drops as Evacuees Relocate

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The population of the Heart Mountain relocation, which will be closed on Nov. 15, has dropped to 5,750, it was reported. Peak population at the camp was nearly 13,000.

All plans for family relocation will be completed by Oct. 1, according to Joe Carroll, relocation program officer.

A fifth special train left the camp on July 27 to carry evacuees to individual relocation points in the East and the West Coast.

CIO Union Committee Asks Expulsion of Two Leaders of Racist Activity in Stockton Unit

Suspension Faces Three Others for Violation of No-Discrimination Clause

SAN FRANCISCO — The CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 6, announced July 30 that its trial committee had recommended the expulsion of two members of its Stockton unit and the suspension of three other members for violation of the union's no-discrimination clause.

The five men are accused of having violated the ILWU constitution by persuading other members of the Stockton unit to prevent a CIO worker of Japanese ancestry, recently returned from a relocation center, from working under the union's jurisdiction.

The trial committee's report was made public by Richard Lynden, president of Local 6.

This report declares that Alva Bone, whose expulsion along with that of O. A. Schmidt is recommended by the committee, has "admitted that on May 17 he issued an anonymous statement to the press," in which he declared that "the Japanese are anti-union as a race, and that the Stockton warehousemen will not work with them until they prove they are no longer anti-union."

In the case of C. F. Sheehy, whose suspension for six months is recommended by the committee, it was declared that "Sheehy showed an extremely bad attitude," and during the trial (held in Stockton in June) "he constantly interrupted, making it impossible to conduct an orderly hearing."

Nicholas G. Smith, whose suspension for six months is recommended by the committee, "was asked whether he is willing to work with a Japanese American, and he refused to answer. He also stated that in his opinion it is not a violation of our union constitution for a member to discriminate on the job against another person because of that person's race, color, or creed."

In the case of J. M. McNair, whose suspension for six months was recommended by the committee, it was declared that "McNair testified he approves all of Wyatt's (attorney for the five men) statements to the press. In this connection, the committee calls attention to the May 29 press statement of Wyatt, in which he calls the San Francisco officials of the union fascists."

"McNair claims," the ILWU report continued, "that Japanese Americans are not and cannot be citizens of this country and therefore this showed a racial preju-

dice on the part of the Government. In this respect, McNair was entirely wrong. Every person born in this country is a citizen of this country, regardless of race."

Charles J. Ciolino is chairman of the trial committee. Other members are J. Pinkham, Blase J. Talia, Charles Murray and Frank E. Maxey. Maxey objected to the suspension of three members, on the ground that "if Schmidt and Bone were expelled, the three should be expelled also."

The decisions of the trial committee are subject to ratification by Local 6 units in San Francisco, Stockton, Oakland, San Jose and Crockett.

In making the report of the trial committee public before the union membership has acted on the recommendation, Lynden made the following statement:

"We consider the Stockton trials solely a matter of inner union procedure. However, one of the defendants has seen fit to comment on the decision of the trial committee prior to its acceptance by a majority of our members. I, therefore, submit to the public, without comment, the trial committee's report in its entirety, so that the facts in the case may not be distorted."

Articles Left With San Pedro JACL Returned to Owners

Articles left in custody of the San Pedro chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League before evacuation, and held in the custody of the U. S. Marshal's office in Los Angeles, are now being returned to their owners, according to Saburo Kido, National JACL president.

Mr. Kido declared that Cpl. Kiyoshi Higashi, president of the San Pedro chapter at the time of evacuation, recently made a special trip to Los Angeles to claim the articles, amounting to some 3,000 pieces, which were declared to be "contraband" according to military regulations in effect at the time of the evacuation, but which have now been released.

Part of the articles were returned to former Terminal Island residents now at the Cpl. Higashi visited there recently. The remaining articles have been shipped to JACL National Headquarters in Salt Lake City from where it will be returned to those whose present addresses are known.

Mr. Kido asked this week that any persons who left articles in care of the San Pedro JACL chapter contact JACL National Headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Fair Play, Fair Treatment for Japanese Americans Asked By Capt. Grandstaff of 442nd

California Officer Appears Before Commonwealth Club

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — "Fair play and fair treatment" for soldier veterans of Japanese ancestry, returning to California after service in the American armed forces, were strongly urged by an Army officer who fought in Italy and France with the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd (Japanese American) regimental combat team.

The speaker, Captain George H. Grandstaff of Azusa, Calif., thrice wounded and wearer of the Silver Star for gallantry, told the Commonwealth Club on July 27:

"If soldiers ever worked to prove themselves to a division and to a doubting world, it was the 100th Battalion during our initial drive into Italy. After three weeks of fighting, morale soared upwards. These boys knew they had not trained in vain. They were good soldiers."

Capt. Grandstaff noted that the 100th went on to become "probably the most decorated outfit in the history of the U. S. Army," according to an Army statement.

The Army officer declared that the "basic trouble" on the Pacific Coast "seems to lie with the people who fear agricultural competition, not treachery."

"Since when has any real American feared competition?" he asked, "stressing that California has been the scene of recent scenes of terroristic activity against the families of Japanese American soldiers."

Capt. Grandstaff, who commanded a company of Japanese Americans in the 100th Infantry Battalion after receiving two battlefield promotions, said he recalled the reaction of his men when they read about the mistreatment of Japanese Americans back home.

"Had I been a Japanese American," he said, "I believe that I would have become very embittered, and doubts would have assailed my mind."

But his men did not, the Captain declared, so determined were they "to go on proving themselves Americans."

He revealed that the 442nd Combat Team suffered 40 per cent losses in their eight-day fight to rescue the "lost battalion" of World War II, a unit from the 36th (Texas) Division, and added:

"It seems ironic to me to have to reiterate again in these, our United States, that these were Americans who fought so gallantly and took such losses to rescue other Americans. Many mothers and fathers of these Texas boys thank God for those little 'half-pints' whom some of you still call 'yellow-bellies.'"

Congressional Committee Plans West Coast Hearings on Nisei

L. A. County Board Wants State to Buy Manzanar Center

LOS ANGELES — The County Board of Supervisors is making an effort to get the State of California to purchase the war relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., to provide shelter and care for some 2,000 sick and indigent persons of Japanese ancestry who are expected to return shortly to Los Angeles County.

"Contraband" Articles Returned to Evacuees By Washington State

OLYMPIA, Wash. — One-sixth of the cameras and weapons confiscated from Washington residents of Japanese ancestry in 1942 and placed in the care of the State patrol have been returned under Federal authorization.

Assistant Chief Jack Whittall on July 25 reported 56 articles out of approximately 300 checked into the patrol's custody three years ago have been returned.

Applications for returns were coming in "two and three a day" after the evacuees were authorized to come back to their homes, Whittall said, but now only one or two such applications come in weekly.

Anti-Nisei Actions "Astonish" Veteran Of 442nd Infantry

FRESNO, Calif.—Speaking before the Loyal Knights of the Round Table on July 26 in the Hotel Fresno, Captain George H. Grandstaff, a native Californian, declared that he was "astonished" upon his return to California from overseas service with the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team to learn of discriminatory treatment given Americans of Japanese descent.

He called upon his audience to see that men of the famed Japanese American fighting unit and their families "be extended the privileges of American principles."

Introduced by Cecil Morgan of the War Relocation Authority, Capt. Grandstaff declared:

"The War Department has assigned me to tell the story of the Japanese American soldier in action because it is interested in the problem."

"The War Department is interested in having you know what the Japanese American soldier has done in combat and what he still is doing."

Discussing the hard-fought victories of the Japanese American unit in Italy, Capt. Grandstaff added:

"A man can do little more than give his life to prove his loyalty."

Capt. Grandstaff, who served with the 100th Infantry Battalion, declared that after the Japanese Americans went into action after Salerno, "I realized their blood was just like my own blood on the battlefield and where they were expected to crack, they grinned and kept on going."

He described the attempts to take the fortress castle at Cassino in which the 100th Infantry Battalion went in "1,300 strong and when it came off it had little more than a company."

"It was then that the 34th Division gave us their insignia, our first recognition," Grandstaff said. "But perhaps the greatest example of war at its worst was when replacements were made and brothers joined brothers and cousins joined cousins. I can think of nothing worse than to be joined by a brother and to have to sit down with him and tell him what is coming."

He answered a question from the floor regarding the part Japanese American soldiers are playing in the Pacific war by saying there are many of them in action there doing many things, but for security reasons their story is not yet being told.

Dickstein Group Will Survey Problems of Returning Evacuees

WASHINGTON—A subcommittee of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, whose chairman is Samuel Dickstein, D., New York, will hold hearings in San Francisco and Los Angeles during late August and early September on three topics, including problems arising from the return of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to their former homes on the West Coast.

Hearings of the Congressional group are tentatively set for August 27, 28, 29 and 30 in San Francisco and for September 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Los Angeles.

George Miller, D., Calif., will be a member of the subcommittee, according to reports.

Whittall said that the weapons turned over to authorities by persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942 appear similar to the guns and ammunition kept by average householders, Whittall said. No "caches" of military equipment were received by the State officials from persons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Sergeant Wins Honor In Pacific War

Sgt. Watanabe Given Bronze Star for Philippines Action

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minoru Watanabe, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneya Watanabe, 3137 Second Ave., South, Minneapolis, was awarded the Army Bronze Star for meritorious service in the Philippines campaign on June 18, according to information received here.

Sgt. Watanabe, who is attached to a U. S. Cavalry unit, has extensive service in the Pacific war and is returning to the United States on a 45-day furlough before returning overseas.

The Nisei sergeant is a veteran of four years of service in the U. S. Army and has participated in actions on New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Luzon and Mindanao.

His parents recently received a letter of commendation from the commanding officer of the unit in which their son is attached.

JACL, Nisei Council Will Aid Resettlers In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Nisei Council and the local JACL chapter will combine their efforts to extend a warm and helpful welcome to new resettlers it was announced.

Members of the two organizations are ready to assist with many questions and problems with the exception of permanent housing, which naturally confront every newcomer. Three college students, who are working in town for the summer, were recently helped by their fellow Nisei.

Resettlers and visitors are invited to telephone either Masao Kaneko, JACL president, or Sam Minami, Council chairman. Both are listed in the latest Milwaukee telephone directory.

Sgt. Ichihara Wins Bronze Star Medal

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ITALY—Sergeant Albert H. Ichihara of Seattle, Washington, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat at the Fifth Army front in Italy.

He was decorated by Colonel R. Miller, commander of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, at a ceremony in Lecco, Italy.

Ichihara went out alone at night under harassing mortar fire to restore communications after the telephone line between two platoons had been cut during an enemy concentration of artillery and mortar shells. He exposed himself to the danger of being caught by German patrols infiltrating the thinly-held line.

Ichihara's "unselfish effort facilitated the forwarding of vital and urgent messages within the company," the citation read.

A graduate of the University of Washington, Ichihara entered service May 13, 1943, and trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He came overseas in May, 1944, and has seen action in Italy and France. He wears the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars, the Distinguished Unit badge, the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge and Good Conduct Medal.

Twin Daughters Born To Mrs. Hirabayashi

SEATTLE, Wash. — Twin daughters were born last week at a Seattle hospital to Mrs. Gordon Hirabayashi, whose husband, conscientious objector, is now in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for refusal to go to a civilian public service camp.

Gordon Hirabayashi was a central figure in the evacuation test case which was decided by the Supreme Court in 1943. He and his wife, the former Esther Schmoie of Seattle, are members of the Quakers.

At the time of his trial Hirabayashi told the jury that his religious convictions prevented him from participating in any form of military activity, including service in a CPS camp.

Mrs. Hirabayashi said that one of the babies had been named Sharon Mitsui. The name of the other baby will be picked by her father, she said.

Nisei GI Shows Enemy Grenade-Thrower



FORT MEADE, Md.—A Japanese American soldier, one of a picked group of Nisei volunteers who are instructing Pacific-bound GIs in Japanese military tactics and weapons, explains

a Japanese grenade thrower on the end of a gun to a class at Fort Meade, Md.—International News Photo.

Special Nisei Teams Prepare GIs for Pacific War Conditions

Japanese American Troops Demonstrate Enemy Tactics in Army Training Program

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.—Picked American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are playing an important role in the special training program for U. S. soldiers who are being redeployed to the Pacific war, the Army disclosed on July 24.

The Pacific-bound GIs are getting a preview on how the Japanese soldier looks, fights and thinks, and the coaching is being supplied by military intelligence training personnel which include Japanese American soldiers who have been especially trained for the work.

All of the Nisei are volunteers for the training team jobs. The Nisei coaching troops use weapons captured from the enemy; they speak Japanese in the maneuvers; move in the short, half-trot of the Japanese soldiers and wear enemy uniforms.

The Army said that the Japanese Americans were all volunteers because it felt that it could not order these American citizens to play the distasteful role of the hated enemy. Daily, a Nisei soldier stands before outdoor classes, dressed in a Japanese Army uniform, while an officer points to him and expounds:

"There is a Japanese rifleman, your enemy. He is tricky, he is murderous. Watch him. Learn his methods carefully."

At a demonstration given at Fort Meade Army officers had high praise for these Japanese American volunteers as conscientious, hard-working soldiers.

The training groups are organized in special military intelligence training unit teams of two white officers, two white enlisted men and 13 Nisei and are stationed at Army replacement centers. The Nisei show the GIs some of the favorite techniques of the small Japanese unit. A light-machine-gun squad shows how the enemy prefers to take an enemy position—a machine-gunner crawling out toward the position to draw fire and attention while another man moves in closer to blind the defenders of the position with a smoke grenade screen; then a flanking sweep by the majority of the 13-man squad to take the position with a sudden charge.

American troops are taught the words they will use in the attack on the Japanese: Kosan shiro (surrender), te wo age (hands up), ijime wa shimasen (we will not harm you) and ugoku to utsu (if you move, I'll shoot you). The Japanese Americans show the Pacific-bound GIs how to use and operate enemy weapons. By comparative demonstra-

tions with American weapons, the U. S. soldier is taught how to identify the sharp crack of the .256 caliber rifle commonly used by enemy infantry, told to listen for the tell-tale rattle of the dust-cover on the enemy rifle when the bolt is pulled back preparatory to fire.

He learns that the common Japanese light machine-gun chatters with a higher, apparently quicker tone than an American gun, that the heavy machine-gun has a slower cyclic rate of fire. He learns the maximum and effective range of his enemy's weapon.

The Japanese Americans who are training these GIs were given a special training course at Fort Snelling, Minn., and then transferred to Fort Meade and other camps for special intelligence training instruction. Most of the volunteers are from the Pacific Coast and before their induction, many of these Japanese Americans were in the war relocation centers to which they had been evacuated in 1942.

As part of the course the Nisei give a one-hour play to demonstrate Japanese psychology, as well as the necessity of turning over all captured documents to intelligence units instead of saving them for souvenirs.

Douglas Todd Will Take Rivers Post

RIVERS, Ariz. — Douglas M. Todd, a member of the staff of the Heart Mountain relocation center, has been appointed to succeed LeRoy H. Bennet a project director of the War Relocation Authority's Gila River camp at Rivers, according to an announcement from Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director.

The present population of the Rivers camp was given this week as 6,921. Two years ago, in July, 1943, the population of Rivers was 12,366.

Nakama, Nisei Swim Ace, Leads Ohio Baseball Team

COLUMBUS, O.—Keo (Kiyoshi) Nakama, National AAU swimming champion, recently added another athletic laurel to his record when he was elected honorary captain of the Ohio State University baseball team at the conclusion of the collegiate season recently.

Nakama played second base for the Buckeyes. He was the captain of the Ohio State swimming team during the 1944 and 1945 seasons.

The Japanese American is a native of Hawaii and was a member of the famous Alexander House team of Maui which won national swimming honors in pre-war tournaments.

Nakama has played on the Ohio State varsity nine for the past three years.

442nd Medics Receive New Combat Badges

WITH THE 442nd INFANTRY, ITALY—One hundred and forty-two medics of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team who have seen action under fire finally received their Combat Medics Badges recently.

The equivalent of the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the medics badge is made of sterling silver and comprises a laurel wreath encircling the insignia of the Medical Department superimposed upon a litter.

All combat medics who have served with the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd, although they may no longer be with those units, are authorized to wear the coveted badges, it was stated.

In special ceremonies paying tribute to the devotion and courage of the combat aid men, Colonel Virgil R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd, presented the badges to members of the Regimental Aid Station.

Body of Salt Lake Man Found in Shed

The body of Miyoshi Ueda, 48, 679 No. Redwood Rd., Salt Lake City, was found hanging from the roof of his shed on July 30 by a member of his family, according to police reports.

Gen. Pratt Declares Army Has Sole Responsibility in Return Of Evacuees to West Coast

Commanding General of Western Defense Command Clarifies Responsibilities of Various Agencies; Army Determines Eligibility of Evacuees to Return

SAN FRANCISCO—The Army's Western Defense Command, in a statement issued by Commanding General H. C. Pratt on July 30, asserted that it has the sole responsibility of determining which individuals of Japanese ancestry may, or may not return, to their former homes on the Pacific Coast.

The Army statement declared that "an erroneous impression" is being conveyed to the public regarding the responsibilities of various agencies concerned with the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

(A recent statement in Washington by Rep. Harry Sheppard, D., Calif., charged the War Relocation Authority with: permitting "Japanese and Japanese Americans from internment camps to commit possible sabotage on the West Coast.")

General Pratt declared that military considerations, and no others, determined the eligibility of any person of Japanese ancestry to return to the West Coast.

"There exists no legal authority for any one to restrict the movements of an individual within the United States because of economic, social, or other similar reasons."

(The large majority of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 are now eligible to return.)

Defining the powers of the War Relocation Authority, Gen. Pratt stated that the agency was created to assist in the "proper relocation" of the evacuees and that the WRA "has no authority or responsibility whatever in determining which individuals will be allowed to return to the exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command."

Following is the full statement issued by Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command:

"It has become increasingly apparent that an erroneous impression is being conveyed to the public as to the responsibilities of the various agencies concerned with the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast States. This situation is evidenced by 'Letters to the Editors,' news items, radio releases, public statements, etc., which not only distort the facts but sometimes contain misstatements. In this connection it should be noted, however, that all responsible editorial comment has been based upon the facts as they exist.

"In view of the above, I feel that a statement by me with reference to this matter is called for.

"As Commanding General, Western Defense Command, and pursuant to Presidential Executive Order, I have the responsibility of determining which individuals of Japanese ancestry may or may not be permitted to return to the designated exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command. In making this determination, I am governed solely by military considerations and by none other, for there exists no legal authority for anyone to restrict the movements of an individual within the United States because of economic, social, or other similar reasons.

"In executing this responsibility, I have access to the records of the various intelligence agencies of the Government and am assisted by a large staff of experienced personnel. I feel, therefore, that I am able to determine which individuals may prove potentially dangerous to

the military security of the West Coast and such individuals are not allowed to return. Possibly, although I doubt it, certain individuals may possess information against persons of Japanese ancestry which I do not have. If such is the case, it is a patriotic duty to convey that information to me, and I will welcome such assistance.

"The War Relocation Authority was created to assist in the proper relocation of those persons of Japanese ancestry who were required to leave their homes. The formation of this Authority was a result of the recognition on the part of our Government of its obligation to alleviate the hardships imposed upon many thousands of our citizens merely because of the accident of birth. The War Relocation Authority has no authority or responsibility whatever in determining which individuals will be allowed to return to the exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command, nor does this agency attempt to exercise this authority or assume this responsibility. It is repeated—this authority and this responsibility is that of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command."

EX-SOLDIER HELD FOR THREATENING NISEI IN UTAH

PRICE, Utah—Trial of Victor Sacco, 27, of Spring Glen, charged with threatening bodily harm to Ray Iwamoto of Helper, Utah, was set by City Judge S. J. Sweetring, for Aug. 13.

Sacco, who claimed that he was a discharged veteran of World War II, is alleged to have threatened Iwamoto, a Japanese American who was born and raised in the Price area. Sacco is also said to have threatened the persons of Donald Olsen and H. M. Richards, friends of Iwamoto.

According to the suit Sacco is said to have declared that his brothers were fighting the Japanese in the Pacific and that he aimed to "get even" by taking it out on Iwamoto.

Topaz Councilmen Inducted Into Office

TOPAZ, Utah — Newly-elected councilmen at the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz were inducted into office in ceremonies on July 21 by Scott M. Mathewson, assistant U. S. Attorney of Salt Lake City.

Mathewson praised the center's residents for their democratic community government and their nearly crimeless record. He told them that the only way they can find future happiness is to forget the scars of evacuation and go out and resume life in normal communities.

Topaz Council Will Ask WRA To Rescind Closing Orders

Resolution Will Be Sent to Other Centers For Approval

TOPAZ, Utah — The Topaz Times, evacuee-edited weekly at the Central Utah relocation center, reported July 2 that the Topaz Community Council, in a resolution passed at a special session on July 13, opposed the War Relocation Authority's program of closing all of the relocation centers.

Reasons for the opposition were not disclosed in the Times article. The paper reported that the To-

paz Council, composed of evacuee representatives, was working on a petition to be sent to all of the centers for approval before it is submitted to Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA.

The Council, in asking the WRA to rescind its closing orders, recommended that the same relocation assistance be given those who relocate after the Nov. 1 closing date, as is given those who relocate before that time. The Topaz group also requested that WRA field offices give "more practical" assistance in housing and employment problems.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Official Action Needed

The National Citizens Political Action Committee (PAC), which is credited by political experts with a decisive role in the last Presidential election, has been in the news recently with its preparations for nation-wide activity in the 1946 Congressional voting. NC-PAC, a progressive political force which is now independent of CIO sponsorship, has declared its interest in the problems of America's racial minorities. In Los Angeles recently the local chapter of NC-PAC implemented that interest with a resolution proposing a program of national action toward the reestablishment of Japanese American evacuees on the West Coast.

The program advanced by NC-PAC in Los Angeles offers an outline of coordinated activity which the organization believes is necessary "in view of the careful screening of the evacuees, and the antagonism displayed by certain interests toward their return to California." The following eight-point program has been offered by NC-PAC:

"1. Wholehearted support of the War Department's action in permitting the return of loyal Japanese Americans, and condemnation of those who are attempting to divide the American people by developing and stimulating racial prejudices.

"2. Cooperation by all public officials—national, state, county and municipal—in doing everything in their power to assist the War Department and the War Relocation Authority in readjusting these relocatees to community life.

"3. Proclamation by the Western Defense Command of the U. S. Army that acts of violence will not be tolerated, and that it, as a prime mover both in the evacuation and in the return of the Japanese American people, will hold itself responsible for the peaceable reestablishment of these loyal Japanese Americans to community life.

"4. Action by the Department of the Interior to secure all agencies of the government in a collaborated movement to aid in clearing up all inequitable conditions, particularly in regard to Japanese American servicemen and their dependents.

"5. Administrative rulings by Federal, State, County and Municipal Governments in matters of employment and of licensing by Boards on applications for business permits and all other matters of this kind, so that there shall be no discrimination whatever.

"6. Investigation by the Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, of a conspiracy of certain California officials and the heads of various organizations to violate the civil rights of citizens of Japanese American ancestry.

"7. A statement of position by Governor Warren.

"8. Thorough investigation by State Attorney General Kenny of all acts of violence, and proceedings to punish those guilty of such acts."

Contrasts in Policy

Contrasts in Navy policy regarding its attitude toward Americans of Japanese ancestry have been sharpened by the recent lifting of restrictions barring commercial fishing by persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, in Hawaiian waters. It is significant that while Navy policy toward Japanese Americans in Hawaii have been liberalized, including the recent open-

ing of vital jobs at Pearl Harbor to honorably discharged soldiers of Japanese ancestry, there has been no change in Navy restrictions affecting Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

It may be interpreted that Navy policy in Hawaii has been enforced for reasons of military security alone and the recent action rescinding many of these regulations has resulted from the growing improvement of our general war situation in the Pacific. On the other hand, the military factors which may have determined the necessity for security regulations affecting Japanese Americans on the West Coast have been complicated by the existence of an organized economic and social opposition to Americans of Japanese ancestry. It is difficult to believe that Navy policy on the West Coast would be influenced by factors other than military but the continuance of the present restrictions, at a time when similar bans are being lifted in Hawaii, begs of no other interpretation.

Japanese Americans who have been cleared by the Western Defense Command of the U. S. Army for return to the excluded area, and who have been screened by other government agencies for war work, are not permitted to enter port areas on the West Coast to engage in such work. Nisei fishermen, except for several honorably discharged servicemen, have not been permitted to return to their pre-war jobs in the Pacific Coast fishing industry, although even alien Japanese are being issued fishing passes for Hawaiian waters.

Speaking of contrasts, the Navy recently reiterated its policy of denying to Japanese Americans the right to wear its uniform for reasons peculiar to the Pacific war. But a number of a Japanese Americans, attached to the Navy's Marines for special service, have been reported as participating in beachhead landings as members of Marine units on Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. These Japanese Americans wore Marine uniforms while in action with Marine units.

It is to be hoped that the Navy's confused and contradictory policy on Japanese Americans will be remedied and its anti-quarian attitudes revised.

Army's Responsibility

Deliberate distortions by opposition elements of the role of the War Relocation Authority in the present return of Japanese American evacuees to the West Coast have been answered by the statement this week from Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, clarifying the responsibilities of the various agencies involved.

The WRA, for some time, has been the scapegoat for groups and individuals opposed to the return of the evacuees to the Coast. Charges have been made in Congress and in the California Legislature that the WRA was releasing potential saboteurs to the West Coast, although there has been, to this date, any substantiation for these charges. A few days before Gen. Pratt's statement was issued Homer L. Chaillaux, past commander of the California department of the American Legion and a gentleman of some experience in racial witch-hunts, charged at San Jose that the WRA was releasing "disloyal and alien Japanese" from the Tule Lake segregation center. Now the Army has spoken out and has stressed that it has sole responsibility in determining the eligibility of evacuees to return to the West Coast.

In his statement Gen. Pratt lays emphasis on the Army's contention that the evacuation program is "governed solely by military considerations."

Dickstein Committee

There should be little cause for apprehension in the announcement that a subcommittee of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, of which Rep. Samuel Dickstein of New York is chairman, will hold hearings in California on problems concerning Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry. Unlike some of its legislative predecessors, namely the Dies Committee and the Tenney, Gannon and Donnelly committees of the California Legislature, which have been more interested in the incitement of prejudice than in the gathering of facts, the Dickstein Committee has a reputation for conscientious work and a sober approach to its problems.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Notes on the Press

Back in the early spring of 1942, in that nervous period of indecision between the announcement of General DeWitt's evacuation order and the departure of the first motorcade of evacuees to Manzanar, several meetings were held in Los Angeles and San Francisco by potential evacuees who were interested in the establishment of newspapers which would fight for the democratic rights of the evacuees at home and would challenge Nazi-Nipponese fascism in the international war of ideas. The threat of evacuation already had dealt a death blow to the jerry-built structure of Nisei and Issei journalism on the West Coast.

On the day before Pearl Harbor there were nine daily newspapers published in the Little Tokyos of the Pacific Coast (The Rafu Shimpo, California Daily News and the Japanese Industrial Daily in Los Angeles, the Japanese American News and the New World Sun in San Francisco, the Ofu Nippo of Sacramento, the Oregon News in Portland and the Great Northern Daily and the North American Times in Seattle) as well as weeklies and semi-weeklies in smaller centers. Most of the larger papers were bi-lingual with pages in Japanese for the Issei and in English for the Nisei. In addition, there were Jimmy Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier, an all-English weekly published in Seattle, and Shuji Fujii's outspokenly anti-fascist "Doho" in Los Angeles. These papers, none of which were to survive the evacuation, were little different in form, content or purpose from the whole of America's vast foreign-language press. They received their greatest measure of support from the foreign-born elements in the group population and catered to the need for news, information and entertainment of the foreign-born group in the language most familiar to them. As far as the Japanese American press on the Coast was concerned, the English sections published for the Nisei were little more than concessions to the younger generation since these English sections, necessitating a separate editorial staff and printshop facilities, rarely paid their own way.

It is quite possible that these foreign-language papers have retarded the process of assimilation of immigrant groups since the existence of these papers often obviated the necessity of depending on the general American press for general coverage of the news of the day, although it can be argued that the foreign-language press has helped to smooth the transitional process between the newly-arrived immigrant and the permanent American resident. Whatever the merits of the argument, the fact remains that newspapers usually are published by businessmen and, perhaps unfortunately, not by sociologists.

The existence of the foreign-language press, of course, reflects the utter absence of planning on the part of the American government in its relations with its immigrant and racial minority groups. It has been our national policy to let our immigrant groups make their own way and to find their own places in America. The Little Tokyos of the West Coast were disrupted, perhaps only temporarily, by the evacuation, but we still have our Harlems and Chinatowns, our little Italys and Polands, and the foreign language press is an important factor in American journalism and publishes daily in all languages, including the Scandinavian. New York City, for instance, is virtually an archipelago of racial islands.

Of course, the period of our greatest influx of immigrants coincided with an era of rugged individualism when social and economic planning was anathema to the builders of empire, and the social planners of today are confronted with the accomplished fact and the hardened realities of concentrations of racial populations, and it is in these concentrated areas particularly that the foreign-language press has flourished.

Much has been made by certain West Coast racists of the fact that persons of Japanese ancestry have congregated in Little Tokyos, but the same criticism can be made

of all of the other non-Caucasian minorities, and of Caucasian groups of comparatively recent arrival as well. The Little Tokyos, however, are probably the first racial communities in America to be destroyed by military fiat. As a result of the evacuation all of the newspapers published by and for persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast (with the exception of the Pacific Citizen which was moved 700 miles eastward) were suspended. Few of these papers will resume publication even after the return of most of the present population of the relocation camps to their former West Coast areas. With the exception of the Rafu Shimpo (Japanese Daily News) in Los Angeles, and possibly one or two others, the physical properties of these newspapers have been liquidated and the little lead fonts of Japanese type, now irreplaceable and without which these papers cannot function, are being used by government agencies in the propaganda war against Japan.

Before the evacuation the Japanese American press was dominated by Issei interests. The exigencies of war and the stress on citizenship worked a transformation in the assembly centers operated by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, in which most of the evacuees were housed while relocation centers were being prepared. "Newspapers" of one sort or another were established by Nisei in fourteen of the fifteen assembly centers, Mayer in Arizona being too short-lived to have a paper of its own. Most of these "newspapers," however, were in reality merely information digests, since WCCA censorship was strict and an independent editorial policy was impossible under the circumstances.

Evacuee newspapermen found in the assembly centers that a free press was a mockery behind barbed-wire and under the guard of military police. Despite these handicaps many of the assembly center papers did splendid work in bolstering the faith of the evacuees in the ultimate justice of democracy, though at times optimism was strained and the columns of humor belied the apprehensions of many that their "concentration camp" existence would extend for an interminable duration. The Santa Anita Pacemaker under Eddie Shimano, the Tanforan Totalizer, the Camp Harmony (Puyallup) News-Letter, the Fresno Grapevine, the Stockton El Joaquin, and the Tulare, Portland, and Pomona camp papers, published on mimeographs in barracks rooms under the watchtowers and guns of the M. P.s, proved that the Nisei could take a knockout blow and come up smiling.

As the assembly centers were closed and the evacuees transported in special trains to relocation camps from Manzanar to the Mississippi shore, new papers were organized in the WRA centers. Manzanar's Free Press was the first of these, but the evacuee editors found that here again the press could not truly be free. There were too many factors and controls to be considered. The good-will of the WRA was necessary, and since only one paper was established in each camp (the nationwide shortage of paper and newsprint was a factor) partisanship was discouraged, except in matters affecting the general welfare of all the residents. The Heart Mountain Sentinel, one of the three papers to be printed rather than mimeographed, has maintained a high standard of journalism and editorial courage under Reports Officer Bonnie Mechau and evacuee editors, Bill Hosokawa, John Kitazaki, Haruo Imura and others. The Sentinel, which published its final issue last week, struck out equally at political chicanery on the outside and at dissident elements within the camp. The voice from the Big Horn basin challenged the Martin Dies' and John Rankins, and its commentaries were widely reprinted. The Minidoka Irrigator, the Denson (Jerome) Tribune, the Gila News-Courier, the Manzanar Free Press, the Topaz Times, the Tulean Dispatch, the Gradada Pioneer, the Rohrer Outpost and the Poston Chronicle all

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Cook Sought . . .

Edward Small, Hollywood producer of "Up in Mabel's Room," "Brewster's Millions" and other film farces, including the forthcoming "Getting Gertie's Garter," has asked the WRA to find his former cook, S. Doi. . . Small recently hired Mrs. Tomi Ichikawa from the Gila River relocation center as a dressmaker in his film studio.

GI Honor . . .

A Florence, Italy, dispatch to the New York Times on July 29 reported that the election of Pfc. Isamu Aoki of Salt Lake City to the presidency of the GI College, the University Study Center in Florence, was "more or less the soldiers' answer to the hecklers of Nisei on the home front." The election of Aoki, who was the president of the Salt Lake JACL at the time of his induction in 1944, was described as "a spontaneous tribute to Japanese American troops generally." . . . Shortly before his departure overseas, Pfc. Aoki was married to Michiko Katayama of Salt Lake City in Dec., 1944.

Propagandist . . .

The Fort Snelling Bulletin recently noted that Pfc. Fumiko Segawa, a Nisei WAC, was a sort of "Tokyo Rose" in reverse. Before her induction into the WACs, Miss Segawa was an announcer on U. S. propaganda broadcasts aimed at Japan. . . Wallace Stegner, the noted American novelist, is the author of "The Nisei Come Home" in a recent issue of New Republic. Stegner, now on the faculty of Stanford University, is now writing a book on American racial problems, "One Nation," which will be published this fall. He is the author of the "The Big Rock Candy Mountain," "Mormon Country" and other books. . . A drawing by Mine Okubo, depicting a relocation center scene, was featured on the front page of the New York Times Book Review on July 22, accompanying a review of Commander Alexander Leighton's "The Governing of Men," the story of Poston.

NBC's Larry Smith on August 1 questioned the WRA's use of a special train to bring 40 evacuees from the Rohwer center in Arkansas back to California. Smith did not mention, however, that the Rohwer evacuees traveled in eleven gas-lighted day coaches of pre-1900 vintage which would not be used in transporting troops.

Hostility . . .

Behind the California State Board of Equalization's hostile attitude toward the granting of liquor licenses, and even sales tax permits to aliens of Japanese ancestry, is the personality of William Bonelli, one of the three members of the Board who has a political background of attacks against persons of Japanese ancestry. In 1944 Bonelli ran for U. S. Senator and relied upon an anti-evacuee, Nisei-baiting campaign, but failed to win his party's nomination. However, there are indications that the situation in regard to sales tax permits is improving for Issei businessmen.

Ex-Marine . . .

Staff Sgt. Earl G. Waters who received a medical discharge after 31 months overseas with the Marines in the Pacific is now the assistant reports officer of the Northern California area of the War Relocation Authority. . . With relocation rolling along in the Los Angeles area, dozens of L. A. firms, some with war contracts, have hired returned Japanese Americans. The WRA advises returning evacuees that it's a good idea to first get an availability certificate from U. S. Employment Service. USES claims that 40,000 jobs are open in the Los Angeles area. . . Sgt. Minoru Masukane, first Nisei to be discharged on points from the Pacific war recently came into Los Angeles to get a job. He took a USES aptitude test and scored 109 out of a possible 110, which USES officials say is "genius" rating. . . According to WRA there have been no acts of violence against returned evacuees in California since May.

An Evacuee Family Returns: HOME TO CALIFORNIA

By MARY OYAMA

Los Angeles, Calif. "Tell me what it's really like — back home —" so inquire our Nisei friends and likewise even some of our Caucasian friends. They want to know how we were received upon our return, what the temper of the public is, etc. So, we shall attempt a brief series of articles to present some facts and impressions on this subject based upon our own personal experiences, and also try to give some practical suggestions to those Nisei who are contemplating return.

Naturally, the first overwhelming impression upon returning to the old home town is that of relief and joy. True it is but true that there is no place like home. The only way that one can adequately express it is to simply say, "It's wonderful!" Home is every bit as grand as one dreamed in those three long years of exile and the homecoming is even better than one anticipated. During the return trip from Chicago we kept reminding ourselves that distance had a way of exaggerating and glamorizing things, and that we should refrain building up expectations toward an eventual and disillusioning let-down; but —

In our particular case, homecoming was exceptionally pleasant because we returned on a balmy Spring evening in April when Nature smiled her most felicitous mood. We rather startled our friends, the Hoyts, by arriving 24 hours earlier than they had expected us. ("Jerry") Hoyt gently chided us for not allowing her time to bake the cake which she had intended to present us, and time to notify the minister and his wife who had also wanted to be in the reception group at the station.

Jerry even generously offered to take our oldest son, Rickey 7, for the weekend to "take him off your hands until you get settled." Our friends then drove us immediately to our home where our Negro American friend, Jean, who had been living in our house was clearing away the last of her belongings. Everything was just as we had left it and the house was spic and span. We were able to set up housekeeping at once because our Negro friends and Caucasian American friends had cooperated in having our larder well stocked with groceries and staples just as we had requested in our pre-return letter of instructions.

Homecoming could not have been more efficient or pleasant. The flowers looked lovely and the garden had just been weeded. The children were thrilled at the semi-rural surroundings which were a sharp contrast to the overcrowded sardine-can existence in the semi-slums of Chicago. The former neighbors were amicable as they always had been in pre-war days. Our only worry was the immediate neighbor right next door to us, who were strangers to us because they had moved in while we were away when they had bought our original neighbor's house.

They seemed taciturnly reserved, seldom spoke, and maintained inscrutable poker faces. Could it be that they "didn't like Japs?" We wondered, but later discovered that this middle-aged couple were just the more reserved type of people, (quite a contrast to the extremely sociable, charming, and

NISEI USA: Notes on the Press

(Continued from page 4) flourished for a time until the inevitable relocation of key personnel reduced many of them again to the function of information digests. The Chronicle, published at the largest of the centers, was hampered by inadequate printing facilities.

All of the relocation center papers probably will suspend operations within the next few weeks with the exception of the Newell Star at the Tule Lake segregation center. It is significant that all of the papers which are now closing down have maintained a high quotient of faith in American democracy, a faith which has been upheld by the government of the United States.

But the paper which was discussed in Los Angeles and San Francisco by a group of Nisei newspapermen in the weeks before evacuation never was realized in the relocation camps. Detention, however benevolent, is not conducive to a free press. There is a moral there for a brave new world.

extroverted Mexican couple who had lived in the house before them); but likeable in their own quiet undemonstrative way.

They each spoke with a quaint accent, the Man of the House in his Porto Rican Spanish and the Lady in her unmistakable Mississippi drawl. We are all around good friends and neighbors now, exchanging plants, tidbits for our pets, etc.

Half-wondering what our reception would be, we made our first public appearance at a neighborhood department store when our little family went out shopping. But our minds were eased when we found that no one stared at us unduly and everybody seemed too busy minding their own respective businesses to notice us. It was the same when we went picnicking to Griffith park, to the movies, and elsewhere. People usually smile in a friendly manner at the children.

At school, son Rickey was first embarrassed by his schoolmates curiously inquiring if he were "Chinese or Japanese" and Mexican American children calling him "chino" (just as they did in Chicago) but he got over it when they ceased after they discovered by his speech and actions that he was just as American as they were — The time came when his pal Eddie Olivas would admonish his friends: "Callate! Rickey is a good guy."

The children at the Sunday church school classes never even asked questions and simply took him for granted as one of themselves. One Sunday recently, our boys were invited to visit a class at the Methodist church in Whittier, and thoroughly enjoyed everything. (They did not know that they were Exhibit One, in a class project studying elementary race relations!)

First to call upon us in our home and welcome us back was Ross Wills, friend of Carey McWilliams and Louis Adamic, Ross has consistently been a firm friend of all the Nisei, as also our second visitor, Fred Fertig. It was good to see these people again.

There was only one slight jarring note in the harmony of our homecoming (we'll come back to this later) but in general, the public impresses us as being very tolerant.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Louisiana and Race Tolerance MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

"Where racial discrimination has been condoned, even a comparatively mild and sometimes benevolent discrimination, there is bound to be fertile ground for the suggestion of further discrimination, against minority groups," the Milwaukee Journal, leading Wisconsin daily, commented on July 24.

"So it is not surprising," the Journal added, "that considerable support has been reported in Louisiana for a proposal by the State commissioner of agriculture and immigration that local ordinances be passed by the parishes to bar Americans of Japanese ancestry from land ownership or use. In fairness to Louisianans, it should be said that Governor Davis has not endorsed the proposal and that there is already some organized opposition to such flagrant violation of the legal and human rights of these American citizens."

"But the southerners who heartily accept and support the theory of 'white supremacy' as it is applied in the South to the Negro can hardly have too many compunctions against applying the same sort of discrimination and restrictions to the Japanese American."

"So it may be difficult for Louisiana to suppress this first move in the direction of making Japanese Americans the victims of the sort of persecution they have been subjected to in some western states. On the other hand, it will be all the more to the credit of Louisiana and Louisianans if the suggestion meets the prompt and emphatic rejection that it deserves."

Bedford Internees PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

"We have no desire to argue the merits of the State Department's plan to house Jap diplomats seized in Germany at the Bedford

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Great Experiment Nears Conclusion

A great experiment is nearing a successful conclusion. The record of that experiment has been written in blood by the courage of Nisei men. The world knows now that the transplanted descendants of Japan's fanatical warriors can fight bravely and skilfully—but most important, with understanding—for the cause of democracy.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team frankly was a propaganda weapon as well as a line outfit. The announcement of plans to organize it was accompanied by an explanation that a regimental striking force whose personnel was entirely Nisei would have far greater news value than several thousand Nisei troops scattered and lost in the anonymity of the army.

Many Nisei volunteering did so

with the mental reservation that they were opposed to the principle of a segregated unit. But there was no reservation about their eagerness to serve the nation and to meet the foe in combat.

As a propaganda weapon the 442nd has been extremely effective. It served to dramatize for the American public the fact that Nisei troops are fighting for the United States.

There is no way of substantiating this contention, but offhand it would seem that the 442nd has received as much newspaper space, and as much favorable coverage in press association dispatches, as any unit of comparable size.

The 442nd also has provided friends of democracy ammunition with which to combat the race-baiters. The American racist has succeeded only in making himself ridiculous when, from the safety of a home-front platform, he assails the men who have proven themselves on the battlefield.

But it must be emphasized that the 442nd, plus its engineer and artillery units, was never simply a vehicle of propaganda. Its men have been lauded as among America's best assault troops. It has won praise from four-star generals down to the lowliest buck private. And of the extremes the private's praise is the more noteworthy for he speaks with the respect of one common fighting man for the skill and prowess of another.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, new chief of army ground forces, last week added his commendation. "Not once," he said, "did the several thousand Japanese American troops under his command fail to take their objectives."

Pertinent to this quotation is a story related by a high-ranking staff officer of the 34th Division with which the 442nd's 100th Infantry Battalion fought up the lower boot of Italy. It was at a pre-assault planning conference, and the objective was a strongly defended German position atop a hill.

The hill had to be taken, and there was no way to do it except by frontal assault. The matter was put up to the commanders of three battalions. The first two, according to this officer, said they did not want to order their men to make the assault because of the terrible cost in casualties which would have to be paid.

Then it was up to the third commander, representing the 100th battalion, who turned to his Nisei aide, a captain.

"What do you think?" the battalion commander asked the Nisei. This, according to the officer, was the Nisei's reply: "Well, if that hill has to be taken, and the other battalions don't think they can make it, what are we waiting for?"

The 100th did take the hill, according to the story, and with fewer casualties than anticipated.

Soon, we hope, the complete story of the 442nd will be documented, with the record of its battles, its citations, the awards to its individual members, and the list of its casualties. It is a gallant record that deserves to be put down for all the nation to read and remember.

The 442nd, according to recent announcements, is due home in February after which it will be placed on strategic reserve. We hope that the war department will find it possible for this regiment as a unit to march through the streets of New York and Chicago; in Des Moines because of the 442nd's close association with the 34th Division which was predominantly Iowan at the beginning; and from there on a triumphant tour of Pacific Coast cities where the men will be living and irrefutable replies to the clamoring of the racists.

The people of the nation will be better Americans for having seen these American heroes with Oriental faces.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

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Editor,

The Pacific Citizen:

Recently I had occasion to talk to Mr. Wilson of the office of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of California concerning the liquidation of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. of San Francisco and of Los Angeles. After this conversation I was convinced that the PACIFIC CITIZEN can be of great service to the creditors and depositors of the Yokohama Specie Bank in these two cities by publishing an informal notice.

There are hundreds of evacuees who have filed claims but have not yet filed their "Proof of Claim" form which is necessary to the participation in the distribution of the assets of these banks. These "Proof of Claim" forms have been mailed to the last known address of the claimants, which in the majority of cases is a War Relocation Authority Center address. Those who in the meanwhile relocated have failed to notify the Superintendent of Banks of their change of address.

I would advise that claimants do this AT ONCE so that the Superintendent can mail them their Proof of Claim forms. These forms should be filed before the end of September, 1945. Those having accounts or are creditors of the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco should notify the State Banking Department, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California. Those whose claims are based upon transaction with the Los Angeles Branch of the "Shokin Ginko" should notify the State Banking Department, 215 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California.

For your information, I have been told that at the present time there are sufficient assets of the Los Angeles Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank to pay all claims in full but the amount of the distribution will depend upon the outcome of certain matters now pending such as several lawsuits and the settlement of the inter-office debit account with the New York Office of said bank.

Whether or not distribution is made in part or in full, I believe it incumbent upon all depositors to make certain that their claims are in order as required by the regulations of the State Banking Department. They will thereby avoid grief and recriminations in the future.

Henry J. Tsurutani

San Francisco, Calif. (Ed. Note: Mr. Tsurutani, formerly an attorney in Los Angeles, is now doing important war work in San Francisco.)

Springs Hotel (in Pennsylvania)," the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette declared on July 23. "Perhaps there is something in the contention that deluxe accommodations have a certain trading value that will help assure better treatment for Americans in Jap hands, or perhaps facilitate a transfer of prisoners."

The Post-Gazette, whose recent editorials have supported the right of Japanese American evacuees to resettle in Pittsburgh, added, however: "But somehow it goes against the grain to house Jap militarists and war-makers in the luxury of Bedford while we fuss and fume over the question of temporary shelter in Guskys orphanage, not a resort hotel by any stretch of the imagination, for loyal Nisei who have served this country."

JACL Protests Discrimination Against Chinese American

Rap Refusal to Sell Business Property to Discharged Soldier

SAN FRANCISCO — The local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and the regional office in San Francisco of the National JACL this week supported the Council for Civic Unity in condemning two neighborhood business organizations for their action in preventing a World War II veteran of Chinese ancestry "from purchasing a business in their district."

The JACL chapter and Joe Masakaka, regional JACL representative, sent letters to C. E. Rankin, secretary of the Park-Presidio Improvement Association, charging that their action in the case involving the attempt by P. T. Wong, an honorably discharged war veteran, to purchase a laundry at 3325 Geary Blvd. in San Francisco was "unjustifiable discrimination."

Earlier in the week the Geary

Boulevard Merchants' Association had also protested the proposed sale to the Chinese American of the Lyonnaise French Laundry, owned by Albert and Joseph LaCoste.

The JACL protests were also forwarded to Laurent Lamanet, president of the Park-Presidio branch of the Council for Civic Unity, which has taken an active part in protesting the discriminatory action against the war veteran. Lamanet, who is also president of the 19th District Democratic Club, charged that intimidation through anonymous phone calls brought sufficient pressure to bear on the Chinese American and the laundry owners to stop the deal.

San Francisco Nisei Girls Give Dinner For 25 Soldiers

SAN FRANCISCO — Under the sponsorship of Miss Kaye Uyeda, Vice President, San Francisco JACL Chapter, 25 local Nisei girls contributed in preparing a sukiyaki dinner for 25 Nisei soldiers stationed hereabouts. Mr. M. Uyeda assisted in the arrangements held Friday evening, July 27, at the International Institute.

Present were: Yoshimi Shimizu, Hawaii; Kiyoshi Hirano, Kingsburg, California; Frank M. Jimbo, Sacramento, California; Satoru Takemoto, Watsonville, California; Dorothy Ogata, Stockton, California; Ken K. Kato, San Mateo, California; Ryuichi Shinoda, Cutler, California; Hideo Yano, San Francisco, Calif.; Joe Nakata, L. A.; Emi Okazaki, S. F.; Saburo Hirose, Walnut Grove, Calif.; Tsuyako Suzuki, Lompoc; Roy Yoshio, Hawaii (Hilo); Joe Grant Masaoka, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miriam Ryono, Hawaii; Ayako Shintaku, Florin, Calif.; Sumi Honnami, S. F.; Haruye Takei, S. F.; Ayako Murota, S. F.; Yuriko L. Ando, Centerville; Mitsuyo Uyeda, Oakland, Calif.; Kay Tatsuyuki, San Mateo; Sue Morita, Gilroy; Shizue Morita, Gilroy; Mary Kato, San Mateo; Mari Oino, Susan; Susie Hirano, Danville; June Nieka, San Leandro; June Tokuyama, Lompoc; Nikki Sawada, Santa Ana; Helen Matsumoto, Watsonville; Frank Iwase, Seattle, Wash.; Fred Sugimoto, Hollister; Kaz Nishikawa, Honolulu; Ken Oshiro, Spreckelsville, Maui; William T. Ikeda, Santa Barbara; Seisha Nakano, Oakland; Brank Shigekawa, Minn.; Chuck Shiroma, Honolulu; Harry Miyashiro, Honolulu; William Nishimura, Tracy; Dorothy Ogata, Stockton; Ryoichi Sawai, Honolulu; Toshiharu Yoshimoto, Kalaheo, Hawaii; Louis Yamauchi, Honolulu.

Nisei Fellowship Team Visits Negro Church in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—A good-will team from the Nisei Christian Fellowship visited the Cory Methodist Church for a joint interracial service on July 22.

This team, consisting of ten Nisei, conducted the joint service in the Negro church. Gene Miyake served as devotional chairman, Charles Yatsu and Aki Ochi as speakers, Gene Tauahashi as song leader. Kay Kobubun presented a vocal solo, while Rosemary Iwami read the Scripture and prayer.

Disclose Troth

ONTARIO, Ore. — The engagement of Miss Minnie Takeuchi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Takeuchi of Cascade, Idaho, to Jaxon Tachiyama of Boise was announced at a party at the home of Mosi Kiyohara of Ontario recently.

Memorial Book Fund Honors Nisei Soldier

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Palo Alto Senior High School has received recently \$239 raised by Japanese Americans to set up a Memorial Book Fund in honor of the late Fred Yamamoto, a graduate of the school who was killed in action during the Japanese American Combat Team's rescue of the "lost battalion" in the Vosges mountains.

The fund was contributed by 42 Nisei through two Palo Alto brothers, Toshio and Hideo Furukawa, both of whom are now living in the East. The largest gift was from a soldier who met Fred Yamamoto in the Heart Mountain relocation center from which the latter volunteered for the Army.

It was stated that Fred Yamamoto's ambition was handicapped by the necessity of working and that this gift was to be used for books dealing with international amity and good citizenship in the United States.

The Nisei who set up the fund did not feel that the study of the problems of Japanese Americans was particularly necessary.

One of them wrote: "We feel that the problem of good citizenship and amity is not simply understanding one group of people, but all."

Final Rites Held For Ontario Woman

ONTARIO, Ore. — Final rites were held for Mrs. Umeko Hirata, wife of Frank M. Hirata of Ontario on July 23 at Peterson's.

Mrs. Hirata succumbed to a heart attack on July 17 at St. Luke's Hospital in Boise.

Cleveland Firm Honors Nisei Employee Killed in Italy War

Roy Morihoro Was Model Plane Designer For Ohio Company

CLEVELAND, O.—A Cleveland manufacturing firm last week contributed \$100 to the Cleveland War Memorial Fountain Fund to honor a former Japanese American employee who was killed in action in Italy on April 24.

The Cleveland Model and Supply Co. sent the contribution to the Cleveland Press, sponsors of the Fund, in the memory of Pvt. Roy Morihoro who was killed while fighting in Italy as a member of the 442nd Infantry.

"The nimble fingers of young Roy Morihoro brought happiness and a vision of the future to thousands of American youth," the Cleveland Press declared on July 19. "Roy was a model plane designer, a wizard at the drawing boards of the Cleveland Model and Supply Co. which manufactures parts and assemblies for the tiny planes flown in open fields on bright afternoons by boys all over the nation."

"Hundreds of Greater Cleveland Junior Aviators and members of the model plane clubs in schools knew Roy, knew him as a designer of fighters and bombers of balsa and rubber, which they delighted in flying."

"Roy was a Japanese American, one of the Nisei relocated to Cleveland from his home on the West Coast when World War II came."

"Last September Roy, who was then 24, left his drawing board and went into the service of the United States as an Army private. He was sent overseas in January."

The \$100 check was sent to the Press by E. T. Pachasa, president

of the company who noted that 14 of its employees have entered the Army but that Roy Morihoro was the first to give his life for his country.

Manzanar Sergeant Cited for Bravery

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Sergeant Momoichi Nakata, whose mother lives in Manzanar, California, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action.

A member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, he was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commander of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, at a Fifth Army ceremony in Novi, Italy.

He was cited for action in eastern France.

The citation read in part:

"When his radio was put out of commission during an artillery barrage, Sergeant Nakata dashed 30 yards to the supply trailer amid the falling shells. While returning with the necessary supplies, he was wounded by a shell fragment, but, nevertheless crept back to his dugout, dragging his injured leg. When advised to be evacuated, he refused and remained to assist the radio repairman and continued to operate his radio for another two hours before permitting himself to be evacuated. His courage and devotion are exemplary and a credit to the U. S. Army."

He formerly resided with his mother, Mrs. Shima Nakata, in Winslow, Washington, and entered the service at Fort Lewis, Washington, in February, 1942.

His mother now lives in the war Relocation Camp in Manzanar.

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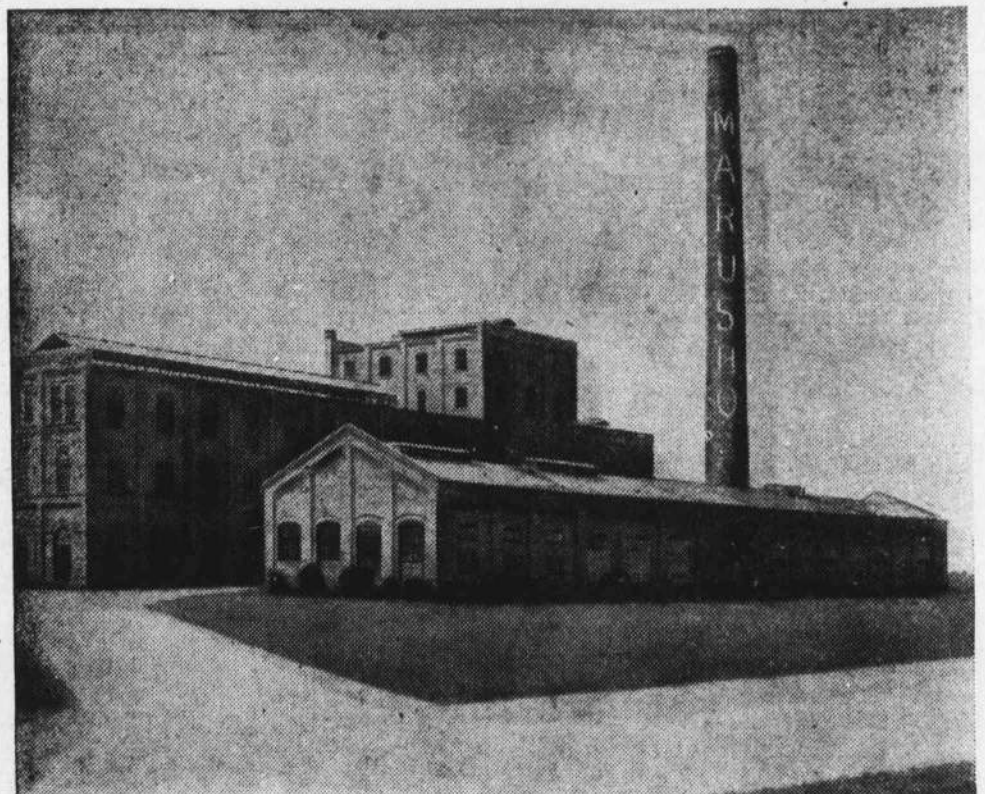
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Some Evacuees May Be Eligible To Build Homes After Relocation

WASHINGTON — To evacuees who have inquired as to their eligibility to build homes after relocation, it may be of interest that the National Housing Agency has clarified its H-3 housing program to include resettlers who qualify as "hardship" cases, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

NHA refines "personal hardship" as arising from increases in dependents or consolidation of the family, or considerations of health, physical disability or safety. Under these conditions, evacuees would qualify if a family is separated because of a local housing shortage or if members are living

together in overcrowded or temporary housing, such as a hostel.

In a letter to Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, the NHA Administrator, John B. Blandford, Jr., wrote:

"Except for a blanket provision extending eligibility to returning veterans, priorities under the H-3 program are issued on a case basis — each application being approved or disapproved on its own merits. In other words, each Japanese American family will have to present evidences to FHA (Federal Housing Authority, agency under NHA direction) offices as a 'hardship case.' Realizing the difficulties which confront these families in finding living accommodations, I am sure many of them will qualify under the H-3 program."

"I am sure, moreover, that FHA offices will give due consideration to all the factors entering into the admittedly difficult situation of those who are now required to leave relocation centers."

Soldier, Wife Visit Hostel in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—Pvt. and Mrs. Min Tamaki, formerly of Topaz, were guests at the Boston hostel recently.

Pvt. Tamaki is now stationed at Cushing General Hospital in Framingham, Mass., where he is an assistant to Lieut. Shig Mat-suoka, an Army physician.

Harvard Teachers Return to Coast

BOSTON, Mass.—Two Japanese Americans who have been teaching at the Army Civil Affairs school at Harvard University returned recently to their West Coast homes.

Frank Sakohira, formerly of Gila River, who taught at Columbia University in New York before coming to Harvard, went back to his farm in California.

Kiyoshi Yamashita, formerly of Tule Lake relocation center, who has been teaching at Harvard since October, 1944, went back to Kent, Wash.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kako Murosako a daughter, Joy Karen Yuriko, on July 12 in Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. Wakimura a girl at Littleton, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. James N. Asami a girl at Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hichiro Oba, 1773 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, a boy, Eugene Shinji, on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Okuda, 28-14-A, Heart Mountain, a girl on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Zenichi Naya-ma, 15-6-D, Heart Mountain, a girl on July 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Uchi-ma, 22-21-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on July 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hirose Ya-mane, 8-4-A, Heart Mountain, a boy on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Mura-kami, 35-8-D, Topaz, a boy on July 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Mihara, 38-5-D, Topaz, a girl on July 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michiro Furuta, 12-9-C, Topaz, a boy on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenobu Kuramoto, 12-12-B, Topaz, a girl on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsushi Yosh-imi, 32-13-C, Gila River, a girl on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hirai, 25-7-C, Gila River, a girl on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikazu Kumagai, 16-9-C, Gila River on July 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rikinosuke Takeno, 59-3-D, Gila River, a boy on July 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamaichi Yua-sa, 5801-B, Tule Lake, a girl on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Take-tomo, 8114-F, Tule Lake, a boy on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kakigi Kubo, 418-F, Tule Lake, a boy on July 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomey Matsu-moto, 7818-B, Tule Lake, a boy on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Fuku-naga, 1419-B, Tule Lake, a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mittwer, 7805-A, Tule Lake, a girl on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Honda, 5203-D, Tule Lake, a boy on July 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seizen Kane-shiro, 4905 B, Tule Lake, a girl on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yama-shita, 5611-C, Tule Lake, a boy on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Name-taka, 7007-D2, Tule Lake, a boy on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masakazu Mat-sumoto, 2503-A, Tule Lake, a boy on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Ichi-kawa, 1618-A, Tule Lake, a boy on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Hori, 7704-F, Tule Lake, a boy on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Shitanada, 8213-C, Tule Lake, a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo Fuku-shima, 8071B, Tule Lake, a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sumiyuki Tam-bara, 7116-F, Tule Lake, a girl on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Toguchi, 7911-CD, Tule Lake, a boy on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeichi Osada, 5906-CD, Tule Lake, a boy on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Nii, 5812-C, Tule Lake, a girl on July 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Ishida, 7001-D, Tule Lake, a boy on July 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Mitsuo Kashiwagi a girl, Marilyn Gail, on July 7 in Seattle, Wash.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hira-bayashi twin daughters in Seattle, Wash. on July 23.

DEATHS

Miyoshi Ueda, 48, in Salt Lake City on July 30.

Shotaro Oka, 68, in Denver, Colo., on July 29.

Kuniyasu Takahashi, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., in Wash- ington, D. C.

Toshio Kimura, 60, in San Jose, Calif., on July 28.

Infant son of Mr and Mrs. Harry Okamura, 216-3-C, Poston, on July 15.

Aiko Yoshimura, 8, 31-5-C, Pos-ton, on July 21.

Suye Koizume, 57, Block 328, Poston, on July 18.

Saisuke Suzuki, 67, Block 323, Poston, on July 19.

Mrs. Umeko Hirata on July 17 in Boise, Idaho.

MARRIAGES

Florence Matsui to Thomas No-mura on July 22 in Madison, Wis.

Mildred Toyoko Ota to Pvt. An-drew A. Okubo on July 7 in Wash- ington, D. C.

Sachiye Hosozawa to Akira Shiraishi in Chicago, Ill.

Norma Higuma to Kazuto In-anaka on July 25 at Heart Moun-tain, Wyo.

Joy Nagamori to James Ito in Los Angeles, Calif.

Shizuko Yokta to Masao Nii on July 10 at Tule Lake.

Sayoko Sakumura to Hidemi Shiroshi on July 12 at Tule Lake.

Jean Ishikawa to Pfc. William T. Hosokawa in Chicago on July 12.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Yuri Shino, Merino, Colo., and David Aoki, Ogden, Utah, in Den-ver, Colo.

State Charges Violations of Alien Land Law

VISALIA, Calif.—The State of California, acting through Dis-trict Attorney Walter C. Haight of Tulare County and Deputy At-torney General Everett W. Mat-toon on July 28 instituted two suits for the return of agricultural prop- erties, charging violation of the State's Alien Land Law.

The suits charged that, in one of the cases, the property was ac- quired by Japanese aliens in vi- olation of State restrictions and, in the other, that property was sold in violation of the law.

The first suit is against Soichi Nagata, his wife, Tamaji, both of whom are aliens, and their son, Edward Hitashi, an American cit- izen. The property consists of 60 acres of land near Kingsburg and it is the prosecution's contention that Edward Nagata's parents are the real owners of the property although it is registered in the name of their citizen son.

The other suit, involving 20 acres four miles south of Dinuba, is directed against the three Na- gatas, Walter A. and Frances Warkentin, and Masao Tanaka and his wife, Yei. It is alleged that the Tanakas fraudulently sold the properties to the Nagatas, who in turn fraudulently sold it to the Warkentins.

The State demands possession of the properties and the return of all profits derived from their production.

Joe Masaoka Speaks At Religious Meet

SAN ANSELMO, Calif. — The 32nd Annual Conference of the Missionary Educational Movement held at the San Anselmo Theologi- cal Seminary was addressed by JACL Regional Representative Joe Grant Masaoka on "Japanese American Returnees — What the Church Can Do to Help." Over a hundred church workers and Sun- day school teachers comprised the audience.

Rev. Edward L. Whittemore, President of the MEM board, pre- sided.

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Special Train Takes Rohwer Group to Coast

Ancient Equipment Used to Transport Returning Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—The first complete train carrying evacuees of Japanese ancestry back to California from a war relocation center ended its run at Los Angeles on July 31, five days after it left the Rohwer WRA camp in southeastern Arkansas.

The evacuees arrived in California in 11 ancient, gas-lighted coaches, with one tourist Pullman attached to carry the sick, the aged and women with babies in arms.

Robert A. Allen, War Relocation Authority official, accompanied the evacuees on the train, which was conspicuous for its absence of the M. P.'s who guarded the trains which originally evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry from California and the West Coast in 1942.

(In an interview at Pueblo, Colo. on July 28 Allen reported that one old woman in the Pullman had undergone an operation and was not expected to live until she reached her destination "But she was happy about the whole thing," Allen said. "She didn't want to die in the relocation center and the knowledge that she was headed home was enough for her.")

One couple on the train, according to Allen, had six sons in the armed forces.

The train arrived in Salt Lake

First Nisei Couple Married at Fort

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—In a simple military ceremony at Fort Douglas post chapel, T/3 Wataru Shintaku of Auburn, Calif., and Fumiko Araki, 665 East First South St., were married on July 30 by Personnel Center Chaplain Leonard C. Waggoner.

T/3 Shintaku recently returned to the United States on rotation furlough after serving as interpreter and translator for Eighth Army headquarters in the Pacific theater.

City on July 28 and five persons reportedly disembarked there.

Nine families, thirty persons in all, left the train at Sacramento. They were met at the Western Pacific station by WRA representatives and officials of local church groups and were given an opportunity to stay in the hostels which have been established in Sacramento, until they could make arrangements to go to their respective homes in Sacramento, the Florin district and in Loomis, Placer County.

Others left the train at Stockton, Fresno and other points along the route to Los Angeles. It was announced that 427 evacuees were on board when the train left Rohwer.

The War Relocation Authority, which arranged the trip, stressed that the special train complied with all ODT regulations regarding wartime travel. Cars were dropped along the route and only two of the eleven coaches were still attached to the train when it arrived in Los Angeles.

Presbyterian Synod Asks Protection for Returned Evacuees

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Asking cooperation of all Presbyterians, the Presbyterian Synod of California on July 27 unanimously approved a resolution calling for law enforcement officers to insure the civil rights of evacuees of Japanese ancestry returning to the West Coast.

"We call upon all law-enforcement officers to do their full duty to the end that returning Japanese evacuees shall receive their rights under the Constitution of the United States," the resolution declared.

"This is not an uncritical certificate of good character for every person of Japanese descent in America but an appeal to Americans to use their brains, not their prejudices in thinking about Japanese as supposedly we do about Germans and Italians."

The Synod's Committee on Social Education and Action also recommended an amendment to the U. S. immigration law to admit Koreans to the United States on a quota basis.

Four Youths Face Trial for Assault

Four youths entered a plea of not guilty on July 27 on charges of assault against Pete Adamson, 60, of Salt Lake City.

Trial was set in police court for Aug. 9 for Frank S. Nakama, 18; Fred K. Yoshioka, 18; George H. Muraoka, 22, and Pvt. Robert S. Oku.

Masao Satow Checks Conditions on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Veteran YMCA worker, Masao Satow, of the Program Staff of the National Board is currently conducting a several weeks' survey of conditions and public acceptance relating to Japanese Americans.

Milwaukee Resettlers Attend Annual Picnic

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With few exceptions, Milwaukee's resettlers were all in attendance at the third annual picnic sponsored by the Nisei Council on July 22 at Kern Park. As in 1944, H. O. Stenzel, treasurer of the newly organized Milwaukee Citizens' Committee on Resettlement, provided ice cream and soft drinks.

Anti-Nisei Group Will Organize In California

Seek Action to Stop Return of Evacuees To West Coast Homes

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Arnold Bean, Yuba county dairy operator, announced July 30 the California Preservation Association will present a panel of speakers opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the area at an open meeting in the Hotel Marysville on Aug. 8.

Bean, a member of the association, said action may be taken at the meeting to organize a Marysville unit.

Bean said the California Preservation Association believes that persons of Japanese ancestry should not be allowed to return to the West Coast at the present time "for their own security and to forestall any differences between local people who disagree on the issue."

Among the speakers, all members of the association, will be Assemblyman Lloyd Lowery of Yolo County, former State Senator Jack Inman of Sacramento, and Charles De Costa, Auburn businessman.

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In the Matter of the Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the Estate of RIKIMARU BROS. AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to creditors having claims against the above-named assignor to file said claims in the office of the assignee, to wit, W. W. GRAY, 943-A South-San Pedro Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, which latter office is the place of business of the undersigned assignee in all matters pertaining to said estate. Such claims, with the necessary vouchers, must be filed or presented as aforesaid, on or before February 27, 1946.

Proof of claim forms may be procured from the undersigned at his office.

Dated: June 23, 1945.

W. W. GRAY
W. W. GRAY, Assignee for the benefit of Creditors of the Estate of Rikimaru Bros. and Company.

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