

"Most Decorated Unit in American Military History"

TOMBOLO, Italy — The Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, "the most decorated unit in U. S. military history," has received 1002 decorations and more than 4000 Purple Hearts, as of Aug. 7, 1945, according to the organization's records. (On Sept. 17 the unofficial figure for decorations was listed at 1,580, exclusive of Purple Hearts.) Japanese American troops have received the following decorations for action in the European and Mediterranean Theaters of Operation: *Three Distinguished Unit Citations (two additional presidential citations have been awarded since Aug. 7, making the total five, believed to be the most won by any one unit), 42 Distinguished Service Crosses, one Distinguished Service Medal, 13 Legions of Merit, 249 Silver Stars, 5 oak Leaf Clusters to the Silver Star, 11 Soldiers Medals, 579 Bronze Stars, 24 Oak Leaf Clusters to the Bronze Star, 13 Army Commendations and 62 Division Commendations.*

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100th Battalion Wins Second Unit Citation

Award for Vosges Mountains Fighting Is Fifth for Elements Of Famed 442nd Combat Team

TOMBOLO, Italy—The famous 100th Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team has been awarded another Presidential Unit Citation, the second they have merited for outstanding accomplishment in combat against the German enemy.

Awarded by the Seventh Army, to which the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team was attached in the fall of 1944, by direction of President Truman, the 100th Battalion was cited for its actions during the bitter fighting in the Vosges mountains of Alsace, France.

The Presidential citation is the fifth to be awarded to units of the Japanese American Combat Team.

The 100th Battalion, then composed almost wholly of men of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, received its first citation for action on June 26 and 27, 1944, near Belvedere and Sasseta, Italy, when they liberated both towns and helped break open the approaches to the Arno river strongholds of Leghorn, Pisa and Florence. The 100th Battalion is now composed of men of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the United States mainland.

The citation for the 100th Battalion reads:

"The 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, is cited for outstanding accomplishment in combat during the period 15 October, 1944, to 30 October, 1944, near Bruyeres, Biffontaine, and in the Forêt Domaniale de Champ, France.

"During a series of actions that played a telling part in the 442nd Regimental Team's operation which spearheaded a divisional attack of the Seventh Army, this unit displayed extraordinary courage, endurance and soldierly skill.

"Jumping off in the attack on the morning of 15 October, 1944, the 100th Battalion fought an almost continuous four-day firefight in freezing and rainy, weather, through jungle-like forests, to wrest the strongly-fortified hill 'A', dominating Bruyeres, from a fanatically resisting enemy. When, during the course of the attack, the progress of an assault company was delayed by a strongpoint consisting of 50 enemy riflemen and SP gun, a second company of the battalion swept in on the enemy from the flank and completely routed it. To attack hill 'A' proper, the battalion was forced to cross 150 yards of open terrain covered by seven enemy machine guns and heavy automatic weapon fire.

"Following an artillery barrage, limited because a draw lay between the two high hills, the battalion, with one company acting as a base of fire, launched a frontal attack. Covered by friendly tank fire, waves of platoon after platoon zig-zagged across the open field into a hail of hostile fire.

"So skillfully coordinated was the attack that the strongly fortified hostile positions were completely overrun, numerous casualties inflicted on the enemy, and the capture of the town was assured.

"During the three-day operation, beginning on 21 October, (Continued on page 2)

Not Guilty Pleas Entered by Pair in Centerville Case

OAKLAND, Calif.—Two men, accused of firing a shotgun into the homes of two Japanese American families near Centerville on Sept. 16, entered not guilty pleas when arraigned on Sept. 28 in Judge Norris' court.

The accused, Robert Hailey, 36, and Charles Custom 42, will be tried Oct. 19 on charges of attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon.

VFW Leader Condemns Acts Of Coast Posts

National Commander Denounces Racist Stand Against Nisei

CHICAGO—West Coast posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars were condemned on Oct. 1 by their commander-in-chief, Jean Brunner of New York, for banning American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from membership.

"The VFW is a democratic organization and, unfortunately, we could not control the actions of those West Coast posts," Brunner said. "We want no racial discrimination within the VFW. I'm sorry we can't remedy what has happened."

(American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been refused admittance to a VFW post in Spokane, while several VFW posts in California have adopted anti-Nisei policies. However, a VFW post in Hollywood and a union labor post of the VFW in San Francisco have accepted Japanese Americans.)

Brunner's statement came as the 46th National Encampment of the VFW opened in Chicago with a United Nations veterans' victory conference.

Brunner, who toured the European and Mediterranean war theaters last summer at the invitation of the War Department, met with a committee of Japanese American soldiers from the 442nd Combat Team in Milan, Italy. At this time Brunner assured the Nisei soldiers that the national leadership of the VFW held no prejudice against Japanese Americans. Later Brunner characterized the rejection of a Nisei soldier by the VFW post in Spokane as "stupid."

Nisei Interprets at Surrender Ceremony



ABOARD ADMIRAL FLETCHER'S FLAGSHIP, U. S. S. Panamint, U. S. North Pacific Fleet—A Japanese American sergeant from Murray, Utah, loaned by the Army to the U. S. Navy, acted as chief interpreter during Japanese surrender ceremonies for the North Pacific area at Ominato, Japan on Sept. 9.

Staff Sgt. Hiromu (Bill) Wada, whose home was in Oakland, Calif., before the West Coast evacuation, acted as chief interpreter for Admiral Fletcher in the ceremonies during which Japanese naval and civil authorities turned over the Ominato naval base in northern Honshu to the United States Navy.

the United States Navy.

In the above photo Sgt. Wada is shown translating American directions before the Japanese delegation. Figures in the photo include (American delegation) an identified Marine, Admiral Brown, Admiral Martin, Admiral Fletcher, Captain Mulwheny, Commander Robinson and Captain Van Metre. (Japanese delegation) Motohiko Kanai, governor of Aomori prefecture, Lieut. Gen. Toshimoto Hoshino, commander of the Aomori defense force, and Yoshio Kaiho, chief of police for Aomori. (Sgt. Wada is a brother of Fred Wada of Murray, Utah.)

Report Japanese Captors Beat Nisei Merchant Seaman

Fellow Prisoner Tells of Courage Displayed by Japanese American Who Refused to Learn Nippon Language and Stood By His American Citizenship

OAKLAND, Calif. — The Richmond Independent recently carried a story, told by a liberated merchant seaman, about a Japanese American seaman named Mayeda who was taken prisoner with other members of the crew of the American freighter Malama, sunk in the Pacific on Jan. 1, 1942.

Mayeda was described by the liberated prisoner as an "all American Japanese" because when he was taken prisoner by the Japanese and beaten frequently—due to the fact that the Japanese authorities would not believe his story that he could not speak the Japanese language—he would stubbornly insist: "I am an American."

Arthur Morris, a merchant seaman from New York, who was interned with Mayeda, said that the

Japanese American, a native of Hawaii, "certainly took a lot of beatings," because he could not speak Japanese.

"He (Mayeda) refused to join the Jap Army or try to learn the language," Morris said, adding, "He's about the most loyal anti-Japanese and pro-American I have ever seen."

Hope to Cancel Bids For Repatriation

TASHME, B. C.—Approximately 70 per cent of the residents of the Japanese Canadian evacuee center at Tashme who signed for repatriation to Japan wish to have their requests cancelled and remain in Canada, a spokesman for the evacuee group declared last week.

Deportation Plan Denounced by Canadian Paper

Winnipeg Free Press Says Action Would Be "Brutal Racism"

WINNIPEG, Man.—Deportation of 10,000 persons of Japanese origin, who signed requests for repatriation and later changed their minds, will be "an act of brutal and intolerant racism which decent Canadians will have on their conscience," the Winnipeg Free Press declared in its lead editorial on Sept. 19.

Concern was expressed by the paper about the government's policy in connection with loyalty tribunals soon to be established, because a Canadian government spokesman has stated that a refusal of a Japanese Canadian to move out of British Columbia may be counted against him.

"It is absurd on its face to try to test a Canadian's loyalty to his country by his consent or refusal to live where a government tells him to live," the editorial added.

JACL Protests Assignment Of POWs to Coast Farms

Believes Use of Japanese Prisoners Complicates Normal Return of Evacuee Group

Assignment by the Army of 3500 Japanese prisoners of war to harvest work in the southern San Joaquin valley of California was protested vigorously this week in telegrams to Secretary of War Robert Patterson and to the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas by the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City.

Saburo Kido, national president of the Nisei organization, pointed out that southern San Joaquin valley has been a center of recent terroristic activities directed against evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom are American citizens, who are returning to their homes in West Coast areas.

"It is apparent that West Coast terrorists who recently have burned and shot into homes of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry do not object to enemy Japanese, although they oppose loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry," Kido declared. He noted that Congressman Albert Elliot, in whose district the Japanese war prisoners would be used, had declared in Washington that the decision to use Japanese POWs was reached after a survey which indicated that farmers had no prejudice against their use.

"Efforts to find reemployment for returning Japanese Americans in San Joaquin valley have been met in some quarters with the statement that these Americans will not be welcomed," Kido said. In his telegrams to Secretary Patterson and to the commanding general of the Ninth Service Command, Kido declared:

"The presence of these prisoners of war will complicate the normal return of loyal Japanese evacuees who were forced to leave their homes under Army orders. There is grave danger to the safety and security of these returning evacuees. Lawless elements of California who have had free rein through the inability or lack of desire on the part of peace officers to apprehend them will find an excuse to organize vigilantes and attack law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry."

The JACL president said that California can utilize the manpower of its residents of Japanese ancestry who are still in the war relocation centers if the har-

ARMY ANNOUNCES TRANSFER OF POWs TO AID HARVESTS

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Sept. 29 that approximately 3,500 Japanese prisoners of war are being sent to the San Joaquin Valley in California to help with the harvest there.

They will be transferred, at the request of California officials, from Camp McCoy, Wis., and Camp Clarinda, Ia., about Oct. 5. When the harvest is completed, they will be sent to Japan.

The Army reported that the request for the Japanese prisoners came from Governor Warren of California, Senators Knowland and Downey and Reps. Elliot, Gearhart and J. Leroy Johnson.

The Army said an acute labor shortage was reported for the area and no other prisoner labor was available except the Japanese.

(Rep. Elliot announced that Japanese war prisoners would be sent to the San Joaquin Valley and that the POWs would pick cotton and will be housed in the J. G. Boswell Company and E. C. von Glahn labor camps at Corcoran and at the war prisoner camp at Lamont, Kern county. German war prisoners now at the camps will be transferred to other places in the valley to do harvest work, Elliot said.)

vest labor shortage becomes acute.

"Until rural California can show evidence of greater ability to afford protection to its own resident persons of Japanese ancestry, utilization of Japanese prisoners of war seems unwise," Kido stated.

Evacuee Aid Group Opposes Use of Foreign Laborers

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Evacuees Service Council this week asked the State Department to refuse to negotiate for foreign labor to be used in sections of the country where "intimidation is keeping out residents of Japanese ancestry."

In a letter addressed to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, the council, through its chairman, U. G. Murphy of Seattle, declared that in many cases the people on the coast who oppose the return of the Japanese to their former homes are those who are asking the U. S. Government to furnish them with outside labor.

"Where these requests for foreign labor are granted and the Government pays the traveling expenses of such labor, it would seem to make the Government a party to the exclusion of permanent residents," the letter stated. "As you are aware, this type of agitation is largely based on race prejudice, hence complete un-American in principle."

100th Battalion Wins Second Unit Citation

(Continued from page 1)

1944, that resulted in the capture of Biffontaine, the 100th Battalion fought two miles into enemy territory as a self-contained task force. On the third day of the attack, the battalion launched an assault to capture the isolated town. In the first surprise onslaught the battalion captured large quantities of supplies and ammunition which it turned against the enemy. Counterattacking enemy troops and tanks approached and fired point-blank into their positions.

"Shouting defiance in the face of demands for surrender, the men of the 100th Battalion fired their rifles and threw captured hand grenades at the enemy tanks. Bitter fighting at close range resulted in the capture of the entire town. During this action the battalion captured large quantities of ammunition and enemy material.

"On 27 October, 1944, the 100th Battalion was again committed to the attack. Going to the rescue of the 'Lost Battalion,' 141st Infantry Regiment, it fought without respite for four days against a fanatical enemy that was determined to keep the 'Lost Battalion' isolated and force its surrender.

"Impelled by the urgency of the mission, the Battalion fought forward, moving encirclement as slower moving units left its flanks exposed. Fighting yard by yard through a minefield, the battalion was stopped by an enemy stronghold on high ground which he had made the key to his defense.

"As the terrain precluded a flanking movement, the battalion was forced to the final alternative of a frontal attack against a strongly entrenched enemy.

"Attacking in waves of squads and platoons, and firing from the hip as they closed in to grenade range, the valiant men of the 100th Battalion reduced the enemy defense lines within a few hours. Between 50 and 60 enemy dead were found at their automatic weapon emplacements and dugouts. On the fourth day, although exhausted and reduced through casualties to about half its normal strength, the battalion fought doggedly forward against strong enemy small arms and mortar fire until it contacted the isolated unit.

"The extraordinary heroism, daring determination and esprit de corps displayed by the men of the 100th Battalion during these acts live as an inspiration and add glory to the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States."

The 100th Battalion is now under the command of Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda of Hawaii, a member of the original 100th Battalion which landed at Salerno in Sept., 1943.

Government Official Doubts Pauley Statement on Seizure Of Assets of Resident Japanese

National JACL Wires President Truman Expressing Grave Concern Over Attitude of U. S. Reparations Commission Head Toward Issei in United States

WASHINGTON—A high government spokesman indicated this week that a published statement by Edwin W. Pauley, head of the American group on Allied Reparations Commission, declaring that the properties of alien Japanese in the United States would be seized for war reparations, was exaggerated.

Pauley had been quoted in the Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 26 as stating that the properties of Japanese aliens in this country will be seized and

subjected to reparations action, "even to the Japanese-owned corner grocery store."

(Meanwhile, the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City dispatched a telegram to President Truman expressing "grave concern" over the Pauley statement which Saburo Kido, national JACL president, believed might subject resident Japanese aliens to unnecessary intimidation and might discourage their attempts to relocate outside the WRA centers.

(The JACL telegram to President Truman pointed out that Mr. Pauley's attitude would penalize the Issei for being aliens while our nation's immigration laws prevented them from becoming citizens through naturalization. The message also declared that most Issei had children who were American citizens and the seizure of their properties would have a discriminatory effect on the future welfare of this loyal citizen group.)

The Washington source believed that the only Japanese alien properties to be subjected to reparations actions would be those now under the control of the Alien Property Custodian or funds in blocked accounts.

ONLY 18,000 LEFT IN CENTERS, SAYS OFFICIAL OF WRA

SAN FRANCISCO — Less than 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry are still in the eight remaining relocation centers, exclusive of Tule Lake, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA, declared this week.

Cozzens said approximately 3,500 persons are leaving the centers each week.

Evacuee Newspaper Will Be Published

CHICAGO—Plans for the publication of the Chicago Shimpō, Japanese-language newspaper, were announced this week by Ryoichi Fujii, editor of the projected weekly.

Fujii announced that his contributors would include Choyei Kondo, Yoshio Nishimura, Yoriaki Nakagawa, Yoshiaki Iwamura, and Mrs. Fusako Nagara, well-known Issei writers.

Most Evacuees Now Relocating On West Coast

Early Resettlement Trend Reversed as Program Progresses

WASHINGTON—The WRA reported last week that Japanese Americans, who as a group previously showed a marked preference for eastern residence after leaving government relocation centers, now are returning to the Pacific Coast in increasing numbers.

The WRA official said that heretofore two out of three Japanese Americans leaving the camps elected to relocate in eastern areas but that within the last few months the ratio has been virtually reversed.

The official predicted increased difficulties in relocating the Japanese Americans if Congress approves a House Appropriations Committee recommendation of a \$5,000,000 slash in the WRA budget.

"The West Coast already has severe housing and welfare problems," he said. "If we are forced through lack of funds, to plummet the Japanese Americans back suddenly and without aid, I foresee chaotic conditions on the Coast."

Chaplain Yamada To Address Chicago JACL

CHICAGO—Capt. Masao Yamada, first Nisei to be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army, will be the guest speaker of the Chicago chapter, JACL, at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at 8 p.m.

Captain Yamada distinguished himself by his courageous work with the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Regiment in the Italian and French campaigns.

Captain Yamada was named one of the three outstanding chaplains of World War II in a recent Coronet magazine article.

Gila's Canal Camp, Two Poston Units Close Ahead of Schedule

RIVERS, Ariz.—Gila River's Canal Camp and Camp II at the Colorado River center at Poston, Ariz., closed on Sept. 28, three days ahead of schedule, Douglas M. Todd, Gila project director, announced this week.

It was also reported that Camp III at Poston had closed on Sept. 29, also beating the Oct. 1 deadline.

The first scheduled closings of sections of relocation centers were marked by an absence of number of involuntary scheduled departures from the three units was negligible, the report added.

Six weeks before the date set for closing the three camps, Canal Camp at Gila had 1,638 residents, Poston II had 1,598 and Poston III had 1,795. These figures indicate that 3,393 residents of the two smaller Poston units have relocated since Aug. 18.

In addition to those relocated from the three units, 78 persons from Camp II and 131 from Camp III have been transferred temporarily to Camp I at Poston. Eighty-seven Canal residents were moved to Butte camp at Gila. All of the 292 temporary transferees will be resettled in outside communities within a few weeks. It was explained that the ma-

jority of those moved within the centers are dependent persons who are waiting for verification of former West Coast residence in order to qualify for welfare assistance.

Other transferees include hospital patients, vital workers in relocation and in center hospitals, families of parolees waiting for permits, a family from Hawaii awaiting transportation and several large families for whom housing is not yet available.

Peak population in Canal Camp was 5,097. Approximately 4,050 persons resided in Poston Camp II and around 4,400 in Camp III.

Butte Camp at Gila River will close on or before Nov. 15 and Poston's Camp I on or before Dec. 1.

Report WRA Not Consulted On Use of Japanese POWs

Congressional Leader of Anti-Evacuee Faction Described by N. Y. Post as Instrumental in Obtaining Nippon War Prisoners for California

NEW YORK — The decision to send Japanese prisoners of war into the San Joaquin valley was made in Washington without consultation with Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, or with Secretary of Interior Ickes, the New York Post reported in "Washington Memo," published on Oct. 1.

Charles Van Devander and William O. Player Jr., Washington correspondents for the New York paper, discussed the Army's action transferring 3500 Japanese POWs to California for farm harvest work.

The column was carried by the Post under the headline: "Rep. Elliot Attacks Jap-American Heroes—Brags about Jap POWs as Farm Labor."

Van Devander and Player reported that "week-end developments have spotlighted in its true perspective the West Coast wave of terrorism against a group of American citizens who in this war have fully proved their patriotism and loyalty to the U. S."

The Post's correspondents noted that "one of the worst centers" of West Coast terrorism against returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry has been the San Joaquin Valley of California, "where more than 20 incidents against Nisei have been recorded."

"Assignment of the POWs had been requested by the Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley. So the record is clear," Van Devander and Player added. "The Californians who've been

stirring up resistance against the return of Japanese American citizens to their farms have no objection to the Japanese—so long as they come in the status of cheap labor and not as potential competitors."

The Post's writers noted that the announcement that the "Jap POWs" had been obtained to help with the cotton crop was made in California by Rep. Albert Elliot, into whose district they'll be sent.

"Elliot is one of the leaders in the fight against the return of the Nisei to their homes, but he announced the allocation of the POWs as a personal triumph," the Post's columnists added.

They recalled that Elliot had stated in a speech at Ivanhoe, Calif., late in August:

"I've made this statement in the halls of Congress and I still believe it: The only good Jap is a dead Jap."

In the same speech Elliot is quoted as saying:

"I expressed myself to the War Department against training Japs to participate in the war."

The "Japs" he was talking about—apparently in both cases—were American citizens, entitled to all the protection of American laws, the article added.

The Post writers said the patriotism of the Nisei is vouched for by the fact that 4,100 Purple Heart decorations were awarded to members of the Japanese American Combat Team, composed of Nisei.

Disclose Nisei Helped Build Experimental Structure Where Atomic Bomb Was Assembled

EL PASO, Tex.—The story of a Nisei, Brownie Furutani, who participated in the construction of final experimental buildings at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the atomic bomb was assembled, was revealed here this week.

Furutani, who now runs a hatchery in El Paso, was last year employed by the Robert McKee Construction company at the Los Alamos military camp, where secret experiments on the bomb were conducted.

"The company officers were highly pleased to learn that I was of Japanese ancestry, because the Nisei carpenters hired by the company in Honolulu in the repairing of Pearl Harbor and other construction, did excellent work and were well liked by the company," said Furutani, who was a member of the carpenters' union, AFL Local No. 425.

In one of the construction jobs in which he participated, the Nisei actually helped build the final structures, where the bombs were assembled and exploded in trial experiments, but the most fantastic fact, he said, was that in spite of the fact there were thousands of workers in the camp, no one outside of the "inner circle" knew about the bomb.

Los Alamos is situated on a plateau with canyons and high mountains all around. The whole section is densely wooded with white pine trees. Only one road leads to the camp, which snakes its way up the mountain. At the end of the mountain road there is a military city.

Military patrols check all who enter and reenter. The main camp is surrounded by high wire fences and gates with patrols. All roads are guarded and all canyons where experiments are conducted. In some places triple patrols with trained dogs accompany guards.

Laborers were hired from nearby villages and towns, Furutani said, and included persons of Mexican, Spanish and Indian ancestry. The carpenters and others lived in regular army barracks with four persons to a cottage. All ate in the regular army mess hall, where many of the office staff, including young chemists and scientists, also dined.

After his first week at Los Alamos, Furutani joined a group of carpenters known as the "Canyon group" or the "Red Gulch Gang," which worked on a project in the most secluded canyon where bombs were tested.

The canyon was fortified by high cliffs where the original Cliff Dwellers once lived, Furutani said.

"From time to time as we built the two buildings in the canyon besides a large cement stage in

the farthest end of the canyon, we occasionally had to leave the canyon when they exploded the strange object that looked like an oversized cuspidor," Furutani said. "We took great delight in having to leave, because we were all paid for standing around."

"But the explosion was something terrific," the Nisei said. "We always used to wonder why a small round can about two feet across and a foot in height could make so much noise."

Furutani's wife, Pfc. Yaye Furutani, is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Fire Destroys Two Homes In Los Angeles

Order Investigation Into Cause of Blaze Which Razed Houses

LOS ANGELES—The homes of two recently returned Japanese American families were totally destroyed on Oct. 1 in a fire which also damaged a lumber yard, a garage and a cafe in Belvedere.

Capt. Harold Kammin of the County Fire Department in Belvedere said it was his belief that the fire was the result of malicious mischief and an investigation was ordered.

The flames, discovered in the yard of the Belvedere Lumber Co. at Third and Mednik St., quickly raced through the lumber stock, destroyed the company's office building and spread to adjoining structures.

The homes of the two Japanese American families were total losses. One, at 4745 E. Third St., was occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Nagata and their two sons, and the other, next door, was owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Kuni-shima.

The Nagatas recently returned from the Rohrer relocation center in Arkansas and Dr. Nagata was renewing his work in Belvedere. Besides his home, he lost medical equipment, his total loss being in excess of \$5000. The Kuni-shimas and their daughter have been living at the Evergreen hostel for returned Japanese Americans. They lost all their personal possessions which were in their home.

Hawaiian Veteran Featured on Radio

DES MOINES, Ia. — Kenneth Ottagaki, World War II veteran, was featured on the Iowa State College radio station WOI on Sept. 26, in a 30-minute broadcast.

Otagaki, a graduate student at the college, was injured in Italy and lost his right leg, two fingers on his right hand, and the partial sight of both his eyes.

Navy Reveals Nisei "Agents" Got Valuable Data For U. S.

Chinese American, Nisei Labor Leaders Arrive from Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO—A Japanese American and a Chinese American who worked closely together as labor and political leaders in Hawaii throughout the war visited San Francisco on Oct. 1, en route to Washington for union conferences.

Jack Kawano, of Japanese origin, is president of a local of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Honolulu and was the labor representative in the Hawaii manpower commission. K. K. Kam, of Chinese ancestry, is a member of the ILWU International Executive Board and was the chairman of the CIO political action committee on the Island of Maui.

Kawano attributed the rapid growth of the CIO's economic and political power in Hawaii to the fact that long before the war there was racial harmony in the Islands.

The ILWU has 20,000 members in Hawaii, the majority of whom are workers of Japanese ancestry employed in the sugar mills.

Burbank City Seeks to Bar Housing Plan

Officials Oppose Use Of Army Facilities For Evacuee Group

BURBANK, Calif.—The United Press reported on Sept. 27 that Burbank city officials were prepared for battle over a government plan to quarter Japanese Americans temporarily on city property.

"We're going to ask the Army to vacate the premises immediately," City Manager Howard Stites said. "We leased the property without charge to the government for what we believed were military purposes. We were told the premises would be used as headquarters and barracks for the army."

"That situation has changed—the barracks have been boarded up and we need the property for recreational facilities we planned more than two years ago."

War Relocation Authority officials said the Japanese American families will remain in the barracks only until they are located elsewhere. They said that about 600 returned evacuees will pass through and each family will remain no longer than a few weeks.

Stites pointed out that Glenoaks Park, site of some of the barracks, is in the center of exclusive residential districts with deed restrictions on the property forbidding other than Caucasian residents.

Burbank city councilmen said the resettlement plan may overtax the school system, increase the housing shortage and cause racial disturbances.

Councilman Horace V. Thompson declared:

"Our Japanese citizens are returning and have been accepted but we don't want any dumping of large groups in our community."

Nyssa GI Given Bronze Star for Action in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—On two occasions in the face of enemy counterattacks, Private First Class Archie Atagi, Nyssa, Oregon, of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, held his ground and forced the enemy to retreat by his effective fire.

For this heroic achievement in action, he was recently awarded the Bronze Star in Italy.

The action for which he was cited took place during the 442nd's drive to rescue a "lost battalion" of the 141st Infantry Regiment near La Houssiere, France.

Besides the Bronze Star, Private Atagi wears the Presidential Distinguished Unit Badge, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the European Theater Ribbon with three Battle Participation Stars for campaigns in Italy and France.

High Authorities Credit Role Of Japanese Americans in Obtaining Military Information

Contributed to U. S. Invasion Strategy for Okinawa, Marianas

HONOLULU — With Japan firmly under Allied control, it now can be revealed that numbers of Hawaiians—some of Japanese ancestry—contributed to the strategy responsible for American assaults on the Marianas and Okinawa.

High naval authorities told how these individuals, some of whom posed as scientists on purely academic expeditions, later supplied intelligence officers with data on fortifications, military activity reefs and channels, coastlines, tides and other subjects of strategic value.

One of them was Yoshio Kondo, an American of Japanese ancestry, who visited Truk, Kusaie, Ponape, Palau, Yap, Woleai and Saipan in 1935 and 1936.

Kondo, a conchologist on the staff of the Bishop Museum here, got to these islands as a member of a scientific expedition. Officially, he was collecting shells, but actually he was sneaking photographs and a brainful of facts out under the noses of the Japanese.

Kondo made the interesting discovery that the Japanese—who were very discriminating about visitors at that time—were allowing misinformation on their activities to "leak out." He remembered all the military

development going on and observed a new seaplane hangar and new harbor facilities under construction at Saipan.

According to naval sources, these daring informants often turned up with data which showed our own charts and maps to be in error. Every such correction was a lifesaver for invading forces.

A trio of Hawaiians of Korean ancestry landed with the Marines in the Marianas and were extremely helpful, it was said, in getting accurate information out of Korean prisoners and slave laborers liberated during the struggles.

Long before our troops hit the Okinawa beaches, Okinawans had furnished us with photographs and oral information which supplemented our own files. They were mostly people who had settled in Hawaii to conduct small businesses.

Two local amateur scientists risked their lives during trips to Okinawa on "shell-collecting expeditions" when they smuggled out diaries packed with topographical and marine information. One of these men was on the flagship of the invading American forces.

Naval spokesmen explained that some of these patriots still have relatives in Japan. Fearing future reprisals in Japan by some vengeful Japanese, they dare not yet let their names be known.

Full Protection for Returning Nisei Asked by War Veteran In Political Campaign Speech

Discrimination Against Nisei Called "Shameful" By Ex-Soldier Candidate

SAN FRANCISCO — An ex-serviceman campaigning for election in the city's supervisorial race today appealed to citizens for "full protection against discrimination and persecution" in behalf of returning Japanese Americans.

He is Herbert Nugent, who served with the 13th Armored Division in the battle of the Rhineland and Central Europe, and denounced the discrimination against Japanese Americans as "one of the shameful spots in the history of California."

"Marked by many Congressional and legislative measures pushed by our state, this discrimination is historically tied up with that against the Negro people," said Nugent. "As the South passed locally and pressured nationally for restrictive measures against the Negro people, so did reaction in the West against the Japanese and Chinese who were brought in for 'cheap labor' in the 1800s."

"In the early part of 1942, over 112,000 Japanese were evacuated from our state. Approximately 71,000 were second and third generation American born (Nisei) Japanese. These Nisei were not enemy aliens, and were therefore innocent victims and sufferers both of the imperialist policies of Japan and the chauvinist forces in California. It might be noted that the Japanese in Hawaii were not evacuated and did participate fully in the war effort. Japanese American troops are being trained in the island for occupation of Japan, a vital task for which the decision to so train them proves their loyalty and trustworthiness."

"During the last war (when we were allied with Japan) the Kaiser coined the phrase 'Yellow Peril' in order to separate us from the Japanese people. Let us not now be caught in this web of reaction. Every manifestation of prejudice will serve to strengthen the hand of imperialists in Japan

and make it that much more difficult for our occupation and administrative forces.

"While, during the war, some gains were made by both the Negro, Chinese and other minorities in the direction of emancipation (freedom from restrictions as to types of jobs they might hold, etc.) integration of the Japanese Americans has been retarded.

"We must now fight for the right of these people to their farms, jobs and homes, and the full protection of the law against discrimination and persecution."

Gila River Transfers Student Fund to Fresno State College

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Canal Scholarship Fund, amounting to \$1,000, has been forwarded to the Fresno State College Association, where it will be administered under the direction of the college scholarship board.

The fund will be available to Japanese American students, and those receiving a share of it need not attend Fresno State, it was reported.

In sending the fund to Fresno, Chairman McVey of the Canal scholarship committee suggested that it be known as the Florence Akiyama Memorial Scholarship Fund. Miss Akiyama graduated from the Fresno State College and served on the faculty of Canal High school until shortly before her death in 1944.

CHET MAEDA JOINS SQUAD OF CHICAGO PRO GRID ELEVEN

MILWAUKEE—Chet Maeda, a former Colorado State gridiron star, was among the Chicago Cardinal reserves as the National League football season opened on September 23 with a game between the Cards and the Detroit Lions at State Fair Park. The Cards lost the encounter 10-0. Maeda is from Los Angeles.

Nisei Student Target Of Rock Hurling at Home of Evacuee

SEATTLE — Isako Takahashi, 22, a student at the University of Washington, was studying in the front room of her home on the night of Sept. 24 when a rock crashed through the window.

The missile narrowly missed a service flag hanging for her brother, Mitsuru, wearer of the Purple Heart and a veteran of two campaigns in Italy.

The Takahashis returned to Seattle recently from the relocation center at Hunt, Idaho.

Nisei Veteran Commissioned as Officer in Maritime Service

CHICAGO — Lt. J. G. Joseph Yoshino, reportedly only Nisei officer from the mainland in the U. S. Maritime Service, has been visiting his parents at 3552 W. Congress street, Chicago, to assist them in plans to return to their home in Alameda, Calif.

Lt. Yoshino, who received an honorable discharge after six months in the Army, joined the U. S. Maritime Service where he has participated in four overseas voyages to Europe. Lt. Yoshino's ship was one of the first to enter Cherbourg on D-Day in France.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshino, who formerly owned a dry-cleaning establishment in Alameda, have ten children, all of whom have contributed in a military or civilian capacity to the war program. The four sons have all had

military service overseas. The eldest son, John, and the youngest son, Paul, were both in military intelligence work in Yokohama, Japan, when last heard from by their family, but neither brother had time to locate the other. The third brother, Henry, is stationed at a Pacific base.

A sister of Lt. Yoshino has made a USO-sponsored tour of Army hospitals as a concert singer while another sister worked in the USO Center in Salt Lake City. Two other Yoshino sisters have done war work in Chicago.

With the ban lifted against employment of Nisei on ships serving the Orient, Lt. Yoshino expects to sail for the Far East soon. He had eight years with the Merchant Marine prior to evacuation.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

On Little Tokyos

Even up to very recent date, the prediction was confidently made that the evacuation program, unjust as it was, made for a breakdown of the old Little Tokyos and the complete integration of Japanese Americans in the total American society.

The evacuation was to be, in the long run, a positive, but artificial step in the long process of assimilation. And thus, for a while, it seemed to be.

The occupants of the war relocation centers were shot through the atomizer of the WRA and emerged in a thin film across the United States.

Certain controls were held on this outward movement of the evacuees from the centers. When it was deemed that a certain area had reached its "saturation point" in regard to evacuee immigration, it was designated a closed area. Thus Salt Lake City at one time was deemed full and closed to the evacuees. This was a violation, no doubt, of the evacuees' right of movement, but it was adopted by WRA as a necessary control.

Even as late as the beginning of the year, however, when the wartime restrictions upon Japanese Americans were removed, 60,000 persons still remained in the centers. And early this year the WRA announced its intention of closing its eight camps.

It was reassuring to know that the War Relocation Authority centers, wrested from the bleak and barren spaces of America's deserts, were to be abandoned. But the many dangers of a too-hurried policy of resettlement were evident.

Among these dangers was that of reproducing the ghettos of old.

This was clearly expressed by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in a letter sent last week to the House Appropriations Committee, which at the present time is threatening to lop off a much-needed five million dollars from the agency's budget.

Said the Committee on Fair Play:

"Civic groups all up and down the coast are working to avoid the formation of Little Tokyos and Japtowns. However, this tendency is the inevitable result of the present speed up policy, which is forcing families and individuals into already crowded homes, hostels, basements, garages, and into army shelters. Such congestion is leading the public to blame the evacuees for once again forming sub-standard colonies. The blame should be laid upon the forced pace of resettlement."

The truth of this statement is evidenced in a certain hostel in a central California city which, originally planned to house a few persons, was at last report trying under almost impossible conditions to care for 200 persons. The almost complete lack of housing in this area has made a terrific bottleneck at the hostel, which cannot turn away the persons appearing at its doors.

The Fair Play committee, of course, is taking a realistic view of the situation, which is that in view of California's long-time anti-Oriental prejudices, the Little Tokyos are rising again, and in view of these prejudices, the speed-up policy is endangering the evacuees.

An influx of some thirty-thousand Americans into the West Coast would be difficult to absorb, but it could be done. An influx of thirty-thousand Japanese Americans, of course, makes for Little Tokyos.

The WRA cannot overnight cure the West Coast of its Japophobia.

The West Coast's unwritten policy of

Oriental exclusion—in land ownership, in citizenship rights, in tenancy rights and in employment—is still the root cause of the Little Tokyo ghettos.

Farmers and POWs

It is a matter of no great surprise that many of the big farm leaders of the southern San Joaquin Valley prefer Japanese prisoners of war to Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. Nor is it any great surprise that the three Congressmen most instrumental in obtaining the services of some 3500 Japanese war prisoners for San Joaquin Valley farms are J. Leroy Johnson of Stockton, B. W. Gearhart of Fresno and Albert Elliott, three men who, in the past three years, have been in the forefront of Congressional agitation against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The transfer of approximately 3500 Japanese prisoners of war to the San Joaquin Valley by the U. S. Army upon receipt of assurances that farmers in the area had no prejudices and no objections to the presence of these captured enemy soldiers does reveal the true nature of the opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast. It is apparent that those interests who oppose strenuously the attempts of Japanese Americans to reestablish themselves in the areas from which they were evacuated in 1942 have no objections against the entry of more than 3000 enemy soldiers. The opposition of these farm interests is directed not against the Japanese as a race but against neighbors who will be potential competitors and the race issue has been utilized as a convenient, and often effective, weapon.

The Army's interest in the affair is only in the meeting of what has been represented to them as a critical shortage of labor. However, it may be recalled that certain officials in the lower San Joaquin Valley have been quoted as opposing the large-scale use of the labor of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Whether this opposition represents the majority view is not known, but the San Joaquin Valley area south of Fresno has been the center of terroristic disturbances aimed against the returning evacuees.

It is to be regretted that Dillon Myer, head of the WRA, and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, the two government officials directly concerned with the evacuee question, were not consulted before the use of Japanese POWs in California was sanctioned by the Army. The presence of such a large number of enemy Japanese soldiers will offer a further complication to the resettlement of returned evacuees in Tulare, Kern and Kings counties.

Reparations Policy

The statement of Edwin W. Pauley, head of the American group on the Allied Reparations Commission, that the properties of Japanese aliens in this country will be seized and subjected to reparations action, "even to the Japanese-owned corner grocery store," must be considered an irresponsible assertion designed to impress those elements in our country who want to get tough with Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. There is no evidence, at the present time, of the existence of any government policy for the seizure of the individual properties of resident aliens, whether of Japanese or German birth, and any such punitive actions against legal residents of the United States would appear inconsistent with the precedents of our public and governmental behavior.

Any program of penalizing the alien Japanese because they have not become citizens reeks with unfairness when it is remembered that the laws of our nation still bar any Oriental of foreign birth (with the exception since 1943 of the Chinese) from American citizenship. It is not in the tradition of American fair play, nor of democratic procedure, to penalize aliens for not becoming citizens when these persons are specifically excluded from the right of naturalization. The liquidation and seizure of the properties of Japanese aliens would be, in effect, an act of direct discrimination against American citizens, among them thousands of men and women who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States, who are the children of alien Japanese, and have a rightful interest in the properties of their parents.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Return of the Evacuees

The return to the West Coast of a large number of the 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated in 1942 is now an accomplished fact. Although the great majority of the evacuees has been eligible to return to their home areas since Jan. 2, it only has been in the past four months that a sizable percentage of the number originally evacuated have gone back home.

During 1944 and the first half of 1945 the path of relocation was eastward toward Chicago, the Twin Cities, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia. It is to be believed that the majority of these early relocatees were urbanites who found new homes in the industrial centers of the East and Midwest. In recent months, however, the trend of relocation has reversed from the East to the West and the majority of the first large groups of evacuees to return to the Coast has been families with agricultural backgrounds. Thus, the Santa Clara and the San Joaquin valleys were the first West Coast areas to see the large-scale return of their evacuated residents.

The Battle of California, which some alarmists had envisioned would ensue should the evacuees return to their homes, has not materialized. Public officials and private citizens, in the main, have accepted the return of the evacuated group as the final phase of the evacuation program. There have been guerrilla actions, of course, involving night-riding attacks by terrorists upon the rural homes of returned evacuees, and these incidents have shamed California before the world but there has been no indication that these acts of terrorism expressed the will of any large number of people. Most of these incidents have occurred in Placer County and in the San Joaquin valley where the will of peace officers to enforce the law against the terrorists has been noticeably lax.

The War Relocation Authority's program of closing its eight relocation centers is proceeding on schedule and by the end of the week there will probably be less than 15,000 persons remaining in the camps. The speed of this program of shuttering the camps has been hampered by the critical shortage of housing on the Coast but advices from Washington indicate that the WRA has now obtained housing of a temporary nature through the cooperation of Army and Federal housing authorities. Much of this housing is in Army barracks, trailers and dormitories as well as in the privately operated hostels, mostly converted churches and gymnasiums, all of which are of a temporary nature, and the WRA's responsibility will not have been carried out until the evacuees families have located individual housing of a permanent type. This will be the final, and in many ways the most difficult, task of the WRA and will occupy the agency until its liquidation on March 31, 1946.

Resistance to the WRA's center closing policy which had been feared has not materialized and all indications are that the evacuees have accepted the government program with good grace. In at least one center the WRA has not been impelled to enforce its directive for forced relocation and the departures of residents have been restricted only by the lack of facilities to house the groups at their final destinations. In some cases the WRA has been compelled to delay departures because of the housing situation. Developments within the past week indicate the opening of additional large-scale units of a temporary nature to the evacuees and there is reason for WRA optimism regarding the success of the camp closing program.

Government responsibility does not cease with the completion of the physical movement of the evacuated group back to their home areas. It must be assumed that the majority of the evacuee families and individuals have dissipated whatever financial resources they may have had during more than three years of forced relocation and that many will need assistance during a period of job and house-hunting. Present arrangements ut-

ilizing existing welfare facilities for assistance purposes have not always materialized satisfactorily at the county and municipal levels where the evacuees are often at the mercy of local prejudices and local politicians.

In California the statesmanlike attitude of Governor Warren on the question of the return of the evacuees, which is in direct contrast to the governor's previous statements on Japanese Americans in general, is not borne out, however, in many State agencies under the governor's control. Nuisance policies adopted by the State Board of Equalization, to cite the most flagrant offender, include the denial and unnecessary delays in the granting of sales tax permits to returned evacuee businessmen. The Board of Equalization's attitude seems to be inspired by a desire to make difficult, if not impossible, the return of the evacuees to certain economic fields.

It is now apparent that the Board of Equalization's discriminatory policy is determined by the race-baiting of one member, William Bonelli of Los Angeles who has a political background of prejudice against Japanese Americans. As recently as 1944, Bonelli entered the Republican primaries for United States Senator on a platform opposing the return of Japanese Americans to California.

The return and resettlement of the evacuees is now a matter of civilian responsibility, although it may be remembered that the evacuation was determined and carried out by the military. The Western Defense Command, however, created a civilian agency, the Wartime Civil Control Administration, to carry out the actual evacuation and the establishment of the temporary assembly centers which preceded the relocation camps and the transfer of authority to the WRA. Since then the War Department and the Western Defense Command have had little more than an academic interest in the problems generated by the evacuation.

Recent attacks by terrorists upon the homes of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry has resulted in the authorization of a public relations project by which the Army is discharging its responsibility to its thousands of Japanese Americans in uniform. A number of Army officers in uniform have toured and are still touring West Coast areas, speaking to civic groups on the important contributions of the Nisei to the success of our military operations in various theaters of war. These officers, among them Lieut. Col. Moore, Captains Grandstaff and Crowley and Lieut. Smith, have been responsible for a definite improvement in public attitudes toward the Nisei as a group.

The Western Defense Command, which ordered the evacuation, could take an additional step to assist in the resettlement of the returned evacuees by issuing a positive and clear-cut statement to the people of the West Coast, urging full acceptance and cooperation with the government program. Such a statement would only implement Federal policy as well as War Department policy as enunciated by Army officer representatives before scores of West Coast organizations in recent weeks.

The evacuation has been called "our worst wartime mistake." It is not too late to attempt to rectify it and to assist in the resettlement of those who were affected by it.

Hood River . .

Sgt. Seichi Nishioka, one of the Hood River Nisei whose names were erased from the city's honor roll by the American Legion post (but later restored) is now at Fitzsimmons General hospital in Denver. Sgt. Nishioka, wounded by shrapnel in Italy, has had five operations and fifteen blood transfusions. . . . The Associated Press reported recently that a Nisei girl, Anne Mary Nakata, who became a Catholic while attending the Maryknoll school in Seattle, was one of the nuns who maintained the Maryknoll mission at Dairen, Manchuria, throughout the war. The A. P. believed that her family was evacuated to the Minidoka center in Idaho.

Vagaries

"Bull" Halsey . . .

Lieut. Kay Kitagawa of San Francisco served as personal interpreter for Admiral Halsey during the visit of the commander of the U. S. Third Fleet to Tokyo . . . Eddie Imadzu, MGM art director, back in Hollywood and is awaiting the end of the current studio strike to return to his old post. Imadzu was in charge of the art direction on many important MGM features before the 1942 evacuation. One of his last films was a "Maizie" feature starring Ann Southern . . . New Jersey stewards recently approved the application of a Nisei jockey to ride in races at the Garden State track . . . Sono Moto was one of the featured Broadway stars to appear at the recent Spanish Republican rally at Madison Square Garden.

Oboler Drama . . .

A few minutes after the conclusion of Arch Oboler's dramatic radio play, "The Family Nagashi," on the evening of Sept. 27, the phone rang in the Mutual network's studio in Los Angeles where the program had originated. A sergeant, recently returned from the Pacific, was on the wire and offered his services in any way in the fight against discrimination of Japanese Americans on the West Coast . . . A Coast radio commentator, one of the leading advocates of mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942, is now one of the staunchest advocates of fair play for the Nisei. The broadcaster has admitted to some friends that he was misled and mistaken in his demand for mass evacuation . . . A Canadian "town meeting" broadcast, originating in Vancouver recently, discussed the question of Canadians of Japanese ancestry. A feature of the broadcast was the fact that Chinese Canadians spoke from the floor in support of the rights of the Japanese Canadian group and heckled the anti-Nisei speakers.

Nisei Officer . . .

A Nisei officer who fought through three years of jungle and beachhead warfare with U. S. troops from Guadalcanal to the Philippines is believed to have landed on Japan recently as a member of a famous American division. The Japanese American officer was especially anxious to get to Japan for this reason—when he last heard from her before the war his mother was living in a Japanese city named Hiroshima.

Redeployment . . .

Tech. Sgt. Kaz Komoto, first Nisei to receive a Purple Heart for combat wounds in the Pacific war, and who went back to the Pacific after recuperating in the States from his battle injuries, is now reported en route home from the China-Burma-India theater . . . Sgt. Karl Yoneda, leading Nisei trade unionist before the war as vice-president of the CIO's Alaska Cannery Workers and a prominent member of the Longshoremen's Union, is also reported San Francisco-bound after long service in the China-Burma-India theater.

Nisei in China . . .

It's reported that Japanese Americans were attached to Chinese armies with other American liaison personnel . . . U. S. occupation authorities in Japan are expected to utilize the abilities of the hundreds of Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan and were unable to return. It may be recalled that 600 passengers, mostly Nisei, were aboard the last N.Y.K. liner from Japan to the United States which turned back to Japan in November, 1941, when within sight of Hawaii. Many of these Nisei were later jailed. . . . It's now reported that the majority of the Nisei refused to enter collaborationist activities in Japan and maintained their loyalty to the United States.

No Incidents . . .

Threats of boycotts against returned evacuees in the Imperial Valley have vanished after agriculturists learned that they would be unable to continue to use Mexican labor unless they accepted

Washington News-Letter Nisei Rebels Against Jim Crow, But Some Accept Prejudice

By JOHN KITASAKO

A Nisei girl was employed in an Ohio hospital where distinct lines were drawn between the colored and white employees. The Nisei, as is the case in such a situation, was on an equal footing with the Caucasians. She ate with the whites, whereas the colored had their meals elsewhere.

One day when the Nisei girl was on hall duty during lunch hour, a new colored girl employee asked her where she was to eat. The Nisei girl directed her to the room where the Caucasians were having lunch. Some white girls standing nearby were horrified. One of them rushed up to the Nisei and demanded, "Why did you tell her she could eat with us?"

"What's wrong with it?"

"Don't you know those people aren't supposed to eat with us? You're considered white here. You ought to know better than what you did."

"No, I don't consider myself white. I don't believe in color. Race doesn't make any difference with me. It's what they are that counts." She spoke with such definiteness that the other girl walked off, shrugging her shoulders hopelessly. The Nisei was dismayed at the girl's attitude, especially since she herself was Jewish.

That Nisei is to be commended for refusing to step in line with the discriminatory policy of that hospital. She firmly believed in racial equality, and she stuck to her guns, unwilling to conform to a prejudicial regulation.

As it turned out, her viewpoint was not only respected, but it also evoked some serious consideration on the part of the hospital officials. Complete vindication came for her a short time later when the policy of segregation in that hospital was revoked, and all col-

ored employees were thereafter unsegregated.

Very few Nisei, it seems to us, are willing to stick their necks out to hold fast to their racial convictions. In fact, some Nisei, going into areas where local and sectional prejudices exist, unfortunately have picked them up instead of resisting them.

This is a shameful indictment of the Nisei who, more than anyone else, are least justified in harboring narrow views on race relations. They, more than anyone else, should zealously guard against acquiring new prejudices. Because of the publicity which has been focused on their persecution, Nisei seem inclined to magnify their own position. They are vociferous in their denunciation of those who discriminate against them. But their cries can arouse no sympathy, and only call down deserved condemnation, if they indulge in discrimination against other minorities.

The existence of the blind spot in the attitude of the Nisei is inexcusable. If they fail to see the parallel between their situation and those of other minority groups, it indicates that they have a long way to go to arrive at social maturity. If the persecution which the war brought down on the heads of persons with black hair and slanting eyes holds no lessons or guide posts, then the Nisei have lived the past four years in a complete state of vacuum.

Picking up prejudices is one of the easiest things to do, because it is always simple to follow the mob and because it is not hard to dislike people if they are different from you. Nisei would do well to bear in mind at all times that they are different too, and that two can always play the same game.

To the Editor

THE LETTERBOX

Letter from Scotland

To the Editor
Pacific Citizen

I was very interested to read an article by Mr. Larry Tajiri (originally appearing in your columns) in Mr. Louis Adamie's journal, "T & T."

It seems to me that the problems confronting American citizens of Japanese origin are part and parcel of the world-wide disease of race hatred. (Incidentally, don't think I'm trying to be pious and lecture America because of race prejudice—we Britishers are not exactly stainlessly pure and holy in that respect!)

Race prejudice is not something to be solved by individuals "converting" other individuals; it can only be overcome by world-wide propaganda. School history books revised in order to eliminate jingoistic arrogance, radio talks, new types of films, enlightened journalism—but then why should I tell you something which is no doubt glaringly obvious to you and your colleagues.

Attacks on Japanese Americans in far-off California affect us over here sooner or later inasmuch as they prevent both inflictors and victims from looking objectively at Anglo-American problems on the international field.

Far be it from me to give advice on a question so little known about in Britain; nevertheless I take the liberty of saying that all attempts by certain parties in America to get your fellow citizens to go en masse to Japan in the capacity of "emissaries of democracy" ought to be resisted by your paper for the very simple reason that difficulties cannot get solved when we run away from them.

Before closing this brief epistle permit me to hope you will not think I am presumptuous in writing to you. I feel, however that

responsibility for using returned Japanese American farm workers whenever possible. Some relocatees have already been offered farm management positions. Imperial Valley papers say the return of the evacuees has been marked "by not a single unpleasantness."

contact between Britons and Americans is more vital and necessary today than ever before.

One day a man's worth will cease to be judged by the color of his skin or the shape of his nose. I am very sure of that.

Maybe some reader would care to drop me a line occasionally describing American political events to which I could reply by informing him or her about what is taking place in Britain.

William Spence
5 Duncan Street
Edinburgh 9
Scotland

On Xmas Packages

Pacific Citizen
Salt Lake City

It's time for the post office to receive overseas packages (Christmas) and I would like to make a little suggestion on the matter. Myself and many others received packages (still coming in) from last Christmas but 6 out of 10 come in poor shape. Most of the packages contain candy bars, soap, and cigarettes mixed together. The only thing that can be salvaged is soap. The candies are melted and the cigarettes mouldy.

Cigarettes are scarce among the civilian population but we can get our regular issue of a pack a day from the fellows who do not smoke.

The most welcomed articles are writing paper, toilet articles, canned fruit, canned fish—but not vegetables and a few other things in cans. I'd like to say to wrap soap and cigarettes in one box, or candies—if they insist on sending these, nuts are good, too.

Wishing you the best of luck and success,

T/Sgt. Masao Nakahara
Hq. 112, Reg. Combat Team
APO 503,
c/o PM San Francisco.

Correspondence

A Canadian Nisei with the Canadian Armed Forces would like to correspond with persons in the United States. His name and address:

B129299 Pte. Murakami, M.
No. 2 D. D., M. P. O. 201
Toronto, Ontario
Canada.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

As Nisei Move Forward Toward Assimilation

In a few days final liquidation of the WRA centers begins. Within months the WRA itself will vanish from the scene. In the interim the hostels opened solely for the benefit of evacuees will be closed and the funds and personnel for their operation will be diverted to more urgent service needs.

When all this happens, there will be a large void in the daily routine of scores of relocatees.

Relocation committees, Nisei councils, churches and the like

like are, from what we have learned, preparing to fill that void. The need at this time for the sort of counseling job, and house-hunting assistance and public relations work that these groups can provide, is obvious.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

For Shame, California!

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

"California and Californians ought to hang their heads in shame at such a display of vicious ingratitude," says the Salt Lake Telegram of Sept. 25 in an editorial on the burning of the home of four Japanese American soldiers.

"Let's just forget the color of the skin of this family, and consider that it is an American family which gave one of its sons to this country, with three more serving it faithfully as soldiers, one of whom wears the purple heart for being wounded in action."

"Such a family—black, red, yellow or white—deserves better from the country and the people for whom it made such sacrifices than having its home burned down by a pack of cowards who probably served their country during the war by waxing fat on high wages and prices, and actually failed to contribute anything to the war effort," said the Telegram.

Not the Lawful Way

DAILY PALO ALTO TIMES

"Even among the public officials, who are sworn to uphold the law, individuals seem to have their own separate and unconstitutional ideas of procedure in Los Angeles," says the Daily Palo Alto Times of Sept. 29, noting that the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors is asking congress to prevent the return of 22,000 loyal Japanese Americans still in the centers.

"It constitutional law is observed, congress is as powerless to prevent the return of American citizens of Japanese descent as it would be to place arbitrary restrictions on the travel freedom of American citizens of any other blood strain," says the Times. "The Los Angeles supervisors should know that already."

"When congress necessarily refuses to place such an unlawful ban upon the Nisei, it would not amaze us to find the Angelinos taking the law into their own hands as they did on a former occasion," the Times adds, remembering when the L. A. sheriff's office stationed guards on the highways to turn back dustbowl refugees.

Soldier Asks Address Of Parents of Nisei Killed in Italy

A Nisei soldier in Europe this week requested the present address of a "Mr. Takehara," believed to be a resident of the Hunt relocation center at one time, so that he might forward a picture of the grave of Mr. Takehara's soldier-son.

The soldier, Pfc. Roy Ono of Co. A, 100th Battalion, wrote that he attended memorial services in Castleforentero in honor of his lost buddies. At that time he took pictures of the grave of one of his closest friends, and he now wishes to forward a picture to the Takehara family.

The Takeharas family originally came from Tacoma, Washington, and later went to Hunt, Idaho, according to Pfc. Ono.

The Takeharas are asked to get in touch with Pfc. Roy Ono, 36922320, Co. A, 100th Bn., 442nd Combat Team, APO 464, Post master New York City.

Pfc. Ono's request was forwarded to the Pacific Citizen by Aya Noda of Chicago.

Each community has its own peculiar problems and these will determine largely the type of organization which will be needed to carry on after WRA bows out.

How long such services will be required is something that cannot be foreseen. If, for instance, the expected upsurge of employment due to civilian production fails to materialize in the next half year and depression conditions spread throughout the country, it is likely that Japanese Americans would be among the first groups to feel the pinch.

But, if on the other hand, the postwar boom develops as predicted and continues for several years, the need for outside assistance to Japanese Americans would seem to diminish with each month.

From the viewpoint of complete assimilation, which most observers believe to be necessary as well as inevitable, the sooner Japanese Americans stop feeling an interdependence on a basis of race, the better. Thus, Joe Yamada, hypothetical Nisei, in time should feel no greater kinship for, or otherwise be attracted to another Nisei and his family than to his non-Nisei neighbor or co-worker.

Japanese Americans were fortunate in having a government agency like WRA, and the dozens of church and other groups, to give them guidance and a helping hand in meeting an unprecedented problem under extremely adverse circumstances, but with the end of the war the worst of the emergency is over.

In increasing degree they have been using the normal channels open to all Americans. The corollary to this is that, outside of prejudice-ridden areas on the Pacific coast, these government agencies have provided their services to Japanese Americans without discrimination.

The sooner Japanese Americans can drop the prefix "Japanese" in their own minds, the sooner will be their more complete integration into the lifestream of the greater America.

All this does not ignore the fact that prejudices do exist, and that the Japanese Americans have been in an especially vulnerable position with regard to discrimination. The cooling of wartime hatreds, plus a more widespread understanding of the position of Japanese Americans, should improve the situation.

But it does no good to overlook the fact that unless there is a revolutionary change in the mental outlook of a vast number of people, prejudices will continue to be directed at minorities.

It is well enough for Japanese Americans to strive for complete assimilation, but this must not be at the expense of other minority groups. Unless this lesson is firmly implanted, the Nisei's bitter experiences will have been in vain.

From a historical viewpoint, it may be said some day that the evacuation was the beginning of the true Americanization of the Nisei and their complete emancipation from the pattern of living which stifled them without their being aware of it.

If this is so, then it will be recompense for the terrible price that has been paid in broken lives and shattered hopes of the parents of the Nisei, the men and women who pioneered the west for more than a third of a century.

Omaha Committee Welcomes Evacuees

OMAHA, Neb. — The Omaha Evacuee Reception committee started the fall season with a social held September 22 at the YWCA ballroom for 65 guests.

Dancing, refreshments and entertainment were offered, with a "Dr. IQ" program featuring the entertainment. Howard Kumagai officiated at the program.

The program committee consisted of Sachiye Endo, Max Hanamoto, Jerry Haruta, Elso Ito, and Doris Matsunami.

Nisei Americans Participate In Surrender Parley Between Allies, Japanese in China

Lieut. Yoshimura,
Sgt. Matsumoto Attend
Chihkiang Conference

CHIHKIANG, Hunan Province, China—Two Nisei, 2nd Lt. Akiji Yoshimura and T/Sgt. Roy Matsumoto, took part in the official preliminary surrender conference held near Chihkiang, Hunan Province, from the afternoon of August 21.

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Lieutenant Yoshimura is from Amache Relocation Center, Colo. and Colusa, Calif., while Sergeant Matsumoto is from Los Angeles, Calif. Both are veterans of Merrill's Marauders.

The proceedings of the meeting between the Japanese emissaries from Nanking and the Sino-American general officers were held in Chinese and Japanese languages with interpretations made in English: from Chinese, Japanese, into English and from Japanese, Chinese, into English. All the statements made by the Japanese representatives were translated and announced by the Nisei in English.

One of the items brought forth in the meeting and which was discussed further in later meetings between American officers and the Japanese through the Nisei was that about the immediate treatment and release of thousands of American PWs and civilians in the China theater.

This preliminary negotiation took place in the conference room of General Ho Ying-Chin's new headquarters located several miles from Chihkiang. General Ho is the Supreme Commander of all Chinese Armies.

Led by Maj. Gen. Takeo Imai, Deputy Chief of Staff to General Okamura, commander of Japan's China Expeditionary Forces, the Japanese delegation to the meeting consisted of four people in all: three Army officers and one Japanese civilian who interpreted in Chinese.

The Allied representatives were two Chinese generals who represented General Ho and Brig. Gen. Boatner, American officer.

One-half of the large room was used by the participants, while the other half was filled with Sino-American field and general officers, war correspondents, war photographers, and officials. T/3 Alex Yorichi of Topaz Relocation center, Utah and of Oakland, Calif. was the lone Nisei in this latter group as a representative of the OWI.

Earlier in the day escorted by six Allied P-51s, the green, camouflaged, twin-engined Japanese transport plane landed at the Chihkiang airfield with the Japanese delegation on board.

As soon as the plane from Nanking was sighted, Sgt. Yorichi attempted radio contact from the control tower of the field with the Japanese plane. Landing instructions were also given. Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, Commanding General of China Theater SOS who was in charge of supply operations in Normandy, France, was in the control tower with the Nisei.

Nisei from the Eastern Command, Chinese Combat Command at Chenchu, who were present at Chihkiang for any eventuality were T/4 George Nakata of Sacramento and T/4s Tokio Yamaguchi and Takashi Yamashita of Hawaii.

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600 LEAVE AMACHE TO RETURN HOME TO CALIFORNIA

AMACHE, Colo. — A special train consisting of 10 chair coaches, two pullmans, and two baggage cars left the Granada railroad station on Oct. 4, carrying 600 former residents of Amache, ar Relocation Center, "back to California."

Most of the evacuees, among whom were a few Nisei servicemen on furlough to assist their parents in resettlement, were returning to their former homes. The two Pullmans were allotted for invalids, the aged, and women with small infants.

Among those who left, 149 were returning to Los Angeles, 87 to Sacramento, and 64 for Sebastopol. Other destinations were Colusa, Fresno, Long Beach, San Francisco, Walnut Grove, and Yuba City.

Nisei Orchestra Will Play at Chicago CL Thanksgiving Ball

CHICAGO — Offering "Sophisticated Lady" as his theme song, Art Hayashi will introduce his new 11-piece orchestra to Chicago's dancing public at the Thanksgiving Ball of the Chicago JACL on Nov. 17.

Hayashi will be remembered by dance lovers of the Pacific Coast as the versatile and genial maestro of the famous Mikados of Swing, who toured the west in 1940 and 1941. His new orchestra will feature both sweet and swing music, and will spotlight Miss Teri Kei as vocalist.

The Grand Hall of International House at the University of Chicago has been selected as the scene of the dance.

Cuyahoga Nisei Club Holds Skating Party And Musical Program

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cuyahoga Nisei Club, newly-organized Cleveland group, held two highly successful affairs during September, a skating party on Sept. 8 and a musicale on Sept. 23.

About 350 persons attended the skating party. A sum of \$25 was donated by the group to be used to send Christmas gifts to the men of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Battalion.

The musicale was the first in a series of educational programs scheduled by the group, and was held at the International Institute in Cleveland. An inter-racial audience of 85 persons attended.

Guest artists were Dorothy Takahashi, violinist; Henry Kanno, baritone; Sadako Mitamura, pianist; Mrs. Walters, soprano; and Mrs. Sophie Toriumi, accompanist.

Nisei Student Attends Sorority Convention

MILWAUKEE — Emily Kadota, an upperclassman at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, represented Gamma chapter at the first national convention of Alpha Delta Theta, national sorority of medical technologists, held here from September 21-23 at the Hotel Schroeder.

Fair Play Committee Protests House Move to Cut WRA Funds

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play this week protested a proposed \$5,000,000 cut in the War Relocation Authority budget on the grounds that the resulting speed-up in the relocation program would prove disastrous to the best interests of the evacuees.

The committee also suggested that "perhaps the time has come" for Congress to consider the "full responsibility of the Federal Government in an equitable solution of this problem."

The committee's suggestions were made in a letter to Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations committee. The letter was signed by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, honorary chairman of the committee.

Declaring that the WRA was not "dilly-dallying" in its program of self-liquidation, as inferred by the House Appropriations committee, the Committee on American Principles stated that instead the program of liquidation was progressing "too rapidly."

The speeded-up policy of relocation has made it impossible for adequate plans to be made for individual families, the committee said.

"The erroneous impression still persists that all of the evacuees have an agricultural background," the letter stated "Over half of

them were small business men, professional people, or urban workers. A great portion of the assets has been wiped out and under present conditions (public attitudes, legal restrictions, boycotts etc.) it is impossible for them to re-establish themselves on a supporting basis immediately upon their return. Funds must be available for at least subsistence living."

In addition, relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that adequate housing is unavailable for the majority of the evacuees who are arriving or will arrive on the Pacific Coast, the committee declared.

The letter added that many other community groups have urged that the WRA program of relocation be retarded or modified to permit more adequate solution of evacuee-community problems.

"The present rate of evacuee return, necessitated by the War Relocation Authority's desire for an early self-liquidation, is rapidly crystallizing the type of attitude which brought about evacuation—not in the minds of the evacuees but among those of their fellow Americans who are ready to seize upon any pretext to manufacture a 'Yellow Peril,'" Dr. Sproul's letter declared.

The committee also pointed out that while civic groups on the coast are working to avoid the formation of Little Tokyos, the congestion resulting from a hurried relocation program is leading towards the formation of substandard communities.

Nisei Girls in Tokyo Want to Go Home to U. S., Says Newsman

CHICAGO—Nisei girls who attended a garden party in Tokyo at the Philippine embassy building and talked to correspondent David Boguslaw of the Chicago Sun Foreign Service were chiefly concerned with the question of when they were going home to the United States, Boguslaw reported in the Sun on Oct. 1.

"The conversation was light chatter such as might be heard at any similar American gathering," Boguslaw said. "Some of the girls had seen American movies shown here for soldiers since the occupation—their first movies since the war began. There was much talk about the movies and the Hollywoodians who played in them."

"In conversations with this cor-

respondent, however," the article continued, "the girls were chiefly concerned with the question of when they were going home."

"Gwen James, who worked in the Dome news room and through out the war used her mother's name Sakai because it was safe doesn't care where she goes as long as the Americans stay in Tokyo," Boguslaw wrote.

"The Caneko sisters, Grace and Marie, born in Detroit, were studying at Northwestern University the year before Pearl Harbor when their parents decided to return to Japan."

"They agree they don't know what is going to happen now, but both asked: 'Don't you think we are American citizens and can't we go back?'"

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Legality of California Alien Land Law Will Be Tested by Oyama Case in Appeals Court

LOS ANGELES—With the filing in the San Diego Superior Court of a Notice of Appeal by the Oyama family, through their attorney, L. Wirin, last week, an appeal was taken to the California Supreme Court from the ruling of the San Diego Superior Court Judge J. H. Shell, upholding the California Alien Land Law. After a trial last week, Judge Shell ordered a writ of habeas corpus for the Oyama family, which had been evicted from the Chula Vista farm. The Oyama family, which had been evicted from the Chula Vista farm, is now fighting the case in the California Supreme Court. The Oyama family, which had been evicted from the Chula Vista farm, is now fighting the case in the California Supreme Court. The Oyama family, which had been evicted from the Chula Vista farm, is now fighting the case in the California Supreme Court.

Nisei Selected As Manager Of Co-op Store

WASHINGTON—Thomas Okazaki, 25, who spent more than 18 months in war relocation camps, was promoted to the managership of Greenbelt Cooperative Food store this week, the Washington Post reported on Oct. 1.

The Post said that "more important to Okazaki than the promotion" is the fact that having proved his loyalty to America he was given opportunity to "work his way up the ladder" on his own merits.

Okazaki's war story began in Portland, Ore., where his father and mother operated a grocery store. He worked in the store following completion of a course in merchandising and marketing of the University of Oregon.

After the outbreak of the war Okazaki and his parents were placed with other evacuees in the Portland assembly center and were later transferred to the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. His first job outside the center was one of work in the potato and sugar beet fields of Idaho.

Okazaki went east to work in a cooperative food store in Woodstown, New Jersey, in Feb., 1944. In April of 1945 he came to Greenbelt through the auspices of a cooperative wholesalers organization.

Today Okazaki is a "well-liked participant" in Greenbelt family life. His parents have returned to Portland where they will shortly reopen their grocery. He has two brothers in the Army, one with U. S. forces in Germany and the other in Italy.

Nisei Attend Youth Retreat

DETROIT—Lake Orion, near Pontiac, Michigan, was the scene of a Youth Retreat held Sept. 15 and 16 by the Baptist Young Adult and Senior High Fellowship and the Nisei-Caucasian Fellowship.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Nakano, 2341 Tremont Pl., Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nishimura, 3839 Franklin St., Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoneo Shimizu, 1108 Twenty-second, Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Unenori Hatanaka, 1050 Vine St., Salt Lake, a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Kuniyoshi, 863 Chapman Ave., Pasadena, a boy, George, Jr., on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Yoshida, 7915-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 11.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Bill Himel, Waynesboro, Pa., a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nakata, 7702-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Harako, 7817-I, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Okubo, 8016-DE, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Mayeda, 5808-D, Tule Lake a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Tera-moto, 7512-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Uyeda, 5315-DE, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Togo Watanabe, 2018-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 16.

To Rev. and Mrs. Yoshimotsu Oyama, a girl, Josephine Hitomi, on Sept. 10 in Chicago.

DEATHS

Infant son of Pvt. and Mrs. Mac Hamaguchi on Oct. 3 in Salt Lake City.

Katsuichi Okino, 60, 2417-A, Tule Lake, on Sept. 1.

Muraji Kobayashi, 56, of 1301-D, Tule Lake, on Sept. 2.

Kichimon Takigawa, 76, of 417-D, Tule Lake, on Sept. 10.

Satokichi Sonoda, 60, of 702-C, Tule Lake, on Sept. 11.

Hideki Oto, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Oto, Walnut Grove, Calif., on Sept. 10, in Sacramento.

M. Yomeoka on Sept. 16 at Sacramento.

Mrs. Hatsu Shimasaki, 52, on Sept. 21 at Tooele, Utah.

Mrs. Shimasaki is survived by six sons, Tom, of Tod Park, Tooele; Ira, Fred, Sam, Walter and Joe Shimasaki with the U. S. Armed Forces, and two daughters, Atsuko and Rinko.

MARRIAGES

Kimiko Tanikawa to Dick Morioka on Sept. 12 at Tule Lake.

Kimiko Yamaba to Sanao Fuji-hara on Sept. 14 at Tule Lake.

Sando Okamoto to Tamotsu Kawahara on Sept. 13 at Tule Lake.

Masayo Goishi to Kunio Inouye at Tule Lake.

Masako Miyamoto to John Yamamoto at Tule Lake.

Setsuko Miyazaki to Kay Miya on Sept. 23 in Chicago.

Mari Tomio to Takeshi Sakurai on Sept. 17 in Chicago.

Clara Seno to Cpl. Masao Nagata on Sept. 15 in Chicago.

Ruth Hagiya to George Yoshio-oka in Chicago.

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Nisei Church Groups Organized at Tooele, Salt Lake City

Nisei worship services have been initiated by the Rev. Howard Toriumi at the Tooele Ordnance Depot and in Salt Lake City, according to the Nisei Christian, published in Philadelphia.

At Tod Park, Tooele, Utah, the Rev. Toriumi organized the Tooele Protestant church, which holds Sunday service, Bible study, and Sunday School services.

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Adequate Provision for Needs Of Evacuees Asked by Churches

NEW YORK—Expressing concern over the announced policy of the War Relocation Authority to close all relocation centers by December 31, 1945, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, last week called upon the government for assurances that adequate provision will be made for the basic needs of the evacuees, including housing, assistance in employment, and the care of the aged and orphans, before evicting them from the War Relocation Centers.

The request was made in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and released to the press today by J.

Quinter Miller, Associate General Secretary of the Council.

On behalf of thousands of churches in its 25 constituent communions, the Council expressed the belief that without specific guarantees of such assistance the closing of the centers would work hardship upon many, especially those without property, the aged, the widows and orphaned children.

While the letter to Ickes expressed appreciation of the "thoughtful attention" which the WRA has given to previous representations of the Council, it declared that assurances already made should be given fuller meaning by "formal, official and continuing action."

Amicable Solution Reported In California School Incident

Trustees Assure That Students Will Not Be Segregated

WILLOWS, Calif. — Clyde H. Larrimore, district attorney of Glenn County, said on Sept. 27 a peaceful solution to the problem arising from the entrance of Japanese American children in classes of the Hamilton City Elementary School apparently was reached at an open meeting held on Sept. 26.

After county officials, an Army intelligence officer and members of the Hamilton City school trustees had presented their cases, the trustees agreed to build an additional classroom to the school. It was stressed, however, that there would be no segregation of school children.

The school trustees explained their objection to the new arrivals was based largely on already overcrowded conditions at the school.

They stated that the school enlargement would be for general use.

Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, Army intelligence officer from the San Francisco Presidio, praised the work of the Japanese Ameri-

cans in his branch of the service during campaigns in the Pacific.

District Attorney Larrimore explained to the gathering the legal rights of the children and their parents, all American citizens, and asked cooperation in maintaining harmony.

All of the children are members of eight Nisei families from war relocation centers who were resettled in Mills Orchard, near Hamilton, by the War Relocation Authority.

Tule Bound Visitors Hurt in Accident

NEWELL, Calif.—Six persons en route to the Tule Lake center from Stockton received minor injuries Sunday, Sept. 18, when their car crashed into a ditch and burst into flames after a blowout two miles north of the Oregon border near Roosevelt, according to the Newell Star.

Those in the accident were Tony Supnet, driver; Tarley Supnet; Mrs. Alice Supnet and her son, Arthur; Mrs. S. Moriyama; and Mrs. N. Takahashi, mother of Mrs. Supnet.

MILWAUKEE NISEI GIRL JOINS WAR VETERANS GROUP

MILWAUKEE—Believed to be the first Nisei girl in the country to join an AMVET group, Mrs. Tokio Shiomichi, the former Miss Carol Yamamoto of Ewa, Hawaii, recently became a member of the newly organized Women's Council of Frank Singer Post No. 2, American Veterans of World War II. Her husband, now attending Carroll College under the G. I. Bill of Rights, is a charter member of the post.

Mrs. Satow Named To Milwaukee Post

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Mrs. Masao Satow, Los Angeles and Granada, has been named recording secretary of the Milwaukee JACL chapter. Mrs. Satow succeeds Tane Amemiya, formerly of San Francisco and Central Utah, who has moved to Chicago.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—Insurance Salesman.

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Federal Jury Weighs Charges Of Placer County Terrorism

Witnesses Testify on Raids Against Farm Of Returned Evacuee

SACRAMENTO—The trial of Edward and Claude P. Watson, Auburn brothers on trial in federal court on charges of illegal possession of dynamite in the attempted firing of a packing house belonging to Sumio Doi, Nisei now in the U. S. Army, went to the jury this week.

In testimony given on Oct. 3, Marie Travakloas of Auburn told the jury that the Watson brothers were in the group which last January attempted to dynamite Doi's shed in Placer County.

She answered "I do not remember," however, to questions which would connect the brothers with handling or trying to set off the dynamite charges.

Third government witness to testify, Miss Travakloas said that in addition to herself and the Watson brothers, those in the night-riding party included Elmer and Alvin Johnson, army privates, and Martha Moss, now Mrs. Alvin Johnson.

To several questions asked Alvin, which would have implicated the Watson brothers in the handling of the dynamite, the witness said, "I don't recall," or "I don't remember." He refused to admit statements he reportedly made to a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent in Fort Knox, Ky., on July 10.

"I was a prisoner and had too many worries. I don't remember what I said," Alvin declared.

Testimony of the Johnson brothers showed both were absent without leave from the army at the time of the attempted dynamiting.

U. S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy, in tracing the history of the case, told the jury the Watson brothers, Elmer and Alvin Johnson and the two girls plotted the Doi home raid at a gathering in the Cozy Spot, a night club near Auburn. He said the group then obtained dynamite from the Travakloas ranch and caps and fuse from another one and drove to the Doi ranch in two cars, one containing the dynamite and caps,

with the rest of the party following at some distance, in Elmer Johnson's car.

The Johnson brothers and James Watson were acquitted in a Placer county superior court trial. The charge against Claude was dismissed by the Placer district attorney.

After the acquittal and dismissal of the state charges, the United States attorney acted in the case and obtained indictments against the Watson brothers by the federal grand jury.

No federal action was taken against the Johnson brothers in view of their courts-martial by army authorities.

Chicago Nisei USO Slates Benefit on First Anniversary

CHICAGO—The Chicago Girls Service Club, the Nisei USO, will celebrate its first anniversary with a benefit dance on Oct. 27. Funds raised will be used for socials given for servicemen on furlough in Chicago.

The club has also scheduled a social evening at Hull House, 800 South Halsted street, at 7:30 p.m. Sept. 30, for Fort Snelling men and other servicemen in Chicago. Veterans in nearby hospitals are also invited.

Wounded by Accidental Shot

SACRAMENTO — Accidentally shot when a gun held by her brother was discharged, Mrs. Shizuye Sugiyoka, 22, of 425 N. street, Sacramento, was in the Sacramento hospital last week with a gun shot wound in her abdomen. The accident occurred on Sept. 24.

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