

PACIFIC CITIZEN



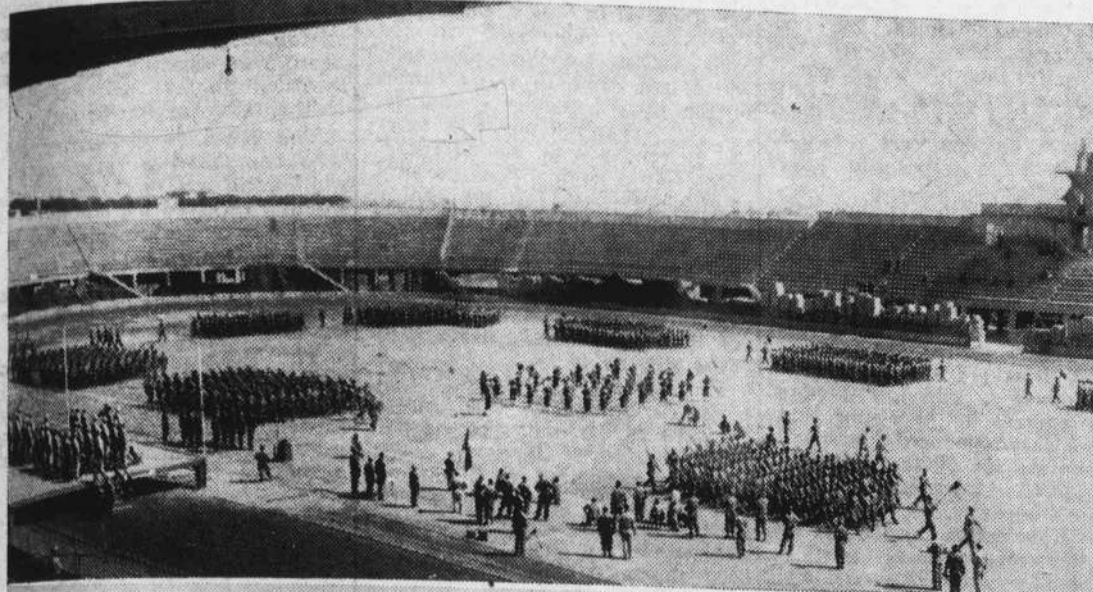
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442nd Honored at Ceremonies in Leghorn



LEGHORN, Italy—In "Yankee Stadium" in the important Italian seaport which they helped to liberate in August, 1944, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team pass in review (upper photo) after ceremonies in which they were awarded three Distinguished Unit citations by Lieut. Gen. Truscott, commander of the fifth Army. The 442nd's Presidential unit citations, including two awarded to the 100th Infantry Bat-

tion, are believed to be more than the number received by any other U. S. regimental unit. (Lower photo) Gen. Truscott fastens the citation banner to the guidon of the 3rd Battalion of the 442nd. Shown at the extreme left is Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd. The 3rd Battalion received its unit citation for its part in the rescue of the "lost battalion" of the 36th Division in the Vosges mountains in Oct., 1944.—Signal Corps photos from Fifth Army.

5333 Casualties Sustained By Nisei Units in Europe

569 Men of 442nd Combat Team, 100th Battalion Killed In Action in Italy, France

WITH THE 442ND COMBAT TEAM, Italy—Five hundred and thirty-four enlisted men and 35 officers of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team were killed in action in Italy and France and 80 other enlisted men and one officer died of wounds, according to figures published in "The Story of the 442nd Combat Team," a booklet published by the Information and Education section of the U. S. Army in the Mediterranean theater.

The figures covered the report from September, 1943, to May, 1945, and included the casualties suffered by the 100th Infantry Battalion in the Naples-Foggia and the Rome-Arno campaigns until it became a part of the 442nd Combat Team in June, 1944.

Total casualties of the 442nd Combat Team were announced as 5333.

Sixty-seven men of the 442nd are missing in action, 2633 were wounded, including 155 officers.

Nine hundred and three men were wounded but not hospitalized and 177 were injured in action.

The casualty table for the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team was announced as follows for the six campaigns in which the 100th and elements of the

442nd participated. The participation of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd in the Battle of the Rhine and Southern Germany is not included:

NAPLES-FOGGIA (100th Battalion only), Sept. 1943 to Jan. 21, 1944—Killed in action, 111 enlisted men, 7 officers; died of wounds, 21; missing in action, 3; wounded in action, 390 enlisted men, 20 officers; and, injured in action, 27 enlisted men, five officers.

ROME-ARNO (100th Battalion and 442nd Combat Team), Jan. 25, 1944 to Sept. 8, 1944—Killed in action, 192 enlisted men, 16 officers; died of wounds, 31; missing in action, 15 en-

(Continued on page 2)

Sgt. Chuman May Have Been First Nisei in Tokyo

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — Reports reaching the Military Intelligence Language School at Fort Snelling, where thousands of Japanese Americans were trained as language specialists for the war in the Pacific, indicate that Staff Sgt. George Chuman may have been the first Nisei soldier in Tokyo. Sgt. Chuman was attached to the First Cavalry Division, first U. S. unit to enter Tokyo.

Investigate Attack On Evacuee in Wyoming Capital

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Authorities this week were investigating the severe beating of Kay Hasegawa, 60, reported as the first victim of anti-Japanese American prejudice in Cheyenne.

Hasegawa suffered concussion, a severely bruised face and a deep cut in his neck.

At Memorial hospital on Oct. 10 his condition was reported as "serious."

Washington Official Reveals Some Tule Lake Segregees Seek to Regain Citizenship

Expatriates Have Changed Minds, Declares Justice Department Representative; Action for Rehearings May Be Initiated by Detained Group

WASHINGTON—A Justice Department official disclosed this week that a number of requests have been received from American-born Japanese segregees at the WRA's Tule Lake center who have changed their minds and now hope to regain the citizenship which they renounced while residing in war relocation centers.

The official indicated that a number of Tule Lake segregees have petitioned the Justice Department for an opportunity to pledge their allegiance to the United States.

Gov. Warren Opposes Use Of Prisoners

Denies Report He Sought Japan POWs For Harvest Work

SACRAMENTO—Governor Earl Warren last week denied reports he had made representations to the War Department to transfer Japanese prisoners of war to California and announced his "positive opposition" to bringing the Japanese POWs into the state for harvest work.

In a telegram to Secretary of War Patterson the California governor said: "It would cause intense resentment and incite disorder at a time when we are endeavoring to maintain a temperate attitude toward Japanese citizens of this State."

The Governor stressed that Washington reports that he had asked for the POWs were untrue.

"I am shocked to see that I have been reported in the press as having advocated the bringing of Japanese prisoners to this State," the Governor told newsmen. "I have never made any such request and I am positively opposed to such action. Any representation to the contrary is without foundation."

(Governor Warren's statements were published in California newspapers after publication of a story regarding the protests sent by the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League to the War Department and the Ninth Service Command on the use of Japanese POWs in a West Coast area where there has been active opposition to the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry.)

It was reported that ranchers who will employ the Japanese prisoners have been informed by military authorities that they must never refer to the POWs as "Japs."

Philadelphia Nisei Raise Funds for Friends Committee

PHILADELPHIA—At a dance recently given by the Philadelphia Nisei, \$116.51 was raised to support the resettlement program of the American Friends Service Committee, which has its national headquarters in Philadelphia.

Placer Attorney Wills \$100 To GI Victim of Vandals

AUBURN, Calif. — Mrs. Elinor Lowell Morrison, daughter of the late Orrin J. Lowell, Placer attorney, has forwarded a check for \$100 to Sgt. Cosmo Sakamoto, Japanese American war veteran back from duty in the Pacific, to assist in compensating him for the loss of the family home five miles from Loomis through fire last month.

Vandals are suspected of setting the fire.

She stated the action was made

It was indicated that "4000 to 5000" Japanese filed papers renouncing their citizenship and are being detained at the Tule Lake segregation camp awaiting eventual deportation. Some of the group originally held at Tule Lake were transferred to the Santa Fe internment camp for enemy aliens which is operated by the Department of Justice.

The official reported that the requests for a rehearing were "comparatively few" in relation to the total group at Tule Lake.

(Plans for legal action to regain citizenship rights lost through renunciation are being made by a group at the Tule Lake center, according to other reports. These persons, who reportedly initiated their campaign for a rehearing last summer before V-J Day, hope to take their fight to the Supreme Court.)

Segregees at Tule Lake were permitted to renounce their United States citizenship under a special amendment to the 1940 Nationality Act, which was passed by Congress in 1943.

Some of the evacuees assert, according to information in Washington, they were over persuaded, particularly by parental influence, to renounce United States citizenship. Now that they face deportation to Japan, they desire a chance to regain the citizenship they say they lost without full consent of their individual wills.

Others base their pleas on "hardship" issues, claiming illness or other factors which would endanger their travels.

The requests are "being considered" by the Justice Department but there is little evidence in official quarters they will be granted.

SEEK DEFENDANTS IN PLACER COUNTY LAND LAW CASE

AUBURN, Calif. — Superior Judge Lowell L. Sparks of Placer County has issued an order permitting service of summons by publication in the escheat proceedings instituted by Attorney General Robert Kenny and District Attorney C. E. Tindall against Sengiro Kondo and Euko Kondo last April.

The defendants have not replied to the action which charges violation of the California Alien Land Law.

An amended complaint was filed last week by Kenny and Tindall to correct technical details in the original complaint.

because it was Lowell's last request to her before his death.

"He felt as I do," she said, "that it was enough of a sacrifice for the parents to send three sons to the battle front. To lose one of the three was a great sorrow; to return to find their home in ashes was a tragic anti-climax."

The Sakamotos returned from the Granada relocation center last month to find their home in ashes, still smoldering from the fire which had been set on the day previous to destroy the structure.

Grand Jury Acquits Watson Brothers of Federal Charges In Coast Terrorism Trial

Verdict Ends Legal Ramifications of Raids on Doi Farm

SACRAMENTO — A Federal Grand jury on Oct. 4 acquitted James and Claude Watson, brothers of Auburn, Placer County, of charges of illegal possession of dynamite and conspiracy to violate a Federal law.

The charges resulted from an attempt on Jan. 18 and 19, 1945, to dynamite the shed of Sumio Doi, a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry and an American citizen.

Previously the brothers had been acquitted of similar charges in the Placer County Superior Court.

After the jury returned its not guilty verdict, Federal Judge Martin L. Welch ordered the brothers released and their \$1,500 bail exonerated.

The jury deliberated 48 minutes. Judge Welch's instructions required 60 minutes.

United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy, who prosecuted the case, told the jury in his final argument the "entire nation is watching the outcome of this case." He said the nation desires to know whether California is going to guarantee returning Japanese Americans protection from "terror raids."

On the other hand, Floyd Bowers, defense counsel who pleaded in the Placer County court in the previous trial of the brothers that "this was a white man's country," contended that the government had not linked the brothers with possession of the dynamite or conspiracy to possess the explosives.

NISEI GI GIVEN BRONZE STAR FOR ACTION IN BURMA

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Tech. Sgt. Shojiro Taketa, who volunteered for the Army from the Tule Lake relocation center in November, 1942, and who served with the First Air Commando group in the India-Burma theater, was awarded the Bronze Star medal on Sept. 14, in ceremonies at Fort Snelling.

According to the citation, Sgt. Taketa "maintained a dawn-to-dusk vigil, monitoring Japanese radio frequencies so as to secure intelligence information" and is credited with locating an unknown Japanese airfield in Burma.

Sgt. Taketa returned to the United States after 13 months of overseas duty to go to OCS at Fort Benning but suffered injuries there and was unable to continue his training. He came to Fort Snelling in June, 1945, and was assigned as instructor to the OCS class.

War Veteran Asks Fair Play for Nisei

AUBURN, Calif.—Members of the Auburn Rotary club were told recently by Master Sgt. Beverly Blackner of DeWitt General hospital that returning Americans of Japanese ancestry should not be molested upon their return to their home on the Pacific coast.

Japanese Military Distrusted Repatriates, Says Sgt. Higa

HONOLULU, T. H.—Okinawans repatriated from the United States to Okinawa aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm were distrusted by the Japanese military who thought they were American spies, Pfc. Thomas Higa of Kahaluu, Oahu, disclosed here recently upon his return from Okinawa.

The 29-year old Honolulu-born soldier, who served as the only Okinawa-speaking interpreter with 10th Army headquarters on Okinawa, gave the experience of a former Okinawa resident of Hawaii who was repatriated from the alien internment camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"When this man returned to Okinawa, the Japanese government didn't trust him," Higa said. "The government thought all Okinawans who came back from the United States or Hawaii were spies."

Canadian CIO Union Backs Rights of Loyal Evacuees

KAMLOOPS, B. C. — Loyal persons of Japanese ancestry who wish to remain in Canada should be accorded full citizenship rights and be allowed to stay and work in British Columbia if they desire, six interior locals of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, petitioned the government at Ottawa following a meeting on Sept. 22.

Harold Pritchett, president of the British Columbia district of the IWA claimed his union had many members of Japanese ancestry in the interior regions of British Columbia.

Army Control Removed at Tule Lake Camp

Segregation Center Will Be Guarded By Civilian Officers

NEWELL, Calif.—There was a changing of the guard this week at the Tule Lake Segregation center operated by the War Relocation Authority.

On Wednesday military control of guarding and protection for the camp was removed and border guards of the Immigration and Naturalization Service were installed.

Col. John W. Hazlett, commander of the Army unit which has been stationed at Tule Lake, and Eiven Williams, representative of the United States Department of Justice, said the border guards will move into the area now occupied by the army, which since Sept. 5 has been acting only as an agent of the Department of Justice.

The War Relocation Authority will continue in charge of the segregation center, home of approximately 18,000 persons, of which total 6,000 have been cleared by the Western Defense Command for release, and there will be no immediate change in administration.

Yoshinaga, Kadayama Aid North Central Gridiron Victory

MILWAUKEE — Benny Yoshinaga and M. Kadayama, center and right guard, respectively, for North Central College of Naperville, Illinois, gave good accounts of themselves when North Central played Milwaukee State Teachers College here on September 29.

It was a fast game with the teams tied 6-6 until the final two minutes of play when the Teachers scored again, ending the game at 13-6. A local newspaper story, illustrated with a four-column cut of several players including Yoshinaga, described him as "a stalwart on defense."

Letters to ACLU Say Tule Nisei Renounced Citizenship Privileges Under Duress

SAN FRANCISCO—"Hundreds of letters" from Tule Lake residents who have renounced their United States citizenship have been received by the Northern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union, the civil rights organization reported this week in its monthly newspaper.

In most of the cases, the ACLU News declared, the charge is made that these citizens were forced to renounce their citizenship under duress.

"Nationalist groups at Tule Lake openly threatened Nisei with bodily harm if they did not renounce, and coached them in their answers at the 10-minute hearings they received," the paper, edited by Ernest Besig, Northern California ACLU director, added. "Rumors were current in the center that unless they renounced they would be thrown out of the center to face hostile Caucasians and economic insecurity."

"In other cases, and these are very numerous, parents forced 18, 19 and 20-year old boys and girls to renounce their citizenship."

"Many tragic situations have

developed (at Tule Lake)," the paper continued. "In some cases only one member of a family renounced and faces deportation. Thus, in one case, a mother alone faces deportation and separation from her family. In other cases, only the husband renounced."

The ACLU cited "a typical case" which had come to the attention of the Civil Liberties Union.

"A 19-year old boy was forced to renounce by his parents," the News said. "His parents and sisters have left the center to begin life anew in California, but the boy has been sent to the Santa Fe, N. M., internment camp to await deportation to Japan. The parents have advised the Union that he never held dual citizenship."

The Northern California ACLU office declared that the Justice Department intends to deport "5500 citizens of Japanese ancestry who renounced their citizenship during the past eight months under a special act of Congress." The union reported that it had been informed that the renunciants will shortly be moved from Tule Lake to internment camps.

Reveal Nisei GIs Witnessed Japan Surrender Ceremonies

Gen. Bissell Warns Japan Still Presents Unsolved Problem

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Japanese American soldiers at Fort Snelling, Minn., were told today that the Japanese nation will present an unsolved problem for the Allies, according to the St. Paul Dispatch of September 29.

The warning from a high intelligence officer of the U. S. Army, Major General Clayton Bissell, assistant chief of staff for G-2. General Bissell spoke at graduation exercises for soldiers of the military intelligence school. (This is the second graduating class of Nisei soldiers since V-J Day.)

Intimating that occupation policies still are not established, Bissell said, "the Allies have not made up their minds fully what they are going to do about the Japanese problem." The officer characterized the graduates as the "voice of America" on the occupation front and emphasized their job in Japan will be difficult.

Complimenting the graduates, Bissell revealed that previous graduates of the school were among interpreters at the surrender ceremony on the battleship Missouri.

Among the awards given outstanding students by the St. Paul Association of Commerce and Junior Association was one to T/5 Koyonaga K. Okamoto, of Upland, Calif., the student making the most progress, and also an award to First Sgt. Joseph H. Kamitsuka, best soldier of the class. T/5 Shinobu of Honolulu received a faculty award for outstanding work.

Nisei Wins Quick Promotion on Job In Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO — Susumu Nabara, member of United Electrical Workers, Local 1421, CIO, will become a foreman soon at the Pacific Sound Equipment Co. in Los Angeles, replacing a man who is going back to Chicago, the Labor Herald reported recently.

Nabara returned to Los Angeles recently from a relocation center in Arkansas. After searching for a job for two months, he found work at the electrical equipment plant, joined the union, and soon was made assistant foreman.

Nisei GIs Arrive From Hawaii for Occupation Training

SAN FRANCISCO — Approximately 350 Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii recently arrived at San Francisco aboard the Navy transport Azalea City. They were en route to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will take a

NISEI WAR VETERAN FINDS HOME IN WISCONSIN CITY

MADISON, Wis.—Thanks to a thoughtful landlord in service in the Philippines, a discharged Nisei veteran and his family have located a beautiful home here. They are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taka Okada and their daughter Helen Dianne, formerly of Seattle and Minidoka.

The serviceman-landlord instructed his wife that their home was to be rented to a veteran's family. Okada, who served for over a year overseas in Italy and France as a supply sergeant, was separated from the Army in late July of this year.

Nisei GIs Win Promotion to Officer Rank

Sixteen Commissioned In Manila; Two Promoted to Captain

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Two graduates of the military intelligence school, First Lieuts. Junichi Buto and Ralph Yempuku, have been promoted to captaincy ranks, according to word received here recently.

They are among the first Nisei to win the rank of captain in the Pacific theater.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that six school graduates in Manila have been promoted to first lieutenants and 16 others have been commissioned second lieutenants.

Those receiving their bars were attached to the Allied Interpreters Service Headquarters in Manila, although many are now believed on duty in Japan.

The new second lieutenants include:

Salem Yagawa, Tacoma, Wash.; Masao Uyeda; Mas Matsumoto, Los Angeles; Min Watanabe, Los Angeles; Kay Kitagawa, San Francisco; Tsuneo Tajima, Pasadena; Harvey Watanabe, Kenny Kawaguchi; Ben Moriaki, Oakland; Nobu Yoshimura, San Francisco; Harry Sekiya, Tsuneo P. Harada, Santa Maria, Calif.; Ray Nimura, Los Angeles; Harry Morimoto; James Tsurutani, Los Angeles; and Tosh Sugimoto, Los Angeles.

Promoted to first lieutenants in Manila were:

Lieuts. Mas Yonemura, George Kanagai, Jack Nagano, all of Los Angeles; and, Tadashi Mori, George Sonoda and Kay Sakamoto.

course in the Japanese language to prepare them for long-time occupational duty in Japan,

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Awarded DFC At B-29 Base

Air Gunner Receives Medal for Action Against Japanese

TINIAN, Marianas Group — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the Japanese American gunner who received two Distinguished Flying Crosses for combat action in the European war theater, recently was awarded another oak leaf cluster to the DFC for Pacific action.

The Nisei from Hershey, Neb., who completed 27 missions as a gunner on a Superfortress in the Pacific, received his decoration for B-29 missions over Japan.

He is believed to be the first Japanese American to win a Distinguished Flying Cross in the war against Japan.

The 313th Bomb Wing of which Sgt. Kuroki is a member flew in the March fire blitz, the Kyushu airfield strikes and the mining missions which blockaded Japan's harbors.

5333 Casualties Suffered by Nisei Units in Europe

(Continued from page 1)

listed men, 2 officers; wounded in action, 771 enlisted men, 64 officers; wounded in action (not hospitalized), 119 enlisted men, 18 officers; and, injured in action 38 enlisted men, six officers.

SOUTHERN FRANCE (Anti-Tank Company, 442nd Combat Team, only), Aug., 1944—Wounded in action, 2; injured in action, 12 enlisted men, one officer.

RHINELAND - VOSGES (442nd Combat Team), Oct. 10 to Nov., 1944—Killed in action, 135 enlisted men, seven officers; died of wounds, 17 enlisted men, one officer; missing in action, 38 enlisted men, four officers; wounded in action, 824 enlisted men, 47 officers; wounded in action (not hospitalized), 299 enlisted men, 22 officers; and, injured in action, 26 enlisted men, two officers.

RHINELAND - MARITIME ALPS (442nd Combat Team), Nov. 21, 1944 to March 17, 1945—Killed in action, seven enlisted men, one officer; died of wounds, three; missing in action, one officer, one enlisted man; wounded in action, 49 enlisted men, four officers; wounded in action (not hospitalized), 39 enlisted men, four officers; injured in action, four enlisted men, two officers.

PO VALLEY (442nd Combat Team, less 522nd Field Artillery), April 5 to May 8, 1945—Killed in action, 89 enlisted men, four officers; died of wounds, eight; missing in action, three; wounded in action, 442 enlisted men, 20 officers; wounded in action (not hospitalized), 392 enlisted men, 10 officers; and, injured in action, 58 enlisted men.

Hospitality Party Held for Nisei GIs At CIO Canteen

SAN FRANCISCO—Under the auspices of the JACL, International Institute, YWCA, and CIO, a Hospitality Party for Nisei GIs and their friends was held at the CIO Servicemen's Center Saturday, October 6.

Eighty-one Nisei hostesses paid 50 cents to entertain over one hundred Nisei servicemen from Camp Stoneman, the Presidio of San Francisco and Monterey, Ft. Mason, Camp Beale, Dibble General Hospital, and Letterman. In the party were members of the 442nd Regiment who are awaiting discharge, veterans from the Pacific theater, and Nisei sergeants and lieutenants awaiting embarkation orders as occupational troops. Among friends mingling in the group was Seaman C. J. Freeborne, battle casualty when a "kami-kaze" struck his ship.

Under the chairmanship of June Tokuyama, Asako Sakai, Alice Takeuchi, and Mari Okazaki, Nisei girls of the bay area planned this gala festival for GIs stationed in this area.

Featured on the program was a vocal rendition by Miss Chiyoko Ishida, accompanied by Miwako Tanaka.

Evacuee Group Gets Housing At Air Strip

Granada Returnees Have Temporary Shelter in Barracks

LOS ANGELES — Nearly one hundred evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the majority American citizens, returned to Los Angeles county on Oct. 9 from the Granada relocation center and are being housed at the Lomita Air Strip near Los Angeles harbor.

The strip, where they are being housed temporarily, is located along the Coast highway. Former barracks buildings for air strip personnel have been divided into apartments and made into dormitories for the evacuee group.

Under the Federal Housing Authority and the War Relocation Authority, these barracks have been cut up into "apartments" 12 by 20 feet in dimension and furnished with iron cots, mattresses, two blankets and an oil heater.

Evacuees of Japanese ancestry returning from war relocation camps are given such temporary shelter for \$15 a month for two persons, \$17.50 for three persons, \$19 for four persons and \$29 for five or more persons. Each family must post \$10 for damage insurance.

Evacuees will run their own kitchen and pay for their own food. They also are faced with the problem of finding themselves a home and getting a job.

LOMITA VFW UNIT PROTESTS RETURN OF EVACUEE GROUP

LOMITA, Calif. — The Lomita post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) voted unanimously on Sept. 27 to forward protests to Gov. Warren, state legislators and the WRA against the announced intentions of the relocation agency to establish a demobilization center for returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Lomita Flight Strip.

"The VFW here has consistently opposed the return of Japs to this section and have advocated deportation of all Japs," Commander Leslie Lahr of the Lomita post was quoted as saying.

Before the evacuation in 1942 the Lomita area was a center of truck farming for farmers of Japanese ancestry.

Girl Reporter Is First Nisei to Join L. A. News Guild

LOS ANGELES—Mary Kitano, reporter and writer for the City News Bureau, is the first Nisei to become a member of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

The first Nisei to be employed by the city news organization, Miss Kitano says of her experiences in news-gathering:

"Whenever I show up for an interview or go to cover a meeting, people are always so surprised. Rather hesitatingly they inquire 'what I am.' When I tell them, they are more surprised but after they get over their initial amazement they are always very nice to me."

Miss Kitano, a former resident of Compton, was evacuated to Manzanar where she was on the staff of the Manzanar Free Press.

Masaoka Attends Special Class on Community Relations

RICHMOND, Calif.—Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL regional representative, participated on Sept. 12 in a special class on community relations sponsored by the American Council on Race Relations and the California Department of Justice for the Richmond Police force.

Robert B. Powers, law enforcement coordinator of the Attorney General's office, described the racial situation in California. Davis McIntire, field representative of the American Council on Race Relations, related the situation and background of Nisei in America, while Masaoka and Sgt. Ken Kato gave informal talks on the return of Japanese Americans.

Nisei Labor Leader: Jack Kawano Cites Progress Of Hawaii Trade Unionism

Organized Labor Smashes "Big Five" Group's Domination of Politics; Racial Harmony Aids Rapid Growth of Union Movement in Hawaii

By JOHN KITASAKO

WASHINGTON—One of Hawaii's foremost labor leaders today is Jack Kawano, president of a local of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and concurrently president of the Oahu Council of the ILWU, who has been in Washington this week attending the international conference of the ILWU. In addition he was labor's representative on the Hawaiian Manpower Commission.

The local which Kawano heads was organized in 1935, and has 1,500 members, mostly Filipinos, Portuguese, and Japanese Americans. He has been president since 1937. Kawano is a heavy-set fellow in his middle thirties. He is very soft-spoken, the exact antithesis of what one would ordinarily expect of a union leader who deals with stevedores.

In recent years the labor movement has made great strides in Hawaii, says Kawano, and in this advance, Nisei leaders have played an important role. In 1935, the only CIO unions in Hawaii were a few waterfront unions. Gradually, as other segments of workers became union-conscious, the ILWU stepped in and took over. Thus you have the unusual situation where in sugar processors, field workers, railroad workers, and cannery employees are all a part of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Not only do the workers of varied interests get along remarkably well under the ILWU, but there is very little friction between the many racial groups. The splendid racial harmony in the

polyglot that is Hawaii has been one of the chief factors in labor's rapid growth.

All told, there are approximately 50 union locals in Hawaii, states Kawano, and the majority of them have Japanese Americans as presidents. Of the 20,000 union members, Nisei comprise about 7,500.

Nisei leaders are popular; they come by their posts not through the supporting vote of other Japanese Americans, but because the rank and file are behind them. Even in unions in which Nisei are in the minority, Nisei presidents are not uncommon.

Labor's rise in the islands has not been an easy climb, says Kawano. Opposition to labor has come chiefly from the Big Five, Hawaii's powerful industrial combine, whose reactionary policies have been taking a licking from the labor juggernaut. The Big Five's fear of labor is well-founded, for the labor movement in the islands has radically changed the entire political picture.

The Big Five hierarchy no longer dominates politics. In the old days when the workers of Hawaii were not unionized, they voted the way the Big Five stooges told them to, and this resulted in one of the worst forms of reactionary politics.

Today the unions have organized the workers' voting power, and their influence has grown so much that it surpasses that of the well-entrenched Big Five.

That's the story of the new Hawaii. It's a story of labor generating political power and freedom, shaking off the shackles of reactionary elements, and bringing to Hawaii a new deal in politics.

Disclose Many Nisei Caught By War in Japan Were Jailed, Retained U. S. Citizenship

TOKYO—Nisei, caught by the war in Japan, "reverently offer their praise to those Nisei in America who have died fighting for liberty and by whose loyalty the loyalty of Nisei in general has been proved," Ricardo Labez, war correspondent for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, reported that he was told recently by Ricardo Y. Yoshida, a Japanese-born Christian who was sent to school in the United States by Methodist missionaries and who was a civilian interpreter for the Japanese bureau of war prisoners during the war.

Yoshida said that the Nisei in Japan always believed the United States would win.

"The Nisei," Yoshida told the Honolulu newspaperman, "can perform a great role in building a democratic Japan and in restoring the lost goodwill and friendship between Japan and America. But most of them, I believe, would rather return to their homes."

According to Yoshida, no punishment can be severe enough for the militarists. The interpreter told Labez that American war prisoners were slapped, spat upon, kicked and beaten until they were half dead.

"It was not just strictness of discipline by Japanese army authorities in charge, it was abuse of prisoners," Yoshida added.

Tetsuo Shinjo of Los Angeles and Honolulu, now on the staff of the Tokyo Shimbun, told Labez of American-born Japanese who were caught by the war in Japan and who had not renounced their American citizenship.

Shinjo said that these Japanese Americans were rounded up by the gendarmes at the outbreak of the war. These Nisei, he told Labez, were beset with great difficulties and the majority of them were separated from their families.

Shinjo said that many, if not most, of the Nisei in Japan evaded formal renunciation of their American citizenship.

Law Practice

LOS ANGELES — Elmer S. Yamamoto, former member of the Legal department at Poston, reopened his law practice recently in Los Angeles as an associate in the office of A. L. Wirin and J. B. Tietz.

American Veterans Committee Asks President for Action Against California Terrorists

Los Angeles Area Council of AVC Cites Recent Outbreak of Violence Against Returning Evacuees; Laxity of Local Authorities Noted by Veterans

LOS ANGELES—The American Veterans Committee, fastest growing of all new World War II veteran organizations, took incisive action to counteract the rising tide of discrimination now being directed against Japanese Americans in Northern California, by requesting President Truman to enforce vigorous prosecution of all such violations, it was revealed on October 3 by Gordon Williams, chairman of the Los Angeles Area Council of AVC.

Six-Year Old Child Saw Youths Start Belvedere Fire

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Daily News reported on Oct. 2 that a six-year old girl watched while two unidentified youths started the fire which destroyed the homes of two Japanese Americans in Belvedere.

The child told authorities that the youths threw a bottle wrapped in rags which burst into flames and drove off in a tan car.

WRA Housing Plan Opposed In Sacramento

Federal Agency Hopes To Convert Dormitories For Use of Evacuees

SACRAMENTO — Opposition was voiced this week to a move by federal agencies to take over the Grant Union Defense Dormitories, operated by the Sacramento County Housing Authority to provide temporary housing for Japanese American families returning from war relocation centers.

Frank Tose, deputy regional director of the Federal Public Housing Authority with headquarters in San Francisco, reported the War Relocation Authority had requested the FPHA to obtain the dormitories for the use of the returning evacuees.

Objections were registered by William Rutherford, principal of Grant Union High School and Technical College, who declared it is the plan of the college to use the facilities for veterans of World War II enrolled in the institution.

The dormitories with 199 single and double rooms, house approximately 12 veterans and 61 workers at McClellan Field.

As a counter move, Camp Kohler was suggested by Principal Rutherford as a site for housing returning Japanese Americans. Rutherford said the Army camp had been used as an assembly center for Japanese Americans at the time of the evacuation in 1942.

Satow Discusses Relocation Program

RACINE, Wis.—Masao Satow, Milwaukee, a member of the National YMCA program staff, spoke on the current status of the relocation program before the Racine Lions Club on October 2.

First Nisei From 442nd Unit Reenlists Into Regular Army

TOMBOLO, Italy—When Pfc. Jack T. Yasuda of L Company was sworn in on Sept. 30, he became the first Japanese American soldier of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team to reenlist into the Regular Army.

A native of Honolulu, Hawaii, Pfc. Yasuda was drafted into the pre-war Army in Oct., 1941, from Los Angeles, Calif., where he was working as a truck driver in the wholesale produce market.

He joined the 442nd as a replacement while the Japanese American unit was in Naples preparatory to leaving for France in the fall of 1944. As a rifleman in L Company, he fought through the Rhineland, North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns and wears the Distinguished Unit Citation

Williams stated that at a recent meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council of the American Veterans Committee, representing four local chapters with approximately five hundred members, it was decided that the following points be incorporated in a telegram to President Truman:

1. A new outbreak of threats, prejudice and discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry has manifested itself in Northern California.

2. These incidents have taken the form of shootings, incendiaryism, and vandalism.

3. One of the latest victims was a Japanese family which lost one son in the war, and which has two sons still serving overseas in the American Army.

4. City, county, state and federal public officials, in some communities, have shown themselves as loathe to invoke laws which will stop such un-American persecution.

It was unanimously resolved by the Los Angeles Area Council of the American Veterans Committee to ask the President to call upon officials, by proclamation, to institute vigorous prosecution under the laws of all persons guilty of such un-American activities.

San Francisco AVC Group Condemns Treatment of Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO—A resolution condemning the "oppression and discrimination" accorded Japanese Americans returning to California community life after years of displacement from their homes, was passed unanimously by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Veterans Committee on Oct. 5.

More than 75 servicemen and women in attendance at the meeting at the YMCA gave support to the resolution which declared that such acts of discrimination are "without legal or moral justification," and in most cases are "based upon such motives as jealousy, prejudice, fear of competition, or desire to retain property belonging to the victims."

Nisei Veteran Joins World War II Post Of American Legion

MADISON, Wis.—Roy Mita, a student at the University of Wisconsin under the GI Bill of Rights, recently became a charter member of an as yet unnamed American Legion post, composed of veterans of World War II.

Mita, who saw action during the Italian campaign, is married to the former Miss Dorothy Hayashi of the Central Utah Project.

with Oak Leaf Cluster for having been a member of the O'Connor Task Force and having participated in the rescue of the Lost Battalion.

Discharged on Sept. 29, he technically enjoyed one day as a civilian before beginning a new three-year "hitch."

Interviewed on his reenlistment, Pfc. Yasuda simply declared that he "likes the Army."

After returning to the United States and Hawaii on furlough, he expects to return to the continent for at least a part of his next three years.

Although Yasuda is the first to reenlist for a three-year period, 18 other 442nd soldiers have been accepted as Class II volunteers, for service in this theater not to exceed the duration and six months.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Nisei and Labor

In the United States and in Hawaii in recent years American workers of Japanese ancestry have completely demolished the fiction that "Japanese workers" cannot be organized by trade unions. This old point of view, which accounts in part for the antagonistic attitude of some of the "old guard" AFL unions against workers of Japanese ancestry, is no longer valid, if it ever was.

During the early years of the twentieth century, in an atmosphere of rugged individualism and empire-building in the West, the employer's solution to strikes and protests from his workers too often consisted of bringing in new, unorganized workers to break the strikes and to intimidate labor organizations. The exploiting of the Japanese and other race groups in the industrial problems of the day, the pitting of one race group against another, created friction and antagonism which has carried down to the present time.

Thus, in Stockton, Calif., last May when a group of warehouse workers refused to work alongside a returned evacuee, the argument was that a worker of Japanese ancestry was incorrigibly opposed to organization. This, of course, was a coverup for the race prejudice which inspired the protest. The union in the case, the CIO's ILWU, acted swiftly to crush this outbreak of discrimination and has penalized the leaders who provoked the incident.

The ILWU stands as the proof of the assertion that American workers of Japanese ancestry are eager for organization, provided that they are accepted into trade unions on an equal basis with other workers and have equal rights and privileges. In the ILWU and in other CIO unions the "no discrimination" policy is considered a basic premise of labor organization, as Philip Murray, CIO president, has stressed on many occasions and implemented through the activities of the CIO's national committee against race discrimination. Freedom from discrimination, according to Murray, is as important to the worker's welfare as a living wage and good job conditions.

The ILWU today has more than 20,000 workers organized in the Hawaiian sugar mills and along the waterfront and the majority of these workers are of Japanese ancestry. The concerted action of these Japanese Americans, together with other men and women of all races, already has brought a new dignity in industrial relations to the people of Hawaii and has challenged the "Big Five" corporate interests. AFL leaders in Hawaii also have pointed to the trade union record of Japanese Americans in the building trades and other industries as proof that the Nisei and Issei are not allergic to organization as Dave Beck, West Coast boss of the Teamster's Union, claims.

In criticizing the response of Japanese Americans to labor organization Beck places himself in the unenviable position of the pot calling the kettle black. Beck's Teamsters on the West Coast, blocked by squads of goons, are attempting to prevent the employment of Japanese Americans in West Coast produce markets and have imposed a boycott on the handling of produce grown by returned farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The Nisei's growing awareness of the labor situation and his own part in it is evidenced this week in a column "Observation Post" in the Salt Lake City tri-weekly, the Utah Nippo.

"As workers, whether persons of Japa-

nese ancestry are union members or not," the columnist says, "this is the time they must stand with their fellow workers. Their proper understanding of the labor union movement will mean that they will respect the picket line.

"Many Japanese Americans are bitter towards the labor unions for the past persecutions and many of the locals deserve to be criticized because of their discriminatory policies," the columnist continues. "In a labor controversy one does not bring out old issues and try to tear down another union. Every working man stands behind the strikers if such action is taken . . .

"The present movement to increase the wage scales is general throughout the country. Both AFL and CIO are working towards this end. Experiences have shown that the lot of a worker belongs with the unions. The employers may try to paint a glowing picture for the strike breakers. However, once the trouble is settled, such a renegade will receive little consideration because the public sympathy will not be for one who will try to take advantage of a situation detrimental to his fellow workers."

The Utah Nippo's publishing of the column here quoted is evidence of that newspaper's faith in the Nisei's part in the labor movement. In the unions the Nisei can become part of larger environment, not as a minority member but as a worker and member.

Men of the 442nd

The four paragraphs below are taken from the introduction to "The Story of the 442nd Combat Team," a booklet published recently in Italy by the Information-Education Section of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U. S. Army. This introduction, written by an anonymous GI, is as fine an editorial tribute as we have seen to the courage and integrity of purpose of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry. The booklet, incidentally, is dedicated "to the men and women of every race, color and creed who have given their lives that the peoples of the earth might live, one with the other, in peace and freedom."

The introduction follows:

"In these pages is the battle record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, units of the Army of the United States made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry. This is the story of their part in the battle against the armies of the Third Reich, 'destined to last a thousand years.' Their missions led them from the beaches of Salerno all the long way up the boot of Italy, then to the deep, shell-scarred forests of the Vosges in Eastern France and to the treeless, barren crags of the Alpes Maritimes of Southern France. Finally, they were called back to Italy to fire the opening gun in the last great push that saw the Allied armies pour through the valley of the Po in a flood that brought an empire crashing at their feet.

"Although it will not again be mentioned in this history, this is also the climax of the Nisei's battle against suspicion, intolerance, and a hatred that was conceived in some dark corner of the American mind and born in the flames that swept Pearl Harbor.

"Let it also be understood that this is not a statement of the contribution of America's Japanese Americans to her war effort. Nisei have fought in every theater of war against the Axis enemy and against the Japanese.

"This volume proposes only to trace the course of two great infantry units, later to become one, together with their supporting artillery and engineers. Many stories circulated by overenthusiastic correspondents have given rise to a popular fiction that these were supermen. They were not. They could die and be wounded as easily as other men and were. They had the same weaknesses and shortcomings that other soldiers were heir to. Above all, however, they had the fire, the courage and the will to press forward that make crack infantry of the line. They would, and often did, drive until they fell from wounds or exhaustion; they were never driven a backward step in many months of battle against an enemy who counterattacked skillfully and often. More than one commander acclaimed them as the finest assault troops he had ever led."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Telling the Pacific Story

The very great majority of the Nisei in the United States mainland and Hawaii have never had more than a faint academic interest in Japan. The fact that so few Nisei could speak and write the Japanese language, as the Army found out when it began recruiting Japanese Americans for specialized service in the Pacific war and training thousands of them at the military intelligence schools at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, was one evidence of this. Most Nisei could speak a "pidgin" Japanese which they used in conversing with their parents and others of their elders but as far as turning out accomplished linguists, the language schools on the West Coast and in Hawaii, much-maligned as they have been, were a resounding flop.

The Army has turned out more Nisei linguists in its tough, jam-packed nine months' courses in Minnesota than the language schools ever did in a generation. These Army-trained Nisei, who studied under other Nisei and Issei instructors in the military program, were trained for a specific role in the war in the Pacific. The Army and the Navy as well have relied heavily upon the services of these Japanese Americans and it is a matter of public statement by Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, assistant head of military intelligence, that not one of the many thousands of Nisei who have seen service in the Pacific has betrayed the trust placed in him.

The full story of the contribution of the Nisei to Pacific victory has not yet been told but indications are that the role of the Japanese Americans has been as important as any other single factor in hastening the day of victory. It must be recalled that at the start of the war there were only a handful of men in the U. S. Army and only several hundred in the United States, with the exception of persons of Japanese ancestry, who knew the Japanese language, while on the other hand the Japanese enemy had many thousands who were expert in the English language, English being the most popular of the foreign languages studied in Japan. Washington's decision to use the Nisei and to train Nisei by the thousands in the study of Japanese provided American military power with a human secret weapon in the war of intelligence and propaganda.

The relatively few stories published to date on the Nisei GIs in the Pacific tell of incidents wherein the Nisei have saved American and Allied units from ambush and destruction through the interception of enemy communications. Nisei specialists have also been effective in propaganda among enemy troops and have induced thousands to surrender. Japanese Americans are also credited with having saved the lives of thousands of civilians on Saipan, Okinawa and other islands with Japanese populations by convincing them of the falseness of the Japanese propaganda which had dwelt upon the horrors visited upon the civilians by American troops.

It is one of the contradictions of our times that the war which had provided the Nisei with an opportunity for a final renunciation of Japan has resulted in a mass training program by the U. S. Army of thousands of Nisei in the Japanese language. Before the war, although a few Nisei were vocal in their opposition to Japanese fascism, many others were dependent upon Japanese trade companies for the livelihood. Job discrimination on the West Coast against the Nisei forced many Japanese Americans to look to Japanese companies for white collar and industrial work. And it is still another contradiction that the manpower needs of the war against Japan opened to the Nisei many jobs previously denied them.

According to Gen. Bissell, the Nisei are to play a major role in the U. S. Army's occupation of Japan. The Japanese Americans are, in Gen. Bissell's words, the Army's "language bridge to Ja-

pan." In the months to come thousands of Nisei will land in Japan to join the many hundreds of Nisei GIs who are already on the occupation job in Japan. For the very large majority of these Nisei troops this will be their first visit to the land of their parents or grandparents, a country whose militaristic ambitions brought it to the brink of oblivion as a nation and whose threat to the world has been successfully utilized by native American fascists and dollar patriots to achieve the intimidation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. More and more Americans, studying the evacuation of 1942 from a now-historical perspective, are concluding that the evacuation was a product of race prejudice and not of military necessity as Wallace Stenger concludes in his new book on American minorities, "One Nation."

The success or failure of our future occupation of Japan may conceivably determine the course of the future history in the Pacific. In this occupation the Nisei soldiers have been entrusted with an important role. The young sons of the Japanese farmers and small store-keepers of the West Coast and Hawaii are today among the front-line agents of a democratic culture and a nation of 130 million people.

Although the task ahead for Nisei troops is admittedly an important one, the Japanese American GI is no different from any other American soldier in his desire to get home and to get home quickly. The initial revelation that Nisei specialists in the Pacific were to be in the "critical" group and thus not eligible for discharges via the Army's point system is believed to have had a definite morale effect and has been followed, according to a report, by the decision making the Nisei eligible for discharges on the same basis as any other American soldier. And although initial reports are that the Nisei troops have been well-received in Japan, the Japanese Americans are anxious to get the job done and to come home.

One reason for the anxiety of the Japanese Americans in the Pacific, as well as in Europe, is the current relocation situation which particularly affects Nisei soldiers from the West Coast. This month and the months to come will be critical ones for the return and resettlement of a large number of the families of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated in 1942. The Nisei soldier's natural desire to get home is accentuated by his anxiety to help his family in the difficult task of relocation and readjustment on the Pacific Coast. To the Nisei soldier now "sweating it out" on overseas duty the "battle of the West Coast" appears more immediate and demanding than the jobs to which they have been assigned.

All of the Nisei GIs in the Pacific are not in Japan, nor will all of them ultimately land there. Many are at work in the dirty, difficult tasks which war and the ending of war necessitates. They are in the Philippines, Okinawa, the Marianas, New Guinea, the Solomons and in China, Burma and India.

The censorship which blanketed the activities of Japanese Americans in the Pacific has been lifted with the end of the war. The story of these GIs has not been told, except in occasional stories such as that by Les Finnegan which was distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance and which concerned the activities of the Nisei in a single U. S. division, the 27th. It has been reported that there were ten Nisei with every combat division in the Pacific and only an exceptional story, such as that of the courage and death of Sgt. Frank Hachiya on Leyte, has been told.

It is to be hoped that the story of the Nisei in the Pacific will be told the American people by an appropriate high authority. And there is no time like the present for the release of that story, a time when the families of these men are attempting to remake on the West Coast and throughout America the normal lives which were disrupted by war and the consequences of war.

Vagaries

On the Air . . .

Henry Goshko, recently discharged after 16 months overseas with Merrill's Marauders and other famed units in the CBI, appeared on Oct. 7 as one of the experts on "Opinion Requested," broadcast nationally by the Mutual Network from New York . . . According to the Daily People's World of San Francisco, Liebes' and Joseph Magnin's are the only two big San Francisco department stores which have hired returning Nisei. All the rest have refused . . . At least one Nisei evacuee had a good rest last week for the first three games of the World Series in Detroit's Briggs Stadium. This Nisei's employed in the home of Walter Briggs, owner of the Tigers.

Hood River . . .

Delegates from the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion, notorious for its action last year in erasing the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from its county honor roll, recently met with National Legion Commander Edward N. Scheiberling at the Oregon Legion convention. According to the anti-evacuee Hood River Sun, the delegation discussed "the large Japanese population in Hood River valley and the dangers in the years to come of concentrated settlement." The Sun said that the Hood River group was "extremely well pleased with the meeting."

House Committee . . .

The House committee on immigration, headed by Rep. Dickstein, may ask for a review on the cases of denaturalized Americans of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake relocation center who are now ticketed for eventual deportation. The Dickstein committee reports that it has received many protests over the government policy of deportation for the Tule Lake group . . . Meanwhile, it's reported that a considerable number of Tule Lake segregationists who renounced their citizenship under provisions of the amended 1940 Nationality Law are now seeking a reconsideration of their renunciation. Present plans of the group are to take their fight to the Supreme Court on the ground that they forfeited their U. S. citizenship under duress while in a relocation center.

Hearst Press . . .

The Hearst press in Los Angeles is continuing to publish insinuations that the Federal housing agency is renting homes to returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry but not to servicemen or their families. There is no truth in these Hearst charges of FHA favoritism toward the evacuees . . . Major Richard Suzuki of Toronto, a veteran of World War II, served overseas with the Canadian Engineering Corps and was the highest ranking "Nisei" in the Canadian Army. Suzuki, born in Tokyo of a Scottish mother and a Japanese father, came to Canada 25 years ago. He recently joined the Canadian Nisei War Service Auxiliary in Toronto.

Honor Roll . . .

The Kent-Des Moines honor roll, published by the Kent, Wash., News Journal contains the names of two Nisei killed in action and the names of 76 others in the Army and one cadet nurse . . . The Saturday Evening Post article by Maj. Harold J. Noble, who served in the Pacific with the Marines, declares that the contributions of the Nisei to Pacific victory "is enormous." . . . Salinas, Calif., councilmen recently instructed city officials to enforce the zoning laws that govern the Japanese mission building, then housing about 20 returned evacuees. The mission building is zoned as non-conforming to residential use, the councilmen declared.

Network . . .

The Mutual Network, which two weeks ago presented Arch Oboler's drama of a returned Nisei veteran, "The Family Nagashi," broadcast on Oct. 9 a brief, dramatic treatment of the rejection of Pfc. Richard Naito by the Spokane VFW post during its "Return to Duty" program. The broadcast was heard nationally on Mutual stations . . . During recent months many Nisei GIs have appeared on radio programs in the

A Short Story: WELCOME HOME!

A Soldier Had Come Home from the War To the Streets and Houses He Knew

By Sgt. LEN ZINBERG
(From Yank Magazine)

The two soldiers sat deep in the soft luxury of their Pullman seat, staring at the American countryside racing by the train window. They had been looking out that window for nearly four days. The pfc. said, "Joe, I'm getting a funny feeling in my guts, like before we go in the line. Think of it, in less than four hours I'll be home!"

The corporal smiled and said quietly, "It will be good to be home."

"Good?" The pfc. laughed. "Brother, it will be sensational! You got to be overseas for a couple of years to learn what home really means. One more hour . . . think of me walking down the old street, the kids looking at my Combat Infantryman's Badge, my battle stars, my girl and my folks asking all sorts of silly questions. Of course, it won't be nothing to the welcome you'll get, Joe, a Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster . . . you're a damn hero!"

"Yeah, some hero," Joe said, looking out the window again.

For awhile they were both quiet, then the pfc. yelled, "Did you see that little white house we just passed, the one with the funny green shutters and fancy garden? That's like my own, only mine's bigger. I got my own room." "I shared a room with my kid brother," Joe said. "Our house is a small brown bungalow. Got avocado and orange trees growing in back, and a big garden. Some garden, my father sure liked to fuss in it. Funny the way a guy keeps thinking things. At Anzio, in France, in the mountains before the Po Valley . . . I spent a bunch of time dreaming about that house."

"Your folks don't live there," the pfc. said, hesitating. "I mean you told me . . ."

The corporal said, "My folks are in Arizona. I want to see the house first, then I'll hitch a ride down to see my folks. Country sure is green around here."

"You bet, that's my country," the pfc. said proudly.

As the train pulled into the neat little town, the pfc. got his bags and shook hands with Joe and said nervously, "Well, after all the times it was supposed to be 'it,' this is really it. So long, pal. Glad I met you on the train. Take care of yourself, and don't forget and pull any of that 'Dove casa?' stuff over here!"

Joe laughed politely at the corny wisecrack, and they shook hands. When the train stopped, Joe watched the pfc. jump off into the arms of a kindly, stout woman who hugged him and cried. A gray-haired man kissed him and tried not to cry. A pretty young blonde girl shook his hand awkwardly, then suddenly hugged and kissed him. All the time, a big clumsy dog tried to jump on the soldier, kept running around and around, his tail going like a propeller. Other people stepped forward, anxious to slap the pfc. on the back, shake his hand.

As the train pulled out, Joe caught a quick glimpse of the soldier's face — he was laughing and crying, trying to hug them all at once.

It took another 12 hours before the train crossed the California line. Joe sat in his seat nervously, leaving it only to go to the dining car or the men's room. People stared at him politely, coldly, noticing his blue Combat Infantryman's Badge, his two rows of brag ribbons.

The town was full of the afternoon heat when Joe got off. It was the kind of heat he liked, and he was glad to be walking once more instead of sitting. There was no one to meet him, the few men at the station merely stared at him and whispered to each other as he passed.

East and on the West Coast. Radio acceptance of Nisei soldiers today makes NBC's cancellation of a broadcast almost two years ago featuring Sgt. Ben Kuroki, slightly ridiculous. NBC later carried an interview with Sgt. Kuroki, while the story of the Nisei air gunner has been the subject of several broadcasts sponsored by the Army Air Forces and the War Department.

Every detail of the town was exactly as he had so often pictured it: the big high school where he had played basketball, Shaw's Bakery with its wonderfully friendly odor of baking bread and cakes, the modernistic movie house, the fire house with the bright red engines and the men lounging by the door—even the spotted fire dog looked the same.

He passed the drugstore and saw Pop Anders still behind the soda fountain. Joe grinned as he thought of the great sundaes Pop could whip up. The old man looked at him and didn't smile. Joe walked faster. Down the main street and its stores, turn right, past the crowded fruit market where he had once worked—all new faces staring at him, nobody there he remembered. Another right turn, and down a street lined with trees and orderly white bungalows, service flags hanging in the windows, women busy in the kitchen. A tiny red-headed girl was playing house on one of the lawns. She looked up at him, then said shyly, "Hello, soldier."

Joe smiled. "Hello, kid." Must be a new family living there, he thought. Pretty kid. Sure, they're new, that used to be Eddie's house. Eddie and his cute sister . . . wonder where she is now?

Joe turned another corner, his heart beating wildly. He stopped in front of his house. The small front lawn was full of weeds; somebody had chopped down the orange trees. The boarded-up windows had been smashed, the porch and steps were broken and burned, junk and ancient garbage had been hurled at the house leaving stains on the brown walls. In crude letters, some one had painted, "KEEP OUT! NO DAMN JAP RATS WANTED HERE!"

The corporal didn't even drop his barracks bag. He just stood there, staring at the house, sweat rolling down his yellow face. This wasn't the house he had dreamed of at Anzio. This house didn't have the warm happy air of the others, it looked haunted and desolate. This was the worst house he had ever seen, it looked even

From the Frying Pan.

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Democracy in Berlin, Fascism in California

The war has been over for many weeks. The headlines are of labor strife, reconversion and demobilization. The news from overseas now is rarely sensational, for it tells of trends and under currents, and the difficult policy and drab monotony of occupying defeated nations and ruling over their dazed citizens.

One of the objectives of the occupation is to foster democratic regimes which, in time, will be able to lead their citizens toward peaceful ways. Sometimes it is necessary for the occupation armies to take arbitrary steps, to proclaim and enforce measures no democratic peoples would stand for, in order to further the cause of democracy.

Last week, in one issue of a newspaper, there appeared three stories which, together, are a pertinent commentary on the topic of democracy and decency.

One of the stories was datelined Berlin, where order slowly is emerging from the rubble that still is permeated with the smell of death; the second was from Tokyo where the ruin and confusion is less total, which, in some respects, makes the problem of starting over again more difficult than if there remained nothing of the old order; the last was from Watsonville, Cal., where at this time of year the apples are turning red in the enervating winds from the Pacific and the mills soon will be pouring out a glorious, golden cider.

At Berlin, the Allied control council laid down the law for Germany in detail, the news dispatch said. In a code of objectives requiring 4,000 words, the Allies proclaimed their intention to stamp out German militarism, Nazism, and all that the Nazis stood for. There would be NO MORE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION in Germany, the proclamation said.

At Tokyo, the Nippon Times was quoted as saying American authorities had instructed Japanese moving picture producers that their output must be tied to the program to make Japan more democratic. The order, the report added, approved pictures showing peaceful reconstruction, demobilization

more miserable than the shelled stone houses of Italy.

Joe stared at the house for a long time, then he turned and went away, walking with slow, weary steps.

Editorial Digest

Relocation Funds WASHINGTON POST

In a "strangely incoherent" report says the Washington Post of Oct. 3, the House Appropriations Committee has suggested a cut of \$5,000,000 in WRA funds, along with the added suggestion that the WRA should accelerate its resettlement program.

"How a reduction of funds—which is likely to result in a reduction of personnel—can serve to accelerate the work of the agency is hard to figure out," says the Post. "Anyway, WRA is ahead of the schedule it presented to the very same committee when it obtained its appropriation last spring."

"What appears to have the committee's real motivation is disclosed in the statement that the cut in funds 'may have the effect of reducing, as it is expected to, contemplated further support of the activity administered by the Social Security Board,'" the Post continues. "This refers to relief assistance granted to evacuees when they come out of the camps and until they can once more be self-supporting. It is worth remembering that these people were ruthlessly removed from their homes and the sources of their livelihoods by military order and for a term of years imprisoned in detention centers. They are guilty of no crime. They are, in the most literal sense, refugees—victims of what was said to be an exigency of war. As such, they are entitled at the very least to assistance in rehabilitating themselves. The United States cannot evade its responsibility to these helpless, tragically maltreated people without defaulting in a solemn moral obligation."

Cotton Hands

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE While the Chronicle "grants the principle" on which Saburo Kido, JACL president, protested use of Japanese POWs in the San Joaquin Valley, it disagrees with the

protest. "Free labor to pick the cotton cannot be had," says the Chronicle. "It is futile to talk about giving work to the Nisei; they are widely scattered and it is necessary immediately to put massed labor into the cotton fields. The situation comes down to this. Either prisoners of war, who can be moved in promptly in a body, must pick the cotton, or it will not be picked. Under these circumstances protests become academic."

Not the Solution PALO ALTO TIMES

The Palo Alto Times, however, endorses Governor Warren's opposition to bringing the POWs into California, and adds:

"Unfortunately, the loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry would be the main targets of the unruly element that would seek to express by violence its resentment of the presence of the Japanese prisoners of war. Some other solution of the farm labor shortage must be sought."

San Francisco Forum

SAN FRANCISCO—Headed by leaders of San Francisco civic, labor, industrial, and community relations groups, the San Francisco Chronicle recently conducted a three-day forum seeking ways of betterment for this sea-port metropolis.

Participating in the forum on PRESERVING THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, the JACL regional representative, Joe Grant Masaoka, presented a paper on the cause, prevention, and handling of race riots. The findings, which are extensive in scope, have been submitted to the authorities of the city and state, as well as to interested governors of the New England states who had expressed a desire to study the findings.

The three-day sessions culminated in a public rally held at the Civic Auditorium on Sunday, September 30.

zation, RACIAL TOLERANCE, and those tending to encourage free speech, free political activity and freedom of labor unions.

At Watsonville, most bessed of the three cities, unidentified persons hurled a blazing flare toward the Buddhist temple being used to house Japanese Americans returning from war relocation centers.

It just happened to be Watsonville this day. It could have been Visalia, or Centerville, or Loomis, or Auburn, or even San Francisco, the city where the United Nations organization was born with such high hopes of international peace based on racial equality. For the Ku Kluxers are riding again, and the victims of their terrorism, incendiary and gun play are Americans of Japanese descent.

The facts are clear-cut. The victims of this American brand of fascist terror are American citizens and their parents who are legal residents of the United States. These individuals have every right to seek to re-establish residence in these California cities—they have proven their loyalty through the bitter test of evacuation—and many of their sons and daughters have served the nation in the armed forces.

There is not even a semblance of defense for the actions of the hoodlums, the beered-up bullies and the hopeless morons that, no doubt, are responsible for the terrorism.

But the responsibility goes much deeper than this, for in the final analysis the shame of these outrages reflects on every American. It is not enough to deplore the misdeeds of an irresponsible few, as some coast newspapers have done, for underlying the acts of physical violence is the hate, intolerance and economic greed evidenced—still by a minority—on other planes by boycotts, snubs, "No Japs" signs, refusal to employ qualified men, refusal to rent homes.

Yet, the actions of this minority are magnified out of all proportion by time and distance so that all Californians—and ultimately, all Americans—take on the appearance of being demagogues, bigots and hypocrites.

This impression is no more correct than the one that anyone of Japanese blood is inherently treacherous, that every Jew is avaricious and every Negro stupid and lazy.

All Americans must realize that they are in danger of being typed in the eyes of the world by the irresponsible actions of a few, just as Americans themselves have typed other nationalities by the most spectacular or repulsive activities of an unrepresentative few Russians, Abyssinians or Hot-tentots.

Even now it is not at all unusual for a midwesterner or easterner to say: "Oh, California, but what can you expect from them with their long, rabid anti-Oriental history." This appraisal of the Californian is obviously unjust, but perhaps inevitable.

With such a fundamental difference of outlook in our midst on a basic principle of democracy, how valid can be our criticism of the absence of democracy in other nations? How valid, for instance, can be our criticism of Russian domination over her satellite nations, the rift between China's two leading parties, British imperialism in India?

If we have any sense of honesty, we are in no position to be calling other kettles black, for our treatment of the Negroes, and now the Japanese Americans, has caused many an eyebrow to be lifted in the so-called less advanced democracies.

Perhaps there might be merit—if there is no practicality—in asking General Eisenhower and MacArthur to detach occupation units to the United States to impress the lesson of democracy on our own native sons and daughters. It is a pertinent observation that the two generals in spreading the gospel of democracy have placed racial tolerance high on the list of principles to be taught.

Yokohama Specie Bank Payments Due

WASHINGTON—Evacuees having accounts with the Yokohama Specie Bank are now advised that first dividend payments may start not long after Oct. 1, 1945, according to word received here today from George H. Mills, who is liquidating the bank under the direction of the Commissioner of Banking of the State of California.

Evacuees are asked to discontinue writing letters of inquiry regarding payment, since the time and money involved in answering them will affect the amount of dividends payable.

In addition, Mr. Mills suggests that claims should be made as soon as possible. He estimates that to date only about 50 per cent of the depositors have filed claims. Continued delay in filing may slow up liquidation and payment of dividends.

Claims are to be filed with the Commissioner of Banking, State of California, San Francisco.

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Pfc. Atagi Recovers From Wounds at McCaw Hospital

WALLA WALLA, Wash. — Awarded the Bronze Star and Presidential Unit Citation for heroic achievement and outstanding service in combat, and the Purple Heart with one cluster for wounds received in action, Pfc. Archie Atagi is a patient at McCaw General Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash.

Atagi enlisted in the Army in March, 1942, and served in a Quartermaster Battalion at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., until March, 1944, when he spent 17 weeks in infantry training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, in preparation for overseas duty with the 442nd Combat Infantry team.

Landing at Naples in August, 1944, the troops remained at a replacement center known as "Purple Heart alley." Atagi joined the 3rd Battalion of the Combat Team when they assembled for the invasion of southern France in September.

Atagi participated in the rescue of the Lost Battalion, a unit which had been cut off and completely surrounded by the enemy for a week's duration, being without ammunition and food, and sharing its drinking water, a mud hole,

with the Germans. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his heroic action in liberating the battalion. In this operation the Japanese Americans fought from tree to tree and suffered such heavy casualties that the team was pulled back to the Maritime Alps for replacements and reorganization.

The team remained in Nice from November to March when it was transferred to northern Italy for the push to Massa. On April 5, the unit had taken a hill and was digging in when the enemy opened up with a mortar barrage and Atagi was hit in the left hand. He went to the first aid station for dressings and continued on duty until the 16th when he was wounded a second time by mortar shell fragments in both legs, the fragment passing entirely through his left angle. He was removed through a long echelon of hospitalizations and had numerous operations. Atagi was returned to the United States by boat and arrived at McCaw June 2.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Atagi, live on Route 1, Nyssa, Oregon. A brother, T/4 Dange Atagi, went to Italy with the original team and is still on duty there.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of Pacific Citizen, published weekly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1944.

STATE OF UTAH,

County of Salt Lake—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Larry Tajiri, who, having been duly sworn according to law, disposes and says that he is the Editor of the Pacific Citizen and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Headquarters Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Editor: Larry Tajiri, 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Managing Editor: None.

Business Manager: Hito Okada, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given.

If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given).

National Headquarters Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

LARRY TAJIRI,

Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

4th day of Oct., 1945.

GEORGE W. CLIFF,

Notary Public

My commission expires

Dec. 5, 1945.)

(SEAL)

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Washington News-Letter WRA Answers Criticisms Of Coast Return Program

By John Kitasako

Since its inception in the dark days of 1942, the War Relocation Authority has been the target of much criticism. This has come forth from the avowed enemies of WRA. But of late protests about WRA policy have been voiced by those who have heretofore been sympathetic with the WRA program. And this is in connection with the WRA effort to empty the centers of evacuees before the end of the year.

The WRA, say the new critics, are "dumping" the evacuees back into their former home districts on the West Coast without any regard to their ability to support themselves or to their likelihood of finding adequate housing.

They accuse the WRA of giving railroad tickets to evacuees who have no place to go, packing up their belongings for them, and then shoving them off to their former places of legal residence. One of the instances which have come to our attention is that of an 81-year-old man, with no means of support, who was given three days to pack, given a railroad ticket, and sent off to Los Angeles.

This sort of thing is manifestly unjust, declare the critics, because the federal government was responsible for uprooting the evacuees from their homes and businesses, and therefore the WRA is obligated to exercise greater discretion instead of pursuing a brutal policy of trying to clear out the centers on schedule so that it can tell Congress that it fulfilled what it promised to do.

We discussed this matter the other day with Merrill Tozier, Chief of the WRA Reports Section. Mr. Tozier says the WRA is fully aware of these criticisms, which, he states, boil down to three specific charges: failure to provide employment, find adequate housing, and secure public assistance.

The WRA asks the evacuee where he wants to go and when he wants to go. If he can't make up his mind, there is only one recourse—he is returned to his former home where, if he is not able to support himself, he receives public assistance.

Tozier says there has not been a single instance in which a returnee has not found employment. Jobs are plentiful, especially in those fields in which persons of Japanese ancestry are best suited.

Public assistance and housing are the two big headaches. In some counties the matter of se-

curing assistance for the returnees is not a problem. Of course there is a great deal of red tape involved and sometimes prolonged negotiations must be carried out before a returnee's residence requirements are certified to make him eligible for assistance.

The real trouble spots are Imperial, Placer, and Tulare Counties in California, which refuse to certify returnees for public aid. In such cases, the state has to take care of the returnees until the county comes around to realizing its responsibility to these former residents who are legally entitled to assistance just as anyone else. So aid, either from the state or county, is available. The only hitch is the rigamarole which the evacuee has to go through.

The housing situation is rather bleak. Rex Lee, WRA Relocation Officer, is out on the coast devoting full time to the housing problem. WRA is negotiating with the Army and the Federal Public Housing Administration to make available all possible temporary dwelling places. Many families have found quarters in housing projects, and many more would be able to secure them if the WRA did not have to give in to strong local pressure in some areas.

However, the Army is providing housing in surplus barracks. In northern California, the Army and the FPMA have made considerable progress, and the WRA is able to report that there is enough housing for those who intend to return. The situation in southern California is less promising at the moment.

So, everything considered, it can be said that the WRA is right on the job. There is no reason to believe that any agency such as the WRA, which has administered its affairs honestly and humanely, would abandon its high principles at the very end and thus mar its splendid record.

In addition to taking care of the immediate needs and problems of the evacuees, the WRA is looking toward the day when it goes out of business and its responsibilities fall on other agencies, namely, the Army, Social Security Administration, the FPMA and the Justice Department. It is endeavoring to make these bodies realize fully the necessity of a complete understanding of the evacuees and their problems. This is vitally important to insure the continuation of an equitable and efficient handling of thousands of America's wartime outcasts.

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Ask Ousting Of Aliens from Weimar Haven

Removal of Japanese Patients at Placer Sanatorium Sought

WEIMAR, Calif.—The governing board of Weimar Joint Sanatorium, a public institution serving 15 Northern California counties, has asked United States immigration authorities to remove 15 resident alien patients of Japanese ancestry.

Dr. Mildred Thoren, medical superintendent, reported to the board in session on Oct. 4 of the board of a resolution she had drafted at the board's direction on Sept. 6. At that time Dr. Thoren was given blanket authority to ask for the removal of the Japanese aliens on the ground the institution's rooms and beds are urgently needed for American citizens.

No mention was made in the resolution of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, a number of whom are patients at Weimar.

The governing board is made up of a county supervisor from each county cooperating in managing the institution, which is solely for the cure and control of tuberculosis.

Board members complained the institution already is overcrowded and that during the war a number of patients of Japanese ancestry, including the 15 aliens, were sent from relocation centers to the sanatorium. At that time the Federal government paid for the care of these patients but since June the cost has reverted to the counties in which the alien Japanese resided before their transfer to relocation centers.

(The county supervisors of Placer county, where Weimar Sanatorium is located, passed a resolution recently excluding aliens of Japanese ancestry from relief and welfare services.)

WRA Staff Conducts Education Booth

DES MOINES, Ia.—An educational booth at the recent Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Ia., was conducted by members of the WRA staff. Decorations for the booth were donated by members of the Hospitality committee and the Vesper Service group.

Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto designed and decorated an unusual and attractive floral arrangement.

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Miyama Incident Won World-Wide Approval, Says Mayor

NEWELL, Calif.—Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco has informed Mrs. May Miyama, 4806-D, Tule Lake, that the recent San Francisco employment incident in which the mayor backed her husband, Takeo Miyama, in sticking to his job as electrician-mechanic in the San Francisco Railways Municipal bus barn, has attracted world wide approval.

In answer to Mrs. Miyama's letter of appreciation for his action in her husband's behalf, Mayor Lapham wrote:

"You may like to know that this incident has attracted a most unforeseen volume of letters—about 95 per cent of them approving my stand and about five per cent differing. These letters have come from all over the world, and many of them from servicemen who fought with Nisei boys and who knew them as loyal fighting men."

Formal Rites Join Grace Nishi, Rev. Gyodo Kono

CHICAGO — In a setting of lighted candles and white gladiolus, the former Grace Fumiko Nishi became the bride of the Rev. Gyodo Kono at a formal wedding on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the Midwest Buddhist church. Officiating at the ceremony was the Rev. Bunyu Fujimura.

Engagement

PORTLAND, Ore. — Mr. and Mrs. H. Tanida of Portland, Oregon have announced the engagement of their third daughter, Kimiko, to Lt. Jimmie Kanaya, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanaya of Chicago, Ill. and formerly of Portland, Ore.

Lt. Kanaya has been in the army since 1941 and was captured in France by the Germans. He is at present attending the school of Military Government for Civil Affairs in Charlottesville, Va.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Take-shita, 3503-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Nosaka, 4403-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nishimoto, 3107-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Yokogawa, 2105-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Umeo Hamada, 5312-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tony Kato, 7014-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nehira, 3715-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taketoshi Tanaka, 2113-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakashima, 3919-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Masui, 7919-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Asahara, 7102-CD, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Ozamoto, Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Matsumoto, 2080 Washington, Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kodama, 1195 S. Main, Salt Lake, a boy on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kenichi Kito, 4213-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rihachi Tera-da, 4906-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Yano, 8106-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Iwamoto, 6812-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Yamamoto, 2115-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Yota, 717-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Shimada, 3115-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept. 30.

DEATHS

Kazuko Kiyono, 2 days, of 8312-GH, Tule Lake, on Sept. 29.

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Masakazu Tawa, 61, Topaz, on Oct. 5 in Salt Lake City.

Sakae Kawamoto, 50, 7102-AB, Tule Lake, on Sept. 24.

Toshi Umehara, 44, of 7902-H, Tule Lake, on Sept. 25.

Toshiko Jane Taniguchi, 19, of 1901-CD, Tule Lake, on Sept. 26.

Kaizo Sagara, 60, of 919, Tule Lake, on Sept. 28.

Kazuo Harry Nishizaki and Hirao Dick Nishizaki, infant sons of Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Nishizaki, 5106-A, Tule Lake, on Sept. 28 and Sept. 30.

Mae Oshida, 23, of 6448 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, on Oct. 4.

MARRIAGES

Mary Hiroshige to Satoru Kur-oda in Chicago.

Chizuko Amano to Dr. Tadasu Imoto in Chicago.

Marie Yamashita to Sgt. Yoshimaru Shibuya on Sept. 8 in Minneapolis.

Toshiko Fumasaki to Master Sgt. Norito Fujimoto on Sept. 14 at Ft. Snelling.

Mabel Fujisaka to Master Sgt. Tada Yamada on Sept. 15 at Ft. Snelling.

Evelyn Yoshida to Lt. Yoshikazu Higashi on Sept. 17 at Ft. Snelling.

WAC Pfc. Mildred Tamashiro to T/5 Shinobu Uetake on Sept. 15 in Minneapolis.

Hatsuye Nakao to T/5 Tosh Suematsu at Ft. Snelling.

Emiko Tsuboi to Master Sgt. Minoru Shinoda on Sept. 28 at Ft. Snelling.

Kimi Nakano to Staff Sgt. Shoji Aoyama at Ft. Snelling.

Kazue Dorothy II to Ken Morita at Gila River.

Mary Ono to Fred Okamoto on Sept. 29 in Fort Lupton, Colo.

Masanori Kato to Yoshino Goto on Sept. 15 at Tule Lake.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Masaru Shimizu and Mary M. Inoda in Denver.

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Tulare County To Extend Aid To Evacuees

Legal Responsibility Stressed as Board Adopts Policy

TULARE, Calif.—Tulare County Welfare Director T. Pyott this week prepared to extend relief to needy persons of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as any other residents of the county, following expressions of policy from three members of the Board of Supervisors on Oct. 2.

The matter was brought before the board by Pyott who asked for a declaration of policy on granting subsistence and admitting people of Japanese ancestry to the old people's home or other county institutions.

Supervisor Roy Brogan, Tulare, declared that on the basis of a legal opinion from Assistant District Attorney Leroy McCormick, the board has the legal responsibility of granting aid to any needy persons regardless of race or nationality.

Chairman R. B. Oliver of the board and Charles Young, Porterville, concurred in the view that Pyott should proceed with granting aid in urgent cases and along the lines suggested. Pyott told the board that he would accept that as the majority attitude of the board.

Supervisor Jay Brown, who has opposed county assistance for persons of Japanese ancestry, re-

Civil Rights Action Sought by Evacuees In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—In the second of two meetings called to discuss infringement upon civil and citizenship rights, particularly in escheat cases, local residents of Japanese ancestry met October 1 at the Sturge Memorial Hotel. The JACL regional representative, Joe Grant Masaoka, related the numerous cases now the subject of litigation.

Among those present were parents of servicemen whose lands might possibly be affected by the escheat cases now being prosecuted by the State. The sentiment was expressed that their ineligibility to citizenship thus places a disproportionate jeopardy upon the property rights of their sons who are American citizens.

Statements were expressed that such escheatment proceedings in effect constituted acts of "terrorism" against citizens.

newed his opposition at the meeting.

Three WRA representatives attended the meeting. They declared that several aged bachelors, without relatives in the country, are in direct need which is growing more urgent by the hour.

When it was pointed out that temporary hostels have been set up to assist in the relocation of the evacuees at the Buddhist church in Visalia and the Japanese Methodist church at Dinuba, Oliver suggested asking these groups to cooperate by taking care of the destitute with financial aid from the county. Pyott indicated the plan will be carried out.

Nisei Couple Take Marriage Vows in Cleveland Garden

CLEVELAND, O. — The stone bust of old Bill Shakespeare, who knew a thing or two about love, looked benignly down from his pedestal in the British Cultural Garden in Cleveland at a young Japanese American couple saying "I do" before a Presbyterian minister on Sept. 2, said the Cleveland Plain Dealer in reporting the wedding of Beatrice Otera and Kakuchi Araki.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PLEASE LOCATE. Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Fred Yamamoto, formerly of Price, Utah and now believed to be in the San Francisco Bay area and Steve Umino, whose last known address was Zurich, Montana, please contact JACL National Headquarters.

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Young Peoples' Christian Parley Planned in Denver

DENVER — The long awaited 12th Annual Young Peoples' Christian Conference of the Inter-Mountain Circuit, which has been limited to the local groups of Denver for the last three years due to war time restrictions, will be held once again in Denver during the Thanksgiving week-end, Nov. 23rd to 25th. The California Street Community Church of Denver will be the host to the delegates to this three-day parley. Invitations are being extended to all Nisei Christians throughout Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

Milwaukee JACL Will Hold Semi-Formal

MILWAUKEE—The Milwaukee chapter of the JACL is holding a semi-formal dance at Hubbard Lodge on October 27. Roy Hoshizaki, Los Angeles and Manzanar, and Masao Isobe, San Francisco and Central Utah, are in charge of arrangements.

Milwaukee Council Will Hold Social

MILWAUKEE—For the pleasure of their Issei parents and friends, members of the Milwaukee Nisei Council are sponsoring a social at Hospitality House, local hostel, on October 14. Fred Murayama, Los Angeles and Gila River, is the chairman. There are approxi-

State Board Raises Dual Citizen Issue

First Liquor Permit Granted Nisei by California Agency

SACRAMENTO — Indicating that all similar applications in the future will have to be accompanied by complete disavowal of "dual citizenship" the California State Board of Equalization granted a beer and wine license to an American citizen of Japanese ancestry on Oct. 10, the first such license to be issued to a Japanese American since the return of the evacuees to the West Coast.

The license was issued to T. Sakai for an establishment on Post Street in San Francisco.

Board members were informed that Sakai and three brothers, who are now in the armed services, were in the liquor business before the war. After the board reviewed a length history, Board Member William G. Bonelli of Los Angeles commented:

"If we receive any applications from Japanese in my district, I want them asked the question whether they have disavowed dual citizenship."

"The record looks all right on the face of it, but Tokyo Rose could have signed one just as good as that and it wouldn't mean a damn thing."

mately 65 Nisei in the city, with all projects represented.

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