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Reveal Nisei GIs Served With Allied Units

National JACL Plans to Enter Oyama Case Testing Validity of California Alien Land Law

San Diego County Escheat Case Appealed to State Supreme Court; JACL Believes Law Discriminates Against Future of Japanese American Group

Asserting its belief that the California Alien Land Law discriminates against the future of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the National Japanese American Citizens League this week announced that it will file a brief as a "friend of court" in the appeal by Fred Oyama of a recent San Diego Superior Court decision escheating his land to the State of California for alleged violation of the Alien Land Law.

The National JACL has retained the services of the law firm of James C. Purcell and William Ferritter, of San Francisco to file the amicus curiae brief.

The appeal in the Oyama case was entered in the Supreme Court of the State of California this week by A. L. Wirin, southern California counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Wirin and attorneys for the JACL will cooperate to contest discriminatory phases of the California anti-alien property ownership legislation.

Mr. Purcell represented Mitsuye Endo in her case pertaining to the detention of loyal citizens in war relocation centers which resulted in an unanimous decision by the United States Supreme Court declaring such detention to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Purcell is also representing some eighty Americans of Japanese ancestry, former civil service employees of the State of California, who were suspended by the State Personnel Board because of their ancestry at the outbreak of war.

The National JACL stated that it is going to have its attorneys emphasize the point in regard to the present enforcement of the Alien Land Law in California that once real property is deeded to a minor, the parents who happen to be "aliens ineligible to citizenship" have no claims to that property and therefore the title should be absolute. If this contention is upheld, many of the persons who are now under suspicion for violation of the Alien Land Law will be cleared.

The California Alien Land Law, passed in 1913 and amended in 1921, prohibits the ownership of real property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship" and affects all aliens except Chinese who were excepted from the law in 1943. At the present time the law is being enforced only against persons of Japanese ancestry.

340 Returnees Move Into San Francisco Housing Project

SAN FRANCISCO—Three hundred and forty Japanese Americans, returning from the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz, have moved into the government's South Gate housing project at Hunter's Point in the San Francisco metropolitan area, it was reported last week.

Three hundred others had arrived previously and 200 others were expected.

Community kitchens were established to feed the evacuees during their stay at the temporary project.

School buses are picking up Nisei children at the project and are distributing them to schools in the area.

Investigate Death Of Transient in Tracy

TRACY, Calif.—The coroner's office was investigating the death of an unidentified transient, believed about 60 years of age and of Japanese ancestry, who apparently strangled himself to death with a clothesline in back of the Tracy bakery the night of Oct. 24.

Nisei Soldier Killed by Gas In Tokyo Barracks

TOKYO—A 22-year old Japanese American soldier, Ben K. Hara of Seattle, Wash., died of suffocation from inhaling gas in the American barracks on the night of Oct. 22, according to a Reuters report.

Escaping gas led to the discovery of his body in an unused room on the fourth floor where a coffee urn had been turned on.

Hara was attached to the Allied Translation and Interpreter Section of the U. S. Army.

He is the son of Seichi Hara, hotel proprietor and former official of the Seattle Japanese Association. The Haras resided at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho until recently.

848 Veterans Of 442nd Now En Route Home

Have Been Guarding German POWs While Awaiting Orders

LEGHORN, Italy—Eight hundred and forty-eight high point men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, who have been "sweating it out" by guarding German war prisoners while awaiting redeployment to the United States, left the regiment last week for Naples on the first step of their scheduled journey home.

All enlisted men with 83 points or more and some with 80 points were included in the group, composed of 830 enlisted men and eighteen officers. The great majority of the men were original volunteers of the 442nd Combat Team who came overseas in May, 1944.

Attends Tea at White House

WASHINGTON—"The biggest thrill of my life" came to Mrs. Ira Shimasaki of Washington on Oct. 24 when she attended tea at the White House and met the President and Mrs. Truman.

The tea was given for the United Council of Church Women and was attended by 175 persons.

The guests were announced to the President and his wife. Probably the first Nisei woman to meet Mr. Truman, Mrs. Shimasaki later commented upon his "big, broad, friendly grin."

"I think they are both so friendly and they put us all at ease the minute we saw them," she said.

Leucadia Nursery, Operated by Evacuees, Destroyed by Fire

SAN DIEGO—A nursery at Leucadia, near San Diego, operated by Usahiro Ito and his family, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 24.

Two autos and all household and personal effects of the Ito's, who returned recently to San Diego county, were also destroyed.

It was recalled that an unsuccessful attempt to burn down the nursery was made three weeks ago.

Sheriff Bert Strand declared that he had no evidence to prove suspicions of incendiarism.

A 60-year old painter, however, has been taken to the psychopathic ward of the county hospital for mental observation after he had been heard to make threats that "Japs should be burned out."

Hoodlums Create Disturbance at Ivanhoe Postoffice

VISALIA, Calif.—The Times Delta reported on Oct. 13 that a group of hoodlums had created a disturbance in Ivanhoe on the previous night and had smashed watermelons over the postoffice lobby and had written epithets on windows.

"We hate Jap lovers" and similar statements were scrawled on the town's shopwindows.

The Times-Delta reported that County and Federal authorities had been called in to investigate the situation.

Ivanhoe is the headquarters of an anti-evacuee movement, the Ivanhoe Citizens Association, which has held mass meetings to protest the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the area.

WRA Closes Central Utah Camp On Time as Last Group Leaves

WASHINGTON—The Central Utah war relocation center at Topaz was closed on schedule on Oct. 31 with Project Director Luther T. Hoffman "locking" the gate behind the last group of departing evacuee residents at a ceremony at 1 p. m., Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, reported this week.

The final group leaving the camp consisted of 32 persons, mostly evacuees from Hawaii who will be quartered in Los Angeles until they are able to get transportation to Hawaii.

The departures brought to 6,000 the number of Topaz residents relocated in 1945, more than 4,000 of whom left the center since Aug. 15 when the first special train for the Coast departed with 340 passengers.

The record train movement of

559 occurred on Oct. 19 and the last special train left Oct. 26 with 324 persons aboard.

WRA officials said that relocation was nearly 100 percent voluntary. Although notices were sent to 17 families to come to the leave office and set their departure dates, only one individual had to be "escorted" to the train.

Mr. Myer said that "nearly all relocatees" left with a friendly feeling toward the WRA and many of the evacuee leaders have sent back letters of appreciation for the understanding attitude of the administration workers and the assistance given them in working out their individual problems.

He reported that only 44 percent of the relocatable residents of Topaz returned to the West Coast, 43 percent to California and one percent to Oregon and Washington.

Japanese Plan for Philippines Defense Known to U.S. Forces Through Work of Nisei Troops

Intelligence Work by Japanese Americans Made It Possible for U. S. Commanders to Anticipate Enemy Operations in Pacific Island Campaigns

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Nisei Americans trained at Fort Snelling served with the English, the Australians, the New Zealanders and the Chinese, and they were with every major unit in every engagement from Attu and Guadalcanal up to the march into Tokyo, it was revealed here last week when the story of Fort Snelling, training ground for over 4,000 Nisei troops, was revealed for the first time.

One of the war's big secrets was Nisei aid in the battle of the Philippines, according to Lawrence Boardman in the St. Paul Dispatch. It was due to the Nisei that the Japanese plan for defense of the Philippines was known by the American commanders before our forces landed on Leyte.

The Americans had snatched the Japs' signals, Boardman said, and it happened this way:

Admiral Koga, then commander in chief of the combined Japanese fleets, was captured when the plane in which he was flying to join his command was forced down in the Philippines. From him were taken complete battle plans for the engagement which was to be fought in the San Bernardino straits.

Now this probably did not worry the Japanese leaders one whit, because the plans were in code, Boardman said. If they had been in ordinary Japanese writing, it would be difficult enough for the Americans to understand them, but in Japanese code, it would be impossible.

But the Japanese omitted from their calculations the Japanese American linguists trained at Fort Snelling.

The plans were turned over to Nisei experts who decoded and translated them. When the Americans joined battle, they knew almost as much about the Japanese movements as the Japanese. It is not surprising that the enemy fleet was virtually annihilated in the worst defeat in naval history.

This, said Boardman, was only one example of the vital assignments accomplished by the language school graduates.

The complete Japanese war plan for defense of the Philippines was in our hands long before we attacked. As a result of the Nisei's operations, the command of the American division knew well in advance just where and at approximately what time and in what strength the enemy would attack along the Torokina river near Bougainville.

On many occasions, Boardman writes, Nisei intelligence work cleared the way for American troops moving through the jungles. Another function performed by these linguists was that of flushing caves and pillboxes. Armed with hand grenades, they would approach these objectives and call to the defenders to come out.

In these operations they worked so close to the enemy they frequently risked being shot by our own troops.

The Nisei operatives came from all walks of life and from various parts of the United States, Hawaii and Alaska. In their ranks were lawyers, dentists, men with Ph. D. degrees, cooks, farm hands, gardeners, laundrymen and house boys. They even included a former member of the Hawaiian Territorial legislature and one professional gambler.

Records on the casualties they suffered are not complete, but many were killed and many wounded.

At last 50 of them were commissioned from the ranks, and 25 or 30 more received commissions after completing training schools in this country and Australia. Decorations they are so far known to have received include one Distinguished Service Cross, two Le-

gion of Merit awards, five Silver Stars, one Soldier's Medal, more than 50 Bronze Stars and more than 15 Purple Hearts.

The average Fort Snelling student's day is described by John Nyberg of the Minneapolis Star-Journal of Oct. 22.

To qualify for the training, the Nisei must be able to read and speak a "modicum" of Japanese.

His typical day begins at 6 a. m., with school call at 7:30. Except for a brief lunch period from 11:45 to 1:30. "Joe Language Student" is engaged in language instruction 7:30 to 4:20 in the afternoon. After dinner there is supervised study from 7 to 9.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays school closes at 11:45 a. m., but the Wednesday time off doesn't mean "liberty," Nyberg says. Usually the student is occupied with military training—quite often a good long cross-country march of from five to ten miles.

Practically all classroom hours are spent in Japanese language or Japanese intelligence training involving use of the language in prisoner of war interrogation and translation of captured documents. Two hours of the week are for theoretical military science and tactics courses.

Training equips the Nisei to be a good soldier and a good linguist. He is driven hard to prepare him for the heavy tasks ahead in the minimum of time allowed. He gripes like GIs, but he still takes his work in stride, does his duty well and makes a success of his mission.

An indication of the valuable services provided by the linguists is furnished by an officer of a Pacific division to which a language unit was attached. "We would have been twice as blind as we were on these islands without the Nisei," he said. "They were able to break down fear and superstition and obtain vitally important information from both Jap soldiers and natives."

Of 14 Nisei who volunteered for service with Merrill's Marauders, six were commissioned as officers for meritorious service, one was decorated with the Legion of Merit and three with the Bronze Star.

"During battle," Merrill reported, "they crawled up close enough to be able to hear Jap officers' commands and to make verbal translations to our soldiers. They tapped lines, listened in on radios, translated documents and papers, and make spot translations of messages and field orders."

Report Nisei Passed Unprecedented Test Of Loyalty to U. S.

PARIS—"A test of loyalty and patriotism never before required of Americans was demanded during the war of U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry," Richard Wilbur declared in the Paris edition of Stars and Stripes on Oct. 21. "But the Nisei passed the test and brought honor on themselves and on America."

Wilbur's article, "They Also Served," traced the origin of the 100th Infantry Battalion which went into action in Sept., 1943, and the 442nd Combat Team.

Distinguished Unit Citation Awarded Engineers Group of Japanese American Regiment

LEGHORN, Italy—The Presidential Distinguished Unit citation was awarded last week to the 232nd Combat Engineers company, the only unit in U. S. military history with all of its enlisted and officer personnel composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Commanded since its activation at Camp Shelby as the engineers company of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team by Captain Pershing Nakada of Nebraska, the company received its citation as part of the 111th Engineer Combat Battalion to which it was attached during the 442nd's fighting in northeastern France as a part of the 36th (Texas) Division. The 111th is the 36th Division's engineer battalion.

The honor is the sixth Distinguished Unit citation to be won by elements of the 442nd Combat Team, five of which were awarded for actions in the Vosges Mountains of Alsace, France, in the fall of 1944.

The citation was awarded the 232nd for "heroism, esprit de corps and extraordinary achievement in combat from Oct. 23 to Nov. 11 near Bruyeres, France."

The Nisei engineers, operating as part of the 111th Battalion, took part in the building of an

important supply road out of a mountain trail which rose one thousand feet above the valley floor and which progressed through a deep forest to the division objective. The men of the battalion constructed the road under heavy artillery fire and in the face of incessant sniper fire.

Almost continuous rain and snow made the work difficult and heavy casualties were suffered but at no time during the 19 days did the work cease, according to the citation.

"Without this road, the division operation could not have succeeded and it is due to the extraordinary achievement of these men that the 36th Division was able to outflank the enemy forces," the citation added.

Lieut. Smith Visits Veterans



BUSHNELL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Brigham City, Utah—Lieut. Roger Smith, former company commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team, recently visited wounded veterans of the 442nd at Bushnell General Hospital in Utah. For the past two months Lieut. Smith, who has 140 discharge points, has spoken before more than 50 audiences in California, Utah and other western states on the story of the men of the 442nd Combat Team.

In this photo he is shown with (back row) Pfc. Stanley Takemoto, Honolulu; Staff Sgt. Wally Doi, Port Allen, Kauai; Pfc. Noboru Seki, Honolulu, and Staff Sgt. Masaru Miyoshi, Fife, Washington. (Front row) Lieut. Smith and Lieut. William Oshiro, Honolulu.

Italy Honors Role of Nisei Fighting Force

Col. Miller Accepts Medal for Part in Liberation of Nation

LEGHORN, Italy—On behalf of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer, was awarded the Italian Cross for Meritorious Warfare from Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, in special ceremonies in Viareggio on Oct. 19.

The medal, together with a certificate, was presented by the Prince on the recommendation of the War Minister and the Italian Royal Army. They were awarded to Col. Miller for the part which the 442nd played in the liberation of Italy.

Col. Miller accepted the high honors for the Combat Team he commands, declaring that it was the officers and men of the unit who really won the awards by their great combat fighting.

In conversation with the Italian Crown Prince, Col. Miller found that the Prince was particularly interested in the achievements of the Combat Team. In reply to a personal request Col. Miller is sending a copy of the unit's history to Prince Umberto.

The 442nd has won two other decorations from foreign governments.

Last Evacuee Family at Hunt Refused to Leave Center

Parents Threatened Self-Destruction, Spend Night in Jail

HUNT, Idaho—The last evacuee family at the Minidoka relocation center which closed last week was ordered to jail for an overnight stay after refusing to pack their personal belongings and evacuate the Hunt camp, Sheriff Lee S. Johnson of Jerome County declared on Oct. 28.

Sheriff Johnson said he was asked by W. E. Rawlings, project director, to arrest Mr. and Mrs. Matsuie Yamaguchi, parents of three children.

Mr. Rawlings said in a statement on Oct. 30 that the Yamaguchis threatened death to themselves and their three children rather than leave the Minidoka center.

Rawlings said the Yamaguchis deliberately missed their train connection that was scheduled to take them back to their former home area on the West Coast. They were scheduled to depart with the last group to leave the camp last week.

When it was discovered that the couple and their three children, ranging in age from 9 to 12, were still in camp, the family was brought to the hospital building to spend the night.

It was there that a disturbance broke out, the WRA official reported, in which the father was reported to have threatened to kill his wife, his three children and then threatened to end his own life. Rawlings said camp officials became alarmed and had officers remove the parents to the Jerome County jail where they spent the night. The children spent the night in the hospital building.

The next day all five were put

Housing of Evacuees In Army Barracks Protested in Burbank

BURBANK, Calif.—Referring to the conversion of Army barracks for use as temporary housing facilities for returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry, a petition of protest has been signed by 87 Burbank residents.

"It is unthinkable that any progressive group of educated people or government agencies should establish such a slum even temporarily," the petition declared.

Preliminary Hearing Held in Centerville Terrorism Cases

CENTERVILLE, Calif.—Interrogation of witnesses in the preliminary hearing of two men charged with intent to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon in an alleged terrorism attack on two returned evacuee families of Japanese ancestry was completed at the Centerville Justice Court on Oct. 26.

Robert F. Hailey, 36, Warm Springs tractor worker, and Charles Custom, 42, Centerville garage worker, are charged with firing shots into the homes of Motonoshin Motozaki, 45, and Toshiaki Idota, 42, of Thorton Avenue on Sept. 16.

aboard a train bound for the West Coast, the last family to leave the Minidoka relocation center.

Nisei Soldier Awarded Army Medal for Action in Japan

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN—For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations, Sergeant Toshi Teramoto, son of Mrs. Hashi Teramoto, Rt. 1, Parlier, Calif., has been awarded the Bronze Star medal by Major General P. W. Clarkson, commanding general of the veteran 33rd Infantry Division now occupying the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto area in Japan.

Sgt. Teramoto of the 172nd Language Detachment was a member of the advance party that preceded the 33rd Division into Japan. His services were of inestimable value in dealing with Japanese officials and civilians. He assisted materially in effecting good relations at once in Japan through his ability to readily grasp the intent of the Japanese with whom he dealt.

In part the official citation reads, "Sgt. Teramoto was devoted to his duty and was available as an interpreter at all hours of the day and night. He accomplished all missions tactfully and was an invaluable member of the advanced party. The initiative and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant Teramoto reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

A veteran of 28 months overseas, Sgt. Teramoto landed first in Australia and then joined the 33rd "Golden Cross" Division in New Guinea. He has participated in the "Second Battle of Morotai" in the Netherlands East Indies and in the "Battle for Baguio" on Luzon in the Philippine Liberation campaign. He is entitled to wear the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with two battle stars and the Philippine Liberation ribbon with a star.

Sgt. Ben Kuroki Relates War Experiences at New York Forum

NEW YORK CITY—"Not only did I go to war to fight the fascist ideas of Germany and Japan, but also to fight against a very few Americans who fail to understand the principles of freedom and equality upon which this country was founded."

Thus Technical Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the Nisei farm boy from Nebraska, explained why he flew 30 missions in Europe, then volunteered for duty in the Pacific, where he flew 28 missions with the 330th Bombardment unit of the 20th Air Force.

Sgt. Kuroki spoke at the New York Herald Tribune forum, broadcast nationally by the Mutual Broadcasting System, on October 29.

The Herald-Tribune, sponsors of the annual forum, carried a picture of Sgt. Kuroki and a story on his speech, emphasizing that Ben Kuroki, being an American of Japanese ancestry, has a continuing battle to fight although the big war he helped to win is over.

Kuroki related his experiences after volunteering immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Following his service in Europe, he was aided by many Americans in his desire to go to the Pacific theater.

"We flew out of an airfield on Tinian in the Marianas," he said. "The name of our bomber was 'Honorable Sad-Saki.' I flew 28 missions in the Pacific, over Kobe and Osaka and finally Tokyo."

"When the boys in my outfit found out I'd flown a tour over Europe, they figured I had holes in my head for volunteering again," Kuroki said.

The Nisei tail gunner spent one full month sweating it out in the Marianas before he set sail for

home. Upon arriving in San Francisco he immediately flew to New York, where he was scheduled to make an appearance.

He was interviewed by the daily papers at the Waldorf Astoria where he is staying while in New York. He plans to return home after his discharge from the Army Air Corps.

Fair Play Group Formed in Sonoma

SANTA ROSA, Calif. — More than 50 Sonoma county representatives met here on Oct. 24 to form a Committee for Fair Play which will act to prevent discrimination against American citizens on the basis of racial prejudice.

Ayako Mori Talks On Race Relations

ST. LOUIS — Ayako Mori of St. Louis spoke on "Race Relations" at a conference held by Baptist girls at Camp Montebello on Oct. 27 and 28.

Miss Mori is a former resident of Sacramento, California, and of Granada.

Canada Seeks Law to Deport Evacuee Group

Ten Thousand Who Sought Repatriation Affected by Measure

TORONTO, Ont.—The Dominion government will seek powers to revoke the citizenship of and deport Canadian citizens of Japanese origin under an administration-sponsored bill which has been introduced into the parliament at Ottawa, it was reported here.

Sponsored by the Minister of Justice, the "National Emergency Powers Act, 1945," which had its first reading on Oct. 5, contains a clause extending the Governor-in-Council's power over "entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation and revocation of nationality."

Directly concerned with the clause are the more than 10,000 persons of Japanese origin, evacuated from their homes in the West Coast area of British Columbia in 1942, who have signed "voluntary" repatriation forms indicating a desire to relinquish Canadian citizenship or legal residence rights. "Large numbers" of these people, it was stated, have changed their minds and wish to remain in Canada.

The Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians in Toronto is now contacting organizations throughout Canada and have announced that they will seek to have the clause stricken from the bill.

Kinzie Tanaka, president of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, has stated that arbitrary powers over deportation should not be included among measures the government may "deem necessary or advisable for the security, defense, peace, order and welfare of Canada."

New York to Form Citizens Committee For Japanese Americans

NEW YORK CITY — A large group of New Yorkers representing all sections of the community is expected to attend the organization meeting of the Greater New York Citizens' Committee for Japanese Americans on November 16 at the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd street.

Speakers will be Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity for New York City, and George Yamakawa, Nisei attorney.

A number of persons of Japanese ancestry, including resettlers and non-evacuees, will attend the meeting. Businessmen, newspaper publishers, social workers, real estate owners, labor representatives, professional men and women and leaders in other fields are also expected to be present.

See Little Likelihood For Harsh Policy Toward Issei

WASHINGTON—Although there has been no official clarification from the Washington office of the Allied Reparations Commission, it is believed that there is little likelihood of the adoption of a "harsh policy" on reparations which would mean the seizure and confiscation of the properties of alien Japanese individuals who are legal residents of the United States and whose wartime conduct has not been contrary to the interests of the United States.

Concern was expressed here regarding American reparations policy following an interview given by Edwin Pauley, American representative on the Reparations Commissions, in which Pauley had declared that the individual properties of alien Japanese in the United States, "including the corner grocery store," would be seized to supply reparations.

There is no indication of the

existence of any policy which would penalize alien Japanese, who are unable to become citizens because of provisions in the United States immigration laws, and whose actions during the war have been in support of the American war effort. It has been pointed out that virtually all Japanese aliens in the United States have sons and daughters or relatives in the American armed forces.

It is believed that at the most any reparations program which is adopted will not look beyond property which has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian or that is still blocked by the Treasury Department.

It is also noted that there seems to be quite a difference of opinion among experts about whether any private property belonging to enemy aliens, whether resident here or abroad, should be confiscated for reparations purposes.

Poses With 'Go for Broke' Flag



PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, Leghorn, Italy—Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, until recently the commanding officer of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the first Japanese American field officer and combat battalion commander in U. S. military history, is shown in front of the standard of the famous 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team. Major Fukuda, whose wife resides in Milwaukee, Wis., is now en route to the United States. Major Fukuda is a native of Hawaii and was a member of the original 100th Infantry Battalion.

Nisei Major Commands 100th Infantry for Last Time in Italy

PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, ITALY—Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a native of Hawaii, commanded his famous 100th Battalion of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team for the last time at a formal decorations ceremony and review held here recently.

Outstanding feature of the ceremony and review was the presentation of a second Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation to the 100th Battalion by Brigadier General Francis H. Oxx, Commanding General Peninsular Base Section. General Oxx pinned blue streamers of the guidons of the five companies comprising the Battalion and an Oak Leaf Cluster to the blue Distinguished Unit Badge worn by Major Fukuda, who accepted the highest unit award which the Army confers in behalf of the officers and men of his organization.

This was a fitting climax to the 23 year old former school teacher who came overseas with the original 100th Battalion as a First Lieutenant and worked up to the command of his unit, which General Oxx praised as "one of the most distinguished battalions in the American Army." Major Fukuda is the only remaining member-officer or enlisted man of the original 100th which left Honolulu in June, 1942, for training in the United States. He is also the only person of Japanese ancestry to command a combat battalion in the Army of the United States.

As the youngest of the 12 commanders who have served with the unit since its activation almost four years ago, Major Fukuda has held his post since shortly after the war ended in Italy. He is scheduled to leave the Japanese American Combat Team in the near future and is serving as the Regimental Executive Officer, probably the highest field position ever held by an American soldier of Japanese extraction in our armed forces, while awaiting his orders. The new 100th Battalion Commander is Captain Thomas W. Akins, Dallas, Texas.

Major Fukuda has served successively as platoon leader, company commander, and battalion executive officer, all within the 100th Battalion, before assuming command of his unit.

In October, 1943, shortly after the 100th landed at Salerno, in southern Italy, he was a first lieutenant and led a rifle platoon of Company "E" through the bitter fighting around the Voltorno River, the strategic town of Coli and Alife, and towering hill 600. In December of that year, while the 100th was locked in struggle with the German enemy at Cassino, he was given command of "A" Company. He led through the hard fighting at the Anzio beachhead, the march on Rome, and the epic liberation of Belvedere.

It was at Belvedere that he commanded Company "A" in a brilliant strike upon this key town which helped route an entire German SS Battalion. For this action, the 100th received their first Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation while Major Fukuda was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

After a series of outstanding deeds, he was selected to return to the United States in July 1944, to see his family which had moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Returning to action when the Japanese American troops were guarding the Franco Italian frontier in the Maritime Alps of southern France, he was appointed Battalion Executive Officer.

In the final spring offensives, which saw the 442nd Combat Team spark the Fifth Army drive which culminated in the unconditional surrender of the German armies in northern Italy, Major Fukuda commanded a Task Force which fought through enemy territory to seize a strategic town, thereby enabling other units to move up on the flank and continue the attack.

He received his gold leaf on May 7, 1945, at Nove Ligure, Italy, and was appointed to replace his long time friend Lt. Col. Jack E. Conley, Honolulu, who was advanced to Regimental Executive Officer, the post which Major Fukuda now fills since Colonel Conley's transshipment to Hawaii for discharge.

Having well over 100 points, more than enough for field grade officers, he will seek discharge after four years of active service. He was commissioned in the Infantry under the University of Hawaii's Reserve Officer Training Corps program in 1939. Major Fukuda will join his wife and 19

FIRE DESTROYS EVACUEE'S HOME NEAR SAN JOSE

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Fire believed to have been caused by a faulty oil heater completely destroyed a large dwelling occupied by Gisuke Kora and his family in Cupertino on Oct. 27.

Sheriff William J. Emig said that Mr. Kora who had moved into the two-story farm home with his family only two days before had awakened at 4 a.m. to find the house filled with dense black smoke.

A few moments after the family had vacated the building, it burst into flame.

Investigation by Deputy Sheriff Phil Cuffaro and George Britton, State Forestry Division, disclosed no indications that the fire had been intentionally set, Emig declared.

More Jobs Than Evacuees Can Fill, Says Ickes

Believes WRA Making Adequate Provisions For Displaced Group

NEW YORK—Japanese Americans leaving war relocation centers have experienced no difficulty in finding employment and most field offices of the War Relocation Authority have more positions on file than they are able to fill, according to Secretary of Interior Ickes on Oct. 29.

Mr. Ickes discussed provisions being made for the evacuees by the WRA in a letter to Dr. J. Quinter Miller, associate general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches. The letter was in response to a communication from the national inter-church group expressing concern over the announcement that all relocation centers would be closed by Dec. 31, 1945, and calling upon government for assurances that "adequate provision will be made for the basic needs of the evacuees" before removing them from the centers.

The WRA, Mr. Ickes said, was "making every feasible effort" to provide housing, employment assistance and welfare aid and to see "the members of our displaced Japanese American minority are treated with humane consideration."

Dr. Yanaga Joins Faculty at Yale

WASHINGTON — Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga on Nov. 1 will join the faculty of Yale University at New Haven, Conn., where he will teach Japanese history, government and politics.

Yanaga has been with the Interim Committee and the International Services Section of the State Department in Washington.

Officials Elected By Washington Committee for Nisei

WASHINGTON — At the annual meeting last week of the Washington Citizens Committee for Americans of Japanese Ancestry, the Very Rev. Lawrence J. Shehan and Allen White were re-elected to the board of trustees, and Mrs. Florence Knight was chosen to succeed Mrs. William C. Kerr on the board. The meeting was held at the home of William R. Castle, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan. Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga, who is leaving Washington for New Haven, Conn., retired from the board.

Annual reports were presented by Mrs. Kerr, chairman of the social activities committee; Mr. White, chairman of the hostel committee; Miss Olive Hodges, director of the hostel; Miss Gretchen Feiker, director of the Nisei USO; Mr. Murray Daninirsch, WRA field officer; and John Kitasako, Nisei Council.

The Citizens Committee passed a motion to secure a paid executive secretary and to dispatch a local businessman to the Rohwer relocation center to promote resettlement in the Washington area.

months old son, David, who are living at 2457 North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

American Veterans Committee Protests Navy's Ban Against Enlisting Japanese Americans

Senator David Walsh Informs AVC He Will Take Up Matter with Navy Department; Charles Bolte Asks Congressmen to Take Initiative in Amending Policy

NEW YORK—Senator David I. Walsh, D., Mass., chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has informed the American Veterans Committee that he will take up the matter of the Navy's ban against enlistments of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Bulletin of the AVC reported last week.

The AVC Bulletin said that "the indefensibility of the Navy's policy of barring Americans of Japanese ancestry from service was pointed out recently by Charles Bolte, chairman of AVC, in letters to Rep. Carl Vinson and Sen. David I. Walsh, chairmen respectively of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs."

Mr. Bolte had declared: "The Navy alone of all departments of the Government bars the service of Nisei."

Acting in behalf of the American Veterans Committee, Chairman Bolte requested that the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs take the initiative in amending "this fundamentally un-American doctrine."

The AVC chairman pointed out that the Navy had a record of repeated refusals against the admission of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Senator Walsh's reply was quoted by the AVC Bulletin:

"I did not know until I received your letter that the Navy Department bars the service of any American of Japanese ancestry, and I will be pleased to take the matter up with the Navy Department and get its point of view."

Rep. Vinson answered that "the matter will receive my very careful attention."

WRA Warehouses In South California To Close in February

LOS ANGELES—All War Relocation Authority warehouses in the Southern California area will be closed permanently on Feb. 28, 1946, according to an announcement this week from the Los Angeles WRA office.

It was emphasized that the WRA is attempting "in every way" to make it easy for returnees and evacuees to obtain their belongings without red tape.

"It is only necessary to sign two witnessed copies of WRA form No. 156, which is a request for transportation of personal property," the WRA announcement said. "Copies of this form will be mailed to anyone who writes or phones for them, or they may be picked up in person at any WRA office if help is needed in filling them out."

WRA will pay the cost of all packing, crating, transporting of such goods that are to be delivered more than 25 miles from the warehouse where they are stored. In short-haul deliveries, the owner has to furnish his own pickup and transportation.

"Those who have no place to put their goods or who might prefer to sell may ask WRA to assist in obtaining bids from possible purchasers," the announcement added.

Lomita Property Owners Act To Bar Settlement of Nisei

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—In an effort to prevent Japanese American evacuee families, now being housed temporarily by the WRA at the Lomita Air Strip, from settling in the Lomita area, property owners are reported to have formed an association to "study the (California) law governing the acquisition and ownership of land by aliens of Oriental descent."

Relocation officials have indicated that there have been no incidents at Lomita although strenuous efforts were made by a group of Lomita citizens, led by members of the local VFW chapter, to prevent the use of facilities at the Air Strip for housing the evacuees.

Before the evacuation a large number of farmers of Japanese ancestry operated truck farms in the Lomita region. Many of these lands are now under cultivation by new operators while some lands have been converted to industrial purposes.

Meanwhile, officials of the

U. S. Deportation Program May Start Soon

Survey Will Be Taken Of Segregates at Tule Lake Center

NEWELL, Calif. — It was reported here on Oct. 30 that the Department of Justice may start its deportation policy for repatriates and expatriates at the Tule Lake segregation center as early as Nov. 15.

Ivan Williams, in charge for the Justice Department, said the first step in the procedure will be a survey both of involuntary and voluntary repatriates. This check, which will be completed in two weeks, will include:

- (1) Those who formally have renounced American citizenship, and families—alien or not—who desire to accompany them.
- (2) Alien Japanese who are segregated parolees under enemy alien proceedings.
- (3) Alien residents under deportation orders.

The announcement by Williams was the first official word to be released at Tule Lake concerning actual procedure dealing with the segregates slated for deportation.

Poston Honor Roll Holds Names of 1200

POSTON, Ariz. — Over 1200 names appear on Poston's honor roll, according to the Poston Chronicle, which adds that out of this number casualties totaled 117, with 18 killed in service.

Poston's gold star soldiers were listed as follows: S/Sgt. James Shiramizu, Pfc. Shichizo Toyota, T/Sgt. Atsushi Sakamoto, Pvt. Joe Shiomichi, Pfc. Johnny Yamamoto, Pfc. Harry Madokoro, Pfc. Paul Horiuchi, Pfc. Fumitake Nagato, T/Sgt. Abraham Ohama, Pfc. Hachiro Mukai, Pfc. Henry Izumizaki, Cpl. John Narimatsu, Pfc. Torao Hayashi, Pvt. Tom Nishimoto, Sgt. John Ogawa, Pvt. Tadao Hayashi, Pfc. Lloyd Onoye and Pfc. Daniel Tsukamoto.

"Such bids will be submitted to owners for approval and no sale made without the owner's written consent."

United States Employment Service announced on Oct. 28 that the majority of the men in the first 45 evacuee families to be installed in the barracks of the Lomita Air Strip were aged, infirm and untrained and will have to be cared for by Los Angeles county charity.

Only eight men of the entire group are not in this category, USES officials declared.

The employment service reported that, in general, the placement of the returned evacuees who are able to work is proceeding satisfactorily.

The first 45 families were recently augmented by the arrival of 50 more families from the Granada relocation center in Colorado. Most of the evacuee families arrived here with just enough money to pay a month's rent.

The Lomita center has been established only as temporary quarters until the evacuees can find permanent locations elsewhere, the officials stated.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

GIs and Democracy

Perhaps better than any other artist of World War II Bill Mauldin has captured the misery and physical indignity that is the lot of the front-line infantryman. In Sicily and in Italy Mauldin's cartoons, first published in his divisional paper and later in Stars and Stripes, expressed the attitude of the combat doughfoot toward the rear echelons, spit and polish and Army brass. Mauldin spoke for the infantrymen on the front-lines of war, expressing their gripes and the reaction of the American citizen soldier toward the whole dirty business of war. Mauldin's "Willie and Joe" epitomized the infantryman in Italy.

Today Mauldin, honorably discharged, continues to speak out for the men who fought through the bitter winters of Italy. Mauldin is a success today—his book, "Up Front," is the nation's No. 1 non-fiction best seller. His syndicated cartoons appear in newspapers in almost every major city in America. But Mauldin has not forgotten the men with whom he fought in Italy and his cartoons since his discharge have continued to strike against reaction and prejudice. Young Bill Mauldin is using his success and the position which that success has given him to fight the enemies of democracy within our own country.

Among the fellow soldiers Mauldin has not forgotten are the Japanese Americans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Upon his return to the United States Bill Mauldin declared that West Coast agitation against Japanese Americans "makes me sick." He told of Nisei troops in Italy "who did more than any others and killed themselves to prove something to the American people." He has since implemented his willingness to combat discrimination against Nisei veterans with two cartoons which exposed the natures of those who would use race hatred for economic purposes. Both cartoons also have been widely reprinted in GI newspapers in Europe and in the Pacific.

Last Wednesday night Bill Mauldin put down his pen and brush and appeared on the platform of the Herald-Tribune Forum in New York City to speak on the reactions of a returned combat soldier. Mauldin declared that the principles for which American soldiers had fought and died in World War II were embodied in the fight at home against the Bilbos, the Rankins and the Gerald L. K. Smiths who seek to incite civil strife by pitting Americans against other Americans because of differences in race, creed or ancestry.

Bill Mauldin's attitude as an individual is also expressed through group action by other Americans who have returned from the war against fascism overseas. At least two groups of World War II veterans have been forthright in their condemnation of discrimination against Japanese Americans and against other Americans who have served in this war and who have returned home to face the anti-democracy of racial prejudice. Both of these new World War II veterans organizations have found that their attitudes have the support of large numbers of returning GIs. One of these groups, the Veterans Committee for Equal Rights, was formed out of the spontaneous protests of 458 wounded combat veterans at Baxter General Hospital in Spokane against the rejection of a Nisei veteran by a VFW post in Spokane.

Communications received by the VCER from GIs in every section of the globe indicate that there is a sharp awareness among American soldiers of the dangers of racial

fascism at home. As a result VCER is considering action to expand its activities nationally.

Similarly, the American Veterans Committee has acted on local instances of racist prejudice against Japanese Americans in Pittsburgh and Los Angeles and nationally in its representations to the Navy on behalf of the right of Japanese Americans to serve in any branch of our armed forces.

The outlook of Bill Mauldin, as a personal representative of thousands of GIs, and of such organizations as the VCER and the American Veterans Committee on 'the problem of race and democracy has been tempered and hardened in the crucible of war. This attitude of the returning GI is one which lends to a hopeful augury for the extension of democracy in our own United States.

The Fourth Estate

Traditional journalistic concepts of fair play and honest reporting took a beating in a certain few of the country's newspapers during the past four years when the position of the Japanese Americans became good copy. Pearl Harbor, the war, the evacuation and the present return to the coast have spotlighted the Nisei Americans, and in some instances that spotlight was colored by the ugly color of yellow journalism.

Most of these unfair newspapers have, of course, been kicking newspaper standards about for so many years that it was not to be expected that in this one situation they could dust off and bring back into use those precepts of judicious and unbiased reporting.

But other newspapers, indeed most newspapers of the country, have generally maintained a fair and honest appraisal of the Nisei problem.

The San Francisco News, along with the San Francisco Chronicle and the People's World in that city, has insisted upon honest coverage of all news pertaining to the evacuees.

The News' position was made clear by its editor, Frank Clarvoe, recently when he spoke before members of the Council for Civic Unity in San Jose.

It is the job of newspapers, he said, to "take the wraps off of printing news of racial minorities." Papers should interview responsible people of these minorities about their problems, and print stories about what their members have done, he said.

"I might say that leaning over backward at this stage of the game is necessary . . . Newspapers should watch the courts to see that minorities are given justice . . . The press . . . ought to see what can be done about housing, recreation, community life for racial minorities, on the theory that what is good for one group is good for the whole community."

Thus Mr. Clarvoe sees beyond the immediate Japanese American problem to the larger problem of all America's minorities, though he did not hesitate to state that economic interests are partly behind the opposition to the return of the evacuees and that much of the intolerance comes from those "who fear competition that might displace them."

Mr. Clarvoe, too, is representative of a new feeling in the American press that its function is not merely to report but to interpret. The enormous power of the press must be used to lead public opinion along the democratic way.

In California the problem of racial minorities looms large today. Into a state where racism has been the practice have come thousands of Negroes from the rigid race-bound states of the South. In that state are already thousands of Chinese and Filipino Americans, newly alert to their citizenship rights. And of course there are the Japanese Americans, returning to the state from which they were excluded for three years.

The state has a history of prejudice and exploitation. The Chinese, the Filipinos, the Mexicans, and the Japanese have one after another found that the hearts of some Californians were not so sunkist nor so golden as their beaches. These racial minorities have traditionally been played against each other by railroad and agricultural interests.

Critical war, housing and social tensions in San Francisco and in Los Angeles today make both metropolitan areas spots in which racism can again flare. Or, correctly guided, these cities have also the facilities and the people to make of themselves model communities of racial integration and harmony.

In this the newspapers of the state can take the lead.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Anti-Nisei Racism and Politics

It now appears that anti-Nisei racism is no longer good business or good politics on the West Coast. The fast-talking promoters, like Seattle's Ritchie and McCoskey, who tried to parlay the prejudices of mean and angry men into a national organization for the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, are no longer giving away statuettes of General MacArthur with every \$10 membership to their Japanese Exclusion Association. The Remember Pearl Harbor Leagues of western Washington, the California Preservation Association, the Ivanhoe Citizens Association and similar organizations are getting few new members and it may be that anti-Nisei activity may never again be as virulent as it was between 1942 and the spring of 1945.

With a major California election scheduled for 1946 it may be that a few politicians who specialize in fascistic appeals to race hatred, in the manner of Mississippi's Bilbo and Rankin, may try to revive the specter of the Yellow Peril but the results of the elections of 1942 and 1944 have shown that anti-Nisei agitation does not pay off in votes. Among the California politicians who waged anti-Nisei campaigns in 1944 and were defeated were Lieutenant Governor Houser, State Senator Tenney and William Bonelli of the Board of Equalization (all of whom were running for United States Senator and lost to Sheridan Downey who has proven that a fair and objective attitude toward Japanese Americans and other minorities is not a political liability in California.) Of course, Houser, Tenney and Bonelli were repudiated for other reasons besides their anti-Nisei attitude but the results of the balloting proved, as it also did in the defeat of Congressman John Costello who achieved national notoriety as head of the Dies Committee's inquisition on Japanese Americans, that California voters were not as hate-blinded as some of their political representatives.

There is reason to believe that the Roosevelt administration's concern over the effect of the California vote upon the Presidential election may have delayed the reopening of the West Coast area to Japanese Americans, on a limited basis at least, for at least seven months from May to Dec., 1944, when the Army announced the rescinding of the exclusion orders. In the spring of 1944 there were authoritative indications that the West Coast would be reopened. However, a high administration official visited the West Coast and was impressed by worried political followers that the return of the evacuees would be utilized by the opposition as a campaign issue. Democratic party leaders felt that California might swing the balance in a close election as the Golden State did in 1916 when Charles Evans Hughes went to bed a president and awoke a defeated candidate.

Governor Bricker's avowal of the arguments of the anti-Nisei hate-mongers during his tour of California shortly after the start of the Presidential campaign lent weight to the argument. Later Lieutenant Governor Houser, GOP nominee for Senator, charged that the reelection of President Roosevelt would mean the return of the evacuees within two weeks. Actually the exclusion bars were not let down until Dec. 17 and even then it seems that the decision was hastened by the impending Supreme Court decision in the Mitsuye Endo case which affirmed the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to all of the privileges of unrestricted travel and residence enjoyed by all other citizens.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Roosevelt administration's willingness to permit the evacuees to return was discouraged by the possibility that such a policy would become a major political issue which might conceivably affect the course of a national election. At that time the various racist groups, which today are foundering on the reefs of public disinterest, were in their ascendancy. This week, one year later, although the evacuees are now re-

turning en masse as the relocation camps shut down, there is virtually no political activity in Congress or in local California politics against their return.

There are two major reasons why the Yellow Peril issue no longer pays the sort of political dividends which the late Hiram Johnson and other California politicians once gleaned. One is that an anti-Japanese campaign is no longer a drive against aliens alone but also against American citizens. The second is the splendid wartime record of Americans of Japanese ancestry, particularly that of the Nisei GIs in Europe and in the Pacific. Ex-Senator J. H. Inman, one of the organizers of the California Preservation Association, which started out to be a statewide movement against the return and resettlement of Japanese Americans on the West Coast, stated the dilemma of the race-baiters when he complained in a public speech that the enlistment of Japanese Americans in the United States Army had struck the death knell of anti-Japanese activities on the West Coast. Ex-Senator Inman, who was a member of the political bloc which passed the first Alien Land Law against Japanese farmers and has been identified with two generations of Jap-hating and Nisei-baiting in California, recognized that the racists had no answer to the splendid loyalty record of the sons and daughters of the much-maligned Japanese immigrants.

The Nisei war record has provided the final repudiation of the arguments of the Yellow Perilists whose arguments were based on the possibility of mass disloyalty on the part of the West Coast population of Japanese ancestry in the event of war in the Pacific. That war has been fought and the racists have lost their major issue.

This does not mean, of course, that anti-Nisei hate-mongering will automatically cease now that the war is over. Since most of the racist activity has been utilized for economic causes it is to be expected that the race-baiters will continue to be active although business will not be as good for those who sow the seeds of prejudice as it was during the war. Such an opportunist as Kilsoo Haan, self-styled expert on the Japanese problem, has already found a new field as an interpreter of Far Eastern political conditions. And the story is going the rounds in a California city that an active race-baiter, who has been a leading figure in the opposition to the return of the evacuees, recently applied for a job with the WRA—to help resettle the returning Japanese Americans!

The 25,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned to the West Coast and the others who will return in the weeks to come probably will not face, in the future, the sort of racist persecution to which they have been subjected, in varying degrees, for two generations. The ineffectiveness of the "Japanese question" as a vote getting issue is becoming apparent even to the most calloused politician while the economic greed which has inspired much of the race-baiting has become so obvious that few are fooled by it. There is reason for hope that those who have returned to the West Coast will have an opportunity to rebuild their lives in an atmosphere free from hate and organized persecution.

Relocation: Chicago

CHICAGO — Henry Suzukida, formerly employed at the Wilson Avenue YMCA as a boys' work program secretary, recently opened an insurance business at 1 N. La Salle St., Chicago. . . . Sgt. Ben Sugeta, who served in the China, India, Burma theater and who recently returned from Okinawa, spoke recently to a newly-formed Issei discussion group at the Chicago Buddhist church, 5487 S. Dorchester. . . . Recent additions to the staff of the Midwest branch office of the AFSC include Sam Ishikawa, graduate student in economics at Harvard, and Lily Ozaki. . . . Chicago engagements recently announced include those of Lily Kobata and George Mukai and Dorothy Fumiko Okabe and Jijun Nakaji.

RELOCATION DIGEST

NEWARK, N. J.—Tetsuya Al-Otera, who taught tap dancing and weight-lifting at the Heart Mountain center is now employed as a fine hand letterer at the Sign and Display Company, Newark. . . . Typical of Issei farmers who have made successful adjustments to Eastern farming in the Newark area is Shinnosuke Kawasaki of Poston, now living with his wife and four children at the following address: c/o Kodama, Blueberry Orchard, West Long Branch, N. J. . . . Another such successful adjustment was made by Robert Shigeru Ishihara of Rahwer, who is managing a farm in Bergen County. His address is now RFD No. 2, Box 22, Westwood, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Frank Nisei, 26-year-old Nisei from Heart Mountain, is now operating a grocery store at 1820 15th St., W. Washington, D. C. . . . Among employees in Washington is Ethel Fukuyama, formerly of Seward, Alaska.

NEW YORK CITY—Hideo Katayama, former Japanese section editor of the Minidoka Irrigator, now with the Japanese American News Corporation, 11 West 24th St. . . . Clifford Tanaka, former Los Angeles photographer, recently started business as a commercial artists' agent at 8 West 24th St. His firm is known as the Clifford Art Service. . . . The New York Japanese American Commit-

tee for Democracy sponsors open house for servicemen every Saturday night at 72 West 52nd St.

PHILADELPHIA—Local clearing house for housing information for resettlers is the office of Robertson Fort, American Friends Service Committee. Newspaper ads are scanned, and resettlers and committee members turn in information. Recently students at two junior high schools began to aid in the work by turning in leads about vacancies in their neighborhoods. . . . Philadelphia's four newspapers were represented at a press conference recently held by Nathaniel A. Snyder, relocation officer in charge of the Philadelphia WRA office. Subsequently favorable articles appeared in all the papers, with emphasis on the fact that most of the resettlers plan to stay in this area.

OMAHA, Neb. — In attendance at the Nebraska State Teachers' meeting in Lincoln, Neb., last week was Peter M. Ida, principal of the High School at Silver Creek, Neb., about 100 miles from Omaha. . . . Newcomers to Omaha include Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Mihara and their two children, Tomiko and Kuniaki. They reside at 1130 South 31st St.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Mrs. Masao Satow was recently presented with a sterling silver service pin by the USO. The former Miss Chizu Uyeda, she is at present associated with the boys' department of the Milwaukee YMCA. . . . Miss Machiko Mori, who graduated this fall from a local beauty school, is the first Nisei beautician in Milwaukee, and is presently employed by Sylvia's Beauty Lounge, 2264 N. Prospect Ave.

DES MOINES, Ia. — With the basketball season's approach, Nisei enthusiasts have formed a team under sponsorship of Harry's Watch Shop, 1161 24th St., owned by Harrie Taka. Among those signed for the team are Taro Matsui, David Onoura, Sid and Frank Inouye, Frank and Tom Tayashi, Toru Nishioka and George Yoshimura. All games will be played at the local YMCA.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Korky Tashiro, Sandy, Utah, a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yeishi Sakaniwa, 6617-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Tahara, 4304-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinobu Taketa, 7011-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masashi Matsumoto, 3916, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mac Goishi, 5013-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Shimada, 1518-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaaki Nagata, 2519-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiyuki Taga, 8215-H, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Doi, 6716-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Matsui, 7716-I, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Mori, 1801-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Takahashi, 1705-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Takano, 5816-DE, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Furuya, 8114-I, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Ted Kawata, 2708-Farnam St., Omaha, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Ikeda, 171 E. 9th South, Salt Lake City, a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Tanaka, 7912-I, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Uyekawa, 7417-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Yamamoto, 7505-I, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Tsutsumi, 7317-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzaku Ochi, 7107-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tagumi, 1805-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 5.

DEATHS

Midori Shiroishi, 33, of 6914-B, Tule Lake, on Oct. 7.

Shizue Omi, 22 hours, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takumi Omi, 5617-D, Tule Lake, on Oct. 9.

Yonekichi Yamashita, 69, of 1302-CD, Tule Lake, on Oct. 9.

Takekichi Takeda, of 3301-D, Tule Lake, on Oct. 14.

MARRIAGES

Kimi Toyota to Hideo Iwamoto on Oct. 28 in Ogden, Utah.

Emiko Taguchi to Kenji Nitta on Oct. 4 at Tule Lake.

Emiko Loretta Yoshida to Masato Miyamura on Oct. 6 at Tule Lake.

Sally Tanaka to Toshio Fujii on Oct. 6 at Tule Lake.

Chiyo Okanishi to Masashi Fujii on Oct. 8 at Tule Lake.

Chiyo Nakayama to George Ishii at Tule Lake.

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Poston Newspaper Marks Happy Ending

POSTON, Ariz.—With an editorial titled "A Happy Ending," the Poston Chronicle, project newspaper, went to press for the final time on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Chronicle began as the Press Bulletin in May, 1942. It was co-sponsored by Community Enterprises and the War Relocation Authority until August, 1943, when it was taken over by the WRA alone and was distributed free of charge.

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