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1300 Veterans of 442nd En Route to U. S.

Nisei WACs Arrive for Duty in Japan



TOKYO—Part of a group of 13 Japanese American girls, members of the Women's Army Corps who arrived in Tokyo recently by plane from Hawaii, are shown as they reported to Lieut. Col. Chet Wadsworth, deputy civil censorship officer. The Nisei WACs have been

especially trained for occupation duties with the U. S. Army. They are among the first American women to arrive in Japan since the end of hostilities. The group included girls from the United States mainland and Hawaii.—(Signal Corps Wirephoto from Tokyo.)

Admiral Nimitz Declares Nisei GIs Have "Served With Distinction" in Pacific Forces

Commander of Pacific Operations Has No Objection To Enlistment of Japanese Americans in Navy; Notes Policies Subject to Reevaluation

Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, commander of America's victorious Pacific fleet, declared on Oct. 21 that Americans of Japanese ancestry "have served with distinction in the forces of the Pacific Ocean Areas and elsewhere."

Admiral Nimitz's comment was made in a letter to Joe Grant Masaoka of the National JACL and answered Masaoka's request for the opening of Navy enlistments to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Noting that Japanese Americans in the U. S. Army "have performed duties as interpreters, as fighting men, and in other activities," Admiral Nimitz said that the Navy policy of non-acceptance of Japanese Americans "was promulgated as a matter of general expediency early in the war."

"The Navy Department has stated that this policy is not to be continued as reflecting on the loyalty of any applicant," Admiral Nimitz declared. "I feel that I cannot comment upon this policy because I have borne neither responsibility nor authority in its formation."

"However, such a policy is always subject to reevaluation. Personally, I have no objection to acceptance by the Navy of the United States of United States citizens of Japanese descent, provided they meet all other usual requirements."

"I am fully aware that the majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry are loyal Americans, willing to serve their country in any capacity and I am sure that naval personnel everywhere recognize this fact," Admiral Nimitz concluded.

HEART MOUNTAIN CAMP CLOSES AS EVACUEES LEAVE

HEART MOUNTAIN — The Heart Mountain relocation center in northwestern Wyoming, once the State's third most populous community, will be closed on Nov. 15, according to Guy Robertson, project director.

The project's population on Nov. 15 was 1,100. At its peak the population was 11,000.

ONLY 8000 LEFT IN WRA CENTERS, REPORTS OFFICIAL

LOS ANGELES — Only 8,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry now remain in five war relocation centers, exclusive of the 16,000 still at Tule Lake, Paul G. Robertson, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, announced on Nov. 3.

With the evacuation of 32 evacuees from Hawaii the Central Utah center has been closed, Mr. Robertson said. The 32 persons will be quartered in Los Angeles until they can get shipping accommodations to Hawaii.

First Degree Murder Charge Faces Youth In Slaying of Issei

ONTARIO, Ore.—A first degree murder charge has been filed by District Attorney Otis Smith against Floyd Pousson, 18, who is being held in Dalhart, Tex., in connection with the slaying of Natsuji Kurisu, 61-year old Japanese near Ontario on Oct. 5.

Pousson was arrested by authorities in Dalhart on a car theft charge and was found to be in possession of Kurisu's car and personal papers and 31 war bonds made out to the Japanese.

Mr. Kurisu's body with bullet wounds in his head was found in a gulch. He is believed to have been en route from a lumber camp to Weiser, Idaho, and to have given the slayer a ride.

Auburn Baptists Raise \$386 to Help Rebuild Home

AUBURN, Calif.—Rev. G. E. Harns, pastor of the Auburn Baptist Church, on Nov. 7 presented a purse of \$386.21 to K. Sakamoto of Loomis, to help defray expenses of rebuilding the latter's home which was destroyed by fire in September on the eve of the return of the Sakamoto family from the Granada relocation center.

The money was collected at a free will offering in the church last Sunday and through donations received from people throughout the state.

Mr. Sakamoto is the father of four sons who have served and are serving in the armed forces of the United States. One of the Sakamoto boys was killed in action in France with the 442nd Combat Team.

Expatriate Files Suit to Regain Citizen Rights

Writ of Habeas Corpus To Prevent Deportation Sought in U. S. Court

LOS ANGELES—The first test case of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry who seeks to invalidate proceedings under which United States citizenship was renounced during the war was filed in Federal District court by Mrs. Fumiko Tamura, housewife and resident of the Manzanar relocation center.

Mrs. Tamura seeks a writ of habeas corpus to prevent her deportation to Japan.

It was believed that action on the writ may affect the status of some 4500 persons at the Tule Lake segregation center who are in the same category, according to A. L. Wirin, Southern California counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union and attorney for Mrs. Tamura.

The writ was ordered returnable Nov. 19 before U. S. District Judge Beaumont in Fresno by U. S. District Judge Yankwich, when it was taken before him here.

Mrs. Tamura declared she had renounced her citizenship as a result of "fear, mistake, misunderstanding and duress."

High Point Men Among Nisei Combat Troops Expected to Arrive Soon on East Coast

Report Members of First 800 to Leave Unit Being Redeployed on Liberty Ships; 474 Others Depart From Leghorn Station on First Stage of Journey

LEGHORN, Italy—Approximately 1300 combat veterans of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, all eligible for discharge under the point system, are now en route back to the United States after "sweating out" a redeployment "snafu" for several months, it was reported here.

More than 800 men of the 442nd, members of the original combat team which came overseas in May, 1944 and veterans of the Rome-Arno, Po Valley, the Apennines and Rhineland campaigns, left here on Oct. 19 and Oct. 20 for Naples on the first stage of redeployment.

It was reported on Oct. 30 that many of this group, consisting of men with more than 83 discharge points, were being redeployed on Liberty ships bound for Hampton Roads and Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia. A large contingent was scheduled to sail early in November.

Meanwhile, additional orders arrived for the redeployment of an additional 474 veterans of the 442nd. They left from Leghorn Central station on Oct. 29 for Naples.

Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd, went from car to car at the Leghorn station to wish his men "aloha, God-speed and good luck."

Nisei Seaman, Back from Japan Internment, Seeks to Contact Members of Family in U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO—A Japanese American seaman who was held in a Japanese internment camp since Pearl Harbor day returned to the United States recently with other American repatriates and is now searching for members of his family, last heard of at the Jerome relocation center.

The Nisei is Harry Sasaki, 32, born at Perkins, Calif., who was a member of the crew of the American liner President Harrison which was seized at Shanghai at the outbreak of war.

(Sasaki is one of several Japanese American seamen, members of crews of U. S. ships, who were captured by the enemy and interned in Japanese prison camps.)

Seeking to establish contact with his family, Sasaki recently visited the WRA office in San Francisco and has also inquired in Penryn, Placer County, where

his family resided before the evacuation.

The Japanese American reported that the Japanese officer who interviewed the crew of the President Harrison hardly could believe they were all Americans because in the group were seamen of Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese and Hawaiian ancestry.

Men of 442nd Regiment Pay Final Respects to Comrades

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, ITALY—To pay final tribute to their fallen comrades, high point men of the famed 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, now awaiting redeployment to the United States and Hawaii are visiting nearby American Military Cemeteries.

Accompanied by their Regimental Chaplain, George Aki, Fresno, California, these veteran combat men are visiting graves at Follonica, Vada and Castelfiorentino, all in the vicinity of Leghorn, where the organization is now stationed.

On each of the cemeteries, the Chaplain conducts an informal group service. After these services, the men go off singly and in small groups to the white crosses which mark the place where their buddies, their brothers, or their relatives now lie and rest. Besides these crosses they leave floral wreaths and pay their individual respects.

South of Leghorn along the Tyrrhenian Coast is the Cemetery of Follonica. Here amidst well cultivated farmlands and olive groves at the base of a rolling hill are rows and rows of white-blazoned crosses. Beneath these crosses in the rich red soil rest gallant soldiers of Japanese ancestry along with soldiers of all other extractions that fought with elements of the Fifth Army. Besides the white crosses of each buddy the men placed wreaths and murmured prayers to these heroes with whom

they trained and came overseas. Follonica today is a closed site, meaning, that soldiers will no longer be interred at this cemetery. Even though the site is closed, the caretakers are daily improving the grounds so that whoever may visit in the future will be inspired by the breathtaking site of this beautiful cemetery which nestles in the colorful valley, typical of central Italy.

Vada is another United States Military cemetery where men of this organization are buried. Beneath the soil in which they peacefully lie a bitter battle was waged a few months ago. It is on a smaller scale compared to Follonica but like all military burial sites it has the usual pattern of neatness and beauty. A part of America is transplanted here where these men of Japanese ancestry and thousands of other Americans of all nationalities lie dead, for it was they who fought so gallantly to crush the enemy. Today Vada is a closed cemetery.

By far the largest cemetery in northern Italy is at Castelfiorentino. Men who fought in the final decisive spring offensive, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of the Germans in Italy, are now interred at this site. Of the three cemeteries, Castelfiorentino is the only open site and those soldiers killed since the end of the war and the bodies of those soldiers buried in non-military sites are removed and interred here.

Council on Race Relations Asks Congressional Action To Reimburse Evacuee Group

CHICAGO—The American Council on Race Relations on Nov. 8 called for congressional action to reimburse Japanese Americans for losses suffered in their wartime evacuation and criticized the War Relocation Authority for "glossing over" the problems of resettlement.

Clarence E. Pickett, Council president, presented a program for more efficient handling of resettlement to a conference of several national organizations called in New York City on Nov. 8 by the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans of the Home Missions Council of North America, representing thirteen Protestant denominations.

Pickett quoted from a letter recently sent to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry by Dillon Myer, WRA director. The letter, said Pickett, had aroused resentment among the servicemen, who know the actual conditions facing their families, because it represented "a policy of minimizing and glossing over the real problems resulting from the rapid evacuation of the relocation centers."

Organizations like the Chicago Resettlers' Committee, a group of Japanese Americans headed by Harry Mayeda, have charged that provisions for travel from the relocation centers and for social services in the communities to which the returnees go are completely inadequate. The Chicago group informed the Council that there is a serious rise in juvenile delinquency among Japanese Americans as a result of the disruption of

family life.

The Council's own West Coast regional office at San Francisco reports serious readjustment problems for Japanese Americans in most coast communities, with jobless families sleeping under bridges or on the floors of improvised "hostels."

Pickett urged the establishment of adequate information centers or referral services, at least partially staffed by Japanese Americans, at all communities in which the returnees are settling in large numbers. He suggested the conference also appeal to other federal agencies, such as the Federal Public Housing Authority, for increased aid to the resettlers. Finally, to combat the inaccurate impression of conditions facing the resettlers, he urged that a frank analysis of the situation in several large communities be prepared and distributed to all public and private agencies concerned, including mayors' and citizens' committees on race relations.

Sacramento Chamber Protests Housing Evacuees at Kohler

Dudley Wants Veterans To Get Facilities Prepared for Evacuees

SACRAMENTO—The Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, through its secretary-manager, A. S. Dudley, is protesting the housing of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Army barracks at Camp Kohler.

Letters of protests have been sent by Dudley to Senators Downey and Knowland and to Rep. J. Leroy Johnson.

Referring to the allotment of barracks to evacuee families which are unable to find housing of their own, Dudley said "it seems almost criminal to provide such good facilities at Camp Kohler when our own servicemen are looking for some type of housing and are failing to find it."

"During the war, Camp Kohler had a housing capacity of approximately 5,000 men. The barracks which are being converted into family units provide for three families per barracks. Water and sewage and heating facilities already are installed. It would assist most materially providing adequate facilities for returning veterans and their families if these units at Camp Kohler could be utilized for them instead of for the Japs," Dudley declared.

Earlier plans to house returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Grand Union Defense Dormitories were blocked by a similar protest. Following a protest by Principal William Rutherford of Grand Union High School and Technical College, housing authorities decided to place the evacuees in Camp Kohler, which had been used as an assembly center for the evacuees in 1942.

Roy Yoshida Flies to Japan For U. S. Army

PHILADELPHIA—Roy S. Yoshida, on leave from his post as a language instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, has just flown to Japan on a scientific expedition for the U. S. Army, according to the WRA Newsletter published in Philadelphia.

Yoshida was an executive assistant leave officer at Poston until he relocated in April, 1944. After his arrival in Philadelphia he was employed first by the Eastern Cooperative and since last March by the University of Pennsylvania.

Legion Post Protests Homes For Evacuees

Complaint by Eagles Answered by Official Of Relocation Agency

SACRAMENTO—American Legion Post No. 61 and the Sacramento Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles have joined the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce in protesting the housing of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry at Camp Kohler.

The Legion post, meeting on Nov. 5, voted to take immediate steps to inform congress of "the discrimination against returning veterans by the War Relocation Authority in giving alien Japanese preference over them in housing in this area."

M. M. Jacobs, secretary of the Eagles, said on Nov. 6 a complaint has been made to the Sacramento chapter of the American Red Cross against the expected use by persons of Japanese ancestry of a lounge donated by the Eagles for servicemen at Camp Kohler.

Harold S. Choate, district officer of the War Relocation Authority, said that returning evacuees will not be using any of the facilities provided for servicemen or civilians employed on the army post.

"A special section has been set up for the returning evacuees and it never has been expected they would use the facilities provided for servicemen or civilians at the camp," Choate declared.

"The people who are returning are not Japanese but are Japanese Americans, former residents of this county, and no discrimination should be shown against them by anyone," the WRA official added.

Facilities for housing the returning evacuees, who were expected later this week, will be operated by the Federal Public Housing Administration under an agreement with the War Department.

Chinese Soldiers Attend Party In St. Louis

ST LOUIS—A group of Chinese soldiers participated in the program at an Inter-American House Halloween party on Oct. 27 by singing their marching song in Chinese, according to the St. Louis WRA Newsletter.

Nisei Welcomed at Coast School



SAN FRANCISCO—Children at a San Francisco elementary school have welcomed returning Nisei children from war relocation centers. Fifty Japanese American children enrolled at this school in the West Coast city following their return from the Central Utah relocation camp.—(Photo by Acme.)

Southern Pacific Railroad Accedes to Legion's Demand, Withdraws Evacuee Workers

Vigorous Protest Made by El Dorado Post of American Legion Against Employment of Evacuees As Section Hands at Shingle Springs, California

SAN FRANCISCO—The Southern Pacific Railroad company announced on Nov. 3 it was planning to remove immediately its track workers of Japanese ancestry from Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, following a "vigorous" protest from El Dorado Post No. 119 of the American Legion.

All of the railroad workers of Japanese descent had been certified as "loyal" before their release from the Tule Lake WRA center, a spokesman for the Southern Pacific company declared.

"To avoid any acute situation or local difficulty, the Southern Pacific announces it will remove Japanese section workers from Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, as quickly as possible," the railroad's statement on the situation declared. "Unable to recruit labor in sufficient number to meet an acute shortage of track workers, Southern Pacific has employed a few Japanese in recent weeks at the suggestion of the War Relocation Authority."

"Eight Japanese and three members of their families were sent to Shingle Springs on the Company's Placerville branch this week to do urgent track maintenance work. A great many carloads of fruits and lumber are handled over this line."

"Southern Pacific was not aware of anti-Japanese feeling in Shingle Springs or El Dorado county when the Japanese section workers were assigned there."

T. S. Marlor of the American Legion post declared that a check made by the Legionnaires had revealed that in addition to eight male workers of Japanese ancestry there are ten women and children in the group.

The Legionnaires declared that the evacuees from Tule Lake constitute the first persons of Japanese ancestry ever to be located in El Dorado county and one expressed fears their presence would lead to acts of violence. (Ed. Note: The 1920 census listed 47 persons of Japanese ancestry as residents of El Dorado county and the 1940 census noted that three persons of Japanese ancestry were residing in the county.)

"I have been to Shingle Springs," said Commander Marlor, "and interviewed the Japanese who were placed there by Southern Pacific. I felt it my duty as commander of the local post of the American Legion to ascertain if any of them had served our country during the war, if they had honorable discharges from such military service and if they are citizens."

"I found they all came from the Tule Lake camp and on the statement of their own interpreter none

of them is a citizen and none has served our country."

"The El Dorado post is unalterably opposed to any Japanese settling in our county. We did not have them before the war and there is no reason why we should have them inflicted upon us after the late unpleasantness."

"How any person or concern can expect a welcome to members of this race after the accounts of barbaric outrages which fill our papers day after day is inconceivable."

Fears of violence were expressed by D. L. Anderson, chairman of the national defense committee of the American Legion's sixth district.

"The placement of a group of Japanese laborers at Shingle Springs by the Southern Pacific company has been a most thoughtless, if not deliberate action, to the detriment of El Dorado county. Apparently no previous investigation of the wishes of the El Dorado County residents was made, because such an investigation would have shown that there are no other Japanese here now, there had been no Japanese here and that the people of the county are determined there will be no Japanese here in the future."

"We who desire to maintain the peace of our community cannot be held responsible for the acts of those who may be incited to commit depredations against persons or property. If such acts are committed, they are the responsibility of the Southern Pacific company."

"There is only one solution to this problem and that is for the Southern Pacific Company to send a fast locomotive to Shingle and remove the Japanese at once."

Returning Evacuees Move Into Temporary Units at Burbank

BURBANK, Calif. — One hundred and thirty persons, members of 35 families returning from the war relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo., arrived at Burbank on Nov. 5 and moved into the former Army barracks at Magnolia Blvd. and Lomita St.

The WRA's plans to house the returned evacuees temporarily in the barracks had been protested by Burbank city officials.

The evacuees, first to arrive in Burbank, are former residents of the San Fernando valley. They were greeted at the station by four ministers and a delegation of the Burbank Council of Church Women. The ministers were the Revs. Arthur W. Felkley, Frederic G. Appleton, Dewey Hayes and Albert Johnson.

The attitude of the evacuees was

Brighton VFW Post Accepts Nisei Member

Town Has Been Center Of Anti-Evacuee Action In State of Colorado

BRIGHTON, Colo.—The Veterans of Foreign Wars post of Brighton, Colo., the town which has been the headquarters of anti-Nisei sentiment in the state, last week accepted for membership a Japanese American, Pfc. John Masunaga, veteran of overseas service, now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky.

Pfc. Masunaga was originally told by a member of the post that his membership would not be welcomed. The letter informing Masunaga of the post's stand was printed in the Rocky Mountain Churchman and aroused sentiment against the position of the VFW.

Pfc. Masunaga, however, entered his application form, which was accepted by the post, following heated discussion and with a dissenting vote.

"After seeing all that action on the front lines," said Masunaga, "I could not afford to let the VFW trample upon me and other Japanese Americans. I really wanted to help veterans and all other Japanese Americans in localities where discrimination is severe."

Santa Clara Valley Residents Praised for Attitude on Evacuees

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Santa Clara county residents were praised for their attitude toward returned Americans of Japanese ancestry by James R. Edmiston, War Relocation Authority official, in a talk on Nov. 1 before the San Jose Schoolmen's club.

Mr. Edmiston said that the returned Nisei and their parents who have relocated here from war relocation centers have been better received in the Santa Clara area than anywhere else.

The WRA official credited democratic teaching in the county's schools and the willingness of the Japanese Americans to work hard this autumn to save the endangered fruit crop as being the main reasons for the splendid reception. He noted that all of the returned evacuees are employed, ninety per cent of them in agriculture.

Unclaimed Ashes of Tule Lake Aliens to be Sent to Japan

NEWELL, Calif. — Arrangements are being made in the Tule Lake segregation center for the transportation to Japan of ashes of aliens who have died in the center without leaving relatives in this country.

The shipment will be made through the Swiss legation in Washington, D. C.

John Neal, head of the WRA camp's welfare department, stated that ashes of those who have died with relatives in the custody of those leaving for relocation.

Almost without exception cremation has taken place in hundreds of deaths which have occurred since segregation.

summed up by Yasutoshi Yoshizawa, one of the leaders of the returning group, who declared:

"We are glad to get back to California. Most of us lived here all our lives before Pearl Harbor. We are loyal Americans. We are victims of the war but we feel no resentment."

Nearly 40 children were included in the returning group. Shortly after arrival, while their parents rested in their new quarters, the children frolicked in their new surroundings and soon were joined by a few white children living in the neighborhood.

Among the former Burbank residents who returned with the group was Masashi Sakatani, operator of a small transfer business, who came back with his wife and five children.

Canada Lifts Censorship on War School

Japanese Canadians
Were Trained for
Intelligence Work

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Army lifted security regulations this week and disclosed that a wartime school has been conducted in Vancouver where selected Canadian personnel, mostly Japanese Canadians, learned the Japanese language.

Instructors at the school included American officers and soldiers of Japanese ancestry. They and the Japanese Canadian students are the first persons of Japanese ancestry to be permitted into the British Columbia evacuated area since the evacuation in 1942. Recently Dominion authorities refused permission for a Japanese American football star to accompany his Seattle high school team to a game in Victoria, B. C.

The Japanese Canadians stationed at the school in Vancouver have been undergoing training for military work as interpreters and translators. They have been stationed in the evacuated zone since summer. Five of the Nisei Canadians already have left for overseas duties with Canadian and British Empire units.

Canadian military authorities found that only one out of every four Nisei possessed sufficient basic knowledge of the Japanese language to be used as interpreters and translators.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Vancouver School Board will investigate charges by Technical School Principal James Sinclair that 60 Japanese Canadian soldiers, training at the language school, are occupying quarters and preventing overseas veterans and technical school students from obtaining instructions in specialized courses.

Mr. Sinclair demanded on Oct. 29 to know why the Japanese Canadians were occupying "spacious huts" built to accommodate 450 while machine shops were "desperately overcrowded."

Nisei in Armored Division Awarded Bronze Star Medal

PEORIA, Ill. — S/Sgt. Ray Umade who was awarded the bronze star for gallantry in action with the 82nd Reconnaissance unit of the 2nd Armored division was recently discharged after four and a half years service.

The 2nd Armored division spearheaded the break through of the Rhine and Elbe rivers and was honorary guard for President Truman on his tour of Berlin, having twice won the presidential unit citation.

Sgt. Umade is one of the few Nisei who enlisted early in 1941 and stayed with his original outfit throughout the war. He is now residing with his wife and mother in Des Moines, Iowa.

Three Nisei Join Disabled American Veterans Group

PEORIA, Ill. — The Disabled American Veteran's organization of Peoria, Illinois, accepted the membership of five Nisei recently. They are Frank Noda, Yasuo Soga, Roy Yamashita, Sam Umade and John Tsurumoto. All are attending the Bradley Horological Institute for watchmakers under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Kan Masui, also a student, was initiated into the American Legion Post No. 2. Masui saw action in the Pacific, Noda was with the 442nd in France, while Umade is a veteran of the C. B. I. theater.

Anti-Nisei Prejudice Diminishing on Coast, Says YMCA Official

With the disappearance of paid race-baiters on the Pacific coast, prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry has died down, Dwight O. Welch of the Pacific Southwest area office of the YMCA at Los Angeles declared in Salt Lake City on Oct. 30.

Mr. Welch said jobs and housing remain the toughest problems for Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

Ben Kuroki Fights for the Nisei



"The war is not over for Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki," the New York Herald Tribune commented recently. Sgt. Kuroki, shown here as he addressed an audience at the Heart Mountain relocation center in 1944, is now taking a leading part in the fight of Japanese Americans for democratic fair play. An interview with Sgt. Kuroki by John Kitasako, correspondent in Washington for the Pacific Citizen, appears on this page.

Washington News-Letter

Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Nisei GI Hero, Is Home From the Wars

Japanese American Air Gunner Sees Long Fight Ahead for Nisei, Other Minorities and the War Will Not Be Over Until That Fight Is Won

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

Sgt. Ben Kuroki is home from the wars. When Ben arrived in San Francisco last week from Tinian, the big B-29 nest in the Marianas where he had been sweating it out with his 120 points, he immediately whisked away to New York's Waldorf-Astoria to appear on the New York Herald-Tribune's fourteenth annual Forum on Current Problems.

Then Ben journeyed down to Washington to talk some things over with air force officials. And then he went up to New York

again to speak on the CBS program, Report to the Nation, on Nov. 3. After that he headed west to Hershey, that little lazy Nebraska town he helped to put on the map. He is to receive his discharge papers in Denver in about a month. Ben hasn't decided yet whether he'll enroll at the University of Nebraska or work on his father's farm.

Ben is a very tired warrior. He should be, for he's been wearing khaki since Dec. 8, 1941, and he has bombing missions under his belt, 30 Liberator raids over Europe, and 28 B-29 forays over Japan, and nearly all of them in the perilous tail gunner spot.

He brought back with him three Distinguished Flying Crosses, and a breast full of ribbons, clusters and stars. But Ben doesn't care to talk about them; he'd rather talk about the long rest he's going to take. His one immediate ambition is to get back to Hershey and stretch himself under a spreading Nebraska tree, and just "un-lax."

Ben needs that rest very badly. His nerves are pretty well shot up. His hands tremble, and he doesn't sleep well. His sudden return to metropolitan life—with his speaking engagements, radio broadcasts, and his meetings with brass hats and high government officials—has not helped his nerves one bit. He says he just can't get back to that Nebraska tree too soon.

During the past year and a half we have met hundreds of Nisei servicemen in Washington, but very few have impressed us with the graciousness and modesty that are so characteristic of Ben. Ben wears his honors with remarkable unconcern. The huge volume of publicity he has received has not gone to the head of this simple farmer's son from Nebraska. His self-effacing manner is a rare treat to behold.

The New York Herald-Tribune in seeking some one to represent the Nisei fighting men on its famed radio forum could not have made any other choice. In a way, Ben has become the unofficial spokesman of Nisei. For this difficult role, he is a natural. We heard newsmen and government officials fire questions at him in rapid succession, but he took them all in stride, just as he did the

zooming Zeros over Japan. He knows what to say and how to say it. Somewhere along the line in his Nebraska childhood, Ben learned the art of simple expression, a way of expression which unmistakably and effectively reflect his deep sincerity and his strong devotion to Americanism.

Ben sees a long fight ahead yet for the Nisei and other minorities. To him the war will not be over until the principles of freedom and justice for which he and millions of other Americans fought are brought to a full realization.

When Ben arrived in San Francisco from Tinian, tired though he was, he wired Dillon Myer and offered to help in whatever way he could on the west coast. Mr. Myer was deeply appreciative, but told Ben that the situation on the coast was well under control. It will be recalled that Ben delivered a stirring address before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco in early 1944, at the conclusion of which he received the longest standing ovation in that club's history. Many competent observers of the west coast scene claim that that address was largely responsible in breaking the back of California opposition to Japanese Americans.

Speaking over nationwide hook-ups, talking before various groups, conferring with big government officials, and being interviewed by the press are terrifying ordeals, especially to a plain farm boy from Nebraska. Ben doesn't thrive on attention. He would rather crawl into a quiet corner, munch on an apple, and read a good magazine story. But he has submitted to it all with a remarkable graciousness. As though he has not contributed enough to the cause of the Nisei already, Ben is still continuing his fight for those principles of Americanism which mean so much to him. There is a great lesson in that for all Nisei.

Ben grew up in a Caucasian community. All his close friends are Caucasians. The problems of the Japanese Americans on the west coast have never been his problems. He had never known prejudice as it was known by the Nisei on the coast. But he made

Bill Mauldin Blasts Anti-Nisei Activities, Native Fascists in Speech at N.Y. Tribune Forum

NEW YORK—Discriminatory activities against Americans of Japanese ancestry were decried by William H. (Bill) Mauldin, Pulitzer-prize cartoonist and war veteran, in a speech before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum on Current Problems at the Waldorf-Astoria auditorium on Oct. 31.

The 25-year old cartoonist, veteran of battles in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and holder of the Purple Heart, spoke for "Willie and Joe" and other GIs as he declared that the war

was not won until the fascist enemy which American men fought and defeated overseas is beaten at home.

He cited the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans as an example of un-American activity and declared:

"When I came home I found that a little people within our own borders were being tramped on as badly as Benito ever tramped on anybody. Several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry were being cheated and hounded and threatened and persecuted by their neighbors. Their homes were being burned, their businesses were stolen and their barns were dynamited."

"The sons of these people were in the United States infantry. They made one of the greatest combat records, suffered some of the highest casualties of any of our forces. The very type of criminal their sons were fighting overseas was operating in the country they had left behind."

"If we were told the truth about the reasons why we went overseas and why some of our best friends were killed and crippled before our eyes, if it is true that we were put into soldier suits to wipe out the Hitlers and the Mussolinis and the Hirohitos and the beliefs and evils which they fostered, then we have not won the war—we have only won the battles."

"I hope we are told the truth. I would hate to think that the nice guys who are under the neat graves, the decent guys wearing artificial limbs and the good guys who put up with years of danger and hardship, did it all for nothing."

Mauldin made a bitter attack in his speech on Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi, and Gerald L. K. Smith.

He said he discerned a strong similarity between what he as a soldier had been taught was evil in the philosophies and methods of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito, and what he said was being preached here.

"I feel," the soldier-cartoonist asserted, "that as long as there are still the Bilbos who depend upon appealing to the beast in men to get power, the Rankins who preach distrust of the rest of the world to protect their own selfish interests, and the Gerald L. K. Smiths whose profession is preaching hate against fellow American citizens because of their color or creed, then the war is not won."

"These men are typical of those who seek to realize their ambitions under the guise of being 100 per cent Americans, of being patriots and protecting American interests. Under that guise they seek to suppress truth, and they claim to be against un-American activities."

"Mr. Rankin, one of the greatest foundations upon which our country is built is the creed that every citizen shall have the right of freedom of expression and worship, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Anything designed to deprive any citizen of any of these rights is the greatest un-American activity of all."

VANDALS SHATTER WINDOW OF HOME IN SEATTLE AREA

SEATTLE — The Post-Intelligencer reported on Nov. 3 that "vandals intent on making life miserable for returning Japanese jumped the gun early yesterday" and shattered a window in a house occupied by W. P. Mehner.

Mr. Mehner reported to police that he has been living in a house owned by a Japanese American who had planned to move back on Nov. 2. The returning evacuees did not complete their plans and did not arrive on that date but someone, apparently thinking they were there, threw a piece of kindling wood through a window at 1:30 in the morning.

Sgt. Kuroki Says War Not Over For Nisei

Suggests Formation of Organization by Japanese American GIs

WASHINGTON — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, who flew 58 heavy bombing missions as a gunner over North Africa, Europe and Japan, believes Japanese American soldiers should form their own veterans organizations to combat discrimination.

Although he recently joined an Omaha post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), Sgt. Kuroki said that an outspoken organization of Nisei veterans, and maybe another of Negroes, might be the answer to conditions which he blamed on ignorance.

The Japanese American, whose parents live near Hershey, Neb., said in an interview with the United Press that the war was not over for Japanese Americans as long as there is "still hatred and prejudice."

"The quiet undercover kind of discrimination—economic and personal barriers that will hurt maybe worse than bullets—will probably go on for a long time yet," Kuroki said.

Nisei Sergeant In Japan Wins Bronze Star

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO—Tech. 3rd Grade Tad Nomura, Long Beach, California, with General Chase's famous 1st Cavalry Division, was recently awarded the Bronze Star. He was inducted in October, 1931. The Sergeant took basic training at Fort Riley Kansas and at Fort Bliss, Texas, and then attended the Military Intelligence Language School, at Camp Savage, Minnesota.

In October, 1943, Nomura left the states for overseas duty, landing in New Guinea. Sergeant Nomura has had assignments with 3 branches of the service, Army, Navy and Marine Corps. He wears the Asiatic-Pacific Theater ribbon with campaign stars for New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands, Leyte and Luzon, the Philippine Liberation ribbon with two campaign stars. His Bronze Star Medal Citation reads "For Meritorious achievement in connection with the enemy at Leyte. With complete disregard for his safety, he exposed himself to enemy fire during the landing. His knowledge of enemy organization and language, and his untiring efforts, combined to render outstanding services of tactical importance."

The Sergeant's efforts to locate his mother, who lived in the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima, have been in vain. Before induction, Nomura was in the retail produce business. He lives at 501 West Broadway, in Long Beach, California.

Minidoka Center To Remain Closed

HUNT, Idaho — Although the last evacuee of Japanese ancestry departed more than two weeks ago, the Minidoka war relocation center will remain a closed area during the cleanup period, according to J. H. Nichols, acting project director.

the cause of his fellow Nisei his own cross, and he is willing and eager to battle it out for them. One point which he always makes clear in all his talks and conversation is that he is fighting not only for the Nisei but for all minority groups. Ben Kuroki is a true American.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Pearl Harbor Report

The Army Board investigating Pearl Harbor disaster has made several grave errors of fact as well as dangerously misleading generalizations regarding the loyalty of the Japanese American population in Hawaii in its report which was made public on Aug. 29.

The Army Board's comments on the "Hawaiian Population Problem" in Section 8 of the report display a trend of racist thinking which long since has been repudiated through the splendid loyalty record of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and through the combat performance of thousands of Nisei from Hawaii in the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Combat Team and in intelligence service in the Pacific.

There is not a single line about the loyalty of Hawaii's Nisei in the entire report although fourteen paragraphs in Section 8 of the report are given over to the dangers of sabotage from the population of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. The report demonstrates how clearly the fear of sabotage from Japanese Americans dominated the thinking of military officials in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor and how the fear of internal sabotage overshadowed any expectation of an enemy air attack. Events since Pearl Harbor and the conduct of the Japanese American population of the territory have proved how misinformed the military officials were in their appraisal of the loyalty of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii.

Since there is no reason for the Army's Pearl Harbor Board to bear any racist animus against the Nisei, their comments must be considered to reflect the fact that their information is based upon sources which overemphasized the possible menace from the Japanese American group and which grossly underestimated the loyalty potential of people of Japanese ancestry. Only three reference sources are cited in the Army report for further information on Hawaii's Japanese Americans and one of these is Violet Sweet Haven's "The Gentlemen of Japan." Miss Haven's theory is that Hawaii's Japanese were planted in the islands by the Tokyo government as a nucleus for fifth column activities and she gives credit to Kilsoo Haan for her information on Hawaii. Mr. Haan's opportunistic activities against Americans of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast and his scores of speeches against the loyalty of the Nisei on the behalf of race-baiting organizations should discredit him as an objective authority but the Army Board unfortunately appears to have accepted some of his conclusions.

It is to be hoped that Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii will take steps to correct the record and to apprise the Army officials concerned of the misleading statements contained in the report.

"It has been the national policy of the United States to exclude Japanese nationals from the United States and its territories, both for self-protection and to protect American labor against cheap foreign labor of the yellow races," the Army Board's report declares. "Yet in Hawaii, our fleet base and one of our most important defense outposts, we permitted the introduction into the population of the islands of Japanese to the extent of 30 per cent of the total population or 160,000."

Of the 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii only 35,000 are alien immigrants and 125,000 others are Americans by birth, of whom 500 have given their lives

as American soldiers on the battlefields of World War II.

The Army Board has fallen for the dual citizenship bunk of the race-baiters and the professional anti-U. S. Japanese interests when it declares that "under Japanese law no Japanese is released from Japanese citizenship until he goes through a formal procedure securing his release from that citizenship. Most Japanese in the Islands have not secured such a release and they therefore have dual citizenship." (Japan's laws on dual citizenship have not differed from the laws of other out-migrant nations, including most of the European countries. Because of a demand from persons of Japanese ancestry in America the Diet passed a law in 1924 waiving the *jus sanguinis* principle of its nationality law and providing that children born to Japanese nationals in the United States and certain other countries lose Japanese citizenship at birth unless their parents register the children at the Japanese consulate within 14 days after birth.)

The Army Board refers to both Japanese nationals and American citizens as "Japanese" so that the following comment in the report apparently refers to both groups:

"A Japanese combines in his Shinto religion, centering about the Shinto temples, three things: patriotism, religion and family fealty. Those three things compose his entire emotional, political and family life. The Shinto priests and the large number, 55, of Shinto temples in the Islands were the focal point of Japanese propaganda, patriotism and disloyalty to the United States."

These are but a few of the mass of half-truths and distortions in the Army Board's comments on persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. It is obvious that the Pearl Harbor Board was concerned with an effort to provide an alibi for the concentration of military officials in Hawaii upon the dangers of internal sabotage instead of upon an enemy air and sea attack.

The refutations to these and other statements in the report can be found in the files of the War Department—in the records of the 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii and the Hawaiian volunteers in the Japanese American Combat Team and in the fact that there is not one authenticated instance of sabotage on the part of the Japanese American group.

It is to be hoped that the Army's Board's comments will be repudiated by the appropriate authorities.

On Fighting Intolerance

The files of the War Relocation Authority will someday provide a huge fund of information and case histories on the handling of a wartime refugee group.

Housing, feeding, and community life were only a part of the WRA's job. Recreation, education, health, sanitation, and publicity were other phases of this enormous task.

In the problem of community prejudice alone the WRA has expended men and money and time. Out of this field of activity alone the WRA has built up another fund of information, out of which four rules have been evolved for the handling of community and individual intolerance.

These rules, as revealed by Carleton Kent in the Chicago Times of Oct. 26, are as follows:

Most Americans, if they know the facts, will protest and fight injustice.

The public is more easily aroused by one flagrant case of discrimination in its own locality than by general appeals against intolerance.

Publicly defeating a single race-baiter or racist organization, the community becomes aware of its power to overcome intolerance in future cases.

Don't ignore the activities of race-baiting professionals or try to keep them quiet. The publicity the professional gets may gain him a few recruits from the lunatic fringe, but eventually it will ruin his effectiveness.

These were the rules, says Kent, that the WRA used against terrorism in Hood River, Oregon, in waves of prejudice started by the Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, and in other such cases.

These are rules that can be used by citizens' groups, which are springing up all over the country to combat flareups in prejudice.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Army's "Sabotage Complex"

A major factor in the decision of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship, from the West Coast in 1942 was the "sabotage complex" which dominated the thinking of certain high Army officials in the days after Pearl Harbor.

Events since that time—the total absence of acts of sabotage or attempted sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii during the whole of World War II—have proven that the Army and others who expected disloyal acts on the part of the Japanese American group were mistaken.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board's report on the Dec. 7th disaster, which was released on Aug. 29, shows how completely the Army officials in Hawaii were taken in by the "sabotage complex." This report on Pearl Harbor shows that Army commanders in Hawaii were alerted in the days preceding the Pearl Harbor attack but they were alerted to possible internal disorders and sabotage by Japanese agents in Hawaii and not to an attack upon Hawaii by an enemy force. Security measures taken were designed to control sabotage within Hawaii. The Army report on Pearl Harbor declares:

"The state of mind engendered by the sabotage issue and the presence of the large Japanese population built up a sabotage consciousness in the responsible authorities as a more likely course of Japanese action than what was considered as the more remote military operation of a direct air attack. This background is important to consider in evaluating the decisions arrived at by the Army commander and the actions taken by his associates."

It is apparent that the Army was misled in its appraisal of the possible loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the West Coast by the professional race-baiters and the spokesmen for special interests who long had preached, as the Hearst press had, of the menace of Japanese Americans and immigrant Japanese.

The behavior of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii on Pearl Harbor day and the star-spangled record of loyalty, courage and sacrifice of Nisei Americans since then prove that the Army estimate of their conduct in time of crisis was grossly incorrect. The Army was not alone with its "sabotage complex." Civilian officials on the West Coast also were almost hysterical in their expectation of wholesale sabotage from the population of Japanese ancestry. This hysteria, which accompanied demands for mass evacuation, affected even such high-placed officials as Attorney General Warren, now governor of the state, who produced a group of specially-prepared maps for military officials and for the Tolan committee which purported to show that every concentration of Japanese residents in California surrounded a military objective, such as airfields, power lines, power stations and major highways. The maps were effective in heightening the "sabotage complex," although sober reflection would have shown that in almost every case the Japanese residents had been living in the area long before the "military objectives" were constructed.

The flood of rumors regarding sabotage in Hawaii by persons of Japanese ancestry, which engulfed the West Coast after the Dec. 7 attack and which were spread by high officials as well as by ordinary civilians, was inspired by the "sabotage complex." So certain had officials been that there would be widespread sabotage in Hawaii that the ugly rumors were never questioned.

The Hawaiian sabotage rumors were a major factor on the West Coast in preparing the public mind to accept mass evacuation and all that it implied, including the repudiation of the citizenship rights of Japanese Americans. Immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack censorship was imposed upon civilian communications between the West Coast and Hawaii but military authorities were in constant touch and the fact that there had

been no sabotage in Hawaii must have been known to General DeWitt at the time he issued the evacuation order three months after Pearl Harbor. The denial that there had been sabotage in Hawaii was published in the West Coast press several days after the announcement of the evacuation.

How the rumors of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii were used during the pre-evacuation period is illustrated by an incident during the hearings of the Tolan Congressional Committee in San Francisco in February, 1942. At this hearing we heard Congressman Tolan flatly declare that he had seen "hundreds" of photographs which proved that Japanese Americans had committed acts of sabotage in Hawaii.

Those photographs never existed. But the "proof" of sabotage offered by the Congressman was used as a tactic to impress upon opponents of evacuation the necessity for the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

The Army listened to false prophets and carried out what is now called "our worst wartime mistake."

The Army investigating board reports that military officials had the sabotage jitters but that measures which would have enforced total security, such as the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry to the mainland, were not feasible since such action would have disrupted completely the economy of the territory, since persons of Japanese ancestry, numbering 160,000, composed 37 per cent of the population. Evacuation would also have been opposed both by public opinion and by financial and business powers in Hawaii.

On the West Coast General DeWitt, faced with the security of eight western states and Alaska, had similar sabotage jitters. But on the West Coast the people of Japanese ancestry were only one per cent of the total population and there was tremendous pressure upon Gen. DeWitt personally and upon authorities in Washington by advocates of mass evacuation. Public opinion, prepared by stories of sabotage in Hawaii and impressed with the danger of possible treachery, was not opposed to the move. (During the pre-evacuation period we met with several leading liberals in California who wanted to fight and protest evacuation but who were confused by the stories of wholesale sabotage in Hawaii.)

Certain sections of the Army are still not rid of the "sabotage complex." Two weeks ago on Oct. 29 the Fourth Air Force issued a story which the San Francisco (Hearst) Examiner headlined "Jap Spies Aided Coast Attack." The story told of submarine-launched Japanese planes which bombed the forests of southern Oregon in September, 1942. The Fourth Air Force found in the selection of the target area, the only part of the West Coast not protected by radar detection, a possibility that Japanese espionage was thorough and accurate on the West Coast at the time of the two bombings. But the Fourth Air Force report, hinting at active spies among the Japanese population, failed to mention that at the time of the bombings every person of Japanese ancestry had been evacuated from the West Coast and had been evacuated from the Oregon area for four months before the bombings.

The possibility of internal disorders and sabotage on the part of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry is part of the propaganda line which has been fed the American people by West Coast racists and by the economic interests which have used the yellow peril bogey for two generations. The time of crisis has come and has passed and the record of Nisei loyalty is a part of the military annals of the United States. In addition, the records of World War II will also show that there were no overt acts committed against the United States by any person of Japanese ancestry.

Relocation: Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Forty out of some sixty Issei residents in the Kansas City district are active participants in the newly-organized Issei Social Club.

Vagaries

Field Marshal . . .
British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, now governor-general of Canada, said of the 442nd Central Postal Directory: "The Japanese American soldiers are the finest soldiers we ever had in Italy." . . . Arthur Ritchie, the Seattle promoter who started the Japanese Exclusion League for the purpose of deporting all persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States, has given up the anti-Nisei movement. Ritchie is now sponsoring the American speaking tour of a Filipino woman guerrilla . . . Arch Oboler, author of "The Family Nagashi," the story of a Nisei war veteran's return to his California home, which was presented on the Mutual network recently, has a new book, "The Oboler Omnibus," published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce of New York City. "The Family Nagashi" was written after the publication of "Oboler Omnibus" and will probably be included in a later collection of Oboler's plays . . . One of the roles in "The Family Nagashi" was taken by Harry Tanouye, veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion. The leading role of Ben Nagashi was played by the noted radio actor, Elliot Lewis.

Mauldin . . .
The New York Herald Tribune reported on Nov. 1 that Bill Mauldin received a "great ovation" for his speech which ripped into fast-minded Americans. The New York paper, which sponsored the forum at which Sgt. Ben Kuroki also spoke, declared that Mauldin was aware that his speech would create a stir and is curious to see what sort of criticism he is going to get for it . . . One follow-up of Mauldin's speech was a suggestion in the European edition of Stars and Stripes from GIs still overseas who want Mauldin to run for Congress against General Patton. The latter, however, already has declined an offer from California Republicans to become a Congressional candidate.

Singled out . . .
A letter to the New York Times on Oct. 25 from John F. Putnam of Otisville, N. Y. noted that General of the Army Marshall's report in the war singled out the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Central Postal Directory for special mention. The 100th and the 442nd were the only units smaller than a division to be mentioned in the report and Mr. Putnam concluded that this demonstrates that General Marshall "considers their performance to have been exemplary." . . . The Sacramento Union on Oct. 19 gave the lead spot in its daily honor roll to Staff Sgt. Philip N. Oda of Sacramento who won a Bronze Star for his work as a member of the Tenth Army Corps language detachment . . . Mayor Freeman of Santa Monica is now making representations to Washington, demanding Federal action on housing for returning servicemen and noting the fact that Federal housing has been made available for returning evacuees.

Ben Kuroki . . .
The appearance of Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki on the New York Herald Tribune Forum was arranged by Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York daily. Sgt. Kuroki returned from his Pacific base via Japan on high priority and transferred at a California airfield to a waiting plane. He wrote out his speech during the last three hours of his transcontinental flight. . . . Sgt. Kuroki met Congressman Curtis of Nebraska and Brig. Gen. Laughon, military aide to President Truman, in Washington last week.

Nisei Majors . . .
Seven Nisei officers have attained the rank of major in World War II. There are hundreds of lieutenants, mostly commissioned in the battlefield. Because of the specialized work in which Nisei have been engaged, particularly in the Pacific, there are probably more Japanese American non-coms by ratio than among any other group in the U. S.

Two of the latest magazine articles to appear on the Nisei are concerned with the problems of returned evacuees on the West coast. They are "Unwanted Americans" by Don Eddy in December's American Magazine and "The Nisei Return" by Galen M. Fisher in Common Sense for November.

Report to the Nation: Japanese American Veteran Interviewed on CBS Program

Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Nisei veteran of 58 heavy bombing missions in the European and Pacific war theaters, was interviewed on the "Report to the Nation" program on November 3 over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Published below is a transcript of the interview of Sgt. Kuroki by John Daly of CBS. "Report to the Nation" is sponsored by the Continental Can Co. Sgt. Kuroki is scheduled to appear on America's Town Meeting of the Air on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22, over the American Broadcasting Company network and is also expected to participate in a huge Army Air Forces Day celebration in New York City on December 5.

MUSIC: OMINOUS . . . UP AND BEHIND.

DALY: Because all blood is red and all screams of pain sound alike and because most Americans hate and despise bigotry Report to the Nation has a story for you tonight. All of it is true, unfortunately some of it is nauseating.

MUSIC: STAB.

VOICE: I ain't gonna ride in no taxi with no lousy Jap. I come from California.

MUSIC: UP TO FINISH.

DALY: That's our story, ladies and gentlemen, and Report to the Nation now very proudly presents the lousy Jap . . . Sergeant Ben Kuroki, Ben Kuroki is a Jap alright . . . that is he's a Jap if your definition of a Jap includes men who are born in Hershey, Nebraska, who flew fifty-eight missions as air gunner over Europe and Japan . . . yes . . . Japan; . . . and who wear the Distinguished Flying Cross with two clusters, Air Medal with six, Pacific Theater Ribbon with two stars and the ETO ribbon with six. Some Jap.

MUSIC: STAB.

DALY: Ladies and gentlemen, a very popular citizen of Hershey, Nebraska, but not all points east or west, Sergeant Ben Kuroki, UNITED STATES Army Air Forces.

KUROKI: Thank you ladies and gentlemen . . . and Mr. Daly.

DALY: Sergeant Kuroki, you have a beef, let's get at it.

KUROKI: I'm a Nisei . . . That means my father and mother were born in Japan, but I was born here . . . in Nebraska. I did the best I could to fight a war and so did a lot of other Nisei . . . in Italy, with Merrill's Marauders, and as intelligence men in the Pacific. We died and bled in the same proportion as our fellow Americans who had no Jap background. I think we . . . and that means Italian Americans, German Americans and Japanese Americans deserve a better break than we usually get. It's humiliating and it's embarrassing to us, but that isn't very important. What is important is this: That what is happening to us isn't what they taught us America was like when we were school kids . . . and that isn't what we and our comrades . . . all ten million of 'em . . . were fighting for.

DALY: Is this bigotry a coast-to-coast problem?

KUROKI: No, and that's why I'm willing to stick my neck out and fight it. It's a small minority . . . a very small one that's making things unpleasant. Sure, a guy in Salt Lake City wouldn't ride with a lousy Jap because he came from California, but, on the other hand, three Californians . . . and big, important men they are, too . . . pleaded so well for me that Secretary of War Stimson permitted me to go and fight in the Pacific.

DALY: How about the men you fought with?

KUROKI: There wasn't much bigotry in the skies over Europe or Japan, and practically none on the ground . . . even if one drunken GI almost stabbed me to death. I gotta lot of white blood in me as the result of this.

DALY: How about your crewmates on the B-29s.

KUROKI: Wonderful. I had twenty-eight missions out there and there were only two times when anybody even remembered I was of Japanese extraction. Briefing used to bring it out, in small jokes like this. I remember one officer was talking to us.

OFFICER: This isn't like Europe, gentlemen. If you get shot down over Japan you don't have one single friend you can hide out with. Those white faces can't be disguised.

VOICE: How about honorable citizen from Nebraska . . . over there.

OFFICER: Oh . . . oh, my gosh . . . what's your name?

KUROKI: Sergeant Kuroki, sir.

OFFICER: Sergeant, this is a pleasure . . . I've been briefing Americans on what to do in case they were shot down over Japan and you're the first one I ever met whom I knew had a chance. Just tote an extra kimono on every trip.

KUROKI: There was always another thing . . . after a briefing somebody'd always say . . .

GI: Hey, Honorable Sergeant . . . we're going to Osaka . . . what and where is Osaka?

KUROKI: How'd I know . . . I'm a Nebraska kid myself.

KUROKI: And then over Japan, when the flak got heavy I could always expect something like this on the intercom.

VOICE: (Filter) Hey, Honorable Tail Gunner . . . your uncle Nagasaki is really sore this afternoon, ain't he?

VOICE 2: (FILTER) And he's real accurate, too.

MUSIC: CURTAIN TAG.

DALY: No trouble getting along with those boys.

KUROKI: None . . . the only trouble I had with the Twentieth Air Force was when we first got to Tinian. There were still a lot of Japs around and the boys were a little trigger happy. I spent three months in a tent or a B-29. I felt safer over Tokyo.

DALY: What was your biggest disappointment during your Pacific fighting?

KUROKI: I never got in on a raid on Kagoshima.

DALY: Kagoshima?

KUROKI: Yeah . . . Kagoshima was my old man's home town . . . I wanted to drop a few in there and go home and kid him. I did get in on some work on Yokohama . . . that's where my mother came from.

DALY: Did you tell her about it?

KUROKI: Sure, she and the old man were very pleased. They're Americans, you know.

DALY: One more question . . . from what you know, from what Japanese-born Americans tell you, what do you as an ordinary citizen think about the Emperor, Hirohito.

KUROKI: The Japs do, I repeat do, think Hirohito's a God. I think he's a Fascist and I hope they throw him out on his Imperial ear.

DALY: Sergeant Kuroki, I think we covered a little ground here this evening, suppose you sum it up for us.

KUROKI: I'd just like to repeat something I learned in school when we Americans pledged allegiance to our flag. Remember how it finished . . . one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. That's all I had on my mind.

MUSIC: CURTAIN.

APPLAUSE.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

WRA Personnel Faces Reconversion Problem

The War Relocation Authority's personnel, whose objective was to end the need for their agency, is facing a reconversion problem of its own. Its individual members are, or soon will be, in need of new jobs as the centers close their gates for the last time and the field and Washington offices prepare to wind up their affairs.

The members of WRA's staff are a pretty good cross-section of the American public. In 14 months of residence in one center, and hasty visits to three others, we have observed the good, the poor and the indifferent.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Sculptor-Artist

Nisei artists in particular will be interested in corresponding with sculptor-artist S/Sgt. Masood Ali Warren, now stationed at Hammer Field, Fresno, California, who writes to the Pacific Citizen that he would be "very happy" to correspond with Nisei.

Sgt. Warren studied at the Art Students League in New York under the late George Bridgman, famous anatomy instructor, and was instructed in painting by DuMond and McNulty. He learned sculpture from Mahonri Young, famous Utah sculptor.

His work has been exhibited in the Annual American Watercolor Society show in New York, in a touring exhibit by the Hobby Guild of America, and at the Atlanta University in Georgia.

Nisei who would like to write to this young Negro American can reach him at the following address: 450th AAF, Base Unit, Squadron C, Hammer Field, Fresno, California.

Earl Finch

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

Speaking of our much respected and beloved Mr. Earl Finch who is seen everywhere Nisei are seen and the hundreds of soldiers he has taken to dinner, for good times, and given good advice, I would like to add a few words because it happened to me this very night.

While typing a letter this lonely night at the YMCA in Chicago, I was interrupted by a gentle tap on my shoulder. "I am Mr. Finch, how are you, soldier?" Yes, I have always wanted to know Mr. Finch personally.

He invited me to a dinner at one of the famous Chicago restaurants, where colorful lights glistened among the nicely decorated palm trees. Sweet Hawaiian music could be heard from above. Soft and gently, "As I Stroll Along the Shores" was played which gave sweet thoughts and memories of good old Hawaii.

While having a hearty meal together, I questioned him when he expected the 442nd to return, and he answered: "They better return soon or I am going to 'squawk' to Washington about the delay. The boys are needed back here by their folks and I hope they can get back as soon as possible."

Yes, I felt happy watching his serious expression when he said, "I am going to Washington within two weeks to find out about the delay."

After having a "super" dinner he decided to visit Playtime, where Nisei soldiers are usually seen.

There wasn't a soul in uniform or civvies who did not recognize him. "Hi . . . Mr. Finch, well, I'll be darned. Its Mr. Finch, Hello, Mr. Finch." His name just echoed at Playtime during our very short stay.

Lawson YMCA where an anniversary Nisei dance was held was our next stop. It was nicely decorated with crepe paper. The glowing lights and the many adorable girls in such a large group was something! It gave sweet memories of home and prewar good times.

Mr. Finch, with his usual good humored smile talked with many of his acquaintances.

I am just one of the many, many Nisei to whom he has given good advice, a good time, and we Nisei here in the states and abroad respect and thank him for his hospitality, generosity and the aid he has rendered.

Just another returning vet,
KEN,
Chicago, Ill.

Most of them never had seen, much less associated with, Japanese Americans before they joined WRA. For them it has been an interesting, or enlightening, or dreary, or disillusioning experience according to their individual attitudes and to the way they projected themselves into their jobs.

Those closest to the evacuees were the ones who arrived at the centers in the grim summer of 1942 while the carpenters were yet hammering up the barracks towns in the middle of deserts.

These people knew the utter desolation of the centers, a desolation which never quite seemed to penetrate into the hearts of the evacuees themselves. These people were on hand to welcome the evacuees when they arrived from the coast at all hours of the day and night, hungry, weary and grimy from as much as a week of travel in ancient, crowded day coaches. They offered the friendship for which the evacuees hungered.

These people saw the evacuees take hold of the thin straws of opportunity and make vital, humming communities of the ghost towns. They saw dissension arise, too, and internal strife and cliques and the struggle to dominate petty center politics.

Some of the do-gooders and bleeding hearts who somehow got on WRA staffs found themselves frustrated by red tape and the perverseness of the evacuees themselves, and they dropped out. Others simply could not stand the gaff, and they, too, went their way.

A few others were civil service automatons. They read the directives, consulted the manuals, and did their duty. The human angle did not enter into their calculations.

There even were a few slackers who discovered an evacuee drawing \$19 a month knew more about running their departments than they themselves did. And so these so-called administrators were quite satisfied to let the evacuees not only run the departments (which could be justified in many cases), but also to take all the responsibility.

But on the whole the project personnel was conscientious. And even the less sympathetic, as time went on, associated themselves increasingly with the "cause."

The difference in pay, standard of living, amount of freedom available and a caste system permitted to develop in some centers operated against "fraternization." But the unreasoning attacks against the evacuees, which centered on WRA itself, tended to draw the two groups closer.

Many of the center personnel made considerable sacrifices in personal comfort, in family relationships, and in postwar security to stick by WRA until the job could be finished.

In a great many cases the effort WRA center personnel put into their work knew no bounds of time. It was, to them, a labor of love, and they carried it out beyond the call of simple duty.

These were the individuals who felt as did their chief, Dillon S. Myer. It was not simply a job, it was a great, human trust that the United States government had bestowed upon them. Perhaps they never thought of their jobs in just such terms. Perhaps they placed it more often on a personal basis—a feeling of duty and loyalty to individual friendships, and to a people as a whole.

In this respect the center staffs were far closer to the evacuees than the personnel of the relocation offices where the tendency was to separate from, rather than grow closer to WRA.

If the American people can take no pride in the fact that the army enforced a mass evacuation policy, they can view with satisfaction the manner in which another arm of the government helped to right an injustice.

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Orange County Project Houses Evacuee Group

Abandoned Barracks Converted to Provide Temporary Facilities

SANTA ANA Calif. — Fifty-eight persons, representing 22 families, arrived in Santa Ana last week from the Colorado River relocation center at Poston and are now busy getting settled in their temporary homes at Santa Ana's Federal Housing Administration project for Japanese American returnees near the Orange County Airport.

The group was the first of a contingent of an expected 200 to 250 persons who will use the facilities at the Santa Ana project which consist of abandoned Army barracks which have been converted for family occupancy.

The Santa Ana unit is one of six similar projects initiated to offer temporary housing for evacuee families returning to Los Angeles and Orange counties. Others are at Lomita, Hawthorne, Burbank, El Segundo, Santa Monica and Long Beach.

Those who will occupy the Orange County project are former residents of the county who are unable to find immediate housing of a permanent nature.

The local project was declared as better than other such units in this area by Miss Margaret Watkins, FHA representative, but it was stressed that the Orange county evacuees are "not living in luxury." Families are housed in accommodations similar to those at the relocation centers. Families will live in single rooms of 12 to 20 feet, partitioned from larger frame structure barracks abandoned by the Army some time ago. The FHA supplies an iron cot, mattress and two blankets per person and the only other household article provided is a heating stove. There is no running water or toilet facilities in the rooms and the evacuees will be fed from a community kitchen.

Residents of the project will pay for meals and for housing. The monthly rental fees are \$10 for a single person to \$20 for a family of five.

The Orange County camp is under the management of a Nisei, Ricardo Ritchie, who is an employee of the FHA.

Children at the camp will attend nearby public schools while their parents seek jobs and housing.

Most of the group were engaged in farming in Orange County before the evacuation.

Henry Sugimoto's Paintings Will Be Shown in New York

NEW YORK CITY—The Common Council for American Unity, New York, will present an exhibit of oil and water color paintings by Henry Sugimoto at the American Common, 40 East 40th Street, beginning November 12.

Twenty-six paintings, including mine oils of the Arkansas war relocation centers, will be shown.

One of the leading Japanese American artists, Sugimoto exhibited his work in many California exhibitions prior to the war.

His present show will be formally opened on Nov. 12 from 4 to 6 p.m.

Exhibit hours for the duration of the show will be Nov. 12 and 13, 10 to 5; November 14th to December 21, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 3 to 6 p.m.

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KEN MATSUMOTO of Cincinnati, commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ohio State Guard last month, recently attended the officers convention of the State Guard in Columbus.

Ken Matsumoto Commissioned In Ohio Guard

CINCINNATI—First Lieut. Ken Matsumoto, first Nisei to win a commission in the Ohio State Guard, attended the recent annual officers convention of the State Guard in Columbus.

Matsumoto, vice-president of the National JACL, was one of the first Japanese Americans to relocate in Cincinnati after the outbreak of war.

He joined the Ohio State Guard in March, 1944, as a private and was subsequently promoted through the grades to staff sergeant. He was commissioned in July, 1945, and attended the annual regimental encampment in August at Camp Perry. He is attached to Company D, First Infantry Regiment of the Ohio State Guard.

Another Nisei, Staff Sergeant Fred Morioka, formerly of San Francisco, is a member of Company D.

At the officers convention Matsumoto met Col. Cecil B. Whitcomb, commanding officer of the 145th Regiment of the 37th (Ohio) Division, one of the Army's veteran infantry units in the Pacific. This division, a former Ohio National Guard unit, fought in New Guinea and in the Philippines.

Col. Whitcomb had high praise for the Nisei soldiers attached to his regiment. He was proud also of the fact that, although his Nisei soldiers went out on hazardous missions, only one was wounded in action.

442nd Medics Win Meritorious Service Unit Plaque

LEGHORN, Italy—The awarding of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the medical detachment of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team for the accomplishment of "exceptionally difficult tasks from May 28, 1944 to May 8, 1945, was announced here.

The plaque is the second to be won by elements of the 442nd Combat Team. The Service company of the Combat Team was similarly honored recently.

Frank Miyaki, Sub Halfback, Starts in Cougar Victory

PULLMAN, Wash.—Frank Miyaki, third string halfback for the Washington State Cougars, was described as "one of the best backs to appear on the field all afternoon" as the Cougars defeated the University of Idaho, 21 to 0, on Oct. 27.

Miyaki, who is a freshman, was all-city halfback for North Central high in Spokane in 1944.

In the Idaho game he intercepted two passes, threw one successful aerial and caught two more in the four minutes he saw action.

He drew the favor of the crowd by his daring play and his slippery running.

Miyaki also made all-city in basketball at North Central and won letters in baseball and track.

New York JACL Chapter Plans Anniversary Affair

NEW YORK CITY—The New York Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League will celebrate its first birthday with an informal dance on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 21, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Rose Room of the famous Hotel Delmonico on Park Ave., at 59th.

The dance has been designated as the "First Anniversary Ball" of the New York JACL chapter.

The Hotel Delmonico, long linked with New York's colorful theatrical history, was the home of such personalities as Lillian Russell, Diamond Jim Brady and other great names in that era.

Prominent national and civic leaders have been invited as patrons and patronesses, the committee revealed. Stan Karikomi, dance chairman, related that a brief but interesting program will also be a feature of the dance.

John Burley, outstanding boogie woogie pianist and author of books on music, will perform during the intermission period.

Joe Carroll and his Stork Club orchestra will provide the music. Carroll has built up an extremely large following at New York's most famous night spot.

Guest of honor will be Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the Nisei veteran of 58 missions in the Pacific and European theaters. Other guests will include Yasuo Kuniyoshi, one of America's major artists, Isamu Noguchi, sculptor, and Yuri Ame-miya, member of the Martha Graham dance troupe.

Alfred Funabashi, JACL President, extends a cordial welcome to the public to attend this outstanding Fall event. Tickets are selling at \$2.70 per person, tax included. They may be obtained from any JACL member, the JACL office or at the following places: Japanese Buddhist Church, Japanese M. E.

Church, Japanese Christian Institute, Japanese Christian Association, Japanese American Committee for Democracy, Miyako's, Shiro's, Toyo Kwan, Oriental Food Shop and Y. Terada's.

Members of the dance committee are Stan Karikomi, chairman; Yurino Takayoshi, orchestra hostesses; Peter Aoki, orchestra and patrons and patronesses; K. Hayashi, publicity and correspondence; John Iwatsu, finance; Clayman, entertainment and program; Andy Morimoto, souvenir programs and posters; Sam K. and Harry Kuwada, sponsors; Alfred Funabashi, tickets; and Kenji Nogaki, advertisements.

400 Aliens En Route to Hawaii Homes

Many Have Sons in U. S. Army, Reports Immigration Official

SEATTLE — Nearly 400 aliens of Japanese ancestry, who were evacuated from Hawaii in December 1942, after their internment at the outbreak of war, were on the way back to their homes in the islands this week.

The group arrived at the Seattle immigration station on Nov. 2 from the alien enemy internment camp at Santa Fe, N. M. They were accompanied by 17 immigration officers, a doctor and a nurse.

Arriving by train, they immediately were moved to the immigration station.

"Many were elderly and very many had sons in the United States Army," Ralph Bonham, district immigration chief, reported.

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RELOCATION DIGEST

NEW YORK CITY—Yuri Morikawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morikawa, 59 West 102nd street, has been elected cheer leader for the football season by the student body at the Fieldston High School, the Bronx, New York. . . . George, of the Paul George commercial art firm at 444 East 44th street, New York, is moving recently from the Minneapolis and Stockton, California. His partner is Paul Seiderman. . . . Kiyoshi Yamashita, of Minidoka and Seattle residence, will be interested to know that he is now in New York, having finished his teaching stint at Harvard. He is employed in the library of Whitman, Ranson, Coulter and Goetz, a New York law firm. . . . Richard Tsugio Kondo, formerly of Tule Lake, is present in an architectural draftsman in New York City. . . . Other newcomers to the city are Arthur Yano, 535 West 124th St., and Haruo Okada, formerly of Tule Lake.

PHILADELPHIA—Ninety-six settlers found housing in Philadelphia and vicinity during September, according to Robertson M. of the American Friends Service Committee. . . . Recent arrivals to this city include Henry Fujitaka and Kusuo Shirota, 31 South 41st Street and Tadashi Ito, former block manager at Tule Lake.

CHICAGO—Pfc. Ernest Uno, veteran of 16 months' overseas service with the 442nd, is now visiting his sister, Mrs. Amy Tanaka, 220 W. Elm Street, Chicago. Pfc. Uno volunteered for army service, as did his two brothers, Howard Uno, now on convalescent furlough following intelligence service in the Pacific theater, and S-Sgt. Stanley Uno, now on duty in Shanghai. . . . Also visiting relatives in Chicago is Pfc. Eiko Konagamis, who served overseas for seven months with the 442nd. Pfc. Konagamis is staying at the home of his brother, George Konagamis, 619 N. Rush street.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sgt. Victor Iseri and his wife, Fumiko, 1109 Summit Ave., returned to the Rivers center recently to attend funeral services for Mrs. Iseri's father and mother, who passed away within a few days of each other. . . . New homeowners in St. Paul, Minn., include Mr. and Mrs. George Morimoto, formerly of Marysville, California, now living at 765 Pelham Blvd., St. Paul. . . . Moving recently from the Minneapolis hostel to more permanent quarters were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miwa and their two children, Robert, 3, and David, 13 months, who are now at 346 Prescott St., St. Paul; Pvt. George Iwakiri, his wife, and son, Lon, now at 1405 Yale Place, Minneapolis; and Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Itan, and their 3-month old child, now at 1210 8th Avenue, North, Minneapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS—A birthday dinner dance was given in honor of Kimiko and Yoshie Murosaki at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Goodrich in Indianapolis on Hallows' evening. A buffet dinner was served by candlelight. Guests were the Misses Alyce Kawada, Lillian Ishii, Toshiko Nakamura, Mary Miyasaki and Anna Bang, Mrs. Mary Tagami, T/5 George Yamashiro, Cpl. Tom Sabo, T/5 Shig Horio, Seaman First Class Phillip Owen, T/5 Wilbur Kurima, T/5 Min Nagareda, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich.

OMAHA, Neb.—Ted Kanamine, student at Technical High school in Omaha, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kanamine, 3870 Harvey Street, has been appointed life guard at the YMCA swimming pool. On duty after school hours and on Saturdays, young Kanamine says: "Business and pleasure combined—this is a swell job." . . . Latest Omaha inductee is Elmer Tanase, formerly of Holtville, California, who came to Omaha from Poston. Tanase, who worked for American Smelting and Refining company for two years in Omaha, was presented with a "going-away" gift by the company, a check for one-month's salary.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyomi Nakamura, Seabridge, New Jersey, a boy, Kennon Haruo, on Nov. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Uye-mura, 7213-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kyoyuki Sakamoto, 1502-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Yokoyama, 5812-E, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogata, 3614-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seijin Kobashigawa, 3607-B2, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoji Yokoyama, 619-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeji Ito, 8017-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Hamamoto, 7217-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsumi Ishihara, 703-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minami, 8213-G, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sug-ioka, 6235 S. University Ave., Chicago, a girl on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Abiko, 102 South 33rd St., Philadelphia, a girl, Michiko Joan, on Nov. 5.

DEATHS

Jukichi Munakata, 66, of 7807-G, Tule Lake, on Oct. 25.

T. Nishiida, 69, Clearfield, Utah, on Nov. 1. Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Tomiyo Takahashi and Mrs. Toyo Kagawa, both of Clearfield, and three granddaughters.

Kosaku Nakamichi, 58, of 21-2-F, Heart Mountain, on Oct. 25. He is survived by his daughter, Toku-ko.

MARRIAGES

Murako Ishibashi to Joe Hatanaka on Oct. 24 at Tule Lake.

Chiyoko Morita to Hiroshi Uye-hara on Oct. 25 at Tule Lake.

Judy Mochizaki to Katsumi Sato on Oct. 24 at Tule Lake.

Katsuko Aochi to Katsuji Harano on Oct. 24 at Tule Lake.

Yoshiye Kitayama to George Moriyama on Oct. 24 at Tule Lake.

Aiko Watanabe to Eiji Kadawaki on Oct. 25 at Tule Lake.

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U. S. Tenth Corps Discloses Important Role Played by Nisei Soldiers in Pacific

WITH TENTH CORPS ON MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS — The important part played by loyal Japanese American soldiers in the defeat of Japan can now be revealed.

Many of the Nisei (American-born Japanese) received their training at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Savage, Minn., and later at Fort Snelling, Minn. Nisei serving with the Tenth Corps Language Detachment in the Philippine liberation campaigns on Leyte and Mindanao translated approximately 2500 captured enemy documents and interrogated 1000 Japanese prisoners. Their work provided tactical information of inestimable value in the defeat of Japanese forces on those islands. Throughout the Pacific war Nisei personnel have contributed much valuable information through similar efforts.

Presence of the Nisei with American forces had to be kept secret because of the danger of reprisals against their relatives living in Japan. It was also essential that the work of the Nisei be kept strictly secret for security reasons. As a result many American service men were not aware they had Japanese American comrades working at various command headquarters.

The large volume of work done by the Nisei required that they work long hours, many times while exposed to danger of enemy fire.

However, because of the air-tight secrecy cloaking their operations they received no recognition other than the words of praise given by the American officers and enlisted men with whom they worked.

Those who have worked with or near the Nisei have seen them become as typically "GI" as the average American doughboy. They have enjoyed the same things their American contemporaries enjoyed and expressed similar complaints. However, their work has been of such calibre that practically all of them have earned non-commissioned ratings and several have received direct commissions.

The cessation of hostilities in the Pacific, however, does not mean that the Nisei have completed their task. Each one of them will have an important job in connection with occupation of the Japanese homeland.

The following Nisei serving with the Tenth Corps Language Detachment received their training at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Savage or at Fort Snelling, or both: 2nd Lt. Thomas S. Kadomoto, Glendale, Ariz.; T/3 Tom K. Nbrisada, Hunt, Idaho; T/4 Kiyoshi Yumibe, Hee, Ore.; T/5 Susumu Kishimoto, Honokaa, Hawaii; S/Sgt. Masashi Fukumoto, Honolulu, Hawaii; T/4 Samon Horii, Heart Mountain, Wyo.; T/4 Joe Fujita, Hunt, Ida.; T/4 Ruyosaku Higashi, Honokaa, Hawaii; T/5 Meyer M. Ueoka, Roia Maui, Hawaii; T/4 Mitsuru Fujinami, Salt Lake City, Utah; T/5 George M. Kakehashi, Los Angeles, Calif.; T/3 Toshio Harunaga, Honokaa, Hawaii; T/3 Masami Fujimoto, Oakland, Calif.; S/Sgt. Philip N. Oda, Sacramento,

Michigan State Swim Coach Praises Nisei Troops in Italy

LANSGING, Mich. — Americans can be very proud of its citizens of Japanese ancestry who fought with our armies in Europe, Coach Charles McCaffree of Michigan State college, who helped organize the state swimming meets in Italy during the past summer, declared here recently.

Of all the people he encountered in Italy the Nisei impressed him most, Coach McCaffree stated.

"They are the finest type of American young men," the Spartan swimming mentor declared. "They are upstanding, courageous, spirited and superior sportsmen. Everyone I met was agreed on that."

Calif.; T/4 Hiroto Niya, North Hollywood, Calif.; T/4 Milton Tanizawa, Amache, Colo.; T/4 Richard K. Ikemoto, Honolulu, Hawaii; T/4 Charles T. Imai, Seattle, Wash.; Pvt. Ken Ota, Selma, Calif.; T/4 Yasuhiro Fujita, Honolulu, Hawaii; T/4 Hiroshi Tanaka, Honokaa, Hawaii; T/4 Takeo Hirabayashi, Topaz, Utah; 2nd Lt. Fred H. Nishitsuji, Blanca, Colo.

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WRA to Relocate 11,000 From Tule Lake Relocation Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Approximately 11,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now held at the Tule Lake WRA center will be relocated before Feb. 1 when the center will close, the War Relocation Authority announced on Nov. 7.

The exact number to be relocated cannot be determined accurately until a survey is completed, it was reported.

Although Tule Lake camp was designated as a segregation center for alien repatriates and citizen expatriates among the evacuee

group, in reality it operated both as a relocation center and a segregation camp, the WRA reported.

Of the 15,000 persons in the center, 4500 are citizens who have renounced their citizenship and who have been designated as "disloyal" by the Justice Department.

How many others, minor children of the renunciants, will be detained in the center for eventual deportation to Japan, is not known at this time.

Charles F. Miller said that the WRA will terminate its services on Feb. 1 at Tule Lake.

Second Hostel to Be Opened For Evacuees in Twin Cities

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The second Twin Cities hostel for persons of Japanese ancestry is scheduled to open within a week or ten days, it was reported here last week.

The St. Paul committee for resettlement of Japanese Americans, an inter-faith group, has leased the 17-room Kellogg hotel, 191 W. Kellogg Blvd., and will operate it as a hostel where Nisei can stay.

The St. Paul committee decided to open the hostel partly because the Minneapolis hostel at 126 Clifton avenue has been unable to serve all Japanese Americans seeking facilities.

The Minneapolis hostel, which

has operated since Jan. 1944, is supported by the United Lutheran Church of America. The hostel has served more than 900 persons, according to Martha B. Akard, director.

When the St. Paul hostel is no longer needed for Japanese Americans, it will be used to accommodate other displaced persons, including migrant workers, it was disclosed by Mrs. Elliot Magraw, chairman of the St. Paul committee.

Meanwhile, James Hiner Jr., Minneapolis relocation officer for the WRA, does not expect any considerable influx of Japanese Americans into this area.

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