

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## Six Nisei GIs Killed, 16 Hurt in Plane Crash

### Trailer Homes for Returning Evacuees



EL SEGUNDO, Calif.—Shown above are many trailers and barracks which are being readied for immediate occupancy by families of Japanese ancestry returning to Southern

California from war relocation centers. They will be quartered in the emergency project because of the acute housing shortage in the area.

—(International Soundphoto.)

### Gen. Stillwell Will Present Distinguished Service Cross To Sister of Nisei GI Hero

Commander of Tenth Army to Make Presentation At Santa Ana Ranch; Sgt. Masuda Lost Life in Heroic Action with 442nd Regiment in Italy

LOS ANGELES—General Joseph W. Stillwell, commander of the United States Tenth Army who recently advocated the formation of a "pickaxe club" by GIs to protect Nisei war veterans, will fly from Washington to Santa Ana, Calif., next week to present the Distinguished Service Cross awarded posthumously to Staff Sgt. Kazuo Masuda of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team to the Nisei hero's sister, Mary Masuda, on December 8.

The War Relocation Authority office in Los Angeles reported that the presentation would be made by Gen. Stillwell at the Masuda ranch.

Sgt. Masuda, a native of Santa Ana, was cited for repelling repeated German counterattacks by firing a mortar tube braced against a steel helmet. At the time he was with the 442nd Infantry, operating from a forward observation post during the battle for Italy. Rather than risk the lives of his mortar crew, Sgt. Masuda went 200 yards through enemy fire with his mortar tube and fired 20 rounds of ammunition against the Nazis repulsing them.

The Army citation declared that the Nisei soldier's single-handed action was so effective the enemy withdrew after subjecting him to intense mortar and artillery fire.

Several weeks later in the Italian campaign Sgt. Masuda was killed as he emptied his submachine gun at a group of German soldiers, only five yards away.

In a statement published in the India-Burma Roundup on Oct. 10, Gen. Stillwell declared that the Nisei "bought an awful hunk of America with their blood."

"We cannot allow a single injustice be done to the Nisei without defeating the purpose for which we fought," the famous general, best known by his nickname, "Vinegar Joe," declared. "Those Nisei boys have a place in the American heart now and forever."

### Attorney Wirin Not Connected With Tule Lake Cases

The Pacific Citizen erroneously reported on Nov. 17 that A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles was one of the attorneys representing 985 Tule Lake litigants who have filed a petition in Federal court in San Francisco to regain the American citizenship which they renounced in proceedings at the Tule Lake camp in the spring of 1945.

Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco is the only attorney representing the Tule Lake group in the suit which has been filed with the full support of the American Civil Liberties Union of San Francisco.

### Outrigger Club Officials Will Continue Anti-Oriental Policy

HONOLULU — Directors of the exclusive Waikiki Outrigger Club apologized on Nov. 24 for excluding Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama, famed Hawaiian swimmer of Japanese extraction, but at a special meeting continued and approved its Oriental exclusion policy.

The club management last week refused to permit William (Bill) Smith, Jr., world middle distance swimming champion and a life member of the club, to entertain Nakama at the

### Nisei Soldiers Lead Armistice Parade In Italy

LEGHORN, Italy—Troops of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team led the formal parade in honor of the dead of World War I and World War II at the Armistice Day observance at Yankee Stadium.

I Company of the 442nd Combat Team was designated to lead the parade.

Nisei troops also led a V-J Day parade at Leghorn.

### Fire Destroys Home of Nisei In California

Police Investigate Possible Incendiarism In Puente Blaze

PUENTE, Calif.—Police on November 24 investigated whether incendiarism caused the fire which destroyed the home of George Y. Tokushige, local Japanese American who recently returned to his farm from an Arizona relocation center.

The blaze started on the night of Nov. 23 in a shed while Tokushige, his mother, two brothers and a sister were dining with another relocated family in a garage-home next door.

The flames quickly spread to the Tokushige's two-story home.

### Army C-47 Transport Carrying Japanese American Soldiers Crashes in Placer County

All Passengers on Plane Were Veterans of 442nd Combat Team from Hawaii; GIs Were En Route to Camp Beale to Obtain Discharges from Army

AUBURN, Calif.—Nine Army men, including six Nisei veterans of the European campaign, were killed and sixteen other Japanese Americans were wounded, several seriously, when an Army C-47 transport crashed into a hillside near here in a blinding rainstorm on the night of Nov. 28.

The plane exploded and burst into flames.

All of the Japanese Americans were residents of Hawaii and were veterans of the 442nd Combat Team. The men were en route in the transport from Palm Springs to McClellan Field near Sacramento and were scheduled to go to the separation center at Camp Beale for their discharges before returning to Hawaii.

Following the Army's policy of first notifying next of kin, none of the names of the dead and injured were immediately released by the Army.

On board the plane were 23 passengers, all of them Japanese American veterans en route to Hawaii, and three Air Force men, according to Lieut. Victoria Lefevre, public relations officer at DeWitt General Hospital in Auburn where the injured men were rushed by rescue parties.

Buffeted by the severe storm, the plane was 35 miles off its course at the time of the crash. Smashing into a low hill, the plane then caught fire.

All of the passengers, except one, were thrown clear of the plane.

The first man to arrive on the scene was Joseph Snyder, a nearby rancher, and his helper, James Hubbard. It was reported that Charles DeCosta, president of the California Preservation Association, and leader of a Northern California movement to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to Placer county, aided in the rescue in his capacity as a deputy sheriff.

Preliminary reports indicate the pilot ordered passengers to fasten safety belts just before the crash in expectation of an emergency landing.

### Carusi Denies Bias on Nisei Travel Between U. S., Hawaii

NEW YORK—The contention of the National Japanese American Citizens League that Nisei and other Oriental Americans in Hawaii are discriminated against by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in traveling between the Territory of Hawaii and the United States was answered by Immigration Commissioner Ugo Carusi who contended that "there is no basis for the belief that the matter is one of racial discrimination."

Mr. Carusi's statement was contained in a letter to Clifford Forster, staff counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Forster's communication with the immigration official on the subject had been prompted by representations against a regulation which provides that Americans of Japanese and other Oriental ancestry in Hawaii must obtain "certificates of citizenship" before they can purchase transportation to the United States mainland.

In his reply to Mr. Forster, Commissioner Carusi declared:

"I wish to acknowledge your letter in which you indicate it is your understanding that this Service still requires of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who wish to come from Hawaii to the mainland, a certificate of citizenship, and also that Japanese who are residents of the Hawaiian Islands may not come to the mainland unless they can show special reasons. You indicate that such requirements are discriminatory and arbitrary and consideration should be given with a view to their elimination."

"In reply you are advised that any American citizen who is a bona-fide resident of Hawaii desiring to depart either temporarily or permanently is issued what is known as a 'certificate of citizenship—Hawaiian Islands.' The reason for this is not a matter of requirement but merely to facilitate their travel to any part of the United States. You will note that it applies to all American citizens who are residents of the Hawaiian Islands and there is no basis for the belief that the matter is one of racial discrimination."

(In Salt Lake City, Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL,

commented that although it may not be "a matter of requirement" for Oriental Americans in Hawaii to secure "a certificate of citizenship," actual practice in pre-war years—before Mr. Carusi was appointed Immigration Commissioner—has shown that it was impossible for United States citizens of Oriental ancestry to obtain transportation without such a certificate. Mr. Kido recommended that since Hawaii is an integral part of the United States, there should be no limitations of travel between the Territory and the mainland for any United States citizens or legally resident aliens.)

### Two Counties Bar Aid to Evacuee Group

Wollenberg Reports Third County Has Abandoned Opposition

SACRAMENTO—Charles Wollenberg, State director of social welfare, informed Governor Warren's cabinet on Nov. 26 he expects many important aspects of the California "problem" of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be solved in the next two or three months.

Wollenberg said he anticipates the last of the returning Californians of Japanese descent will reach the state within 30 days.

He said housing facilities for the evacuees present the most serious question, one of which is being solved in some agricultural communities by the acquisition of former military housing units. He said American war veterans of Japanese ancestry are among those renting such quarters.

Wollenberg said three county boards of supervisors have adopted resolutions against giving either aid or services to persons of Japanese ancestry. But one of them, he added, is reported to have receded from that stand already in the light of state and local legal notification that the resolution action is in violation of law.



## Pauley Indicates Reparations Commission Has No Interest In Properties of Loyal Aliens

U. S. Official Says Press Conference Statement In Los Angeles Was Misunderstood; Pays Tribute To Gallant Record of Japanese American Troops

The Allied commission on Japanese reparations has no intention of seizing the properties of law-abiding resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States for reparations purposes, it was indicated in a letter released this week from Edwin W. Pauley, United States representative on the Allied Reparations Commission.

In a letter to Daniel G. Marshall, chairman of the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles, Mr. Pauley declared that a

statement he had made in Los Angeles at a press conference recently may have been misunderstood, giving the impression that he favored the seizure of the properties of individual Japanese on the West Coast "even to the Japanese-owned corner grocery store." Following the publication of the quote attributed to Mr. Pauley in the Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 26, Mr. Marshall wrote to the reparations commissioner, expressing the concern of the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles in the situation.

"If you are quoted correctly, the question immediately arises if this is the treatment to be accorded the Japanese alien parents of the Nisei who was killed on the beachhead at Salerno," Mr. Marshall declared in his letter. "His alien parents raised him to serve and die for his country by the livelihood they earned in their Japanese-owned corner grocery store in Los Angeles, while I speak illustratively, it is very plain that seizure of the property of loyal Japanese aliens will result in many such cases. By far the greater part of the parents of over 20,000 Nisei who have served in the armed forces of the United States are Japanese aliens. The cruelty of such a seizure would be comparable only to the depredations of the National Socialist party in Germany."

"As a Californian, you must be well aware of the injustices imposed upon persons of Japanese ancestry in this state. It is inconceivable that the government, in its reparations program, should contemplate a course of action attributed to you by the dispatch (in the Christian Science Monitor)," Mr. Marshall's letter continued. "The statement attributed to you has been widely circulated among Japanese American servicemen. They are profoundly disturbed by it."

"If this dispatch is without authenticity, it is respectfully suggested that, as head of the American group on the Allied Reparations Commission, you should make every effort to correct this statement."

In his reply to Mr. Marshall's letter, Mr. Pauley declared:

"With reference to your letter of Oct. 18, the source of the statement which you quote may have been a misunderstanding of what I said at a press conference in Los Angeles in September."

"At that press conference, to the best of my recollection, I stated that whatever might be recovered by the United States through reparations would be most insignificant compared to the cost of the war to us; and illustrated this by pointing out the comparatively small amount of Japanese property which has been seized by the Alien Property Custodian in this country. In making reference to

## VFW Questions Arson Angle in Sakamoto Fire

AUBURN, Calif. — The Donner Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, on Nov. 26 authorized Acting Commander Clarence Simpkins to question reports that the burning of the residence of Cosmo Sakamoto, Japanese American veteran of the Pacific war, resulted from arson.

In a letter to Charles F. Miller, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, Simpkins said in part:

"You refer to sneak night-riding arsonists who burned the Sakamoto house to the ground. If you would trouble yourself to learn something of the basic rights of American law you would grasp and retain the fact that a person arraigned in court is presumed innocent until he is proven guilty."

"We know the attorney general's operatives and the State Forestry Department examined the Sakamoto place and tried to discover the cause of the fire."

"The clear truth of the matter is that they were not able to determine the fire was caused by any human agency. No one knows what caused it."

"You have simply made a pure assumption in the Sakamoto case in order to hang a vituperative inference upon the California Preservation Association."

(The California Preservation Association in Placer County is part of a Northern California organization whose purpose is to keep the evacuees of Japanese ancestry from returning to their homes. The Sakamoto home was burned to the ground on the day before the return of the family from the Granada relocation center. At the time of the fire, Garrett Doty, fire chief in Loomis, declared he had heard of threats that the homes of returning evacuees would be burned.)

the property held by the Alien Property Custodian, I pointed out that this included items ranging from large business houses down to such property as the Japanese corner grocery store."

"I am sure you are already familiar with the type of cases in which Japanese property has been seized by the Alien Property Custodian. It is not my function nor the intention to attempt to enlarge upon the scope of cases in which the Alien Property Custodian determines it desirable to vest Japanese property."

"I am as appreciative as you are of the valiant job done in the war by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry."

## Four Nisei Veterans Declare Atomic Bombing Was Justified

SACRAMENTO — The Bee on Nov. 24 quoted four Sacramento Japanese Americans who went through the war in the front lines of America's fighting forces and who said they feel the United States was justified in using the atomic bomb on Japan.

According to the Bee, Tech. Sgt. Kazu Yoshihata, 26, declared:

"The U. S. had a right to use the bomb and if she didn't use it the war would still be going on. Even though thousands of lives were sacrificed this cannot be compared to the millions of lives the bomb saved by bringing an end to the war."

The Bee said that Staff Sgt. Fred H. Yoshino, Sgt. Roy Murakami and T/3 Jack Tsuchida agreed with Tech. Sgt. Yoshihata.

All four were recently discharged honorably from the Army.

"They face civilian life with some confusion," the Bee added. "None knows exactly what he will do. Their most perplexing problem is one of housing for themselves and their families."

Sgt. Yoshihata served as an infantryman in the American Division in the Pacific and with military intelligence, receiving among other awards the Bronze Star medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Murakami was with the engineers in Europe. He was wounded in action.

Sgt. Yoshino also served in Europe, while Tsuchida saw service with General MacArthur's headquarters.

## Pearl Harbor Canards:

## Reporter Unable to Discover Evidence of Any Nisei Part In Japanese Raid on Hawaii

HONOLULU — The Star-Bulletin reported on Oct. 27 its correspondent in Tokyo, Ricardo Labez, has been unable to find any evidence in Japan that "Americans of Japanese ancestry, born and educated here, were among the raiders" who attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

The Star-Bulletin recalled the story that Hawaiian-born and Hawaiian-schooled Japanese had been among the fliers who carried out that surprise smash on Dec. 7, 1941.

"Soon after Dec. 7, the story became circumstantial, and in several versions," the Honolulu paper said. "One version was that a Japanese flier 'wearing a McKinley high school ring' had been shot down on Oahu. Another was that 'University of Hawaii boys were among the fliers.'"

The Star-Bulletin said the inability of its correspondent to find any evidence of the participation of Japanese Americans in the Pearl Harbor attack confirms the findings of Army, Navy and FBI men "who checked these rumors soon after Dec. 7."

"They found no basis for them," the paper added.

The Star-Bulletin cited other Pearl Harbor sabotage rumors which gained circulation, "and some credence, in the tense days following the devastating bombardment, when people's nerves were on edge and their fears vivid."

These stories included the rumors that an ordinary milk truck,

which for months had been delivering milk at Hickam Field, unmasked itself on the morning of Dec. 7 and turned into a truck equipped with machine guns and Japanese gunners, and sprayed bullets into the Hickam defenders; that swaths were cut through the sugar cane fields of Oahu by Japanese plantation hands, the swaths pointing to vital military and naval installations; that Japanese truck and passenger car drivers on the morning of Dec. 7 deliberately created blockades on the roads leading to Pearl Harbor, Schofield Barracks and other vital defense points, to hamper Army and Navy movement and delay delivery of repair crews.

"Such stories are called 'canards'—extravagant or absurd reports, hoaxes—and they are apt to persist long after their falsity has been proved," the Star-Bulletin said.

The newspaper stressed that long investigation by the intelligence services and the FBI had found nothing to substantiate the stories "and they have long ago been officially checked off as untrue."

"Yet they continue to crop up," the paper declared. "They are occasionally repeated now by people who should certainly know better than to believe them."

"It is certain that if there had been any truth in any of them, the Army or the Navy or the FBI would have revealed the truth. None of these agencies could have the slightest interest in not revealing it," the Star-Bulletin concluded.

## Gen. MacArthur Will Accept Repatriates from U. S., Says Justice Department Official

Immigration Commissioner Tells House Committee 8794 Persons May Be Deported by June of Next Year; Family Members May Accompany Deportees

WASHINGTON—At least 8794 persons of Japanese ancestry, including 3594 at the Tule Lake relocation center who have renounced their United States citizenship, will be deported to Japan by June, 1946, according to testimony given before the House appropriations committee by Ugo Carusi, immigration and naturalization commissioner, and released this week.

Commissioner Carusi said that 5200 of the potential deportees are being held by the Justice Department in its camps, including those at Santa Fe, N. M., and Crystal City, Tex., and the others are at Tule Lake.

## First Tule Lake Group Deported On Transport

Report More Than 400 Voluntary Repatriates Leave from Seattle

SEATTLE—The first group of Japanese repatriates to leave the United States for Japan since V-J Day, a group numbering more than 1000 persons, boarded the U. S. S. G. M. Randall on Nov. 24 and sailed for their homeland.

The group was led by members of the Japanese diplomatic corps in Europe and their families who had been interned in Pennsylvania, but also included 423 voluntary repatriates from the Tule Lake relocation center.

Others who sailed on the ship were Japanese internees from the Department of Justice camps at Bismark, N. D., and Santa Fe, N. M.

All of the repatriates from the Tule Lake center, the first of the population at the WRA camp to be sent to Japan, were single men, 18 years of age or over who had requested repatriation.

(Charles F. Miller, WRA area supervisor in Northern California, reported on Nov. 24 that none of the 985 renunciants who are now involved in a Federal court suit to regain their American citizenship are included in the group which sailed on the Randall.)

Among the 29 women who sailed aboard the Randall were several former French, German and Russian wives of the Japanese diplo-

"We have been in communication with the War Department and they are now arranging transportation," Carusi said. "General MacArthur says he is willing to receive these people, provided it does not interfere with his movement of troops."

At Tule Lake the Justice Department has a total of 4300 people under its jurisdiction.

"But they have families which may raise the number up to over 12,000," Carusi said. "Many of them are American citizens even now and if they desire to return to Japan with their alien-enemy husbands, fathers or sons, then, of course they too will be included."

Carusi said family members who retain their citizenship could elect to remain or to be deported. Should they be deported now, he said, they would be entitled to readmission to the U. S.

## Nisei Veterans Initiated into VFW

ELY, Nev. — George H. Yasumatsu, a veteran of World War II, is among nine new members who joined the James Jewell post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in Ely recently.

In addition there were 20 boys and 17 girls of various ages. The Randall will sail directly to Yokohama.

Among the resident aliens who had requested repatriation and who sailed were agriculturists, some of whom had been in the United States since 1900.

## Nisei Defends Self in Draft Violation Trial

Routine Guilty Verdict Brought in by Jury In Sugihara Case

Federal Judge Tillman O. Johnson and a jury heard an able lecture on the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights from a citizen of Japanese ancestry, George Jiro Sugihara, 24, who was on trial on Nov. 26 in Salt Lake City for refusing to report for Army induction at the Topaz relocation center, the Deseret News reported.

As the violation of the draft act was not disputed, the jury brought in a routine verdict of guilty. Sugihara will be sentenced on Dec. 5.

The Japanese American told the court he was faced with a "fundamental conflict" which made him ask to renounce his citizenship after an appeal for a classification as a conscientious objector had been denied.

He elected to be his own attorney and told the jury he had been a university student in California and had immediately registered there for selective service.

"I was taken into a concentration camp at the Tanforan race track instead of into the Army," Sugihara said, "because of the political pressure from farmers and other groups who wanted to eliminate persons of Japanese origin from the state. Later I was moved to Topaz. The government, which took away all my rights as a citizen, asked me to perform the supreme obligation of citizenship by fighting in the Army."

The jury was told that the selective service law applied to the defendant and all citizens and that relocation and other security measures taken during the war had nothing to do with the case on trial.

Judge Johnson told the defendant that "his philosophy and arguments are not evidence" when he took the stand in his own defense.

"As a witness you must stick to facts," he remarked, "but as your own attorney you can argue anything you wish to the jury."

## GI NEWSPAPER HAS NISEI CO-ED FOR "COVER GIRL"

Betty Kagawa, a "strictly American" college student, is the cover girl on the Stars and Stripes magazine, Oct. 21 edition, published in Paris by the U. S. armed forces.

Miss Kagawa is shown on the campus of the Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa, where she was a sophomore at the time the picture was taken.

The cover photo appears in conjunction with an article "They Also Served," by Richard Wilbur, on Japanese Americans.

Wilbur discusses the training of the 442nd Japanese American combat team, the 100th Infantry Battalion, Nisei soldiers in the Pacific and the record of Sgt. Ben Kuroki.

On the subject of West Coast anti-evacuee terrorism, Wilbur says:

"But the 24 Hitlerite incidents of violence or open intimidation directed against Nisei returning to California in the first four months of this year, the economic boycotts, vandalism, theft and advertising campaigns against them in Oregon and Washington during the same period, and other similar incidents since then, have not discouraged a large percentage of these Americans of Japanese ancestry from returning to their homes."

The Nisei, says Wilbur, "have passed their test, both at home and overseas," and have proven the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt that "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry."

## George Matsuura Returns from Japan Duty

LOS ANGELES—S/Sgt. George K. Matsuura returned to Los Angeles recently from Army occupation duty in Japan.

Former pitcher for the L. A. Nippons, Matsuura is shortly expecting a discharge. He was one of the first Nisei in Japan and was stationed at Sendai.



## GI Gets an Autograph



NEW YORK—Two of the nation's best-known Americans of Japanese ancestry pose for the news camera as Sono Osato, star of the New York musical hit, "On the Town," autographs a note for Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Air Force veteran of the Pacific and European wars.

## Returned Nisei Veterans Plan New Housing Project

LOS ANGELES—"Cherry Vistas," housing project for Nisei, is planned by returning Japanese American veterans as their solution of housing. Consisting of small ten-family bungalow courts to be built on three or four sites in the valleys around Los Angeles, "Cherry Vistas" would combine truck gardening with small-business shops, so that residents can make a living without leaving their homes.

Kayoharu Anzai, ex-Sgt. Harry Tanouye, and George Katow, sponsors, are financing construction through cooperative plans among the Nisei veterans themselves, and may use prefabricated houses. "Back in Italy we Nisei soldiers vowed never to colonize another 'Little Tokyo,'" Tanouye declares.

"And we don't want to take homes away from other veterans. Yet, like all Americans, we can't continue to live in barracks. So our solution is to create new housing with no more than one project in any locality. Primarily they will be where agriculturists will welcome our spare-time labor."

Three "Cherry Vista" sites have already been optioned; one near Van Nuys, one in vicinity of Roscoe and one between Pomona and Chino.

Anzai points out that buildings will be modern and American in style. "The only Japanese touch will be the cherry tree landscaping, and George Washington did more to make the cherry tree famous than the people of Japan did."

## JACL Committee to Combat Seizures of Nisei-Owned Land

### EVACUEE LEAVES MONEY IN PILLOW AT TOURIST CAMP

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—Sheriff Mike Maher reported on Nov. 21 that a Japanese American evacuee, returning to Los Angeles from the Heart Mountain relocation center, had left \$927 in a pillow case at the Rainbow tourist camp in Rock Springs and then drove on the next morning, leaving the money in its hiding place.

By the time H. Segawa, the evacuee, had reached Salt Lake City, he recalled having left his bankroll in Rock Springs.

About the same time, Mrs. Rudolph Marchetti, camp operator, found the money and had just notified Sheriff Maher.

Just as Maher hung up the phone on the Marchetti call, Salt Lake officers called him on the same subject, and Maher was able to inform them the money was in safe hands and would be forwarded to any address Segawa named.

### Forty Returnees Fete WRA Staff

SAN JOSE, Calif.—In appreciation of the work and progress made by the local War Relocation Authority office, some 40 returnees honored the staff with an Italian dinner recently with James Maruyama as the chairman for the evening.

A brief resume of the WRA program since its inception here last March was given by relocation officer James Edmiston, while the problems of resettling evacuees were related by Mr. Hunter of the San Jose office and Mr. Gibson of the San Benito County office.

# Poston Relocation Center Closes Before Deadline

## MANZANAR CENTER CLOSED BY WRA BEFORE DEADLINE

MANZANAR, Calif.—The Manzanar relocation center in Inyo County closed on Nov. 21 when the last occupant of Japanese ancestry passed through the gate and bade goodbye to Director Ralph P. Merritt.

The War Relocation Authority announced the closing of Manzanar, the sixth center to be shut since Oct. 15. Its peak population was 8065.

## Stockton Group To Aid Legal Rights Fight

### Masaoka Points Out Un-American Features Of Alien Land Law

STOCKTON, Calif.—Fifty local residents and land owners of Japanese ancestry met at the Stockton Buddhist Church to discuss formation of a local organization, which will be a part of the JACL Northern California Legal Rights Defense Committee.

Headed by Mr. Uyeda and his associates Messrs. Teruo Endo and Ishimaru, the group met with representatives from San Francisco, who had traveled here to consult with the local people. Representing San Francisco were Kihei Ikeda, Henry Tanimura, William Enomoto, and Joe Grant Masaoka, Regional JACL representative.

Setting up of the Stockton group is representative of the movement getting under way in more than thirty other Northern California localities. Under the impetus of 39 cases now on record which have been filed by the State of California to escheat properties under alleged claims of violation of the Alien Land Law, Japanese American land owners feel that the defense of their property rights should be taken to the highest courts of the land.

Latest development was the complaint filed against Aster Kondo of Loomis, which is presumed to be the first case in Placer County. Fred Bowers, local attorney and associate counsel, James C. Purcell of San Francisco, attorney for the Legal Rights Defense Committee, will answer in a hearing set for Dec. 28.

Masaoka, in speaking before the Stockton group, pointed out the un-American and unconstitutional features of the Alien Land Law and expressed his belief that support should be enlisted to take key test cases to the Supreme Court for clarification of the right of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. He believes that a statute of limitations should be declared within the provisions of the Alien Land Law.

## Nisei Radioman To Resume Trade On Pacific Vessel

SAN FRANCISCO — Richard Suyenaga of Pocatello, Ida., arrived this week to renew his former trade as radio operator aboard trans-Pacific vessels. He secured coast guard clearance immediately upon application and a berth on a cargo vessel outbound to China. Suyenaga, while one of six known Nisei radio licensed operators aboard ships, is believed to be first to ship following lifting of former restrictions which prohibited Nisei seamen from vessels plying the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Suyenaga shipped out on Nov. 28.

## WRA Field Offices To Close Saturdays

Field offices of the War Relocation Authority at Spokane, Boise and Salt Lake City have been placed on a 40-hour week under civil service regulations and will be closed on Saturdays, Ray B. Haight, Salt Lake area supervisor, reported this week.

## Last Fifty Evacuee Families Leave Arizona Camp for Former Homes in California

POSTON, Ariz.—Only the December winds now disturb the desert dust on which the barrack-city of Poston was built. Once the third largest city of Arizona with a peak population of 17,942 in the fall of 1942, the Colorado River Relocation Center is now vacant of evacuee residents, according to Duncan Mills, project director. On the evening of November 25, six days before the scheduled closing of the center, the last 50 families of Japanese Americans returned to the central and southern counties of California in which they had homes before the war. Camps II and III had previously closed the end of September. In line with WRA policy, all the relocation centers will be closed by December 1 of this year. After the relocation of its loyal residents, the Tule Lake Segregation Center at Newell, Calif. will close on February 1 of next year.

Completing the orderly movement of evacuees from Poston, which was accomplished without incident, relocation plans for 6,181 individuals have been made since September 5 when the first special train left for the West Coast carrying about 400 returnees. Since the first of the year, when the exclusion ban was lifted by the Western Defense Command 62.8 per cent of the relocatees from Poston returned to the West Coast. The balance is scattered throughout the country, Arizona receiving 283 individuals. No evacuee left the center without the assurances of at least temporary housing.

Poston, named after Colonel Charles D. Poston who was in 1864 Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Arizona Territory, is located on an area of some 72,000 acres on a previously "undeveloped" part of the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Thirty-two hundred acres of desert land have been cleared and 2500 acres put under irrigation since the opening of the center. Truck crops were planted on 895 acres of this land while grain was raised on other acreage. A total of 3500 tons of vegetables and melons were harvested. The soil in this valley was found to be deep and fertile and an excellent quality of vegetables was produced with yields equaling those of the Salt Lake River and Gila Valleys. As a means of disposing of garbage, a swine herd was maintained on the project. From this enterprise 3,293 hogs were slaughtered, producing 667,180 pounds of pork. The main irrigation canal leading from Headgate Rock dam has been extended 17 miles to bring water to the center. Twenty-four miles of distribution laterals, 28 miles of farm ditches and an 18 mile long drainage canal have been constructed by evacuee labor.

All land, other than that on which the camp sites are located, has been turned back to the Indian Service, which is continuing its agricultural development. Sixteen families of Hopi Indians have been living at Camp II since the first of September.

The first evacuee family arrived at Camp I in Poston on May 8, 1942. Those voluntarily evacuating from California comprised the first arrivals. The population was markedly increased by the arrival of evacuees brought directly to the center from their home. Later the assembly centers at Salinas and Santa Anita in California trans-

ferred many of their residents to Poston which fast built up to the largest of the ten WRA relocation centers. Two-thirds of Poston residents were American born citizens of Japanese ancestry. July 3, 1933, was the date of the official opening of Camp II and Camp III opened its gates the following month on August 3. That first year many hundreds of workers contributed to the war effort, some going as far as Colorado and Utah for as long as six months at a time to work in the fields. During an emergency when it was imperative to have cotton pickers in Arizona, permission from the Army was granted to hundreds of evacuees who volunteered for the work.

Births at Poston totaled 787, deaths 295.

In October of 1942 the first school enrollment was 5,300 which included children from nursery to secondary grades. The State of Arizona later fully accredited Poston schools. No schools were reopened this fall.

More than 1200 of Poston's men and women have been in the service of the United States Army. A total of 117 casualties have been reported to the center, which includes 18 boys who gave their lives for their country and the principles of democracy. The number of persons of Japanese descent who served with the Army of the United States between July 1, 1940 and June 30, 1945 totals 22,532.

## Hailey Trial On Terrorism Charges Set

### State Says Defendant Fired Into Homes of Centerville Families

OAKLAND, Calif. — Robert Franklin Hailey, 36, farm tractor driver charged with firing shotgun charges into the homes of two Japanese American families near Centerville on Sept. 16, will appear before Superior Judge Edward J. Tyrrell for trial on Jan. 7.

Hailey, represented by Attorneys Frank W. Creely and J. Reagan Talbot, was arraigned in Oakland on Nov. 21. He pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with a deadly weapon and two counts of attempted murder.

The State alleges that Hailey was the man who fired several shots into the homes of Motonobu Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota shortly after the evacuees had returned from relocation centers. He is free on \$3000 bail pending trial.

## Report West Coast Reaction "Mixed" on Citizenship Plea

NEW YORK CITY—West Coast residents reacted with "mixed emotions" to the beginning of a court fight last week by nearly 1000 Japanese Americans at Tule Lake to regain their United States citizenship, which they renounced last winter, according to Lawrence E. Davies in a New York Times dispatch from San Francisco.

Some observers at first glance argued that the petitioners would have a slim chance of winning their case, partly because, by last January to March, when they signed the renunciation papers, they knew this country was sure to win the war, said Davies. Hence their act, it was contended, was wholly deliberate.

Others put great weight on the

"duress" charges in their petition, particularly in view of such letters as that of Abe Fortas, undersecretary of the Interior, who wrote last August to Ernest Besig, northern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union, that it was "primarily due to the pressure" of Japanese nationalistic organizations at Tule Lake, which "resorted to intimidation, threats of violence and actual violence" that "over 80 per cent of the citizens eligible to do so applied for renunciation of citizenship."

Davies noted in his article that the San Francisco News described the court action by the Japanese Americans as "thoroughly democratic."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### They Dream of Home

Japanese American war veterans just back from the Pacific or from Europe are pretty tired. Like millions of other GIs they dreamed of someday coming home, not to barracks in relocation centers or barracks in housing projects or cramped one-room apartments, but to homes. For them, while every shell overhead might have had their number on it, the American dream crystallized into a picture of home.

Nisei veterans, who knew pretty much what they were fighting for, went a little farther. Some of them remembered Little Tokyos and their well-defined limits, their close quarters and their unhealthy crowding. And back in Italy, some of them "vowed never to colonize another 'Little Tokyo.'"

But last week in Los Angeles a group of Nisei war veterans announced their plans for a Nisei housing project, "Cherry Vistas."

The greatest housing shortage in this country's history, combined with racial discrimination manifesting itself in restrictive covenants, the burning of Nisei veterans' homes and barring because of race prejudice at housing projects have forced these former soldiers to make their own housing plans.

The government for which these and other GIs went onto foreign battlefields has done little to date to ease their return to civilian life in the two ways most important to servicemen—in providing housing and jobs. And the newspapers tell of servicemen and their families, tramping the streets in a vain search for shelter. Difficult as the situation may be, it is even more difficult for veterans of minority races.

How many Negro servicemen died in this war to defend an America they never knew? How many Oriental Americans went out to fight for a part of America they could never own? How many of our soldiers returned home from fighting abroad to that part of America that is poverty-ridden and shot with prejudice?

The questions are for us, as Americans, to answer.

### Gung Ho!

Col. Evans Carlson of Carlson's Raiders, the United Marine Corps, was one of the first of our Pacific war heroes.

He was a fighter's man. He led his flaming raiders ashore at night on Makin Island, then held by the Japanese, from a submarine. In those days the Raiders, a small and compact group of men, made some of the most brilliant headlines of the war. And the raiders had a motto, "Gung Ho!"—work together.

But today Col. Carlson is home, and last week, speaking before the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, in San Francisco, he warned that the world struggle is only half over.

"We must learn how to live together and work together at peace," he said. "We can accomplish this task if we are honest and faithful to ourselves and to our fellow men and women . . . We must recognize and accept the truth that this is one world and that we humans who inhabit the world are brothers."

To this end Col. Carlson, soldier and citizen, suggests the following program:

1. Forming a social, economic and political pattern which will assure the satisfaction of human needs as the primary factor in labor-management relations.

2. Adding to the freedom of speech, press and assembly rights, the principle that

the economic system must assure freedom from want.

3. Repudiating the doctrine of rugged individualism and replacing it with the doctrine of cooperative effort.

4. Studying the "grass roots" for the facts of a situation and giving less ear to the dictates of political leaders.

Col. Carlson, of course, is not a typical American serviceman. He is a leader. But it can be assumed that he spoke for many of the men with whom he fought. He has put into concrete proposals the liberal ideas for which the war was fought and for which we must still fight to keep the hard-won peace.

The ILWU, in its entire "Program for Living," on which Carlson spoke, emphasized the needs for:

1. Jobs for all — men, women, white, black or Oriental—without discrimination because of race or sex.

2. Jobs for veterans who are granted union membership by the ILWU without initiation fee.

3. Settlement through negotiation on a basic wage policy to provide a living income for all.

Industry, too, this week indicated a desire to instill more democratic principles in its employment program when it sponsored a resolution, adopted at the labor management conference by the executive committee, which read as follows:

"Resolved, that the labor-management conference urge on all elements of labor and management the broad democratic spirit of tolerance and equality of economic opportunity in respect to race, sex, color, religion, age, national origin or ancestry in determining who are employed and who are admitted to labor union membership."

Thus, within a week, one of the largest of our labor unions, an influential part of industry and a great American war hero have succinctly expressed their positive proposals for the formation of a more democratic country.

At a time when Americans wonder whether or not the war was fought entirely in vain, their proposals come as definite harbingers of the world we may someday achieve, provided we continue to work toward that end.

And Carlson's Raiders had two words for it—"Gung Ho."

### Issei Citizenship

During World War II the great majority of America's aliens of Japanese ancestry cooperated with the war effort of the United States, whether indirectly in production for war or directly in the various civilian branches of our information, propaganda and intelligence services.

The great majority of the more than 23,000 Japanese Americans who have served honorably in the Army were born of parents who were aliens only because of their ineligibility for naturalization.

Aliens of Japanese ancestry are now the only large group in the United States who still are ineligible for citizenship. In view of the splendid record of the majority of Japanese aliens as loyal residents of the United States during a time of national emergency, this would seem to be an ideal time to consider legislation which would grant them an opportunity to apply for the rights of citizenship which they have earned through long and loyal service to this nation.

### Local Authorities

One of the factors which has slowed the resettlement of evacuees returning to former home areas on the West Coast has been the belligerency displayed by local officials, notably the boards of supervisors of three California counties. These counties had refused to grant any assistance to returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Since the resettlement program as set up by the WRA provided for the utilization of local welfare facilities, the refusal of local officials to cooperate tended to jeopardize the program in these counties.

Charles Wollenberg, California director of welfare, indicated last week that these counties had been informed that their refusal to make welfare facilities available to the returning evacuees was in violation of law. One of the three counties now has decided to comply with the law which does not permit any discriminatory action on the basis of race, color or creed.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Not on the Committee Agenda

The political ringmasters in Washington who are conducting the circus that is known as the Pearl Harbor investigation seem to be so intent upon smearing the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt that they will never get around to looking into such a subject as one dealing with the rumors of wholesale sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry, rumors which did inestimable damage to Japanese Americans in Hawaii and on the mainland and without which there may never have been a West Coast evacuation in 1942. That evacuation has already cost \$300,000,000 of what is usually referred to as the taxpayer's money and may cost the evacuees a similar sum in lost homes, businesses and farm properties, so that the false stories, which were given wide circulation, about the conduct of Hawaii's Japanese Americans seem worthy of a Congressional inquiry.

It has been suggested that the present investigation on Pearl Harbor is dominated by men who are determined to destroy the reputation of the late President as a great war leader and to give anything connected with FDR, including social progress made in our country since the bleak spring of 1933, a bad smell, and the performances to date at the hearings in Washington seem to bear out this contention. Out in Japan ex-Premier Tojo has accepted the war guilt but some of the boys in Washington, who appear to have forgotten that it was Japan which attacked us on Dec. 7, are attempting to pin it on FDR.

The subject of the Pearl Harbor rumors, which is not on the committee's agenda, is one which has intrigued us for some time. There has yet to be a satisfactory explanation why rumors, which were given wide circulation on the West Coast, were not refuted until after the evacuation program was under way. If the true story of the loyalty of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry, citizens and non-citizens alike, had been known on the West Coast it is possible that there would have been enough opposition to the evacuation, at the time when it was still in the talking stage to have prevented it. Francis Biddle, then Attorney General, and the Justice Department, the agency in our civil government most concerned with West Coast security, were opposed to mass evacuation but were overwhelmed by pressures from West Coast politicians and lobbyists for race-baiting organizations and the produce interests. Such pressures may have been difficult to develop had the facts been known—as the facts of the loyalty of the whole people of Hawaii were later presented to the Tolan Committee.

At the time (January and February, 1942) when evacuation was being discussed, but before a decision had been made, it was impossible for civilians to communicate with Hawaii, then under the strictest of military censorship. It is apparent, however, that an effort was made by the Tolan Committee, some of whose members spread the Pearl Harbor sabotage rumors themselves, to ascertain the true facts but the refutation of the sabotage stories, first released by the Tolan Committee, was not published until the evacuation was under way.

The Army's own Pearl Harbor board, in its report on Aug. 28, has commented on the "sabotage complex" of military authorities in Hawaii who were more concerned, in the days before the Pearl Harbor attack, with the possibility of treason and sabotage by "sabotage complex" must have been shared by military authorities on the Pacific coast and it is Hawaii's Japanese population rather than any chance of an enemy attack from the air. This possible, in the light of succeeding events, that these military officials simply accepted the rumors of sabotage in Hawaii as the truth and did not bother to confirm the stories which were sweeping the coast at the time.

The Pearl Harbor sabotage rumors were also repeated "off the record" in a press conference on the West Coast by the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, upon his return from an investigation of the Pearl Harbor dam-

age. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Knox had any ulterior motive when he passed on the stories. Undoubtedly he had heard them in Hawaii and had accepted them as other officials had. Navy wives, hurriedly evacuated to the mainland, were carriers of some of the most fantastic stories of Japanese American sabotage.

The sabotage stories spread far and wide. We were told in San Francisco in February, 1942, by a longshoreman who had heard it from a merchant seaman who had "seen" it happen, that a group of Japanese Americans, shackled in chains, had been shot by military authorities in Hawaii for committing acts of sabotage.

There was no sabotage in Hawaii, either by persons of Japanese ancestry or any other residents. Who started the rumors? And were they circulated for any ulterior purpose? A full year after the Pearl Harbor attack a speaker was telling audiences in the Pacific Northwest that he had been in Hawaii on Dec. 7 and had seen Japanese Americans smash blood plasma containers in a Hawaiian hospital. The truth about the Japanese Americans in Hawaii and blood plasma is that on Pearl Harbor Day they were lined up, along with other residents of the territory, in front of the hospitals, waiting to volunteer their blood to help those wounded in the raid.

The Pearl Harbor canard which has been given wide circulation is the story that Japanese fliers who were shot down in the Pearl Harbor raid were found with McKinley high school (Honolulu) rings on their fingers. When the story reached Oregon, it was reported that the fliers had University of Oregon rings, while in California the enemy airmen were purported to have worn the emblem of the University of California. Robert Casey, famous war correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, tried to track down this particular story in Hawaii. He was unable to find one person who had actually seen a Japanese aviator with any American school emblem. Mr. Casey was similarly unsuccessful in tracing other rumors of Japanese American sabotage in Hawaii. Many of the people he interviewed accepted the sabotage stories as the truth but none had actually witnessed any sabotage.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin recently carried a report on the Pearl Harbor rumors from the other end of the line. The Star-Bulletin's war correspondent, Ricardo Labez, reported from Tokyo that Japanese Navy officials and others connected with the Pearl Harbor attack knew of no Japanese Americans from McKinley high school or from anywhere else in America who had participated in the raid. (Nisei graduates from McKinley high school, Honolulu, made up a large portion of the 100th Infantry Battalion which today has one of the most honored records of any American military unit. It is believed that McKinley high school has one of the highest casualty records among its graduates of any American school.)

The Pearl Harbor rumors even fooled Dudley Nichols, an honest Hollywood writer, whose screen play for the Warner Brothers picture, "Air Force," told of a fifth column uprising on Maui, of the blocking of Hawaiian roads by Nisei and declared that Japanese saboteurs had chopped off the tails of all the fighting planes based at Hickam Field shortly before the attack. "Air Force" was presented as a film based on the actual experiences of a B-17 crew. Although many representations were made, the Warner Brothers, who boast that they "combine good citizenship with good film making" refused to delete any scenes from the film.

Another one of the rumors, that the Navy in Hawaii had gone on a gigantic drunk on the night of Dec. 6 with the aid of Japanese bartenders, occasioned a special trip to Hawaii by Admiral Thomas Hart, now United States Senator from Connecticut. Admiral Hart reported on his return that there was no basis for the story.

It is a pity that a study of the Pearl Harbor sabotage rumors is not on the agenda of the Congressional committee in Washington.



# Vagaries

## Canadian Nisei . . .

Canadian notes: Further movement of Japanese Canadian evacuees into Hamilton, Ont., has been suspended as several Nisei workers are already unemployed. Reconversion and the return of discharged servicemen to their old jobs are the main reasons. . . . Mayor Cornett of Vancouver, one of the leading opponents to return of evacuees, may retire from office in 1946. . . . Nori Nishio, backfield star for the University of Alberta Polar Bears, was unable to accompany the football team to Vancouver recently for the Hardy Cup finals against the University of British Columbia Thunderbirds because of the restrictions which are still in effect against Japanese Canadians entering the 100-mile protected zone on the West Coast. Nishio's name appeared on the program when the Polar Bears met the British Columbia team but the Nisei star was back in Alberta. Canadian authorities also barred a Nisei halfback on the O'Dea high school team in Seattle from playing in Victoria, B. C.

## Americanism . . .

Elidor M. Libonati, the Chicago attorney who last week was named the American Legion's "man of the year" and received a \$1000 award for "advancing the principles of Americanism," was a leading figure in 1944 in the Hearst Herald American's campaign against the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in Chicago which resulted in the suspension of 59 evacuee workers by the Illinois Central railroad. . . . Evacuee children returning from relocation centers will be given a Christmas party by service clubs in El Centro, Calif.

## Listening Post . . .

Nisei specialists in the Army's radio section at the Military Intelligence Language school in Minnesota uncovered many enemy messages. One of the "scoops" of the MILS radio section was the interception of an enemy message which revealed vital information on the strength of Japanese forces on Attu. Because of unfavorable weather conditions, none of the other American stations monitoring Japanese broadcasts had caught the message. . . . The MILS radio shack gave little attention to "The Zero Hour," the English-language program which featured "Tokyo Rose." "Zero Hour" came on at the same time as Japanese news broadcasts which were far more vital for intelligence purposes. Top Nisei on the radio staff is Warrant Officer Satoshi Nagase, chief of the section. Others include Tech. Sgt. Soeki Murahata, Tech. Sgt. Tatsuo Tanaka and T/3 Edward Okada and Robert Shirage.

## Occupation . . .

Many of the Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan are now working for U. S. Army occupation authorities in Japan and hope to be able to return to the United States but the Army is not giving them any assurance that they will be permitted to return. . . . Eighteen Nisei veterans returning to Hawaii; 16 of whom wearing the Purple Heart, were the guests of Vince Di Maggio, National League baseball star, and James Foote, magazine writer, at Joe Di Maggio's restaurant in San Francisco last week. Mr. Foote is accompanying the group to Hawaii and will write an article on the history of the 442nd Combat Team.

## Service Notes . . .

Sgt. Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the National JACL, is on his way back from Italy and may be a civilian by Christmas. . . . Sgt. Karl Yoneda, former CIO longshoreman leader in San Francisco, recently returned from China and has received his discharge papers. He was interviewed on his return by San Francisco papers which recalled that Yoneda had led the picketing of ships carrying scrap iron to Japan in the years before Pearl Harbor. . . . Nisei GI's sweating it out with the 442nd Combat Team in Italy now have a night club of their own, the "Go for Broke" Club. Dances are held on Wednesday and Saturday nights, while a juke-box is on the job on other nights.

# Life and Death of a Nisei GI: AFTER JOHNNY DIED

(Hisaye Yamamoto is a member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Tribune. She is the author of a weekly editorial page column, "Small Talk." "After Johnny Died" was published in the Tribune on Nov. 26.)

By HISAYE YAMAMOTO

After Johnny died, one kind soul insisted that now I had experienced all a Japanese in America could and that I must put it all down in a book for all the world to read. She even had a title picked out for my chef-d'oeuvre: "Johnny Got a Zero," from the now-obscure song of the same name. For weeks after our conversation, I would come in to work and find a little pink slip of paper on my desk. "Have you started Johnny Got a Zero?" "How's Johnny Got a Zero coming?" I tucked the notes in my drawer until they grew into a nice pile and chucked them all in the wastebasket. They made a hauntingly lovely thud.

I will tell the story of Johnny now, though I doubt that it is the kind patriotic Americans will want to read in the middle of an exciting Victory Loan campaign.

Johnny was born 21 years ago this week in a small southern California coastal town. His full given name was Tsuyoshi John, Tsuyoshi meaning strength and John because his parents knew no American names and the doctor attending his birth thought it as good as any. He spent his first years on a strawberry farm tucked in among oil derricks, and when he was five, he began kindergarten.

When he was in the first grade, his family moved inland to another small town and strawberry farm, and he transferred to Alameda grammar school. There he made friends like Mike Nakashima and Joe Chikami, who are alive and in the Army of the United States. One day in 1933, just before Spring, there was an earthquake. His mother told the story often of how she had grabbed him and pulled him out the door, thinking him to be Kaname, his youngest brother.

Kaname died soon after he learned to walk and talk and sing and dance a little. Johnny always spoke of him with tenderness—although usually he did not give a fig for sentiment—because he had looked so much like Johnny that he was always called Little Johnny. They looked alike, but not like anyone else in the family and visitors always commented about it.

Just before that, Johnny was in an automobile accident. His father, with whom he was riding up in the front seat, crashed into a lamp post to avoid another car. Nobody was hurt badly but Johnny got cut around the eye and the police took him somewhere and brought him back with a bandage on his head. But it was his left cheekbone that must have been hit because after that when he smiled, the skin there grew taut and his smile was always crooked.

When his family moved again to a larger farm—this time with cabbages, blackberries, and tomatoes besides strawberries—Johnny transferred to the fourth grade at Geo. Washington grammar school. It was temporary, since he turned out to be with a bunch of kids who were only attending Washington until their own school got its earthquake damages repaired. So he went to Las Flores grammar school. That was passing, too. Somebody found out he was attending school in the wrong district and the same year, he had to transfer to the Artesia grammar school.

The next year, the family moved again, to a strawberry farm surrounded on its four sides by a walnut grove, orange grove, cornfield, and alfalfa patch. He got to know boys like Willie Wong (who has just been discharged from the Army), Nick Megugorac (who killed a gasoline station owner and was sent up for life), Tommy Ratcliffe, and Tommy Stringham. His father bought him his first and only bicycle the next year and he was very proud of it. It was blue. One day he came home and said he hated one of his teachers. He said she had mistakenly accused him of whispering and shaken him in front of the class. Even after he grew older, he remembered the intense humiliation and sometimes he would say, "I'm gonna go back and kill her."

His friends were Henry Sheller (now in the Navy), Tim Nabara (now in the Army) and Jack Burt, after the family moved next door to a dairy and he went to Clearwater junior high school. He liked football, basketball, baseball, and track, and he made quite a few letters. One football season, though, he collided with a boy named Harold Pignon and got his front tooth knocked out. His family

made him quit playing and he never quite forgave them. He was chosen hall guard that year and sometimes would come home wearing the blue satin ribbon that said, "Hall Guard," reading diagonally from waist to shoulder.

All this while he attended Downey Japanese school. One Saturday, the teacher scolded him for something and he stalked out of the classroom, yelling in English, "I'm gonna go to Norwalk Japanese school," before he slammed the door. He learned how to write "Tsuyoshi" in the Japanese-borrowed Chinese characters and to read the simpler Japanese characters, but he wasn't very much interested.

While he was going to Clearwater, his mother died. Soon after, the family moved to where he had to enroll in Oceanside-Carlsbad high school. Summers he worked, usually picking strawberries, tomatoes, and he liked it, because he was faster than most of the other workers. In school he majored in commercial subjects and made excellent grades in typing and bookkeeping. He went out for football again but he fumed when talking about the coach because he spent the season on the bench. He felt better later when he became something of a basketball star. The letterman's sweater, green with two white stripes on the left sleeve—which he was able to buy then was precious to him.

One thing that distinguished him from other kids was that although he attended school 13 years, he never had a chance to be in promotion or graduation ceremonies. Every time he thought he was going to be in one—in the 6th, 8th, 10th grades—the family moved. And now, when he was sure that he would graduate from high school, the United States entered the war, and he had to go with his family to live in an Arizona relocation center. In camp he was first a guard, which meant escorting incoming evacuees to their barracks and helping unload their baggage. Later when "intake" stopped, he went to work as a bookkeeper in the warehouses.

Then, among the first to leave camp, he joined a bunch of boys who were recruited to do sugar beet work in Ft. Morgan, Colo. After the season was over, he went to Denver and held various jobs, once candling eggs and then dishwashing in a Catholic boys' seminary. Part time he went to business school, but he gave it up after a while. When the Army announced that it would take Japanese volunteers, he signed up and went back to Arizona to get his father to sign an okay and to say goodbye, and went to Ft. Logan, Colo., to be inducted. He was assigned to Camp Shelby, Miss., with Japanese volunteers from Hawaii and the mainland. First, he was hospitalized for a hernia operation. And once he got a taste of it, he hated the Army. He toyed with the idea of taking a correspondence course in bookkeeping but put it away with his postwar plans.

In camp and Denver he got to know several girls and he decided they weren't so bad after all, although one gave him a glimpse of what a fickle woman was.

About the time he went back to camp, hating trains and busses forever, to spend a furlough before going overseas, he pinned his affection on a girl who was attending a woman's college in New York, although he had only seen her once.

Abroad, he wrote back in one V-letter that the Italian countryside reminded him of California, that the little Italian children who came begging for candy reminded him of little Larry and Emi whom he had often carried on his shoulders.

"I guess I might as well tell you that we're in action now," his last letter home said. A few days later, his mortar company marched day

# From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## Many Nisei Served in Unsegregated Units

In the army's vast-scale shuffling and re-shuffling of personalities a good many mistakes were inevitable. Thus there were instances of doctors and dentists being inducted as buck privates, or truck drivers who were sent to cooks and bakers schools, of civilian butchers who were taught to operate teletype machines.

It is not surprising, therefore, that some Nisei slipped through the army's dragnet and escaped service in the segregated combat team or assignment to the military intelligence language school.

The brilliant record of Sgt. Ben Kuroki as an air gunner is a prime example of how Nisei can distinguish themselves without damage either to the morale of their fellow soldiers or to the operating efficiency of their units. There is no reason why qualified Nisei could not have made good as bomber and fighter pilots.

The number of Nisei who served as any ordinary American boys—that is, without segregation—is now beyond easy recollection, but it is not impertinent to mention the case of a Nisei physician who served in the China-Burma-India theater.

Capt. Victor Nakashima, formerly of Seattle, wonders sometimes if he hadn't been sent overseas by error. Other Nisei doctors were heading for Britain, but he was sent to North Africa, and eventually found himself at Ledo in northeastern India, the starting point of the Ledo road over the Himalayas into China.

By that time someone got worried about a Nisei being so close to a front where the Japanese were putting up desperate resistance and transferred him back to Karachi, on the other side of the Indian peninsula.

But for practical purposes Captain Nakashima might as well have stayed at Ledo, for the wounded and disabled were channeled back from the front, through Ledo, and to Karachi for further treatment or shipment back to the United States.

Captain Nakashima was in charge of a surgical ward and his patients included Yanks from the Mars task force and Merrill's Marauders, two hard-bitten jungle outfits that made their reputation for the dispatch with which they disposed of Japanese troops. In addition, Captain Nakashima treated large numbers of Chinese troops who, he says, were pleased to see an Oriental face.

Captain Nakashima can remember no unpleasant incident hinging on his Japanese ancestry. In fact, he says his experience in treating the Chinese soldiers was a pleasant contrast to difficulties he had with Chinese American patients while he was an interne at a New York hospital.

All this, it should be remembered, took place behind a front where there was the bitterest sort of warfare against Japanese troops who were wily, cruel and remorseless.

The experiences of troops in the field have helped to kick a lot of preconceived racist notions into a cocked hat.

The suggestion of Father L.H. Tibesar that alien parents of Japanese American servicemen be granted the privilege of naturalization should strike a responsive note in all who wish to see the American way carried out.

The denial of the right to become naturalized was a large factor in retarding the assimilation of Japanese aliens. Those who came through the war period with their loyalty to the United States untarnished have demonstrated beyond doubt their right to American citizenship.

The sacrifices they made in accepting the evacuation, the cheerful manner in which they sent their sons off to the defense of the nation, their efforts to relocate and carry on until their boys returned home are all a matter of record.

Many of these parents of servicemen were subjected to ridicule and criticism by the highly vocal minority in some WRA centers who tried to undermine popular faith in America.

Some laws of western states penalize aliens unjustly, and it is only the American way to see that individuals who demonstrated their right to citizenship should be granted an opportunity to leave the status of alien.

# EDITORIAL DIGEST

## Chance to Correct Mass Injustice

### DES MOINES REGISTER

"The wholesale injustice that is frequently done by hysterical national policies in wartime is now at least going to get a thorough exposure in San Francisco Federal court," the Des Moines Register declared on Nov. 24 in an editorial on the two mass petitions filed by more than a thousand evacuees at the Tule Lake center who, the Register said, "were browbeaten into renouncing their American citizenship while imprisoned at relocation camps by the Federal government."

"The brow-beating wasn't all done by Uncle Sam, by any means, but he did condone it," the Register added. "When we began to sort out the 'good' Japanese Americans from the 'bad' in the relocation centers, we shipped the obvious Japanese nationalists to the Tule Lake camp in California. But meanwhile we were forcing all of them, American citizens or not, to choose between the gamble of trying to make a go of it in what seemed to many a hostile America, or renouncing their citizenship so that we could deport them to Japan after the war."

"In most cases, this was asking our distraught Nisei to be clairvoyant," the Register continued. "How could they know whether somewhere in this country they would be given a chance after the war to get a fair start again? How could they look forward hopefully to starting a new business in a nation that had snatched their material possessions from them overnight? How could the younger ones be asked heartlessly to renounce their parents, who, still having intimate family ties in Japan, really preferred to go back?"

"The choice presented all but the elderly and the fanatics with a soul-rending dilemma. Hundreds of young Americans, 18 to 21, chose deportation because they couldn't bear to turn away from their parents. Others were harassed and coerced by a handful of rabid Japanese nationalists, who naturally used every imaginable weapon of propaganda and threat on their associates at Tule Lake.

"In justice and logic, these Nisei present a strong case," the Register concludes. "Now that the war has ended, we should be able to review the tragic buffeting we have given them with a little more sanity."

## Nisei Citizenship Suits MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

"Few fair-minded Americans will begrudge a reexamination of these cases to correct injustice, if there is such, and to spare potentially good Americans from deportation to Japan," the Milwaukee Journal declared in an editorial on Nov. 25 on the Tule Lake citizenship cases now before the Federal court in San Francisco.

The Journal believed, however, that all Americans will probably oppose, and should oppose, "any legal maneuvers to save from deportation persons who gambled on Japan and now wish to change their bet to escape the fate which the Japanese in Japan are suffering."

The Milwaukee paper believed that the Federal court will have a difficult task on its hands in this case.

and night without food or water to catch up with the war on the outskirts of Livorno. After it had dug in below a hill held by the Germans, for some reason Johnny stood up in his foxhole and an 88-millimeter shell exploded full on his chest. He was buried in an American cemetery near the Italian town of Grosseto.



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Carey McWilliams  
Lecture Set for  
Dec. 8 in Salt Lake

Carey McWilliams, noted author and expert on race relations, will speak on "Race Tensions in the United States" at the Newhouse Hotel in Salt Lake City on Sunday evening, Dec. 9, from 8 p. m. Mr. McWilliams' appearance in Salt Lake City will be sponsored by the Unitarian Church Forum, Council for Civic Unity, Japanese American Citizens League, the NAACP and the Citizens Committee for Interracial Action.

NAVY RESTRICTIONS  
ON NISEI LIFTED  
IN HAWAII AREA

HONOLULU — United States citizens of Japanese ancestry now are permitted within reservations of the 14th Naval District here under existing rules applicable to all citizens, it was announced on Nov. 21. The order was in accordance with information received by the Navy Department from the Civil Service Commission, which has abolished all special procedures governing employment in Federal government positions of American citizens of Japanese origin.

450 Persons Attend JACL  
Anniversary Dance in N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY — Some of New York's brightest stars of stage and radio appeared on the program at the First Anniversary Ball of the New York Japanese American Citizens League at the Hotel Delmonico on Nov. 21.

Among the artists who appeared before the 450 guests present were Corporal Woody Guthrie, beloved American ballad singer; Dan Burley, one of the early founders of boogie-woogie music; Patricia Hathaway, vocalist from Station WMCA; Constance Baxter and Gloria Storey of the Broadway hit, "Carousel"; Bob Kennedy and Jo Ann Tree from the cast of "Oklahoma"; the Orlando Sisters, dance team; and comedian Harold Spears.

Sono Osato, Sgt. Ben Kuroki and the famous Broadway columnist, Ed Sullivan, presented talks during the intermission period. Messages from Frank Sinatra, Pearl Buck and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were read.

Alfred Funabashi, president of the New York chapter, presided as master of ceremonies.

Patrons and patronesses for the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Roger Baldwin, Mr. Robert Benjamin, Mr. Alan Corelli, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dolin, Dr. Dan Dodson, Dr. and Mrs. Sabro Emy, Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, Hon. Dorothy Kenyon, Mr. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Dr. and Mrs. Kanzo Oguri, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Seitz, Mr. Ed Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood.

The JACL chapter especially acknowledged the aid given by Mr. Corelli, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Walter

West Kennedy and Mr. George Petrouces. A group of soldiers attended the dance as guests of Mr. Earl Finch of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Investigation of  
WRA Official  
Asked by VFW

Miller Criticized  
Protests Against  
Use of Camp Kohler

SACRAMENTO — Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan of California announced on Nov. 26 an investigation of the qualifications of Charles F. Miller as area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority has been requested by the postwar planning committee of the California Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Besides his State post Jordan is also chairman of the VFW committee.

Jordan reported a resolution was adopted at a meeting in San Francisco urging an investigation of Miller's qualifications because of statements assertedly criticizing Jordan, Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento County and Arthur Dudley, secretary of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

Jordan said the reported criticism developed after the three asked the Federal government to stop providing homes for evacuees of Japanese ancestry and protested the use of Camp Kohler as temporary housing for returned evacuees.

The WRA official had charged that Assemblyman Gannon had used false information in an effort to create prejudice against returning Japanese Americans.

Engagement of  
Ex-JACL Official  
Is Announced

MINNEAPOLIS — The engagement of Miss Teiko Ishida, former acting national secretary of the JACL, to Mickey Kuroiwa was announced in Minneapolis this week.

Mr. Kuroiwa has been recently discharged from the army.

Daughter Born  
To George K. Roths

WHITTIER, Calif. — A daughter, Dianna Jean, was born to the George Knox Roths of Whittier, formerly of Los Angeles, on Oct. 26. Presently living at 538 E. Bailey Street, Whittier, the Roths were well known to many Nisei in Los Angeles, prior to the evacuation.

Detroit Nisei Attend  
Monthly Social

DETROIT — Detroit Nisei attended the last monthly social of the International Institute, a "comic strip dance" held Nov. 10. All persons attending were given names of characters from famous comic strips.

Emcee for the evening was Bob Kinoshita with Toshi Hiram as the general chairman. Committee chairmen were Elma Amamoto, Alan Taniguchi, Dr. Mark Kondo, George Kubo and Eiji Shibuta.

Patrons and patronesses were Dr. and Mrs. John Koyama and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Iwamura.

Washington News-Letter  
Tired Ben Kuroki Carries On  
His Fight for Fair Play

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C. When Ben Kuroki left the big B-29 base on Tinian, he expected to come home and get a good rest. But he's not getting that rest. Instead it's been a pretty tough grind for the Nebraska farm kid. Ben's been in heavy demand by the radio and the press. His experiences in this war contain the elements of danger, tragedy, determination, and bravery, all of which make good copy. His story presents the Nisei side of this war, an angle which newspapers and the radio have not exploited adequately during the war.

Since returning from the Pacific war, he's appeared over three national big-time radio programs, the New York Herald-Tribune Radio Forum, Report to the Nation, and Town Meeting of the Air. He's been interviewed by numerous newsmen. He's preparing to take part in special Army air force programs. And on top of that he is collaborating on a book with a New York author about his experiences, the tentative title of which is "The Boy from Nebraska." He hopes to have this book out in four months. Yes, it's been a tough grind alright for a guy who wanted to rest up and forget the war.

But it's all a part of Ben's fight against racial intolerance, and for that he's willing to forego that rest. He believes that one of the best ways to combat discrimination is to build up understanding. Intolerance feeds on ignorance, and Ben figures that if he can get across the story of the fighting Nisei GI to as many people as he can over the radio, in talks, and in press interviews, he is doing his part.

No doubt there will be some people, including Nisei, who will take issue with what he has to say. Already some of his remarks have been misquoted and misinterpreted. But anyone who has talked with Ben cannot fail to appreciate his sincerity. Ben, by his own admission, is not an orator; he cannot harangue a crowd into making it believe in what he thinks is right. But in his simple midwestern manner of speech, he does alright because what he says comes straight from his heart.

He has flown 30 bombing missions over Europe and 28 over Japan—58 in all. He says he has one more mission to fly before he's

through with this war. It's his 59th and most important: the raid on intolerance. This is one mission on which all Nisei can and should go along with Ben.

Nisei have been too content to let others carry the ball for them. This has been manifest in their failure to support, financially and otherwise, those organizations which have been putting up a continuous battle for the rights of Nisei. It has been shown in their failure to express adequately their appreciation of the efforts being made by various individuals and groups in correcting misconceptions about Nisei, in sticking their necks out to aid the Nisei become integrated into a community.

Many Nisei are hiding behind the skirts of their Caucasian benefactors, instead of venturing forth and speaking their own piece. In public relations, Nisei, as Exhibit A, are the best bet.

Some Nisei who have succeeded in becoming well settled in community life are content to keep to themselves instead of lending a helping hand to those not similarly well situated or contributing to the fight to beat down intolerance. The Nisei would do well to bear in mind that they're all in the same pot, and that the flame of discrimination applied to one part of the pot will eventually make it uncomfortable for everyone therein.

The battle against intolerance is a long and arduous one. It calls for mustering together all the energies and thoughts of those who believe in justice and freedom and especially of those who have felt, or are feeling, the lash of intolerance. That just about takes in every Nisei. Ben should have a lot of companions on his 59th mission.

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# RELOCATION DIGEST

**SEATTLE** — The Educational Center in Seattle was the scene of a University of Washington and high school Nisei student-sponsored Thanksgiving Eve dance, which was attended by two hundred Nisei and their friends. The dance committee consisted of Sally Shimanaka, Virginia Ondo, Katherine Matsuda, Edwin Sasaki, Toki Aoki, Dave Miyauchi, Jack Shiota and Ben Ninomiya. Advisors were Helen Amerman and Elmer R. Smith.

**NEW YORK CITY** — Approximately 300 persons attended a reception for Issei New Yorkers at the Community church social hall in midtown Manhattan on Oct. 29. Sponsored by the Resettlement Council of Japanese American organizations in New York City. This was the first of a series of social gatherings planned to help newcomers become acquainted with one another and with older residents of the city. The party was arranged by Kenji Nogaki, Daijiro Oi, Yoshio Ktwachi, Ina Sugihara, Mrs. Chiyo Nakamura and Michiko Kageyama. . . . Newcomers to this city include Yoshiye Watanabe, formerly of Sacramento and Tule Lake, now living at 610 West 110th Street, and Mrs. Fusa Ozaki of Topaz. . . . Recent visitors to the city were Corporal and Mrs. James Matsushige Takeda.

**BOSTON** — Alice Kawanishi, former Seattle resident, was recently elected treasurer of the Residence Girls' Council at the Cambridge YWCA. Miss Kawanishi has been with the WRA since June, 1943, and came to the Boston office in December, 1943. . . . Visitors are welcomed at the monthly Nisei meeting held at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, on the last Saturday of each month from 7 to 11 p. m.

**PHILADELPHIA** — Philadelphia recently welcomed its 1000th resettler, Hitoshi Ishima, 18, who hails

from Gila River and Los Angeles. His arrival brought to 2768 the total number of resettlers living within the Philadelphia district, which includes Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. Since the WRA opened the Philadelphia district office in July, 1943, 3704 resettlers have passed through its doors. On November approximately 1700 resettlers were living at Seabrook Farms, New Jersey, and most of the remainder had taken up residence in metropolitan Philadelphia. During the past 28 months only 314 of the 1318 resettlers who came to the city of Philadelphia proper are known to have departed. Of these departures 65 persons returned to the West Coast, approximately 50 entered the U. S. Army, and over 35 left to attend schools and colleges in other areas. . . . John Tooru Nakaji, formerly of Manzanar, was recently selected from among 20 employees at the Rodin Dental Laboratory in Philadelphia to be sent to New York to study the use of a new dental material. He is to return to Philadelphia to teach other dental technicians the technique of using the new material.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.** — Frank Endo, formerly of Rohwer and Los Angeles, recently purchased the Ball Park Market, 345 Elm Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in the shadow of Griffith Stadium. He came to Washington with his wife and daughter from Dayton, Ohio, late in October to join his father-in-law, Mr. Chimata Sumida, at 2959 McKinley Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. . . . An example of the cooperation which resettlers families are receiving from the local public housing officials in Washington, D. C. during the critical housing shortage is the recent experience of Akira Nose, discharged Nisei serviceman now employed by the War Department. Mr. Nose secured an apartment at Shirley Homes, 1378 So. 28th Street, Arlington, Va., on Oct. 31, about a month after submitting his application to the FPHA. Akira's sister, Marguerite, graduated from Bryn Mawr college in Pennsylvania last June and then

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Imura, Lindenville Housing Project, San Francisco, a girl, Sharon Yoneko, on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson M. Yagura, Madera, California, a girl, Karen Jeanne, on Nov. 20.

came to Washington. She is now employed by the District of Columbia Public Library and plans soon to do graduate study in social work.

**PORTLAND, Ore.** — Under the sponsorship of the Oregon Young Buddhist Association an informal Nisei get-together will be held Saturday, Dec. 1, at 7:30 p. m. at the Buddhist church, 312 N. W. 10th avenue.

Dancing and refreshments are scheduled for the evening.

**LOS ANGELES** — Joe Moody, mattress manufacturing king who made hundreds of visits to his Nisei friends at Manzanar during the evacuation, now employs about 60 Nisei and Issei at his plant in Los Angeles. . . . E. J. "Spike" Englund, ex-recreational head of the Santa Anita assembly center, would like to know the present whereabouts of Chris Ishii, Tom Chino, Moto Asakawa, Albert Nozaki and Lily and Pat Okura. Englund is to receive a navy discharge in December and will live at his Westwood home. . . . Discharged veterans around Los Angeles include Hideo Itami, Shig Aratani, Bill Ishii, Togie Ogata, Tom Ono, Hiro Kumai, and Johnny Kajimoto. Also recently mustered out was Tokuji Umeda, who is now farming in Norwalk. . . . Visitors to this city include Masao Satow, Joe Itano, Toyo Miyatake, and Jiro Tani. Soldiers Tut Yata, Stumi Ikemura and Bill Hirose furloughed here to settle their families. . . . Henry Ohye and Bean Takeda are working for the local WRA, while George Tani is connected with the FPHA. . . . First Nisei to work for the Thermoid Rubber Works Company is Harold Hirasuna, an electrician's helper. . . . Soldier Paul Yokota, ex-Jerome Tribune editor, is now stationed at Camp Holabird, Baltimore.

## Box Elder Nisei Named on All State Utah Grid Eleven

Harry Mitsuuchi, guard on the Utah state champion Box Elder high school football team from Brigham City, was selected as a first-string guard on the Salt Lake Telegram's all-state team which was published on Nov. 27.

Mitsuuchi, who played in all of the games of the undefeated Box Elder team, made the third team on the Salt Lake Tribune's selections.

Other Nisei players also were mentioned in the all-state high school selections.

Ken Fujiki, Davis high school guard, made the Telegram's second team.

Albert Kobayashi, Jordan high center, and Utaka Harada, Davis halfback, were among those given honorable mention on the Salt Lake Tribune squad.

## Pianist Speaks On Relocation

**MIDDLETOWN, Conn.** — Aiko Tashiro, Nisei pianist, spoke recently to a combined women's club group in Middletown on relocation problems of the Nisei.

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## Deny Federal Housing Being Diverted for Evacuee Group

**San Jose Official Says Units Will House Agricultural Workers**

OAKLAND, Calif. — Denial of reports, current throughout Southern Alameda county and the Santa Clara Valley that a Federal housing project is being diverted for occupancy by returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry was made on Nov. 22 by Ted Maneely, manager of the Progressive Growers' Association of San Jose, a farm labor cooperative, the Oakland Tribune reported.

Involved are 182 homes at a new project near Komandorski Village, Navy housing center at Camp Parks. They are demountable wooden structures, some with one bedroom, others with two. At the rate of four or five daily, they are being moved to Santa Clara Valley ranches.

Maneely admitted receipt of widespread protests, but he insisted that the charge that housing is being provided for Japanese Americans while thousands of returning servicemen are unable to find homes is not justified.

"We have bought the homes, and are reselling them to ranchers for housing agricultural workers," he explained. "If they are occupied by Japanese that is only incidental, because the rancher happens to be employing Japanese laborers. Our information is that not more than one-fifth of the homes will be used by Japanese. The others will house Mexican nationals, Filipinos and other itinerant workers."

"Our interest is solely to assure ample farm labor by providing adequate housing. We are not furnishing homes for any particular race or color of workers," he added.

Maneely acknowledged that Fred Hunter, War Relocation Authority official, had assisted his group in obtaining the homes but attached no significance to the interest of that agency which has been directing the rehabilitation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Hal Dunleavy, assistant to the director of the Federal Public Housing Authority in San Francisco, said his office had approved the sale of the homes but denied that Japanese American housing was a factor.

The homes in question were un-

der construction when Japan capitulated and have never been occupied. Dunleavy said under Federal regulations, the contract was terminated abruptly on V-J Day. He said that following customary procedure, the project was returned to the contractor, who was authorized to dispose of the building. Value of the homes will be computed in the final adjustment of the contract.

Dunleavy said the contractor placed the homes on the market, the San Jose cooperative filing the highest bid. He declared the sale was approved on the grounds that the buildings would be used to house agricultural workers. General use, for ordinary residential housing, is not permitted.

The FPHA official said contract price on the homes was approximately \$1500 each. The cooperative bid them in at \$400 although cost of moving the buildings from Camp Parks to the valley and other expenses will increase the price to the ranchers to approximately \$1200.

### Boston Groups Plan Hospitality for Nisei War Veterans

BOSTON—Returning Nisei servicemen in Boston wishing information or aid may contact any of the following persons or organizations, according to the service committee:

International Institute, 190 Beacon Street; War Relocation Authority, Miss Reynolds, Lib 5600, Ex 419; International USO, 117 Newberry street, Ken 0011; Dr. or Mrs. Miyakawa or Barbara Tomihiro, 32 Braddock Park, Com 8493; Harvey Aki, Nisei Hospitality Committee chairman, 2089 Mass. Ave.; Rev. Tsuomu Fukuyama, 312 Marlboro St., Com 1098; Copley Secretarial Institute, Miss Nishiyama; Miss Kiyoko Suzuki, Las 3927.

### Ben M. Hirano Given Discharge

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — Discharged this week from the army at Fort Douglas Separation Center under the adjusted service rating plan was T/Sgt. Ben M. Hirano, son of Ben H. Hirano, whose last given address was 6-9-D, Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

Prior to entering the army on Aug. 19, 1941, Hirano was employed as a truck driver at Guadalupe, Calif.

### Baptist Youth Group Urges Payment of Evacuees' Losses

LOS ANGELES — The government was urged to reimburse West Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for personal and property losses suffered as a result of the evacuation, according to a resolution which was passed last week at the 26th annual convention in Pasadena of the Southern California Baptist Youth Fellowship.

The fellowship also recommended passage of Federal anti-poll tax legislation and the formation of fair employment practices commissions by both State and Federal governments.

### Carol Practice Held in Sacramento

SACRAMENTO — First Christmas carol practice was held at the Presbyterian church on Nov. 25 by twelve persons who will spend Christmas eve caroling to hostels and homes of returnees.

Those attending were Emmie Iwamoto, Florence Iwata, Tomi Yamamoto, Grace Okamoto, Miyo Washizu, Betty Hayashi Fukuda, Amy Kamikawa, Sumi Yoshikawa, May Mizobe, Ayako Sato and Mary Hosokawa.

Three more practice sessions will be held the first three Sundays of December at 3 p.m. at the Presbyterian church, 8th and T streets. All persons 15 years of age and older are invited.

Reverend I. Nakamura is the sponsor of the group. Mary Hosokawa is manager and Ayako Sato is pianist.

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WANTED: Reliable, well trained Japanese horticulturist and landscape man for estate. Enclose several references and experience. Dr. Cora Holdren, 3452 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

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ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. TAKEO TSUJI, formerly of Auburn, Wash., please contact Mr. Harding Yasui, 7375 Denormandie St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: Young man to work on a hog farm. Must be willing to work. Experience not necessary. Starting wages \$100 per mo. plus room and board. Write Mgr. Shig Yamana, Rt. 1, Box 29-B, Wheaton, Ill.

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### Caldwell FSA Salary Checks Held in Portland

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Portland Office of the Labor Branch of the Department of Agriculture is holding salary checks of 22 evacuees because of lack of current addresses, according to Ottis Peterson of the War Relocation Authority.

The evacuees, all of whom worked at the FSA camp at Caldwell, Idaho, are Chaichi Mori, Naohachi Nakamura Helen Tamura, Keiichi Kitagawa, Kitaro Hitomi, Mabel Takashima, Jitsuo Kimura, Charley Z. Imada;

Kiri Yagi, Tadaichi Kiyonaga, Harry Imura, S. Roy Tanabe, Jun-kichi Hachiya, Jim Yasuichi Amano, Sakaujiro Sugiyama, Mable Taniguchi, Matsujiro Kitano, Setsuko Hayashida, Takekuma Murata, Kozo Yagi, Edward Hayashi and Tokijin Iwasaki.

These persons are asked to contact William H. Tolbert, Chief of Operations, Department of Agriculture, Terminal Sales Building, Portland 5, Oregon.

### San Jose JACL To Hold Social

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose chapter of the JACL will hold a social meeting on Dec. 7 at 7:30 p.m. in the recreation room of the First Congregation church at Third and San Antonio streets.

Nisei convalescents at the Dible General hospital and servicemen on furlough will be special guests, as well as members of the Mountain View JACL.

Co-chairman Joe Takeda and William Yamamoto will be assisted by the following committees: Roy Ozawa, Phil Matsumura, Thelma Takeda, entertainment; Emi Kimura, Miss Clara Hinze, Joe Jio, refreshments; Eichi Sakauye, Mrs. S. Peabody, publicity; Tom Sugishita, Bill Yamamoto, Amy Higuchi, Diana Payne, decoration; Miss Laura Hinze, reception; and Shig Masunaga, invitation.

## Urge Canadian Nisei to Fight Deportation

**Legal Action Sought To Halt Dominion's Repatriation Program**

WINNIPEG, Man. — Informed quarters in Ottawa believe that legal steps must be taken immediately by Japanese Canadians if the forcible repatriation and expatriation of more than 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry to Japan is to be stopped, the New Canadian reported.

The Nisei weekly said that attention is being called to an editorial in the Winnipeg Free Press which suggested that Japanese Canadians should seek a writ of habeas corpus or apply to the Supreme Court for a declaration that the repatriation document they signed is not authorized by law.

The Ottawa source believed, the New Canadian said, that a delegation should be formed to meet with Prime Minister MacKenzie King in an effort to forestall the forced repatriation.

Meanwhile, a number of evacuees who have relocated in Manitoba but who had applied for repatriation have been transferred to repatriation camps at Tashme and Lemon Creek in British Columbia to await shipment to Japan.

### Ogden JACL Adviser Reported Recovering

Mrs. J. C. Falk, adviser to the Ogden Japanese American Citizens League, was recovering this week from a three-week illness at the home of her daughter in Salt Lake City at 189 Virginia street.

Mrs. Falk, whose home address in Ogden is 1181 24th street, expressed her regret that her illness had made it impossible for her to keep up with her correspondence with many Nisei servicemen from this area.

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