



Army Revokes All Coast Exclusion Orders

Japanese American Soldiers Among First U. S. Troops to Land on Japan's Home Islands

Death of Ten Nisei Soldiers in Plane Crash Reported; Kazuo Kamoto of Venice, Calif. Among First to Arrive at Atsugi Airfield Near Tokyo

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, who will play a major role in the American occupation of Japan, were among the first American troops to land in Japan at Atsugi airfield near Tokyo on Aug. 31. According to news reports the Nisei were members of the Eleventh Airborne Division.

A report received in the United States from Okinawa also reported the deaths of ten American Soldiers of Japanese ancestry in a plane crash, presumably during a preliminary phase

Army Revocation Will Not Affect WRA Program

Detention of Evacuees Now Rests Solely with Justice Department

SAN FRANCISCO—R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, said in San Francisco on Sept. 3 that the revocation of exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry will make no change in the WRA's present program.

Cozzens explained that detention of persons of Japanese ancestry will now "rest solely with the Department of Justice," then added:

"Those who are not detained are free to relocate in any section of the United States, and it is the duty of the WRA to assist those who have not been detained in reestablishing themselves in normal community life.

"Whatever the future holds for those detained will be the determination of the Department of Justice. In the meantime, the WRA will assist in finding homes and employment for approximately 45,000 still in the centers, many thousands of whom are members of the families of 20,000 Japanese American veterans in the United States Army."

Mr. Cozzens pointed out that more than three-fourths of those held in the Tule Lake segregation

center have no detention orders against them.

The eight major relocation centers, according to previously announced plans, will be closed between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15, but there has been no announcement about Tule Lake.

Reports from Japan and other Pacific theaters indicate that "thousands" of Japanese Americans are participating in the occupation of Japan and other post-surrender activities in the Far East.

One of the first Japanese Americans to land in Japan was Kazuo Kamoto (rank not given) of Venice, Calif. Kamoto was described in an Associated Press Dispatch from Atsugi airfield as "one of the interpreters who landed here today with the Eleventh Airborne Division."

Kamoto reported that Japanese military personnel greeted him with surprise but no hostility. The Japanese American from California said that one enlisted man told him the emperor's surrender had stunned the soldiers as they had been told all along that they were winning the war and could not conceive that it had been lost.

Another enlisted man, Kamoto said, expressed the opinion that "Japan should have given up much earlier to have avoided the tremendous destruction from bombing."

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Nisei Soldier Aids Rescue of Gen. Wainwright

An American soldier of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii was a member of the special American rescue team which parachuted down in Manchuria and assisted in the liberation of Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, it was announced last week.

The soldier was identified as Cpl. Fumio Kido of Hawaii.

It was also indicated that other Japanese Americans participated in the liberation of Allied war prisoners in Japanese Army POW camps in Manchuria and other parts of the Asiatic mainland.

JACL to Hold National Meet In March, 1946

President Kido Reports 22 JACL Chapters Now Active in Nine States

The first post-war national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League will be held in March of 1946, according to an announcement this week by Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL.

Tentative dates for the convention have been set as March 22, 23, 24 and 25.

At this convention it is expected that President Kido will relinquish the special emergency powers granted him at the special conference in March, 1942, at San Francisco. Election of national officers will be one of the major tasks before the March, 1946, convention.

Mr. Kido recalled that the JACL had 68 chapters functioning at the time of the evacuation, most of the units being located on the West Coast. Most of these chapters were inactivated by the evacuation and the San Jose and San Francisco chapters are the first two to be reactivated by returned evacuees.

The JACL president noted that the Intermountain District Council, with ten chapters in Utah, Idaho and eastern Oregon, has been the mainstay of financial support for the JACL's wartime activities.

JACL chapters are now functioning in the following states, according to Mr. Kido: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Utah and Wisconsin.

Mr. Kido noted that the JACL has been the only national Nisei organization to survive the evacuation and to carry on its activities throughout the war.

REPORT RIVERS SOLDIER KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

RIVERS, Ariz.—The death of a soldier from the Gila River relocation center on the day before V-J Day was reported last week in a War Department message.

The soldier, Sgt. Ben Satoshi Kurokawa, 22, formerly of 47-1-A, Rivers, and Guadalupe, Calif., was killed on Aug. 13 on Okinawa in a plane crash. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyoe Kurokawa, are at Tule Lake.

Kurokawa entered the Army from the Gila River center in May, 1944.

Nisei Private Dies In Army Hospital

RIVERS, Ariz.—Pfc. Masuo Wakita, son of Masakichi Wakita of 34-2-C, Rivers, and Santa Ana, Calif., died on Aug. 23 of illness at the Prescott Army hospital, according to information received here.

Proclamations By Gen. Pratt, Stimson End Military Ruling Which Implemented Evacuation

Relatively Few Affected as Army Action Terminates Individual Exclusion of Japanese Americans; Justice Department Orders on Issei Still in Effect

WASHINGTON—Wartime military orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from West Coast areas were revoked completely by the Army on Sept. 4.

The War Department announced that the action resulted from the capitulation of Japan.

A spokesman for the War Relocation Authority reported that "relatively few" persons of Japanese ancestry were affected by the revocation of the order since mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry was ended by a proclamation issued by the Western Defense Command on Dec. 17, 1944, which was effective on Jan. 2, 1945. Since that time the restrictions have been on an individual basis. Only those persons who were excluded specifically by the Western Defense Command are affected by the revocation of all military exclusion orders this week.

At one time, following the 1942 evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, more than 115,000 former West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the West Coast area. The orders were first amended in Dec., 1942, by Gen. John L. DeWitt who issued the original evacuation order when Gen. DeWitt announced that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in uniform would be permitted access to West Coast areas. Later individuals were given Army permits to return for business and residence purposes. The revocation of the exclusion orders for all persons of Japanese ancestry "cleared" by the Western Defense Command followed in Dec., 1944.

Revocation of the exclusion orders was accomplished in two proclamations, one by Secretary of War Stimson and the other by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command.

General Pratt's proclamation lifted all Western Defense Command exclusion orders still effective and Stimson's rescinded proclamations designating certain areas in Arkansas, Colorado and Wyoming as the sites of the Rohwer, Granada and Heart Mountain relocation camps and imposing restriction on movements into and out of these centers.

"All persons permitted to return to the West Coast areas by reason of the rescission of individual exclusion orders should be accorded the same treatment and al-

lowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents," Gen. Pratt's proclamation said.

Both proclamations emphasized that the revocation of the exclusion orders will not affect the prosecution of any persons charged with violating the exclusion orders.

It was pointed out, however, that Department of Justice orders controlling movements of aliens of Japanese ancestry remain in effect.

It was estimated that between 47,000 and 52,000 people of Japanese ancestry, of the original 110,000 evacuees in the relocation centers, are still in the WRA camps and the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Calif. Those at Tule Lake are under the control of the Justice Department, it was stated.

Attorney General Clark declared that the Army's revocation of exclusion orders would not affect approximately 5500 American-born persons of Japanese parentage who renounced their citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan. Nor will it affect about 2200 foreign-born Japanese interned as enemy aliens.

"These persons," Clark said in a statement, "will be continued in internment pending final review of their cases by the Attorney General and approval by the military authorities of the removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan."

Justice Department internment camps also hold an additional 1000 Japanese nationals from Hawaii, Alaska and various Latin American countries, Clark said, and about 2,000 "voluntary internees." These "voluntary internees" are presumed to be the families who have joined interned men at the Crystal City internment camp in Texas.

Anti-Nisei Group Organizers Face Fraud Charge in Seattle

Crandall Denies Charges Against Ritchie, McCroskey

SEATTLE — The Seattle Star reported on Aug. 23 that two founders of the Japanese Exclusion League, Arthur J. Ritchie, former Seattle newspaperman, and E. A. McCroskey, one-time promoter, faced charges of fraud as a war veteran sought to recover \$1,250 which he asserts he invested in an enterprise known as Victor Lewis Associates.

The Star stated that in a complaint filed by Attorney Ralph Hammer in Superior Court, H. P. Mears of 1733 Belmont Place charged that the two promoters, Ritchie and McCroskey, led him to believe that they had secured the services of Alonzo Victor Lewis, Seattle sculptor, to create war memorials in parks and public squares throughout the nation.

They represented to Mears, the complaint declared, that they had paid Lewis \$500 apiece to "commercialize the sculptor's ability."

George Crandall, attorney for the defendants, said on Aug. 23 that he had entered a demurrer to be heard in the court and that

"there is no basis whatever for the suit," Mears, Crandall said, voluntarily invested in the association and had secured a 40th interest in the sculptor's creations.

During the last presidential campaign the Victor Lewis Associates was forced to sell busts of the late President Roosevelt and of General MacArthur. The MacArthur statuettes were later distributed to those paying a membership fee in the Japanese Exclusion League.

Crandall said that the Japanese Exclusion League, headed by Ritchie and McCroskey, was still active and that "new units are being organized everywhere to seek a constitutional amendment to revoke the citizenship of American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

(Arthur J. Ritchie is also the publisher of the Japanese Exclusion League Journal, published at Portland, Ore. Japanese Exclusion League units have been organized in western Washington and western Oregon. News reports from Weiser, Idaho, recently reported that representatives of the Japanese Exclusion League had failed in an attempt to obtain a hall in that city for the purpose of holding a meeting to carry on their campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

Harper's Article Says Coast Evacuation of Nisei Citizens "Our Worst Wartime Mistake"

NEW YORK—The exile and imprisonment of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from their West Coast homes was "our worst wartime mistake," Eugene G. Rostow, professor of law at Yale University, declares in the lead article of the September issue of Harper's Magazine which was published this week.

Prof. Rostow, in his Harper's article, suggests that the basic issues raised by the evacuation, "should be presented to the Supreme Court again, in an effort to obtain a prompt reversal of these wartime cases."

Two other forms of reparations are available to assist Japanese American victims of the evacuation, Prof. Rostow indicates.

"The first is the inescapable obligation of the Federal government to protect the civil rights of Japanese Americans

against organized and unorganized hooliganism," Prof. Rostow stresses. "If local law enforcement fails, Federal prosecutions under the national Civil Rights Act should be undertaken.

"Secondly, generous financial indemnity should be sought. Apart from the sufferings of their imprisonment, the Japanese Americans have sustained heavy property losses from their evacuation."

Prof. Rostow characterizes the wartime treatment of Japanese and Japanese Americans on the West Coast "as a tragic and dangerous mistake."

"That mistake is a threat to society, and to all men," he declares. "Its motivation and its impact on our system of law deny every value of democracy.

"In the perspective of our legal tradition, the facts are almost incredible."

Pvt. Joe Hayashi of Pasadena Posthumously Decorated for Extraordinary Heroism in Italy

Remained Behind Under Heavy Fire to Assist Wounded Man to Safety

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private Joe Hayashi of Pasadena, California, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for extraordinary heroism in action during the Italian campaign.

He served on the Fifth Army front as a rifleman in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Hayashi, acting squad leader, led his men to within 75 yards of enemy lines before being fired upon by the Germans. Realizing his squad was hopelessly outnumbered, he ordered his men to withdraw, voluntarily remaining behind under machinegun fire, to assist a wounded comrade to safety.

Requesting mortar support, Hayashi exposed himself to further fire and, by personal observation, directed fire so effectively that three Nazi machineguns were neutralized.

The next day, during an attack in which he killed five Germans, Hayashi was fatally wounded by fire from a Nazi machine pistol.

"His extraordinary heroism was exemplary and in keeping with the traditions of the United States Army," the citation read.

Hayashi previously had been awarded the American Defense Ribbon, the European Theater Ribbon with three battle stars, Combat Infantryman Badge and Good Conduct Medal. He also was awarded the Purple Heart posthumously.

His sister, Kiyo Hayashi, lives in the Heart Mountain War Relocation Center, Cody, Wyoming.

Wyoming Soldier Wins Silver Star for Repelling Nazi Patrol

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Shunichi Nishi of Kemmerer, Wyoming, recently was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the Italian campaign.

He served on the Fifth Army front with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team and was decorated by Colonel V. R. Miller, regimental commander, at a ceremony in Lecco.

Nishi entered the service April 25, 1941, and served at Fort Lewis, Washington, and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, before joining the 442nd in September, 1944. In addition to the Bronze Star, he wears the European Theater Ribbon with three battle stars and the Combat Infantryman Badge. His mother, Mrs. Katsuo Nishi, resides in Kemmerer.

Chaplain of 442nd Cited for Outstanding Services in Unit

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Captain Hiro Higuchi of Pearl City, Hawaii, recently was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as a chaplain.

He was cited for his work on the Fifth Army front in Italy and with the Seventh Army in France.

On one of the earlier days of the offensive from Rome to the Arno River, a rifle company was advancing when enemy self-propelled guns and mortars opened fire and inflicted heavy casualties. Higuchi assisted the Medical aid men and throughout a five hour barrage, remained with the forward aid station helping to take care of the wounded.

Once a patrol returned with the report they had found the body of a sergeant who had been missing in action several days. Higuchi immediately set out with several engineers through heavily mined and booby-trapped areas and re-

Nisei Sergeant Reported Killed on Day Before V-J

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—It was reported here that T-4 Shunichi "Bill" Imoto was killed on Okinawa on Aug. 13, the day before Japan's acceptance of Allied surrender terms.

Sgt. Imoto graduated from the military intelligence language school at Fort Snelling in August, 1944, and left for overseas duty in May, 1945. He was stationed in Manila until about Aug. 10 when he left for Okinawa.

Five Tule Lake Youths Freed From Camp Jail

Teen-Age Youths Said To Have Disturbed Peace at Center

SAN FRANCISCO—Five teenage evacuees of Japanese ancestry, sentenced to the project jail at the Tule Lake WRA center for terms of from 120 to 370 days by the camp manager, were released on Aug. 28, it was disclosed by Wayne Collins, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union on Aug. 30.

Mr. Collins said that the youths' liberty had been taken away from them without due process of law since the camp manager had acted as both accuser and judge in charges that the boys had disturbed the peace of the camp and otherwise broken camp rules.

At a court hearing on Aug. 20 Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert McMillan argued that since the youths were minors and citizens, although their parents are Japanese nationals who have asked for repatriation, the boys were free to leave the camp at any time. He said, however, that as long as they elect to remain at the camp with their parents, they must abide by the camp rules.

Officials of the WRA said the boys would not be released from the center jail until they had agreed to abide by the camp rules. But Mr. Collins said he had obtained their freedom without their having to sign or otherwise give any such commitment. He said he told the boys that if they continued to disturb the peace of the WRA could have them prosecuted in a State or Federal court.

At a hearing on a petition filed by the ACLU for a show cause order against the WRA why the boys should not be released, which will occur in Judge St. Sure's court on Sept. 10, dismissal of the charges against the boys will be sought.

Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the ACLU, issued a statement declaring he doubted the Government desired to test in court the validity of WRA trials and sentences.

turned with the body after four hours in enemy territory.

When the combat team was fighting in northeastern France, Higuchi went to one of the forward companies, when an enemy counter-attack had inflicted heavy casualties on the men who were protecting the left flank of the battalion.

He gave first aid to some seriously wounded men, placed two of them on litters attached to his jeep and started back to the aid station. When the hostile shelling became so concentrated that further progress was no longer possible, Higuchi stopped his jeep and with the help of his driver, placed the casualties in abandoned slit trenches near the road. When the barrage was over, he took the wounded men to the aid station.

His wife, Mrs. Hisako Higuchi, lives at 452 Kirkbridge Avenue, Pearl City.

A short time ago, he was appointed regimental chaplain.

Fellow GIs Back Up Nisei Soldiers, Says Capt. Kometani

HONOLULU, T. H.—Fellow American GIs who fought side by side with Japanese American soldiers in Europe are the staunchest supporters of Americans of Japanese ancestry, Capt. Katsumi Kometani of Honolulu told the Star-Bulletin recently.

Capt. Kometani, who served as special service officer with the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, has a fierce pride in the Japanese American soldiers of these units.

He noted that the farther away from the front that the Japanese American soldiers moved, the more race discrimination they faced.

He stressed, however, that there is little racial prejudice against Americans of Japanese ancestry among the Americans as a whole

—and that instances of discrimination were isolated cases.

Capt. Kometani declared that the Japanese Americans were well taken care of by the Army and that the War Department has full confidence in their loyalty.

The best friends the Japanese Americans have were other American GIs who fought alongside them, he added. This warm comradeship, the officer said, was best seen in hospitals where both Japanese American soldiers and others were hospitalized. He also pointed out that combat veterans have gone to bat for the Japanese Americans on the mainland.

Capt. Kometani, a former Honolulu dentist who also was prominent in Hawaii baseball circles, is a graduate of the dental college of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Sgt. Mike Masaoka Awarded Legion of Merit by 5th Army

Frontline Reporting of 442nd's Actions Noted in Citation

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Sergeant Mike M. Masaoka of Salt Lake City, Utah, recently was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the Italian and French campaigns.

He served with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team on the Fifth Army front in Italy and with the Seventh Army and Sixth Army group in France, handling public relations duties usually assigned to an officer.

Masaoka, who recently was promoted from corporal, in addition to his public relations activities, often visited the frontlines voluntarily, and was exposed to small arms, machinegun, mortar and artillery fire.

He accompanied assault infantrymen in order to obtain firsthand information for his news stories and, often when his comrades needed help, he filled in as best he could, once providing cover for communications men and, on another occasion serving as a litter-bearer.

Lieutenant Colonel Anson D. Clark, Fifth Army Public Relations Officer, wrote in commendation: "Masaoka not only wrote many stories describing the gallant fighting of the Japanese American Combat Team but, as a technician fifth grade, organized an efficient staff to increase the volume of releases sent out on the unit. Without transportation, Masaoka made his way from position to position the best he could and did an outstanding job of frontline reporting. As a result of his efforts and devotion to duty, the heroic deeds of the 442nd Combat Team soon gained outstanding position in the American press."

In another commendation, Brigadier General Tristram Tupper, Public Relations Officer for the Sixth Army Group, said: "By publicizing members of his unit, he has contributed greatly for a better understanding between the American public and the citizens of Japanese ancestry."

It was estimated that Masaoka and his staff processed more than 2,700 news stories on their unit.

"His devotion to duty and his exceptional performance in an assignment usually held by an officer are exemplary and reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States," the citation read.

Active in Salt Lake City civic affairs, Masaoka was graduated from West High School and the University of Utah, where he was outstanding in debate and public speaking circles. He was national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League when he volunteered for the service in January, 1943.

He is one of five brothers who volunteered. Sergeant Ike and Private First Class Tad Masaoka were seriously wounded while fighting with the 442nd in Italy more than a year ago. Ike, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, is still a patient in Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, and Tad is on



SGT. MIKE MASAOKA, national secretary of the JAACL on leave in the Army, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for important services to the 442nd Combat Team.

limited duty assignment in Germany. Private First Class Ben Masaoka has been missing in action since last October when the combat team was fighting in France. Private First Class Hank Masaoka is with a paratroop infantry regiment in Germany.

Their mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka, resides at 1739 North Wells Street, Chicago. Mike's wife, Mrs. Etsu Masaoka, lives at 816½ Foster Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Protest Canadian Program for Repatriation of Evacuee Group

Ask Indemnification For Losses Suffered Through Evacuation

OTTAWA—Protesting against the Canadian government's plans for the repatriation of persons of Japanese ancestry now residing in the Dominion, the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians has filed a brief with Undersecretary of State Norman Robertson and Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell.

The Cooperative Committee represents some forty separate organizations concerned with safeguarding the rights of loyal Canadians and aliens of Japanese descent.

The brief urged that "those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly." It also asked that Japanese Canadians be indemnified for losses suffered through forced evacuation from the Pacific Coast, that full citizenship be accorded them and that a federal agency, similar to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, be established to

Wounded GIs Protest Ban Against Nisei

Camp Upton Hospital Troops Recall Nisei Part in Victory

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—Fifty-six overseas combat veterans, almost all of whom were wounded in action and wear the Purple Heart, last week signed a petition registering their "firm protest" against the rejection of the membership application of Pfc. Richard Naito by Spokane Post No. 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The petition, originally circulated at the Convalescent Hospital at Camp Upton shortly before V-J Day, declared:

"Japanese American troops have fought courageously and unselfishly for the victory which will soon be ours. Their record of citations for heroism, Purple Hearts and other decorations is unparalleled. Some have made the supreme sacrifice.

"Prejudice against these men goes against all the democratic ideals which we are fighting to preserve and extend, and feeds the mills of enemy propaganda which takes full advantage of every undemocratic display in our nation."

Pocatello Soldier Posthumously Given Silver Star Medal

POCATELLO, Idaho—Pfc. Kenichi Tsumaki of the infantry, one of the first Nisei servicemen from the Pocatello area who was killed in action, was posthumously awarded the silver star medal August 1. The award has been received by his brother, Minoru Tsumaki of Pocatello.

The citation with the commendation read: "For gallantry in action in France on Oct. 29 and Nov. 7, 1944. When his company's radio was damaged by enemy hand grenade fragments, Pfc. Tsumaki volunteered to carry a new one to the forward company. Though the artillery shells were falling along the supply route, he valiantly moved forward toward the front lines, crawling through enemy small arms fire for the last 75 yards to successfully reach his destination. On Nov. 7, 1944, when the company was badly in need of ammunition he voluntarily carried two boxes of ammunition for a distance of 150 yards through heavy enemy fire to the front lines. Fatally wounded shortly after delivering the ammunition, Pfc. Tsumaki was an inspiration to his comrades and by his courage, determination and gallantry reflected much credit upon himself and the United States Army."

assist with the rehabilitation of loyal Japanese Canadians.

The delegation from the Cooperative Committee, which arrived in Ottawa in August, included Kinzi Tanaka, chairman of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy; Mrs. Hugh McMillan, secretary of the Cooperative Committee; J. Reany of the Hamilton Consultative Committee on Japanese Canadians; Norman Down, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor; Eugene Forsey, research director of the CCL, and Don Franco of the University of Toronto Humanist club.

Undersecretary of State Robertson in an interview last week reaffirmed the policy outlined in the House of Commons last year by Prime Minister Mackenzie King that the government will not employ "fascist" or "racist" tactics against Japanese Canadians, and that "security measures" were not to be interpreted as condoning the actions. He indicated that the Ottawa government considered the concentration of persons of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia as unfavorable, even after the war, but expected the British Columbia would accept its "quota" along with other provinces.

Nisei Wins Fort Snelling Title



FORT SNELLING, Minn. — Sgt. George Kayama (center), winner of the 1945 Fort Snelling golf championship, will be the first soldier to have his name engraved on the Fort's golf trophy, given to the local military post by the PGA. Cpl. Wally Mund (left) president of the Minnesota PGA and Sgt. Vern Scott, who tied Kayama in the tournament, but lost by several strokes in the playoff, are shown admiring the new trophy.

Kayama fired a 36-37 to win the title in the playoff from

Scott after both had turned in 158s for the 36-hole medal play. Kayama's 73 in the playoff was the best round of the tourney.

Warrant Officer Sal Jio of San Jose, the Nisei star who was the defending champion, was a victim of bad breaks. Jio went around the first 18 in 80, and then on the first hole of the second round, in trying to catch his hat as it flew off, Jio knocked his glasses off, breaking them and cutting his hand at the same time.

Pfc. Caro Yamaoka was fifth with a 164.

"Tokyo Rose" Reported Nisei Girl; Detained by Army

YOKOHAMA — Iva Toguri, 29, one of the four girl announcers on Radio Tokyo the Allied soldiers in the Pacific called "Tokyo Rose," was detained on Sept. 6 by American military police.

Miss Toguri, who insists that she was caught by the war in Japan while visiting a sick relative, announced Radio Tokyo's "Zero Hour" program which was beamed to Allied troops in the Pacific.

"Tokyo Rose" was first identified by a 19-year old Nisei girl who is employed by Domei News Agency, American newsmen learned that Miss Toguri, who is married to Philip Dapostrophe Aquino, a Portuguese operator for Domei News Agency, was born in Los Angeles and attended grammar school in Calexico, Calif. She received a degree in zoological research at the University of California at Los Angeles and came to Japan on a trip shortly afterwards and was unable to return to the United States before the start of hostilities.

Miss Toguri said that she was living in the home of her uncle in Tokyo on Pearl Harbor day.

"I couldn't believe it," she declared. "I was dazed for many days. Then I was arrested as an enemy alien and later released."

She later got a job as a typist for Domei News Agency and it was while working for Domei that she was first asked to broadcast on Tokyo Radio.

"I was just sitting on the fence as far as the war was concerned," she told correspondents. "I didn't think I was doing anything disloyal to America."

Her Radio Tokyo programs were reportedly written by an American officer who was a prisoner of war and by an Australian, Major Charles Cousins, another prisoner. She insisted that her voice announced only record programs from Bach to Jive and that she never broadcast any "propaganda."

Miss Toguri was arrested at the Bund Hotel in Yokohama immediately after her press conference with Allied correspondents. The MPs were hard put to find her a place to sleep because the Army had no facilities for women detainees.

It was reported that it was still uncertain what will happen to her and that first it must be determined whether she still is an American citizen.

Arkansas Plantation

POSTON, Ariz. — A special car, carrying evacuees from Poston to the Wilson plantation in Arkansas, will leave on Sept. 15, according to the relocation office.

Report Two Nisei Battalions Get Unit Citations

ROME—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commanding general of the Fifth Army, presented Presidential and Distinguished Unit citations to two Japanese American battalions at Leghorn (Livorno) on Sept. 4 and declared that the combat record of the Japanese American 442nd Combat Team was one which "any regiment in history would be proud to own."

CIO Demands Anti-Nisei Duo Must Be Fired

STOCKTON, Calif. — A CIO union official said on Aug. 29 that Alva Bone and C. A. Schmidt, expelled from the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on charges of race discrimination against a worker of Japanese ancestry, must quit work in the warehouses in Stockton.

Elvin Balatti, business agent for the ILWU's Warehouse Local 6, said that a formal notice will be sent to the Taylor Milling Company to discharge Bone under the contract with the union. Notice will be sent to the Smith-Hansen Grocery company to discharge Schmidt.

The two were found guilty by a union trial committee of inciting racial discrimination among ILWU members against a returned evacuee worker of Japanese ancestry.

NISEI GI ATTENDS ARMY SCHOOL AT FAMED SORBONNE

WITH U. S. FORCES IN FRANCE—While awaiting shipment to the United States, Cpl. Warren W. Tanaka, 24, of 2310 Spokane St., Seattle, Wash., is participating in the Army's new educational program as a student of French language and civilization at the Sorbonne, University of Paris.

An instrument non-com with the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion, Cpl. Tanaka has been awarded the Purple Heart and holds battle stars for the Rome-Arno, Rhineland, Northern France, Central Europe and Southern Germany campaigns.

Cpl. Tanaka attended the University of Washington and was employed as a florist's assistant in Seattle before the evacuation. His father, Henry M. Tanaka, now resides in Farmington, Mich.

WRA Investigates Fire at Hanford

HANFORD, Calif. — Damage to the Japanese Presbyterian church on East Seventh street was being repaired this week after flames from a nearby residence spread to the church attic.

WRA authorities and Fire Chief Dan Cackler, who investigated, said there is no indication of anti-Japanese feeling in the neighborhood. They said the fire originated in a house occupied by Mrs. Austin Smith, who was away from home at the time. The house was destroyed with a loss estimated at \$2500.

Damage to the Japanese church was negligible.

Chicago Resettlers Committee to Discuss Organizational Plans

CHICAGO—The Chicago Resettlers Committee will hold a general meeting on Sept. 14 at 8 p.m. in the Council Room of the WRA, 226 W. Jackson St., according to Harry Mayeda, chairman.

Proposed plans for organization are to be discussed at the meeting. The committee is planning a program of activity that has among its main functions the sponsorship of forums, English-language classes, legal advice, news letters, recreation, employment and housing held and social service referrals.

The committee has announced that anyone may be entitled to membership "regardless of citizenship, race or religion."

U. S. Coast Guard Revokes All Special Wartime Restrictions Against Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—The reopening of work for Americans of Japanese ancestry in the West Coast fishing industry, as well as jobs along the waterfront, was assured this week as the Commandant of the Coast Guard revoked all special wartime restrictions and clearance procedures especially applicable to the employment of United States citizens of Japanese descent on waterfront facilities and vessels.

It was understood that Coast Guard restrictions had prevented a number of evacuee commercial fishermen who have returned to the West Coast from resuming their work on tuna and sardine boats out of California ports.

It also reported that representations are being made to the Navy Department to rescind restrictions which are still in effect against aliens of Japanese ancestry to permit the employment of those aliens who have proved themselves loyal to the United States during the war.

The revocation of Coast Guard restrictions on Japanese Americans was effective with the formal surrender of Japan.

The Japanese Americans in the future will be subject only to the same locally determined requirements applicable to all American citizens.

Although Japanese Americans have been barred from West Coast port installations and in the fishing industry during the war, the restrictions recently were lifted by the Navy Department on the part of honorably discharged war veterans of Japanese ancestry.

Before the war hundreds of Japanese Americans were engaged in commercial fishing out of San Pedro, San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco.

Issei Committee Promises to Support Midwest JACL Office

CHICAGO—Organization of an Issei committee which will launch a financial drive in order to insure local support for the activities of the Midwest office of the JACL was announced this week.

It was stated that the Issei group had been formed "in recognition of the splendid public relations work which the JACL office in Chicago has carried on for the past two and a half years" under the direction of Dr. T. T. Yatabe, formerly of Fresno, Calif., and a past national president of the JACL.

Both old-time residents of Chicago and evacuees have agreed to service on the committee which includes T. Mukoyama, chairman; K. Nozawa, sec.; and, F. Toguri, Rev. Kubose, W. Kawamura, K. Matsumoto, Y. Maruyama, S. Fukuda, Y. Nakagawa and K. Joichi.

The Chicago JACL chapter is expected to give its support and cooperation to the drive to raise sufficient funds to help maintain the Midwest office.

Interim Housing Centers Urged For Evacuees on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — Governmental establishment of "interim housing centers" to provide accommodations for evacuees of Japanese ancestry returning to West Coast areas was urged for the second time by the Council for Civic Unity on Aug. 30.

The Chronicle declared that Matt Crawford, acting executive secretary of the council, and Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, had stressed that the housing problem for evacuees was acute and that the government has no right to shift the burden to individuals, church groups and community agencies which cannot cope with the problem.

The Chronicle said that both Crawford and Masaoka were sharp in their criticism of the government's plan for closing the relocation centers before adequate housing had been found for the evacuees. In their statement Crawford and Masaoka said an interim center should be established at the earliest possible moment and in addition they urged the opening of a "maintenance center" for the old and the sick.

ACLU Official Protests WRA Coast Policy

Critical Situation In Housing Noted in Letter to Fortas

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California announced Aug. 31 it had sent a protest to Abe Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior, against the policy of the War Relocation Authority in returning Japanese to the Pacific Coast without making adequate provisions for housing them. "We are sure that the WRA is trying very hard to discover housing," said the Union, "but we feel that no evacuee should be compelled to return to the place of his legal residence unless adequate housing is definitely available."

"We understand," the letter to Mr. Fortas stated, "that the WRA hoped the return of the evacuees would create a situation of 'imminent crisis' requiring municipal authorities and the Army and Navy to provide some kind of housing, but to dump evacuees on Pacific Coast communities in such a hit or miss fashion can result only in stirring up racial difficulties and visiting additional hardships and injustices upon the evacuees."

The present situation, the Union declared, grows out of the intention of the War Relocation Authority to close its relocation centers by the end of the year. 40,000 persons still remain in the camps. Where the evacuees have made no plans to relocate, the WRA fixes a time for their departure to their legal residences, most of which are on the Pacific Coast. If the evacuees refuse to pack, the packing is done for them. "This organization," said the Union, "sympathizes with the desire of the WRA to close the centers without too much delay, but we feel that this second forced evacuation should be made with due regard for the basic needs of the evacuees."

Hunt Resident Found Dead in Barrack

HUNT, Idaho—Jiujiro Okubo, 61, a resident if the Minidoka relocation center, hanged himself in his barracks room at the WRA center on Sept. 4.

"Many of the old people have been impoverished as a result of the hurried forced sale of their property at the time of the evacuation and also as a result of three years of institutional living," the statement added. "The government should provide housing and support for these people until the family's breadwinner returns. If there is no breadwinner, the government should maintain continued care for them."

Masaoka said provisions for State and county aid were inadequate.

The Chronicle reported that Masaoka suggested the creation of a special old age assistance fund for these victims of the evacuation, in order to assist those who cannot qualify under legal aid categories because they are not citizens.

"Impoverishment brought about through evacuation leaves many old people dependent on their children. An unfair hardship is then worked on the Nisei children as their parents are not eligible for the benefits received by parents in the same position, who are citizens," he added.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Refuting Gen. DeWitt

The proclamation issued this week by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command, and Secretary of War Stimson, revoking all of the special military restrictions which have been issued under the authority granted the Army by Executive Order Number 9066, will have little effect on the situation posed by the impending return of approximately 50,000 evacuees to their former home areas on the West Coast. For all practical purposes Gen. Pratt's proclamation on Dec. 17, 1944, which opened the West Coast area to all persons of Japanese ancestry not individually excluded by the Western Defense Command, marked the end of the Army's program of mass exclusion. Only a small minority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were excluded from the West Coast after Jan. 2, 1945, when Gen. Pratt's rescission of the exclusion orders became effective.

The revocation of the military orders aimed at American citizens of Japanese descent this week was inevitable, following the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan. The duration, to all intents and purposes, is over and the presidential authority under which the Army orders were issued will soon be relinquished. There is every indication, however, that the legality of these orders, originally issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, will be debated for a long time to come. Gen. DeWitt's program in setting aside an American group for special restrictions on the basis of race and ancestry alone has stirred grave doubts in the minds of many constitutional authorities. From March, 1942, until this week when the orders finally were revoked, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, as a result of Gen. DeWitt's action, were in many ways under restrictions more harsh than those imposed upon enemy aliens of German and Italian ancestry.

It appears especially pertinent to recall that Gen. DeWitt's actions in ordering the curfew against Americans of Japanese ancestry, and the later evacuation and detention of the group, reflected the racist sentiments which he expressed in capsule form in his now-famous "a Jap's a Jap" statement before a Congressional subcommittee in San Francisco.

The war is now over and the final refutation of Gen. DeWitt's views may be found in the record of the wartime behavior of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii. There has been no report of any act of sabotage or espionage attempted or committed by a person of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii between Dec. 7, 1941, and V-J Day.

It also has been shown during the war that Gen. DeWitt's reasoning was not necessarily typical of military officers or of the War Department. Army authorities in Hawaii did not order a mass evacuation of Japanese Americans in the territory. The policy of organizing a special combat unit of Japanese Americans was realized in spite of some opposition and the record of this special organization, as well of other Japanese American units and individuals, is now a part of our military history. In recognition of the splendid services of Nisei soldiers, the War Department's support of their rights as Americans has been clear-cut and forthright.

The proclamations this week, revoking the remaining restrictions against the Nisei, restores the group to their full status as Americans.

Citizenship for Issei

The suggestion has been made in recent testimony before a subcommittee of the House Immigration Committee that legislation be initiated to grant the right of naturalization to aliens of Japanese ancestry who have actively participated in the American war effort and to those otherwise "ineligible aliens" whose sons and daughters have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States.

Full recognition has not been given as yet to the important contributions made by aliens of Japanese ancestry toward the common cause of the United Nations. One reason for this lack of recognition is the fact that much of the work done by these Japanese aliens has been in fields which have been blanketed by a thick cloak of secrecy for reasons of military security. These Japanese aliens who have chosen to join their American-born children in the American war effort have had important roles in psychological warfare in the super-hush-hush Office of Strategic Services as well as in the OWI. Other Japanese aliens have been employed by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in monitoring enemy broadcasts, others have served in the War Department's map service and other branches, while many score more have taught the Japanese language to Army and Navy men in special language schools at the universities of Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, Harvard, Yale and Columbia.

These Japanese nationals who have served the United States in the war offered their services without any promise of recognition or eventual citizenship. Most of them did so because their homes and hearts are in America, and because they are barred by our present immigration statutes from becoming citizens through naturalization, they virtually have become stateless people.

Passage of legislation to grant these Japanese aliens the right of naturalization will be an act of elementary justice and will require no basic changes in our present immigration laws.

Worst Wartime Mistake

In his important article, "Our Worst Wartime Mistake," in the September issue of *Harper's Magazine*, Eugene V. Rostow sums up the wartime treatment of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in a brilliant and crushing indictment of racialism as national policy. In the words of the editors of *Harper's*, Prof. Rostow "lays at the door of the United States Supreme Court responsibility for giving the ultimate sanction to policies and actions which in any terms but those of the most weaseling and frigid legalism are blatantly unconstitutional."

Declaring that "what is euphemistically called the Japanese 'relocation' program will not be a closed book for many years," Prof. Rostow emphasizes in his *Harper's* article:

"The original program of 'relocation' was an injustice, in no way required or justified by the circumstances of war. But the Supreme Court, in three extraordinary decisions, has upheld its main features as constitutional. This fact converts a piece of wartime folly into national policy—a permanent part of law—a doctrine enlarging the power of the military in relation to civil authority. It is having a sinister impact on the minority problem in every part of the country. It is giving aid to reactionary politicians who use social division and racial prejudice as their tools. The precedent is being used to encourage attacks on the civil rights of both citizens and aliens. . . . All in all, the case of the Japanese Americans is the worst blow our civil liberties have sustained in many years. Unless repudiated, it may support devastating and unforeseen social and political conflicts."

It is Prof. Rostow's conviction that the basic issues involved in the mass evacuation and mass detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry by military fiat should be presented to the Supreme Court again in an effort to obtain a prompt reversal of these wartime cases (the Korematsu, Endo and Hirabayashi-Yasui test cases.)

"The Supreme Court has often corrected its own errors in the past," he notes, "especially when the error was occasioned by the excitement of a tense moment. Similar public expiation in the case of the Japanese Americans would be good for the court, and for the country."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Language Bridge to Japan

In the months of Allied occupation to come thousands of Japanese Americans, as soldiers of the United States Army and civilian specialists of the American government, will land in the Japanese islands to facilitate the work of occupation officials in administering a defeated nation and in carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. In one way this "invasion" of Japan by thousands of trained Nisei is a fulfillment of the "two-way passage" idea sponsored by Louis Adamic, although it should not be forgotten that this mass return of the sons of the Japanese immigrants who left the volcanic isles of Nippon one and two generations ago for the distant American shore is under the aegis of the United States Army and is, in no sense, a return of the natives.

Some Army spokesmen already have stressed the important role which the Nisei will play in the immediate future of the Japanese nation. According to General Clayton Bissell, assistant chief of military intelligence, these Nisei troops will form the "language bridge" for General MacArthur's forces and the work of these Japanese Americans may determine the success or failure of the occupation. It would be easy, of course, to form an exaggerated sense of the importance of these Japanese American troops and it always should be remembered that the Nisei will be carrying out orders which will stem from policies determined in Washington and by the high command of the occupying forces. The Nisei, at least those troops in the field, will have no part in formulating occupation policies.

The decisions which have led to the utilization of this trained Nisei manpower in the occupation of Japan are without doubt the result of the confidence of American military officials in the abilities of these Nisei which were tested on bloody proving-grounds along the road to Tokyo from Guadalcanal to Okinawa. It can be stated that the Nisei from the western slopes of America, from the broad valleys and the crowded cities, and AJA's from the islands of Hawaii have participated in every major action of the war against Japan. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are stationed today in Manila, New Delhi and Chungking and, by this time, in Tokyo. Individual Nisei have been cited for action on Attu, Kwajalein, Tarawa, Guadalcanal, New Britain, Rendova, New Guinea, Bougainville, Palau, Anguar, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The young men of the less than 300,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii have played an important role in Pacific victory and are to make their impact upon the future history of the Pacific and the world, just as other Nisei of the 100th Infantry Battalion and of the 442nd Combat Team have left their mark on European history through their part in the smashing of fascist militarism in Italy. It always will be one of the amazing facts of this war that the Nisei who were evacuated from their West Coast homes, herded into buses and railroad cars and confined behind the barbed-wire fences of the Army assembly centers in 1942; were to march with the soldiers of freedom into Rome, Livorno, Genoa and Turin and were to receive a Presidential citation for their part in smashing the main line of German resistance in the freezing forests of the Vosges and were to open the road to Strasbourg and the Rhine. The polyglot armies of liberation crushed the elite troops of Nazism and set the vaunted Aryan Superman on his heels and among the proudest of the Allied units were those of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Utah's Senator Elbert Thomas, who is probably the outstanding expert on the Japanese people in Congress, has pointed out the powerful propaganda value of the use of Japanese American troops in the occupation. The fact that the Nisei and other non-Caucasian troops will be an integral part of the occupation force will do much to counter the efforts of the Japanese racists who have attempted to make the war in the Pacific a race war between the white and

non-white races and who may attempt to sell the people of Japan on the idea that this is to be a white man's occupation. It appears that there are counterpart organizations in Japan whose ideas are not dissimilar to those of the Japanese Exclusion League's and California's Native Sons and the California Preservation Association, except that the race supremacy talked peddled by the groups in Nippon have been anti-white instead of anti-Japanese as in the case of the West Coast groups.

In its use of Japanese Americans in responsible positions in the occupation the American Army will be demonstrating to the people of Japan one of the most pertinent lessons of democracy.

Japanese fascism, in its propaganda to the people of Japan and of Eastern Asia, has made powerful use of the reported mistreatment of Japanese and other Asiatic Americans, as well as American Negroes, inside the United States. Radio Tokyo wept crocodile tears about the West Coast evacuation and went on to exploit it to the limit. Japanese propaganda also has been deeply concerned with lynchings in America's Southern States and in the depredations of California hoodlums against persons of Japanese extraction. On the other hand the Japanese radio has ignored the fact that Japanese Americans are fighting in the U. S. Army. An American newspaperman recently reported the questioning of a Japanese prisoner on Guam and noted that this POW had heard nothing about the Nisei except that they were "terribly mistreated" in the United States. Thus has the activities of American race-baiters contributed to the ideological equipment of Japanese militarism.

Some years before Pearl Harbor Jim Marshall wrote in *Collier's* about the "white peril" which was worrying Japan's super-nationalists and militarists. The "white peril" in this case were the Nisei who were visiting Japan and who were bringing the fresh breath of democratic ideas of freedom to Nippon. There is every evidence that Japan's Thought Police, dissolved now after V-J day, and other elements of the gendarmerie were alerted against this danger from across the Pacific. Last week advance elements of the large number of Nisei who will participate in the occupation landed at Atsugi airfield in Tokyo, according to reports. It is important to note that these men, members of the famous Eleventh Airborne Division, landed as Americans—and not as "returning Japanese."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

The Salt Lake Telegram declared on Aug. 14 that the departure of a special train on Aug. 15 from Topaz, carrying evacuees returning to their homes in California "is a rather significant occasion for Utah, for California, and for the nation."

The Telegram declared the movement "is significant for California because it will be a test of California's willingness to play the game of Americanism fairly."

"There have been some regrettable incidents already in connection with the return of Japanese Americans to California, as a certain element in the coast state sought to use the war as an excuse for eliminating entirely this social problem," the Telegram said. "It will be interesting to see how Californians behave themselves as a special trainload of Japanese Americans comes home."

"The movement is significant for the nation, too, because the United States has a responsibility toward these American citizens and residents whom the government uprooted from their homes under martial law. It has a responsibility to protect their rights as citizens and as human beings. It has a responsibility to make their relocation in other parts of the country as little disruptive socially as possible, and it has a responsibility to safeguard those who prefer to return to their homes on the coast."

Vagaries

Reception . . .

An American Army officer of Japanese ancestry, who has just returned to the United States on his first leave after more than 42 months in the Pacific, was refused service in a drug store in a small Northern California town. The Nisei officer, however, reported that public reception in most California cities was "very good." . . . At least two Japanese American soldiers will return from active duty in the Pacific with Australian wives of Chinese ancestry . . . The two Japanese American officers who were reported in the press as having witnessed the surrender negotiations at Manila and who met the Japanese surrender envoys on their arrival were Lieutenants George Kayano of California and Thomas Imada of Hawaii.

Cleared . . .

The Army arsenal at Benicia, Calif., was cleared for employment of evacuees of Japanese ancestry a few days before V-J Day . . . For the first time since Pearl Harbor Japanese Canadian residents of British Columbia have been inducted in the Canadian Army. It is expected that the new Nisei enlistees will serve as specialists with Canadian forces in the Pacific . . . Leslie Nakashima, a Japanese American newspaperman who was a member of the United Press staff in Tokyo at the outbreak of the war, was the first reporter to send an eye-witness story out of Hiroshima for the American press. Nakashima, formerly a member of the staff of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, was caught in Japan by the war. He had expected to be interned along with Robert Bellaire, chief of the U. P. bureau in Tokyo, but the police left him free. Later Domei News Agency hired him and used him mainly for translation work. Throughout the war, Nakashima was kept under close surveillance by the Tokyo police.

Approval . . .

Of the many letters received by San Francisco's Mayor Roger Lapham on his support of the right of an American of Japanese ancestry to a city civil service job only one disapproved of the Mayor's stand . . . One of the jobs at which Nisei and Issei in government service have been engaged during the war has been the titling in Japanese of American motion pictures which are being taken into Japan by our occupation forces. Some of the Hollywood films which will be shown to the people of Japan in theaters taken over by the U. S. Army are "Watch on the Rhine," "All That Money Can Buy," "The Gold Rush," "Once Upon a Time" and "His Butler's Sister." Such government-made documentary films as, "The Memphis Belle," "Fury in the Pacific," and the Toscanini salute to the United Nations are ready for showing in Japan. The latter have Japanese narrations.

With the Fleet . . .

Although the Navy has continued its ban against enlistments of Americans of Japanese ancestry, a number of Japanese American soldiers are now receiving their mail through Fleet postoffices, indicating that they have been loaned to Navy units . . . The JACL recently received a letter from Mexico City's "Comite Mexicano Contra El Racismo," an organization which is fighting racial and religious prejudice in Mexico, expressing an interest in the Nisei's fight for fair play in the United States.

Film Junket . . .

Rapid war developments in the Pacific caused the cancellation of 20th-Century's plan to film "American Guerrilla in the Philippines" on location in Porto Rico. Some 25 Nisei from the New York area had been selected to go down with the movie company to Porto Rico to play Japanese roles in the film when the whole junket was called off on the eve of departure. 20th Century executives had reasoned that the impending end of the war would diminish interest in a war film about the Philippines. 20th Century is the first major studio to call for Nisei actors since the evacuation, although several returned Nisei have obtained jobs in Hollywood studios . . . Before evacuation more than a score of Nisei were on the rolls of Central Casting in Hollywood.

California Report: VALLEY TOWN HAS YELLOW PERIL SCARE

(The following report on the activities of the California Preservation Association and its campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry was originally published in the Sept. 1 issue of the Daily People's World of San Francisco under the heading, "Fascism Invades Sacramento Valley.")

By J. MUNROE WARNER

Spearheaded by Charles DeCosta of Auburn, Calif., who is the president of the California Preservation Association, this Fascist organization organized their latest chapter at Marysville, California, on the evening of August 3. The Marysville Hotel provided a room for the meeting.

Using every means possible to hide the real purpose and program of the movement the meeting was opened by Mrs. Lucas of Auburn making a plea for the upholding and enforcement of our laws. Later it developed that the only laws the group is interested in are those that restrict the Japanese, both American born as well as the alien. Only those laws that take away all the democratic rights were referred to and much stress was placed upon reviving them at once.

California for Californians, and that means "white people," was the goal set forth by each of the several speakers. Assemblyman Lowrey of Yolo county, an ambitious politician, was the speaker of the evening. The depth of his thinking can be judged by this statement, "There are only two kinds of Japs, the good and the bad, the good are all dead, hence only the bad are left." Again this lawmaker stated the reason Japanese farmers make a go of farming in California is they receive financial aid from their government and with such help are able to out-do and undersell the American farmer."

President DeCosta and other professional organizers came to this Marysville meeting from Auburn, where the Federal Department of Justice was forced to step in and uphold the law. One cannot put much confidence in their desire to uphold the law as they put it, when President DeCosta says that their organization does not under any consideration pass information on to the FBI or the War Department.

Many of those attending the early part of the program came to protest but were informed the meeting was only open to those that were in agreement with the California Preservation Association, and no debate would be tolerated. Reverend Joe Anderson of Live Oak took issue with this ruling as the Marysville Appeal-Democrat paper had stated the meeting was a public gathering.

In true Nazi fashion Reverend Anderson and others leaving with him were booed. Reverend Paul Daugherty of Live Oak made the point if they really wanted to enforce the law why not use the Justice Department, as other folk do, and if they did not want to use this common instrument of justice there must be some other purpose not yet revealed to the public. He was declared out of order and left the room.

When a motion was offered from the floor, the chairman declared it out of order and stated all motions would be referred to a special committee and after

proper study would be presented at some future meeting if it was in line with their views. This is the technique used by the late dictators of Europe to which they added ester oil and concentration camps.

Mrs. Lucas felt called upon to make a second speech in which she ignored her first desire for lawful procedure and launched out against the "yellow peril" "of yellow men marrying white girls." Her test of Californians is to make sure they are "white" by making sure they are not "yellow."

Claude Biggs, a small publisher of Yuba City, lined up with the group, using his usual argument of smearing and doubting the loyalty and contribution the American Japanese made in the cause of freedom on the Italian front.

Arnold Bean, a Yuba City dairyman, was elected president of the local chapter. Robert Hamilton of the Hamilton Cleaners was rewarded with the vice president's chair after telling how a Japanese beat him when he bought a pressing machine, which failed to turn out as a bargain. It is rumored some 20 signed the roll as charter members.

Three methods, all 100 per cent Fascist, were stressed as the program of the California Preservation Association.

1.—No public discussion presenting both sides of any subject. Only folk agreeing with their program will be allowed to speak on the floor.

2.—Howl down all opposition.

3.—Use boycott technique (a) place stickers on car windows which read: "No Japs Wanted in California;" (b) place window cards 12 inches square in all business windows which read: "No Jap Trade Solicited or Wanted."

Any informed mind knows the California Preservation Association is following the same road that lead Germany, and all of the world into World War II. Note these names and beware of this group when they come to your city, for they bring nothing but trouble. This is a perfect example of the rising tide of fascism in America as they attempt to fool the public with names that causes little distrust on the part of loyal, trusting Americans.

Eternal vigilance is the price of lasting democracy.

Report Nisei GIs Overseas Alarmed by West Coast Racism

SEATTLE — Reports received overseas of hostility against Japanese Americans in the United States planted wrath and fear in the hearts of Japanese Americans who fought in Europe or lay in hospitals recovering from battle wounds, four Seattle Nisei soldiers, veterans of the famed 442nd Infantry Regiment, told the Times on Aug. 25 as they began their furloughs here after their return from Europe.

Three of the men were wounded in Italy while the fourth was recently liberated after having been captured by the Germans.

The soldiers are Pfc. Mack Shoji, Pfc. Masa Uchimura, Pfc. Yoshito Mizuta and Pfc. Haruo Kato. "You know how it is," said one of the soldiers. "You build things up in your mind and they make you mad."

"We've seen a little animosity since we got home," Pfc. Kato declared, "but on the whole people have been pretty fine. We find

that we have a lot of friends here. Oh, we've dreamed about being home.

"There have been a few things that have gotten under my skin, such as the refusal of a drug store proprietor to sell us merchandise. And when I wanted to open my safety deposit box at a bank, I had to go through foreign exchange even though I was wearing my uniform. But those incidents are few and far between."

All four of the Nisei soldiers volunteered for duty in the Pacific while with the 442nd in Europe and were on their way to further training when the war ended.

"We figured we Nisei were qualified to help in the Pacific war because of our knowledge of the language," Kato said. "That was why we volunteered. While the war was on we wanted to be in it, but now that it's over we are a lot like most soldiers—we wish our points added up to a discharge, but they don't."

Canadian Institute Will Publish LaViolette's Book on Nisei

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Institute of International Affairs this week announced the publication of a book, "Americans of Japanese Ancestry," by Prof. F. E. LaViolette, sociologist of McGill University, Montreal.

Prof. LaViolette made an extensive tour of war relocation centers in the United States to obtain material for the book. A similar study on Japanese Canadians is being completed by Prof. LaViolette and will be published in 1946.

(Prof. LaViolette was community analyst at the Heart Mountain relocation center in 1943.)

The announcement by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (230 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ontario) contains the following comment by a reader of Prof. LaViolette's manuscript:

"Prof. LaViolette's book is concerned with the life of the Japanese minority in the United States. A sociological study, it does not cover the war period, when political issues were of highest importance. But the value of the study has been increased by

these later events for in some cases the interests of national security make race prejudice effective, and provided its real motives with a cloak of patriotism and political virtue.

"The presence of a large Japanese minority in the United States means much more than a conflict between the Japanese and other Americans. The Japanese in the United States has more to face than social and economic discrimination against his group as a whole. Prof. LaViolette points to divisions which rise within the Japanese community itself. Second generation Japanese grow up, as might be expected, more attached to American customs and institutions than their elders. A general basis for tension is established between the young Japanese and their more conservative parents, who strive to maintain the traditions of the homeland. Prof. LaViolette discusses specific aspects of this opposition in its effects on Japanese family relationships language schools, participation in American political institutions."

Nisei Opinion:

FROM OUR READERS

Cooperative Projects May Be Alternative

By KIYOSHI HAMANAKA

Chicago, Ill.

The WRA camp closing program smacks of the early mistreatment of the Indians by the Bureau of Indian Affairs plus the "on your way" tactics against the "Okies" during the depression. In the first place, like its registration and segregation programs, the WRA has failed to comprehensively plan its camp closing strategy. Even the season is the worst. In the second place, the provisions for the evacuees are not adequate enough. When savings have been depleted, how far will 25 dollar cash grants go? In the third place, because of its lack of planning and inadequate provisions, the WRA has to resort primarily to negative incentives in order to try to scare the evacuees out of the camps. Since the evacuees are primarily seeking security, why dump them out when war workers are unemployed, war industries reconverted, housing inadequate? In the fourth place, the alternatives to individual and family resettlement are not sufficiently considered. The WRA seems to act as if its present program of resettlement were the only kind feasible. In this article I shall suggest alternative programs of resettlement which, in my estimation, are based on a more realistic knowledge of the present situation of the evacuees, the nation and the world.

The initial step in a rational program of resettlement is the elimination of coercion. The big stick in Germany against the Jews or in America against the evacuees is resented. Such totalitarian tactics are a deterrent to our peace aims, especially when practiced at home. If the WRA is to remain non-dictatorial, it must therefore allow the evacuee camps to remain open. If it, as a wartime agency, cannot do this, it has the responsibility to transfer the operation of the camps to a peacetime agency. Such transfers have innumerable precedents.

Assuming that the WRA allows the camps to remain open and individuals and family resettlement to go on, it can inaugurate two other patterns of resettlement which will include the remaining evacuees in the camps. The first of these is group resettlement for those desiring exodus from the camps. Cooperative group farming projects could be started in various parts of the country, financed by domestic lend-lease and assisted by Farm Security Administration advisors. The second type is that of converting the present camps into cooperative farms with small industries under evacuee control and operation. Such a procedure would be an extension of the consumer cooperatives that are now under evacuee operation. These co-ops have been phenomenally successful. They were started by the WRA business enterprises superintendents but turned over to the evacuees when they organized consumer cooperatives. They belie the accusation that the evacuees have lost initiative and responsibility. The paternalistic policies of

the WRA in the other areas of camp life plus the involuntary environment of the camps have been mainly responsible for behavior among the evacuees that suggest loss of initiative and responsibility.

The cooperative camps would be democratically controlled by the evacuees. They could utilize three economic practices that have proved successful in past cooperative group projects. These are—1. a base of subsistence farming which would minimize expenditures, allow crop rotation, use of more than one season and create a maximum of stability; 2. cash crops to supply income to buy camp necessities, take care of depreciation, reserve funds, recreation, health, etc.; 3. small industries to employ those unable to do heavy work on the farms, create year-round employment, allow those with artistic talents a medium of employment, and for variety. The initial financing of such projects should be by some form of domestic lend-lease in compensation for the losses sustained by the evacuees during and after evacuation. Such government subsidization is now common practice in most democratic countries. We practiced it during the New Deal and in the course of the war.

The ways and means of the over-all operation of these co-op camps could be worked out by the evacuees with the technical assistance of the Soil Conservation Service, the FSA, etc. The transition from the present paternalistic setup to the decentralized administration of the camps by the evacuees could be done on lines similar to the transfer of the business enterprises from the WRA to the evacuees. The Kvitza or Jewish cooperative farms in Palestine and the Ejido in the Laguna farms of Mexico are examples of successful cooperative group farming projects. Some of these farms contain over 2000 persons. They have raised the standard of living of the people and given them security and a sense of achievement. Stuart Chase in his recent book, "Men at Work," has a chapter dealing with the La Forge project in Missouri under the administration of the FSA. One hundred families of destitute sharecroppers were able to improve their standard of living and gain economic independence by working through their cooperatives and using sensible farming methods.

In conclusion let us consider the short and long view of the evacuee situation. One of the principal incentives of the WRA in desiring to close the camps is to prevent another "Indian" problem. The cooperative camp plan would do just that by letting the evacuees take care of themselves as they have done already in their camp co-ops. If the racial make-up of the camps is objected to, that cannot be helped under the present circumstances as the Government is responsible for that. It is better for the evacuees to live as a self-governing group than to be

(Continued on page 6)

V-J Day Hasn't Lessened Nisei Readjustment Problems, Says Brooklyn Resettlement Head

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — The enemy's surrender in the Pacific has not lessened the readjustment problems of Japanese Americans seeking new homes in New York City, Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, vice-chairman of the Japanese American Resettlement Committee of the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, asserted this week in making public a report on the first year's operations of the Brooklyn

Hostel for Japanese Americans. Dr. Carpenter is also chairman of the Hostel's Advisory Committee, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Council, an affiliate of the Welfare Council of New York City.

"The end of the war has not affected the decision of the War Relocation Authority to close its relocation centers by December 31, 1945," Dr. Carpenter observed. "Some of the 40,000 men, women and children still in the centers will be coming to New York between now and the end of the year, and we must be prepared to help them find adequate housing and employment. These Japanese Americans are entitled to equal opportunities without discrimination or segregation."

The Brooklyn Hostel was opened in May, 1944. Dr. Carpenter explained, to provide temporary housing on a non-sectarian basis for Japanese Americans arriving in New York City from the War Relocation Authority centers. The Hostel, established by the Brothers Service Committee of the Church of the Brethren, is located in a 17-room brownstone front brick house at 168 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Shortly after the opening of the Hostel, the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, a federation of 90 health and welfare agencies serving the borough, organized the Resettlement Committee to assist evacuees in securing housing and employment, and in making their adjustment in the community. The Honorable William F. Hagarty, Justice of the New York State Appellate Division, is chairman of the Committee, and the vice-chairmen are Mortimer Branner, lawyer, and Dr. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation.

Of the 55,000 evacuees who have already relocated throughout the United States, some 1,700 have established their homes in New York City, Dr. Carpenter reported. The Japanese Americans still in the relocation centers are now free to return to their former homes on the west coast, he said, or to resettle in new communities of their own choice.

During the Brooklyn Hostel's first year of operation, it accommodated 717 Japanese Americans of all ages, including 407 who had come directly from relocation centers, according to the report released this week by Dr. Carpenter. The average stay of a Hostel resident was nine days, and the Hostel was full to its capacity of twenty-five persons almost continuously through the year.

The report, which was prepared by Mrs. Eldon Burke, director of the Hostel, indicates that persons of many skills have been among the temporary residents. They have included: beauticians, silk screen artists, dress designers, engineers, accountants, students, gardeners, nurserymen, domestics, secretaries, seamstresses, mechanics, draftsmen, printers, shipping clerks, produce managers, and cooks.

"Those Japanese Americans who secured housing in Brooklyn have all proved to be excellent tenants," the report asserts. "Their landlords recommend them most highly as quiet, industrious, honest, and responsible people."

Typical examples of the successful permanent relocation of Japanese Americans are cited in the report. Among the Nisei who stayed temporarily at the Brooklyn Hostel were a twin brother and sis-

Evacuees Aided at Hostel



BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. George Yonekura are getting some leads on living and working conditions in New York City from Myrtle Barley, counselor at the Brooklyn Hostel for Japanese Americans. The couple met at the Central Utah relocation center where they were married last spring. Mr. Yonekura is from Berkeley, Calif., while his wife is from Portland, Oregon.

Nisei Opinion: Alternative Plan

(Continued from page 5)

forced out of the camps and in many cases become wards of the municipality, county or state and undergo further exploitation and suffering. The isolation of the camps can be compensated by the radio, press, movies, leaves of absence, visitors, etc. Another consideration is that in the event of another depression the experiences of such cooperative camps could be utilized on a large scale. Such camps could demonstrate the advantages of mutual aid, decentralization, the combination of industry and agriculture and the integration of living. They would be an exemplification of an economy of use and a society of interdependence. Lastly, when we consider that the world has become increasingly race-conscious and any peace must be a world peace, we cannot build lasting peace until we in America stop discriminating against our minorities which are majorities elsewhere. A step in this direction would be to treat the evacuees with justice.

ter, who came last February from a western relocation center. The girl was a seamstress, and her brother an accountant. The twins wanted work, plus a chance to continue their education. They soon found a home with a couple, where the husband was an accountant and the wife a dress designer. The girl was given an opportunity to work for her room and board and to go to school. The young man recently returned to the relocation center to bring his parents east. He has a job as an accountant waiting for him when he returns.

Another success story is that of an older Japanese American, well known on the west coast as an agriculturist, who came to New York last April. From several job offers, he accepted a position on New York University's experimental farm at Farmingdale, Long Island, where he instructs and supervises sixteen boys.

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With this article we will conclude our acknowledgment of contributions received at National Headquarters for the month of July. From New York City we received the following contributions: Elizabeth N. Cooper \$5, Mrs. W. T. Thomas \$5, Carleton J. Linde \$2, C. V. Starr \$100, Jacob H. Leff \$3, Alice Y. Keehner \$3, Louis V. LeDoux \$5, Yurino Takayoshi \$3, Takako Saito \$1.50, and Courtland Hastings \$2. From other parts of the state of New York we received the following contributions: Mrs. Walter Taylor \$3, Syracuse; Mary S. McDowell \$5, Brooklyn; Willford J. King \$4, Douglostown; Anna Gillingham \$3, Bronxville; Elizabeth T. Becker \$2, Mineola; Pvt. Bill Nakayama \$5, APO New York City; H. G. and L. R. Lieber \$2, Brooklyn and Winthrop W. Case \$2.50, Pleasantville.

From the state of Massachusetts we received the following contributions: Vida D. Sender \$10 and Mrs. Frank Cary \$5, Wellfleet; Caroline F. Urie \$5, Brookline; Hani Kohn \$1, Northampton; Ruth N. Dow \$2, Fall River; Rev. J. H. Taylor \$1, Sandwich; and Mrs. E. W. Bryan \$2, W. Springfield.

From our friends in Hawaii who have come to our help we gratefully acknowledge the following contributions: Edna H. Mitsuhiro \$20, Mitsugi Yoshikawa \$10, Grace F. Shiroma \$5, Yoshio Kato \$1, Bessie M. Iwa \$14, Robert Y. Winham \$14, Mrs. Kazu Miyashiro \$10, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond M. Sato, \$5 of Honolulu; and from Hilo, James M. Hirano \$5, Helen Y. Tokunaga \$5, and Chas. Hirabara; Mrs. M. Ujiki \$2, Honokaa; Pete T. Nakahara \$5, Aiea, Oahu; T. Maneki \$5, Captain Cook; Toshiaki Hirakawa \$10, Lanai City, Lanai; Takesh. Taniguchi \$7, Waimea, Kauai; F. H. Yano \$5, Honokaa; Miss Hisai Takuoka \$2, Paia, Maui; Lanai Emergency Service Committee, c/o B. T. Nunotani \$25, Lanai City; Mrs. Harry K. Inouye \$5, Wailuku, Maui; and Elsie H. Miyako \$5, Eleele, Kauai.

And finally from Poston, Ariz., Alice Cheney \$3.

It has taken several issues of the Pacific Citizen to acknowledge the generous and many contributions received from our friends and supporters during the month of July. The generous support has been certainly a morale builder for us at National Headquarters and will enable us to continue the many projects on hand.

Mayor's Committee In Chicago Hails Nisei War Record

CHICAGO — The Mayor's Committee on Race Relations last week urged Chicagoans not to forget the contributions to victory made by members of minority groups in the United States.

The Mayor's Committee hailed the war records of the 20,000 Japanese Americans and the 701,000 Negro Americans in the Army.

The Mayor's group noted that two Japanese American units, the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, were the two most decorated units in the Army.

Iowa Legion Post Admits Nisei Veteran

AMES, Iowa — Ames Post N. 37 of the American Legion last week admitted Kenneth Ottagaki, wounded veteran of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, to membership. Ottagaki, was seriously wounded in Italy, is now a student at Iowa State college. He is the first Nisei to be admitted to the American Legion in Iowa.

GOOD NEWS!

New Subscriptions Now Available

With Relocation Center Canteen sales being discontinued, yearly subscriptions are now being accepted for immediate mailing.

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Salinas Judge Escheats Ikeda Farm to State

Prosecution's Claim In Alien Land Law Suit Is Upheld

SALINAS, Calif.—In a decision against Yeizo Ikeda, an alien of Japanese ancestry, Superior Judge H. G. Jorgenson ruled on Aug. 28 that the title to approximately 72 acres of farming land in Monterey county will be escheated to the State under terms of the Alien Land Law.

Mr. and Mrs. Ikeda bought the land in 1928, placing it in the name of a friend, Toshi Hanazono, until their daughter, Atsuko became of age. District Attorney Anthony Brazil charged.

The court held that the statute of limitations could not be applied to the case because "to allow an ineligible alien to remain in possession of agricultural land after ten years would be just as much against public policy as to allow them to remain the first year."

Start Investigation Of Evacuee-Owned Farms in Placer Area

AUBURN, Calif.—District Attorney C. E. Tindall of Placer County on Sept. 1 announced that investigations have been resumed by his office to ascertain if the California Alien Land Law has been violated in Placer County.

The investigations began April 1 with J. H. Mulvey of State Attorney General Kenny's stand in charge. They were discontinued after one action had been filed on April 14 against Sengiro Kondo and Eiko Kondo. Mulvey was withdrawn from the county soon afterward. Tindall stated that there had been a delay until a qualified investigator could be obtained.

In the clerk's office it was ascertained that Kondo has not filed an answer to the escheat proceedings started in April by Tindall and Attorney General Kenny.

A report compiled by the Placer County Defense Council in 1942 indicated that more than 180 parcels of land in Placer County were owned by persons of Japanese ancestry. Data assembled by the defense council is now being checked.

False Citizenship Claim Results in Two-Year Jail Term

SACRAMENTO—A sentence of two years in a Federal penitentiary was imposed by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh last week on Ken Sugiyama, formerly of the Tule Lake camp, who pleaded guilty to a charge of falsely claiming United States citizenship.

Sugiyama was arrested in New York city following his release from Tule Lake. He was indicted last month by the Federal Grand Jury.

Important Role For Nisei Seen In Occupation

Major Rusch Declares Nisei Will Be Key Men In Japan Reeducation

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Graduates of the Army's language school at Fort Snelling, the majority of whom are Americans of Japanese ancestry, "will be key men in the reeducation of Japan's youth," Major Paul F. Rusch, director of military procurement at the language school, declared this week as he was alerted to join the General Headquarters of the American occupation forces in Japan.

Major Rusch declared that the Fort Snelling graduates who will make up a part of the American occupation forces in Japan "will be instrumental in building the kind of world of racial understanding we must have if there is ever to be a hope for permanent peace."

Major Rusch, who spent 18 years in Tokyo as a member of the faculty of Rikkyo University, stressed, however, that the Allies must "exterminate and not forgive" the military clique of Japan.

Engagement

NAMPA, Idaho—The engagement of Miss Martha Yamamoto to Johnny Kawaguchi, both of Nampa, was announced at a party held at McClusky's in Caldwell, August 25.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harrio Tsugi a girl on Sept. 3 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Adachi (Price, Utah) a girl on Sept. 3 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Okada a boy on Sept. 3 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. James T. Miyahara a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Mori a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Fujita, 220-14-F, Poston, a boy on Aug. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kameo Koga, 308-4-A, Poston, a girl on Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Ikemoto, 306-3-D, Poston, a girl on Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Ikeda, 16-10-D, Poston, a girl on Aug. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shikao Taketa, 14-18-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on Aug. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoneo Hayakawa, 12-2-A, Heart Mountain a boy on Aug. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Takahashi, 307-14-D, Poston, a girl on Aug. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsutaro Koga, 44-7-C, Poston, a girl on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Masunaga, 21-1-A, a girl on Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Eikichi Miyamura a son, Tad Richard, on July 27 at Newton, Pa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mas Wakai a boy on Sept. 1 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeichi Ikoma a girl on Aug. 20 at Newell, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Ikkanida a girl on Aug. 21 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunji Ueyama a boy on Aug. 21 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Fujitani a girl on Aug. 2 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shiechi Koida a girl on Aug. 22 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Masuda a boy on Aug. 22 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roger Narimatsu a boy on Aug. 23 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuchi Natsumoto a girl on Aug. 23 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiehiroku Nozawa a boy on Aug. 23 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hogan Watanabe a girl on Aug. 22 at Nampa, Idaho.

DEATHS

Kinzo Fukushima, 75, of 413-A, Newell, on Aug. 20.

Kameyo Matsuda, 59, of 618-E, Newell, on Aug. 24.

Goichi Kono, 65, 208-1-B, Poston, on Aug. 15.

Mrs. Yukiyo Yuman, 43, 307-13-H, Poston, on Aug. 19.

Ritsuo Matsunaga, 44, 327-13-H, Poston, on Aug. 21.

Masemon Mizutani on Aug. 8 in Sacramento, Calif.

Mrs. Yukiyo Yumen on Aug. 12 in Poston, Ariz.

Jiujiro Okubo, 61, on Sept. 4 at Hunt, Idaho.

ame James Fujishige on Aug. 26 in Detroit, Mich.

Jean Sakai to Lieut Henry T. Masuoka on July 18 at Las Animas, Colo.

Toshiko Iwashita to Lieut. George Asakawa on July 27 at Fort McClellan, Ala.

MARRIAGES

Matsuye Muragishi (San Pedro) to Victor Yamane (Hawthorne) on Aug. 23 at Poston, Ariz.

Sego Takita to Kay Matsumiya on Sept. 2 in Salt Lake City.

Yoshiye Uyeda to Masato Sakatani in Billings, Mont., on Aug. 20.

Kiku Yoshinashi to Warrant Officer Ernest Hirai in Denver on Aug. 13.

Stella Meifu to Pfc. Roy Ichisaka on Sept 2 in Salt Lake City.

Ruthe Yoshiko Araki to Kan-

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Gov. Wallgren Says Balloons Inspired Protest

Washington Governor Tells Reason for Anti-Evacuee Stand

CHICAGO—Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington declared on Aug. 28 that his fear that vital information regarding the balloon bombs which were landing in the State would get back to Japan was the reason behind his announced opposition last winter to the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

Wallgren, who issued a public statement against the return of the evacuees, said that if the Japanese knew how the balloons were arriving they might have adjusted their machinery to overcome the deficiencies, "and it was imperative that espionage be reduced to the minimum at a time like that."

Fire Razes Hall In Walnut Grove

WALNUT GROVE, Calif.—A fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Walnut Grove Japanese hall and five adjoining buildings owned by persons of Japanese ancestry on the night of Aug. 25.

The blaze is believed to have started in the Japanese hall and to have spread to the other buildings because of a strong wind.

Another fire on Aug. 26 destroyed a Japanese-owned warehouse in Walnut Grove.

FAIR PLAY URGED BY GENERAL HELD BY JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO—Fair play toward Americans of Japanese ancestry was urged on Sept. 6 by an American general, Brig. Gen. Maxon S. Lough, who returned home after three years of starvation, beatings and humiliation in Japanese prison camps.

"The Japanese American must be considered primarily as an American," Gen. Lough said. "I've been told the Japanese American regiment in Italy did a tremendous job of fighting for us."

Four Nisei Attend Church Conference

NAMPA, Idaho—Four Boise Valley Nisei attended the annual Methodist Church conference for Young Adults at Payette Lakes Sept. 1-3. They were Edson Fujii of Nampa, Grace Shiraishi, Eileen Shiraishi, and Ida Nukida, all of Parma.

Nisei Couple Wed

DETROIT, Mich.—With close friends of the couple and relatives in attendance Miss Ruth Yoshiko Araki, formerly of Santa Maria, Calif., and the Gila River center, was married to Kaname James Fujishige on Aug. 26 at Central Methodist church.

The groom came to Detroit two years ago from Gila River. He is a former resident of French Camp, Calif.

Many Tule Lake Camp Residents Plan Relocation

Applications Increase From Eligible Persons Since Ending of War

NEWELL, Calif.—A tremendous increase in applications for information on resettlement has followed the announcement of the ending of the war, officials of the Tule Lake segregation center reported last week.

It was pointed out that two-thirds of the residents of the center are not subject to detention under Department of Justice orders and are eligible to relocate.

It was announced that hundreds of Tule Lake residents are making plans to leave.

The War Relocation Authority has opened a district relocation office to speed relocation plans of residents of the center.

Relocation office records indicate that more persons left Tule Lake in the first three weeks of August than during the two preceding months.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PREFER elderly Japanese woman housework and cooking, one adult only, good wages. Mrs. Lewis, 4-3061, Salt Lake City, Near busline.

FOR SALE: Four unit apartment, 2-3 rooms 2-2 rooms, \$130 a month income, 1740 So. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Write Mrs. Mary Sutow, Rt. 1, Box 848, Sandy, Utah.

PRESENT WHEREABOUTS of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tsubokura, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nishida and Mr. Nob Nishida, formerly of Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif., is requested by a Japanese American soldier who is now on duty outside the United States. Any information as to the present addresses of these persons will be appreciated by the Pacific Citizen which will forward such information to the Nisei soldier.

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Nisei Sought for Civil Service Jobs At Poston Center

Due to the departure of a large number of evacuees from Poston during recent weeks, the Colorado River relocation center is in need of administrative personnel, according to word received this week.

In line with a new WRA administrative directive it is stressed that the Civil Service jobs at the center, including 25 clerical positions and 25 laborer's jobs are open to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. An official at Poston has suggested that relocated Nisei who have been planning to return to Poston to assist in the relocation of their parents may be interested in taking the posts. It was pointed out that any Nisei applying for the positions must have been relocated for at least 90 days.

The workers will be housed in the administrative personnel section of the camp. The jobs are in Poston's Unit 1 and will extend until the closing of the center on Dec. 1.

Chicago JAACL Will Sponsor Panel on Coast Relocation

CHICAGO — Under the chairmanship of Dr. Ernest Takahashi, a panel discussion on "Chicago or California?" will be held at the Hyde Park YMCA on Sept. 21 at 8 p. m., the Chicago JAACL office announced this week.

Participants in the discussion will be persons who have visited California recently.

St. Louis Churches Sponsor Hostel for Evacuee Group

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Members of the Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis have extended a warm welcome to evacuees to stay at the St. Louis Hostel at 2427 South 18th street which opened for occupancy August 20, Miss Mary Elizabeth Brooks, St. Louis WRA District Officer announced last week.

The St. Louis Hostel can accommodate 25 evacuees.

Hunt Population Drops Below Three Thousand

Minidoka Relocation Camp Will Be Closed During November

HUNT, Idaho — The population of this War Relocation Center is expected to be down to 3,000 by the end of this week, according to a statement issued on Aug. 30 by Harry L. Stafford, the director. By the first of November the center will be closed officially and the final chapter will be written in the wartime temporary residence of the Japanese American people who were removed from the West Coast area at the start of the war.

The present population is less than half of that at the beginning of the year when there were nearly 7,500 residents of Hunt. The movement out of the center has been accelerated since that time to a high point of more than 300 last week. Individuals and families are now scheduled to leave every day until the time for the final closing.

The project management has been replacing the resident workers for essential camp services with temporary employees from the outside and more workers are now needed to do crating, handle baggage, drive trucks and for other work necessary to keep up the daily outflow of people from the center, it was said.

Establish Buddhist Church in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—The Buddhist church of Detroit has been established at 3915 Trumbull Ave. The Rev. S. Sakow, formerly of Poston, Ariz., is in charge.

Gatherings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of every month for young people, while the Issei meetings are held on the first and third Sundays. Services start from 11:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. respectively.

Serving on the temporary committee of the church are Tomi Butsumyo, chairman; Glen Miwa, treas.; and Kiyoko Nakamura, sec.

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