Army Reveals Full Story of Fort Snelling

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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War Department Credits Nisei Graduates of School With Major Role in Pacific War

Disclose Japanese American Soldiers Were Used In European Theater to Discover Details of Liaison Between Germans and Japanese

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The story of Fort Snelling, one of the war's most closely guarded secrets, was revealed for the first time this week by Col. Kai Rasmussen, organizer and commandant of the school which turned out over 4,000 Japanese American linguists for the war against the Japanese.

In a series of three articles in the St. Paul Dispatch, Lawrence Boardman gave the complete story of these Nisei servicemen who broke the veil of secrecy with which difficulties of the Japanese language had clocked enemy operations.

These operatives, Boardman said, were credited by the War Department with having played a major role in winning the war with Japan. They served as interpreters, translators, interrogators, radio announcers, propaganda writers and cave flushers.

They were used additionally in the European theater to obtain intelligence concerning liaison between the Japanese and the Germans.

And the school will be continued "probably for a long time" to furnish personnel for language work with occupation forces in Japanese territory.

These facts, together with all other information concerning the installation, were heretofore guarded with a secrecy rivaled only by that which enveloped development of the atomic bomb, Boardman said.

No hint was ever given as to how the students were selected, in what they were being trained, or what their assignments would be. Even their identities were carefully concealed.

Official name of the school is the Military Intelligence Service Language School, and its story goes back before Pearl Harbor.

The hint of war in the Pacific in 1941 led in November of that year to the establishment of a Japanese language training school in an abandoned airplane hangar in old Crissey Field, adjoining the San Francisco Presidio.

First major problem in carrying out the project was one of personnel. Faced with a critical situation, the War Department made an important and far-reaching decision to use Nisei-Americans.

The move turned out to be a "master stroke," Boardman said.

Screening of potential candidates brought out several "finds," including Major John F. Aiso, Nisei director of academic training at Fort Snelling; Lt. George K. Yanano and Lt. Thomas T. Imada, Fort Snelling graduates on Gen. MacArthur's headquarters staff.

The school opened with eight instructors and sixty students, but it soon outgrew its facilities, and the school moved to Camp Savage in May, 1942. Further growth necessitated its final move to Fort Snelling in August, 1944.

The school today has 125 classrooms, each equipped with a loudspeaker. It has a radio station, a research building, an administration building and barracks. Its teaching staff of 162 is composed entirely of Nisei, 27 of them Civil Service employees.

WRA to Terminate Services At Tule Lake Camp on Feb. 1

Intensive Relocation Program Will Be Initiated By Officials to Resettle Eligible Members of Population; Farm Operations to Be Discontinued

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Interior Ickes announced on Oct. 19 that the War Relocation Authority's services for people of Japanese descent at the Tule Lake center at Newell, Calif., will be terminated by Feb. 1, 1946.

With this step, Mr. Ickes indicated, the WRA will complete its schedule for liquidating its operations at the last of the ten centers which were established in 1942 to accommodate the evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

Two of the centers, Jerome in Arkansas and Granada in Colorado, have already been closed and all the others except Tule Lake will be shut down before Dec. 15 in accordance with plans previously announced.

During the few months of operations still ahead at the Tule Lake center, the WRA will continue to assist in the relocation of those residents who are eligible to leave. Those who are not eligible to leave because they are under detention orders issued by the Department of Justice will remain in the custody of that department pending final disposition of their cases.

In line with the liquidation scheduled by the WRA, plans have now been completed for an intensive relocation program at the Tule Lake center. This program and all other WRA services to evacuees at Tule Lake will be terminated on or before Feb. 1, 1946, according to Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA.

All residents of the center who are not on the Department of Justice detention lists are eligible for the same types of relocation assistance as the residents of other WRA centers. Those who wish to relocate with WRA assistance have been asked to formulate their plans by Dec. 15 at the latest in order to allow adequate time for the final scheduling of transportation facilities and the orderly movement of personal property, according to Mr. Myer.

Persons on the detention lists will remain in the custody of the Department of Justice pending final decision regarding the future status of the detainees or of family members who may wish to remain with them.

All farm operations will be discontinued immediately as one of the first steps by the WRA toward the liquidation of its activities at the camp. All livestock on hand will be disposd of at the earliest practicable date.

Center schools will be closed by Dec. 21.

Seven Nisei Recommended For Congressional Medal

None Approved by Army's High Command as Yet; Report 65 Receive DSC Award

"Most Decorated Regiment" Reported "Sweating It Out" by Guarding Nazi POWs in Italy; 782 Given Bronze Stars, while 290 Win Silver Star Medals

PARIS—Seven American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who fought in Italy and France with the 442nd (Go for Broke) Regimental Combat Team have been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor but none have been approved, the European edition of Stars and Stripes, Army daily, reported recently in a dispatch from Leghorn, Italy, where the 442nd is now "sweating it out" by guarding Nazi prisoners of war while awaiting shipment home "some time after the first of the year."

The dispatch described the 442nd, whose enlisted personnel is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the United States and Hawaii, as the "most decorated regiment in the history of the U. S. Army in relation to time spent in combat."

The 442nd Combat Team spearheaded four major Allied offensives and the 10,000 Japanese Americans who passed through its ranks received nearly 4,500 Purple Hearts in its unit's 225 days in combat.

The Japanese American unit has won Five Presidential Unit Citations and its service section has received the Meritorious Service Plaque. Individual Nisei soldiers hvae won 65 Distinguished Service Crosses, the second highest decoration which the American Army can bestow. The Silver Star total for Japanese Americans is 290, while 782 Nisei have received the Bronze Star.

Ten Croix de Guerre were awarded to men of the 442nd by the French and three Soldier Medals by the Italians. The unit was mentioned in 50 Army commendations and 82 division commendations.

The 442nd has never had a desertion, the Stars and Stripes article reported, but have had seven AWOLs—all men who left hospitals to rejoin their comrades at the front.

Medics have reported 26 cases of Nisei dying from wounds on the battlefield after refusing treatment until others had been attended.

The IQ average of the original 442nd regiment, higher than that required to qualify for OCS, was the highest in the Army, according to the War Department.

Canada Bars Nisei Grid Star With U. S. Prep Team

SEATTLE — Royal Brougham, sports editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, declared in his column on Oct. 21 that "if a dead man's spirit grieves, Sgt. Phil Kinoshira must wonder what he fought and died for as his body lies under the sod of Italy."

Brougham reported that Sgt. Kinoshita's brother, a star halfback for the O'Dea high school team of Seattle, was barred by the Canadian government from entering Canada when the O'Dea team went to play a game last week.

Portland VFW Post Welcomes Nisei Troops

Veterans of 41st Urge Full Rights for Japanese Americans

PORTLAND, Ore.—A welcome to Japanese American soldiers who have fought in any branch of the United States armed forces on foreign soil or foreign seas was extended last week by the 41st Division Post No. 3049 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Nisei soldier was praised by veterans of World War II, since many Japanese Americans had fought against the Japanese with the 41st Division in the Pacific.

Members of the VFW post urged that Nisei be permitted to enjoy "all the benefits to which other American soldiers, sailors or marines are entitled."

Canadian Evacuees Cancel Requests For Repatriation

SLOCAN CITY, B. C. — Thousands of Japanese Canadian evacuees in the repatriate camps of Slocan valley — Roseberry, Slocan City, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek—are sending in cancellations of their repatriation requests, it was reported last week.

Meetings are being held in various camps and committees are being formed to fight the repatriation move.

It was reported that 75 per cent of the people in the Popoff camp have sent in their cancellations and that the "majority" in Clocan City want to stay in Canada.

Spokesmen for the groups claimed that many evacuees who had no desire to go to Japan signed the repatriation requests rather than face an uncertain future in eastern Canada since authorities had declared that non-repatriates must relocate outside the evacuee centers.

23 Hostels Serve Los Angeles County

RIVERS Ariz.—A total of 23 hostels are now operating in Los Angeles county for the benefit of returning evacuees, the Gila bulletin reported on Oct. 19.

The hostels are equipped to accomodate a maximum of 1042 persons and operate at daily rates of: for the first ten days, $1; after 10 days, $1.50; children 50 cents; employed persons, $2.00. When meal service is not furnished by the hostel, rates are as follows: for the first ten days, 50 cents; after 10 days, 75 cents; employed persons, $1.

JACL to Hold First Post-War National Conference in Denver

Search Conducted At Poston for Missing Resident

POSTON, Ariz.—Gen Nagaya, 63, was being sought here this week after a note indicating his intentions of committing suicide was found in his room in Block 46, Poston, on Oct. 13.

The note was turned into the police department on Sunday, Oct. 14, but a thorough search conducted that day and Monday revealed no trace of the missing man.

Bail Posted for Man Charged with Acts Of Terrorism

CENTERVILLE, Calif. — Mrs. Robert F. Hailey of Warm Springs posted $500 cash bail with Judge Allen G. Norris at the Centerville Justice Court on Oct. 22 for the release of her husband who has been in custody since Sept. 21 for an alleged terroristic attack on the homes of two Japanese American families on Thronton avenue.

Hailey and Charles Custom, 42, of Centerville have been charged jointly with attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon.

Nisei Awarded Boston Scholarship

BOSTON, Mass.—Paul Hitoshi Honda of this city was one of eight Massachusetts students awarded scholarships on Sept. 29 by the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston.

Colorado Chapter Will Be Host at Parley in March

Denver, Colorado, major relocation city of the intermountain area, has been selected as the 1946 national JACL convention city, it was reported this week in Salt Lake City.

Denver was selected over bids from other JACL chapters in Chicago, Salt Lake and San Francisco, which made informal overtures to sponsor the convention, because of its central location and facilities for large delegations.

The conference will be the first large-scale convention since 1942, when delegates met in an emergency session in San Francisco. Every chapter is expected to send two official delegates and as many booster delegates as possible. Notices have been sent to former chapters which were disbanded after the evacuation to send representatives.

While the date of the conference has not been selected, it is expected to be held sometime in March. The conference will be handled by the Denver chapter, whose president is Taki Domoto, Jr.

Community Council At Topaz Disbands

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz community Council held its final meeting on Oct. 11, at which time the remaining councilmen voted to dissolve because of the approaching Nov. 1 center closing date.

Three Major Unit Awards for Outstanding Performance Given 442nd at Leghorn Ceremony

100th Battalion Wins Second Distinguished Unit Citation

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, ITALY—In an impressive decoration ceremony, October 10, 1945, at the Yankee Stadium, three more major unit awards for outstanding performance of duty against the enemy were presented to the famous 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

They were the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation to the 100th Battalion of the Infantry Regiment, the second such honor won by the Battalion and the fifth by elements of the Regiment; the Meritorius Service Unit Plaque to the Service Company; and the Fifth Army Unit Commendation to the 232nd Engineers Company.

In addition to the unit awards, the Distinguished Service Cross was presented to Staff Sergeant Henry Y. Arao, Santa Cruz, California and the Legion of Merit to Captain Orville C. Shirey of Cumberland, Maryland.

Brigadier General Francis H. Oxx, Commanding Officer of the Peninsular Base Section, presented the awards and decorations.

The 100th Battalion was cited "for outstanding accomplishment in combat during the period 15 October to 30 October 1944 near Bruyeres, Biffontaine, and in the Foret Domainiale de Champ, France." The Battalion fought an almost continuous four-day fire-fight in freezing weather "through jungle-like forests" to force the withdrawal of strongly fortified and fanatically resisting Germans who were slowing up the Seventh Army attack in the Vosges Mountains of Northeastern France; then without rest, the Battalion aided in the dramatic rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of World War II after it had been surrounded by the enemy for seven days by smashing through strong German defenses in hand-to-hand fighting; finally, the Battalion liberated the strategic town of Biffontaine, key German strongpoint guarding the approaches to Strasbourg.

Commanding the troops during the ceremony was Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, South King St., Honolulu, Hawaii, who is the last remaining member left overseas of the veteran 100th Batalion which left Hawaii in June, 1942, to achieve a unique place in the military annals of our country. Major Fukuda has the distinction of being the only field grade officer in a combat unit in the United States Army.

All citations during the ceremony were read by First Lieutenant Thomas M. Kobayashi, Regimental Adjutant, Phoenix, Arizona. While the citation of the unit was being read, General Oxx tied blue Distinguished Unit Citation ribbons on the guidons of the five companies of the 100th Battalion. Guidon bearers were: Headquarters Company: S/Sgt. Noboru Taki of Tacoma, Washington; Company A: Pfc. Kyogo Tanabe of San Francisco, California; Company B: Pfc. Tom T. Tsuda of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Company C: Pfc. George Tanagi of Sugar City, Idaho; and Company L: Sgt. Arthur Kurahara of Maui, T. H.

Following this ceremony General Oxx pinned Oak Leaf Clusters on the Distinguished Unit Badges of Major Fukuda and his five company Commanders: Headquarters Company: First Lieutenant David Goldstein, 1784 Bryant St., New York City, New York; Company A: First Lieutenant Masayuki Kawasaki of Kona, Hawaii; Company B: First Lieutenant Russell J. Lowell, 208 Beverly Rd., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Company C: First Lieutenant Anthony DeLuca, 337 Prospect St., Lawrence, Massachusetts; and Company D: First Lieutenant Thomas Plourde, 17 Greene St., Lewiston, Maine.

Service Company received a Meritorious Service Unit Plaque "for superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of exceptionally difficult tasks" in support of the combat operations of the fighting infantrymen of the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy and in France. The plaque is the first to be won by an element of the 442nd Combat Team. Captain Roderick Matheson, Jr., 1067 72nd St, Brooklyn, New York, received the Meritorious Service Plaque in behalf of his Service Company.

The 232nd Company of Combat Engineers received a Fifth Army Commendation for the superior manner in which they served the combat operations of the Regiment. The Engineers cleared minefields and roadblocks, constructed bypasses and bridges, kept roads open, and even went into the line as infantrymen as they supported the Regiment in Italy and in France. Captain Pershing Nakada, Mitchell, Nebraska, named after General of the Armies John J. Pershing, A.E.F. Commander in World War I, received the Commendation for his Engineers.

Sergeant Arao was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, the 48th to be won by members of the Infantry Regiment alone. His citation in part read "for extraordinary heroism in action in the visinity of Seravezza, Italy, on 5 April 1945." Sergeant Arao had knocked out two German machine gun nests with grenades after crawling through a minefield under heavy machine gun and mortar fire, forcing the surrender of 14 Germans and enabling his company to take a strategic strongpoint.

Captain Shirley was awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy and in France," including a period when he fulfilled the combined functions of two staff officers and refused to be evacuated even though severely handicapped by trench foot because of the depleted condition of the Battalion staff.

Adding color to the ceremonies were the Color Bearers. Instead of the usual Regimental Colors, the Color Bearers carried the original 100th Battalion colors, the standard which was theirs before they became a part of the 442nd Combat Team. The Color Bearers were: T/Sgt. Thomas T. Oye, Salem, Oregon; S/Sgt. James P. Abe, Long Beach, California; Sgt. Mas Hamada, Ogden, Utah; and Pfc. Isamu Aoki, Seattle, Washington, all members of the cited Battalion.

The 206th Army Ground Forces Band, a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, played for the ceremony.

After decorating the units and the men, General Oxx paid special tribute to the 100th Battalion in these words: "I can truly say that you are probably the most outstanding Battalion of the United States Army. Words have been said and written of your many accomplishments. I am proud of the service that you have rendered to your country."

This was probably the last appearance of Major Fukuda and Captain Nakada at a formal review of the Combat Team. Captain Nakada was the only unit commander of Japanese ancestry when the Combat Team was activated in Camp Shelby, Mississippi in the spring of 1943. He served with the Engineers through all of its campaigns overseas.

Return of Evacuees Crowds Schools in San Jose Area

SAN JOSE—An expected heavy influx of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Madrone area threatens to cause an acute school housing shortage at Burnett school and Live Oak Union high school, the Mercury Herald reported last week.

The evacuees are coming into the area in large numbers as field workers in strawberry farms that have been acquired by Driscoll Bros., large-scale California ranch operators.

Burnett school near Madrone, built to accomodate 50 students, will have to handle three times that number with the arrival of the evacuees, according to County Superintendent of Schools Lewis Britton. Live Oak Union high school will have to accommodate an additional 100 students.

Possibilities of organizing a new school district are being discussed by school and county officials. Also under discussion is the possibility of using as a school one of the eight Army barracks obtained by the Driscoll Bros. through the War Relocation Authority to house the returned evacuees.

Surrender in the Philippines



American soldiers of Japanese ancestry played an important role as interpreters in the various surrender negotiations which followed the defeat of the Japanese nation. In this photo from the Philippines Tech. Sgt. Terno Odow of Salt Lake City converses with Japanese Army representatives who came down from the hills to receive surrender terms from the U. S. Army. In this photo are (left to right) Lieuts. Larson and Jacobs of the U. S. Army; Lieut. Ishikawa and Capt. Koike, Japanese representatives, and Sgt. Odow. In the background are Japanese soldiers who acted as guards for the Japanese surrender delegation.

WRA Director Challenges JACL Report on Conditions At Lomita Air Strip Shelter

The War Relocation Authority in Washington on Oct. 26 challenged charges by the Los Angeles office of the Japanese American Citizens League regarding "shocking cases of neglect and negligence" at the Lomita Air Strip, one of the WRA's temporary shelters for evacuees returned to the Los Angeles area.

Stressing the agency's humane approach to the resettlement problem, Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, disputed the fact published by the Pacific Citizen in its editorial on the Lomita Air Strip situation in its Oct. 20 edition.

Mr. Myer declared that he had checked with authorities at the Granada relocation center and at Los Angeles and had determined that all of the Granada welfare cases now housed at Lomita had been cleared with and accepted by Los Angeles county welfare authorities.

Mr. Myer declared that the Pacific Citizen editorial had implied that this procedure had not been followed. The WRA director explained that his investigation had shown that the three welfare cases mentioned in the editorial had been cleared before the evacuees left the center and that the families were now receiving welfare funds. He indicated that the full assistance requirements of these families would be met.

Mr. Myer pointed out that eating and bathing facilities at the Lomita Air Strip were no different from those in the relocation centers and stressed that none of the individuals mentioned in the JACL report were hospital cases at the time they left Granada. He declared that the Pacific Citizen editorial had implied that the evacuees were in need of medical assistance.

Touching on an individual case cited in the JACL report, Mr. Myer said that he had been informed that the 84-year old woman and her husband, whose plight at Lomita had been mentioned in the report, had been offered housing in Long Beach where better conditions existed but had preferred to stay with the group at Lomita.

The WRA director declared that there was no evidence of "improper planning" by officials of the WRA to bear out the charges of "neglect and negligence."

Sgt. Yamamoto Wins Legion of Merit in Philippines Campaign

MILWAUKEE—Wisconsin relatives have recently learned that S/Sgt. Masao Yamamoto, now in the Philippines, has been awarded the Legion of Merit medal and the Bronze Star.

Sgt. Yamamoto, the son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Yamamoto of the Gila River Project and Berkeley, has two brothers in this state. They are Shinji Yamamoto, Madison, and Michiaki Yamamoto, Milwaukee.

Stranding of Evacuees Laid To Bus Tieup

WRA Investigates Report Gila Group Traveled Without Meals

LOS ANGELES—R. B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director in San Francisco, last week notified the Los Angeles JACL office that the bus and phone strikes in Los Angeles on Oct. 5 caused the forced layover of 20 evacuees traveling from Gila River to Fresno on that date.

Cozzens' letter was in answer to a report from the JACL office that the evacuees, who were for the most part elderly persons and children, were stranded in Los Angeles after traveling from Gila River without any meals.

The WRA, after investigation, found the situation was brought about "by (1) the bus strike, (2) failure on the part of the railroad company to furnish a diner as planned and (3) telephone strike which made it impossible for Gila to contact Los Angeles," Cozzens wrote.

"We hope that things like this will not happen again," the assistant director said in his letter. "Our people at the projects and in the field offices are doing everything they can to prevent such occurences."

Coalville Nisei Wins Bronze Star

COALVILLE, Utah — In an Army service photo recently sent to the Summit County Bee, Coalville newspaper, and forwarded to his father, Pfc. Noboru Morio of this city is shown being congratulated by Brigadier General Francis H. Oxx, commanding general of the Peninsular Base Section upon being awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Son of Tsunemichi Morio, Route No. 1, Coalville, Utah. Pfc. Morio has been a member of the armed forces since July, 1943. A rifleman on the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, he wears besides the Bronze Star the Purple Heart with cluster, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Good Conduct medal, and the Mediterranean Theater of Operations ribbon with four battle stars.

Father Learns Of Son's Death In Plane Crash

California Nisei Was Among Those Killed In Okinawa on Aug. 13

NEWELL, Calif. — News that his son, T/4 Satoshi Ben Kurokawa, was killed Aug. 13 in a plane crash while flying from the Philippines to Okinawa was received here recently by Hyoe Kurokawa, 4615-B, Tule Lake.

The son's last letter to his father was dated Aug. 1.

Ben Kurokawa was born in Guadalupe, California, in 1922 and attended the Santa Maria High school.

In connection with his son's death Kurokawa received a letter from Colonel Sidney Mashbir explaining that Ben was killed "while being flown from the Philippines on an assignment of first importance, and for which he had been selected only a few days before because of the special qualities he possessed. Knowing the confidence that was placed in his abilities should be a source of comfort and pride to you," Col. Mashbir said.

1000 Evacuees To Resettle in Long Beach Area

LOS ANGELES—Approximately 1000 returning Japanese Americans from war relocation centers are being settled in the Long Beach area, William A. Smith, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, said last week.

Smith noted that during the last three weeks some 780 returned evacuees have been placed in barracks at the Lomita Air Strip and 170 others were expected to arrive.

Those arriving this week are being settled in a trailer camp in the Los Cerritos-Anaheim Blvd. areas in Long Beach.

Smith said that the County Bureau of Public Assistance had informed him that approximately 10 per cent of those returning are applying for assistance. For the first 60 days the county will be reimbursed by the Federal government for aid advanced, he noted. Smith expressed the hope that the evacuees will have obtained work and become self-sustaining within the 60-day period.

Returned Evacuee Attacked, Robbed In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Itaro Tanaka, 55, resident of the Hotel Nicko, Los Angeles, was attacked and robbed of $40 in cash in a parking lot behind the Shokin building shortly past 10 p. m. on Oct. 22 by two young men, one of whom was a Nisei, according to the victim.

The Nisei, believed to be about 24 years of age, was accompanied by a Caucasian youth of about the same age.

The two pretended they were police and asked for Tanaka's driver's license and other information, according to Tanaka.

Tanaka was in his car at the time, and the two men then opened the door and rained blows upon his head and stomach. While he was in a semi-conscious state, they rifled his pockets and escaped.

Student Council Will Continue Through June

TOPAZ, Utah — The National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, Philadelphia, has voted to continue its work at least until June 30 of next year, it was reported here on Oct. 7.

The council reported that its reasons for the decision included the fact that 2400 young people still remain in the centers, and many of them will want to relocate to attend school, and the additional fact that many students in school will need further financial aid through the council.

The council also anticipates scholarship needs for two additional groups of students—student nurses, because of the termination of the U. S. Cadet Nurse corps, and trade school students.

2 More WRA Camps Close Before Deadline

Youth Charged With Murder Of N. Kurisu

Recover Body of Issei in Gravel Pit Near Ontario

VALE, Ore. — An 18-year old youth, arrested in Delhart, Tex., for car theft, has been charged with the first degree murder of N. Kurisu, 61, of La Grande Ore.

District Attorney E Otis Smith who filed the murder charge said that Floyd Pousson, 18, of Lake Charles, La., was carrying Kurisu's watch and personal effects when arrested. Sheriff Charles W. Glenn said he expected to take extradition papers to Texas when he went after Pousson.

Nisei friends have tentatively identified a body found in a gravel pit near Ontario as that of Kurisu, missing since Oct. 5 when he left on a short trip to Weiser, Idaho. Kurisu never arrived in Weiser and he is believed to have been slain after giving a ride to a hitch-hiker.

Dr. Joseph Beeman of the state crime laboratory said Kurisu died of gunshot wounds.

In Dalhart, Deputy Sheriff William E. Randolph said he had an extradition waiver from Pousson on the gunshot charge.

Posthumous Award Given to Mother Of Soldier Hero

In a special service at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Oct. 20, in honor of four servicemen whose posthumous decorations were received by their families in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Taka Ikeda, 126 2nd East, was presented with the bronze star medal for her son, Pfc. Roy Y. Ikeda, by Brig. Gen. John H. Wilson, Ninth service command chief of staff.

Pfc. Ikeda earned the bronze star for heroic achievement in action in France on Jan. 20, 1945, when, as a member of a raiding party he attacked a German unit holding out in a French home.

He was a volunteer from the Topaz relocation center.

Toronto Committee Works to Prevent Nisei Deportation

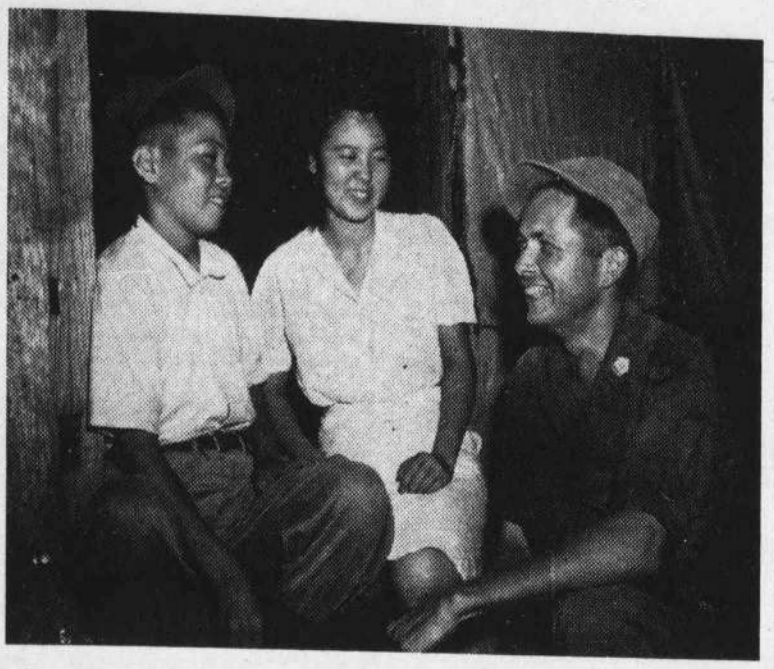
TORONTO, Ont.—The Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians, a widely-representative organization in Toronto, will rally nationwide support to prevent the deportation against their wishes of 10,400 persons of Japanese ancestry who have signed forms requesting voluntary repatriation to Japan.

Symon Satow Elected President of Forum At Wooster College

CLEVELAND, O. — Symon Satow, who relocated in July, 1945, with his family from Gila River, was elected president of the Freshmen Forum, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

The forum is considered the most important organization for first year students at the college. Mr. Satow is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Katsuichi Satow of Cleveland. The family formerly lived in Pasadena, California.

Want to Return to Hawaii



OKINAWA—Clara S. Kaneshiro, a United States citizen who was caught by the war while visiting relatives on Okinawa, and her brother, George, discuss their hopes for repatriation to the United States with Monroe Sweetland of the American Red Cross. Mr. Sweetland is a former national director of the CIO War Relief organization.

Three Kaneshiros May Become Test Figures in Return of Nisei from Japan, Okinawa

OKINAWA—Clara Kaneshiro and her brothers, George and Michael, have become a sort of test case for the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Okinawa, and presumably from Japan, to the United States and Hawaii.

Applications for the return of the young Kaneshiros, who came to Okinawa shortly before the start of the war, have been filed with the War, Navy and State Departments.

American officials on Okinawa have found a number of young Americans, mostly from Hawaii who had returned here with thir parents.

Clara Kaneshiro, whose record of service to American forces during the American invasion of Okinawa has been described as "outstanding," has the support of American Military Government officials in her request for repatriation to Hawaii. As soon as she and her wounded brother, Michael, age 9, could get through the American lines she immediately went to work to assist in the organization of civilian activities in the villages of Soke and Jinuza where she quickly became the most important member of the staff, according to Lieut. Milroy Blowitz, the commanding officer of the AMG unit in that area.

Miss Kaneshiro has been highly praised by American military authorities for her initiative and intelligent leadership in helping to reestablsh decent conditions for civilians in the area.

She has a sister in Honolulu and a brother who, at last report, was in training at Fort McClellan, Ala. Her mother was killed during the American invasion of Okinawa but her step-father still lives on the island.

It is estimated that there probably will be "several hundred similar cases" of young men and women who consider themselves Americans and desire repatriation from Okinawa to the United States and Hawaii.

Nakama Leaves For Coaching Post in Hawaii

Swimming Star Has Won Nine National AAU Championships

COLUMBUS, O.—Kiyoshi Nakama, described by his Ohio State swim coach as "the greatest mile swimmer in the history of the game," left here by plane on Oct. 23 for San Francisco from where he will go by boat to his native Hawaii.

Nakama who has won Big Ten, National AAU and NCAA championships in swimming, will become swimming and baseball coach at Farrington high school in Honolulu. When Hawaii's post-war athletic program is completed the 25-year-old Nisei will become coordinator of swimming. As such, he hopes he will be able to bring teams to the States.

When Nakama finished up his competitive swimming career in the National AAU meet in Akron last summer, he had six Big Ten crowns to his credit, four National Collegiate championships and nine National AAU championships.

He also was captain and played second base on Ohio State's varsity baseball team.

Central Utah, Minidoka Become Ghost Towns as Final Groups Of Evacuees Leave for Coast

Two more war relocation centers, Minidoka at Hunt, Idaho, and Central Utah at Topaz, Utah, will be closed down before the Nov. 1 deadline, it was indicated this week, as the final groups of residents left aboard trains for West Coast destinations.

Minidoka, one-time home of 10,000 evacuees from the Pacific Northwest, was a giant deserted housing project on Oct. 23 as the last load of residents rolled out of the gates shortly before noon, bound for West Coast destinations. Less than 50 made up the final group to leave the camp. One hundred and thirty-four departed on Monday.

The last train from Topaz left the Utah center on Oct. 26 for California.

Both Topaz and Hunt had been scheduled to close on Nov. 1.

The Granada camp at Amache, Colo., Canal camp at the Gila River center in Arizona and Units 2 and 3 at the Colorado River center at Poston, Arizona have been closed in recent weeks. The Jerome center at Denson, Arkansas was closed in 1944.

William E. Rawlings, project director at Hunt, announced that all terminal departures have been orderly and without incident as the camp closed down nine days ahead of schedule.

He said that Minidoka had 2,258 residents remaining on Sept. 15 when the program for scheduled departures was instituted. He estimated that three-fourths of these people returned to Oregon and Washington.

More than 7,000 of a total of 13,048 persons inducted into Minidoka came from the Puyallup assembly center in Washington, the first group arriving in August, 1942. A smaller number were from the Portland assembly center in Oregon. The only Minidokans who were originally from California came by way of transfer from Tule Lake and Jerome.

All but 1,200 acres on which center buildings and facilities are located have been turned back to the U. S. Reclamation Service, the agency from which the WRA secured the 33,000 acre tract. The 1,166 acres of farm land first cultivated by the evacuees have been leased to private farm operators.

Lawrence E. Davies, New York Times correspondent in San Francisco, reported to his paper on Oct. 20 that the population of the relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 had dwindled to about 12,000 exclusive of 16,000 at the Tule Lake camp in California.

Davies believed that the WRA would come close to clearing the centers by Dec. 15, the scheduled date.

Peak population in the centers was more than 100,000.

The Times correspondent indicated that the migration of wartime evacuees back to the West Coast, which began with a trickle in January when the Army and the Supreme Court let down the bars, has steadily increased.

Davies reported that "so far, however," Japanese and Japanese American residents of most of the counties of Washington, Oregon and California aggregate less than 20 per cent of the number at the time of the Army directed evacuation. Only four counties have received more than 37 per cent of their former dwellers but it seems likely, he added, that the bulk of those still in the centers will find their way back to their old West Coast homes.

It was reported that the belief is prevalent among WRA officials that, once the centers are cleared and the Nisei are all discharged from the Army and any homesick evacuees who have settled in the East and Middle West come home, the Coast states will have a total population of people of Japanese ancestry approximating one-half of that of the prewar period when more than 112,000 lived in the area which was evacuated.

Davies said that two big problems, "housing and acceptance by communities," have given headaches to the WRA. He noted that the agency was sharply criticized when it announced early closing dates for the centers, its critics charging there was no housing available on the West Coast, to which many of the evacuees wanted to come.

Fortunately from the housing standpoint, he said, the percentage of evacuees returning to West Coast metropolitan areas is much less than those going to rural regions. City people are relocating in other cities, according to those seeking to explain the situation, but the Issei and Nisei farmers "know only West Coast farming."

The Times writer said that "incidents," such as shooting and arson in which returned evacuees are targets, are becoming fewer all along the coast. WRA officials believe that returning war veterans who have fought alongside the Nisei in Europe and the Pacific are making their influence felt in behalf of the relocated Japanese Americans and their families.

The Times writer said that over a period of some weeks, hundreds of speeches were made in the Coast states by Army officers who were familiar, through personal contact, with the courage and loyalty shown by Americans of Japanese descent in the United States Army.

Davies said that Capt. George H. Grandstaff, Capt. Thomas E. Crowley and Lieut. Roger Smith, all of whom served in the European sector and had read of discrimination and terrorism shown Japanese Americans, were assigned by the War Department to tell the people of California, Oregon and Washington about those of the 20,000 Nisei in American uniforms who won fame in the Italian campaign and on the Franco-German border.

Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, who served in the intelligence department in the South Pacific and took the first group of Japanese Americans to that area, told service clubs and civic organizations of their valuable work against the enemy, including dangerous and confidential missions even in Japan itself.

"The Army officers usually had a good hearing," Davies reported, "even though an effort was made to schedule most of the speeches in towns where there was considerable feeling against return of the evacues. Some heckling was reported during question periods, however, and there is evidence that the officers' hearers were not all convinced."

Two Thousand Nisei Troops On U. S. Duty in Nippon

SACRAMENTO — Over 2000 Japanese Americans, most of whom are eligible for discharge, are serving in Japan today with U. S. Army forces, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace H. Moore revealed this week in Sacramento where he stopped on his War Department speaking tour to address officers, enlisted men, and civilian personnel at Camp Kohler.

The colonel, who accompanied overseas the first group of Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in all operations in the Pacific from the Buna campaign to the present time, said these soldiers "proved themselves of inestimable military value to the Allied forces."

"They not only helped us win the war but they are helping us win the peace," he added. "The work they are doing in counter-intelligence in Japan is invaluable. There are more than 2000 in Japan alone. These men are eligible for discharge but are willing to stay there to assist in counter intelligence work.

"However, if they conclude their families in this country are not being properly treated, they are not going to be very enthused about remaining in the Orient. This should be realized by persons who are wont to bring harm to or boycott the Japanese returning from relocation centers."

Auburn Church to Aid Drive To Rebuild Home of Soldier

AUBURN, Calif.—The Auburn Baptist church has undertaken a drive to supply additional funds for the reconstruction of a dwelling near Loomis, belonging to Sgt. Cosmo Sakamoto, Japanese American veteran of recent fighting in the Pacific. The house was destroyed by fire last month on the eve of the return of the Sakamoto family from a war relocation center.

The fund was started with a $100 contribution from Orrin J. Lowell, recently deceased, a former Auburn attorney.

The Rev. G. E. Harms, pastor of the church, stated a free will offering will be made at the church during the morning services on Nov. 4.

"The offering will be made as a gesture of sympathy and appreciation toward the Japanese American family," said Rev. Harms. "Four sons of the family served in the armed forces, one losing his life.

"It will also serve as a sign of protest by church people against lawless forces operating in the area."

The mysterious fire which destroyed the Sakamoto home created widespread comment and resulted in an investigation by Sheriff Charles Silva and representatives of the Army.

Although lengthy investigations have been conducted, no criminal charges against any person have been made either by local or Army police.

Fire Chief Garrett Doty of Loomis disclosed following the fire that threats had been made that any Japanese Americans returning to Placer county would find his home in ashes.

Sgt. Cosmo Sakamoto, owner of the home, was flown to the United States by the Army after he had been granted an emergency furlough while on duty in the Pacific.

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LARRY TAJIRI ——— EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Centers to Ghost Towns

This week the West had two new ghost towns at Topaz, Utah and Hunt, Idaho. The autumn winds whistled down the firebreaks between the empty barracks and the voices of children which had filled the afternoons were gone. The gardens which had been planted in the spring of uncertainty had withered with the frost and its planters were far away.

In weeks to come other camps will close —Heart Mountain in northwestern Wyoming, Rohwer in the lowlands of the Mississippi, Gila River and Colorado River in Arizona and Manzanar in California. Jerome in Arkansas had closed more than a year ago. Granada in Colorado was already a deserted village. Even Tule Lake, home of the bitter and forlorn, was scheduled for eventual closing and its residents would soon be poised for departure to destinations yet unknown. The return of the evacuees would be complete and there was to be no "Indian reservation" for the unrelocatable.

When the center closing program was announced on July 13 there were many doubts as to the practicability of the plan in the short time allowed. Today there is little question that the WRA program, with the exception of Tule Lake, will be completed before the Dec. 15 deadline. The ending of hostilities in the Pacific was a factor which served to accelerate the rate of departure since the centers could no longer be regarded as a wartime haven. This is indicated by a recent report of the Community Analysis section of the WRA which describes the rapid disintegration of center activity:

"The reaction to peace was immediate . . . . . By the first of September the movement outward was steady and on such a scale that it taxed the processing facilities in most centers. Even the continued housing shortage seemed to retard very little the general exodus.

"By the middle of September life in the centers was charged with a sense of temporariness. Populations had been reduced from 40 to 70 per cent in a space of eight months. Center newspapers had been discontinued. The process of merging messhalls had long since been accepted and had now become a routine matter . . . Councils were generally disintegrating, although most continued to hold meetings. Except at Manzanar, block closures had been resisted, and consequently the emptiness of blocks occupied by only a few families contributed to the ghost town atmosphere. Social activities had largely ceased, especially in the centers nearest to closing date.

"The sense of temporariness was heightened by a gradual development of confusion. In the centers about to close the work of maintenance, keeping the blocks clean, janitor service, even messhall work was done by volunteers and consequently irregularly and none too efficiently. Most activity was in dismantling apartments, crating household goods, hauling baggage. Evacuees were helping each other voluntarily, much as they had in the early days when the centers were starting . . . The most urgent problems were all suddenly tied up with the ways and means of departure.

"It was clear that center disintegration had reached a point at which is could not be reversed. Whether or not every center closed to the day on schedule, there was no doubt that the view of centers as places holding security whatever had vanished. The real problems of relocation had been shifted back to the communities of the West Coast where they originated."

And so the relocation center program, resulting from the military evacuation in 1942, was grinding to a stop. The ten cities of war relocation, which in 1942 had a combined population of more than 100,000, were being rapidly reconverted to ghost cities and already, in some of the camps, the empty barracks, sold as surplus property, were being dismantled for transportation to other localities.

For the present the deserted centers, bleak in their desert settings, with their fences and empty watchtowers, stand as a monument to an event which has no parallel in American history and which, if the lessons of the evacuation and of the war itself have been learned, will have no repetition.

On the Birth Rate

U. P. correspondent Nick Bourne, in a dispatch last week from the Tule Lake WRA center, contributed to an old canard when he reported that evacuees at the camp, though free to leave, were staying and having babies. Said Bourne: "The Japanese are getting thicker all the time."

For two generations West Coast racists have screamed about the high birth rate of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. One candidate in a California election in 1942 called for the wholesale deportation of Japanese Americans and distributed a handbill which purported to show that within 100 years persons of Japanese ancestry would outnumber all others.

Actually the contrary is true. Between 1930 and 1940 the population of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States dropped from 139,000 to 127,000. The 1940 census showed that the birth rate among Japanese Americans in every state of the West Coast was lower than the birth rate of the general population, including people of all ancestries. In California the birth rate among Japanese Americans was 15.8 per thousand to 16.1 per thousand for the total population. In Oregon it was 15.5 per thousand to 16.4 for the total and in Washington it was 11.7 per thousand as against 16.2 per thousand.

The Tolan Congressional committee reported in 1942 that the birth rate among persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States during the decade from 1930 to 1940 was "insufficient to balance mortality and emigration."

The "Nisei" in Brazil

At Bushnell General Hospital in Utah is a 24-year old soldier of Japanese ancestry who has lost both his legs in combat action in Italy. Although there are some score of Japanese Americans receiving treatment for combat injuries at Bushnell, this particular soldier did not fight in the armed forces of the United States.

The wounded soldier, Pvt. Sadayuki Hino, 24, was a member of the Brazilian Brigade which fought alongside the Japanese American Combat Team and other American and Allied units through part of the Italian campaign. He was one of some 200 soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Brazilian expeditionary force and his part in fighting the fascist enemy in Italy dramatizes the loyalty of Brazilian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry to the country of their birth. It further stresses a point to which the fighting Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II have given great emphasis and that point is that there is nothing inherent in the Japanese race that is inimical to a belief in democratic principles. Men of Japanese ancestry make good Americans as other persons of Japanese ancestry have proven themselves to be good Brazilians.

There has been little news received in the United States regarding the wartime treatment of Brazil's nearly 300,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. There was no evacuation in Brazil but it is indicated that there was a degree of surveillance for Japanese aliens. Brazilian citizens of Japanese ancestry, however, have been given an opportunity to prove their loyalty in the only fighting unit from a South American republic to see action in Europe.

It is democracy's reply to the race war propaganda of the Japanese militarists that there were men of Japanese ancestry from the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Canada and Brazil in the war against the Axis.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Evacuees and the Arts

It may be that the only record which the Japanese American evacuees will have to show of the evacuation and of more than three years of living in the relocation centers will be that set down on canvas, in water colors and in sketches by their artists. What happened to the Japanese American population of the Pacific Coast in World War II has no precedent in our national history. There have been other mass movements of populations but none which was carried out in the name of military security and in which the candidates for displacement were determined on the fact of race and ancestry alone.

The evacuation will not be forgotten in either the political or social histories of our nation. In fact, in future years it may assume proportions far greater than the present. We are too close to it and to the war to approach it from an undistorted perspective, although Prof. Eugene Rostow of Yale already has called it "our worst wartime mistake.'

There may one day be a major novel by a Nisei writer on the evacuation, although such a work probably has not yet been started. Similarly, there is no major literary work on the war which has just ended and it may be recalled that Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front," which achieved perhaps the greatest popular success of any book on the First World War, appeared almost a decade after the Armistice. So that it may not be any lack of articulation among the Nisei who were subjected to the evacuation experience which is responsible for the fact that it has produced few literary records. Most of the stories which have been written and the books which are scheduled for publication on the evacuation and on that American phenomenon, the relocation center, are the products of efforts of non-evacuees. One such book, Alexander Leighton's "The Governing of Men," the record of a study of human relations at the Poston camp, is already contributing to man's understanding of his fellow man through the use of its lessons in the treatment of other interned populations.

The Nisei have had no modern-day folk-singers like Woody Guthrie, Burl Ives or Josh White to sing of the barbed-wire and the watchtowers of the evacuee camps and of the long evacuation trains rolling through the endless desert night. The Nisei have many talented interpreters of music, from Bach to boogie-woogie, but none who have composed music born of the moment, of hunger and misery or hope and exaltation. We have heard of a few songs, of the "Manzanar Love Song" which was of the "meet me in front of the barracks, honey" variety, and it has been suggested that the old labor-religious ballad, "We Shall Not Be Moved," could have been the theme song of the evacuation. And Woody Guthrie used to sing a "dust bowl ballad" called "Going Down the Road Feeling Bad" which the Okies sang in their jalopies rolling down Highway 66 toward the golden valleys of California and which expresses the thoughts of the evacuees of 1942. The evacuees were feeling bad but the blues were not set to music.

America's multi-racial folk traditions have been drawn from its various immigrant groups and so it is not surprising that it is the Issei, rather than their American-born children, who have contributed to our folkways. The Issei have brought with them the narrative songs and the children's ballads and lullabies, and Issei labor gangs of a generation ago composed their own work songs of the railroads and the mines. And the Issei in the relocation centers were responsible for most of the handicraft which will remain, in its way, a record of the evacuation experience.

Evacuee artisans have drawn on available materials for their work and so at the Topaz camp, which is situated on land which was once at the bottom of pre-historic Lake Bonneville, one of the greatest of inland seas, a delicate art using the tiny shells found in the surrounding countryside was developed. Costume jewelry fashioned from these tiny shells has already found a commercial market. Shells were also used at Tule Lake which is located on a lake bed, while artisans at the Jerome and Rohwer camps in the lower Mississippi valley stripped and polished cypress roots and stumps.

Topaz residents also became lapidarists, using the semi-precious desert stones, including the one after which the camp was named. At Poston ironwood was laboriously collected and polished and in many centers the evacuee wood-carvers converted pieces of scrap wood into lapel ornaments.

The exhibits of handicraft at the centers revealed the amazing skill and industry of the evacuees. Some of this material is being collected by Dr. Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York who is contemplating the publication of a monograph on the folk arts of the relocation centers.

Although the evacuees have contributed little to the literature of the evacuation and probably will not leave a musical record, Japanese American artists have documented the whole evacuation story in all its many phases. Whatever its artistic merit, and in many cases it is of the highest, these paintings and drawings provide a documentary record of the evacuee experience. Mine Okubo's drawings of evacuees are already celebrated. One of her drawings was awarded first prize in its division by the San Francisco Museum of Art, while many were published by Fortune Magazine to illustrate its "Issei, Nisei, Kibei" article in April, 1944. Miss Okubo's work has been shown in recent exhibitions in New York City, while the new paintings of another well-known California artist, Henry Sugimoto, will be the subject of a one-man show in New York next month.

A collection of the work of artists of Japanese ancestry, including that of Yasuo Kuniyoshi, winner of the Carnegie award for the best United States painting in 1944, and of Chuzo Tamotzu, Leo Amano and other non-evacuees, has been assembled in a traveling collection and will be shown in many American cities under the present sponsorship of the National JACL. Included in this show are the works of many evacuee artists which were inspired by the evacuation and what followed.

The first mass evacuation of American civilians, an event of considerable importance in the historical records of our time, is adding to the cultural heritage of America.

VFW and Racism

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin on Oct. 3 contrasted the national attitudes of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion regarding discrimination against Nisei war veterans.

The Star-Bulletin noted that Jean Brunner, national VFW commander, deplores discrimination against Japanese Americans but says that he is unable to do anything about it because the VFW is a democratic organization and is unable to control the actions of its west Coast posts.

"The national American Legion took a different stand," the Star-Bulletin said. "When one of its Oregon posts discriminated against Japanese American veterans the national headquarters threatened the post with loss of its charter. The Oregon post quickly changed its attitude.

Close Quotes

"We would like to see the day come when the Nisei will be glad to walk off their jobs when strikes are on. We would like to see the Nisei champion the cause of the minorities, whether it be for the Negro or the Jew. We believe the Nisei should know that the very arguments being used about losing business if Negroes come or if the colored man comes to live next door is being used against them. It is the same line of talk used against every minority. A casual glance at the restrictive covenants should awaken the Nisei to the realization that prejudice and discrimination should be the last thing he should practice or countenance." — From "Observation Post," a column in the Utah Nippo, Oct. 24.

Vagaries

New APO . . .

In some copies of last week's PC the new APO for the 442nd Combat Team was listed as 792. The correct new APO is 782. . . . When the Washington Post published George Connery's series of articles on Merrill's Marauders some time ago all of the many references to Nisei were screened out by censors. This was before censorship was lifted on news of Nisei activities in the Pacific war. . . . The U. P. reported last week that the jumping jive which used to rock the Tule Lake segregation center until "it practically took the kinks out of the barbed wire" is gone. Tule Lake's two hot bands which played Chicago style jazz blew themselves right out of camp into good jobs, according to the U. P.

* * *

Coach . . .

Bill Kajikawa, head baseball and assistant football coach at Arizona State college at Tempe, who volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team in 1943 and served overseas with the unit, is expected to return to the United States shortly. Kajikawa, a naive of Los Angeles, was a star on the Arizona State eleven for three years and was considered one of the best small college passers in the country. He was freshman football coach at Tempe and was backfield coach under Dixie Howell on the Arizona State team which won the Border conference title and played in the Sun Bowl at El Paso on Jan. 1, 1942. . . . Kajikawa has been informed that his coaching posts at Arizona State are open to him upon his discharge from the Army. He has been in Germany with the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion.

* * *

Fooball . . .

Among Nisei players on college football rosters this year is Frank Nakamura of the University of Michigan. Nakamura who weighs 180 and stands 5 feet 6½ inches is the smallest player on the Michigan squad.

* * *

Go for Broke . . .

Fighting men of the 442nd Combat Team made the Hawaiian phrase "go for broke" famous around the world. Last week the words cropped up in a new setting. The Dispatcher, official publication of the CIO's Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headlined a story about the Stockton unit of the union with these words: "Stockton to Go for Broke on Demands."

* * *

Architect . . .

Victor Elmaleh, husband of Sono Osato, recently won the $1500 General Motors Architectural prize. The money will be used to help finance Miss Osato's new show, "Undine," which Elmaleh is coproducing. Miss Osato will play the leading role, her first straight dramatic part, in "Undine." . . . The attempted frameup by a race-baiting policeman of a young Nisei in a midwestern city was recently smashed with the intervention of community leaders. . . . When the use of Japanese POWs in the San Joaquin Valley was approved by the Army the farmers contracting for the Japanese prisoners were cautioned not to call them "Japs."

* * *

Repatriation . . .

No procedures have been worked out for the repatriation of Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan and who are now attempting to return to the United States. However, the matter is reported to be under Gen. MacArthur's consideration . . . Drew Pearson in his "Washington Merry Go Round" told of a reported bomb scare last August aboard the transport Queen Mary which was sailing from New York for Europe. Several companies of Japanese American troops, bound for Europe as replacements, were on board, according to Pearson, when an Army officer reported that a code message from the FBI had indicated that the ship had been planted with incendiary bombs which were scheduled to go off at midnight. However, no bombs were ever found and all personnel reached Europe safely.

A Short Story:
Seventh Street Philosopher

By TOSHIO MORI

He is what our community calls the Seventh Street Philosopher. This is because Motoji Tsunoda used to live on Seventh Street sixteen or seventeen years ago and loved even then to spout philosophy to the people. Today he is living on an estate of an old lady's who has hired him as a launderer for a dozen years or so. Every once so often he comes out of his washroom, out of obscurity, to mingle among his people, and this is usually the beginning of something like a furore, something that upsets the community, the people, and Motoji Tsunoda alike.

There is nothing like it in our community, nothing so fruitless and irritable which lasts so long and persists in making a show; only Motoji Tsunoda is unique. Perhaps his being alone, a widower, working alone in his gloomy washroom in the old lady's basement, washing the stuff that drops from the chute and drying them on the line, has quite a bit to do with his behavior when he meets the people of our community. Anyway when Motoji Tsunoda comes to town and enters into the company of the evening, all his silent hours and silent vigil with deep thoughts and books come to the fore and there is no stopping of his flow of words and thoughts. Generally, the people are rude when Motoji Tsunoda begins speaking, and the company of the evening either disperses quite early or entirely ignores his philosophical thoughts. It begins a conversation on business or weather or how the friends are getting along these days. And the strangeness of it all is that Motoji Tsunoda is a very quiet man, sitting mutely in the corner, listening to others talk 'til the opportunity comes. Then he will suddenly become alive, and all the subjects in the world become his and the company of the evening his audience.

When Motoji Tsunoda comes to the house he usually stays 'til one a. m. or later if everybody in the family is sympathetic with him. Sometimes there is no subject for him to talk on, having talked himself out, but this does not slow him up. Instead he will think for a moment and then begin on his favorite topic: What is there for an individual to do today? And listening to him, watching him gesture desperately to bring over a point, I am often carried away by this meek man who launders for an old lady during the week, not by his deep thoughts or crazy motions but by what he is and what he is actually and desperately trying to put across to the people and the world.

"Tsunoda-san, what are you going to speak on tonight?" my mother says when our family and Motoji Tsunoda settle down in the living room.

"What do you want to hear?" Motoji Tsunoda asks in turn. "Shall it be about Shakyamuni's boyhood this time or shall we continue where we left off last week and talk about Dewey?"

That is a start. With such a beginning there is no stopping of Motoji Tsunoda. There is no misery in his voice nor resignation in his stance as he would certainly have in the old washroom. His tone perks up; his body becomes straight. In a way, this slight man becomes magnificent, powerful, and even inspired. He is proud of his debates with the various Buddhist priests, and when he is in a fine fettle he delves into the various debates he has had in the past for the sake of his friends. And no matter what is said or what has happened during the evening Motoji Tsunoda will finally end his oration with something about the tradition and the blood flow of Shakyamuni, Saint Shinran, and Motoji Tsunoda. He is not joking when he says this; he is very serious and when anyone begins kidding about it, he will sadly gaze at the joker and shake his head.

About this time something happened in our town which Motoji Tsunoda to this day is very proud of. It was an event which has prolonged the life of Motoji Tsunoda.

It began simply, nothing of deliberation or vanity, with the event coming as the phenomenon of chance. About this time there was the anticipated visit of a renowned philosopher to our community. Motoji Tsunoda took great pride in him because they were formerly from the same province. The philosopher was touring America at this time, lecturing wherever he was welcome, so there was a good prospect of having this great man come to our town. And before anyone was wise as to his move Motoji Tsunoda voluntarily invited the philosopher, scheduling him for the night of July 24th. That was the date for which he had hired the hall. And before Motoji Tsunoda received word he went about the town announcing that the great philosopher was coming to lecture at the local hall.

He came to our house breathless with the news. Someone asked him if he had received a letter of acceptance, "No, but he will come," Motoji Tsunoda said. "He will come and lecture. Be sure of that."

For days he went about preparing for the big reception, neglecting his laundering, forgetting his meekness, working as much as four men to get the Asahi Auditorium in shape. For days ahead he had all the chairs lined up, capable of seating five hundred people. Then the word came to him that the great philosopher was already on his way to Seattle, to embark for Japan. This left Motoji Tsunoda very flat, leaving him to the mercy of the people who did not miss the opportunity to laugh and taunt him.

"What can you do?" they said and chuckled. "What can you do but talk?"

Motoji Tsunoda came to the house, looking crestfallen and dull. We could not cheer him up. Not once that night could we lift him from misery. But the next evening, unexpectedly, he came running to the house, his eyes shining and his whole being alive and powerful. "Do you know what? I have an idea! A great idea!"

So he sat down and told us that instead of wasting the beautiful hall that was all decorated and cleaned and ready for five hundred people to come and sit down, he, Motoji Tsunoda, would give a lecture. He had already asked the two Japanese papers to play up his lecture and to let the world know he was lecturing on July 24th. He had notified all his friends to be sure and come. "I'm going home now and prepare my speech," he informed us excitedly. "Ah, these days are the happiest of my life. Why didn't I think of this before?"

As he gingerly strode off, I, for a moment, believed he had outgrown the life of a launderer, outgrown his circumstances and loneliness. And seeing him possessed with unbelieveable enthusiasm and energy I was convinced that Motoji Tsunoda was on his own—a philosopher by rights as all men are in action and thought a philosopher by rights.

We did not see Motoji Tsunoda for several days. However, in the afternoon of July 24th he came dashing up our steps. "Tonight is the big night, everybody," he cried. "Be sure to be there tonight. I speak on a topic of great importance."

"What time?" I said.

"The lecture is at eight," he said. "Be sure to come — everybody."

The night of July 24th was like any other night. . . . memorable, fascinating, miserable. We were the first to enter the auditorium, and we sat in the front row. Every now and then I looked back to see if the people were coming in. At eight-ten there were six of us in the audience. Motoji Tsunoda came on the platform and sat down, and when he saw us he nodded his head. He sat alone up there; he was to introduce himself.

We waited an hour or more to see if some delay had caused the people to be late. Once Motoji Tsunoda came down and walked to the entrance to see if the people were coming in. At nine-fifteen Motoji Tsunoda stood up and introduced himself. Counting the two babies there were eleven of us in the audience.

When he began to speak on his topic of the evening, "The Apology of Living," his voice did not quiver though Motoji Tsunoda was unused to public speaking. I do not believe he was aware, when he began to speak, of his audience, whether it was a large audience or a small one.

Motoji Tsunoda addressed the audience for three full hours without intermission. He hardly even took time out to drink a glass of water. He stood before us and in his beautiful sad way tried to make us understand as he understood, struggled with every bit of finesse and deep thoughts to reveal to us the beautiful world that he could see and marvel but of which we could not see.

Soon the lecture was over and Motoji Tsunoda sat down and wiped his face. It was a wonderful spectacle . . . the individual standing up and expressing himself, representing the earth, the eternity, and the audience listening and snoring, and the beautiful auditorium standing ready to accommodate more people.

As for Motoji Tsunoda's speech that is another matter. In a way, however, I thought he did some beautiful philosophizing that night. No matter what his words may have meant, no matter what gestures and what provoking issues he may have spoken in the past, there was this man, addressing the world, and also, talking to vindicate himself to the people, trying as hard as he could so he would not be misunderstood. And as he faced the eleven people in the audience including the two babies, he did not look foolish; he was not just a bag of wind. Instead I am sure he had a reason for expression, to stand up with courage and bravery to offset ridicule, nonsense, and misunderstanding.

And as he finished his address there was something worthwhile for every one to remember, not just for the eleven persons in the auditorium but for the people of the earth. As Motoji Tsunoda strode off the platform there was in his pathetic figure, violent gestures, and sad face something representative of the common which the people of the earth today ought to remember for a while.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Unsung Nisei Aided Victory in the Pacific

"People were killed in Italy, too," said Staff Sgt. Dave Hirahara. "I was there. We went where the army told us to go."

Sergeant Hirahara made the statement with a puzzled expression, for he had run into people who asked why he hadn't been in the Pacific if he wanted to fight.

If these people had been a bit more observant, they would have noticed that Sergeant Hirahara holds his head a little differently. That's because a German bullet caught him in the head, took the sight of one eye. But Sergeant Hirahara considers himself lucky. There were a lot of his buddies on that particular mission who didn't come back.

Sergeant Hirahara wanted to fight. That's why he left his pretty young wife and infant daughter in a relocation center and volunteered to go wherever Uncle Sam saw fit. The war department sent him to Italy with the Nisei 442nd Regimental Combaat team, and from there the unit went to France and back to Italy again. That unit suffered 5,333 casualties, including 569 dead.

And they want to know why he hadn't been to the Pacific if he wanted to fight.

They got their answer last week, straight from MacArthur's headquarters. The Nisei were in the Pacific theater by the hundreds, assigned to intelligence work so secret that the existence of their units was not revealed for six weeks after the formal end of the war.

These units were of the Allied Translator and Interpreter section (ATIS) made up principally of Japanese Americans. They operated so skillfully on Pacific battlefields, according to the Associated Press, that they often knew the telephone numbers of Japanese billets.

Among the Nisei were some taken off Corregidor before that Philippines fortress fell early in 1942.

The commander of the section, Col. Sidney F. Mashbir, says: "No group in the war had as much to lose. Capture would have meant indescribable horror to them and their relatives in Japan."

Other sources have revealed that every division in the Pacific had at least 10 Nisei translators and interpreters attached to it. These Nisei specialists took part in virtually every Japanese surrender at the termination of the fighting.

They proved themselves so valuable in combat that they were on loan to the U. S. navy and marine corps, and to British and Australian forces fighting in Burma and Borneo.

The men who were assigned this hazardous duty are all volunteers who mastered the Japanese language at the grueling pace demanded by pressing military necessity.

It is welcome news that at long last their record in the Pacific theater has been made known. The need for security silence blacked out the story of this American "secret weapon" while unsung Nisei heroes were carrying out one of the war's most thrilling episodes.

Unwittingly, the government decision to organize the "segregated" 442nd Regimental Combat team for action in the European theater gave the unreconstructed racists the chance to say the army didn't "trust" the Nisei to fight in the Pacific. It gave at least one navy officer speaking from California lecture platforms the opportunity to declare the 442nd had set its brilliant record only because the Nisei "were killing white men."

Now the lie has been given to this racist talk. The Nisei of the ATIS have been responsible for the saving of countless American lives, and for the death and capture of even greater numbers of Japanese. When the whole story of the ATIS and its individual members is known, there will be many tales of personal heroism, initiative and sacrifice "in the best traditions of the United States army."

The Nisei of the 442nd who suffered from trenchfoot and frostbite in the war against the Nazis have worthy comrades in arms in the Nisei of the ATIS who had to contend with malaria and jungle muck in addition to the Jap.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Justice for "Tokyo Rose"
CHICAGO SUN

In an editorial last week the Chicago Sun believed that if Iva Toguri, who broadcast for the enemy as "Tokyo Rose," is an American citizen, she should be prosecuted for treason.

"Any mitigating circumstances should be weighed, but the case should be decided on its merits," the Sun said. "Whatever the results, the record of Nisei heroism for America in this war will not be dimmed by it."

The Sun said that "just as every American citizen of Japanese descent is entitled to full equality in the rights and opportunities of citizenship, the nation's laws against wrongdoing equally apply to them."

* * *

Nisei Troops
WASHINGTON POST

The Washington Post, leading newspaper in the nation's capital, hoped on Oct. 18 that California newspapers would note the record of Japanese American troops in the Pacific war.

The Post said that the "magnificent record" of Japanese Americans in the Italian campaign "has long been known to the public" but that it was only after V-J Day that the curtain was lifted on the exploits of the Nisei in the Pacific.

"Indeed, for a long time," the Post recalled, "the Army took the greatest precautions to prevent any leakage of information that would inform the enemy of the presence in the American Army ranks of soldiers of Japanese ancestry. Now Allied headquarters has disclosed the existence of a highly secret United States Army unit made up principally of Japanese Americans . . . "

The Post quoted the words of Col. Sidney F. Mashbir in describing the Nisei soldiers in the Pacific:

"No group in the war had so much to lose. Capture would have meant indescribable horror to them and their relatives in Japan. They are worthy, as individuals and as a group, of the highest possible praise for their invaluable contribution to the success of Allied arms."

San Jose JACL Announces Meeting

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Next regular meeting of the San Jose JACL will be Oct. 2, at 7:30 p. m. in the lounge room of the First Congregational church at Third and San Antonio streets, it was announced this week by President Shig Masunaga.

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Washington News-Letter

Friendly GI Attitude Aided Readjustment of Evacuees

By JOHN KITASAKO
Washington, D. C.

On a recent Sunday, Washington newspapers printed on their front pages that by-now-famous picture of an American soldier in Tokyo jitterbugging with an attractive Geisha girl. The average reader viewed the picture with interest, marveling perhaps at the degree of fraternization, the good looks of the slender Japanese girl, and the apparent enjoyment of the entire proceedings by the participants and the onlookers.

However the picture drew sharp denunciation from many local American servicewomen, according to newspaper reports. At one of the USO canteens, service girls who were interviewed said the picture was "disgusting," and one of them was amazed that American soldiers "could sink that low." Only one WAC refused to work up a temperature. She saw nothing wrong with a GI jitterbugging with the Geisha girl, because "after all the Geisha girls didn't shoot at any Americans."

The outbursts of these U. S. servicewomen are surprising, and at the same time deplorable. They are partly due perhaps to a misconception of a Geisha girl. Many Americans think that a Geisha girl is nothing but a high-class prostitute. Whereas she is not, according to our understanding of the matter. A Geisha girl is a skilled entertainer, trained in the fields of conversation, music, etiquette, and art, and is far from being an abhorrent creature.

But nevertheless, regardless of what the servicewomen's definition of a Geisha girl may be, their indignation shows that some of them have a long way to go to match the understanding and love which their masculine counterparts in the armed services have for peoples of other races. In every corner of this globe where American soldiers have fought, they have made lasting impressions upon the native population, and have won for themselves the reputation of being the friendliest soldiers in the whole world.

They have deservedly been called the best ambassadors this nation has sent abroad. They have pierced the barriers of language and customs and have unconsciously imparted to millions of people in all parts of this earth a simple but real concept of American democracy.

It is not difficult for Nisei to understand why American GI's are so well liked. Especially the evacuees. As the timid, self-conscious evacuees ventured out for the first time after months of confinement behind barbed wires, nothing helped more to bolster their morale and make easy their return to the American stream of life than the friendly, courteous attitude of GI's on trains and buses.

These GI's engaged the relocatees in conversation, and they showed a deep interest in their problems. They played with the small children, and bought them refreshments. Tired as they were, they offered seats to women relocatees, and carried luggage for the girls.

Then too, with the exception of church people, no other group has been more vociferous in championing the rights of persecuted Nisei than the GI's. GI denunciation of the treatment of Nisei has been and is a tremendously effective factor in beating down the racial bigots throughout this land.

Thus it is understandable why GI's in Japan see nothing wrong with fraternizing with Japanese girls. They are a bunch of freedom-loving, fun-loving fellows in whose hearts there is no room for lingering animosity. They more than anyone else know what they fought for.

Their innate love for people of all races is something which cannot be stifled. This is fully recognized by Gen. MacArthur who has refused to place a ban on the fraternization of his occupation forces. Gen. MacArthur strongly believes that the GI's are the best means of selling the democratic way of life to the Japanese.

Thus it would appear that the aphorism about the broadening effects of traveling holds true in the case of the overseas GI's, whereas the servicewomen who fought the war in the comfort and security of Washington still have their outlook warped by war-inspired hatred months after the fighting is over. These girls, it seems, can stand a few lessons in democracy themselves when the GI's come back from overseas.

Church Election

NAMPA, Ida.—Grace Shiraishi of Parma was re-elected president of the Nisei Young Adult Fellowship of the Caldwell Methodist church on Oct. 21.

Other officers are Ilene Shiraishi, vice president; Yoshie Matsumoto, secretary; and Mary Ban, historian.

The Fellowship will hold a Hallowe'en party on Oct. 28 at the church.

Nisei Newsletter Organizes Staff

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The Nisei Newsletter, issued monthly by the Nisei Coordinating Council, has now organized a complete editorial staff with Fred Oshima as editor.

Assisting Oshima will be Ryo Munekata, Maki Kajiwara, Eddie Koyama, Chico Sakaguchi, Ayako Mori, Frances Kako, and Art Iwata. Mary E. Brooks and Henry Tani will contribute columns for the publication.

Seek Housing For Evacuees In Kern County

Expect One-Half of Pre-War Population To Return to Area

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—An estimated 380 evacuees of Japanese ancestry are expected to return to Kern county from war relocation centers before the scheduled closing of the WRA camps on Dec. 15, Dewey Johnson, local representative of the WRA, said on Oct. 20.

Johnson said the number was about one-half of the evacuees who were moved from the area in 1942.

Families have been arriving almost daily in recent weeks and temporary housing is provided at the Buddhist church and the Japanese Methodist church.

The Kern County Board of Supervisors recently rejected an appeal by the WRA representative for a loan of the county fair grounds to house returning evacuee families.

The Kern Supervisors had informed the WRA that space at the fair grounds could not be made available because of a lack of sanitary facilities.

The WRA had sought to utilize a section of the fair grounds to accommodate the returning families who are expected to find employment in fall harvests until they are able to move to permanent homes in the county.

Johnson informed the county offifials that the great majority of those returning are residents of Kern county.

Supervisors A. W. Noon and C. W. Harty indicated they believe the county should help in finding housing for them but concurred in the opinion that the fairgrounds are not suitable.

Secretary Ickes Commends Gen. Stillwell for Suggestion On GI Club to Assist Nisei

Interior Secretary Raps "Tireless Minority" of Coast Racists; Cites Instances of Aid Given Japanese Americans by Neighbors in California

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Interior Ickes on Oct. 19 commended General Joseph W. Stillwell for his recent suggestion that American soldiers form a club to protect Japanese American veterans from discrimination at home.

"We are troubled with a tireless minority of racists in a few West Coast communities who have sought to keep Nisei veterans and their families from returning peacefully to their farms and homes in the Pacific states," Ickes declared in a letter to the commander of the 10th Army.

Ickes said, however, that there have been many instances of aid given to the Japanese Americans by their fellow citizens.

"I am confident that our people at home will keep up the fight against prejudice aimed at Americans of any race, color or creed," Ickes added.

He cited two instances to explain his point.

"Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakamoto had four sons who joined the Army," Ickes' letter said. "One was killed in action and two have been decorated for bravery. Recently the Sakamotos returned from the Granada relocation center and found that two days earlier their home had been deliberately burned to the ground, yet within a few days Californians had started to raise a fund to help rebuild the Sakamoto home.

"In another case Mary Masuda of Santa Ana, Calif., found that her four brothers in service meant nothing to a gang of hoodlums. Not even the fact that one of her brothers lost his life at Cassino impressed these hearty bigots. They warned her to leave town, and she did. Shelter was given to her on her on her last night by the parents of a Marine flyer lost on Guadalcanal.

"I think that the aid and comfort they offered her, as much as anything else explained why Mary Masuda later went back to Santa Ana and this time remained there."

Salt Lake Nisei Send Packages To Utah GIs

Victory Committee Plans Holiday Dance For Local Soldiers

One hundred overseas packages to Nisei soldiers from Salt Lake county were sent off this month by the Nisei Victory Committee of Salt Lake City, following a successful Christmas fund drive, according to Mrs. Henry Kasai, chairman.

Money raised in the fund will also be used to hold a holiday dance for men stationed at Kearns, Fort Douglas, and in Salt Lake City on furlough at Christmas.

The Victory Committee was organized to promote activities for Nisei men in the armed forces, supplying recreation for those in this area as well as mail and gifts for Salt Lake servicemen stationed elsewhere.

The committee members, who are representatives from other Nisei organizations in the city, are as follows:

Mrs. Henry Kasai, chairman, JACL; Tom Hoshiyama, vice chairman, Young People's Federation; Fumi Matsumiya, recording secretary, YWCA; Toshi Odow, corresponding secretary; Buddy Mizuno, treasurer, Boy Scouts; Merle Akutagawa, publicity; George Doi, Young Buddhist Association; Fusae Odow, Maryettes; Mary Ishikawa, YWCA; and George Yoshimoto, JACL.

Fellowship Dinner Planned in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A fellowship dinner sponsored by the Nisei Coordinating Council is being planned for the evening of Dec. 7 at the Downtown YMCA, according to the St. Louis WRA Newsletter. Three hundred persons are expected to attend.

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Fantastic Rumors Plague Alien Japanese Group in Hawaii

Hawaii's Japanese Newspapers Combat Campaign of Rumors

HONOLULU — Hawaii's bi-lingual English-Japanese newspapers are doing their best to combat a vicious spiral of rumors which have victimized some Japanese aliens in Hawaii, it was stated last week.

Responsible persons of Japanese ancestry were reported to have told the FBI that rumor mongers were alarming some of the older members of the alien group with fantastic stories that Japan had won the war; that the Imperial fleet is momentarily due in Pearl Harbor and that corps of Nisei translators and interpreters recently sent to Hilo by the United States Army had been intercepted and jailed by conquering Japanese forces on that island.

Robert Moore of the FBI said that the complaints regarding the rumors were referred to military intelligence officers who at present are responsible for territorial security.

According to the United Press, one direct result of the rumor campaign was that 300 elderly Japanese took up advantageous positions in the hills back of Pearl Harbor to seek the mikado's fleet arrive.

Two facts upon which all of the investigation agencies active in Hawaii, with the exception of Navy intelligence, are agreed are that the rumors have upset a section of the older generation Japanese in Hawaii and also that the rumors appear to be originating from some single source which is now being sought.

The United Press noted, however, that it had been advised by the Naval public information office at Pearl Harbor that JICPOA (Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Areas) had not heard about Japanese in the hills above Pearl Harbor awaiting the first sight of the Nipponese fleet nor, in fact, about any rumors currently in circulation.

The U. P. said that it had been informed by a Nisei that the rumors were set forth in handbills allegedly distributed to non-English speaking Japanese, but reporters were unable to obtain a copy or talk to anyone actually possessing one.

One of the security agencies also was reported by the United Press to have been visited by a Japanese national who complained that he had been warned to report to a newly-opened Japanese consulate in Honolulu to explain charges he had been loyal to the United States during the war.

A Nisei told the U. P. his Japanese-born father accepted the fact of Japan's defeat realistically but his mother simply closed her mind to announcements in the American press and radio.

Japanese - language newspapers in Hawaii were reported to have said that they have been accused, since the rumors started, of suppressing actual news of Japanese victory and printing false American propaganda under pressure from the American Army, which the rumors said was still holding out in Honolulu.

Possible sources of the rumors under investigation by the various authorities, the U. P. reported, are quasi-religious sects under the leadership of a Japanese woman or Japanese salesmen who regularly visit small stores in isolated communities of Hawaii and who, during the war, continuously predicted a Japanese victory. They are suspected of putting out grand climactic rumors as face savers.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. H. James Kinoshita, 710 South Washington St., Emmet, Idaho, a boy on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Iwasaki, Philadelphia, a girl, Jean Emiko, on Sept. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Hirokawa, Philadelphia, a boy, Ronald Hisao.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Taniguchi, 5215 S. Kimbark, Chicago, a boy, Earl Kazumi.

To Mr and Mrs. Toragusu Kobata, 17-10-B Ht. Mountain, a boy, on Oct. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miyabe, 24-1-E, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuraichi Furusawa, 1-9-D, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Uyehara, 15-10-A, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kei Sugiyama, Salt Lake City, a girl on Oct. 21.

To Dr. and Mrs. Koyama, Detroit, a boy, Sanford Jerry, on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sugiyama, 531 1st West, Salt Lake, a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sameshima, Kersey, Colo., a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kawakami, Ault, Colo., a girl on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Kamibayashi, 7603, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Yamashita, 4006-L, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kunimitsu Yokotoboi, 4206-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Yoshida, 8406-DE, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Yamamoto, 7714-H, Tule Lake, a boy on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masatsuji Ide 7417-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Oct. 3.

DEATHS

Mae Oshida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hachiro Oshida, in Chicago.

Shohahi Sato, 72, of 12-22-E, Ht. Mountain, on Oct. 18.

Hagiyo Sato, 59, of 28-1-C, Ht. Mountain on, Oct. 6.

Bunzo Kametani, 54, of Tule Lake, on Oct. 2.

Tadayuki Mori, 58, of 1604-D, Tule Lake, on Oct. 5.

MARRIAGES

Fumiye Shinto to Jack Matsunaga on Cct. 14 in Denver.

Hisako Umemoto to Terumitsu Higashi on Sept. 29 in Tule Lake.

Dorothy Muranaka to Mose Yamashita on Sept. 29 at Tule Lake.

Chiyoko Matsutani to Hiroyoshi Otsuka on Sept. 30 at Tule Lake.

Aiko Takimoto to Tsuyoshi Yasutomo on Sept. 30 at Tule Lake.

Itsuko Hirota to Hiroshi Kofu on Oct. 4 at Tule Lake.

Amy Iwaki to Pfc. Tyro Tashiro on Oct. 10 in Minneapolis.

Dorothy Kitaoka to Jack Furumura on Oct. 14 in Chicago.

Eiko Hayashi to Pvt. Roy Shimizu on Oct. 6 in Chicago.

Clara Tokiko Nakamura to Henry Chikara Takahashi on Oct. 14 in Denver.

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Army Colonel Will Describe Work of Nisei in Utah Talks

An Army colonel who took the first group of Nisei intelligence men into the Pacific will tell the story of Japanese American soldiers in the war against Japan before Utah service clubs, student groups and other organizations in November.

Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, an officer of the Army's intelligence section and a resident of California, is now completing an intensive speaking tour of West Coast Communities.

His itinerary for Utah has been arranged as follows:

Monday, Nov. 12 — Federated Women's Clubs in Ogden; Nov. 13—Davis senior high school, Salt Lake Rotary and conference with LDS Church officials; No. 14—Ogden Senior high school, Ogden Rotary, Midvale CIO union; Nov. 15—Utah Federation of Women's Clubs in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Lions club and American Legion and auxiliary; Nov. 16—Jordan high school, Junior Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, North Davis Junior Chamber.

Lieut. Roger Smith, a yeteran of the 442nd Combat Team, last week completed a speaking tour of Utah during which he told the story of the famous Japanese American infantry unit.

Lieut. Smith told Utahns that the 442nd was the "most decorated" unit in the U. S. Army and condemned persecution of members of the Japanese American group in the United States.

"The Japanese American troops I served with are the most loyal I have ever seen and yet rocks are thrown through the windows of their homes by so-called 'Americans,'" the officer declared.

He said that the "problem is not one for the returning Japanese Americans alone.

"It concerns all of us. It seems that many Americans will have to be taught the Constitution and the Bill of Rights all over again," he declared.

Lieut. Smith spoke during the past week before the following Utah audiences:

Weber County high school, Ogden Lions club, Salt Lake Advertising club, Salt Lake Japanese American Citizens League, LDS Business college, Lions Club in American Fork, Provo Rotary, American Fork high school and the Salt Lake AFL.

Detroit Social

DETROIT, Mich.—Two hundred Detroit Nisei, including 20 cadet nurses from Wayne university, enjoyed a pre-Halloween social on Oct. 13 at the International Institute.

The success of the evening was due to the following committee: Nobuko Nanjo, Marie Doi, Martha Tanda, Virginia Inouye, Nobuo Kuwatani, Roy Nanjo, Allan Taniguchi, George Kubo and Tom Butsumiyo.

Japanese-Owned Factory Burned

SACRAMENTO — A Japanese-owned building used during the war as a repair plant for government Diesel motors and trucks was burned with damage amounting to more than $100,000 in a fire believed to be of incendiary origin, the Associated Press reported this week in a dispatch from Sacramnto.

Three Nisei Teach On Staff of Lochland School

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Three Nisei are on the staff of the Lochland school in Geneva, N. Y., according to the WRA Newsletter from Buffalo.

They are Rosie Takahashi, formerly of Poston and Dinuba, now a music director;Seiko Ishida, formerly of Manzanar and Bell, California, as director of nursery; and Yaye Yamamoto, formerly of Tule Lake and Los Angeles, as an assistant.

Exhibits Art Work

DES MOINES, Ia.—Eight oil paintings by Sumi Horibe, formerly of Granada relocation center and Winters, California, were displayed in the Art Room of the Des Moines public library for two weeks in August.

Grayce Kaneda To Aid in Evacuee Work

PHILADELPHIA — Grayce Kaneda of Philadelphio has been appointed to the staff of the Philadelphia International Institute as a group worker specializing in assistance to resettlers, according to the WRA Newsletter published in this city.

In her new position Miss Kaneda will plan social activities, counsel resettlers about community resources, visit newcomers in their homes and otherwise aid Nisei and Issei in making their adjustment to this city.

A graduate of the College of the Pacific, Miss Kaneda studied later at the Minnesota State Teachers college and is now working for her master's degree at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PFC. PHILIP TURNER, Co. F, 66th Regt., 71st Inf. Div., wishes to hear from Pfc. Takeo Ikeda or his sister whom he met at the Philadelphia USO.

WANTED: Japanese woman to do simple cooking & light housework. 4 adults. No children. For information write Mrs. Caldwell, 3851 20th St., San Francisco, Calif. or phone VAlencia 5947.

WANTED: Shop experienced beautician immediately. 50-50 basis. Can make average of $50 week or better. Write Ann Kuniyuki, S 219 Washington, Spokane 10, Wash.

Anyone knowing the present residence of GEORGE HIRUO, or his sisters or brother please notify the PACIFIC CITIZEN.

JAPANESE AMERICAN veteran wanted to qualify as life insurance salesman under G.I. Bill. Veterans Administration will advance guaranteed income. We pay commissions also. Inquire Oregon Mutual Life, 906-7 Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, Phone 3-6430.

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

WANTED—Insurance Salesman. A growing life insurance company offers employment to Nisei salesman, previous experience not required. Selling insurance provides an opportunity to establish a business career paying a good income. For information apply to Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Home Office 4261 Central Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California.

Stockton Incident Closed as Two Union Members Expelled

Later Reinstated Over Charge of Violating No-Discrimination Clause

STOCKTON, Calif. — The last act in the so-called "Stockton incident," which began when certain members of the Stockton unit of Local 6, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemens Union, CIO, refused to work with a returned worker of Japanese ancestry dispatched from the union hiring hall, was played out last week when two members ordered expelled from the union voluntarily left their jobs to comply with the local's decision.

The two members, Alva Bone and O. A. Schmidt, stated that in voluntarily leaving their jobs, they wished to show their willingness to abide by the union ruling and to indicate their loyalty to the union.

"The incident is now closed as far as the Stockton unit is concerted," commented Richard Lynden, president of Local 6. "The union has effectively enforced its policy of no-discrimination and all members concerned have agreed that there is no place in this union for prejudice against fellow workers on account of their race, creed or color."

The Stockton unit has been returned to good standing in the union, Lyndon indicated. Japanese American workers, dispatched through the Stockton unit's hiring halls, are now on the job in Stockton. (Other Nisei have joined Local 6 and are working on warehouse jobs in San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland.)

Both Bone and Schmidt, who were expelled because of their leadership in the discriminatory action against the returned Japanese evacuee, have appealed to the International Executive Board for modification of the Local 6 decision.

(Meeting in Washington the ILWU's executive board took up the appeals of Bone and Schmidt and ordered both men restored to the union and to their jobs. Because of their part in anti-Nisei agitation, Bone and Schmidt were denied voice and vote in the local union for one year from the date of the board's action, were ordered to attend all local union meetings for one year and were made ineligible for office for two years. Sitting in on the meetings of the meetings of the ILWU executive board was Jack Kawano, Nisei labor leader from Honolulu and president of an ILWU local. Kawano was appointed by Governor Stainback as labor's representative on the territorial manpower commission in 1943.)

Besides the action taken on Bone and Schmidt, Local 6, with the backing of the ILWU, had suspended the Stockton unit and ordered a trial for five of the Stockton members. The five were charged with violation of the union's constitution, banning discrimination because of race, creed or color.

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