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Report Nisei Paratroops in Action in Pacific

Agriculture Secretary Anderson Wires Seattle Produce Group To Abandon Anti-Nisei Boycott

Declares Ban Against Evacuee-Grown Produce "Unjustified;" Reports Numerous Complaints Received of Refusal to Handle Farm Goods

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the boycotting of produce grown by returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry was "unjustified," and also citing the food shortage, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson on July 14 dispatched a telegram to the Northwestern Produce Dealers' Association at Seattle urging that the situation be corrected.

Anderson added that he had received numerous complaints that produce firms in Seattle refused to handle products grown by Japanese Americans in that area.

Meanwhile, it was understood that the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice was studying the boycott situation for evidences of violation of Federal anti-trust statutes.

War Department officials also were reported interested in the situation, particularly in any waste through spoilage of produce grown by returned farmers of Japanese ancestry which West Coast produce houses refuse to handle.

Bob Hope Gives Show for Nisei Soldiers on Ship

CHICAGO—Bob Hope, radio and screen star, declared in his newspaper column, "It Says Here," on July 10 that "we did a show for about 1400 enlisted men, mostly Japanese American GIs this evening."

Commenting on the Nisei soldiers, Hope declared: "These boys are really sharp and just as American as a hamburger sandwich."

Hope's column was datelined "Somewhere on the Atlantic."

Produce Men Seek Ban on Nisei Return

Seek Legislation for Communities to Vote On Evacuee Question

VISALIA, Calif. — Nurserymen and produce men from the Los Angeles area who are now seeking Federal legislation permitting local communities to vote against the return of Japanese Americans from relocation centers are expected to attend the next mass meeting of the Ivanhoe Citizens League in August.

A. A. Boswell of the Ivanhoe group declared at the meeting on July 12 that the Los Angeles group was seeking the support of the Ivanhoe organization.

Boswell said 1,000 persons in the Ivanhoe area have signed a petition to Rep. B. W. Gearhart of Fresno and Rep. A. J. Elliot of Tulare asking Federal action against the unrestricted return of the evacuees to their former homes in Central California.

Members of the league gave Boswell authority to represent the organization in investigating and prosecuting violations of the California Alien Land Law of 1920.

Heart Mountain Sentinel Will Suspend Publication

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Sentinel, weekly newspaper at the Heart Mountain relocation center, announced this week that it would cease publication with its July 28 issue. The Heart Mountain camp will close by Nov. 15.

The Sentinel was first issued on Oct. 26, 1942, and attained a circulation of 6,000 copies. It was one of three printed newspapers in the relocation centers, the others being the Minidoka Irrigator and the Manzanar Free Press.

Bill Hosokawa, first editor of the Sentinel, is now on the editorial staff of the Des Moines Register.

The Sentinel has been under the direction of Vaughn Mechau, former Denver newspaperman, who has been reports officer at Heart Mountain since the opening of the center.

CALIFORNIA VFW ASKS DEPORTATION OF "DISLOYAL"

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars memorialized Congress on July 14 to enact legislation compelling the deportation from the United States of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.

The VFW group also adopted a resolution urging citizens of states other than California to take similar action.

Gila River Director Will Resign Post

RIVERS, Ariz.—Leroy H. Bennett, project director at the Gila River relocation center, last week announced that he was resigning from his post on July 31.

Bennett will return to San Francisco where he will resume business as a distributor of electrical appliances.

522nd Artillery Unit Guards Area Near Hitler's Ex-Retreat

MERTINGEN, Germany—Men of the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion, formerly attached to the 422nd Regimental Combat Team, are now on "security guard" in an area near Berchtesgaden, former mountain retreat of Adolf Hitler.

Japanese American soldiers from the 522nd have made many visits to Berchtesgaden and to other well-known towns in the area.

Their present job includes the patrolling of roads and a bridge across the Danube.

They see thousands of German refugees and also displaced people whom Germans used probably as slave laborers.

The Japanese Americans have learned to look for the tattoo mark under arms of former stormtroopers, which is a double SS mark shaped like two streaks of lightning and have found many cases where these ex-SS men have tried to cut the marks from their bodies.

When the battalion was first located in this area its duties included trucking displaced people to collection areas, and during the process the Nisei Yanks got a liberal education on the political problems of Europe.

Japanese Americans Believed First of Group to Be Sent to Pacific as "Combat Soldiers"

A limited number of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast participated in the recent Philippines campaign as combat soldiers, members of a famous American paratroop unit, the Pacific Citizen was informed this week.

Policy previously announced by the War Department had indicated that Japanese American combat troops would not be used in the Pacific.

Thousands of Japanese Americans are now believed on active duty in the Pacific and in the Burma-India and Chinese war theaters as interpreters and language specialists, participating in actions ranging from invasion landings with Army and Marine forces to that of activity as radio operators on B-29 Superfortresses, according to information previously published.

The news this week that a number of Japanese Americans had taken part in the Philippines campaign as combat troops was the first indication that Nisei soldiers had been sent to the Pacific for combat duty. The Japanese American combat soldiers taking part in the Philippines campaign volunteered for paratroop duty while in the United States. One of the soldiers, a private from Los Angeles, was wounded.

Japanese American interpreters and language specialists, meanwhile, have been reported in action in every phase of the Pacific war from Guadalcanal to Okinawa and in Burma and China. Many of these troops, it was reported, are serving in the front-lines and two, T/3 Eddie Yukio Fukui and T/4 Mitsuru Shibata, were killed in action in the Okinawa campaign. Fukui, winner of the Bronze Star, was killed in the invasion of the Kelama Islands.

California Judge Jails Woman For Threat Against Returnee

Private "Bawled Out" By Nisei Sergeant Was Ernie Pyle

SOMEWHERE IN THE RYUKYUS — Sgt. Vic Nishijima, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, "bawled out" an "elderly private" who was trying to cross a minefield during a recent engagement on Ie Jima.

Sgt. Nishijima later learned that the "elderly private" was Ernie Pyle, famous war correspondent, who was killed later on Ie by an enemy sniper.

Sgt. Nishijima noted that he wound up in a newsreel with Pyle after cautioning the scribe not to enter the minefield.

PRESIDENT GRANTS CLARK RIGHT TO DEPORT ALIENS

WASHINGTON — President Truman on July 17 authorized Attorney General Tom C. Clark to deport any enemy alien whom the attorney general might deem dangerous to the United States.

The president's proclamation was made public by the White House.

442nd Regiment Will Become Part of Strategic Reserve

ROME, Italy—Fifth Army headquarters announced July 11 that the United States 442nd Infantry Regiment, whose enlisted personnel is composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry who "fought with distinction in Italy and France," will become part of the strategic reserve when it returns to the United States in February, 1946.

The announcement was made to correct a previous report that the 442nd—which will be one of the last American units to be redeployed from the Mediterranean theater—would become a part of the tactical reserve for the Pacific war.

It was explained that the tactical reserve is held in close support for combat duty.

(The 442nd is one of the few U. S. units which have been in combat in both the Mediterranean

WALNUT GROVE, Calif. — The courts, from the smallest to the highest, "must uphold the laws of our country," Justice of the Peace Milo E. Dye declared on July 18 as he sentenced Mrs. Wilma Insigne, alias "Kitty Ferguson," to 90 days in the Sacramento County jail for disturbing the peace of a Japanese American family.

It was the first jail sentence ordered for the threatening of Japanese Americans who have returned to the West Coast from war relocation centers.

Sixty days of the sentence was suspended provided that Mrs. Insigne leaves the county for one year after she serves 30 days.

The complaint was filed by Army Pvt. Yoshio Matsuoka, who returned to the United States recently after ten months in a German prison camp and recently met his family at the Granada relocation center in Colorado. Pvt. Matsuoka stated that Mrs. Insigne threatened to have his father's home burned down if the Matsuoka family returned to Walnut Grove.

Under a previous proclamation by the late President Roosevelt the attorney general merely had the power to intern dangerous enemy aliens.

Nisei Charges Seattle Florists Refuse to Purchase Flowers

Japanese American Donates Blooms to Harborview Hospital

SEATTLE—Florists in Seattle are boycotting flowers grown by an American of Japanese ancestry who returned to the West Coast recently to resume his South End nursery business.

The Times reported on July 15 that George Kawachi, whose flowers are now ready for market, visited 17 of his old florist customers and only two were not "afraid" to buy from him.

"They rejected my flowers because of my race," he said. "It doesn't make sense. My wife and I were born in this country and my children in Seattle. Members of our family are fighting with American forces in the Pacific and in Europe. We are Americans and this is our home."

Florists commenting on the situation said they were not buying "any Japanese-grown flowers" now, partly because they are "afraid" of public sentiment against the returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry, and partly because before the war "the majority of Japanese in the industry were cut-throats."

"The florists have a feeling that if they are given a chance to do it, these Japanese will start their price-cutting methods all over again," said one dealer.

Another dealer told the Times: "There is a scarcity of flowers and Japanese are good nurserymen, but we can't take a chance." "There are good Japanese and bad ones in the nursery business," said one leading florist. "All the Seattle florists used Japanese-raised flowers before the war. Kawachi visited me yesterday (July 14) and I explained to him why we could not buy. He was one of the more ethical ones before the war."

"The real issue right now is that the government is at fault. It is the wrong time for these people to come back here. They should have waited to permit their return at least until after the Japanese war is concluded."

"But yesterday the Kawachis did not count their work for nothing," the Times reported. "The dozens of bunches of colorful flowers prepared for market were donated to Harborview County hospital."

"We are going to cut our flowers every day, and those we can't sell we will give to the hospitals," Kawachi said. "We will give them to the hospitals where there are Army and Navy veterans, because they will enjoy them most. We will give flowers to any organization which will recognize them

Dillon Myer Asks Relocated Evacuees to Assist in Outside Resettlement of Center Group

**Resettled Persons
Urged to Aid Those
Still in Camps**

CLEVELAND, O. — Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, appealed to evacuees already reestablished in outside communities to help those still in centers to relocate when he spoke before a group of relocatees in Cleveland, O., July 18.

"WRA's part of the job now is pretty much a matter of helping people to help themselves," the Director stated. "Relocated evacuees themselves must sell the 'will to relocate' to people still on projects."

In pointing out the two principal ways in which resettled evacuees can help those at centers, Mr. Myer declared:

"WRA stands ready to assist in any possible way. But I say to you evacuees, not only to you, but to all people who have left centers, these are the ways in which you must help us meet these responsibilities."

The first method of assistance Mr. Myer suggested was for resettled evacuees to exert a pull on those in centers, convincing them that they should resettle without further delay. Otherwise they may suffer unnecessary hardships later. Outsiders, the director said, can emphasize that (1) employment levels are now high, (2) the approach of winter will complicate later relocation, and (3) early resettlers will get maximum attention in assistance with relocation and transportation problems.

The Director declared that relocatees already established could help with the adjustment of newcomers. He urged cooperation in this line with the local relocation office and with volunteer groups and individuals helping with resettlement problems. The director stressed assistance with housing, including the opening of their homes to new arrivals by earlier relocatees until the newcomers secure their own accommodations.

Mr. Myer congratulated the Cleveland group on their cooperation so far in helping those more recently arrived from centers. He urged them to continue their relocation salesmanship, not as evacuees, but as Americans.

"Your pioneering in resettlement has demonstrated not only your faith in the American way, but has proved America's faith in you," the WRA Director declared.

Housing Shortage Slows Down Canada Relocation Program

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Housing shortages in eastern Canada were attributed to be a reason for the slowing down of the Canadian government's program of relocation of Japanese Canadian evacuees east of the Rockies, according to a report of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Only 106 persons relocated to eastern Canada from June 1 to June 25, it was stated.

Kin of Nisei Servicemen May Occupy War Housing Units

WASHINGTON — Parents, wives and children of Nisei servicemen and Nisei veterans are now eligible to occupy certain public war housing projects on the same basis as in-migrant war workers.

This provision, applying to the distressed families of all servicemen and veterans, went into effect recently when President Truman signed an amendment to the Lanham Act. The Federal Public Housing Authority defines "distressed" as a family without housing because of eviction or inability to find housing which the family can afford.

In notifying centers and field offices of the new law, Otis Peterson, Acting Relocation Division Chief, emphasized that turnover in public war housing projects is generally high, particularly now with the labor situation in a flexible state.

"This makes it more important than ever for eligible families to relocate and to file their applications for dwellings at the earliest

NISEI VETERANS ATTEND PICNIC IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — About 250 Nisei soldiers, some of them returned veterans from the Philippines and Italy, attended a picnic sponsored by the Issei residents of Washington for the Nisei servicemen in this area on Father's Day at Fort Kemble Park. Members of about twenty Washington families, including numerous Sansei, were also present.

The Issei under the direction of Joe Seiko Tasaka, an ice cream store owner, and Kameo Muramatsu, who operates a lunch counter, provided Japanese "gochiso."

Nisei hostesses of the Washington USO helped entertain the servicemen. The afternoon was topped off with a surprise visit by photographers representing a well-known magazine, who took pictures of the Nisei and Issei.

Rep. Sheppard Raps WRA for Relocating Nisei

**California Legislator
Criticizes Activities
Of Federal Agency**

WASHINGTON — Rep. Sheppard, D., Calif., on July 17 accused the War Relocation Authority of "what amounts to an official sponsored conspiracy which would have the effect of releasing Japanese and Japanese Americans from internment camps to engage in sabotage on the West Coast."

"The agency . . . is carrying on a campaign of propaganda calculated to arouse sympathy for individuals of Japanese ancestry on grounds of persecution," Sheppard declared in a statement, adding "WRA is a bureaucracy which seeks to perpetuate itself." "WRA has indorsed immediate restoration of their property to the Japanese and a repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act," Sheppard charged.

WRA OFFICIAL HITS CRITICISM MADE BY CONGRESSMAN

LOS ANGELES — Paul G. Robertson, WRA supervisor for the Los Angeles area, charged on July 19 that Rep. Harry P. Sheppard, D., Calif., was "completely out of touch with fact" when he lashed the WRA for permitting Americans of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

Robertson pointed out that the War Department had ordered the lifting of restrictions against the return of the Japanese Americans and that the U. S. Supreme Court held it unlawful to detain citizens of unchallenged loyalty.

possible date to take advantage of vacancies that occur as a result of turnover," he declared.

The amendment to the Lanham Act permits distressed families of servicemen and veterans to live in all public war housing projects which are not specifically designated for the exclusive use of war workers for certain industries or installations, or for military personnel of the Army or Navy. FPWA stated that the term "family" includes mothers and fathers as well as wives and children. There is no citizenship requirement for Federal war housing projects.

Eligibility extends to honorably discharged veterans unable to find a residence because of the shortage. It also includes the families of deceased servicemen and veterans.

Lists of projects open to the families of Army personnel and ex-servicemen will be forwarded to centers as soon as such lists are completed.

Japanese American Artillery Battalion in Germany Adopts Three Inmates of Dachau Camp

HONOLULU, T. H. — Three former prisoners of the notorious German concentration camp at Dachau have been adopted by men of the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion, Lyn Crost, war correspondent of the Star-Bulletin reported in a dispatch from Meritingen, Germany, on July 3.

The incident occurred when the battalion, whose enlisted personnel is composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the United States mainland and Hawaii, was on the road to Berchtesgaden during the last phase of the war in Germany, according to Miss Crost.

Entering the town of Waalkirchen, south of Munich, the Japanese American battalion was met and cheered by 5,000 Dachau prisoners who had been liberated two hours previously by their Nazi captors.

This meeting was "indelibly imprinted" on the minds of the GIs, Miss Crost reported. Although the weather was bitterly cold, the Dachau men were clad only in cotton uniforms with a cotton bathrobe as their only outer wrap.

These former inmates of the Dachau camp had been taken from the concentration camp a week before when the Nazis knew the Americans were coming and had been forced to march through the Bavarian mountains. Of the 8,000 who started on the march only 5,000 survived, Miss Crost reported. The others had either been shot by the Germans when they got too weak to keep up with the march or had died by the wayside. The Nazi guards fled to the woods, leaving the prisoners free for two hours before the advent of the Americans.

Men of the Japanese Ameri-

can battalion had seen some dead Dachau men as it approached town, but the sights when the battalion entered the town were unforgettable, the correspondent noted. Some of the Dachau men were tearing strips of meat from dead animals while Germans stood and watched. The prisoners hadn't eaten for three days and the men of the Japanese American battalion, although short on rations themselves, shared food with them.

All of the Dachau prisoners were suffering from malnutrition and many from typhus and trench foot. There were some doctors among the prisoners and within 24 hours after liberation they had established a hospital and were treating the sick. Six of the prisoners died the first night.

(Prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp, one of the most notorious in Nazi Germany, were anti-fascist Germans, Germans who had been imprisoned because of their Jewish faith, and political prisoners from the countries of Europe which had been overrun by the Nazis.)

The three Dachau prisoners adopted by the 522nd Battalion were Lithuanians, two of whom served as interpreters and the third a tailor. From them the men of the Japanese American battalion learned of the many brutalities the Nazis had practiced at Dachau. The Japanese Americans were told of poison gas chambers and of beatings. Many of the Japanese Americans later visited Dachau and were shown the ashes of hundreds of prisoners who had been cremated, and they could smell the stench of dead bodies although the corpses had been cleared away.

Officer, Five Men of 100th Receive Key to Italian City

**Population Jammed
Streets to Welcome
Japanese Americans**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — The key to Alessandria, Italy, was given to First Lieutenant Thomas Plourde of Lewiston, Maine, when he led a task force composed of five men of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, and four Sherman tanks of the 760th Tank Battalion into the city during the Fifth Army's final drive in Italy.

When the 100th Battalion learned that 33 German officers and 300 men were waiting to surrender in Alessandria, Plourde was ordered there with his task force.

The population jammed the streets to welcome the Americans. Cheers, tears, laughter and flowers greeted the tankmen and the men of the 100th.

Private First Class Sam Tsuji of Haiku, Maui; Hiroshi Minami of Lawai, Kauai; Irving Akahoshi, 816 Eighth Avenue, Honolulu; James Abe of Seal Beach, California; and Paul Zaima of Montebello, California, were among those welcomed.

Speeches, parades and an entry into the City Hall were the order of the day. The Americans met the mayor and other officials who led the populace in an ovation to the liberators.

From the City Hall, Plourde and his men went to the prisoners' enclosure where the Germans had been placed by the Partisans. The Wehrmacht officers were reluctant to surrender officially to the Partisans, but willingly did so to the Americans.

Abe and Tsuji guarded a German colonel, who talked to them in English.

Akahoshi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kotaro Akahoshi, 822 8th Avenue, Honolulu, is one of the most decorated men in the 442nd. An original member of the 100th, he wears the Distinguished Service Cross, a Purple Heart with a Cluster, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense, Asiatic-Pacific and European Theater Ribbons and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Akahoshi entered the army November 15, 1941, at Schofield Bar-

racks, Hawaii, and joined the 100th on June 5, 1942.

Abe, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abe, formerly of Seal Beach, California, but at present residing at St. Elizabeth, Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, wears the Bronze Star, Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, and European Theater Ribbon.

He attended Huntington Beach High School and Long Beach Junior College in California before entering the army in Los Angeles on March 21, 1942.

Tsuji, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nihioku Tsuji, Route 114, Haiku, Maui, Hawaii, was a cannery worker and stone mason before entering the army at Wailuku, Maui, on November 13, 1941. He is a graduate of Maui High School.

He also holds a Purple Heart with Cluster, Good Conduct Medal and American Defense, Asiatic-Pacific and the European Theater Ribbons.

Zaima, whose wife, Mrs. Tetsuko Zaima, resides at 2215 Maple Wood Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the few Japanese Americans who fought with other American forces during the Ardennes breakthrough by the Germans.

He has been wounded twice, and wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. He also holds European Theater Ribbon and Combat Infantryman Badge. He entered the army March 12, 1944, in New York, New York.

Minami, son of Genzo Minami, Lawai, Kauai, Hawaii, was a student at the University of Hawaii. He worked 11 months after Pearl Harbor helping the 34th Engineers at Schofield Barracks build and string barbed wire.

A volunteer for the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, he entered service March 24, 1943, at Schofield Barracks. He holds the Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart and Bronze Star and a battle star on the European Theater Ribbon.

Plourde, son of J. T. Plourde, 11 Greene Street, Lewiston, entered the army on February 24, 1941, and was commissioned in Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

He wears the Purple Heart, has received a division citation from the 34th "Red Bull" Division, and the European Theater Ribbon with two battle stars.

Hold Hearings On Licenses For Evacuees

**Returned Brokers
Apply for Renewal of
Real Estate Privileges**

SACRAMENTO — Officials of the State Department of Real Estate announced this week that a series of hearings was under way on the applications of three persons of Japanese ancestry for renewal of their real estate brokers' licenses.

It was disclosed that one of the petitioners was H. K. Osada of Sacramento, an alien, and that all the licenses issued to real estate brokers of Japanese ancestry had expired following the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California in 1942. Mr. Osada was one of the first evacuees to return to the San Francisco area.

The names of the two other applicants were given as Nobusuke Nakanishi of San Francisco and William K. Saimoto of Los Angeles, who have also returned to the State from war relocation centers.

Officials explained that the hearings—in accordance with California's real estate law—would go into the matter of the "honesty, truthfulness and good reputation" of the applicants.

All three of the applicants held brokers permits prior to the evacuation. Mr. Osada's wife, Clare Breuch Osada, now holds a license in good standing.

Gresham Nisei Wins Citation For Heroism

**Bronze Star, Oak Leaf
Cluster Awarded
To Pfc. Nagaki**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Joseph H. Nagaki of Gresham, Oregon, has been awarded the Bronze Star and an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action on two occasions.

He received the Bronze Star for an action near Belmont, France and the Cluster for heroism on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

A member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Nagaki was decorated by Colonel V. R. Miller of Winnecone, Wisconsin, commanding officer of the 442nd, at a ceremony in Lecco, Italy.

In the first instance Nagaki was a member of the mortar platoon of Company H, which was ordered to relieve a ration and ammunition carrying party pinned down by enemy small arms fire. In order to cover more ground, the platoon was split into three groups.

Nagaki's sergeant, leading one of the groups, was unaware of the presence of three enemy riflemen on the right flank.

The citation read:

"Disregarding his personal safety, Private Nagaki voluntarily went to the aid of his sergeant who was reconnoitering the assigned sector. When he observed three German riflemen about to ambush his sergeant, Private Nagaki fired his carbine and killed two and wounded the third. Subsequently, Private Nagaki joined his group in an attack which routed the enemy and relieved a carrying party that had been pinned down. His courage, initiative and devotion to his leader reflect credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

Nagaki was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for heroism in Castelpoggio.

His mortars section was attached to the 2nd Battalion to guard a command post. The rifle companies of the Battalion occupied a high ridge on the right flank, while one platoon of Company B rifleman defended the sector directly in front of the command post.

The enemy launched a counter-attack from two directions. Private Nagaki, from a vantage point in a building saw that one of the Company B squad was in danger of being flanked by a enemy machine gunner who was crawling on the terrace above.

Nagaki was graduated from high school in Gresham. His mother, Mrs. Shina Nagaki, and his brother, Aye Nagaki, are now living in Payette, Idaho.

442nd Veterans Discuss Combat Experiences



VAN NUYS, Calif.—Capt. George H. Grandstaff of Azusa, Calif., who fought in Italy and France with the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team and who is scheduled to make a speaking tour of California to combat racial intolerance, discusses battle experiences with two

wounded men of the 442nd, Pfc. Masao Hayashi (left), 29, of Fresno, Calif., and Pfc. Joe Arakaki, 27, Montebello, Calif. The Japanese Americans are convalescing from battle injuries at the Army's Birmingham General hospital in Van Nuys. — Birmingham hospital photo.

Returned 442nd Officers Act To Fight West Coast Racism

Capt. Grandstaff Visits Wounded Nisei in Hospital to Gather Data For Talks Against Intolerance

VAN NUYS, Calif.—Two Los Angeles county Army officers, home from combat, huddled with some of their wounded buddies yesterday and agreed they don't like what they have found on the home front—persecution of the families of the men with whom they fought side by side overseas.

Both protested strongly against what they termed "The un-American race hatred we have found at home."

In a reunion at the Army's Birmingham General hospital,

Van Nuys, CAPT. GEORGE H. GRANDSTAFF, 35, of Azusa and 1st LT. NORMAN C. MITCHELL, 32, of 2540 Hauser Blvd., Los Angeles, talked over combat experiences with a group of Japanese-American patients who had served in the same outfit with them in Italy, France and Germany.

Capt. Grandstaff visited his former Nisei friends to gather additional material for a series of talks he has been ordered by the War Department to give in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas to combat racial intolerance.

The two officers and the enlisted men had been members of the 442nd Infantry (Japanese-American) Regiment, which included the famous 100th Battalion of Nisei infantrymen. The 442nd is composed of Nisei volunteers from the relocation centers and Hawaii. A close bond of comradeship exists between them.

Capt. Grandstaff who, like Lt. Mitchell, was assigned to the 100th Battalion, wears the Purple Heart with two clusters, the ETO ribbon with four campaign stars, the Presidential unit citation, and the Silver Star.

Lt. Mitchell is an officer patient at Birmingham, recovering from wounds received when Nazi machine gun slugs hit him in the jaw. He wears the Purple Heart, ETO ribbon with stars and the Presidential unit citation. He was company executive officer with the Nisei troops.

"A sense of alarm has been growing in me since my return to California," Capt. Grandstaff said.

"I came home to what I thought would be a land of the free; to a people I thought had learned from this war to respect the rights of fellow citizens; to a people who had, I thought, learned that racial discrimination and democracy don't jibe.

"And yet one of the first shocks that stabbed me in the stomach like a cold bayonet was to find racial prejudice and discrimination against the fathers, mothers, sisters and kid brothers of the men in my outfit. And I find this same discrimination against even the returned veterans themselves.

"I asked for and received orders from the War Department to speak out on this subject. I don't know of anyone who has a better right to do so."

Capt. Grandstaff was a staff officer with the 100th Battalion, the unit that became probably the most decorated outfit in the history of the U. S. Army. The 442nd Regiment to which his battalion was attached, has been awarded more than 3,000 Purple Hearts, two Presidential Unit Citations, 180 Silver Stars, 218 Bronze Stars, 31 Distinguished Service Crosses, six Legion of Merit medals and 64 Division Citations.

"I trained and fought with these Japanese-American boys for two and a half years," the Captain declared, "and the guts and bravery displayed by them reflect the finest traditions of our Army. These former local boys are more loyal to the United States than many a flag-waving, hate-shouting American who tries to persecute the Nisei."

Lt. Mitchell was equally emphatic in his denunciation of what he called "Witch hunting by fascistic and misguided groups in this country." He said, "I know I speak for every disabled soldier in Birmingham hospital when I say that your average American GI abhors this discord he find at home. The Nisei, the Negro and the Jewish soldiers at the hospital are treated as equals by all the men. There is no race feeling; it is real democracy.

"I am proud of the record of these Nisei soldiers with whom I served overseas, but I am ashamed of the way some of my fellow citizens are treating these men once they are discharged from the Army.

"This country someday is going to have about ten million men demanding to know what happened to the rights and liberties we went overseas to fight for.

"Boycotts, shotgun blasts into Japanese - American homes, threatening calls to terrorize individuals whose only crime is to have been born of Oriental parents, and soft sentences by judges and juries who try these

incipient Ku Kluxers, are going to take quite a bit of explaining."

During the four years of the 100th Battalion's existence, Capt. Grandstaff pointed out, there has not been one desertion or even a case of AWOL in combat, although the records show several cases of Absence Without Leave — in reverse. Many Nisei wounded soldiers left their hospital beds in Italy to rejoin their outfit when it moved on.

When the 100th was transferred from Italy, where it had written a brilliant page in American fighting history, to join General Patch's Seventh Army in France, the Japanese-American troops staged the spectacular rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Texas Division, which had been cut off by the Nazis in the forests of the Vosges mountains.

The Nisei casualties were terrific, but their stubborn push-through is a story of flaming heroism that will go down as one of the great actions of this war. The lost Texas battalion was cut off for a week. On the afternoon of the seventh day the Japanese-Americans broke through fierce German opposition to reach it. The rescued troops leaped from their foxholes and embraced their Nisei rescuers.

It was this action for which Capt. Grandstaff was awarded the Silver Star. Veterans of this war refer to it as "The Lost Battalion of World War Two," and consider it as famous an action as its predecessor of the last war.

Capt. Grandstaff, who already has addressed several civic organizations in Los Angeles county, will continue his speaking tour here until Monday, when he travels to San Francisco for a series of talks.

Before the war, Capt. Grandstaff was employed by the Azusa-Covina-Glendale Fruit Exchange. He attended Los Angeles Polytechnic high school and the University of California, Berkeley campus.

Lt. Mitchell attended Los Angeles high school and was graduated from UCLA. Before joining the army he lived in San Francisco.

The two officers had gone through the war as inseparable buddies until Lt. Mitchell's injuries necessitated his return to this country. They attended Officer Candidate School together, received their commissions in the same graduating class and both were assigned to the 100th Battalion and went overseas together.

They fought at Salerno, Anzio, Cassino, Benevento, Leghorn and Vosges Forests, among other notable battles. Capt. Grandstaff was wounded by shrapnel while crossing the Volturno and was hospitalized for two months, rejoining his outfit in time for the Cassino action.

Civil Liberties Union Seeks Revision of Navy Ban Against Japanese American Enlistments

Navy Is Only Government Department Which Totally Excludes Nisei, Declares ACLU Official; "Military Reasons" Cited to Enforce Policy

NEW YORK—The newspaper, PM, reported on July 13 that the American Civil Liberties Union is appealing again to Navy Secretary Forrestal in its fight to "breach the last official stronghold of complete prejudice against a minority."

"Not only are Americans of Japanese ancestry barred from the Navy, there aren't any Nisei Waves," PM added.

The story reported that Roger Baldwin, ACLU director, is urging Forrestal to have Admiral Chester Nimitz reconsider and lift the ban against the Nisei, since the Navy Department's position has been that the field officers set the policy.

Forrestal, like his predecessor, the late Frank Knox, has maintained that "for practical military reasons it is impossible to put Americans of Japanese ancestry on ships."

PM cited the Navy's "stock arguments" and published Baldwin's answers:

The Nisei might be impersonated by the enemy.

But the Navy does not bar Chinese or Filipinos, many of whom resemble Japanese.

Assimilation of Japanese Americans in close ship quarters would be difficult.

But in the Army, the Nisei have proved completely they can get along well with others. The Navy officers who have been instructed by Japanese Americans in the language school at Boulder, Colo., also can give testimony.

Japanese American women were barred from the Waves because it would have been unfair to the Nisei men to permit the women in Navy service.

So, the discrimination was broadened to obviate an injustice.

"The Navy is the only department of government which totally excludes Americans of Japanese ancestry from any position whatever," Baldwin told Erwin Swol of PM. "What discrimination there is in other departments is covered, secret, but the Navy admits its. We've been trying to break down the barrier for a long time."

"Navy decisions are made, not in Washington by the civilian personnel, but by the commanders in the field."

Baldwin pointed out that "the Navy now excludes Japanese Americans in California, Washington and Oregon from any work in defense plants under Navy contract. This applies even to discharged Nisei Army veterans, no matter how many decorations—including the Purple Heart—that they hold. But in Hawaii, any Japanese American can work in a war plant. There, although 3,000 miles closer to Japan, they are not considered dangerous to the war effort.

"The only deduction one can make is that the Navy has yielded to the pressure of prejudice and anti-Japanese American economic interests on the Pacific Coast."

The ACLU director also noted that Japanese American soldiers in the Pacific had fought in the Marines without a single case of disloyalty or desertion.

The article also quoted Peter S. Aoki of the New York office of the National JACL who declared: "We desire the right to fulfill

Guam Soldier Asks VFW to Admit Nisei

GI from Spokane Says 50 Others Approve of Stand

SPOKANE, Wash. — Spokane Post No. 51, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has received an open letter from Guam, urging the post to reconsider its action in refusing to grant membership to a Japanese American veteran, now a patient at Baxter General hospital.

The writer, Sgt. Gerald E. Coldeen of Spokane, said his letter had been posted on Guam and was read and approved "by at least 50 servicemen of this organization."

Ray C. Arnott, adjutant of the VFW post, pointed out when the application of Pfc. Richard Naito was rejected that only three negative votes were required. He said that except for a few members the post was without prejudice.

Earlier, more than 500 combat veterans, fellow patients of Pfc. Naito at Baxter hospital, had signed a petition asking the VFW post to reconsider its petition.

Japanese Canadian Returns After Five Years Overseas

CALGARY, Alta.—Sgt. Senmatsu Nishikawa of Calgary, one of the few Japanese Canadians to see overseas service in the Canadian Army, returned to his home city last week after five years of active service on the European front.

Sgt. Nishikawa enlisted in the Edmonton Regiment in September, 1939, and went overseas in December of the same year.

At present Sgt. Nishikawa is seeking to communicate with his two brothers, Seitaro and Seikiichi Nishikawa, with whom he lost contact following the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of Canada.

the obligations of our citizenship wherever our abilities can best be utilized."

Aoki noted that there are "several hundred Nisei" in the Merchant Marine and that they have encountered very little difficulty. He declared that the CIO's National Maritime Union has been very active in reinstating Nisei on ships in the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and noted that one Nisei is a full lieutenant in the U. S. Maritime Service.

National Lawyers Guild May Be Asked to Study Kenny's Actions

LOS ANGELES—The Times reported on July 15 in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent that "an official inquiry" into the asserted failure of Attorney General Robert Kenny of California to prosecute Californians involved in terroristic activity against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry will be launched by the National Lawyers Guild, of which Kenny is national president.

The Times correspondent declared that "deep resentment" is felt against the California Attorney General by many of his fellow members in the National Lawyers Guild "because he has failed to satisfy the guild in the administration of justice" on questions arising out of the return of the

evacuees and because of his "growing conservatism."

The Times correspondent reported that Kenny began disagreeing with the Guild, an organization of liberal-minded attorneys, when he failed to support Henry A. Wallace for Vice President at the Democratic national convention in Chicago last year.

The proposal for an inquiry into the affairs of the California State official probably will be made at the next meeting of the District of Columbia chapter of the guild, the Times correspondent added. He reported that Fowler V. Harper, solicitor of the Department of the Interior and former president of the Washington, D. C., chapter of the Lawyers' Guild, is expected to ask for the investigation.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Pittsburgh Story

Recently the Guskys Home in Pittsburgh was obtained as a hostel for Japanese Americans relocating in that city. Almost immediately upon hearing this news, 36 residents of the 26th Ward protested on the worn-out real-estate battle cries of "depreciation" and "land values" and began legal action to keep the Nisei Americans from use of the building.

But the real story from Pittsburgh went deeper.

Pittsburgh's three daily newspapers, the CIO Industrial Union Council and various city service clubs made known their opposition to the protest. Fifty letters to editors came out strongly for opening of the hostel. No letter supported those protesting the hostel. Pittsburgh citizens sent in contributions toward upkeep of the building, though a campaign for funds for this purpose had already been subscribed and closed.

The acting chairman of the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Veterans' Committee, Will Tagress, declared in a letter in the Pittsburgh Press that the protests of the 26th Ward group were the "antithesis of every democratic principle for which men have died in this war."

"We went to war . . . because we saw the hopes of humanity being wrecked by prejudice and discrimination and intolerance," wrote Tagress. "That's why most of us are disturbed to discover that behind our backs you've been playing our enemies' game—practicing a made-at-home Fascism."

"I have never seen democracy work better than in Pittsburgh," Robert M. Cullum, Great Lake Area Supervisor said, "where the man-on-the-street with no apparent background of our problems saw the issues clearly defined and voiced his objections to the super patriotic cries of those who would encroach upon our civil liberties."

That was the real story of Pittsburgh and its reaction to the relocation of Japanese Americans. Housewives, veterans, the press, labor and service clubs—all voiced a spontaneous protest to the attempts of 36 residents of a ward to prevent the relocation of Nisei Americans.

Hundreds of Pittsburgh residents, most of whom had no knowledge whatsoever of the evacuee and his special problems, gave voluntary aid to these strangers.

That, too, is the story of relocation in many cities in the country today.

California Congressmen

Rep. Henry Dworshak, R., Idaho, recently issued a statement in Idaho Falls in which he criticized California's congressional delegation for "inconsistency" in supporting the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) but opposing the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Golden State.

Rep. Dworshak concluded his statement with this paragraph:

"It is difficult to reconcile the support of these California representatives of the FEPC because, under such a program, the Japs who cannot return to California would be entitled to remain in the intermountain states and demand the right to take employment in competition with our own citizens and returning veterans. It might be interesting to have an explanation from the California representatives who oppose the Japs' return to the state, but who insist upon their receiving impartial treatment in other states."

It appears that Mr. Dworshak who, incidentally, is a bitter political foe of Secre-

tary of Interior Ickes, is making a play for the home folks. His warning that evacuees of Japanese ancestry would take jobs away from intermountain residents and returning veterans is a deliberate incitement of prejudice.

There has been no indication that California's present Congressional delegation opposes the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the State. Such opposition exists but is in a distinct minority among California's score of Congressmen. In addition, four of the bitterest opponents of the return of the evacuees, former Reps. John Costello, Albert Carter, Norris Poulson and Leland Ford, were defeated at the polls in previous elections. Six members of the present delegation have been vociferous in their opposition to the return of the evacuees. They are Reps. Clair Engle, Leroy Johnson, B. W. Gearhart, Albert Elliott, John Phillips and Harry Sheppard. If these congressmen were among the supporters of FEPC, then Rep. Dworshak is correct in his charge of "inconsistency," but Congressional records will show that most of these men are consistently identified with reactionary policies. As for the rest of California's predominantly liberal delegation the charge of inconsistency does not hold.

Action on Housing

The necessity for forthright Federal action toward obtaining housing for members of minority groups on the West Coast cannot be overstressed at this time, particularly in view of the War Relocation Authority's determination to shut down the relocation centers before Dec. 15.

In a West Coast area which is already overcrowded by a necessary influx of war workers, members of minority groups are further limited in the choice of what housing is available through various restrictions, such as restrictive covenants. In some residential areas in urban districts only a small percentage of housing is available to non-Caucasian occupancy.

Within the next five months some 36,000 persons must be housed in the Los Angeles area alone if the War Relocation Authority's resettlement program is to succeed. In view of this emergency the Welfare Council of Los Angeles has called upon the Mayor's housing committee and upon two Congressional committees on housing for immediate and concrete action to meet this need, as well as the needs Los Angeles residents who have been forced to accept sub-standard housing and overcrowded conditions. One solution to the problem would be to build additional Federal housing units to accommodate the demand but such planning will be forced to cope with the shortage of materials and the strong opposition of real estate interests and organized landlords who feel that such Federal housing will be a competitive factor in the post-war period.

Veterans' Organizations

Of the many veterans' organizations which are bidding for the support of the discharged soldier, the new American Veterans Committee, a World War II organization, has shown the deepest understanding of the principles for which the war is being fought. The AVC, admittedly liberal in outlook, is the only one of the veterans' organizations to place especial stress on its opposition to racial discrimination.

In several recent situations involving discriminatory action against Americans of Japanese ancestry, the AVC has spoken out for the application of full democratic principles. Most recently, the Pittsburgh chapter of the AVC, through its temporary chairman, Will Tagress, has been instrumental in awakening public opinion in support of the relocation of Japanese American evacuees in Pittsburgh.

On the other hand other veterans' organizations have too often made news through their bitter opposition of the enrollment of Japanese American veterans. The national leadership of the American Legion under Edward Scheiberling, its present commander, and Warren Atherton, past national commander, has done much to rectify the Legion's attitude toward Americans of Japanese ancestry and the California department of the Legion has accepted, with good grace, the military decision to lift the ban against the return of the evacuees to the West Coast. However, the flagrantly anti-democratic actions of the Legion's Hood River, Ore., post still burns in the public mind.

Nisei USA

Nisei Soldiers in the Pacific

Back in 1943 the War Department, in enunciating its policy toward American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, announced that Nisei GIs would not be used as combat troops in the Pacific war. Except for some exceptions the Army has adhered to this general policy, although a large number of Japanese Americans, probably totaling in the thousands, are today on duty in the Pacific in various so-called "non-combat" pursuits such as interpreting, translating, processing enemy military prisoners and civilians, radio operating and monitoring and in various phases of reconnaissance work. Since much of this work is necessarily done on the front lines and, in some cases, behind enemy lines, the hazards are often equal to that faced by the combat soldiers, particularly in areas where fighting is concentrated into intensified zones as on Iwo Jima and on Okinawa. The deaths in action of at least two of these Japanese American "non-combat" soldiers in the Battle of Okinawa are evidences of the dangers faced by these troops.

It was not until recently, however, that Japanese American combat soldiers, paratroopers in this case, went into actual front-line combat against the Japanese. According to letters which have been passed by censorship and which have been received in the United States, these Japanese Americans have acquitted themselves with distinction in the Pacific fighting, as their Nisei compatriots did in Italy, France and Germany. There is no indication that the War Department has changed its attitude toward the use of Nisei combat troops in the Pacific. The conditions cited by the Army as responsible for the institution of their policy, particularly the danger of enemy impersonation of American troops if a large number of Nisei are used in combat, conceivably still hold in the war against Japan. However, the War Department's reasoning is weakened by the fact that other Oriental Americans have been used in the Pacific fighting.

There has been much talk of Army segregation of Japanese Americans, and the 442nd Infantry Regiment and its component units have been cited as examples of that segregation policy. The War Department's overall policy toward the Japanese Americans, however, is not one of segregation (although the Army has a definite program of segregation toward its Negro troops.) The organization of the 442nd, however, as a special unit necessitated the training of replacements of Japanese ancestry and this has given the impression of segregation since these Japanese Americans were organized in separate training battalions. Except in some instances this "segregation" did not extend beyond the training ground. Now that the 442nd is no longer in need of a reservoir of trained replacements the evidence is that Japanese Americans are being processed in the same manner as other inductees and this fact has given rise to the impression that the Army's policy of not using Nisei in combat in the Pacific has also been changed. There is no evidence from the Pentagon in Washington that any changes in policy have been made or are pending and the fact that some Nisei have been in combat in the Philippines may be the exception to prove the rule.

The absence of a program of segregation for Nisei troops is proved daily in the arrival of Japanese Americans in redeployment from the European theater and the fact that Nisei have turned up in most of the units which have returned from the ETO. Some of these soldiers undoubtedly were originally with the Japanese American Combat Team but became separated from the 442nd because of wounds and for other reasons and were redistributed to other units. Others trained and went overseas with the units with which they have now returned for eventual redeployment to the Pacific. Nisei specialists now in the Pacific are, of course, assigned to virtually all of the units in the field and there has never been any policy hinting of segregation for these troops. This point is stressed because the argument has been made that the Nisei have been

segregated. The truth, in the light of the Army's attitude toward the Japanese Americans in the past two years, appears to be that although the Nisei have been used in special racial units these GIs have never been subjected to the restrictiveness of segregation as applied to the Negro soldier. The Army's attitude toward the Negro GI is maintained by the same forces which have virtually disfranchised the Negro in the South. West Coast interests which have attempted to induce the War Department to apply a racist policy against the Japanese American have failed miserably. The decision in January, 1943, to reopen the enlistment of Japanese Americans was a major victory for democracy in this war. By its action, the Army gave notice that it did not consider this a race war between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident. Any such assumption, however, vociferously advanced by the yellow press, already had been proved counterfeit because of China's part in the war.

On the other hand the Navy has refused to reconsider its ban against Japanese Americans, not only in the Navy's ranks itself but also in war plants operating under Navy contracts. High Navy officials also opposed, at one time, the lifting of restrictions against Americans of Japanese ancestry, although they are now cognizant of the contributions of the Nisei toward victory on the field. There is, indeed, irony in the fact that Navy Secretary Forrestal toured the battlefield in Italy with an honor guard of Japanese Americans from the 100th Infantry Battalion. Secretary Forrestal, of course, is not the originator of the Navy's policy toward the Nisei, the Navy's attitude having been implemented by the late Frank Knox who was a great Navy Secretary but who, unfortunately, tended to believe the alarmists regarding matters relating to the Nisei. Secretary Knox, though undoubtedly sincere, was responsible for the perpetuation of several of the wild rumors regarding wholesale sabotage by Japanese Americans in Hawaii.

The Navy Department has indicated that its policy on the Nisei is determined by its officers in the field, and some of these officers belong to the group which sees this final phase of the global action against aggressor nations and fascist thinking as a race war against "the little yellow monkeys." It would probably embarrass any officers with racist tendencies to have American men of Japanese ancestry in their crew. This attitude, of course, is not a prevalent one in the Navy as evidenced by the fact that Navy personnel, like the Army soldiers, has been equally vehement in their condemnation of racism at home.

One of the strange contradictions of Navy policy is that Navy officials in Hawaii in the mid-Pacific have been far more liberal in their attitude toward Japanese Americans than Navy officials on the West Coast. An honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry is eligible for vital job in Navy work inside Pearl Harbor but that same Nisei veteran would be arrested if he merely entered the port areas of the West Coast under regulations still in effect. There is hope, however, that some of the archaic restrictions still in effect on the Coast may be revised, but there is little hope of a general revision of the Navy's attitude toward the Nisei.

The contributions of Japanese Americans to Pacific victory will be an important one. Whatever the status of Nisei in service in the war against Japan, whether officially "combat" or "non-combat," the final stages of the conflict probably will see as many Nisei in service in the Pacific as served in the European and Mediterranean theaters.

550 Service Pins

RIVERS, Ariz.—Five hundred and fifty service pins for parents of servicemen have arrived at Rivers and are being distributed.

The pins were purchased by the Rivers Servicemen's Parents and Relatives Association.

Three families in Rivers have five sons in the armed forces.

Vagaries

Capitol Hill . . .

Washington notes: Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives last week defeated a move by Mississippi's John Rankin to insert a California legislature report criticizing the return of the evacuees in the Congressional Record. The WRA is reportedly one of four war agencies asking continuation of the 48-hour week. Navy Department big-wigs recently reviewed the question of admitting Americans of Japanese ancestry into the Navy and decided not to reconsider its present policy which bars Japanese American enlistments. The Navy's reason for barring the Nisei do not apply to the enlistment of Japanese American women into the Waves. However, such enlistments are barred because of the Navy's feeling that they should not discriminate between male and female citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Meeting . . .

When the Interracial Committee of the Monterey Peninsula sponsored a meeting last week, with particular emphasis on questions arising out of the return of Japanese Americans to the area, a special invitation was extended to members of the "Monterey Bay Council on Japanese Relations." The latter group, led by a prominent produce shipper, has been campaigning for the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Leading speaker at the Interracial Committee's meeting was Attorney General Robert Kenny.

Yaban Gogai . . .

An interesting GI newspaper is the "Yaban Gogai," published at Fort Snelling, Minn., for Japanese American soldiers in the Pacific. Pvt. Pete Ohtaki is editor. The "Yaban Gogai's" art editor, Staff Sgt. Tom S. Okamoto recently won first prize for his painting, "Night Monitor," in the water colors and gouache division of the 7th Service Command's art contest. Sgt. Okamoto's painting was picked out of 63 entries and is being shown at the National Art Gallery in Washington. In civilian life Sgt. Okamoto was employed by United Artists and by Walt Disney in Hollywood.

Too Many Hotels . . .

Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, will turn book critic to review Commander Alexander Leighton's "The Governing of Men" for the New Republic. Commander Leighton's book is a study of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston during its first year of operation. . . . The revised edition of "One America" by Francis J. Brown and Joseph Roucek, published by Prentice-Hall in New York, contains a section on Japanese Americans. This section on the Japanese Americans contains one dangerously misleading statement. Noting Col. Karl Bendetsen's statement that persons of Japanese on the West Coast were "deployed through very sensitive and very vital areas," Mr. Roucek notes that "for example in Seattle, the Japanese operated 2,078 hotels, many along the waterfront, which in many cases became an almost impenetrable screen for espionage activities." . . . In February, 1942, according to a JACL survey which is recorded in the published report of the Tolan Congressional Committee there were only 325 hotels in all of Seattle, of which number 206 (and not 2,076) were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry. There has been no case involving espionage activities by persons of Japanese ancestry on the Seattle waterfront or anywhere else in Seattle.

Spy Thriller . . .

Curtiss Wright officials in New York discount attempts of certain newspapers and one of their own public relations men to make a sensational spy case out of the death of Arthur J. Sikora, 39, chief plant engineer of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. in Cincinnati. Sikora plunged to his death on July 16 from the 20th floor of a Chicago hotel. A public relations official of the company in Cincinnati immediately came out with a statement that he suspected "murder at the hands of an enemy agent" and pointed to the fact that Chicago had many residents

ACLU Reveals Terms of \$1000 Reward for Catching Terrorists

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California recently released the text of its \$1000 reward offer "for information leading to the arrest, final conviction, sentencing and imprisonment in a State penal institution, on felony charges, of persons committing acts of terrorism against returning Japanese Americans."

The text of the offer states that it is made in recognition of "the gallant record of the 20,000 Japanese Americans who are serving in the U.S. Army and who have suffered more than 3000 casualties, as well as the order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command permitting war veterans and other loyal Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast. Good Americanism demands that the rights of these Japanese be respected."

The reward is guaranteed by the national office of the ACLU, which has been in existence for 25 years. Attorney General Robert Kenny has undertaken to transmit the offer by teletype to all California Sheriffs. It will also

be sent to all District Attorneys. The text of the offer follows:

\$1000 REWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union, in each incident occurring in California, will pay \$1000 reward for information leading to the arrest, final conviction, in a State penal institution, on felony charges, of persons committing acts of terrorism against returning Japanese Americans. Such information should be given to the Union or to the Attorney General of the State of California, and it will be treated confidentially, if so desired. The Union will be the sole judge of who has earned a reward. This offer expires July 11, 1946.

In making this offer, the Union recognizes the gallant record of the 20,000 Japanese Americans who are serving in the U.S. Army as well as the order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command permitting war veterans and other loyal Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast. Good Americanism demands that their rights be respected.

Two Years in Chicago:

NOTES ON INTEGRATION

By Jobo Nakamura

It has been two fleeting years since we decided to venture into the vast unknown; a world for which we ached but feared. The gang gave us a wonderful farewell party and an equally rousing send-off. Relocation was the progressive thing and we hid the feeling that we hated to leave. The bus left the tar-papered barracks and speeded up the road kicking up a cloud of white dust. We looked back and wished we could have stayed in camp for just another month.

Five weary days on the Challenger left us dazed in the noisy and cavernous Northwestern depot in Chicago. We dragged our dusty suit case through a throng of rushing and waiting faces which, to our dubious disappointment, paid no particular attention to us. Our first "home" was a back room of a sodden, ancient house in the near Northside. We hauled our belongings up three flights of dark, smelly stairs to the room to which an old frazzled woman with sagging cotton stockings directed us. We dropped the bag on the floor and wondered if this were "integration into the normal American community."

There was a great deal of talk about "integration" in the camp. In barracks, meetings, discussions, forums, and sermons people harped that all good Nisei must make a complete "integration" into the great stream. The word "integration" was the catchword and it was pounded into us until it became second nature with us. The WRA office, the hostels, the churches, all advised us that we should not appear on the streets in groups of more than three. Conspicuous Nisei gatherings were frowned upon. It seemed like the discreet thing to do at the time, but integration was artificial and forced. Instinctively we craved to meet other Nisei; we saw them in the Loop but were greeted only with stoic glances. Some crossed to the other side of the street. They called us "Yaboes" or "Bootschies."

Once in a crowded street car, we found an unoccupied seat beside a Nisei girl and we took it. The girl threw herself into a mental tantrum and froze in her seat. The idea of having to sit with another Nisei was too much for her. . . . or we wondered if even our best friend hadn't told us. Racial identities must occasion terrible emotional conflict at times. Last year we visited some Caucasian friends at a small liberal arts college which a couple of Nisei attended and were established and "integrated" in the social life of the campus. We found our pres-

ence on the campus ignored by the latter.

To stimulate "integration" along, we were coaxed out of YMCA hotels, cheap apartment houses, and the hostels to attend so-called "inter-racial socials" attended predominantly by Nisei and a handful of sometimes patronizing people who felt so sorry for the "poor persecuted Nisei." In the meanwhile we were being integrated through a more subtle but normal channel. Slowly we found genuine friends at work, in our professions and trades, and in schools. We have gone to company picnics and we have been invited into homes for dinners. We have turned out for C.Y.O. boxing and basketball tournaments in city-wide competition. We have sung in church choirs and played the cello in small concert orchestras. We have joined summer bowling leagues representing our companies. And oh yes, we are getting politically aware of social movements; YPSO, CORE, FOR, the Y's, YCL, CIO, all have our names on active rosters.

But lately with the influx of so many evacuees into Chicago, we began to wonder about the original "integration" program. We hear of institutions, social welfare groups, and self-styled Nisei leaders who advance the assumption that our social life is not too happy and that we clamor for the congeniality of Nisei gatherings. Oh yes, our first impulse is to be among ourselves but oftentimes boy-meets-girl Nisei dances become prosaic and routine: "Oh, are you from Berkeley, then do you know . . . ?" The narrow scope of our circle is too superficial and it is our inner wish to identify our desires, our expressions, our humors, our talents beyond the Nisei standard.

The formation of Nisei clubs, political, social, or athletic, and any coordination of these groups is undoubtedly in the spirit of "Nihonjin-town." We have visited two all-Nisei church congregations of Chicago with Nisei ministers in the pulpits. These seem a far cry from the integration program which we heard so much about a couple of years ago.

It is certainly disconcerting to see a gang of Nisei fellows in tee shirts, swaggering into street cars and Loop stores with the false boldness that comes from collective action while as individuals they represent the meek, maladjusted Niseis. We, too, feel somewhat maladjusted in the sprawling, busy city, but we would rather feel maladjusted for the present than to see another "Nihonjin-town" in Chicago.

Virgil Payne Leaves For UNRRA Post

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Virgil Payne, assistant supervisor of the Great Lakes Area for the WRA, resigned her position recently to accept an overseas assignment with UNRRA.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Prejudices Costly for Coast Housewives

The new secretary of agriculture and food czar, Clinton R. Anderson, has taken note of a boycott by Seattle produce dealers against fruits and vegetables marketed by Japanese and Japanese American growers. Such an arbitrary action having the effect of curtailing the nation's food supply cannot be tolerated, the secretary said, at a time when every farmer is being asked to increase his food output.

Certainly no city in the United States today, or most of the world for that matter, has such an excess of fresh foods and vegetables that irrational prejudices can be indulged in. Prejudices are costly, in the food market and elsewhere, as hundreds of Pacific coast housewives discovered after the evacuation in the spring of 1942.

Mr. Anderson's statement is timely and calls for forthright action. We trust that the action is rapid and sure, for in this boycott and in the boycotts in other states there has been an undisguised effort to monopolize and restrict trade.

The attempt to keep produce grown by evacuees out of Seattle's Western avenue commission houses differs little, except for the scale of the operation, from the efforts of the giant steel cartels, the oil trusts, the aluminum monopolies, to keep out competition, maintain high fixed prices and otherwise monopolize an industry.

Such big industrial monopolies have drawn rapid crack-downs by the justice department's anti-trust division. And these suits have resulted in considerable public benefit through reduction of prices and improvement of the product necessitated by open com-

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Reaction of Vets KENT NEWS-JOURNAL

A letter signed by 458 overseas combat veterans in support of a membership application by Dick Naito to the Veterans of Foreign Wars was recently printed in the Kent, Wash., News-Journal editorial columns with the following comment:

"Dick, who wears the Combat Infantry Badge, European Theater ribbon with one star and the Purple Heart, was refused membership in the Ensign John R. Monaghan Post No. 51 of Spokane recently presumably because Dick Naito isn't a 'pure Aryan.' . . .

"Tolerance seems to come easier to those who have fought the battles of democracy on the field than to those who are fighting the battles of 'democracy' home."

"Good" Will and Ill PITTSBURGH PRESS

Too much good will has done about as much damage as ill will in the recent controversy over the Pittsburgh hostel, says a Pittsburgh Press editorial of July 2.

The evacuees are owed compensation for their "humiliation," but they need not be pampered, treated as "curiosities," nor embarrassed by "too much do-gooding," says that paper.

The Nisei are "good American humans, a little self-conscious, perhaps, but otherwise like the rest of us," and they "shouldn't be the butts of demagogic controversy." They should have a fair chance at opportunities in the Pittsburgh community "on their merits and according to their own likes, and without prejudice because of their ancestry or because they are strangers in our midst," says the Press.

GI Paper in Italy Condemns Racist Action Against Nisei

FLORENCE, Italy—"Coverage," Army newspaper published for the GIs of the Third Recon Group, on June 3, sharply condemned racist activity in California and declared that such was "sabotaging" the efforts of "men from many lands . . . to lay the foundations to the house of world peace, tolerance."

Citing the action of a jury in Placer County, California, in setting free three men accused of terrorism against an American of Japanese ancestry, the Army newspaper added:

"Not many times in the history of American justice had such an

petition.

A similar crack-down is needed in the Seattle produce market where a like attempt at monopoly exists. Furthermore, it is the government's policy to regard food as an essential material of war and as such anything impeding its free flow to the consumer is deserving of high priority attention.

Actually, the Seattle produce situation is less sinister than it is revolting to the common American sense of decency. Seattle commission merchants have waxed fat during the war. They fell heir to contracts and customers which Japanese American commission merchants were forced to give up in the evacuation.

The sudden loss of produce grown by Japanese American farmers boosted prices which increased the dealers' commissions correspondingly. On top of that was the added demand of Seattle's war-swollen population, plus lucrative army and navy contracts, plus contracts for supplying commissaries at the giant war plants.

It is a lush business and the merchants, to whom the dollar sign holds a great deal more material incentive than such matters as ethics, are reluctant to have anyone cut in.

Additionally, these dealers do not want to alienate any of their own growers by handling the produce of Japanese Americans. It is a freeze-out, pure and simple.

From the standpoint of the evacuees, this boycott is hard to take. These farmers developed their land and clientele over a long period of years. Those who owned no land lost their leases when they were evacuated, and their contracts as well. There was a greater economic loss than the dollars and cents figures would show.

Now that the government in the person of the army has given these people the right to go back to their homes, they justifiably feel that they are entitled to the right to make a livelihood without unfair hindrance.

All that these Japanese American growers ask and want is the opportunity to compete on the open market with other growers. That, certainly, is not asking too much. There will be no price-cutting, and the only fluctuations, if any, will be natural ones governed by the laws of supply and demand.

But it is obvious that this open competition is what the present growers fear and do not want. And it always has been true that when a producer takes unfair steps to throttle competition an uneconomic situation exists. The public pays for the luxury of that uneconomic monopoly.

There is, of course, the matter of the government's moral obligation to help the evacuees get a fair chance to re-establish themselves. Additionally there is the matter of cold dollars and cents affecting the average man's pocketbook.

Secretary Anderson has pointed out the situation. Now it requires firm and urgent action. This will be the first step in helping scores of other evacuee farmers to rehabilitate themselves and add their skill to the all-out food production program.

example of pure racial hatred been evident."

"Some Americans had forgotten that when a nation becomes calloused toward the civil rights of its inhabitants, it could not be sensitive toward the grave problems facing it," the paper added.

The editorial recalled the brilliant combat record of Japanese Americans in Italy and noted that the Nisei had spearheaded the Fifth Army drive up the Ligurian coast and "had killed more Germans than any other Fifth Army regiment."

Legal Action Initiated to Bar Evacuee Use of Gusky Home

Pittsburgh Opposition Seeks Court Action To Exclude Resettlers

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Initiating legal action in their attempt to prevent the temporary housing of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Guskys orphanage, the 26th Ward Citizens Committee filed a plea in equity in Common Pleas court on July 5, charging the presence of the Nisei would be "detrimental" to the neighborhood and would "depreciate" property values.

The bill asked that legal costs be assessed against the Pittsburgh Resettlement Committee which is planning to open a temporary hostel for relocating evacuees in the Guskys orphanage.

No date for the hearing was set. The Resettlement Committee, meanwhile, has announced that it is going ahead with plans to convert the orphanage building into a hostel.

Progressive Citizens Group Criticizes Action of Opposition

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Residents of Pittsburgh's 26th Ward who oppose the housing of Japanese American evacuees in the old Guskys orphanage were criticized on July 12 for assuming an attitude that is "un-American, unpatriotic and vicious."

The Northside Council for Progressive Action, in a long resolution signed by Mark Lovett, president, announced that it "unreservedly condemns the 26th ward committee headed by David Henderson, which dictatorially blocked a fair hearing on the question."

Only four Nisei families are scheduled at present to be housed in the Guskys orphanage, it was stated by Dr. C. L. Daugherty, Jr., member of the Citizens Resettlement Committee which is supporting the War Relocation Authority's program of relocation of Japanese Americans in the Pittsburgh area.

Ration Books to Be Issued at Centers To Relocating Group

WASHINGTON—Ration books will be issued at relocation centers beginning July 16, 1945, to all evacuees leaving on both short term passes and terminal departures.

The new procedure is intended to eliminate difficulties some evacuees have experienced in their new localities, particularly relocatees who have converted from short term to terminal.

The Washington offices of OPA is instructing its local boards in this new procedure.

When evacuees on short term passes return to the center without converting to terminal leave, the ration books issued to them upon their departure will be returned and tailored in accordance with the length of time they remain at the project.

Pittsburgh CIO Backs Rights of Nisei Evacuees

Federoff Charges Un-American Influences Oppose Relocation

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Anthony J. Federoff, president of the Steel City Industrial Union Council, CIO, charged here recently that opposition to the housing of loyal Japanese Americans in the Guskys orphanage building was due to un-American influences.

The CIO leader asked for an investigation of the "pernicious influences" which, he charged, were behind the opposition to the Japanese Americans.

"Bigotry has reared its ugly head in Pittsburgh," Federoff said. "This effort to deny constitutional rights to American citizens cannot be tolerated in a large, modern, industrial, democratic city like Pittsburgh. It must be downed or else the sluice gates of bigotry, prejudice, racial discrimination and hatred will be opened to disturb an otherwise peaceful community."

"To deny civil rights to American citizens because of their national origin is a sinister doctrine. This is the doctrine of the late unlamented Goebbels and Hitler. It has no place in Pittsburgh."

The CIO official urged that "democratic doctrines of equal rights be practiced in this case."

Japanese American From Bronx Awarded Bronze Star Medal

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant Roy J. Fukushima of The Bronx, New York, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action.

A member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Fukushima was cited for action in the vicinity of Bruyeres, France. He was decorated by Colonel V. R. Miller, commander of the combat team, at a ceremony of Lecco, Italy, shortly after the conclusion of the final Fifth Army campaign.

The citation read: "When three men of his squad were wounded and lay exposed to further enemy fire, Sergeant Fukushima and two men crawled 50 yards to rescue the casualties. They carried their wounded comrades to a deflated position and administered first aid. Sergeant Fukushima's courageous action, performed at the risk of personal safety, saved the wounded men from possible loss of life. His actions, which are to be commended, are in accordance with the tradition of the armed forces of the United States."

Fukushima's mother, Mrs. Ann Fukushima, lives at 2229 Story Avenue, The Bronx.

In civilian life, he worked for a wholesale dry goods store in New York.

Kaltenborn Aids Nisei Student Relocation Funds

NBC Commentator Lauds Patriotism Of Japanese Americans

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Japanese American Student Relocation Council, now engaged in a campaign to raise \$20,000 to continue their work of assisting students from war relocation centers in entering colleges and universities, announced that among their contributions to date was a check for \$100 from H. V. Kaltenborn, noted NBC commentator.

In enclosing the check Mr. Kaltenborn declared:

"We are under special obligation to those young Americans of Japanese ancestry who have been deprived of normal opportunities by our short-sighted policy in imposing unnecessary harsh restrictions on their parents."

"At the front lines in the Solomon Islands, in the Pacific, and on the Italian front, I was much impressed with the contribution that our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry have made to Allied victory. Almost without exception, they have proved themselves exemplary in conduct, devoted to duty, brave in action and possessing unusually high average of intelligence. I believe it is true that the Japanese American battalion engaged on the Italian front won a higher number of decorations and awards than any battalion of the Fifth Army."

Joe Masaoka Takes Over JACL Office In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Acting National Secretary of the JACL, Miss Teiko Ishida left the San Francisco office to her successor, Joe Grant Masaoka, to retire to private life. After the departure of National Secretary Mike Masaoka for the Army, Miss Teiko Ishida assumed the vacated post and carried on the activities of the JACL in New York City and Washington, D. C.

With the rescission of army restrictions on the West Coast, Miss Ishida set up the JACL office in San Francisco on Jan. 3, where she has been active in promoting understanding and acceptance of the position of Japanese Americans. Organizationally, the numerous contacts which she made have enabled the JACL to receive substantial financial support of the San Francisco office.

Miss Ishida left for Salt Lake City on July 18 where she will stay for three weeks. She leaves then for St. Paul, Minn. by way of Chicago and intends to make her residence in St. Paul.

Utah Farm Official Protests Ban on Work by Evacuees

A government regulation which acts to prevent evacuees of Japanese ancestry residing in the Topaz relocation center from accepting outside work was protested on July 17 by Frank G. Shelley, executive secretary, Utah State Farm Bureau, in a letter filed with WRA authorities in Washington.

Shelley cited the need for farm workers in Utah.

He said the WRA policy apparently emanates from a desire permanently to locate the Topaz residents, Mr. Shelley said. The agency feels, he declared, that permanent resettlement is less likely if the Topaz residents are offered only temporary jobs, particularly in view of the Nov. 1 closing deadline at Topaz.

Taguchi-Tadano Rites Held in Rocky Ford

ROCKY FORD, Colo.—In a beautiful formal wedding Miss Mary Taguchi of Rocky Ford, Colo., became the bride of John T. Tadano of Glendale, Arizona, at the Presbyterian church on July 1.

Attending the bride as maid of honor was Miss Lucy Taguchi, sister of the bride. Miss Matilda Honda served as bridesmaid.

George Tadano attended his brother as best man. Ushers were Jim Taguchi, Yutaka Yaguchi, Tom Onoda and Jimmy Saiki.

Officer of 442nd Tells Story of Nisei To Marysville Group

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Speaking with the permission of the War Department, Lieut. Robert Haines, formerly an officer in the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, told the story of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd at a special meeting on June 22 sponsored by the Twin Cities Citizens League.

Lieut. Haines is now recovering at DeWitt General Hospital in Auburn of wounds receiving while fighting with the 100th Battalion in France.

Claude N. Settles, professor of sociology at San Jose State college, also spoke at the meeting and asked for fair play for returning Japanese Americans.

Nisei Woman Regains Citizen Rights in Court

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Hisano Takiguchi, who arrived in Hancock, New Hampshire, from Topaz last March with her husband, Keiichi Takiguchi, got into the news recently when she was among 250 candidates admitted to United States citizenship in Federal court in Boston. The Boston Traveler for June 25 explained that Mrs. Takiguchi "was born in Hawaii when it was part of the United States, but married a Japanese citizen before Congress passed the law allowing a wife to retain her citizenship in such cases. She thus came to this country as an alien."

Mr. and Mrs. Takiguchi lived at 28-3-D while at Topaz, where Mrs. Takiguchi was a kindergarten teacher. They recently visited their son, Wallie, and his wife in Cambridge, Mass. Wallie is a Japanese Informant at the Civil Affairs School at Harvard University there. Prior to evacuation the Takiguchi family lived in San Francisco.

Issei Tailor Wins Acceptance in CIO Clothing Workers Union

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Mr. George Seichi Nakamura came to Chicago in September, 1944 from the Central Utah Relocation Center, he was easily discouraged and he lacked self-assurance. He called on WRA the other day to tell a different story.

"Please write the tailors in the Centers that they can join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. That is my union now, and they don't discriminate against us aliens," Mr. Nakamura said. "You can quote me freely," he added.

Seichi Nakamura, who was born in Japan in 1888, was employed as a tailor in Seattle, Washington, prior to 1922. From 1922 to 1926 he was foreman of a factory clothing department in San Francisco, and from 1926 to 1942, he operated his own tailor shop in San Francisco.

When he arrived in Chicago, he got a hotel job, but resigned in two weeks, because, he said, the work was "too hard." Then he obtained a job in a small tailoring shop, but quit in a few months because he saw no prospect for advancement.

The American Friends Service Committee sent him to a clothing shop at 32 S. Dearborn, where he received a job. After a three-month trial period, the union accepted his application for membership. Mr. Nakamura receives 91 cents per hour and hopes to receive \$1.02 per hour soon.

"I am very satisfied with my job," Mr. Nakamura said. "I have been treated fine everywhere, and I get along well with my fellow-workers. There are about 40 of them, mostly Italians and Poles, who belong to Local 39, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO)."

Mr. Nakamura lives with his wife and daughter at 1349 N. LaSalle. His son, Eddy, is in military service in the Pacific. His wife, Shiyu, is employed as a dress-maker in an exclusive shop. His daughter, Sachiye, is employed in a cosmetic factory.

Seek Federal Action to Get Coast Housing

Los Angeles Group Stresses Needs of Returning Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—Calling special attention to the needs of 36,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who are expected to return to the Los Angeles area in the near future, the Welfare Council of Los Angeles recently urged three local and national committees to develop housing facilities for minority groups.

Committees called upon to take immediate action are the Mayor's Emergency Housing Committee, the Mead committee of the United States Senate, and the Lanham Congressional committee.

The Welfare Council warned them that the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry "is throwing them into deplorable housing and health situations, due to the current congestion and overcrowding in this war production area."

UNRRA Employs First Nisei Secretary

WASHINGTON—Miss Fuki Seki, former secretary in the WRA Washington District Office, is the first Nisei secretary to be employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. She was employed by WRA until now from September, 1943, when she came to Washington from Minidoka, 21-9-C. Fuki is well-known for her cheerful and ever-helpful personality to all the local resettlers that have dropped into the District Office.

Fuki and her sister Etty, who is employed as a typist with the Community War Fund, live in a cozy three-room apartment in the Takoma Park suburb of Washington. They formerly resided at 212 17th Avenue South, Seattle.

Wounded Veterans of European Fighting Visit WRA in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two wounded soldiers of the 442nd Combat Team visited the WRA office here last week on their medical leave. Neither Lt. Harold Tsukuno, formerly of Seattle, Washington, nor Corporal Tom Kimura, formerly of Oakland, Calif., had ever lived in a Relocation Center, but having visited family members in the Centers sometime ago, they both denounced Center life as "too much like the Army."

Tom Kimura, who has been at Vaughan General Hospital, left to visit Central Utah Center to help his sister relocate. His brother lives in Chicago. Lt. Tsukuno remained in the WRA office where his sister, Mrs. Tomi Fujimura, is employed, long enough to be interviewed by several Chicago newspapers.

As a result his picture appeared in the Chicago Times and the Chicago Tribune and he has received a flurry of telephone calls and fan mail ever since, from friendly strangers of various racial back-

grounds. Both Kimura and Lt. Tsukuno were wounded near Massa, Italy, in April 1945.

Lt. Tsukuno is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Toyoyiro Tsukuno, formerly of Heart Mountain, who live with Mrs. Fujimura's family here at 1333 N. LaSalle St.

Although Lt. Tsukuno will not receive a discharge for sometime (he has to return to Harmon General Hospital, Longview, Texas, for two more operations), the Veterans Bureau saw his picture in the paper and telephoned to say its entire staff stood ready and willing to help him. A woman in Indiana wrote Lt. Tsukuno that her husband had been killed on Okinawa, but she held no grudge against Japanese Americans. A Chicago woman telephoned to ask Lt. Tsukuno if he had seen her son in Italy.

Asked his immediate plans, Lt. Tsukuno said, "That's up to the Army. Maybe someday I'd like to get in the import-export business with China."

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First Hawaii Evacuees Back In Territory

Returned Evacuee Feared for Safety Of Family Members

SEATTLE, Wash.—Authorities this week attributed the suicide of Kichigi Osako, 58, a returned evacuee, on July 13 to despondency and fear that members of his family had been killed in B-29 raids on the island of Kyushu. Osako leaped to his death from the Dearborn St. viaduct after unsuccessfully trying to leap in front of automobiles.

Osako had returned from a relocation center only a month before. His friends stated that he had known his despair more and more each day as he read of B-29 raids. His wife and four children were in Japan where they had gone shortly before the start of the war.

On the night before his death his friends had met and decided they would send him to a hospital for treatment because of his mental depression.

Osako had lost a foster son, a member of the 442nd Combat Team, who was killed in Italy. Another foster son is still overseas with the Japanese American unit. The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas J.

San Joaquin County Assures Prosecutor Funds for Cases

STOCKTON, Calif. — District Attorney Chester E. Watson is assured of necessary financial support by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors to continue his program of prosecution of violators of the California Alien Land Law and to escheat lands which allegedly are illegally controlled by Japanese aliens.

Watson has successfully escheated two parcels of land, totaling 65 acres, last year and has three other cases are pending.

Machida, with whom Osako had been living since his return from the camp, did not know of his suicide until reporters visited their home.

Rev. Machida stated that Osako, a former landscape gardener, was convinced his family could not have survived the bombing raids on the province of Kagoshima.

"We tried to tell him they were civilians and stood the same chance of escaping as we would if this country had been bombed," Rev. Machida said. "But he insisted his family was gone and nothing was left for him."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masakichi Hada, 22-15-E, Ht. Mountain, a boy on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nakaya, 24-2-C, Ht. Mountain, a girl on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Mito, 27-11-D, Ht. Mountain, a girl on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kono, 16-2-D, Gila River, a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Hayame, 25-7-C, Gila River, a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Sugano, 61-2-B, Gila River, a boy on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenso Tsuboi, 25-14-D, Gila River, a boy on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fukamizu, 330-4-D, Poston, a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Hirai, 322-13-A, Poston, a girl on July 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoharu Matsuyana, 12K-5F, Granada, a boy on July 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tasuo Tanabe, 8-10-F, Rohwer, a girl, Sachiye Jayne, on June 29.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Samuel Isamu Wozumi, 3-12-E, Rohwer, a girl, Carole Ann, on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Yamamura, 2519-A, Tule Lake, a boy on June 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kusan Nishizawa, 8405-I, Tule Lake, a boy on June 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuyoshi Asahara, 6811-A, Tule Lake, a girl on June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isai Shimizu, 3201-D, Tule Lake, a girl on June 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadamu Ueki, 8214-AB, Tule Lake, a girl on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugi Matsuo, 7917-A, Tule Lake, a boy on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Niitsuma, 7612-EF, Tule Lake, a boy on June 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Shimomishi, 6705-E, Tule Lake, a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takichi Kuramoto, 4813-E, Tule Lake, a boy on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Kumagai, 3201-C, Tule Lake, a boy on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Mizoguchi, 7712-A, Tule Lake, a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuchi Tomita, 1206-C, Tule Lake, a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore T. Otsuji, a girl in Denver, Colo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Shimizu, a girl in Denver, Colo.

Poston Warehouse Burns to Ground

POSTON, Ariz. — Warehouse 315 at the Poston relocation center burned to the ground early Saturday, July 7, in a fire that completely destroyed agricultural equipment in storage.

Cause of the fire has not been determined, the Chronicle reported.

DEATHS

Nobukichi Nishimura, 57, of 30-12-B, Ht. Mountain, on July 10.

Hisashi Okamoto, 5, of 316-11-C, Poston, on June 30.

Masaharu Hamako, 6, of 35-4-A, Poston, on July 6.

Tomogoro Uyeda, 68, of 26-11-A, Rohwer, on July 2.

Seichi Kakigi, 3104-A, Tule Lake, age 56, on June 28.

Katsukichi Muraoka, 7412-D, Tule Lake, age 38, on June 30.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuye Sawada to Jack Okubo on June 27 at Tule Lake.

Masami Yokotake to Miyoko Hara on June 30 at Tule Lake.

Shizuko Setiguchi to Ken Moriyama on June 30 at Tule Lake.

Teruko Tsukuda to Masaru Sunada on June 30 at Tule Lake.

Mary Taguchi to John T. Tadano at Rocky Ford, Colo., on July 1.

Alyce Shimane to Hideo Ishimoto in Boston, Mass.

A Swell Photographer

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Nisei in Baltimore Participate In Interracial Work Project

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two Nisei residents of Baltimore, Maryland, Mrs. Mary Morishita and Eugene Matsushige of Poston, recently participated along with ten other young people of various races in the inauguration of Baltimore's first interracial work project under the auspices of the Society of Friends, according to the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Gene, Mary and the other young men and women have helped renovate an old, historic house at 700 West Lombard street where students of various creeds and colors will live and study together.

Mrs. Albert Simon, who aids Baltimore resettlers in finding

housing and with other problems, is co-director of the Friends House, as the new project is known. "The students will work together, live together, share common problems together and work them out together, as it should be in a democracy," Mrs. Simon told the reporter for the Baltimore paper.

Gene Matsushige formerly lived at Holtville, Calif., and 53-11-C, Poston. He is a student at Baltimore City college (a high school for boys), and his sister Opal attends Western High School for girls. They now live with their widowed mother, Mrs. Manuela Matsushige, at 59 N. Catherine street, Baltimore.

Mrs. Morishita, who is the secretary to Mrs. Simon, resides at 1904 Kennedy street, Baltimore, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sakae Koda, formerly of 374 E. Elm street, Coalinga, Calif., and 41-1-C, Jerome. Her husband, George Morishita, is employed by a government agency in Washington, D.C. Before coming East, Mr. and Mrs. Morishita lived at 220 25th street, San Diego, and 53-11-C, Poston.

The Kodas and Morishitas are planning to purchase their own homes in Baltimore.

In the Matter of the Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the Estate of
RIKIMARU BROS. AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to creditors having claims against the above-named assignor to file said claims in the office of the assignee, to wit, W. W. GRAY, 943-A South-San Pedro Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, which latter office is the place of business of the undersigned assignee in all matters pertaining to said estate. Such claims, with the necessary vouchers, must be filed or presented as aforesaid, on or before February 27, 1946.

Proof of claim forms may be procured from the undersigned at his office.

Dated: June 23, 1945.

W. W. GRAY

W. W. Gray, Assignee for the benefit of Creditors of the Estate of Rikimaru Bros. and Company.

Poston Boy, 6 Drowns in Center Swimming Pool

POSTON, Ariz. — Masaharu Hamako, age 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kaname Leo Hamako, 35-4-A, Poston, died here Friday, July 6, following 15 minutes' immersion under water at Pool 44, the Chronicle reports.

Artificial respiration was applied without avail.

Fresno County Plans Suits to Escheat Lands

Legal Action Will Be Aimed at Farmers Of Japanese Ancestry

FRESNO, Calif. — Several new suits seeking forfeiture of Fresno County agricultural land allegedly controlled by aliens of Japanese ancestry in violation of the California Alien Land Law were reported by District Attorney James M. Thuesen to be nearly ready for filing in Superior Court. Three such cases, previously filed, are awaiting court hearings.

Thuesen declared some of the new cases involve large property holdings.

"And there are loads of agricultural property cases which we can prepare for prosecution when we have time to get at them," Thuesen said.

He asserted further study of the recent Stockton court ruling declaring the leasing of commercial property by aliens of Japanese ancestry to be illegal will be necessary before a decision can be made regarding action in Fresno county. Thuesen expressed the view such

Wounded Nisei Soldier Plunges To Death in Chicago

CHICAGO—Sgt. Lawrence Mizumoto, 22, of Honolulu plunged to his death last week in an attempt to leap into the Chicago River at the Lake St. viaduct, according to reports.

Mizumoto's body was found on a walk along the river and police said he apparently had attempted to jump from a higher level into the river but fell and struck the walk. Mizumoto was convalescing at Vaughan General Hospital.

leases are invalid only if made after 1940, when the United States abrogated a commercial treaty with Japan. He expressed the belief that few leases or sales of commercial property were made to aliens of Japanese ancestry after that date.

He promised to check commercial property owned by Japanese aliens "as soon as we are sure we will be on solid ground in initiating escheatment proceedings."

On Sept. 15 a new State law will go into effect giving counties half of the returns from proceedings under the Alien Land Law. Heretofore, all proceeds have gone to the State, although the district attorneys' offices have carried a heavy share of the cost of the actions.

Despondency Given as Cause Of Issei Death

HONOLULU, T. H.—Ten Japanese alien residents of Hawaii, who were evacuated to the United States mainland after the outbreak of war, arrived in Honolulu on July 12 as the vanguard of other groups to be returned as shipping becomes available.

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Army commander for the Pacific Ocean area, said that some of those sent to the mainland for security were interned while others were sent to war relocation centers but none were guilty of overt acts against the United States.

Each of the first ten aliens returning has at least one son in the U. S. Army.

MARSHALL FIELD HITS OPPOSITION TO RETURN OF NISEI

LOS ANGELES—Marshall Field III, Chicago merchant - publisher, declared on July 16 that "it is an unfair" to deny Japanese Americans the right to return.

Field declared that "I don't think it is American" to oppose the return of the evacuees to the West Coast.

He expressed the hope that "patterns of segregation in housing" will not be set up in the West.

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