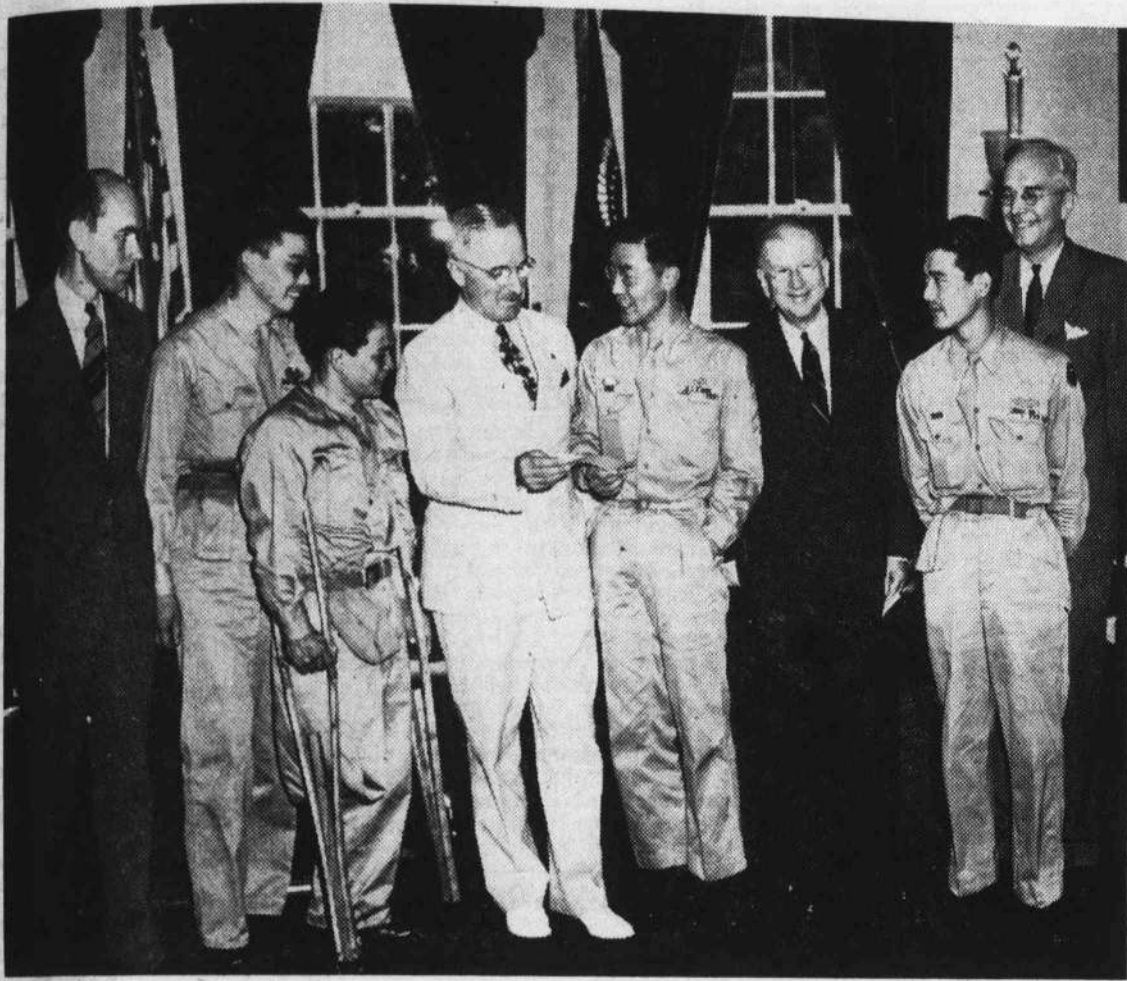




Coast Terrorists Burn, Attack Homes of GIs

Nisei Soldiers Honor Memory of FDR



WASHINGTON — Four wounded Japanese American veterans of the 442nd Combat Team are shown presenting President Truman with a check for \$4,300 collected by Nisei troops in Italy as a contribution toward a memorial for the late President Roosevelt. Those present at the White House ceremony included (left to right) Earl Finch, Hattiesburg, Miss., businessman and rancher who "adopted" the Japanese American Combat Team; Pfc. George M. Tsujimoto, Tracy, Calif.; Pfc. Terumi Kato, Honolulu, who lost his leg in Italy; President Truman;

Sgt. Yeichi Kuwayama, Long Island, N. Y.; Harold L. Ickes; Pfc. Jesse Hirata, Honoanau, T. H., holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in Italy; and, Dillon S. Myer.

The presentation to President Truman was made by Sgt. Kuwayama who said that the Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd Combat Team had taken up the collection while on the front lines in Italy during the final offensive in memory of the late President Roosevelt's ideal that "Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart not of race or ancestry."

Anti-Evacuee Hoodlums Destroy Placer County House of Family With Four Sons in U. S. Army

Parents Return to Farm Near Rocklin to Find Home Burned Down; Area Has Been Center of Demonstrations Against Japanese Americans

LOOMIS, Calif.—Anti-evacuee terrorists on Sept. 18 burned the Placer county home of four American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, one of whom was killed in action in southern France in March of this year.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakamoto, parents of the four U. S. Army veterans, returned this week to their home near Rocklin to find it had been burned to the ground.

The fire was reported by two returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry to Fire Chief Garret Doty. The evacuees asked that an investigation be made.

The Sakamotos have had four sons in the service: Staff Sgt. Masa Sakamoto, killed in action on March 3, 1945, on the Franco-Italian frontier while fighting as a member of the 442nd Combat Team; T/3 Cosma Sakamoto, a veteran of Okinawa who is now stationed in Hawaii; Sgt. Walter Sakamoto, who has been in action with the 442nd in Italy; and T/3 Calvin Sakamoto, who is now en route to the West Coast for possible Pacific service.

The Sakamotos were evacuated from their farm home near here in 1942 and have been residing at the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo.

Anti-evacuee hoodlums also burned down the house of a Japanese American soldier, Wilson Makabe, who lost a leg while with the 442nd Infantry overseas. The Makabe home also was located in Placer county and was destroyed by fire last year.

Placer County has been a center of activity against Americans of Japanese ancestry and is the headquarters of the California Preservation Association, formerly known as the Placer County Anti-Japanese Association, which has embarked on a state-wide program to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their homes in California.

Vandals Shoot Into Home of Nisei Soldier

Officials Continue Investigation of First Violence in Lodi Area

LODI, Calif. — Officials this week continued their investigation of a gunfire attack upon the farm home near Acampo of a Japanese American soldier, now with the 442nd Infantry Regiment in Italy.

The reported terrorism, the first act of violence against Japanese American returnees in San Joaquin county, occurred on Sept. 13.

The victims of the attack were the family of Mrs. Kaharu Imada, whose eldest son, Sgt. Jun Imada is a member of the famous Japanese American Combat Team.

Kenneth Sakoda, son-in-law of Mrs. Imada, whose home is at Rt. 1, Box 418B, reported the incident to Deputy Sheriff Clarence Crawford and to John R. Robertson, San Joaquin county representative of the War Relocation Authority.

Mrs. Imada, who recently returned with her family from the Rohrer relocation center in Arkansas, told the investigating officers her daughter, Betty, 11, and her son, 10, were in the house with her on the morning of Sept. 13 when they heard two reports they believed were caused by backfiring of a passing car.

The daughter later noticed a hole in the wall near the front door. A check revealed a bullet had passed through the wall, struck a chair and dropped to the floor.

Police believed the shot was fired from a passing car.

The Imada family has resided in the dwelling for 25 years except for the time spent in the relocation center. Mrs. Imada's husband was killed several years ago in a farm accident.

the belief that high school boys were responsible for the incident but Police Chief Dullea ordered an all-night guard around the hostel building.

Police Arrest Two Suspects In Alameda County Shootings

Sheriff Books Men on Charge Of Attempted Murder as Shots Fired Into Homes of Evacuees

OAKLAND, Calif.—Moving swiftly to solve the county's initial incidents of anti-Japanese American violence, Alameda County authorities this week arrested two men on suspicion of having fired four shots into the homes of two returned evacuee families of Japanese ancestry on Sunday night near Centerville.

Meanwhile, authorities were believed searching for a third man who is believed to have been the instigator of the terroristic attempts.

The two men who were arrested were Robert H. Hailey, 37, a farm tractor driver, and Charles Custom, 42, a garage helper, both residents of Milpitas. Hailey and Custom, the latter of Negro ancestry, were brought to the Alameda courthouse in Oakland and booked on suspicion of attempted murder by Sheriff H. P. Gleason.

After sifting evidence, sheriff's deputies decided that the shots were fired from a 12-gauge automatic shotgun. A list of purchasers of shotgun ammunition, furnished by local sporting goods stores, led to the arrests.

OAKLAND, Calif.—The first instances of anti-evacuee terrorism in the San Francisco Bay area brought vigorous action this week, as Sheriff H. P. Gleason of Alameda county ordered all roads in the Centerville area patrolled and declared that the gunmen who made daylight attacks on two Japanese American homes on Sept. 16 would be charged, when caught, with attempted murder.

Two men in a shabby sedan fired four charges of birdshot into the homes of Motonoshin Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota, who had returned from a relocation center to their truck farms between Centerville and Newark two weeks ago.

"We're going to nip this sort of thing in the bud," Sheriff Gleason said, adding that the police had several clues to the identity of the terrorists. The clues included

a description of the automobile involved, and two discharged shotgun shells found in the road.

No one was injured although one bullet missed the head of a sleeping child of the Idota family by eight inches, the police reported.

The first home attacked was

(Continued on page 7)

Nisei Lieutenant Given Vital Tokyo Post by MacArthur

Army Lieutenant Taro (Texas) Tsukahara, a former resident of San Francisco, Calif., was selected by General MacArthur on Sept. 17 to supervise Nisei soldiers and Japanese employees of the U. S. Army of Occupation's new Information Dissemination Section in Tokyo, according to a United Press report.

Lieut. Tsukahara, former vice president of the San Francisco JACL, went overseas in 1943 to serve as a language specialist with U. S. forces in the Pacific. He has seen action in campaigns in the Solomons, Rendova and New Georgia and has been attached to Army headquarters in Australia.

NEW REST CENTER SET UP FOR NISEI TROOPS IN ITALY

WITH THE 442nd IN ITALY—A new regimental rest center has been set up for men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team in Forte Die Marmi, pre-war shore resort town for the rich of Italy, located six miles north of Viareggio on the Ligurian coast.

Sixty men can be accommodated weekly at Hotel Franchesci, a 32-room apartment with modern conveniences.

Police Guard San Francisco Evacuee Hostel

SAN FRANCISCO — Police guards were detailed to maintain a watch around the Buddhist church, temporary hostel home for 150 recently returned evacuees, following a reported act of hoodlumism on the night of Sept. 19.

Police reported that several pieces of plaster were thrown through a window on the Octavia Street side of the Buddhist church building. A lantern was thrown at the building, striking a wall. The only reported damage was a broken window.

The incident was the first reported act of attempted violence against returning evacuees in the city of San Francisco.

Police officials were inclined to

Japanese Americans Saved Allied Airfield in Burma

CHUNGKING, China — Now that the complete story of the defeat of the Japanese enemy at Myitkyina in Burma can be told, credit can go to two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry for an important contribution to the enemy's downfall in the key battle of the Burma campaign, a U. S. Army source declared recently.

The U. S. Army credited Tech. Sgts. Grant Hirabayashi of Kent, Wash., and Roy K. Nakada of Honolulu, with helping to save an airfield in Burma.

Hirabayashi and Nakada are reported to have translated an intercepted Japanese radio message which revealed the enemy's plans to American intelligence officers.

When the Nisei had reported on the information contained in the Japanese message, the Allied forces laid a trap for the enemy which resulted in heavy Japanese casualties and the securing of the Myitkyina airfield from further enemy attacks.

The two Japanese Americans were with the 5307th Composite Unit in Burma at the time.

Sgt. Fujita, Only Nisei Taken Prisoner by Japan in Pacific Fighting, Reported Liberated

Texas Nisei Was Member Of "Lost Battalion" In Fight for Java

ABILENE, Tex.—The liberation of Sgt. Frank Fujita, believed to be the only Japanese American soldier taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Pacific war, was reported this week in Washington by the War Department.

The son of Frank Fujita, Sr., 526 Chestnut St., Abilene, Sgt. Fujita was first reported a prisoner of war in February, 1943, in a short wave broadcast from Tokyo. The report was made by Pete Evans, also of Abilene, who declared at the time that Sgt. Fujita and Robert L. Stubbs, son of Mrs. S. S. Stubbs of Abilene, were also prisoners.

All were members of the "lost battalion" of the 131st Field Artillery, which was on Java when that island was overwhelmed by the Japanese in March, 1943.

The short wave announcement of Sgt. Fujita's capture was later confirmed in a War Department telegram to his mother on May 14, 1943.

Another Fujita son, Herbert Lee Fujita, also served in the Army, training at Camp Shelby in the special Japanese American combat team. Herbert Fujita entered the army in October, 1940.

Chicago City Council Approves Ordinance Outlawing Race Bias

CHICAGO—Chicago now has an "FEPC" for the City, even if the state legislature did reject a fair employment practices act for the state last spring.

The City Council recently approved an ordinance which prohibits racial discrimination in City employment and on any jobs performed for the City by private contractors and sub-contractors. The ordinance was introduced by two Negro aldermen and was passed by a vote of 39 to 1.

A broader clause in the ordinance calls for a \$200 fine against any person found guilty of practicing racial discrimination in such matters of employment as hiring and firing. The ordinance also stated that unions shall not discriminate on the basis of color.

Mr. Thomas Wright, Executive Director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, told the War Relocation Authority that although the legality of certain measures in the ordinance may have to be tested in the courts, this public ordinance represents a tremendous step forward in trying to make democracy work.

Bank Teller Tried On Charge of Embezzling Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—The trial of a former Bank of America teller on charges of embezzling \$820 from the accounts of six evacuees of Japanese ancestry continued last week before a jury in Federal court.

The teller was indicted on nine counts.

Modest Nisei Officer Returns To U. S. on Hospital Ship

NEW YORK—A blushing Japanese American Army lieutenant who won a field commission last Christmas Day returned home on Sept. 11 as a patient on the Army hospital ship Ernest Hinds, the Times reported.

Lieut. Willie Kiyota, 22, of Platteville, Colo., was too modest to explain his promotion or his decorations and ribbons, which include the Bronze Star with cluster, the Purple Heart with two clusters, a Presidential unit citation and the European Theater ribbon with four battle stars, the Times reporter noted, but other Army officers who returned with him sang his praises.

A lieutenant said Lieut. Kiyota, a member of the famous 442nd

Nisei GIs Assist In Rounding Up War Criminals

The Associated Press reported Sept. 12 in a dispatch from Tokyo that the occupation of Japan and the rounding-up of high Imperial officials are progressing "with the aid of Nisei."

The A. P. said that Admiral Shimada, Navy Minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack was arrested by a party of Americans headed by Major Paul Kraus, counter-intelligence officer who arrested Gen. Tojo.

"Major Kraus sent his Nisei interpreters . . . to order the admiral to present himself," the A. P. noted.

Ventura Soldier Wins Medal in Pacific Campaign

Bronze Star Medal for Valor Awarded to California Sergeant

WITH THE 41st DIVISION, PHILIPPINES—Technician Third Grade Hisao Matsumoto, who, until his induction four years ago resided in Ventura, Calif., has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor and conspicuous achievements in battle.

The decoration was bestowed upon the combat-infantryman by Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, commander of the famed 41st Infantry Division, at the conclusion of the Zamboanga peninsula campaign.

Mrs. Tayeko Matsumoto, wife of the benedicted 41st Division "Jungleer," is presently residing in Washington, D.C., where she is an employee of the Federal government.

Matsumoto graduated from Ventura Junior College in 1938, and until his entry into the Army was employed in the citrus industry in Southern California.

Since coming overseas in May, 1943, he has fought through a campaign in the New Guinea jungles as well as the recently concluded operations of the 41st in the southern Philippines.

Armless War Veteran Finds Employment With Chicago Firm

CHICAGO — Rex Hayao Miyahara, returned veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, who lost an arm in battle, is now employed as a record clerk in the offices of International Harvester, the WRA reported recently.

Miyahara is a former resident of Salinas, California and Poston.

His employment with International Harvester ended a long search for employment by the former combat veteran, who now plans to relocate his parents, presently in Poston, to Chicago.

Combat Team, got the promotion for unadulterated leadership.

A captain told the Times man that the Japanese American unit was "the only one to get through the German lines to the lost battalion in the Vosges Mountains last November."

The lieutenant and the captain added that Lieut. Kiyota's unit had spearheaded the Allied drive along the Po Valley last April and cracked the German line.

Lieut. Kiyota, three times wounded in action, stood quietly waiting for transfer to Halloran Hospital, and when a reporter asked him how he happened to be on the hospital ship he squirmed for a minute and then answered:

"It was stomach ulcers, Cognac, not the Jerries, did it."

Coast's Fair Play Committee Puts Evacuee Question in Letter to Placer Businessmen

The West Coast question concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry has been placed squarely before the farmers and businessmen of Placer County, California, scene of some of the most aggravated of the series of "incidents" involving Japanese Americans, by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Rodney L. Brink, West Coast correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor reported in a dispatch published by the newspaper on Sept. 15.

Mr. Brink noted that with V-J Day "a testing time" has arrived for those Californians who have protested most vigorously against the return of Japanese Americans to the coastal zone and pointed out that so far as the public has been informed, there has been no case of sabotage involving Japanese Americans during the nearly four years of war.

"Now, with the disarming and abject surrender of Japan, the last fragment of logic tying opposition to military security is considered to have disintegrated," the Monitor correspondent said.

Mr. Brink reported that the question put to the Placer county group by the Fair Play organization hinges on the fact that the growers of Placer County are asking for the labor of imported Mexican nationals and of school boys and girls from Central California cities to help gather their fruit harvests, while some citizens of their county are resisting the return of the agriculturally expert Japanese Americans "and using violent methods when other means fail."

The Monitor article quoted the letter addressed by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play to the farmers and businessmen of Placer County as follows:

"1. Do you believe that American taxpayers, through the War Food Administration and the Agricultural Extension Service, should pay for recruiting, transporting, and supplying Placer County with nationals from Mexico while in your community elements which assume to speak in your name advocate without contradiction, or employ devices to 'discourage' Japanese American laborers from returning home?"

"2. Do you expect parents and children from towns and cities to co-operate in recruiting boys and girls to harvest your crops, if that assistance is to be interpreted publicly within your community in your home, and without contradiction, as an aid to a formal program of economic and race discrimination?"

"3. Do you support the public efforts within your County to utilize race prejudice as a device to eliminate that portion of your competitors and laborers which is of Japanese ancestry?"

"4. If so, which of these measures publicly advocated or employed by persons or organizations in Placer County, that are intended to 'discourage' the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to their homes and their labors, do you approve, and which do you not approve?"

In its open letter the Fair Play Committee quoted a letter published in one of the County's newspapers, in which the issue of economic opposition to the Japanese Americans was set forth. The letter declared:

"I believe that all the businessmen (both ranchers and merchants) now are agreed that economically speaking we are better off than we were before the Japs were moved from California by the Army. . . . In Placer County, as you know, we were so entirely dependent on Japanese farm labor that it was almost pitiful. That situation no longer exists. Mexican nationals, as well as school children, have admirably filled the gap, and we are no longer dependent on any group."

The Monitor writer commented that the question involving Japanese Americans now has been brought into the open.

"War's necessities are past now, and the Japanese American is no longer the shining target he once was for every conceivable shaft of intolerance and hatred," Mr. Brink declared. "The war record of Nisei combat forces in various war theaters is too admirable to let the hinted charge long stand that all persons of Japanese ancestry are likely to be traitors to the United States."

"What was once the Placer County Citizens' Anti-Japanese

League is now the California Preservation League," the Monitor writer added. "With this broader title it joins the ranks of other state-wide organizations which have agitated for many years for the exclusion of Japanese, or Chinese, or both. Currently, however, the objective is to bar American citizens from a region which was formerly their home."

The article noted that the Preservation League proclaimed as its purpose "to discourage the return of people of Japanese ancestry to California by refusing to buy, sell, lease, or trade with any Japanese," and to "buy or confiscate all Japanese lands or businesses, such properties to be offered to returning veterans." (Excepting, comments the Fair Play Committee, "undoubtedly those American veterans unfortunate enough to be born of Japanese ancestry.")

The Monitor article said the strong stand of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is based on records of meetings and events chronicled mainly in a leading newspaper of Auburn, Placer County. In one such chronicle a spokesman especially virulent against the Japanese Americans spoke as if representing the Placer County Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Mr. Brink added.

People's World Will Sponsor Meeting to Welcome Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — "A Welcome to Japanese Americans," a meeting welcoming returning evacuees, will be sponsored on Friday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. by the Daily People's World at the California Club, 1750 Clay Street.

John Pittman, managing editor of the newspaper, and Dr. Hugh Landrum, executive secretary of the San Francisco Council of Churches, will be the main speakers.

The People's World announced that the meeting is being sponsored with the participation of a number of community organizations for Nori Ikeda, former People's World office manager, and for all other Japanese Americans. Miss Ikeda returned to the Bay area recently from New York City.

The San Francisco progressive newspaper urged its readers to publicize the meeting and come with their friends.

Nisei Receives Teaching Post in Sal Lake City

Miss Amy Hiratzka, formerly of Santa Maria, Calif., and a graduate of the University of Utah, has received a teaching appointment in Salt Lake City at the Lafayette school.

Nisei Soldier Experts Trained Men for Japan Occupation Duty

MONTEREY, Calif. — Nisei-trained Army and Navy men at the Monterey peninsula's civil affairs staging area to administer military government in occupied territories complained on Sept. 14 that despite thorough preparation no complete company of military government men has been sent from the United States to Japan although similarly trained men were stationed in Germany soon after V-E Day.

The United Press quoted CASA men who charged that military government men leaving here have been shelved between here and Tokyo, although a few have arrived in Japan and said that their jobs are now being handled by tactical units.

Lifting of CASA censorship revealed the important role taken by Americans of Japanese ances-

Restrictions on Nisei Civilian Airmen Lifted

Wartime Regulations Against Nisei Pilots Rescinded by CAA

SAN FRANCISCO—Nisei pilots and mechanics who were required to surrender their licenses and airman's identification cards upon demand of the Civil Aeronautics Administration have had these and other wartime restrictions pertaining to Japanese Americans rescinded as of Sept. 5, according to the CAA.

A new ruling by the CAA now permits Nisei pilots and mechanics to obtain licenses on the basis of all other qualified applicants.

The CAA announcement followed protests filed in Washington by JACL Representative Joe Masaoaka in behalf of Tom Shozo Ikkanaka of Reno, Nevada, who had been sent an alien personnel security questionnaire and whose application for reinstatement had not been acted upon.

The announcement received from the Authority now sets aside all former restrictions imposed upon Japanese Americans.

Japanese Canadians Continue Training Despite V-J Day

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Intensive training of the Japanese Canadians in the Canadian Army's Intelligence Corps is continuing without a letup despite the end of the war, with another group of Nisei volunteers arriving in Vancouver on Sept. 5 after completing basic training in eastern Canada.

Although an official announcement has not been made regarding their future deployment, it is held likely that these Canadian Nisei will be attached to the Allied occupation army in Japan and will be an exception to the announcement by Prime Minister King that Canadian troops will not be used as occupation forces.

JACL Role on Coast Discussed at Recent San Francisco Meet

SAN FRANCISCO — George Koode, University of Colorado graduate and Gene Konomi, University of California graduate, conducted a discussion group at the San Francisco chapter JACL meeting held at the International Institute, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Fluent in the Japanese language and having many associations with Issei, both were described as well qualified to discuss the psychology of the Issei in view of the international situation. These discussants believe that JACL can do much in building up the self-confidence and economic independence of the Issei.

Dave Tatsuno, chapter president, presided. Joe Grant Masaoaka gave reports on the recent Miyahara case at the Municipal Railway car barns and also the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization hearings.

Refreshments were served under the chairmanship of Kaye Uyeda and the hospitality committee of Haru Takei, Sumi Honnami and Mrs. Ayako Murota.

try in an educational program designed to train men, qualified by nature and background, to maintain and expand the peace.

First on the list of subjects has been the Japanese language taught by Japanese American soldier graduates of the military intelligence school at Fort Snelling, Minn. The original course was planned by seven Navy officers expert linguists who completed the Navy's language course at Boulder, Colo., but the organization was perfected by the Nisei, the United Press said.

Aside from language, the men are trained variously for special units, in public safety, agriculture, civil administration, fishing, country travel and firearms.

CASA spokesmen said they saw no prospect of putting their training to use in Japan.

Third Battalion of 442nd Wins Unit Citation

"Horizontal Hank" Honored at Dinner



NEW YORK—Board members and officers of the New York chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League are shown with Henry Goshu, named "Horizontal Hank" of Merrill's Marauders, who was the guest of honor at a JACL dinner on Sept. 12 attended by more than 100 persons.

New York JACL Dinner Honors Nisei Veteran

Henry Goshu Served With Marauders in Burma Campaign

NEW YORK — Former Staff Sergeant Henry H. Goshu, 25, veteran of 16 months in the China-Burma theater, was honored at a dinner sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League on Sept. 12 in New York.

Goshu, who is now a resident of New York City, told of his experiences in the CBI theater while serving with Merrill's Marauders. He recounted amusing incidents which occurred before his fellow soldiers realized that he was an American soldier.

Main speaker for the program was Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, who declared that "America today is not proud of the fact that she has given her citizenship to Japanese ancestry. It will remain a blot upon the character of our nation."

The Mayor's Committee on Unity stands as an agency in the community to try to help you find the fullest profit and benefit out of your residence in New York City," Dr. Dodson said.

Among those present at the dinner were Sgt. Yeichi Kuwayama of Woodside, New York, one of the Nisei servicemen who made presentation of \$4300 to President Harry Truman on behalf of the 442nd Infantry Regiment as a memorial gift for Franklin D. Roosevelt; Pvt. Suyeo Takahashi, recently returned from Europe; George Schuyler, noted editor of the "New York Times"; Mrs. Rackham Holt, biographer of George Washington Carver; Robert Dolins, area supervisor of War Relocation Authority; and David Quaid, who fought with the 442nd in the CBI theater.

Missouri Evacuees Find Homes in Housing Project

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A new source of housing has been made available to resettlers in St. Charles, Mo., at the Powell Terrace Housing Project, operated by the Federal Public Housing Authority. Mrs. Yotaro Arimura and her four children, Midori, Sam and Itsuo, from the War Relocation Center, were the first resettler family to live in the project, arriving at St. Charles on Sept. 14.

Forster, Hachi Hiraio, board members; Sam Kai, vice president; Yurino Takayoshi, board member; John S. Iwatsu, treasurer.

(Left to right, seated) Clara Clayman, board member; Alfred Funabashi, president of the New York JACL; Henry Goshu; Dr. Dan Dodson, executive of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, who was the main speaker at the dinner; and, Robert Dolins, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority.

Officials in Washington Doubt Treason Trial for "Tokyo Rose"

Legal Difficulties Told By Federal Experts in Comment on Case

LOS ANGELES—Assorted legal difficulties lead Federal law enforcement officials to reject as impracticable the suggestion of U. S. District Attorney Charles Carr of Los Angeles that the California-born girl identified as "Tokyo Rose" be returned to the United States for trial on a treason charge, the Los Angeles Times reported on Sept. 15 in a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington.

The Times' Washington bureau noted that official reaction to the Carr proposal was withheld but Justice Department sources indicated no serious consideration will be given such an idea.

Among the vital questions, the dispatch said, are whether Iva Toguri, a UCLA graduate, surrendered her American citizenship when she married her Portuguese husband. The problem of identifying any individual as "Tokyo Rose" would be very difficult, legal authorities noted, especially when expert listeners are convinced that five or six girls put the "Tokyo Rose" program on the air.

Two witnesses able to testify positively that an individual committed an "overt act" are imperative to convict on treason charges, it was stated. Federal attorneys doubt any court would be satisfied with statements of radio listeners and wonder whether broadcasting a program is an "overt act" against the United States, the Times correspondent pointed out.

It was reported that Army occupation authorities in Japan had released Iva Toguri to the custody of her Portuguese husband.

(Meanwhile, the International News Service last week distributed a story signed by Iva Toguri in which "Tokyo Rose" told of her work on Radio Tokyo. "I am the woman with the supposedly seductive voice who as Tokyo Rose used that voice in broadcasts beamed to American soldiers in the Pacific," Miss Toguri declared in the Hearst article.)

Plans Reception for New Jersey Resettlers

NEW YORK — The New York chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League will sponsor a reception on Oct. 14 for newly resettled evacuees in northern New Jersey.

Sono Osato Will Take Straight Role in New Play

NEW YORK—Sono Osato, star of the musical comedy, "On the Town," will leave the show sometime this winter to play a straight role as the lead in "Undine," the Jean Giradoux play which Schuyler Watts has adapted.

Mr. Watts, who will produce the play with Victor Elmaleh, Miss Osato's husband, and Arthur Stanton is seeking a Hollywood actor for the role opposite the dancer. "Undine" was first performed in Paris in 1939.

Miss Osato, formerly with the Ballet Russe, played a leading role in "One Touch of Venus" and has been starring in "On the Town."

Ephebian Society Urges All-Out Aid To Evacuee Group

LOS ANGELES—The Ephebian Society, lifetime society for honor students of Los Angeles high schools, was on record on Sept. 6 in support of all-out assistance to Japanese Americans returning to Los Angeles.

A resolution adopted by the organization asked that, upon their return to the community, the returnees be granted all possible assistance by the constituted authorities and individuals alike.

Emergency Housing for 500 Evacuees Set in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Five hundred or more evacuees of Japanese ancestry are to be given temporary housing in San Francisco until they find permanent quarters following their return here from war relocation centers, the San Francisco Housing Authority reported on Sept. 12.

Space for 50 families and 200 single men is to be utilized near Fort Funston in quarters formerly occupied by the Coast Artillery. Another group, all war veterans or members of immediate families of Nisei soldiers, are to be housed for the time being in units vacated by civilian shipyard workers at Hunters Point.

The San Francisco Housing Au-

Highest Organizational Honor Given Japanese Americans For Rescue of "Lost Battalion"

Award Reveals Frontal Bayonet Charge by Nisei Soldiers in Vosges Mountains Campaign; Report Heavy Losses Sustained by Unit in Action

WITH THE 442nd COMBAT TEAM IN ITALY—The Third Battalion of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team has been awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation by direction of President Truman for its part in the rescue of the "lost battalion" of the 141st Infantry Regiment of the 36th Division in France in October, 1944.

The Distinguished Unit Citation is the fourth to be awarded to elements of the 442nd Infantry. Previously the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Second Battalion and two companies which comprised the "O'Connor Task Force" in France were cited.

The presentation of Distinguished Unit Citations to the Second and Third Battalions was made by Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commanding general of the Fifth Army, in ceremonies on Sept. 4 at the "Yankee Stadium" in Leghorn.

Enlisted personnel of the Third Battalion of the 442nd Infantry is composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the United States mainland and Hawaii.

In his presentation speech Gen. Truscott said that Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd had distinguished themselves "as soldiers and American citizens."

"You have set a record rarely equalled by any regiment," Gen. Truscott said. "You have set a record any regiment in history would be proud to own."

"I assure you your comrades in arms, and the Army commanders in this theater, are indeed proud of your record. I am confident I speak for the entire country when I say your country, too, is proud of your record."

The official citation for the Third Battalion, read by Second Lieut. Thomas M. Kobayashi, regimental adjutant, declared as follows:

"The Third Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, is cited for outstanding accomplishment in combat during the period from Oct. 27 to Oct. 30, 1944, near Biffontaine, France. On Oct. 27 the Third Battalion was committed to battle after one and a half days of divisional reserve. One of the battalions of another unit which had been advancing deep into enemy territory beyond the town of Biffontaine was suddenly surrounded by the enemy, and separated from all friendly units by an enemy force estimated at 700 men.

"The mission of the Third Battalion was to attack abreast of the 100th Battalion and four further battalions and relieve the entrapped unit. The mission was more difficult than it first appeared for the enemy had reoccupied the thickly wooded hills with two and a half miles separating the Lost Battalion from our front lines. For four days, the Battalion fought the stubborn enemy who was determined to stop all attempts to rescue the besieged battalion. Several roadblocks skillfully reinforced by machine guns had to be destroyed under heavy artillery fire.

"On Oct. 29 the Battalion encountered a well-defined hill where the enemy, one hundred strong, held well dug-in positions on the hill and would not be dislodged. After repeated

frontal attacks had failed to drive the enemy from the hill, Companies "I" and "K", then leading the attack, fixed bayonets and charged up the slope, shouting at the enemy and firing from their hips, while the enemy fired pointblank into their ranks. In spite of the effective enemy fire, the determined men pressed the assault and closed in with the enemy.

"Nearing the enemy machine gun and machine pistol positions, some of the men charged the emplacements with their Thompson sub-machine guns and BARs, killing or seriously wounding the enemy gun crews, but themselves sprawling dead over the enemy positions they had just neutralized.

"Completely unnerved by the vicious bayonet charge, the enemy fled in confusion after making a desperate stand.

"Though seriously depleted in manpower, the Battalion hurled back two determined enemy counterattacks, and after reducing a heavily-mined roadblock, finally established contact with the besieged battalion.

"The intrepidity, fearless courage, and complete disregard for personal safety displayed by the officers and enlisted men of the Third Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, exemplify the finest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States."

At the time of the presentation the Second Battalion was commanded by Major Robert A. Gopel while the Third Battalion was under the command of Major Ralph J. Graham. Lieutenant Colonels James H. Hanley and Alfred A. Pursall, former commanders of the Second and Third Battalions respectively, were on hand to witness their former units receive the highest organization honors which the Army awards.

(The citation for the Second Battalion has previously been published in the Pacific Citizen.)

The citation for the Third Battalion revealed the details of a frontal bayonet charge by members of the group which succeeded in the routing of the German enemy from strong positions.

NISEI IN GERMANY NAME BASKETBALL ALL-STAR SQUAD

DONAUEWORTH, Germany — Following the close of play in the basketball league sponsored by the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion recently, an all-star team was selected from 98 men who played on the various teams.

The following men were selected members of the 522nd's all-star team: Pfc. Yukio Hibino, g., University of California; Pfc. Jiro Shimomura, c., Farrington high school, Honolulu; Pfc. Shiro Takeshita, f., Salinas JC, Calif.; Sgt. Toku Tanaka, f., Wailua high school, Kauai; Pfc. Tadashi Tokuda, u., Brawley high school, Calif.; and, T/4 Toshio Nishizawa, g., San Diego State College, Calif. Takeshita was the highest scoring player in the league with a total of 232 points in 14 games, averaging 16 per contest.

The all-stars hope to schedule games with other battalions in the area.

The following second team was also selected: Forwards, Pfc. George Ikenaga and Pfc. Mel Sakata; center, Cpl. Teruo Anzai; guards, Cpl. Tahae Sugita and Cpl. Paul Oishi; utility, Pfc. Yukio Arai and T/4 Harold Ueoka.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Nisei in the Pacific

A letter to the Pacific Citizen this week from Japanese Americans of the 25th Infantry Division, somewhere on Luzon in the Philippines, contains arguments to correct an injustice to American combat soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific Theater of Operations. That injustice is the prevailing opinion that Japanese American troops in the Pacific were non-combatants.

"We are classified combat troops in every sense of the word," declares the letter from the men of the 25th Division. "When we accompany infantry units into battle don't think for a moment that we go in with paper and pencil only. We go in armed just the same as other combat troops. If you will take note, we are classified as infantrymen when we operate with them. Our life is just as rugged and dangerous. We of the combat divisions also send men to infantry regiments. Our duties are carried out in the forward areas. Frequently we had to fight our way out of ambushes with our brother infantrymen. We undergo the same artillery and mortar barrages. Many of us wear the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Purple Heart, which we are sure are seldom given to rear-area non-combat troops. Remember all Nisei soldiers who have been killed or wounded were front-line casualties. Our casualties, it is true, were not as costly or numerous as our brothers in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, but that is because we are assigned, not in segregated units, but as individuals. Therefore, our chances are as good as the next man's."

"We are sick of people calling us non-combatants," the letter continues. "We are also slighted when you refer to us as the men to reorganize the New Japan. We have done our bit. Now you do yours. We want to get back home to our loved ones just as badly as our Caucasian brothers in arms. We hope you will take this and print it in your paper because we don't want our friends and fellow soldiers to think our lot has been an easy one."

The letter from the Nisei GIs with the 25th Division brings up a point which should be made. And that is that now with the unconditional surrender of Japan the full story of the part played by Japanese Americans in the Pacific war should be told. That role has not been that of the non-combatant, as the letter declares, although it is the War Department, and not any newspaper, which has announced that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were not serving as combat troops in the Pacific. The fact of the matter is that the Nisei troops have done an important combat and intelligence job in the Pacific—and that story should be told in fairness to the men who have fought it out on the front-lines of the Pacific war from Guadalcanal to Okinawa.

Law Enforcement

In contrast to the negligent, almost contemptuous handling of most anti-evacuee terrorism cases in California, Alameda County's Sheriff H. P. Gleason has shown his intention to find and prosecute all lawbreakers in accordance with his oath of office.

Shortly after two men driving in a speeding sedan fired into the homes of two Japanese American families, two suspects were under arrest and booked for possible attempted murder.

While a certain element in California,

lawless and vicious, has resorted to night-riding and shooting, a certain portion of California's peace authorities have by complacency sanctioned such tactics. This utter disrespect for the law by those very authorities entrusted with the keeping of the law is a breakdown of justice.

There is only one way to stop these shootings. That is by direct, concerted action on the part of the State's peace officials and courts. Every outbreak against the Nisei must be dealt with for what it is—a criminal attack upon life and property. But inefficient investigation and lackadaisical prosecution of these cases will only bring on more such attacks.

The reputation of the Golden State tarnishes daily. Only such quick action as that shown by Sheriff Gleason and his officers can save it.

Hearstian Contrasts

A typical Hearst headline is the one which adorned the front page of the Los Angeles Examiner's local news section on Sept. 12. Reporting that 50 evacuee families of Japanese ancestry had been housed in Federal housing projects in Long Beach, the Examiner declared: "Japs Given U. S. Housing—Admitted to Harbor Projects as Americans Hunt Homes."

This attempt of the Los Angeles paper to incite hate and prejudice is typically Hearstian in its use of "Japs" in reference to returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry and its pointed use of "Americans" in relation to other West Coast residents. For the past nine months the Hearst papers have noted slyly that "Japs" were being returned to the West Coast while "Americans," particularly the families of war veterans, were being ousted to make room for them.

"Japs are being admitted to Government-owned housing at the Harbor without any attempt at segregation, while hundreds of Americans trudge the streets in vain for residences," the Examiner complained in its article on Sept. 12.

The Hearst campaign of distortions was exposed by John E. Peterson, manager of the Federal Housing Authority in Southern California, who pointed out that no families were ousted to make room for the returning evacuees. "There were vacancies," Mr. Peterson said. "The Japanese families were classed as distressed, and were rented dwelling units, just the same as other Americans. It is untrue that we had a long list of applicants, and that the Japanese were given preference. In fact, we still have approximately 75 vacancies."

There is no contrast more typical of Hearst policy than that its newspapers will object to the housing of the families of Japanese American servicemen in a Federal project, while on the other hand a Hearst representative signs a contract with "Tokyo Rose" for a sum alleged to be \$2,000. Hearst, it would appear, can do business with an American-born girl of Japanese ancestry who has collaborated with Japanese militarism, but the Hearst press is horrified at any attempts toward decent and fair treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese descent.

Pressures on WRA

The War Relocation Authority has been under considerable criticism from West Coast resettlement groups because of its policy of closing all of the relocation centers at a time when housing is critically short on the Pacific Coast. The other side of the story is that the WRA has been under considerable Congressional pressure, particularly from the economy bloc on Capitol Hill, to wind up its program before the Dec. 15 deadline for the closing of all of the centers except Tule Lake.

It is understood that legislation now being prepared for presentation in Washington contains a slash of \$5,000,000 in the budget previously approved for the WRA for the current fiscal year. Congressional advocates of reducing the WRA's appropriation have made it known that they feel that the agency should speed its liquidation process because of the ending of the war.

Any cut in the WRA's present appropriation will seriously affect the agency's ability to carry out the government's responsibility to resettle the nearly 50,000 displaced Americans and alien residents of Japanese ancestry whose present plight is the result of a military action unprecedented in our national history.

Willie and Joe

By Mauldin



"Can't ya read signs?"

Mauldin Comments on Racism

(This cartoon commentary on West Coast racism by Bill Mauldin, World War II's most-famous cartoonist and author of "Up Front with Mauldin," appeared last week in the Chicago Sun, Washington Star and scores of other U. S. dailies. The Nisei soldier in the picture wears the "Red Bull" shoulder patch of the 34th Division, worn by returning veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion. Upon his return to the United States from overseas in June, 1945, Mauldin declared that discriminatory activity against Americans of Japanese ancestry "makes me sick." He said that "those Japanese American troops in Italy did more than any others, and they killed themselves to prove something to the folks at home." The above cartoon is reprinted by arrangement with United Feature Syndicate of New York City, copyright owners.)

Washington News-Letter: Four Nisei War Veterans Meet President Truman

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C. It was on Sept. 10 at 12:30 p.m. that four Nisei GIs from the battlefields of Europe were led into the study of the President of the United States. They had come to present a check for \$4,300 from the boys of the 442nd for a memorial to their beloved former Commander in Chief. The four were all Purple Hearters: Sgt. Yeichi Kuwayama, of Long Island, New York, holder of a Silver Star; Pfc. Jesse Hirata, of Honaunau, Hawaii, holder of a Distinguished Service Cross; Pfc. Terumi Kato, of Honolulu; and Pfc. George Tsujimoto, of Tracy, California. They were accompanied by Secretary Harold Ickes, Dillon Myer, and Earl Finch, patron of the 442nd.

The ceremony, as told to us by Pfc. Tsujimoto, went something like this: They were introduced by Dillon Myer to the President, who told them he was "very glad to meet them." The boys were nervous, sure, but the informal manner of President Truman and his warm Missouri smile made things rather easy.

The first thing Mr. Truman did was to herd them in front of his desk and to call in the White House photographers, representing Acme, the AP, and Telephoto, the three biggest picture outfits in the U. S. After the cameramen left, Mr. Truman was ready for the presentation.

Sgt. Kuwayama stepped forward and said: "Mr. President—One of the ideals of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was that Americanism was not a matter of race but of the mind and heart. That ideal has carried the Nisei GIs, their parents, and their close ones through the most trying ordeals. The Nisei GIs have suffered thousands of casualties in the acid test of their devotion to American democracy. We hope that the 442nd and the 100th Battalion have proven in some small way that Americanism shall never be a matter of race but always of the mind and heart."

"On behalf of the 442nd Combat Team, I wish to present this sum

of \$4,300 contributed spontaneously by the men and officers of the team. It is to be used in any manner which you see fit in commemoration of the late President Roosevelt."

During the presentation speech, Mr. Truman nodded approvingly. He was deeply impressed. He thanked the boys, saying it was a "wonderful thing" for them to do. Then, he said jokingly, "The check isn't made out in my name, so I can't use it." He asked to have a copy of the presentation message sent to him. The boys were then ushered into the adjoining press room, where they were interviewed by White House correspondents.

And thus was culminated in the majesty of the President's study a project that was born miles away on the battle-scarred soil of Europe. It was a fitting tribute to the man whose stirring enunciation of Americanism left no doubt in anyone's mind of just where he stood in regard to the Nisei. His firm belief that every Nisei, given the chance, would prove his loyalty and thus beat down the bigots, resulted in the formation of an all-Nisei fighting unit. How it must have warmed his heart when he was able to issue a Presidential citation to the 442nd. It was more than a vindication of his innermost conviction on Americanism.

Arrangements for the presentation of the check were made by Earl Finch, Dillon Myer, and Arnold Serwer, Chief of the WRA Current Information Division. Unfortunately a big event of national interest took place on that same day in Washington, stealing the show in the press. That was the tremendous welcome accorded the hero of Corregidor, Gen. Wainwright. Ordinarily Washington papers can be counted on to give reasonably good play to stories about Nisei GIs, but on that day no Washington journals carried any pictures of the presentation ceremony, and gave it only brief mention in their columns. Elsewhere, according to Serwer, it was handled fairly well, with the New York Times and the Herald-Tri-

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Horizontal Hank . . .

Henry Goshio, who served with Merrill's Marauders in the Burma campaign, was interviewed last week on CBS's "We, the People" program. It was on a "We, the People" broadcast in 1944 that the people of the United States learned for the first time of the exploits of Japanese American soldiers in the China-Burma-India theater. The speaker was a returned officer of Merrill's Marauders and he told the radio audience of the feats of a Nisei sergeant called "Horizontal Hank," Sgt. Goshio is, of course, "Horizontal Hank." . . . Saburo Tomita, formerly of Poston, is reportedly organizing a Japanese American book guild in New York to distribute books of special interest to Nisei . . . Leslie Nakashima is back in the Tokyo bureau of the United Press. * * *

McCloy . . .

There are reports in Washington that Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy may retire soon to private life. Secretary McCloy backed the induction of Nisei into the Army and the formation of the Japanese American Combat Team at a time when there was strong opposition against such a policy . . . The Washington Star on Sept. 5 added a new angle to the stories about "Tokyo Rose." Said the Star: "An unusual report is drifting back from the Pacific, carried by correspondents and some returning officers, that 'Tokyo Rose' was really engaged in American counter-espionage . . . The blatant broadcasts of sob sister 'Tokyo Rose' actually contained concealed information . . . A startling story if true." . . . Meanwhile, Hearst newspapers last week carried a signed story by Iva Toguri, "Tokyo Rose," admitting her part in propaganda broadcasts over Radio Tokyo. This confirms a report that "Tokyo Rose" had signed a contract with Hearst for which she was allegedly paid \$2000. Washington sources, meanwhile, doubt that "Tokyo Rose" will be brought to trial in the United States. * * *

Censored . . .

One of the first items censored from the Japanese press by a special U.S. Army team of Nisei censors under Brig. Gen. Elliot Thorp, was an article scheduled for publication on Sept. 12 by the Nippon Times, Tokyo's English-language daily. The article involved, among other things, alleged raping and looting by American soldiers, stories of which had been circulated by the Japanese press and by Domei. * * *

Radio . . .

A Nisei soldier from Hawaii got a big cheer from the studio audience when he was introduced on J. C. Flippen's quiz show over NBC, "Correction, Please," on Sept. 7 . . . Hugh MacBeth, chairman of United Races of America, recently applied to the Los Angeles Park Commission for a permit to hold a picnic at Exposition Park to extend a welcome to returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry . . . Staff Sgt. Spady Koyama, who was wounded in action on Leyte in the Philippines and whose application for membership was rejected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in his home town, Spokane, Wash., is now one of 15 prospective charter members of a Spokane chapter of the American Veterans Committee, one of the two major World War II organizations. * * *

John Kitasako: Washington Newsletter

(Continued from page 4)
bune coming through in typically good fashion.
But in a matter of this nature, publicity, while it is greatly to be desired, is secondary. The main thing is that the boys of the 442nd thought of and carried out a grand project, and they are to be congratulated for this magnificent gesture in the memory of Franklin Roosevelt.
As though they had not already given more than their share in blood and toil to the cause of Nisei, these boys, after their fighting was over, went still further and gave from their pockets. That spirit of the 442nd should give every Nisei something to think about.

Nisei Opinion:

BEHIND THE STORY OF TULE LAKE SEGREGEEES

Writer Makes Plea for Enlightened Justice in Dealing with Group

By KIYOSHI HAMANAKA

There is an interesting and instructive parallel between the treatment of the Jews and segregees in democratic America. Both Jews and segregees have been accused of disloyalty. After mistreatment both groups have expressed a desire to leave their respective countries of persecution, the one to go to Palestine; the other, to Japan. Now that World War II is over it turns out that many segregees want to remain in America. They protest that they signed for expatriation and repatriation under duress. They believe that they will have a better future in America. The point now is, will we let them remain here? And if not, why not?

There is an easy "solution" advocated by some government officials in words to the effect that "since these segregees signed for expatriation and repatriation and they knew what they were doing, we're going to ship all of them to Japan even if some of them want to remain here." Any lasting solution must be a just solution. Our concept of justice has gradually developed in its time context so that as we have grown more civilized we have included in more areas of life considerations of the past, present and future. For example, in the solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency we now consider the past and present environment of the delinquents as well as the possible future results of different techniques of corrective treatment. In line with this enlightened concept of justice, let us review segregation, registration and evacuation.

Any study of segregation necessarily involves a study of registration, for without registration segregation would not have taken place. In turn, any study of registration requires a study of evacuation, for without evacuation registration would not have taken place. This last statement is obviously true since there was no registration of Nisei and Issei who resided in areas that were not evacuated and that included the eastern half of Oregon and Washington, the northern half of Arizona and the rest of the forty-eight states except California. Again, the Japanese nationals and the Japanese Americans in the Hawaiian Islands did not undergo any registration or wholesale evacuation. German aliens and their offspring were not evacuated and underwent no special registration. Why, with all these obvious omissions, did registration and segregation take place? Why did even evacuation take place?

The United States Army has maintained that evacuation was based on military necessity. The Supreme Court in the Korematsu case has upheld the army's enforcement of evacuation for the same reason, military necessity. A more accurate explanation would be that evacuation was based on racial discrimination and the economic exploitation of the evacuees.

Here are some salient facts: Lieut. General DeWitt stated that a "Jap is a Jap," he was the Commander of the Western Defense Area and he gave the orders for curfew and evacuation. No wholesale evacuation of Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans in Hawaii has taken place. There was no sabotage by the Japanese in Hawaii or the United States prior to, during or since Pearl Harbor. Evacuees owned much property in the four western states and the Associated Farmers and other such groups pushed evacuation in order to exploit the evacuees. Over four thousand Nisei and Kibei were in the armed forces of the United States before Pearl Harbor. There are more than 20,000 now because of the voluntary Nisei Combat Team and the draft. A few months after evacuation evacuees were released from camps to work in the sugar beet farms in Utah, Montana, Idaho, etc. in order to help save the crop. If military necessity prompted evacuation, why were evacuees released so suddenly for such work?

After Pearl Harbor almost three months went by before Lt. General DeWitt imposed curfew and travel restrictions on Italian, German and Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans. If military necessity caused such measures, why did the army waste so much time? Why were not the German and Italian aliens evacuated while American citizens of Japanese descent were? Is military necessity, in other words, a racial matter?

But now let us consider registration. Registration took place during the months of February and March of 1943. By that time all of the evacuees were in relocation centers operated under the War Relocation Authority. Previous to the relocation centers, most of the evacuees resided in army controlled assembly centers with strict regulations, censorship and primitive accommodations. Some evacuees were moved directly from their homes to relocation centers and others came from the Hawaiian Islands.

At first the relocation centers were to have had large scale industrial and agricultural projects in view of the WRA assumption and policy that most of the evacuees would remain in the centers for the duration of the war. In fact, leave clearance regulations were strict and difficult to fulfill. However as time went on and the public relations work was inaugurated to "sell the evacuees" the WRA changed its policy to facilitate leave clearance. This was around the month of December, 1942. Around the middle of that month a procedure whereby evacuees could make applications for leave clearance in advance of a definite assurance of a job was started. The response however was not encouraging. During the latter part of January the WRA made an announcement that an All-Nisei Combat Team would be organized by means of voluntary induction. During the first week of February an announcement was made by means of the center newspapers that a general registration of all evacuees 17 or more years of age would take place. At the same time Army representatives were to obtain questionnaires from all American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were 17 or more years of age. No registration was to be made of those who applied for repatriation. The reason given for the general registration was that "the WRA expects to get leave clearance on a large number of employable persons before they apply for leave and thus be able to speed up the relocation program." During the entire registration period no statement was made by the WRA that the registration would be used as the basis for segregation.

The two questions in the general registration that caused the most difficulties were Questions 27 and 28. Question 27 asked: "Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?" Question 28 was, "Will you swear allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?" The difficulty in answering Question 27 in the affirmative was that the evacuees had been evacuated from their homes and many of them had no place of their own since they had

(Continued on page 6)

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Have Earned Right to Recognition

From the legal viewpoint, the cycle of the evacuation is completed. First there were the exclusion orders which had the effect of displacing an entire people on a racial basis. Then, last December, the orders were revoked for all but a few hundreds or thousands who remained on someone's suspicious list and therefore were denied return to the Pacific Coast.

And now the final step has taken place with the removal of all bans except for those under jurisdiction of the department

of justice—aliens marked for deportation or asking for repatriation, and American-born Japanese who have asked for expatriation. The problems that have arisen from the evacuation, however, are far from over. Similarly, the justice and necessity of the evacuation itself is still a moot topic.

As for the first, the social and economic repercussions of the evacuation will continue to echo for many years to come. Some of these repercussions are obvious.

For instance, the strange, tightly-knit Japanese American communities that developed in the cities of the Pacific coast states never will be restored. And with those communities have disappeared the roles of the little shopkeeper, the greengrocer, the insurance agent who made his living by serving the people of that little commun-

ity and the farmers in the immediate area.

The evacuation has shattered the dominant role that Japanese American truck gardeners held in the produce markets of west coast cities. Many of those truck gardeners are dead now, or scattered to distant states, or too old and tired to battle the vicious opposition to their return which has grown in many districts.

But there are other developments whose full implications only time can reveal. What, for instance, will be the biological and sociological result of spreading 130,000 Japanese Americans throughout the 48 states after they had been concentrated around a few urban areas of three states? What will be the result of 500 to 1,000 Japanese Americans moving into each of 20 or 25 large American cities instead of concentrating something like 40,000 into Southern California alone?

Such a transfer of a non-Caucasian population, at a time when many of the individuals of the group are in a relatively assimilable stage, is bound to have significant although probably not far-reaching effects on the predominantly Anglo-Saxon communities into which they are moving.

These effects will be felt by the community less than by the individuals themselves and the persons with whom they come into immediate contact. There will have to be many adjustments, dealing mainly with the state of mind, and there is evidence much of this readjustment already has been accomplished.

As to the necessity of the evacuation, there is nothing to be gained by arguing pro or con. Perhaps it is a healthy sign that most persons have closed the issue in their own minds as something that has happened and which no amount of argument will reverse.

The army has made its position clear in the report of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt. That report leaves itself wide-open to challenge on the accuracy and validity of its conclusions, but nonetheless the army is standing on it. There is no reason to believe the army ever will modify its stand—that as of the winter of 1941-42, under the circumstances and with the information available, it had no choice other than to order a mass evacuation regardless of the Constitutional implications involved.

The justice of the evacuation is another thing. There is more reason for argument that not everything has been done to correct obvious injustices. There is, for instance, the matter of reimbursement for material losses.

But there are other things which never can be compensated by money. How can a money grant compensate for the fear, the doubts, the heart-gnawing apprehension that native-born citizens experienced when they were uprooted and confined as dangerous without charge or trial?

That these citizens, as well as their foreign-born parents, have come through with their loyalty more firm than ever—and their appreciation of America increased by their experiences—is a strong tribute to the integrity of the Japanese Americans.

Theirs was a hard wartime role to play. It was not hard in the same sense as hardship endured by Americans who were starved and beaten in Japanese prison camps. Instead of physical fortitude, the Japanese American was called on to demonstrate moral stamina.

Now that the fever of war has dropped, it would be appropriate for the highest authority, the president himself, to tell the nation of the splendid manner in which this nation's citizens of Japanese extraction, and their immigrant fathers, have shouldered their wartime burden.

It will be well-earned recognition for the Japanese Americans, and a source of inspiration to all Americans that the appeal of American democracy triumphed over some exceptionally formidable difficulties.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

False HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN-NEWS

"One group in California (the Native Sons) is opposing statehood for Hawaii by claiming that the change would permit Japanese Americans in Hawaii to immigrate to California," the Hollywood Citizen-News declared on Aug. 29.

"Japanese Americans do not meet in Hawaii the antagonism they encounter in California," the Hollywood paper said. "Their treatment in Hawaii has inspired their loyalty to the United States. Hawaii does not regard them as an obstacle to her aspirations." * * *

Returning Japanese REGISTER-PAJARONIAN

The Watsonville, Calif., Register-Pajaronian believed in an editorial on Sept. 6 that "with the WRA and others working on housing problems, the orderly and well-spaced return of Japanese Americans in the next few months should be carried out smoothly."

"It has been the newspaper's steady contention that return en masse would so complicate housing and other economic factors that incidents would occur despite the best efforts of the WRA and others who want to see law and order maintained," the Watsonville paper declared.

Noting that there are many in the district, who for various reasons, do not wish the evacuees to return, the Register-Pajaronian declared that with the exclusion ban lifted, the evacuees are entitled under the laws of the land to return to reclaim their property. * * *

Forgotten Objectors PACIFICA VIEWS

Pacifica Views, a weekly paper published in San Francisco, declared on Aug. 31 that the "least publicized of all" conscientious objectors have been at least 200 Japanese American political objectors who refused openly to answer the draft call from relocation centers. "These men would be classified as the most authentic objectors on political grounds to military service unearthed by the war," the pacifist newspaper declared, adding that these men gave three reasons for refusing service: Loss of civil rights through evacuation, the policy of limiting service for Japanese Americans to the Army and the policy of segregated units of Nisei in the Army.

The editorial noted that the men had been "repudiated" by their fellow Japanese Americans because their stand "tended to break down a redoubled effort to build good public relations at a difficult time" and pointed out that the relocation center press had often referred to the men as "latrine prophets."

Declaring that "their continued incarceration can only be described as shameful," Pacifica Views said that the men had "a grass-roots sense of American democracy."

Takes Teaching Post

CHICAGO—Tsuneyoshi Azusa, formerly of Poston and San Diego, has accepted a position with the Elgin, Minnesota, School Board, teaching social science, the WRA Chicago office reports.

Azusa graduated this spring from the State Teachers College at St. Cloud, Minn.

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NISEI OPINION: Behind the Story Of Segregates at Tule Lake Camp

(Continued from page 5)

sold their properties at exorbitant losses. If the son were to volunteer or were drafted the family would be without manpower to start anew since most of the Issei parents were in their fifties and sixties. However, the explanation was added that an affirmative answer to Question 27 did not obligate a citizen to volunteer for the combat team. Nevertheless, the fact that the general registration and the registration for the combat team were held simultaneously was confusing.

Question 28 was the one that caused a great deal of difficulties. In reality it was three questions in one. They are—

1. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America?
2. Will you faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces?
3. Will you forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

This question was put even to the Issei before a revision was made several days later. If the Issei had answered, yes, to the original question, they would actually have made themselves men without a country. The revised question for the Issei was, "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?"

Because of the poor wording of Question 28, many interpretations were given to it by the evacuees. For example some evacuees thought that an affirmative answer implied that it exonerated the United States from evacuation. Then too the word "forswear" seemed to imply that the Nisei had a previous allegiance to the emperor of Japan, since one could not forswear an allegiance one did not have. This is like asking any American citizen, "Do you forswear allegiance to Hitler?" It should be remarked at this time that most of the Nisei do not have dual citizenship. In fact in 1924 an agreement was made between the United States and Japan that any child born of Japanese parents had to be registered with the Japanese Consul in America within two weeks after its birth if it were to be considered a dual citizen. If such registration did not take place, the child was automatically not considered a subject of Japan. The vast majority of parents did not register their children and the vast majority of those born prior to 1924 had expatriated from Japan before Pearl Harbor.

Because of the confusion resulting from the poor wording of Question 28; the fact that the questionnaire was first headed, "Application for Leave Clearance" which seemed to imply that the evacuees were applying to go out; the fact that at first registration was not specifically stated to be compulsory; the fact that the registration for the Nisei Combat Team was going on at the same time; and the fact that the registrars were largely untrained as many of them were not fluent or accurate interpreters of Japanese. These facts accounted for the poor response to registration and the subsequent increase in the applications for repatriation and expatriation. In many centers, registration dragged on for over a month because of the large numbers that refused to sign.

For approximately four months after registration there was no mention of segregation. In the meantime during the latter part of June, the Dies Committee attacked the WRA with accusations of coddling evacuees and harboring spies. Although many newspapers printed the accusations of the Dies Committee which put the WRA in a bad light, most of such newspapers did not print the refutations which followed a thorough investigation. Because of the attacks of the Dies Committee, the WRA in Washington confidentially asked some of the center appointed personnel to find out whether the evacuees favored segregation or not. Because of the poor preparation and conduct of registration the WRA was not confident enough without the approval of evacuee opinion to base segregation on registration and announce it. Thus during the latter part of June some of the center personnel asked some evacuees whether they favored segregation. Since most of the evacuees contacted were leaders among the repatriates and the loyal, and since leaders generally have extreme viewpoints, both groups seemed to favor segregation. Having thus obtained this information, Dillon S. Myer went before the Dies Committee during the early part of July and announced that segregation would take place beginning September 1. After segregation was announced, however, it was discovered that the majority of the evacuees did not favor segregation.

From this review of events one can ask the following questions:

1. If registration was to have been the basis of segregation, why wasn't such an announcement made during registration?
2. Why did the WRA not mention segregation until approximately four months after registration; until the time the Dies Committee started to attack it?
3. If the WRA had felt that registration had been conducted properly, why did it ask some of the center appointed personnel to ascertain if the evacuees favored segregation or not?

Subsequent to the announcement of segregation the evacuees were divided into four groups. Hearings were conducted of those who answered, no, or who qualified their answers to Questions 27 and 28. The repatriates, expatriates and those who answered unqualified yesses to Questions 27 and 28 and who had no intelligence record were not given hearings. These hearings were to determine the loyalty of the questionable group.

Some of the appointed personnel who questioned the evacuees were prejudiced against evacuees in general. Others were particularly prejudiced against the Kibei and Buddhists. Such questions as, "Why aren't you a Christian?" were asked. Thus, since these hearings lacked democratic judicial procedure they were generally poorly conducted.

The purpose of segregation was to weed out the disloyal among the evacuees and incarcerate them for the duration of the war in the Tule Lake Center. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war the Federal Bureau of Investigation did just that. Could it be that the FBI was so incompetent that the WRA was able to uncover 18,000 additional disloyal that the FBI could not apprehend? Surely to assume such to be true would be an indictment against the FBI. If such were true, how many more disloyal were there in Hawaii and in the unevacuated sections of the United States? What then is true? What does the WRA mean by disloyalty?

The truth of the matter is that registration was not an adequate means of determining loyalty or disloyalty. Over 60 per cent of the segregates are American citizens who have never been to Japan. Most of them went to Tule Lake because their parents went there. And most of the parents who went to Tule Lake, in fact, most of the people in Tule Lake have no active disloyalty against the United States. Many of them answered as they did because they wanted to protest against the mistreatment they went through in evacuation and in the assembly and relocation centers. Practical considerations as where best they might earn a living after the war were predominant factors. Another determinant was what one's friends were going to do. It is not difficult to see the reason for this. Evacuation left many evacuees propertyless and with little funds. Friends can at least help each other out. But the most important determinant was the fact that the Government of the United States through its army carried out evacuation. If the Government in which they had put so much faith could do such a thing,

To the Editor

THE LETTERBOX

In the Interests of Humanity and Justice . . .

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

On Sept. 9, there appeared a small news item in the Deseret News that Frank Ota, 63, lost control of his car and struck a utility pole on 3rd West St., near 1st South St., at 12:30 a. m. today.

On Sept. 8, in the Salt Lake Tribune, there appeared a death announcement that Shigetaro Ota died at 5:25 p. m. in a Salt Lake hospital of causes incident to age.

On Sept. 10, in the Deseret News, there appeared another obituary that Frank S. Ota died in a Salt Lake hospital Friday at 5:25 p. m. of a heart attack.

All three of the above news items were wrong and misleading. The police records show that the time of accident was Thursday, Sept. 6, 12:30 a. m.

Causes incident to old age can mean almost anything, and yet, his friends and former patrons of Ma's Cafe, where he was employed prior to his death, can testify that he worked harder and faster than those who were years younger.

Heart attack—the autopsy performed Saturday, Sept. 8, showed nothing wrong with his heart.

Then what caused his death? He died in agony from loss of blood. An artery leading from the stomach to the liver was crushed and ruptured in the accident.

Frank Shigetaro, or Frank S. Ota, my father, had just returned from a motor trip to Colorado the day before and after a full day's rest, went out that evening to visit his employer at Ma's Cafe. Leaving there a little before midnight, enroute home, he overran the corner and in making a wide turn, crashed into the utility pole.

The police records show that they were notified at 12:30 a. m. and investigated at 12:35 a. m. He was charged with drunken driving and thrown into jail. The police files state that he was unable to stand straight. In agony he asked for Dr. H—. Dr. H— was never notified.

A little before noon he was taken to the County hospital. The hospital authorities then notified his wife. Upon her arrival at the hospital she heard groans ensuing from a room directly across the office. Peering in she found him sitting on the edge of a cot, holding himself upright with both hands. Nothing had been done to ease his pain. The doctors had been unable to examine him because he couldn't lie down. After great difficulty they were able to examine him and found that he was suffering from an internal hemorrhage and loss of blood. He was given six pints of blood in a vain attempt to save his life. He passed away at 5:25 p. m., Sept. 7.

Frank Shigetaro Ota's death was caused because somewhere a cog had slipped. Dr. H— should have been notified.

His wife should have been notified. He should never have been made to suffer as long as he did.

Isn't there anything we can do now or later, to prevent an occurrence of this sort? This neglect and callous indifference to ordinary human rights may cause more unnecessary deaths.

Jack K. Ota
566 W. 1st North
Salt Lake City

Home address:
3342 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.

Topaz Co-op Votes to Donate Surplus Funds to JACL

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz Consumers' Cooperative Enterprises, Inc. on Sept. 6 named the Japanese American Citizens League as recipient of all undistributed surplus profits and rebates due persons who cannot be located.

The decision was contained in an amendment to the constitution providing for distribution of assets of the corporation upon dissolution.

The amendment, Article XII in the Articles of Incorporation, was proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors and adopted by a two-thirds vote of a meeting of delegates at the office of the corporation at Topaz on Sept. 6.

The article provides for distribution of the company's assets in the following order: 1. by paying debts and expenses; 2. patronage rebate to patrons of the last per-

iod, providing there is a net savings from operation during the last period; 3. by returning to members the par-value of their membership certificates, returning to the subscribers the amounts paid on their subscriptions, and returning to the patrons the amount of saving returns credited to their accounts; 4. by distributing any surplus among those patrons who have been members of subscribers at any time during the past six years on the basis of patronage during that period. Provided: That the trustees donate to the Japanese American Citizens League any sum payable to any member or patron whose mailing address cannot be ascertained from the corporation or WRA files, any sum above the reserve for dissolution, and any other surplus, if the surplus is less than the cost of distributing the surplus to members and patrons.

after they had been law-abiding taxpayers for the past thirty years or so, then this country must certainly dislike the evacuees. Such an act seemed to imply to the evacuees that they would not have any more future in this country. The Issei had put a lot of faith in the fact that their offspring were American citizens, but even that fact did not prevent the Government from evacuating the Nisei.

What made matters worse was that in the assembly and relocation centers, evacuees did not have much say-so as to how the community was to be operated. The living quarters were crowded with as many as five sleeping in a twenty by twenty-five foot room. No running water in the rooms or private lavatory. Poor quality food that was prepared by mass cooking so that one had to eat what was dished out. Monthly average pay of 16 dollars a month for a 44 hour week and the presence of some appointed personnel who were prejudiced against evacuees. It is little wonder that the evacuees adjusted to the situation as they did.

What should be obvious from all this is the fact that registration was unfair. Any group that were treated in a like manner as the evacuees have been would have reacted with more aggressive protest and activities which could easily be rationalized as disloyal. And the proof of all this is the difference in the treatment and conduct of the Japanese in Hawaii. Any student of the two groups would admit that the Japanese in America are more Americanized as a group than those in Hawaii. Why, if this is true, are there more "disloyal" in America? Could it be that the more Americanized a group is the more it tends to be disloyal? Or did evacuation have something to do with it? The fact of the matter is that evacuation was not necessary. If it were necessary, then the Japanese in Hawaii would have been evacuated first. If it were necessary, the Japanese on the Pacific Coast would not have been allowed to be free for over three months after the outbreak of the war. And if it is granted that evacuation was not necessary, then all that followed—registration, segregation, and resettlement would have been unnecessary.

The least that the United States can do for those expatriates and repatriates who want to remain in America is to let them do so. Enlightened justice, as shown by this review, demands it. Whether we do so or not will depend on whether our democracy is big enough to act with enlightened justice.

Vandals Shoot Into Two Homes in Alameda County

(Continued from page 1)

that of Mr. Motozaki, 45, and his wife, Sumiko, who live on Thorton Road. Their four children, Robert, 16; Jean, 14; Eleanor, 12 and Carol, 6, were in the house at the time.

Mrs. Motozaki told the sheriff she was working in a front room when she heard a double-barreled report and the tinkling of breaking glass from a front window. She looked out and saw the sedan disappearing up the road.

It apparently went on to an intersection a mile and a half away, where the men waited for 20 minutes and then returned to the home of Mr. Ito, 42, across the road from the Motozakis.

The gunmen drove into the driveway of the farm and fired another double charge. Sheriff Gleason said that damage was light because the shells were loaded only with birdshot and the men fired from too long a distance to be dangerous. However, pellets from the first shots lodged in the window of the Motozaki home only a few feet from where one of the children was sleeping.

Mrs. Motozaki, with no phone in her home, drove to Hayward to report the attack. Otherwise, Gleason said, he and his deputies might have captured the two men before they could leave the area.

He ordered patrols to watch the roads all night and declared that he intends to press the search until the attackers are found.

Both of the Japanese American families were long-time residents of the area before they were evacuated to relocation camps. They returned on Aug. 27, and the Motozaki children had been attending school without causing any incident or meeting any outward dislike.

The attacks were the first against Japanese Americans in Alameda county although 22 other attacks have been reported since the evacuees of Japanese ancestry began to return to the West Coast at the beginning of the

Report First Nisei Signs Contract with Pro Football Team

DES MOINES, Ia.—George Kita, Nisei football star with the Drake University team last season, is reported to have signed a contract with the New York Giants of the National Football League.

Kita, a backfield man, is expected to be one of the lightest players to perform in football's major league.

Workers End Walkout Over Nisei Employees

MONTEREY, Calif.—Employment of two Japanese Americans, one a returned war veteran, and the other a pre-war member of the AFL Fish Cannery Workers Union, caused an interracial incident that just missed having serious complications at the Del Mar Canning Company sardine plant on Sept. 10 when other workers "walked out."

This week, through efforts of the plant management and officials of the AFL union, the incident appeared simmering out, it was stated. All objecting members of the regular cannery crew were reported at work as usual and the two Americans of Japanese ancestry were on the job.

First Visitor Registers at Milwaukee Hostel

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first guest at the hostel for Japanese and Japanese Americans in Milwaukee was registered within an hour after the Milwaukee Resettlement Association took possession of the Old Manse at 1426 N. Prospect Avenue on Saturday, Sept. 1, the Milwaukee Journal reported on Sept. 2.

year. The most recent attack, until the incidents near Centerville, was the shooting of the Imada home near Acampo on Sept. 14.

It was pointed out that in the past months hundreds of evacuees have returned to former home areas in the San Francisco Bay area without incident.

Sheriff Gleason said that when the Japanese Americans returned to Centerville an investigation of the neighborhood showed no prejudice against them and suggested that the gunmen may be from some other part of the State.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Fujimatsu Moriguchi, 5816-A, Tule Lake a girl on Aug. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masari Nakahara, 2018-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Nakamoto, 3806-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Kawamoto, 4405-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torahi Suwa, 3918-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsujiro Okayama, 8012-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Aug. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buichi Nakamura, 3102-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Terashi, 1006-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Choku Otsu, 1417-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Aug. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Nakashima, 907-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Sept.

To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ozawa, 2909 Stout St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Y. Yanase, 444 Milwaukee St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe S. Iwasaki, 125 S. University Blvd., Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Mori, 2234 Emerson St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Hayashi, 36-13-D, Gila River, a girl on Sept. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaka Ono, 17-13-C, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Sept. 7.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Sam Kozu, 217 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul, Minn., a boy.

MARRIAGES

May Tomio to Tex Sakurai on Sept. 7 in Chicago.

Marie Yamashita to Sergeant Yoshimaro Shibuya on Sept. 8 in Minneapolis.

Sunako Shusho to Oscar Itani on Sept. 2 at Newell, Calif.

Carolyn Natsuhara to Shimao Miyamoto on Sept. 1 at Newell.

Fumiyo Kishishita to Seiji Ayano on Sept. 1 at Newell.

Sachiko Higashi to Sgt. Frank Okimoto on Sept. 2 at Newell.

Yoshiko Tanabe to Champ Shi-

442nd's Swimming Stars Help Win Overseas Championship

Charles Oda Wins Three Races During Inter-Theater Meet

WITH THE 442nd COMBAT TEAM IN ITALY — Swimming stars of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team from Hawaii played a major role in helping the Mediterranean Theater of Operations win the Inter-Theater Swimming and Diving Championships in Rome recently.

Lieut. Robert Wakuya of the 442nd, who coached the Mediterranean Theater team to its victory over the European Theater of Operations squad, praised all of the 442nd men who competed, with special commendation for Pfc. Charles Oda of Cannon Company, who won the 1500 and 400-

ohama on Aug. 28 at Newell. Beatrice Otera to Kayuchi Araki on Sept. 2 at Cleveland.

Yoshiko Tsuji to Fred Kimura in Billings, Mont.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Yotsuo Suzuki and Edith Yamaguchi in Denver.

DEATHS

Chiyono Nishino, 39-14-D, Gila River, on Sept. 1.

Ichinososhin Takahashi, 68, of 22-5-F, Ht. Mountain, on Sept. 13.

Mrs. Sunny Hondo, 55, in Rupert, Idaho.

Sumi Nagamatsu, 27-9-D, Gila River, on August 30.

Shizu Nakamura, 57, of 1919-A, Tule Lake, on Aug. 27.

Katsuichi Okino, 60, of 2417-A, Tule Lake, on Sept. 1.

Muraji Kobayashi, 56, of 1301-D, Tule Lake on Sept. 2.

meter free-style races and anchored the winning 800-meter relay team on the opening day of the meet and won first place in the 200-meter free-style on the second day.

Lieut. Wakuya also was enthusiastic about Cpl. Tommy Tanaka of Service Company who placed second in the 1-meter diving competition and won the 3-meter springboard event over the highly favored entrants from the ETO.

Lieut. Wakuya said that the 442nd's swimming stars may participate as members of the Mediterranean squad in a dual meet with the ETO team in France and in a two-team meet with the North African Zone swimmers in Africa.

Bill Kajikawa Will Help Coach GI Football in Germany

DONAUEWORTH, Germany — Cpl. Bill Kajikawa of the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery was recently named backfield coach of the 13th Brigade football team.

Cpl. Kajikawa served as assistant football coach under Dixie Howell at Arizona State college at Tempe. Kajikawa was also head baseball coach at Tempe.

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Watsonville Chamber Reveals Members Oppose Nisei Return

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Watsonville Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture announced on Sept. 17 that a questionnaire circulated among its membership, including farmers and businessmen, showed four to one sentiment against the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the fruit and vegetable growing Pajaro valley.

On the question of whether they would employ or approve employment of "Japanese," the negative vote was four and a half to one. The vote was the same against renting or selling property to "Japanese" the Chamber of Commerce announced.

Approximately 2000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the valley. The Chamber said that its inquiry was based upon social and economic reactions which might result if the evacuees return.

The Chamber of Commerce an-

nounced that the results of its questionnaire will be sent to Congressman Jack Z. Anderson and George Outland, to the War Relocation Authority and to the California legislature's interim committee on "Japanese resettlement."

Watsonville Action "Out of Order," Says WRA Official

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — "Action of any group of citizens in determining whether any other group may live in any community is highly out of order," Charles F. Miller, WRA area supervisor, commented on Sept. 19 when apprised of the action of the Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce in taking a poll of its members regarding the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Pajaro Valley.

Chicago JACL Will Sponsor Talent Show

CHICAGO — A benefit talent show sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League of Chicago will honor members of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, it was decided on Sept. 10 at a special meeting of the JACL.

Adopting the slogan of these famous Nisei fighting men, the JACL will use "Go for Broke" as the theme of the show.

Yukio Shimoda and Koichi Hayashi will write the script for the show, and an all-Nisei orchestra will present special numbers.

Special box seats will be set aside for wounded veterans now recovering at the Vaughn and Gardiner Army hospitals, the JACL announced.

Chicago Girls Club Installs Officers

CHICAGO — With a simple candlelight ceremony, Yuri Tanaka and other recently elected officers of the Chicago Girl's Service Club were installed at a dinner meeting held at the Central YMCA on September 14. Others who participated were Tomi Masunaka, vice president; Dorothy Ito, recording secretary; Catherine Matsumoto, corresponding secretary; and Alice Inouye, treasurer.

During the business meeting which followed the girls made plans for a dance to be held for Fort Snelling men as well as other servicemen who may be in Chicago on September 30, at the Hull House. Martha Izumi and Sue Tanaka will be in charge of the social.

The girls voted to send cookies to the USO next week. Representatives will also be sent to the Women's Victory Mass Meeting to be held in the Chicago Stadium on September 23 and to the Setting-Up conference of the YWCA Business and Professional Women's division on October 6 and 7.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE: Late model Allis Chalmers Tractor, with plow, side dresser, and cultivator with tools. Tom Kasahara, Rt. 2, Nysa, Oregon.

MAN WANTED: Cooper-tight use Barrel. Permanent work. No discrimination, must be sober. A cooperer and a gasoline crane operator. Utah Barrel & Cooperage Co., 370 W. 9th So., Salt Lake City.

Experienced couple preferred, or cook and houseman, or cook and maid. Pay highest wages. \$200 for couple, \$100 each for single. Private room and bath for couple or single man, single woman to share. 1369 Military Way. Phone 4-2153, Salt Lake City.

WANTED — Girl for general housework. Three in family. No small children. Private living quarters. Good wages. Phone 9805 or write Mrs. W. J. Wilson, 2880 Wheelock Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

WANTED — Woman for general cleaning 2 days a week. Phone 9805 Ogden, Utah.

Two girls for general housework in refined homes one block apart near Lake Michigan. Must know plain cooking and some care of children. Thursday and every other Sunday off. Have had Nisei sisters before in these two homes. \$25.00 a week. Write, Mrs. R. A. Benjamin, 908 Elm Place, Glencoe, Ill. or Mrs. E. J. Seifert, 974 Skokie Ridge Drive, Glencoe, Ill.

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Nisei Will Enter Wisconsin University As Resident Students

MADISON, Wis. — Having lived in the state for over a year with the expressed intent of making it their permanent home, three Nisei resettlers will enter the University of Wisconsin this fall on the basis of resident students.

They are: Takashi Hattori, Monterey, California, and Rohwer; Louis Itaya, Colorado River, and Mary Sato, Seattle and Minidoka.

Caldwell Girl Gets School Teaching Post

CALDWELL, Idaho — Miss Kaley Uyematsu of Caldwell has been appointed by the War Food Administration school board to teach the first four grades at their labor center school this fall.

Miss Uyematsu is the first Japanese American to receive a teaching appointment in the Boise Valley. In 1942 she applied for the position but was rejected on the ground that a teacher of Japanese ancestry would create further resentment against persons of Japanese descent in the area.

Miss Uyematsu is the second daughter of Mrs. T. Uyematsu of Caldwell. She attended the University of Washington and graduated from the University of California at Berkeley. She received her educational credits from the College of Idaho in Caldwell and in the fall of 1941 she served as a cadet teacher at the Washington school in Caldwell.

California Files Two New Alien Property Suits

State Charges Families With Violation of Alien Land Legislation

FRESNO, Calif. — Escheat proceedings were filed on Sept. 18 by the State of California against two Japanese alien couples, charging alleged ownership of ranch properties in the Caruthers and Sanger districts in violation of the State's Alien Land Law.

The defendants are Kichisaburo and Toshige Shiba and Sogataro and Kazue Fujita.

William Shiba, son of the Shiba couple and an American citizen, and Tomiye Fujita, a daughter of the other couple and also a citizen, were named as codefendants in separate actions.

The complaints were prepared by Deputy District Attorney Arthur H. Drew and Everett W. Mattoon, deputy attorney general, following several months of intensive investigation.

The State charges that Thomas S. Sakamoto, a citizen, obtained a deed to 320 acres of land near Caruthers from the Security Company on Aug. 12, 1941, and that on March 12 of this year he conveyed the property to William Shiba.

The Fujita couple are accused of taking over a ranch near Sanger on Nov. 11, 1917, after the property was conveyed to their daughter on the same date by H. Harry and M. Kezerian. A further charge is that G. A. McNab and his wife executed a quit claim deed to the Fujita girl on Jan. 4, 1932, covering property in the Sanger district.

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