

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## U. S. Army Reveals Work of Nisei in Pacific

### Federal War Agencies Modify, Remove Special Restrictions Against Japanese Americans

Civil Service Commission Abolishes Procedures Governing Nisei Employment; PMGO Clearance Requirements Rescinded by War Department

WASHINGTON—With the end of the war, several Federal agencies and departments have either modified or removed special restrictions and procedures applying to the employment or other rights of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Effective Sept. 2, 1945, Nisei have been eligible for employment on vessels and waterfront facilities, subject to the same eligibility requirements as other U. S. citizens. The Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, also has lifted orders excluding Nisei from access to vessels and waterfront facilities.

Effective September 14, 1945, the Civil Service Commission abolished all special procedures governing the Federal employment of Nisei. Appointments are now made under the usual procedures applicable to citizens; however, there is no change in Civil Service regulations requiring the clearance of Japanese, and other enemy aliens.

Effective September 13, 1945, the War Department removed all PMGO clearance requirements for employment of Nisei in Army posts and establishments, unless should be required of all citizens and aliens. This rescission includes posts and establishments in military areas of the Western Hemisphere Command.

The War Department has also rescinded its blanket order prohibiting persons of Japanese ancestry from being employed in any manner at an airport or on an air field. Such persons may now secure airmen identification in the same manner as other persons.

Effective September 25, 1945, the War Department rescinded its orders requiring clearance of persons of Japanese ancestry.

### Nisei Soldier Killed in Jeep Accident

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Staff Sgt. Shoichi S. Nakahara of Hawaii was killed in a jeep accident while on detached service with the Headquarters Squadron of the 442nd Troop Carrier Wing in Okinawa, according to a report received here.

Sgt. Nakahara graduated from the MIS school at Fort Snelling in Jan. 1944, and took his radio training at Tampa, Fla., going overseas the following June.

### Police Kept Close Watch on Nisei Caught by War in Japan

Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan while visiting the homes of their parents, want to return to America but the outlook is grim, the Associated Press reported on Oct. 15 in a dispatch from Tokyo.

The A. P.'s correspondent said that many of these Nisei led a life of surveillance.

Some were held in internment camps by suspicious authorities. Others of them regarded themselves as strictly American," the A. P. said.

Some—probably a very few—were an active and willing part in Japan's war effort," the A. P. said. "For example, there was a news-looking Iva Toguri who was out Japanese propaganda on Radio Tokyo."

It was stated that during the war Nisei groups frequently met secretly to recall life in America and indulged in the use of English which was prohibited during the war in Japan.

Los Angeles-born Nisei described these nostalgic meetings to the A. P. correspondent: "I remember one time especially the we spent practically the

sons of Japanese ancestry for employment in plants working on Army contracts. However, plants classified as "secret," or similarly restricted, still require clearance of all prospective employees of any national or racial origin.

### Dormitory Project Will House Evacuees in San Francisco Area

SAN FRANCISCO—The Southgate Dormitory project at Hunters Point was released by the San Francisco Housing Authority to the Federal Public Housing Authority to accommodate 800 returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

In addition to the 14 buildings which can be used for housing purposes, the project has an administration building, a recreation center and a cafeteria.

### Rocks Hurlled Into Home in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—The Chronicle reported on Oct. 16 that another case of damage to property owned by returning Japanese Americans has been reported to San Francisco police.

Rocks were hurled through the front and bedroom windows of a house at 1971 28th avenue recently purchased from a Navy officer by Wesley K. Oyama, 36, a native Californian and a graduate of the University of California.

Oyama, owner of a food business at 12 Geary street, is in Honolulu on a business trip.

whole evening talking about nothing but cokes, chocolate malts and all the fine foods we had in California.

"We all thought America would win the war but to express that kind of thought would certainly have meant trouble for us. Now the war is over but things have not changed for us. We are sort of 'swooshes,' neither Japanese nor American in everyone else's eyes."

It was reported a number of these Nisei have found the American press corps in Tokyo affords them a chance at employment and to polish up on English while serving as interpreters.

The Nisei who were caught by war in Japan feel that racial resentment would be strong in America, not to mention the physical difficulties of reentering the country.

The A. P. writer said that one little Nisei youth shook his head and said:

"I would like to go back and work in Dad's grocery store but it looks like I'm stuck in this place now. And I know what a Japanese internment camp is like, too."

### Nisei GI Will Seek Mother in Hiroshima Ruins

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—A 31-year old Nisei veteran of World War II hoped this week that his reenlistment in the U. S. Army would give him an opportunity to search the atomic bomb ruins of Hiroshima for his aged mother.

Pfc. Kaizo Uyecka, who fought in the French, Italian and German campaigns, reenlisted in the Regular Army on Oct. 15 at Camp Grant and immediately volunteered for duty in Japan. He told recruiters he had last heard from his mother in a letter from Hiroshima.

### Nine Nisei GIs Die in Okinawa Plane Crash

Eight Graduated from Fort Snelling, One From Camp Savage

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Nine Japanese American soldiers, eight graduates of the military intelligence school at Fort Snelling and one from Camp Savage, who left the United States in June, 1945, were killed in an Army transport crash off Naha field in Okinawa on Aug. 13, the day before Japan's announcement of surrender, it was reported here.

Five of the men who were killed were from Hawaii and four from the mainland United States. The casualties, whose next of kin have been notified, were: Joe Kuwada, Wilfred Motokane, Tommy Inouye, Haruyuki Ikemoto and Masaru Sogi, Hawaii, and George Yamaguchi, Shunichi Imoto, Masaki Nakamura and Joe Kadoyama, mainland U. S.

### Major Fukuda New Executive Officer of 442nd Combat Team

TOMBOLO, Italy—Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda has been relieved as commander of the 100th Infantry Battalion and has been detailed as Acting Regimental Executive Officer of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Captain Thomas W. Akins, the present battalion executive officer, has been detailed as commander of the 100th Battalion.

Major Fukuda is the only Japanese American field grade officer in the European Theater and is probably the only remaining original member of the 100th Battalion which left Honolulu in June, 1942.

### Evacuees Will Not Be Housed in Grant School Dormitories

SACRAMENTO—Principal William Rutherford of the Grant Union High School and Technical College announced Oct. 12 he had received assurance from two members of California's congressional delegation that the Grant Union Defense Dormitories will not be converted for housing Japanese Americans returning from war relocation centers.

Rutherford said he received telegrams to that effect from Senator William F. Knowland and Congressman Leroy Johnson.

The possibility that the returning evacuees may be diverted to Camp Kohler, which was used as an assembly center in the original evacuation was advanced by Rep. Johnson.

Rutherford has registered a protest with the congressmen after WRA officials visited the dormitories with a view of obtaining them for temporary use for Japanese American families.

### Japanese Americans in ATIS Provided U. S. With Human "Secret Weapon" During War

Nisei Taken Off Corridor Before Surrender Among GIs in Top-Secret Military Unit Which Obtained Valuable Information on Enemy Forces

The United States Army lifted the lid on Oct. 14 on the existence of a highly-secret military organization, made up principally of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, which operated so skillfully on Pacific battlefields that often it knew the telephone numbers of Japanese billets.

Allied headquarters in Tokyo issued the first word this week on the existence of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) which has operated throughout the Pacific war

with personnel consisting mainly of Japanese Americans who were especially trained for the work at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, Minn.

The disclosures were carried by the Associated Press.

Among the Nisei in the secret unit were some taken off Corridor before the fall of that island fortress. (It had previously been reported that a Japanese American soldier had sent the final surrender message from Corridor under orders of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.)

Speaking of the Japanese Americans in ATIS, their commanding officer, Col. Sidney F. Mashbir of Washington, D. C., said in Tokyo:

"No group in the war has as much to lose. Capture would have meant indescribable horror to them and their relatives in Japan."

Every document seized in combat by operatives of ATIS, from periodicals and diaries to maps and carbon paper, was studied carefully. Men of the ATIS knew not only the location of many Japanese units, but also their officers by name and experience.

Rosters of the opposing Japanese companies down to the lowest private, often were in American hands through the work of ATIS men.

Captured documents sometimes proved their value within 20 minutes after seizure when American troops were sent against the new enemy installations they disclosed.

One Nisei soldier once asked Col. Mashbir to be transferred from a rear echelon assignment to front-line duty. He displayed this letter from his father:

"My son, I am dying. As you know, I have lived and am dying as a Japanese loyal to the Emperor. You, on the other hand, were born in the United States and brought up in the United States as an American. On my deathbed, I command you to fight for the United States, and if need be to give your life for the United States."

"That boy won the Bronze Star," Col. Mashbir said. "Fifteen others (Japanese Americans in ATIS) got the same award, two the Silver Star, and one the Soldier's Medal, three the Purple Heart and 40 received commendations. Of the first ten Nisei we received, three now are first lieutenants, five are second lieutenants."

### Gen. Stillwell Condemns Attacks on Nisei GIs

NEW DELHI, India — Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, commander of the United States 10th Army, advocated the strongest possible measures on Oct. 10 against any "barfly commandos" who molest Japanese American soldiers.

The Nisei "bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood," Stillwell declared in an interview in the current issue of "The CBI Roundup," the GI newspaper in the India theater. "You're damn right those Nisei boys have a place in the

ants and two are technical sergeants."

Approximately two million documents were classified by ATIS according to tactical, strategic and long-range value.

Some 20 million pages of translations were made and thousands of prisoners were interrogated.

Army officials cited a classical example of ATIS work:

From a captured sheet of carbon paper that had been used three times, translator and interpreters learned the course of a movement of warships and small craft from Kokopo to Salamaua, a late table on the strength of the Japanese 66th Infantry Regiment, and the issue and dosages of malaria preventative.

Another valuable bit of information was gained by the ATIS at a time when the Allies were perplexed as to how the Japanese were managing to ship engineer regiment replacements from New Britain to New Guinea despite a close Navy patrol.

A panoramic sketch captured at Izadum disclosed hideouts for barges on which the replacements were being moved. Nisei translators read all the indicated locations, which were promptly bombed out.

### File Escheat Action Against Family in Monterey County

SALINAS, Calif.—An escheat action under the California Alien Land Law has been filed by the district attorney's office of Monterey county to forfeit to the State of California 30 acres of land listed in the names of Tom Miyayama and Miya Miyayama.

The suit contends that the present titleholders to the land, value of which is estimated at \$25,000, are merely dummies for their parents.

### Army Transport Brings Nisei Soldiers Home

BOSTON, Mass.—The transport Sedalia Victory carrying 102 American soldiers of Japanese descent among 1,955 veterans of the European war theater docked in Boston on Oct. 9.

American heart, now and forever," Gen. Stillwell said. "And I say we soldiers ought to form a pickaxe club to protect Japanese Americans who fought the war with us."

"Any time we see a barfly commando picking on these kids or discriminating against him, we ought to bang them over the head with a pickaxe. I'm willing to be a charter member."

"We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought."

## Tule Lake Group Will Initiate Legal Action to Regain Citizen Rights Lost by Renunciation

### Claim Terror Campaign Forced Segregates to Renounce Rights

NEWELL, Calif. — Declaring that they renounced their United States citizenship under duress, "two to three thousand" of the 4,400 renunciants in the Tule Lake segregation center have taken steps in an effort to regain their lost citizenship, it was reported here this week.

Legal action will be initiated by the Defense Committee of the renunciants and a case is being prepared to be filed in Federal court in an effort to test the validity of the method used to permit the renunciation of citizenship by residents of the Tule Lake camp.

It is expected that the case will be built around the premise that without evacuation there would have been no problem of segregation and without segregation there would have been no issue pertaining to renunciation.

The case is also expected to bring out the existence of certain fanatical minority elements in the Tule Lake camp who, in the words of one renunciant, "exercised a tremendous influence upon the general public."

The activity of the Hoshi Dan, described by a renunciant as "a fascistic organization whose leaders had their selfish motives and sacrificed thousands of innocent victims" in carrying on a campaign of terror to force the segregates to renounce their birthright, is also expected to be brought out in the case.

"These fascistic organizations created an atmosphere of duress in the Tule Lake center and in some instances we have actual evidence to indicate that threats and acts of intimidation were actually carried out to force American citizens to renounce their citizenship," a member of the Defense Committee declared.

### First Nisei GI Joins Veterans' Administration

CLEVELAND—The first Nisei G. I. in this area and one of the first in the country to accept a job with the Veterans' Administration is Pfc. Karl Nakazawa.

Formerly working in a legal agency on the West Coast, Nakazawa made application for a personnel position in the Veterans' Administration. He was accepted and assigned to the Rochester office.

"It seems to me that Rochester has the conveniences of larger cities without the congestion," Karl said. "As soon as I get settled in an apartment or house, I'll send for my wife, Florence, and my 14-month-old son, Roger, who are living in Chicago."

## JACL Officer Reports Some Evacuees Stranded on Return

### Hostel Overtaxed to Give Accommodations in Emergency

LOS ANGELES—Instances in which evacuees returning to the coast from relocation centers have been stranded in Los Angeles for several days while awaiting connections to other points were related here this week by Scotty Tsuchiya, Los Angeles JACL representative, who declared that either "carelessness or ignorance" on the part of responsible persons was to blame for these situations.

In one instance, according to Tsuchiya, twenty aged men, women and children left the Gila River center for Fresno on a special train on Oct. 10. The train was connected to a troop train with no meal facilities for the returnees.

Upon arrival at the Union Pacific station in Los Angeles, the returnees were put off the train, with no train connection to Fresno until the following day.

These people were stranded at the station, having had no food since leaving Gila River, Tsuchiya said. Their situation was not found out until 11 p.m. that evening. Immediately the Koyasan Hostel, which was already overcrowded, spread out twenty cots to meet the emergency and three or four passenger cars were sent to the station to bring the people to the hostel. They were unable to make train connections to Fresno until five o'clock the following evening.

### Canadian Evacuees Seek to Concel Bids For Repatriation

TASHME, B. C.—Hundreds of "repatriates" here are making individual applications to have their requests for repatriation to Japan made earlier this year, cancelled.

It was reported that a majority of those in the Canadian evacuee centers originally had requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

## Father of GIs Missing on Trip, Believed Slain

### Find Car, War Bonds In Possession of Youth in Texas

LA GRANDE, Ore.—N. Kurisu, 61, father of two boys in the U. S. Army, is missing and is believed to have been murdered, Sheriff Jesse Breshears of Union county declared on Oct. 14.

Kurisu left the Mt. Emily Lumber Camp, where he was employed, on Oct. 5 for Weiser, Idaho, and has not been seen there.

Kurisu's car, 34 war bonds, wallet and watch have turned up in the possession of an 18-year old boy in Dalhart, Texas.

Breshears said he believed the man's body is in the Snake river or on the desert.

The boy, Floyd Pousson, is being held in the Texas city on a car theft charge. It is reported that he has admitted leaving La Grande on Oct. 5 with Kurisu.

The youth first claimed the war bonds, wallet and watch, which have been identified as the property of the 61-year old Japanese, were given him by a sailor in Salt Lake City. Later Pousson said he left Kurisu at Ontario, Ore. Oregon authorities, however, report that Kurisu has not been seen since Oct. 5.

### Two Nisei Join Federal Workers Union

ST. LOUIS—Two federal workers in St. Louis, Ayako Mori of Granada and Sacramento, and Alice Yamaoka of Poston and Fresno, recently joined the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, Local No. 6.

Miss Mori, who came to St. Louis in July, 1945, from Chicago, to join her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wasaburo Mori, is an employee at the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Miss Yamaoka, a resident of St. Louis since August, 1943, is employed by the WRA.

mediately the Koyasan Hostel, which was already overcrowded, spread out twenty cots to meet the emergency and three or four passenger cars were sent to the station to bring the people to the hostel. They were unable to make train connections to Fresno until five o'clock the following evening.

Another party of eight persons, Tsuchiya said, left Manzanar on October 11, to go to Chicago and points east. The party consisted of six adults and two children. They travelled by bus to Los Angeles to catch the train there, and their tickets had been purchased beforehand and were in order.

On Oct. 16 they were still in Los Angeles, staying at the Koyasan hostel, going to the station twice daily in hopes of getting on the train.

The mother with the two small children, whose ages are 4 and 8, declared that the subsistence allowance she received from the WRA is being depleted from having to pay hotel fees and eating three meals daily in restaurants. For the last two days they had been eating two meals a day, skipping lunch because they could not afford it.

## Colorado Has Another Ghost Town as Last Evacuee Group Leaves Granada WRA Center

AMACHE, Colo.—On Oct. 15 Colorado added another to its list of "ghost towns"—that of Amache, the war relocation center 17 miles east of Lamar. The last remaining residents, a group of 85, left on Oct. 15 from the Granada station, bound for Sacramento, California, and other nearby points. All the former inhabitants of Amache were persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their West Coast homes under an emergency war measure in the spring of 1942—about two-thirds of them American-born citizens.

At the peak of its population, October 1942, an official census showed 7567 residents in the new town. Now, three years later, there are none. All the evacuees have either resettled in other parts of the country or have gone back to their former homes since the lifting of the exclusion ban on January 2, 1945.

The new town was called "Amache" in honor of the Indian princess who married John Prowers, the man for whom Prowers County is named. It sprang up as quickly as it has been vacated, destined from the start to be a temporary community. Army engineers began construction of the rude barracks on June 29, 1942. Built on the pattern of an army camp within a square mile barbed-wire enclosure, 30 blocks of 12 barracks each were erected, the residence barracks divided into six one-room apartments of varying sizes. These single rooms, provided with army cots, blankets, and iron stoves, became the living quarters of the evacuee families.

When the War Relocation Authority was established, the army turned over the unfinished barracks to the WRA, and the first contingent of 212 evacuees arrived from the Merced Assembly Center on August 27, 1942, to help prepare the camp for those to follow. During September and October 4492 came from Merced and 3075 from the Santa Anita Assembly Center. Gradually the camp took on the aspects of a small-sized city. Each block was supplied with a community laundry room, showers, and mess hall. Hospital services were provided, clinics established, fire and police departments began to function.

A branch post office, "Amache," was established where as many as 10,000 pieces of first-class mail were handled in a single day. Members of the Internal Security Department enforced traffic laws throughout the center. Churches were scattered through the blocks and services of several denominations were held regularly. Recreation halls were set aside for leisure moments. Entertainment and athletic games were provided.

A school system was established with teachers certified by the Colorado State Board of Education. The 3500 students enrolled included nursery youngsters, elementary, high school, and vocational pupils, and many adults. Approximately 22 per cent of the 610 Amache High School graduates are now or have been enrolled in higher institutions in 25 states, ranging from Maine to California.

Even as the town grew, its population began to wane, for the

purpose of the War Relocation Authority, as its name implies, was to assist in helping the residents of the center to "relocate" to normal American communities where they would be accepted. During the first two years many evacuees found new homes in the Middle West and in the East. Others came to take their places in the barracks. From Tule Lake came 933 loyal Nisei and aliens when that center was set aside under the segregation program. The closing of the Jerome center in the fall of 1944 brought 530 others to Amache. In all there have been 10,331 persons admitted into the center since August 1942. Of these, 412 came by way of the WRA hospital as newly-born American citizens. Statistics show 105 deaths.

The service flag displayed just inside the main gate carries the figure 953. That number of young men and women have been inducted into the service of their country from behind the barbed wire fence of Amache. The war record of some of these Nisei is a notably fine one. There have been numerous citations for valor and two posthumous awards presented at public memorial services. Amache records show casualty lists of 22 killed, 74 wounded, and one prisoner of war.

On Oct. 15 Amache closed its gates on its last evacuee residents. Whether the barrack buildings will be left for the sun and the wind and the sand to obliterate them; whether they will be sold, removed, and reassembled elsewhere; or whether the camp will be used for some other peace time purpose—is not known at present. Meanwhile, a small force of WRA personnel is taking stock of material, writing reports, and bringing to a close one of Uncle Sam's greatest wartime experiments—the segregation of a group of citizens and their alien relatives. Thus Amache became a "ghost city" to live only in the memory of its former inhabitants and in the annals of history.

### Rev. John Yamazaki To Go to Seattle

CHICAGO—The Rev. John Yamazaki, Sr., Episcopalian minister in Chicago who was among the first evacuees to this city, was scheduled to leave for Seattle this week. Father Joe Kitagawa, formerly of Minidoka and Seattle, will replace the Rev. Yamazaki in Chicago.

### Denver Jury Awards Full Damages to Nisei Plaintiff

DENVER, Colo.—A county court jury this week returned a verdict in favor of a Nisei plaintiff, Frank Kitada, and awarded him full damages for the loss of his automobile which was stolen from a parking lot.

The jury verdict ordered the Glen Place Auto Park to pay Mr. Kitada in full for the loss.

## 100th Battalion Best Infantry Unit in Army, Says Colonel

DENVER — "The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion is the best outfit in the Army," declared grey-haired Colonel Gordon C. Singles, commander, in a visit with the Denver JACL secretary this week. When asked what the rest of the soldiers thought of the Nisei GI, the handsome colonel promptly replied, "Tops! Just ask anyone from Texas."

Colonel Singles returned here three weeks ago after eighteen months overseas in Europe. He was met by his wife and young son, Gordon, Jr., who have lived in Denver for the duration. After a forty-five day rest, he will report to Ft. Benning, Georgia.

His first contact with the 100th was at Camp Shelby, Miss. He joined them later at Anzio. Colonel Singles fought with them up the Italian boot, through France

and into the Vosges mountains. After a rest at the Riviera, Colonel Singles was given command of the 397th infantry regiment of the 100th division which he led across to Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and to inside Germany.

Recalling some of his experiences, he said that while they were in Italy, his Nisei soldiers brought in a load of Mongolian prisoners who looked much like the boys of the 100th. Upon inquiry he learned that the prisoners were really Russian soldiers, captured by the Germans and indoctrinated with Nazi ideology. They were put into a German division and eventually captured by U. S. soldiers.

Colonel Singles wears the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Croix de Guerre and a presidential citation awarded the Japanese American battalion.

## Nisei Obtained Evidence of War Crimes

### Captured Documents Scrutinized to Get Enemy Information

In a report from Tokyo Oct. 12 Duane Hennessy, Associated Press correspondent, reported "hundreds of Nisei soldiers scrutinized thousands of captured Japanese documents, working ten under fire" and accomplishing the identification of the sword-wielding Japanese soldier in the widely circulated photograph of the beheading of a captured Australian aviator on New Guinea.

Allied authorities in Tokyo publicly identified the executioner as a man named Yoshino and said that a search for him is under way.

Hennessy reported that the identification, like many others in pending atrocity cases, was made possible through the use of a military organization made up principally of Japanese American soldiers (the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section) whose assistance has been one of the secrets of the Pacific war.

### "Barroom Patriots" Hit by Army Officer in Centerville Talk

CENTERVILLE, Calif.—Capt. Thomas E. Crowley, speaking under orders of the War Department after returning from service with the 442nd Regimental Central Postal Directory, urged the Centerville Club this week to set the pattern for public opinion regarding the return of Nisei to their homes in Washington Township.

He praised Alameda County peace officers on the speedy apprehension of persons allegedly involved in the recent shotgun attack on two Japanese American homes in Centerville but declared that without the support of public opinion peace officers could accomplish little.

In commenting on news reports of sentiment against Japanese American veterans in this country, Capt. Crowley said:

"It became evident to us, that what we had been fighting for had nothing to do with the policies of barroom patriots at home. 'Fascism is as much alive in this country today as it ever was in other parts of the world,' the Army officer declared. 'Divide and conquer is still its slogan.'"

### California Sergeant Wins Commendation For Valorous Action

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Sergeant Yoshio Nakagawa of Mount Eden, California, who led a hazardous reconnaissance patrol into enemy territory recently was awarded a Fifth Army commendation for valorous conduct in action.

He serves in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team. He was cited for his performance near La Houssiere, France, during the bitter fighting in the Vosges Mountains of Northeast France. It became evident that reconnaissance of the German positions would be necessary for further advances. Nakagawa volunteered to lead a patrol to gather the necessary information.

His citation reads: "Sergeant Nakagawa volunteered to lead a reconnaissance patrol into enemy territory. When a mine field was discovered, he went forward alone to investigate the area. When enemy snipers opened fire, he covered the withdrawal of his men. He returned with information which proved to be valuable in the attack which followed. Sergeant Nakagawa's initiative and courage conform with the traditions of the United States Army."

He is the son of Mrs. Tome Nakagawa, Box 16, Mount Eden.

### Washington Nisei To Leave OPA For Overseas Work

WASHINGTON—Ray Hashimoto, presently employed with the Office of Price Administration as an economist, will leave shortly for overseas work with the United States government, according to the Washington WRA Newsletter.

## Anti-Evacuee Group Formed in New Mexico

Seek to Prevent Land Sales to Persons of Japanese Ancestry

LAS CRUCES, N. M. — Four hundred Mesilla Valley farmers and businessmen have called for "immediate action" by the state attorney general to block land sales to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Resolutions demanding settlement of the "Japanese problem" were adopted at a mass meeting on Oct. 1 in the district courthouse. The group charged that land sales have been made in the Mesilla Valley by "alien Japanese" in violation of the New Mexico constitution. Wayne Whatley, attorney, said that in some instances the land was obtained in the names of American-born children.

The resolution called for Congress to study every phase of the "Japanese problem" in America and called for the deportation of disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry and alien Japanese.

George Amis was elected permanent chairman of the group which was formed to oppose the settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Mesilla valley.

## 442ND's ELEVEN TINS OPENING GAME IN ITALY

FLORENCE, Italy — In their opening game of the season the 442nd Regimental Combat Team's MVA squad defeated the 439th MVA squad, 7 to 0, in the University Training Command stadium at Florence on Oct. 5.

The 442nd's team won the game by a touchdown by Warren Tamura, substitute halfback, who rushed off tackle. Yoshiwara kicked the extra point.

The 442nd's eleven made ten touchdowns for their opponents.

Under Coach Melvin Tsuchiya the winner's employed a tricky offensive from a T formation.

The 442nd's team was strengthened last week with the arrival of Lieuts. Mits Nitta and Unkei Uchima. Lieut. Nitta played end for the California Aggies and was all-conference star and captain of the squad. Lieut. Uchima was a tackle for three years on the University of Hawaii team.

## Nisei Veteran, Wounded Five Times, Battles in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE — Latest Nisei veteran to settle in Milwaukee is Hiroshi Sawada, formerly of the private first class before discharge on September 27, 1945, at Percy Jones Hospital Center, Fort Custer, Michigan, after four years in service.

Sawada is believed to have been the first mainland Nisei replacement for the 100th Battalion, leaving alone from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, to Italy, via Africa, in late 1943. He participated in the Rhineland, Apennines, Naples-Foggia, and Rome-Arno campaigns, and was wounded five times in action. He has been awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart with four Oak Leaf clusters, and the American Defense and European-African-Middle Eastern theatre ribbons. His father George was killed in action in Italy in July, 1944.

He will make his home here with his father and sister Catherine, formerly of Minidoka.

## Nisei Problems Told at Masaoka at Oakland Labor School

OAKLAND, Calif. — In its study of minority groups in this area, the Oakland Labor School heard CLC Regional Representative Joe Masaoka on Wednesday, Oct. 5, describe the problems confronting Japanese Americans returning to the Bay region. Representatives of labor, service and Berkeley Inter-racial Commission were included in the audience. Aubrey Grossman, attorney for the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, had scheduled Masaoka for this appearance.

## Reveal German Submarine Captured by Nisei Troops

SAN FRANCISCO — The famed 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, reportedly one of the most decorated units in American military history, is probably the only infantry unit in history to capture an enemy submarine, Robert O'Brien reported in his San Francisco Chronicle column on Oct. 13.

O'Brien quoted Capt. Thomas E. Crowley, an officer with the 442nd in Italy and France, who has been touring Northern California under the auspices of the War Department, telling California citizens of the record of the Japanese American unit.

According to the story told by Capt. Crowley to O'Brien:

"This rather fantastic action took place about a month after the 442nd participated in the heroic rescue of the Lost Battalion in the Vosges Forest. Its numbers depleted by 2100 casualties suffered in that action, the

unit was shifted to the Maritime Alps between France and Italy to rest.

"One day a Nisei on lookout in a mountain observation post saw a Nazi submarine rise to the surface in a small bay. It was apparently having engine trouble. He notified headquarters, which sent down a group of men armed with 50 mm. machine guns and trench mortars. They then proceeded to attack, and after 15 minutes of fire the Nazis decided to beach the ship.

"The Nisei promptly captured the crew and packed them off in trucks to an Allied fleet base 20 miles away. They had the sub towed to the base in a tugboat. And they turned both prisoners and submarine over to the Navy without a word of explanation.

"Crowley believes the Navy may still be wondering where the hell an infantry outfit ever picked up a German U-Boat."

## No Plans Made as Yet By Navy To Return Repatriates at Tule

### Hank Goshio Plays Kuroki Role on Treasury Program

NEW YORK — NBC last week recorded "The Boy from Nebraska," a Treasury Salute Program about Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Nisei gunner who fought in the Air Forces from North Africa to Japan, according to Leonard Lyons, New York Post columnist.

Lyons reported that the role of Sgt. Kuroki was played by Henry (Horizontal Hank) Goshio, who fought with Merrill's Marauders behind the Japanese lines in Burma. Ex-sergeant Goshio, recently honorably discharged from the Army, recently appeared on the "Opinion Requested" show on Mutual and on "We, the People" on CBS.

## Rep. Cannon Would Deport Aliens at Tule

WASHINGTON — Immediate deportation of aliens held at the Tule Lake segregation camp in California has been demanded by Representative Cannon, Mo., chairman of the house appropriations committee.

At hearings before the committee on recessions of surplus appropriations, Cannon insisted the justice department is taking "entirely too long" a time in deporting aliens.

"You ought to get rid of those at Tule Lake immediately," he said.

Perry M. Olivers, director of administrative services for the department, said deportation of the aliens will depend upon shipping arrangements to be worked out with the war department. He estimated the cost at \$400 per person.

## Canadian Nisei Veteran Will Return with English Bride

WINNIPEG, Man. — When Bombardier James Oshiro, 23-year old Canadian soldier of Japanese ancestry, returns to his home after long service with the Canadian Army in many of the toughest battles of the European campaign, he will bring home his pretty English bride, the New Canadian, Japanese Canadian weekly, reported last week.

According to the New Canadian, it all started back in 1942 when young Oshiro, one of the few Japanese Canadians accepted into the Canadian Army before 1945, went with a group of his friends to visit a family living near Newcastle, England. There Jimmy met and fell in love with an attractive girl of Irish descent whose name was Belle Dixon.

The Oshiro family in Manitoba received word recently that Jimmy and Belle were married on Aug. 11 when Jimmy was in England on leave. The two spent their honeymoon

### Report Six Months May Elapse Before Start of Program

United States Navy officers have made no plans as yet to return Japanese nationals from the United States and Canada — a problem known to be under study at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters — but it is reliably estimated that at least six months will elapse before their repatriation can begin, William McGaffin, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, declared in a Tokyo dispatch on Oct. 12.

"Canada's suggestion that American aircraft carriers be used to ship Japanese homeward is admitted to be one solution to the shipping problem, which is the crux of the matter. But there is no evidence here that this is being considered seriously," McGaffin said.

"It is one thing to use carriers, as they are being used, to rush American prisoners of war and troops eligible for discharge to the United States," the correspondent added. "But it is thought most unlikely that our Navy would permit carriers to make a return trip to Japan with enemy nationals."

### Philadelphia Hostel Takes 1000 Guests During Past Year

PHILADELPHIA — During the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1945, the Philadelphia hostel cared for a total of 1148 persons, according to the Philadelphia WRA Newsletter.

Residents in September included 12 family groups. The hostel cared for an average of 35 persons daily during the month, with the average stay lasting nine days.

Estimated the cost at \$400 per person.

moon visiting Scotland by way of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Now Jimmy is back in Holland where he is studying at the Khaki college provided for Canadian soldiers. He intends to enter a career in medicine when he returns to Canada with his wife.

After training in Canada and England, Bombardier Oshiro saw his first action in the mud, sleet and snow of Ortona in Italy. He was with Canadians at Cassino and took part in the break-through of the Gothic line. After the Canadians were moved to the central European front, Jimmy fought at Nijmegen and Arnhem.

Jimmy's home is in Kenora, where he attended the Kenora high school. He has a brother, Sgt. Hiro Oshiro, who was recently discharged from the Royal Canadian Air Force. Jimmy has three sisters, one teaching at a public school, the second a court reporter and the third a secretary at the local high school.

## California Equalization Board Reverses Discriminatory Stand Against Japanese Applicants

Attorney General Kenny Declines to Defend State Agency in Sugino Case; Board's Policy Changed Before Hearing Held in Sales Tax Permit Suit

LOS ANGELES — Upon advice from State Attorney General Robert Kenny that he would not defend the California State Board of Equalization in its program of discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry, the board yielded completely in a suit filed by Kenzo Sugino, a Japan-born resident of California, and reversed its policy of withholding sales tax permits from alien businessmen of Japanese descent.

The board of Equalization granted permits to Sugino and to 15 other Issei whose applications for such licenses have been held up by the state agency for many months.

## Minidoka Camp Will Be Closed Before Deadline

Last Evacuee Group Will Leave Hunt on Oct. 23 for Coast

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka relocation center, once one of southern Idaho's largest wartime communities, will be closed before the Nov. 1 deadline set by the War Relocation Authority, W. E. Rawlings, acting director of the camp, declared on Oct. 15.

Rawlings announced that Minidoka's population of evacuees of Japanese ancestry was down this week to 760 from a peak population of 9,500 in 1942.

The departure of the last resident at Minidoka is scheduled for Oct. 23, Rawlings said.

The camp director said that termination orders were issued this week for about 100 resident employees at the camp and that their work would be taken over by staff members with the exception of duties in the mess halls that are fast being closed down. Breakfast on the morning of Oct. 23 will be the last meal served at the camp, Rawlings said.

Most of the remaining evacuees are returning to the West Coast areas from which they were evacuated. Rawlings estimated that 50 per cent of the group was going to Seattle, 25 per cent to Portland and the remainder scattered along coast cities. The great majority of the evacuees in Minidoka were evacuated from the states of Washington and Oregon and came to the Idaho camp by way of the Puyallup and Portland assembly centers.

Rawlings said a few of the evacuees would stay in the Twin Falls area for harvest work before settling elsewhere.

The huge relocation center is already in process of being dismantled and many of the prefabricated buildings are now being sold as surplus government property.

### Washington Nisei Receive USO Pins

WASHINGTON — For their unselfish contributions to the Nisei USO, John Kitasako and Ray Hashitani have been presented USO pins, given only to those worthy of merit, by Miss Gretchen Feiker, director of the YWCA and the Nisei USO.

The two Nisei were instrumental in the organization of the USO and have since then been among its strongest supporters.

## No Hawaii-Educated Japanese Used in Pearl Harbor Attack, Declare Japan Navy Officials

HONOLULU — Functionaries of the Imperial Navy Department in Tokyo are of the belief that no Hawaiian-educated Japanese piloted planes or were on other warcraft which attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, Ricardo Labez, correspondent of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin in Tokyo, reported by wireless on Sept. 25.

Labez quoted Shigeo Kameda, a civilian employee in the Japanese Imperial Navy Department, who said that he had not known of any McKinley high school graduate or graduate of any other Hawaiian school participating in the Pearl Harbor raid.

Sugino, in a suit sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union and prosecuted by Al L. Wirin, attorney for the ACLU, had filed a petition for a writ of mandate in the Los Angeles Superior Court, seeking a court order against the Board of Equalization and directing the board to issue a permit to him.

Before the hearing in the suit the Board of Equalization indicated that it had reversed its discriminatory policy and issued a permit to Sugino and agreed not to discriminate on racial grounds against any person of Japanese descent, whether a citizen or non-citizen, in the issuance of the sales tax permits which are essential to the operation of a retail business in California.

Attorney Daniel G. Marshall of the Catholic Interracial Council cooperated in the case in behalf of Sugino and other returned evacuees.

Wirin had charged that the Board of Equalization's policy reflected the personal bias of William G. Bonelli, member of the board from Los Angeles, against persons of Japanese ancestry. Bonelli had attacked the loyalty of Californians of Japanese ancestry in campaign literature during his unsuccessful campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination in 1944.

The Board of Equalization, it was indicated, still requires American citizens of Japanese ancestry to file an affidavit disavowing "dual citizenship" before issuing liquor sales licenses.

### Ministers in New Hampshire Welcome Evacuees

BOSTON, Mass. — Resettlers to New Hampshire will be welcomed and aided by the Baptist ministers of the state, according to a statement adopted by that group in New London on Sept. 6.

The statement declared that the Baptist churches "will cordially receive and assist any who may choose to live among us," and that the ministers "sincerely hope that many will decide to establish homes within our state."

### Nisei Participate in FSA Work Camp

BIG LICK, Tenn. — Two Nisei, Trudi Takayama of Boston, Mass., and Pfc. Jack M. Yoshimoto of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., participated in the Friends Service Committee work camp at Big Lick, Tenn., which closed Aug. 11.

(Immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack rumors were circulated that Japanese educated in Hawaii had participated in the sneak attack on Dec. 7. Rumors also stated that dead Japanese aviators had been found wearing McKinley high school rings. The rumors were later discredited although they were circulated widely on the West Coast at the time of the evacuation in 1942.)

"Other functionaries in the (Navy) department were of the same opinion—that there were no Nisei from Hawaii in the Pearl Harbor attack," Labez reported.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Return to the Coast

When the War Relocation Authority announced the closing of its temporary desert camps, assurances were given that hardship and welfare cases would be transferred to their proper state or county boards and that no unnecessary suffering would result from the forced transfer of persons unable to care for themselves.

Early this week the Los Angeles office of the Japanese American Citizens League disclosed that in certain instances evacuees who were unable to fend for themselves were being stranded in that city for periods ranging from overnight to several days, unable to reach their destination till days after their scheduled arrival. But later this week even more shocking cases of neglect and negligence were disclosed.

The first evacuation was a forced movement. The "second evacuation" from the relocation centers was again for many persons with neither funds nor health nor the capacity to care for themselves a forced move. One of the interim homes for some of these persons moved out of their war center homes is the Lomita Air Strip.

Several cases investigated here by the JACL have revealed these shocking facts:

"Mrs. W—, 84, blind, half paralyzed. Mr. W—, her husband, has to carry her to the latrine. In order to give her a bath, (there is no bath in the women's section), he has to carry her to the wash room and give her a bath in the wash tub. Case 2: Mrs. S—, 72, partially paralyzed from cerebral hemorrhage, cared for by young daughter. Case 3: Mrs. F—, 64, arthritis with fingers and legs unstable, but able to struggle around on crutches."

"Everyone of the welfare cases contacted at Lomita had to pay rent and damage insurance, which takes every cent of the \$25 subsistence allowance they receive . . . The shack is not worth the ten dollars insurance or the bedding from the WRA. It was disclosed that the rent charged includes table and chairs, but there are no table and chairs," the report states and concludes with this recommendation: "Each welfare case should be given written acknowledgement of its needs and the Los Angeles Welfare Board should be notified to assure each welfare case guaranteed assistance before any such individual is required to leave a center."

"Assurance is given the welfare cases that they will be taken care of when reaching their destination. But upon arrival the returnees without money and guaranteed assurance of welfare assistance, especially the aged and the sick, are truly in a tragic situation."

The WRA camps are closing down according to schedule. But that agency should be willing to sacrifice a few days' time in order to guarantee that no further cases of negligence shall occur. These welfare cases should be handled before the individuals concerned are moved from the centers into such places as the Lomita Air Strip. Every effort should be made to speed their assistance and assure that care will be given each case upon arrival in California.

### Demobilization

Combat veterans of the 442nd Combat Team, like other GIs overseas, want to come home now that the fighting is over. According to the Army's redeployment timetable the 442nd is not due to be returned from overseas until February, 1946, and

Secretary of War Patterson indicated recently that the unit would be returned in March.

The 442nd, a veteran combat unit, has a large number of high-point men who are eligible for immediate return on the point discharge system. The fact that on Oct. 4 some 859 men of the 442nd with 80 discharge points or more were still "sweating it out" with the unit in Italy is something which the Nisei troops find difficult to understand in view of the reports from home that such high-point men are being speeded through separation centers.

The case of the Nisei veterans of the 442nd is one which merits the special consideration of the War Department since most of the men are volunteers and the desire of the men to get home is intensified by the present critical situation on the West Coast which has resulted from the closing of the war relocation centers. It must be remembered that the great majority of the West Coast men of the 442nd lost their homes through the Army-ordered evacuation. It is extremely difficult for these men to sweat out garrison duty in Italy when they are eligible for discharge and while their families are faced with the difficult problems of finding new homes and building new lives as a result of the evacuation.

### Navy and the Nisei

In the weeks since V-J Day virtually every restriction against American citizens of Japanese ancestry, regulations instituted in the name of security and military necessity, has been abolished. There is a glaring exception, however, one which becomes more prominent as all other limitations on the citizenship of Japanese Americans are withdrawn. This is the Navy Department's refusal to induct Americans of Japanese ancestry into its ranks.

With the ending of the war the Navy's discrimination, predicated upon conditions arising from the nature of the Pacific war, is now indefensible. And the Navy's wartime explanation, based on the premise that the presence of American men of Japanese ancestry on ships in combat areas would affect the morale of our fighting men, is a specious one in view of the Navy's use "on loan" of Japanese American soldiers in situations requiring the presence of trained and trusted interpreters. Reports from the Pacific inform us that Army-trained Nisei were utilized by Navy units in many phases of the Pacific campaign, indicating that many front-line commanders are not as hesitant as policy-makers in the Navy Department in Washington in the use of Japanese Americans.

The Navy's refusal to induct Japanese Americans is a limitation upon the citizenship of the Nisei. Furthermore, the Navy's attitude is being exploited by racist elements on the West Coast in defense of their own intolerance against returning Americans of Japanese ancestry. Thus Dave Beck's Teamsters cite Navy policy as an excuse for their own discrimination against Japanese Americans.

The Navy's prejudice is pointed up in the disclosure this week of an incident in the Mediterranean when the Anti-Tank company of the 442nd Combat Team of Japanese Americans captured a German submarine, becoming probably the only infantry unit in history to capture an enemy U-boat. (Men of the Hawaii Territorial Guard, including Japanese Americans who later became members of the original 100th Infantry Battalion, captured a midjet Japanese submarine after the Pearl Harbor attack and took the first Japanese prisoner in World War II.) Incidentally, the Cannon company of the 442nd captured an Italian PT-boat in another "naval engagement" in which the Nisei infantrymen participated in Europe.

Navy restrictions against the induction of Japanese Americans is not strictly a wartime policy, since it apparently has been in effect since before World War I, although a number of Japanese Americans did serve in Navy uniforms. This policy was undoubtedly influenced by the eventuality that the Japanese Navy was the potential foe of the American Navy—as it turned out to be—although the barring of men from service on grounds of race alone is hardly to the credit of an organization representing a nation dedicated to the concepts of freedom and equality for all.

Today there is no longer a Japanese Navy and the continuance of a discriminatory policy can be traced only to prejudice on racial grounds.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Some Nisei in Tokyo

In Tokyo last week General MacArthur's headquarters finally lifted the veil of censorship on the important role played by Nisei GI specialists in the winning of the Pacific war. Intelligence services performed by specially-trained Nisei laid bare many of the military secrets of the enemy and undoubtedly saved thousands of American and Allied lives. The disclosure adds an important chapter to the story of the Nisei in World War II.

Meanwhile, reports from American news correspondents in Tokyo contain the first authentic news of the wartime treatment of those Nisei, the number was probably less than a thousand, who were caught by the sudden outbreak of war while visiting in Japan. It is indicated that these Nisei, who had wanted to return to the United States but were unable to do so, were under constant surveillance and some were subjected to internment.

It may be recalled that some 600 Nisei and Issei were aboard the last ship which left Yokohama for Hawaii and Pacific Coast ports in November, 1941, and that this vessel slowed down after coming within sight of Hawaii and, fearing seizure by American authorities, turned back and returned to Japan. These persons, particularly, must have been subjected to police surveillance since they had indicated that their choice was America at a time when a state of tension existed between the two countries although the thought of war may have seemed fantastic to many.

Although the full story has not yet been told it appears that an effort was made by the Japanese to force these Nisei to repudiate

their United States citizenship but that most of the group were able to avoid such renunciation. However, there were exceptions, as in the cases of Iva Toguri and Ruth Hayakawa who reportedly broadcast news and propaganda over Radio Tokyo, but the number of those who can be charged with active collaboration is very small. According to the reports which have been received to date from Tokyo, even those Nisei who were in Japan at the war's outbreak found that when the chips were down their hearts were American.

It is an ironic fact of history that when some of these Nisei in Japan were interned after the outbreak of war, their parents and brothers and sisters in America were being similarly detained at the start of the West Coast evacuation program.

The U. S. Army announcement on Oct. 13 in Tokyo which revealed the existence of a military organization known as ATIS (Allied Translation and Interrogation Section) also brought out the interesting fact that Japanese American soldier specialists, who comprise the bulk of ATIS personnel, are concerned with the confirmation of atrocity stories and that these Nisei will prepare the material and the evidence on which Japanese war criminals will be brought to trial for crimes against human decency and international morality.

These Nisei, whose work has involved working under fire in combat areas, already have identified several war criminals who will be tried shortly. Thus the work of these Nisei, which has been of singular importance during hostilities, will be instrumental in achieving a just and lasting peace.

## The Des Moines Register: "An Especially Warm Place in American Hearts for Nisei . . ."

(Reprinted from the Des Moines Register of Oct. 17, 1945)

The one thing that has put any curb at all on the persecutors of Nisei in this country up to now has been the fine loyalty and splendid battle record of Army units made up of Nisei, operating in the European theater.

Even this hasn't prevented sporadic outbreaks of fascist-minded violence against Americans of Japanese descent. It hasn't prevented one or two local posts of organized war veterans from refusing to accept into membership Nisei with fine records of fighting service.

But it has made the American public thoroughly hostile to such injustice. It has prevented hate from obscuring the selfish economic motivation behind many of the ostensibly "patriotic" persecutions.

Above all, it has made the great bulk of returning veterans from Europe indignant, and thus has assured a sound and truly American attitude by the major organizations of Veterans in the future.

Now the lid has been taken off the facts about the loyal and extremely important service of Nisei not only against Italy and Germany but also in the Pacific, against Japan itself.

It is a pity that this one of our important "secret weapons" against Japan had to stay secret until now. The military reasons for this were adequate, however. America's appreciation to our loyal Nisei should be all the greater since in the Pacific struggle their fine service had to go unrecognized so long.

In the Pacific the Nisei were not organized into combat units, though many of them individually got into tough spots and endeared themselves to their comrades. Our greatest need for Nisei help in the Pacific war was different.

It began in the camps and military schools in this country, where our weakness in knowledge of the Japanese language was at the outset appalling. The need carried through into the successive zones of operation in the Pacific, including especially the "intelligence" service. Thanks chiefly to the core of loyal, educated Nisei, our original weakness in this respect was translated into outstanding

strength. The extent to which our commanders were able to operate on knowledge instead of guesswork against the Japanese was one of the dramatic though hitherto secret achievements of the war.

Without the Nisei, this simply would not have been possible. Without the Nisei, the going would have been even harder than it was—much harder. The loss of American lives would unquestionably have been much greater.

Bearing in mind that this service to America was given by young men against the country where both their parents were born, toward which they might be expected to have the same pulls that we are so familiar with in the case of European "motherlands," and bearing in mind also that the American "melting pot" has tended to reject those of the yellow race, their loyalty and their fine contributions rates all the higher.

There ought from now on to be an especially warm place in the American hearts for our loyal Nisei. They met the toughest test of all.

And, despite our early panicky fears, the proportion of loyal to disloyal was spectacularly high.

The record dictates to us a more emphatically just treatment of Nisei in all respects hereafter. That means the according to them of every right of citizens, economic as well as political.

The record also blows sky high the notion that there is anything in the Japanese "bloodstream" which makes the Japanese as a people fundamentally different from the whites, permanently unadaptable to democratic ways, permanently "incurable."

## Vagaries

### War Criminals . . .

Cases against many Japanese war criminals, accused of atrocities against Allied soldiers and nationals, are being documented from information gathered and processed by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry . . . The APO of the 442nd Combat Team has been changed from 464 to 792. . . Among the many "Tokyo Roses" was Shio Sakanishi, a Japan-born woman who graduated from the University of Michigan and was on the staff of the Library of Congress in Washington. Miss Sakanishi, a Japanese national, was interned after Pearl Harbor and repatriated to Japan aboard the Grispholm . . . Camp Savage, original site of the U. S. Army's Japanese language school where a large number of Nisei specialists were trained, may be converted into a housing project as a convalescent center for returning servicemen and their families.

### Strange POW . . .

Charles Marquis Warren's report in the Oct. 6 issue on the "strangest Japanese prisoner" tells the dramatic first-hand story of the surrender of a Japanese to a Navy photographer on Bougainville in the days when "the taking of a Japanese prisoner . . . was a singular event." Warren added: "When he was within ten feet of us, he stopped. Then he grinned. From between those square white teeth came the most perfect Americanese ever uttered by a Yank. 'Hey, Mac, where's your C.O.?' Born and raised in Chicago, he was caught in the Japanese draft while visiting relatives in Tokyo in 1941 . . . He had been trying to escape for two years . . . He could neither speak nor understand Japanese."

The California Fish Cannery Association is reportedly considering the reinstatement of fishermen of Japanese ancestry . . . In a recent newsreel from Tokyo a Japanese American lieutenant is shown admonishing General Homma to remain standing until ordered to be seated. The Nisei officer is First Lieut. Kiyoshi Sakamoto. General Homma commanded the Japanese forces during the invasion of the Philippines in Dec., 1941.

### Brazil Nisei . . .

It's believed some 200 Brazilian soldiers of Japanese ancestry, representing Brazil's 300,000 Japanese, fought with the Brazilian brigade in the Italian campaign. . . The casualties suffered in World War II by the republic of Brazil was less than one-half of that sustained by one U. S. Army regiment, the 442nd Combat team . . . At the city limits of Donauworth in southern Germany is a sign "Welcome to Donauworth, Home of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion." The 522nd, the only Japanese American field artillery battalion, went overseas as part of the 442nd Combat Team and participated in the Rome-Arno, the Apennines and Vosges Mountains campaigns before being detached from the Combat Team for service in Germany.

### 442nd . . .

The 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion are cited in General George Marshall's biennial report as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army. Gen. Marshall notes in recounting the story of the Italian campaign that "at this time the 442nd Infantry Regiment, composed of Americans of Japanese descent, was fighting with distinction on the left flank of the 5th Army."

The U. S. Coast Guard's restriction against the employment of Japanese Americans on the West Coast waterfront was rescinded in September. However, the announcement apparently got mixed up in red tape and did not reach the port commandant at Seattle. When a Nisei sought to take a waterfront job last month he was advised that the restrictions which Washington had announced had been abolished were still in effect. The Nisei took a copy of the Pacific Citizen to the port commandant who, upon reading the story, rescinded the ban . . . Henry Sugimoto, a leading California artist before the evacuation, recently relocated to New York City. A one-man show of Sugimoto's paintings will be held at American Common in New York City in November.

## The Nisei Decision

Traditional American concern for civil liberties and due process of law springs from a deep seated conviction that our Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights proclaim principles and values which must not be sacrificed at any cost. We have fought a war to vindicate human rights clearly menaced and ignored by totalitarian governments. It would be irony indeed if we ourselves fell victims to the authoritarian philosophy which Americans opposed with their lives.

The war witnessed an unprecedented invasion of the rights of 112,000 Japanese Americans on our West Coast. Guilty of no proved crime, without arraignment before a court, merely on the grounds of their ancestry and alleged military necessity, they were first put under restrictions more severe than those imposed on other enemy aliens and then herded into relocation centers which were nothing less than concentration camps.

The forced evacuation was carried on independently of the fact that over two-thirds of the victims were native-born or naturalized American citizens, that over forty per cent were below fourteen or over fifty years of age, and that no individual investigation or explicit charges of disloyal actions were made in any but a few cases. Their crime was their blood, their color a mark of disgrace. Even when released from the camps, prejudice and injustice still pursued the innocent upon whom the Government's action had allowed a stigma to be placed. That some of our citizens wanted things that way is no excuse, especially when the country was showing its anger at rampant racism in Hitler's Europe and at totalitarian disregard for the rights of men and citizens.

National shame is not lessened by the Supreme Court decision of last December which justified the procedure on grounds of urgency and national security. The Court's manifest disapproval of such terms as "race prejudice" and "concentration camp" has a hollow ring to all who face the facts. Moreover, its refusal to censure the action puts the military on a pedestal heretofore reserved exclusively for civilian authority. The obvious inference is that military orders of this sort, issued in an emergency, are not subject to judicial review when the crisis has passed.

The dissenting opinions of Justices Roberts, Murphy and Jackson provide a ray of hope and reflect widespread public sentiment. Mr. Justice Jackson especially has cleared the air by indicating the threat to any minority group that happens to incur displeasure of a dominant faction. He admits the dangerous position accorded the Army.

In the past our highest court has not hesitated to reverse itself on decisions passed under stress. The sooner the minority opinion becomes the majority decision on the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans the safer are our liberties as free men.—From *America*, a Catholic review of the week, for Oct. 20, 1945.

## Washington News-Letter Incident on a Street Car

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.  
The inability to distinguish between Nisei and Chinese Americans is almost universal among Caucasians. Every Nisei has had the experience of having been mistaken for Chinese, and even Filipino and Indian. Usually it is rather amusing, but once in a while it can be aggravating and even insulting.

A Nisei girl, whom we admire for her forthrightness, sat in front of two women in a Washington street car. Immediately the guessing game about the girl's racial origin began. "I know she can't be a Jap," said one. "Why?" asked the other. "Because they don't allow Japs here," replied the first woman in a know-all tone. "They have ways of keeping them from here. You just can't trust those people. Why, you couldn't tell what they'd do!"

She spoke too loud for the Nisei girl's comfort, so the girl turned around and said, "Is that so? I'm a Japanese American, and I've been here for years."

"Japanese?" The woman was properly horrified.

"Yes, and what's more there are about 400 others right here in Washington!" That took care of that "expert."

At another time that same girl was riding a bus. Two middle-aged women were seated behind her. Said one, "What is she? Jap or Chinese?"

"She must be a Jap."

"She couldn't be. She's Chinese."

At first the girl was amused, but when that imbecilic conjecturing kept up for several blocks, she became indignant. So she turned around and gently announced, "Ladies, I'm a Japanese American."

Surprised expressions came over the faces of the two women. "So you're a Jap," sneered one of them.

The girl spoke in clear, measured words, "I'm an American of Japanese ancestry."

"Well," the woman said to the other, shrugging her shoulders, "A Jap is a Jap just the same."

"Is that so?" shot back the Nisei. "Don't you ever make me feel sorry that I gave my husband and my brother to the service to fight for people like you!"

During the moment of silence that followed, a masculine voice several seats back boomed, "Atta girl!"

The girl got up and as she walked to a vacant seat in the rear of the bus, passengers smiled at her sympathetically, and the man who had called out "Atta girl" nodded vigorously and gripped his hands approvingly.

And to that man's "Atta girl" we respectfully add ours. Perhaps the average Nisei in similar circumstances would have been embarrassed and moved quietly to another seat without a peep, or else sat there in complete mortification.

But this girl isn't the type who stands for any monkey business. She wasn't going to sit there and have some loose-jawed women make derogatory remarks about her racial ancestry. And so she told them off, but effectively.

An indication of a simple and warped individual is the emphasis he places on race. To him it is the sole determinant of a person's character and personality, loyalty and integrity. He categorizes people according to race, not according to their merits. One race is intelligent; another, untrustworthy; another, unclean. By his measuring rod, colored people are ignorant, Japanese treacherous, Jews parsimonious.

This attitude is particularly deplorable in America, a nation of many races where a person's antecedents shouldn't ever enter into the appraisal of his worth and ability. Snap judgments based on fallacious anthropological concepts are not only childish and inexcusable in this age of close inter-

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Nisei at Home Have an Obligation

Many a Nisei is ready to burst with pride over the war record Nisei troops have established against both Germany and Japan. It's a record that anyone can be proud of, and each week that record becomes more brilliant as additional information is released.

In one issue of the Pacific Citizen we learn for the first time that the 442nd Regimental Combat Team has won five unit citations and its members have been awarded 1580 decorations in addition to more than 4000 Purple Hearts.

We learn of the role Nisei interpreters played with American troops in the surrender of a million Japanese troops in China, of a Nisei sergeant on loan from the army to the U. S. North Pacific fleet for the formal surrender ceremonies in northern Japan.

This is only a small part of the story of Nisei in the American armed forces—that minute portion which has reached press notice—and there must be hundreds of feats of bravery, sacrifice and ingenuity which will go unsung except in the hearts of their fellow fighting men.

For the Nisei on the home front, simple pride is not enough. We have supported the services during the war, now we have a further obligation to help them make their personal readjustments back to civilian life.

At this writing only a few Nisei have been discharged under the point system. It will not be long before large numbers of men of the 442nd will be returning for demobilization.

Many of them will return to strange homes, re-established in new cities following evacuation and resettlement. Others will go home to familiar surroundings, but they will find the economic set-up far different from that which they knew in prewar Los Angeles, San Francisco or Seattle.

Still others will return to take up the job of supporting aged and impoverished parents, younger brothers and sisters, and perhaps a wife and children of their own.

These veterans—those from the mainland—will find that their old jobs have disappeared with the evacuation and that for them, at least, the guarantee of re-employment under the selective service law has no meaning. They will find fewer Nisei and Issei employers, for their businesses are gone.

It is not a bright picture, but on the other hand it is nothing that these veterans of battle need fear nor worry about. If they face the facts with the same realism with which they braved bullets and bombs, tropical heat and Europe's mountain snows, then they will realize that it is just another test.

Perhaps they will discover, as thousands of their fellow vets have and will continue to realize, that a battle star is no guarantee of a job at fancy pay. But they will realize that ambition, integrity and a combination of caution and dogged courage pays dividends in civilian life as in the battlefield.

The Nisei civilian has broken the way into excellent job opportunities in the midwest and east. Once he made an opening, he proved himself through his own qualifications. But it was the record of the Nisei fighting man, who dramatized the lot of all Nisei in a spectacular way, that helped to make the opening for Joe Nisei, civilian.

Now the tables are turned. Joe Nisei, civilian, has a job and the advantage of a couple of years running start at the business of making a living outside the prewar Japanese community economy. He would be ungrateful if he forgot Joe Nisei, veteran.

There is a lot that the civilian Nisei can do to help the demobilized veteran, and assistance in locating a job and housing is only the beginning.

The Nisei veteran isn't likely to want to collect, or even think about the everlasting debt of gratitude the Nisei civilian has felt he owes to the service man. The soldier was only doing his duty as he saw it, but he'll be in a position where he'll be able to use plenty of kindly help until he gets used to the feel of oxfords after so long in G. I. combat boots.

tional relationships, but dangerous as well.

And so we applaud anyone who will stand up and tell off people who insist on holding vicious public discussions on a stranger's racial background.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Congress Threatens CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Commenting on the Congressional proposal to cut \$5,000,000 from the War Relocation Authority's budget, the Christian Century declared on Oct. 10 that if the WRA's funds were cut now "the whole orderly program of returning Japanese Americans to normal life . . . is likely to be torn to pieces."

"The nation's total record in dealing with the Japanese Americans has been almost incredibly bad. But there is no sufficient reason why, for the sake of only \$5,000,000, it should end in another outburst of mismanagement and mistreatment."

The Christian Century said that assurance is needed that there will be an adequate provision for the basic needs of the evacuees, "including housing, assistance in employment, and the care of the aged and orphans." Assurance of this sort is needed, the magazine added, because of the tendency to rely on local welfare agencies to help out and "local welfare agencies, especially on the Pacific Coast, are notoriously unreliable in their concern for Nisei citizens."

### Nisei Veterans SLO TELEGRAM-TRIBUNE

The San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune on Sept. 27 quoted Lieut. Roger Smith, who spoke before the city's Masonic club, in an editorial on returning American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

"If democracy means anything at all," Lieut. Smith had declared, "it means not only accepting but honoring these men for the gallantry they have shown."

### WRA Funds CHICAGO SUN

The Chicago Sun, in its "Inside Washington" column on Oct. 2, vigorously protested the House Appropriations committee's recommendation for a \$5,000,000 slash in the original WRA budget.

The Sun's Washington columnist said that the entire sum originally granted the WRA is needed to do the job of final relocation "completely and well and with the least dislocation to the Nisei . . . and the least dislocation to the country."

"If Congress overlooks the needs of one of the nation's minority groups," the column concluded, "it is certain to have ill effects for years to come. The West Coast already is a tinder box. A spark like this could ignite the whole area with disastrous results."

### Violence in Watsonville REGISTER-PAJARONIAN

The Watsonville Register-Pajaronian declared in an editorial on Sept. 25 that Watsonville police and Santa Cruz County authorities must have the utmost support of citizens in seeing that there is no repetition of the recent act of violence against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry when flares were thrown at the hostel for evacuees in the city.

The newspaper commented on the declaration of police authorities that persons found guilty of inciting trouble against evacuees will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"This is as it should be, and their attitude will be backed by all civic-minded and progressive citizens," the Register-Pajaronian said. "Even those who have voiced disapproval of the return . . . will not stand for violence. Nothing could give the Pajaro Valley a 'black eye' quicker than such acts."

## 100th Commander To Speak Before Denver JACL

DENVER—Colonel Gordon C. Singles, commander of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, will address the Denver JACL on Oct. 25 at the YWCA auditorium at 8 p.m., according to Taki Domoto, Jr., president.

Servicemen and parents are cordially invited to be present, Domoto said. There will be dancing and refreshments during the evening. No admission will be charged, and the public is invited.

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## First Photo of Nisei in Japan



In this first photo showing a Japanese American soldier on the soil of Japan, Staff Sgt. Hiromu (Bill) Wada of Oakland, Calif., and Murray, Utah, is shown shopping for souvenirs in a shop in Ominato in northern Honshu with W. S. (Tiny) Buntan (left), INS correspondent, and Charlie deSoria, Associated Press photographer.

To the Editor

## THE LETTERBOX

### The 522nd . . .

Editor,  
Pacific Citizen:

The September 15th issue of the Pacific Citizen, which was sent to the Editor of the High Angle, 522d Field Artillery Battalion, arrived in yesterday's mail. Your early compliance with our request for an exchange service between the Pacific Citizen and the High Angle is greatly appreciated.

However, those who read the September 15th issue while it was being passed around in the battery, could not help but notice five outstanding errors in unit designation in your top story, headlined "Nisei Battalion Took Part in Final Battles in Germany."

In the article, we noticed that the 552d Field Artillery Battalion was mentioned, instead of the 522d Field Artillery Battalion, as the only Nisei artillery unit participating in the "final decisive battles of the war in Southern Germany."

We know of a 552d AAA unit which took part in the 1943-44 Louisiana Maneuvers. Much of our Maneuvers mail got mixed up in distribution process due to the almost identical unit designations. The 552d Field Artillery Battalion is also overseas, but is not the same unit as the 522d Field Artillery Battalion.

We hope that the errors will be corrected in one of your next issues. Needless to say, we Nisei are very proud of our 522d Field Artillery Battalion, and hate to see some other unit receive credit for our actions. We remember the case of the 100th Infantry Division, then still training in the States, receiving credit for actions in Italy by the 100th Infantry (Japanese American) Battalion.

Changing to another subject, our battalion newspaper, The High Angle, has gone out of circulation. Our last issue went to press on September 28. A copy of the paper was sent to you by fourth class mail on the 29th.

Thanking you again for sending us your fine newspaper.

Sincerely yours,

Earl I. Tanaka,  
Editor, The High Angle.  
522nd F. A. Battalion,  
Donauworth, Germany.

### Anniversary Hop

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### Masuo Kodani To Teach at Rochester

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Masuo Kodani, formerly a research assistant in the zoology department at the University of California at Berkeley, has been assigned a position at the University of Rochester in the same field.

Mr. Kodani lives with his wife and two children at 47 Remington Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.

## Drive to Get Seeing-Eye Dog For Nisei Girl Oversubscribed

BERKELEY—In just two days, generous Bay area residents provided funds to purchase a guide dog for a 23-year-old Nisei girl who, though blind since the age of seven, is still desirous of obtaining education necessary to becoming a social worker, the Oakland Tribune reported on Oct. 17.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Eugene L. Hood, assistant chairman for Christian Friendliness of the Baptism Union, who received so many gifts for the sightless girl that "it seems like Christmas." Earlier in the week the Tribune printed the story of Miss Aiko Kuroki, 23, who last week was seemingly to be denied the aid of a guide dog because of prejudice against her racial extraction. At that time only \$105 had been raised for Miss Kuroki's dog, most of that sum coming from Negro groups.

Following printing of the story, letters containing checks, cash and money orders have poured in from Oakland, Berkeley, San Leandro, Hayward, Richmond, Antioch and Pittsburgh, Mrs. Hood said. The

gifts will enable Miss Kuroki to leave October 26 for Los Angeles, where she will purchase her dog and spend 10 days in a mutual training period in which dog and master become companions and teammates. She will then enter Fall classes at the University of California, guided on the campus by her new "eyes."

The surplus in the amount sought and that received, allowing for approximately \$50 for travel and subsistence expenses, will provide financial aid for the girl through the school term, or, if the amount grows sufficiently, for purchase of a guide dog for another blind person.

Mrs. Hood explained that Miss Kuroki is dependent upon the small sum allotted her monthly by Blind Aid. Her mother and younger sister have been in the Utah relocation center.

Two brothers of the Idaho-born, Berkeley-raised girl are in the armed forces, one in the European theater, the other in the Pacific.

Miss Kuroki was blinded at seven when infantile paralysis attacked the eye muscles.

## JACL Chapter Tea Welcomes Resettlers in New Jersey

NEW YORK CITY—More than 60 persons were guests of the New York Japanese American Citizens League at a tea held at the Central Branch Newark YWCA in honor of New Jersey resettlers.

Yurino Takayoshi of New York was chairman for the tea. Entertainment was provided by Mrs. Betty Benke of Newark, soloist; Florence Takayama, pianist; Shugo Seno, soloist; and Mrs. Hoshi Yamada, pianist.

Miss F. Mare and Mrs. Rogers of the Central YWCA welcomed the delegates, while Edward Berman, relocation officer, added his words of welcome. Alfred Funabashi, chapter president, was introduced to the group.

The refreshments committee included Mrs. Mitsu Fujihira, Alice Miyazawa, Aya Yoshii and Mrs. Edna Karikomi.

The opinion of the resettlers was that they find New Jersey friendly.

"Some stared when we first came, but it was more from curiosity rather than animosity," said Stanley Karikomi, of 523 Lafayette avenue, Passaic, New Jersey.

Shigeko Takahashi, 316 Greenwood road, Ridgewood, whose aunt and uncle were in Hiroshima when last she heard from them, smiled enthusiastically.

"Oh, people here are very, very nice," she said. "I'm working as a maid, but the people I work for don't treat me like a maid at all. They're just like parents."

Kay Nishida, former editor of the English section of the Japanese American News in San Francisco, expressed his opinion that Japan can become democratic, but that it will take a long time. Nishida, who lives with his wife, Mrs. Kiyo Nishida, at 342 Park street, Montclair, said that he was in Japan in 1930 as a correspondent.

"For an oriental country, it was very liberal at that time," he said. "But no Oriental country was really democratic, and it will take a long and revolutionary change to make Japan a democracy."

Mr. and Mrs. Nishida were at the Central Utah relocation center.

Almost 300 Japanese Americans have resettled in New Jersey, according to Edward Berman, War Relocation Authority official. There are five months left in which to resettle those remaining in the centers, he said. Opportunities are still open for rehousing large families, especially those who have a farming background or can fit into a rural situation, he said.

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## NEW YORK CHAPTER Japanese American Citizens League

ANNOUNCES

## First Anniversary BALL

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# Liberated Prisoner Protests Spokane VFW Policy on Nisei

SPOKANE, Wash.—A recently liberated civilian internee from Santo Tomas camp in the Philippines has added his protest to the many received by John R. Monaghan Post No. 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, regarding the action of the VFW unit in rejecting the application of Sgt. Spady Koyama of Spokane, who was wounded on Leyte and is a patient at Baxter general hospital.

Sgt. Koyama is the third Japanese American soldier to have his application rejected by the VFW post.

Olin R. Wycoff, formerly Sgt. Koyama's Sunday school teacher, said in a letter he felt personal regret at Koyama's rejection, inasmuch as the Nisei had fought courageously with other soldiers for the release of the American prisoners at Santo Tomas.

"I had not heard that ancestry was a qualification for membership in the VFW," Wycoff added. (Jean Brunner, national VFW commander, last week condemned the action of West Coast posts of the VFW in discriminating against Japanese American veterans.)

## Denver Marriage

DENVER — Miss Yuriko Lily Date and Dr. Setsuo Ernest Torigoe exchanged vows at a beautiful formal double-ring wedding ceremony at the Warren Methodist church on Oct. 6. The Rev. F. Cox officiated over the ceremony, which was witnessed by more than 150 friends.

Miss Kiyoko Date was the maid-of-honor, while Dr. Kiyoshi Hiko-yeda served as best man.

## Wedding

CHICAGO — At a simple wedding ceremony held on Saturday, Oct. 13, Miss Cherry Yoshitomi and Mr. Akito Fujimoto were married at the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago by Dr. Hildebrande.

Miss Yoshitomi is formerly from Los Angeles. The groom is a former Hanford, California, resident.

## Speakers' Bureau

ST. LOUIS — The Nisei Coordinating Council on Oct. 12 organized a speakers bureau at a meeting at the YMCA. Discussions centered on material to be used in public addresses that would be most helpful in fostering continued goodwill in the St. Louis area in behalf of the relocatees.

## High Praise Given Nisei Student Nurses

DES MOINES, Ia.—High praise was given 75 Nisei student nurses at the St. Mary's hospital at Rochester, Minn., by C. L. Fitch of Ames, Iowa, in a letter on Sept. 28 in the Des Moines Register.

There are 400 student nurses at St. Mary's according to the writer, who said, "The place could hardly carry on without the 75 of this number who are Nisei, whom the Sisters recruited from the relocation camps, when the army removed these Americans from the Pacific coast."

"Most of the Nisei do not expect to collect together again," Fitch wrote. "They think their essential Americanism will be better recognized if they remain scattered among us."

"The dietician of St. Mary's is also a Nisei. I would say she does almost a perfect job of feeding three times 800 individual meals every day."

## Furniture Drive Proves Successful

ST. LOUIS — A recent request made through the Church Federation Resettlement Committee to church groups throughout the city brought in many donations of furniture, which was sufficient to meet emergency needs of some families who are recent arrivals in the city as well as building a large reserve of furniture for the use of other families, according to the WRA's St. Louis Newsletter.

The response to the request was gratifying and indicated the great community interest in assisting relocatees, it said.

A committee of Nisei, appointed by the Nisei council, has assumed the responsibility for picking up the furniture.

## Canadian Veteran Will Return Home

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Spr. Tom Matsuoka, one of the few Japanese Canadian soldiers to get in on the fighting in Europe, is awaiting his turn to come home to Canada at the No. 7 Canadian Repeat Depot in England, according to word received here.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

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

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

To Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ajioka, Sandy, Utah, a boy on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Nishida, Boston, Mass., a boy, Michael Yoshifumi, on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Shoji, Elkhorn, Wis., a boy, Skipper Satoshi, on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Kanemoto, Midvale, Utah, a boy on Oct. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keisuke K. Fujimori, 2626 Curtis St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Iwami, 2145 Williams St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Kada, 3013 Arapahoe, Denver, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eachi Machida, 2927 Humbolt, Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Minobe, Brighton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shunzo Kobayashi, 135 W. 1st South, Salt Lake City, a girl on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Baishiki, 343 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., a boy, Rodney Sadao, on Aug. 12.

### DEATHS

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

Tatsuzo Kobayashi, 77, of 102 W. 1st South, Salt Lake City, on Sept. 22.

Mary H. Kono, 21, in Salt Lake City, on Oct. 14.

Mrs. Kikuyo Kanemoto, 53, of RFD 1, Box 479, Midvale, Utah, on Oct. 14.

Mrs. Chiyoju Watanabe, 53, on Oct. 4, at the Kingsburg Sanitarium, Kingsburg, Calif. She is survived by two sons, Sgt. Fred M. Watanabe, now in the Philippines; Pvt. James T. Watanabe, stationed in Germany; and a daughter, Ruth.

### MARRIAGES

Dorothy Mitsu Hayasaka to Takeo Takeuchi on Oct. 7 in Whitemarsh, Pa.

Ruth Hoshimiya to Yoneo Deguchi in Chicago.

## Births, Marriages Lead Divorces, Deaths at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—Births and marriages have far outstripped deaths and divorces since the Central Utah relocation center opened on Sept. 11, 1942, according to figures compiled by Lawrence Ostlund, acting project statistician.

According to the report, 379 babies were born since the opening of the project until Aug. 1, 1945. During the same period there were 135 deaths. There were 136 marriages against five divorces at Topaz.

Of the total births 207 were boys and 163 girls.

Peak population at the center was 8,316. The present population is 3,319. The great majority of the evacuees at Topaz were evacuated from the San Francisco Bay area.

Hideko Tsuda to Nobuo Kurita in Chicago.

Yuriko Lily Date to Dr. Setsuo Ernest Torigoe on Oct. 6 in Denver.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Ichiro Masaki and Bertha Kawada in Denver.

Mamoru Masunaga and Fumiye Shinto in Denver.

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## Canadians Form Group To Aid Nisei Troops

TORONTO, Ont.—An organization to be called the Canadian Nisei War Service Auxiliary has been formed in Toronto to support the aims and to protect the interests of Japanese Canadian volunteers who are now serving with the Canadian Army.

Parents of the servicemen, together with other persons interested in the objectives of the society, are among the organizers of the new group.

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## Nisei Soldier Urges FEPC Passage at Manila Meeting

### Colusa Board Opposes Aid to Evacuee Group

COLUSA, Calif. — The Colusa County Board of Supervisors this week adopted a resolution whereby the board went on record "as opposed to granting county indigent aid to any Japanese unless to one who has volunteered in the armed forces of the United States."

Meanwhile, 22 former residents of Colusa of Japanese ancestry returned to the community on Oct. 6. More than 30 returned evacuees are now living in Colusa and environs, with five being students in the high school and two in the Colusa elementary school.

The returned evacuees spent their first day in Colusa moving stored articles from the former Japanese school and a report was made to Sheriff G. R. Houx that the school had been broken into during the absence of the evacuees and that household articles, including a refrigerator, were missing.

### Talks on Resettlement

MILWAUKEE—Miss Maki Ichiyasu, of the Girl Reserve Department of the local YWCA, discussed the resettlement program before a state-wide meeting here of YWCA executive directors and program supervisors on October 6. Miss Ichiyasu is formerly of Los

NEW YORK — A Japanese American GI urged the passage of a measure creating a permanent FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) in the United States at a recent meeting of the Manila chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

The meeting in the Philippines was attended by almost 100 officers, enlisted men and women, according to a letter from an Army sergeant which was published in the Oct. 15 issue of the New Republic.

"The spectacle of men still in uniform, Negro and white, coming together in this Jap-ravaged city for the express purpose of taking action on a problem somewhat remote from present concerns is a vigorous indication of our desire to return to a better future," the sergeant said. "It was a universal sentiment of the group that our fight against fascism would have been in vain if racial or religious prejudices continue to plague the nation."

"One aspect of this problem was sharply pointed out by an American-born Japanese GI, a member of our chapter. He stated in no uncertain terms what he and his brothers feared in the way of discrimination on their return to their homes in the States. A permanent FEPC, he felt, would go far to ameliorate an otherwise dangerous situation."

Angeles and the Colorado River Project.

## Democracy in Japan Will Be Subject of Forum in Chicago

CHICAGO—As second in the series of winter forums presented by the Triple I (International-Intercultural-Interracial), "Japan at the Crossroad" will be the theme of a panel discussion to be held at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland, on Friday, Oct. 26, at 8 p.m. Guest speakers are Dr. Leads Gulick, professor of Japanese at the University of Chicago, and Roy Smith, executive-secretary, United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

The two speakers, who will clarify the confusing issue of the democratization of Japan, have spent a considerable portion of their lives in Japan. Dr. Gulick is a native of Japan, having been born there, and like his father, Dr. Sidney Gulick, carried on missionary projects in Japan.

On Oct. 13, a review of Commander A. H. Leighton's book, "Governing of Men" was given at the Olivet Institute by the Triple I. Discussion leaders were Ted Hauss and Tom Masuda, who were both project attorneys in the Poston Relocation center. Isao Fukuba, former editor of the Poston Chronicle, acted as the chairman.

The Triple I organization, which is affiliated with the Olivet Institute, meets regularly every month and has planned diversified activities, such as forums, music appreciation programs, plays, and socials to promote interracial fellowship through group activities. The steering committee includes Russell Marshall, chairman; Yuri Nishi, secretary; Kenji Nakane, treasurer; Esther Flitman, outgoing chairman; William Lovett, social chairman, Jayne Miyake and John Wintermute, drama chairmen; Isao Fukuba, forsenic chairman; and Dorothy Nash and Mary Oguchi, music chairmen.

## 26 States, Hawaii Represented In 522nd Field Artillery Unit

### JACL Brief in Korematsu Case Now Available

The Japanese American Citizens League this week announced that copies of "The Case for the Nisei," brief filed in the Supreme Court in the Korematsu case, are now available.

Reprinted by the JACL in answer to many requests for copies, the brief provides extensive background material on Nisei in pre-evacuation days, as well as the defense in the Korematsu case and opinions by the judges.

"The Case for the Nisei" can be purchased through the National Japanese American Citizens League, 413 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City. It has been priced at one dollar per copy.

### Nisei Contributions In War Told at Social Work Parley

MILWAUKEE—Four speakers described the contributions and the problems of the Japanese Americans, as soldiers abroad and resettlers at home, before a meeting of the Milwaukee chapter, American Association of Social Workers, at Hospitality House, local hostel, on October 9.

They were: Capt. Masao Yamada, chaplain of the 442nd Infantry

DONAUAUWORTH, Germany — Twenty-six states, the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia are represented in the home addresses of officers and men of the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion now stationed here.

Hawaii leads with 331 men out of the battalion and 120 of these men call Honolulu home. Seventy others are from other sections of Oahu, while the other islands are represented by the following: Hawaii, 58; Maui, 48; Kauai, 32; Molokai, 2, and Lanai, 1.

California leads all of the states with 85 men calling the Golden State home. Actually, more than 100 men of the battalion were born in California but now list other states as home addresses because of relocation or resettlement.

Home addresses of other men of the Japanese American battalion are listed as follows: Colorado, 39; Idaho, 22; Arizona, 15; Illinois, 13; Utah, 12; Washington, 10; Wyoming and Ohio, 8; Oregon, 7; Michigan and New York, 6; Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Texas and Florida, 2; Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington, D. C., Alabama and North Carolina, 1.

Regiment; Sam Minami, chairman of the Milwaukee Nisei Council; Masao Satow, YMCA, and Harold Mann, assistant relocation supervisor, War Relocation Authority, Chicago area.

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

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