



Evacuee Claims Measure Stalled in House

Use of Troops in Enforcing Evacuation Orders Declared Illegal by Federal Justice

GEORGE SAKATO TO ATTEND CONVENTION OF PURPLE HEART

PORTLAND, Ore. — George T. Sakato, veteran of the 442nd Central Postal Directory and Purple Heart winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, will attend the national convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart in Portland from Aug. 4 to 10 as the guest of the Portland chapter of the JACL.

A native of Colton, Calif., ex-private Sakato is now residing in Glendale, Ariz.

He will arrive in Portland by plane on Aug. 4.

The Nisei war hero received the DCS, the nation's second highest award for heroism in combat, at Biffontaine.

Decision May Open Door for Damage Suits

Japanese Americans Watch Results of Wilcox Case Suit

SAN FRANCISCO—The Federal court decision this week that the use of troops to enforce wartime exclusion orders was illegal may open the door for damage suits by more than 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the San Francisco Chronicle indicated on July 29.

The Chronicle said that Judge Pierson Hall's decision in Los Angeles opened the way for hundreds, if not thousands, of potential suits against the Army for exclusion from this area of citizens of enemy ancestry.

The San Francisco paper reported that Judge Hall held that, although General DeWitt "acted in good faith and with the highest motives," use of troops in the exclusion of Homer Glen Wilcox, manager of Mankind United in San Diego, was contrary to a congressional provision that enforcement of the exclusion orders should be left to the Federal Court.

Judge Hall awarded \$100 in token damages to Wilcox against Gen. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command at the time of the evacuation.

Ernest Besig, director of the Northern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union, confirmed a statement by Wilcox's attorney, A. L. Wirin, that the decision, if upheld by higher courts, may open the door for similar damage suits by other evacuees.

"In this area," Besig said, "the exclusion orders enforced by the military involved not only thousands of Japanese, but also many Germans and Italians."

"Some of the cases achieved prominence at the time they occurred. One of them involved Sylvester Andriano, leader in the Italian colony and a former supervisor. There was the Sam Fusco case. He was excluded because of his friendship with the Japanese and interest in their culture."

"However, no damage actions have been filed to date in this district of the Federal court. But there is no telling what effect the Los Angeles rulings will have."

The Chronicle commented on the passage of the evacuation claims bill in the Senate of July 29 and added that the measure, if it becomes law, may prevent much of the litigation expected as a result of the Los Angeles decision.

Damages Assessed Against Army Official In Wilcox Case

LOS ANGELES—Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall on July 29 awarded judgment against Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, former commanding general of the Western Defense Command, for having ordered the use of military forces in the enforcement of an individual exclusion order on Homer G. Wilcox, an associate of a religious group known as the "Christ Church of the Golden Rule," who was removed by a squad of soldiers from his home in San Diego to Las Vegas, Nev., in Sept. 1943.

The effect of the decision, the first awarding damages against a military officer in the West Coast exclusion program, was being studied this week for possible ramifications on cases involving the evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from West Coast in 1942 under orders issued by Gen. DeWitt.

Judge Hall ruled that the use of military force in excluding a person from the area of the Western Defense Command is illegal and that a person thus removed may recover damages.

Judge Hall further expressed his view that Wilcox had been damaged in the sum in the excess of \$3,000. Wilcox, however, acting through his attorney, A. L. Wirin, waived damages of more than \$100 because, he stated, he was interested solely in establishing the principle that a military officer is liable in damages for his illegal acts "and that the exclusion orders issued by Gen. DeWitt and enforced by the military were illegal."

In the course of the hearings in the case before Judge Hall, Gen. DeWitt admitted that the Attorney General had advised the War Department that the individual military exclusion orders would not be sustained by the courts because the procedure did not permit the person excluded to be confronted by the witnesses against him and to know the information against him.

Attorneys for Gen. DeWitt an-

Dillon Myer Named Housing Authority Head of U. S.

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, former head of the War Relocation Authority, was nominated by President Truman on July 30 to be administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Myer, who successfully relocated 110,000 wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry, will succeed Philip Klutznick.

Engle Leads Opposition to Evacuee Bill

WASHINGTON — Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., this week opened a House drive to defeat legislation which would allow Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry to collect damages from the government for financial losses they may have suffered as a result of the evacuation in 1942.

Engle, who represents the Second district, embracing much of Sacramento Valley and the Sierra Nevada area, charged that the bill was given only perfunctory study by the House Judiciary Committee after passage by the Senate on July 29.

Engle, a consistent opponent of the WRA for the past three years, declared the bill makes no distinction between the "loyal Japanese" and those who renounced their citizenship while confined in a relocation center.

Engle pointed out that thousands of servicemen who enlisted or were drafted into service had to dispose of their homes, automobiles and other properties, but that no agency has been set up to reimburse them for financial losses they may have suffered.

Engle announced they would appeal the case to the Federal Court of Appeals at San Francisco.

It is expected that the case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Senate Passes Proposal To Repay Losses Resulting From West Coast Evacuation

Indemnification Bill May Be Doomed This Session as Opposition Develops in House; Measure Broadened by Senate Amendments

WASHINGTON—The Senate on July 29 passed with two minor amendments the Evacuation Claims Bill but the administration measure appeared doomed for this session as Rep. Clair Engle, Red Bluff, Calif., spearheaded House opposition to the indemnification proposal.

Since the House is on record to adjourn this Friday, all bills must receive the unanimous consent of all representatives present at the time they are called up for consideration. Should even a single member object, the measures are passed over, unless the rules are suspended. But, with a quorum apparently lacking in the lower House, this procedure seems almost out of the question at this time, observers believed.

That a few West Coast congressmen, led by Rep. Engle, have announced that they will object to any consideration of H. R. 6780, companion bill to the Senate passed S. 2127, was the gist of the information given Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., by Rep. Francis E. Walter of Penn., chairman of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to which H. R. 6780 was sent for study. A check to determine whether the rules might be suspended in order to discuss the bill was made but this course was rejected as futile.

Under the terms of the legislation approved by the Senate, the evacuation claims commission will be empowered to hold hearings and judge each case submitted to it by evacuees who have suffered accountable property and business losses as a direct result of the evacuation. No limit is set on the amount which may be claimed, but if the final award is under \$2500 the commission will be empowered to make immediate payments. On sums over \$2500 the payments must be approved by Congress.

When Masaoka called upon Rep. Engle he was given the same information, that he (Engle) would do his best to defeat the bill and that he and his colleagues were prepared to object to its consideration should the measure be called up for unanimous consent.

The reasoning behind the opposition appeared to be based upon the allegations that renunciants and those repatriates who changed their minds and were cleared by the Justice Department would also share in the benefits of the proposed legislation. Other minor objections appeared to have been eliminated by the Senate amendments.

In the Senate, when S. 2127 was called up by the clerk Monday afternoon, Senator William Langer, R., North Dakota objected on the grounds that the Japanese were being singled out for special treatment.

"I will not vote for the bill to prefer the Japanese over every other nationality," the senator objected. (He was referring to the fact that although some Italians and Germans were also excluded under the authority of the same executive orders no provisions for their indemnification had been proposed.)

Even though Senator Pat McCarran, D., Nevada, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and nominal sponsor of the bill, explained that the bill did not intend to discriminate in favor of just the Japanese, Senator Langer persisted in his objections, although he did place his objections on a temporary basis.

The legislation appeared to be dead as other bills were brought up for unanimous consent.

Since it was a temporary objection, however, Senator McCarran asked that the Senate revert back to consideration of the unanimous consent necessary for the bill by announcing that Senator Langer's objection would be met

and an amendment adopted which would strike out the words "Japanese ancestry."

Senator Langer then withdrew his objections.

But Senator Homer Ferguson, R., Michigan, then objected. He declared that not enough consideration had been given to the bill in committee and that he did not believe that the Interior Department, under whose jurisdiction the evacuation was conducted (the evacuation was carried out by the Army and the War Relocation Authority which had control of the later stages was not placed under the Interior Department until late in the agency's existence), should also control the claims commission which would determine how much and who should be indemnified.

Senator McCarran answered by stating that the President had written a letter requesting immediate action and that the Interior Department was the logical one to supervise the commission because of their long association with the problems of the evacuation.

These replies did not satisfy Senator Ferguson who continued to object. Accordingly, the bill was passed over again and new business was brought up.

As the Senate session grew toward a close, Senator Ferguson asked for and received unanimous consent to have the body revert back to consideration of S. 2127 again. He then proposed that a commission of three to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in place of the proposed commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

When this amendment was accepted by Senator McCarran and there were no further objections, the president pro tempore of the Senate ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and was passed.

This final Senate action followed the report of the last scheduled meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee which recommended favorable action on July 24.

In the meantime, the special subcommittee headed by Rep. Walter met in special meeting with the full House Judiciary Committee, and in view of the Senate Committee action, reported out favorably their identical bill on July 26, thereby clearing the way for House consideration of the measure before adjournment.

Majority House sentiment was in favor of the bill until the few die-hard west coast congressmen expressed their opposition to the legislation. With definite assurances that objections will be made already filed with the Speaker of the House, there appears little likelihood that H. R. 6780, with the Senate amendments, will even be called up at this session.

Mike Masaoka, who has been devoting his time exclusively to this measure since his arrival in Washington last week, is contacting as many west coast congressmen as possible to secure their aid in convincing the few opponents of this bill that their stand is unjustified and ill-advised.

Working closely with Masaoka is James Reed, legislative representative of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Civil Rights Group Reports Nisei Recovering Economic Position Despite Prejudice

NEW YORK—Americans of Japanese ancestry are slowly recovering their economic position against "persistent but decreasing discrimination," the American Civil Liberties Union declared this week in its annual report, "From War to Peace."

The ACLU report noted that while the wartime evacuation and detention of Japanese Americans came to an end in January, 1945, "the effects of evacuation continued during 1945-46."

About two-thirds of the people of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 have returned to the West Coast while one-third have resettled elsewhere.

"Outbreaks of terrorism against returning evacuees, common in California in the early part of the period, have diminished," the ACLU announced. "Efforts to apprehend and convict the terrorists failed, despite \$1,000 reward offers posted by the American Civil Liberties Union."

The ACLU noted that two encouraging developments during the period were the final abolition in December of the last barriers to service by Japanese Americans in all branches of the armed forces, and the introduction in Congress of general claims bills to reimburse the evacuees for their tremendous economic losses.

Still pending in the courts, according to the ACLU, are hundreds of cases arising from the

evacuation, chief among them a series of suits on behalf of 3,000 Japanese Americans who renounced their American citizenship during the war. Deportation of the renunciants was stayed as court action was undertaken to declare the renunciations illegal, on the ground that they were due to their detention and threats of violence from pro-Japanese fanatics.

The government has subsequently released all but 450 of the renunciants, but the questions of their citizenship and deportation still remain to be decided by the courts, the ACLU said.

Also pending are court tests of the California Alien Land law which prevents Japanese aliens from owning land in the state and another law preventing them from obtaining commercial fishing licenses.

War Veterans Will Get Rights To WRA Farms

Reclamation Bureau
Will Make Lands
Available to ex-GIs

WASHINGTON — Agricultural land reclaimed from the desert by evacuees of Japanese ancestry during the war relocation program will be opened for settlement by war veterans this year.

Two hundred and thirteen farms at the former Tule Lake, Minidoka and Heart Mountain relocation centers will be available for homesteading by veterans under the current program of the Reclamation Bureau of the Interior Department.

The land will be opened up by local boards which are being called upon to screen applicants. Land developed by Japanese American evacuees at the relocation centers which will be opened for settlement include the Tule Lake project, 86 farms on 7,527 acres; Minidoka, 44 farms on 3,500 acres and the Shoshone (Heart Mountain) project, 83 farms on 7,720 acres.

Enabling legislation to permit the opening of the relocation center land for settlement by veterans was passed recently by Congress.

Federal Government Will Release Rice For Farm Workers

STOCKTON, Calif. — According to the plea of the California Asparagus Growers Association, the Federal government will release more rice to feed farm workers of Japanese and Filipino ancestry now employed in the San Joaquin valley.

Enough rice will be released from government warehouses to meet the daily needs of farm labor camps, it was indicated.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the Asparagus Growers Association will conduct a survey of the amount of rice needed for farm workers of Oriental ancestry in San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, Merced, Contra and Stanislaus counties.

United Ministry Has Data on Evacuees Resettled in Chicago

CHICAGO — The United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago this week offered its help in the location of evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have resettled in the Chicago area.

The Rev. George Nishimoto of the UMR noted that, since the closing of the War Relocation Authority's offices, many persons have met with difficulty in locating friends in Chicago. He said that the UMR, with the cooperation of local churches, had copied approximately 14,000 names of resettled evacuees in the Chicago area from the WRA files and are now in possession of probably the only complete list of names in the city.

The United Ministry to Resettlers also is engaged at present in a program to contact the homes of every evacuee of Japanese ancestry who has relocated in Chicago. For its initial step in its house-to-house canvass the UMR has selected Area 36 which covers blocks between 36th and 43rd Streets and all the streets east of Cottage Grove. There are believed to be some 1,300 relocated families in this area. Approximately 400 names already have been contacted.

Depositors in Coast Japanese Banks Will Be Paid in Full

SACRAMENTO — Maurice C. Sparling, State Superintendent of Banks, reported July 26 that "in the immediate future" he will petition the courts for a distribution of funds to depositors in the Los Angeles branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

He said also petitions will be filed soon for the payment of creditors of both the Los Angeles and San Francisco branches of the Sumitomo Bank. Accounts in both banks were frozen at the outbreak of war.

"The 59th Mission"



NEW YORK—Ben Kuroki, Nisei veteran of air combat in the European and Pacific theaters, told of his experiences in fighting intolerance in the United States on the "We, the People" radio program July 21 over the Columbia network. Ben Kuroki's appearance on the program coincided with the presentation of Pageant Magazine's "Citizen of Good Will" award to the Japanese American veteran. In this photo Kuroki is shown with I. F. Stone (left), reporter for PM, who also was featured on the July 21st broadcast and told of his experiences in traveling the "underground railroad" for Jewish refugees from Poland to Palestine. Milo Boulton (center), master of ceremonies, said that both Stone and Kuroki were fighting prejudice and intolerance.

Judge Willis Orders State Commission to Issue General Fishing License to Issei

TWO NISEI CO'S INDICTED FOR SITDOWN STRIKE

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Two Japanese Americans were among six conscientious objectors from the Big Flats camp near Elmira who were indicted on July 24 by a Federal grand jury on charges arising out of their alleged participation in a "sit-down" strike at the camp last May.

The two were Jyuichi Sato of San Gabriel, Calif., and Andrew Ichiro Shiga, 27, of Seattle, Wash. (Andrew Shiga earlier this year volunteered and participated in Army liferaft experiments in New York City.)

Chicago Group Plans Entertainment For Nisei Veterans

CHICAGO — The United Ministry of Resettlers in Chicago will sponsor a "veterans canteen" in September to afford the opportunity for a social get-together for all Japanese American veterans in the Chicago area.

The feature attraction of the evening will be the showing of "Go for Broke," a motion picture on the 442nd Combat Team.

Each of the Protestant church groups participating in the United Ministry to Resettlers will be asked to help provide hostesses for the occasion.

California Nisei Alumni Hold Picnic At New York Beach

NEW YORK—A group of 40 Nisei alumni of the University of California and UCLA who are now residing in the New York area held a picnic at Jones Beach on July 27.

The group traveled by chartered bus to the picnic scene.

LOS ANGELES — Superior Judge Henry M. Willis on July 29 ordered the California Fish and Game Commission to issue a general commercial fishing license to Torao Takahashi, Japanese alien fisherman.

The order was requested by A. L. Wirin, attorney for Takahashi in the case to test the constitutionality of the wartime California anti-alien fishing law which bars Japanese alien fishermen in the state.

In a recent ruling Judge Willis had declared that the anti-alien amendment to the Fish and Game Code, adopted in 1943 and amended in 1945, was unconstitutional because it discriminated on the basis of race.

Judge Willis had directed the Fish and Game Commission to issue licenses to resident alien fishermen of Japanese ancestry for deep sea fishing but the issuance of the licenses had been held up when the state of California appealed the Superior Court decision.

Under an agreement with the office of Attorney General Robert Kenny an agreement recently was reached to take the state's appeal directly to the California Supreme Court, instead of waiting for a ruling from the appellate court.

The California commission had informed the court that it had no power to issue commercial licenses specifically for deep sea fishing and had declared its powers were limited to the issuance of general commercial fishing licenses.

At the same time Judge Willis signed an additional order requiring the commission to issue the license even though the state has taken an appeal from his ruling which declared that the restrictions in the Fish and Game Code against fishermen of Japanese ancestry were unconstitutional.

The Takahashi test case is being sponsored by the Japanese Fishermen's Association of Southern California in cooperation with the Civil Rights Defense Union of Southern California, the JACL, the ACLU and the Council for Civic Unity.

Venice JACL Files Reactivation Petition

VENICE, Calif. — The Venice chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, formerly known as the Bay District JACL, forwarded a petition for reactivation on July 28 to the National JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City.

The Venice group is the first of the JACL's Southern California district chapters to move for reactivation.

The first meeting for reorganization was held at the home of George Inagaki on July 27. Jack Wakamatsu, veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, was chosen temporary chairman. Frances Kitagawa was named temporary secretary.

Washington News-Letter Claims Bill Shows Changes In Attitude Toward Nisei

By JOHN KITASAKO

The closing days of the 79th Congress have produced some highly satisfying and reassuring aspects with regard to persons of Japanese ancestry, observes Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL. Mike has come to Washington many times in the past on legislative business, but most of the time he has departed with the feeling that he had been hopelessly engaged in trying to push an immovable object.

But on his current trip as the official legislative representative of the JACL Anti-discrimination Committee, he is extremely pleased with the attitude of congressmen toward the indemnification bill and the splendid cooperation of federal officials and interested organizations.

At this writing, the Department of Interior-sponsored bill has been approved by the judiciary committees of both Houses, and has been passed by the Senate.

Whether the bill passes or not, one significant fact stands out: At a time when members of both Houses are considering a terrific backlog of vital measures and rushing to adjourn, the Senate and the House committees took time to consider a bill to indemnify losses incurred by evacuees.

That is important, says Mike, for the alacrity with which these committees acted marks a radical departure in sentiment in Congress. In the Senate committee session, the bill was put at the top of the agenda.

Several years ago, no one would have ever considered introducing any such bill in Congress affecting Japanese Americans. No Government department or agency would have even dared to sponsor such a bill. The president would not have sent a personal letter to congressional committee leaders, as it is reported President Truman did, to urge immediate action on the bill.

In short, when matters pertaining to persons of Japanese ancestry are no longer regarded as taboo in Congress, it can be said that the Nisei have come a long way in political and social progress.

Viewed from the standpoint of long-time Japanese American destiny, declares Mike, this departure in policy and attitude is tremendously reassuring. It confirms the faith of Nisei in the inherent quality of fair play and justice of the American people as expressed in the sentiment of the members in Congress.

"Given enough time," says Mike, "the American people will show that they are just and that they believe in fair play. When hysteria and prejudices fomented by war are swept away, the people are willing to make up for the injustices."

Mike believes the triumphant return of the 442nd Nisei Combat Team was influential in galvanizing action the bill. The bill had been introduced into both Houses, but no action had been taken to take it out of committee.

The homecoming of the 442nd pointed up the inconsistency of a nation acclaiming Nisei boys who had given so much for their country while their parents and kin still remained uncompensated for the heavy losses they sustained through evacuation.

When it was announced that efforts would be made to get the indemnification bill on the floor of both Houses before Congress adjourned, Mike hastened to Washington and went to work on Capitol Hill.

He has worn himself almost to a frazzle trying to see as many

Congressmen as possible and conferring with legislative representatives. Mike has been repulsed by some Congressmen who were either too busy or not interested, but he succeeded in talking with a number of Senators and Representatives, giving them additional information and clarifying points of doubt.

Mike doesn't expect the measure to pass at this session of Congress. If it doesn't, he figures it will have a strong chance of favorable action at the next session. And he says that in another sense that all will not be lost, for the JACL has gained a great deal of political know-how in the past two weeks concerning legislative processes, which he feels will prove of much advantage in the coming years.

The sudden development in the indemnification will emphasize the need for a permanent JACL representative in Washington, says Mike, to be ever alert to act upon unforeseen changes in legislative trends affecting Nisei. The JACL must always be here to be able to provide information upon a moment's notice, for there is no other organization in a position to do so.

The closing days of the 79th Congress have indeed been reassuring and fruitful.

Myer's Post

CAPITAL NOTES: Dillon Myer, former head of the WRA, is at present holding down the post of director of the Coordinating Committee of the Department of the Interior. This temporary assignment is expected to last three months. There has been some speculation of late in official circles concerning the next post Mr. Myer will occupy. It has been reported that he has been nominated administrator of the Federal Housing Authority. He is bucking opposition that has fairly strong political backing. Though Mr. Myer has never played politics, he is favored by Wilson Wyatt, national housing chief.

Bouquets to Gladys Shimasaki, Josephine Seno, and Sada Ouye for working way past midnight on July 23 to help Mike Masaoka prepare letters to congressmen and informational matter concerning legislation on indemnification and naturalization. An emergency developed with the sudden turn of events on July 23, and Mike needed immediately help, and got it quick.

Ben Kuroki is planning to come to Washington in August for a month to do some ground work for the East-West Association. Ben came to Washington last week with Mike Masaoka to see his congressman about the naturalization bill.

Seek Nisei Couple

NEW YORK — A young Nisei couple is being sought to participate in a cooperative farm project near Elmira, N. Y., according to Peter S. Aoki, director of the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans.

Nisei, Chinese American War Veterans Form Legion Post

DENVER, Colo. — Marking six months of activity, Cathay Post No. 185 of the American Legion, the only Legion organization whose membership is composed of American war veterans of Japanese and Chinese ancestry, dedicated their building at 2015 Market street as a memorial home on Aug. 1.

Starting with a membership of 16 Nisei and Chinese American members, the post now claims a list of 120 veterans.

William C. Chin, postal employee who served in the China-Burma-India theater, was elected commander and his brother, Edward L. Chin, who saw service in Italy,

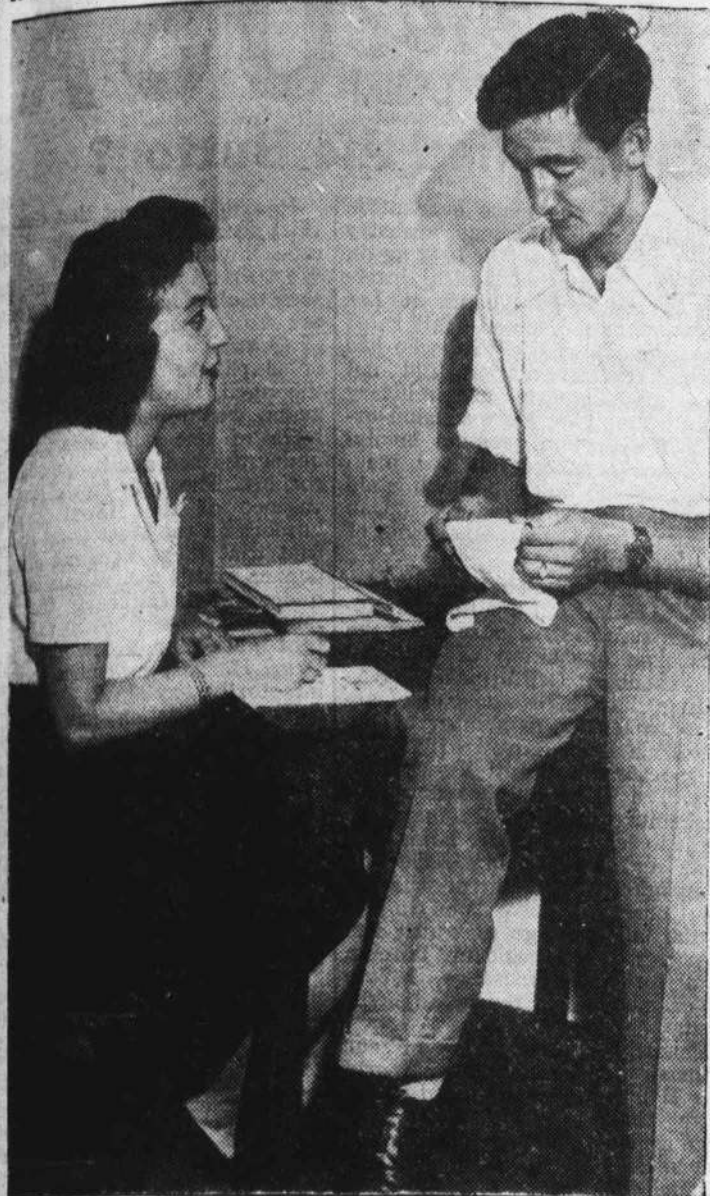
was made adjutant. The Chins are grandsons of Chin Lin Sou, a pioneer who came to Central City in 1871, and have lived in Denver all their lives.

"Why shouldn't Chinese and Japanese be associated in the same post?" inquired Commander Chin. "Most of us grew up here in Denver together and we went off to war together. It is common sense that we join the Legion together."

Although membership is restricted to veterans of Japanese and Chinese ancestry, six Caucasian members have been voted in by the board.

Among the post's activities are its sponsorship of a Nisei bowling league and a Nisei baseball team.

Aided American Airmen



One of the war's strangest stories is that of a British "Nisei," Bernard Miyaguchi of London, England, veteran of one year and one week in the Japanese army, who is now en route to his home in the British Isles. While in the United States, Miyaguchi hopes to meet the six American airmen he befriended while they were prisoners of the Japanese. Miyaguchi, 21 years of age, is shown here on arrival in Seattle from Japan with his sister, Ranko, 24.—Photo Courtesy of Seattle Times.

British "Nisei," Stranded by War in Japan, En Route Home

SEATTLE, Wash.—A British-born "Nisei," Bernard Miyaguchi, 21, hopes to meet the six American GIs he befriended in Japan while they were prisoners of the Japanese.

Bernard and his sister, Ranko, 24, are on their way home to London, England, from Japan where they were stranded during the war.

When he gets back home to England, Bernard, who served one year and one week in the Japanese army, hopes to become a pilot in the Royal Air Force.

He told Robert Mahaffay of the Seattle Times on July 29 of the distasteful recollections of his army service in Japan. Some of his most vivid memories include being beaten by soldiers who outranked him; being forced to lick dirt from his own boots during inspection; becoming unpopular when he told his "brothers-in-arms" they were losing the war; and the diet, which left permanent scars from malnutrition sores on his legs.

He and his sister met the Times reporter at the New Richmond hotel where they are staying pending the completion of travel arrangements for their return to London.

Miyaguchi's father is Japanese, his mother English. He was born and educated in England and went to Japan for the first time in 1940 when he was 15 years of age. He and his sister accompanied the father, an executive in an import-export firm, who was ordered to return home to Japan.

"Two weeks of Japan was enough for us," Miyaguchi recalled. "My sister and I decided to go back to England. We got our British passport, all right, but the Japanese passport was delayed, and we received it two days after the last ship had sailed. We were caught in Japan for the duration."

"It was four years before I was old enough to be called up for the army."

"I spent the first four months in uniform pretending I couldn't speak Japanese, and they finally sent me home for a month and a half to learn it. It was a case or learn it, or else!"

"When I got back, I was supposed to go to Thailand, but Okinawa was being bombed at that time and ships couldn't get through, so I was sent instead to a little island, Goto, about 60 miles off Nagasaki."

"There they kept me busy dig-

ging and dynamiting for fortifications, as Goto was scheduled to be the next invasion point after Okinawa."

"They handled me pretty roughly but no worse than they did anyone else. It wasn't just the officers. Any man who outranked you could beat you up and you had to take it. I was a first-class private, and anyone from a special-class private on up could do whatever he wanted."

"I got several beatings, mostly for nothing. Once I was slugged on the head with a boot for some minor infringement of regulations."

"They gave us inspection after roll call every evening. My boots were dirty once, and I had to lick them clean—then and there."

While on Goto, Miyaguchi encountered six American airmen who had been taken prisoner when their B-24 was forced down.

"When I saw them first they were tied up, stretched out on the ground and blindfolded," Miyaguchi recalled. "A friend of mine and I were the only ones on the island who spoke English. We arranged to have the prisoners given the best food available and their situation eased a little."

Miyaguchi said the men of his unit averaged about 45 years old, and were for the most part poorly educated, with little or no knowledge of world affairs, but were blindly obedient to their superiors.

"They really didn't believe they were losing the war," Miyaguchi said, "and they wouldn't have admitted it even if they had believed it. They had a terrific confidence in the Manchurian army."

"I made myself very unpopular by telling them Japan was losing. Even Okinawa didn't shake them. They were waiting until the Americans hit the mainland, which had been fortified strongly."

"We didn't see or hear the atom

442ND VETERANS WIN DISCHARGES AT CAMP BEALE

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Northern California veterans of the famous 442nd Combat Team, who had marched before President Truman in Washington on July 15, were discharged honorably from the army at the Camp Beale Separation center on July 27.

An announcement released by separation center authorities declared that the men of the 442nd not only fought the Germans in Italy "but also fought prejudice at home."

The Camp Beale announcement said the 442nd, composed almost entirely of Japanese Americans, was "one of the Army's smartest, toughest fighting units."

Nisei Awarded First Doctor's Degree at Utah

James Sugihara Will Continue as Member Of School's Faculty

James M. Sugihara of Las Animas, Colo., this week received the first doctor's degree bestowed by the University of Utah.

The Nisei received his Ph.D. in chemistry following an oral examination by university professors on Aug. 1 in the university's Park building.

Facilities and instruction were first begun two years ago to enable those desiring such a degree to study for it.

Dr. Sugihara has been at the university for three years, studying, preparing the necessary thesis and serving as an instructor in the chemistry department at the same time. His undergraduate work was done at the University of California in Berkeley.

Coming to the University of Utah through a fellowship award, the Japanese American received the praise of Dr. E. L. Quinn, chemistry department head, for his outstanding work.

Dr. Sugihara plans to continue teaching at the university.

Death of Soldier Awaiting Passage To U. S. Reported

LOS ANGELES — Death of a Los Angeles Nisei soldier, Sgt. Ronnie Shikata, in Tokyo recently while awaiting passage to the United States was reported here this week.

Cause of Sgt. Shikata's death was not given.

He is believed to have been at Zaima, awaiting orders to return home to California, at the time of his death.

Funeral services were reportedly conducted on July 23 in Yokohama.

Sgt. Shikata is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Shibata. His parents and his sister, Mrs. Dale Ishimoto, are at present in Chicago.

bomb that hit Nagasaki. The Japanese didn't know what it was at first. They thought it was a new kind of oil bomb, because so many people were burned, and we got orders to move underground as quickly as possible when we saw a plane coming.

"Word of the surrender came over the radio. We were marching through a little village on Goto, and we just stopped there. The men believed it, but they didn't know what to make of it. They didn't seem to care much about losing. They were interested primarily in getting home."

The worst period of service—on a diet consisting chiefly of rice and boiled pumpkin stalks—was the winter of 1944, Miyaguchi said. He lived in a barracks at Himeji, near Kobe. With two feet of snow on the ground, the men wore thin shirts, had no heat and insufficient food. Malnutrition sores the size of half-dollars broke out on Miyaguchi's legs.

Miyaguchi was discharged on Goto, and made arrangements through the British consulate to return to England. He and his sister plan to renounce the Japanese half of their dual British-Japanese citizenship, he said.

"I'm planning to join the Royal Air Force," Miyaguchi concluded. "and I'll be going back to Japan only if the R. A. F. decides to send me there."

Hawaii-Bound 442nd Troops Greeted by Gen. Crittenberger Upon Arrival in Canal Zone

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Hawaii's fighting veterans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, returning home on the troopship Woodbury Victory after homecoming celebrations in New York City and Washington, were greeted upon arrival at the Panama Canal by Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commanding general of the Caribbean Defense Command and former commander of the Fourth Corps, one of the organizations to which the Japanese American Combat Team was attached during operations in Italy.

Return of U. S. Evacuees Told Canadian Group

Success of American Program Described at Vancouver Meeting

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Evacuees of Japanese ancestry can be returned to coastal areas peaceably "if common sense is used," Elmer R. Smith, assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah, told the intercultural relations workshop of the University of British Columbia on July 25.

He told the Canadian audience that young Americans of Japanese ancestry who have returned to home on the West Coast are re-assimilating successfully in spite of initial acts of violence against them and are leading intercultural friendship groups in their former communities.

Prof. Smith asserted that Japanese Americans displayed "great courage" in returning to their former communities on the West Coast, as well as in making their way in other parts of the country against distrust and fear on the part of white Americans, after themselves experiencing "mixed emotions of fear, frustration and anger" in war relocation centers.

Evacuation of Nisei Described as Blow To Civil Liberties

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The forced evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of North America was a serious blow to the basic principles of property and civil rights, Lawrence I. Hewes, Jr., Los Angeles, West Coast director of the American Council on Race Relations, told the University of British Columbia intercultural relations meeting on July 19.

Mr. Hewes contended that "no racial group in the United States ever demonstrated such complete loyalty as the Japanese."

Mr. Hewes cited the records of 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans.

Shower

SIDNEY, Neb.—A shower was given by Mrs. Roy Tsuruda at her home in Ordville for Alyse Hikiji, formerly of Sacramento, Calif., who recently announced her engagement to Mas Munesato of Gardena, Calif.

MIS School Trains Nisei For Japan Occupation Tasks

MONTEREY, Calif. — A new policy of promotions has been inaugurated at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio of Monterey, Lieut. Col. Lachlan M. Sinclair, commanding officer, announced this week.

Col. Sinclair noted that the majority of the students at the school were American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and that approximately 50 per cent were from the mainland United States and the remainder from Hawaii.

The language school, which played an important role in American victory in the Pacific war, is now in its fifth year of operation to provide trained Japanese linguists for occupation duty in Japan and Korea.

Students at the school, who have enlisted in the Regular Army for three years and who are scholastically qualified, will benefit from a new system of promotions.

Gen. Crittenberger welcomed the 237 homebound Nisei GIs at the Cristobal USO. (Approximately 250 other members of the 442nd Combat Team were separated from the unit following the parade and review before President Truman in Washington on July 15 and are now enroute to homes on the United States mainland.)

The Nisei combat veterans, together with 1,000 casualties who are aboard the Waterbury Victory, were invited to hot dogs, ice cream and cokes at the USO while their ship was being serviced for the long trip across the Pacific to Hawaii.

After spending time at the USO reminiscing of combat days with the officers of the 442nd, including Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Pursall, Crystal City, Mo., commander of the unit, and with Tech. Sgt. Shigeo Kanehira, Col. Asaji Honda, Staff Sgt. Yeikichi Asato from Maui and Tech. Sgt. George Miki and First Sgt. Tom Harimoto from Honolulu, Gen. Crittenberger marched with the Nisei troops to the ship where the final "aloha" was extended.

Among the officers with Gen. Crittenberger at the Cristobal USO were Col. Paul W. Rutledge, commandant of the Atlantic sector, who led the 100th Infantry members of Task Force 45 across the Arno River in Italy, and Major William N. Colyer, former regimental intelligence officer of the 442nd.

Portland JACL Will Honor Veterans At Multnomah Dinner

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland chapter of the JACL will sponsor a testimonial banquet on Aug. 11 at the Multnomah hotel to honor Japanese American veterans of the Portland area and the "gold star" mothers of men who gave their lives in service.

According to information tabulated by the JACL, there are 60 Nisei veterans in Portland and the surrounding area and five "gold star" mothers.

British Columbians Sign Petition for Evacuee Deportation

OTTAWA, Canada—J. L. Gibson (Ind., Comox-Alberni) recently tabled in Commons a petition signed by 8,000 British Columbia residents asking that the House enact legislation to ensure that all persons of Japanese descent be deported from Canada to Japan, the Canadian Press reported on July 20.

The petition also asked that the proposed deportation be included in the peace terms with Japan.

Under the new policy just approved by the War Department, three year Regular Army enlistees will be promoted to private first class upon entry into the school. They will advance to T/5 rating upon completion of half of their studies and will be promoted to T/4 upon graduation. Three year Regular Army enlistees in numbers not to exceed ten percent of each graduating class can be promoted to T/3 at the discretion of the commandant.

It was announced that the new policy was inaugurated in recognition of the skilled training of Japanese linguists who receive the equivalent of one year of college training in their six and nine month courses at the Military Intelligence Service Language School and also to provide American occupation forces with a more permanent supply of skilled linguists for duty in Japan and Korea.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Justice for Evacuees

The decision of United States District Judge Pierson Hall in the Wilcox case in Los Angeles, in which the use of troops in enforcing a wartime individual evacuation order was held illegal, may have far-reaching ramifications. It can be argued that if Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt exceeded his authority in carrying out the evacuation of Homer Glen Wilcox, later convicted on sedition charges growing out of his operation of the Mankind United Cult, he similarly exceeded his authority in using military force in carrying out the evacuation and exclusion of 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose removal was decreed on a racial basis and against whom no individual orders or indictments were issued.

Judge Hall has awarded Homer Wilcox damages of \$100 against Gen. DeWitt. Although the possibility of damage suits by Japanese Americans against Gen. DeWitt is being explored in the wake of the Los Angeles Federal court verdict, there is little possibility of any concerted activity by the evacuees to seek punitive damages from the officer who ordered mass evacuation.

The direction of justice for the evacuees lies not in the levying of damage suits against a military commander but in the passage of legislation in Congress which will create a claims board to rule upon and to pay the accountable damages sustained by the evacuees at the time of the evacuation and during the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast area.

As the 79th Congress concluded its business this week, it appeared that the opposition led by Rep. Clair Engle and Reps. B. W. Gearhart and J. Leroy Johnson would be sufficient to deny House action on the claims bill, passed earlier this week by an unanimous vote of the Senate. Because of the crowded House calendar on the eve of adjournment, unanimous consent was necessary to bring a bill up for vote. The racist performance of Rep. Engle in opposing the claims bill appeared this week to have been sufficient to deny restitution to Japanese Americans for evacuation losses at least until the bills are reintroduced in January when the 80th Congress is convoked.

Another Precedent

Another judicial precedent has been set in the Federal district court at Seattle where Judge Paul McCormick ruled last week that ineligibility to citizenship was no bar to the admission to the United States of the wife of an American soldier. The practice of our Immigration bureau authorities has been to deny entry to "ineligible alien" wives of GIs on the ground that their admission would be a violation of existing statutes. This policy was affirmed by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in denying the right of entry to two Japanese Canadian women who are married to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry. The refusal to admit the wives of ex-Sergeant Robert Kitajima and Lieut. Makoto Kimura was based on the Japanese ancestry of the women, rather than on their Canadian nationality.

Judge McCormick's decision, if upheld in higher courts, conceivably would open the way for the entry of GI wives of Japanese or other "ineligible alien" ancestry. The Federal court ruling was based, according to Judge McCormick's interpretation, on the ground

that the act of 1946 which permits the entry of foreign-born wives of American servicemen "clearly expressed" the intention of Congress "to keep intact all conjugal and family relationships of honorably discharged servicemen."

The application of Judge McCormick's reasoning to the cases of the two Japanese Canadian wives of American Nisei servicemen may help resolve the dilemma faced by these couples. The Kitajima and Kimura cases have pointed out the discrimination inherent in our immigration laws. Legislation has been proposed in Congress to remove the discriminatory features of these laws.

ACLU's Review

The long and tragic story of wartime discrimination against the Japanese minority, unequalled in American history, has largely come to a close. The WRA which ably handled their evacuation, detention and relocation went out of existence. Two-thirds of those evacuated have returned to the Pacific Coast; one-third have resettled in other parts of the country. Slowly the minority is recovering its place in West Coast economic life against persistent but decreasing discrimination.

Scores of agencies which had not previously been concerned with the Japanese minority have come to their aid, and added to the labors of the WRA the services of thousands of citizens. Both the Northern and Southern California branches of the (American Civil Liberties) Union devoted a large portion of their activities to the problem. The Japanese American Citizens League, with which the Union has closely cooperated through the war years, continues to render a service all over the country to its own people and to American democracy by expressing its determination to share in full the duties and rights of American citizenship. — From the ACLU's review of the year, "From War to Peace," published in July, 1946.

Bradford Smith: Evacuation Paradox

It is a paradox that the evacuation, unjustifiable on moral or legal grounds, has in combination with the magnificent combat record of more than 26,000 Nisei from Hawaii and the mainland improved the Nisei's chances to live a normal, productive and rewarding life as an American citizen. It has carried him to communities he would never have known, given him opportunities he would never have found. It has done so at terrific expense: the loss of property valued at many millions, the scars occasioned by mistrust and indignity which can never be effaced, the temporary deprivation of his liberties, the bitter knowledge of racial prejudice in times of stress.

The broader implications of the evacuation reach out and touch us all. If Americans can thus be deprived of their liberties, are any of us safe from arbitrary seizure in time of emergency? What steps, legal or legislative, must be taken to assure that such power shall not be used again?

The evacuation was a pragmatic test of the moral tone of our government and our people. In the years ahead that tone may determine the harmony (or disharmony) of the world. We came out of it just fairly well, but the interesting thing is that where our formal institutions failed to judge and act according to bedrock principles of freedom and democracy, our informal institutions and our people, by and large, did. The initial error was based on fear, ignorance, and prejudice. It was sustained, though with a half-hearted reservation and some excellent dissents, by the Supreme Court. It was supported by the professional and selfish economic interests of one geographic area.

But it was firmly resisted and so far as possible atoned for by thousands of American citizens, including many on the Pacific coast. These people went out of their way to make Nisei GIs feel at home in Wisconsin, New York and Mississippi. They organized committees to see that Nisei resettling in their midst received fair treatment. They exploded with logic and fact the balloons of prejudice, and their point of view was expressed in the statement of General Stilwell that "We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purpose for which we fought." — From an important article on the evacuation and its effects, "Experiment in Racial Concentration," by Bradford Smith in Far Eastern Survey of July 17, 1946.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Who Pushed the Button?

This week the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942 again became a matter of topical interest. In the Federal court at Los Angeles Judge Pierson Hall ruled that Gen. John L. DeWitt, who has ordered the evacuation, did not have the right to use military force in applying his exclusion orders. The case in question involved a non-Japanese but the principle at stake was one which could be applied to the forced evacuation of more than 70,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Senate passed the Ellender evacuee claims bill but its companion measure in the House faced the outspoken opposition of at least one member, California's WRA-baiting Clair Engle whose chief accomplishment as a member of the California Legislature in 1943 was his sponsorship of anti-Nisei measures. The 79th Congress is rapidly disintegrating as its members begin to leave for their home districts and for pending reelection campaigns. It is doubtful whether the House will have time to act on the bill, passage of which has been urged by President Truman in a forthright message, before the chamber is cleared by adjournment.

Meanwhile, the history of our national conduct during World War II is being written and it appears that the historians will place considerable emphasis on the evacuation and its effects on individual civil rights. It seems possible that the strong criticism of Yale's Eugene V. Rostow who called the evacuation "our greatest wartime mistake" will prevail. The Supreme Court's rubber-stamp of approval given the army's evacuation and curfew measures may be regarded in the future as a booby-trap set against the rights of every individual American.

In an important article in the July 17 issue of Far Eastern Survey, Bradford Smith, a key OWI official during the war, declared that the evacuation was "unnecessary and indefensible." "Its later whitewashing by the Supreme Court was a blow to constitutional liberties," Mr. Smith adds. Meanwhile, the publication of a definitive study of the effects of the evacuation has been announced by the evacuation study project headed by Dr. Dorothy Thomas at the University of California.

The evacuation is under close scrutiny this week. It is possible that current studies may fix the responsibility for the mass exclusion order upon some individual or group. Gen. DeWitt who ordered mass evacuation is the likeliest candidate. Judge Hall this week assessed \$100 nominal damages against Gen. DeWitt for exceeding his authority of using military power to force the evacuation of an individual excludee. Although President Roosevelt had granted Gen. DeWitt blanket powers to evacuate any or all citizens from military areas, there is every reason to doubt that FDR intended that the army commander would put his authority to such extreme use. Had mass evacuation been a matter of administration policy, or of overall military planning, Hawaii's 163,000 persons of Japanese ancestry would have been included. (New light on the relationship of FDR to the evacuation may be shed in Louis Adamic's forthcoming book, "Dinner at the White House.")

The identity of the person or persons who pushed the final button which set mass evacuation in motion is one which has intrigued many. Bradford Smith noted in his Far Eastern Survey article that Navy Intelligence opposed wholesale evacuation. There is every reason to believe that the Justice Department, including the FBI, also opposed mass exclusion. It is also doubtful whether there was unanimity in the War Department on the move, particularly in view of the decision of Gen. Emmons in Hawaii against evacuation.

There is no reason to dispute the view that Gen. DeWitt acted in good faith and with the apparent conviction that his order would help insure the security of the West Coast area. His impatience with democratic procedures, however, is a matter to be regretted. In England where a problem of persons of enemy ancestry also existed, individual hearings were given.

It also is evident that Gen. DeWitt accepted without question the race myths propagated by the West Coast racists regarding persons of Japanese ancestry. The order for complete and wholesale evacuation of any and all persons of Japanese ancestry, including the aged, the infirm and babes in arms, was touched with the hysteria of one who sees saboteurs under the bed and traitors in dark corners. The ugly fact of the prevalence of the Hawaii sabotage rumors on the West Coast and the fact that these were not officially denied until the evacuation was under way (although the truth must have been known to competent authority a few days after Pearl Harbor) never has been satisfactorily explained.

The suggestion has been advanced that one reason for Gen. DeWitt's insistence on mass evacuation was the danger of violence to the Japanese American population on the West Coast at the hands of organized hoodlums. There were at least half a hundred authenticated instances of violence against persons of Japanese ancestry in California in the first three months after Pearl Harbor but it is difficult to rationalize the practice of jailing the victims and not the perpetrators of such violence.

It must be conceded that Gen. DeWitt was under tremendous pressures from politicians, competitive economic interests and organized racists to remove the Japanese American population. Delegations of West Coast businessmen visited Washington. A meeting of Congressmen was held in the office of the late Senator Hiram Johnson to demand evacuation. In the atmosphere of hysteria which existed at the time and which the false rumors of Hawaiian sabotage intensified, there was no organized opposition from any large body of West Coast citizens against mass evacuation.

Whatever justification may have existed, in Gen. DeWitt's reasoning, for the removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal area, there was none for the "second evacuation" from the interior zone in California. It may be recalled that the initial evacuation orders issued by Gen. DeWitt provided that persons of Japanese ancestry might move from Zone A (the coastal area) to Zone B, the interior, of California. Assurance was given by officers representing Gen. DeWitt that persons moving to Zone B would not be evacuated and approximately 8000 took the advice and reestablished themselves in the eastern half of California. Since Gen. DeWitt had advocated voluntary evacuation into the California interior, his order in June, 1942 for the complete evacuation of Zone B can be interpreted only as a broken promise resulting from his surrender to the delegations of farmers, community groups and representatives of racist organizations who protested the arrival of the evacuees in their districts and threatened or hinted that violence might follow. The "second evacuation" cannot be justified on any grounds as "military necessity."

The genesis of the evacuation is one which will concern historians for many years to come. It presents a frightening picture of the effect of racist pressures on a military decision. The sanctification of the curfew and evacuation orders by the Supreme Court (in wartime decisions, to be sure) already have lessened, in the opinion of constitutional authorities, the liberties of every American.

At a time when legislation to repay the evacuees for justifiable claims for evacuation losses meets opposition in congress, in the person of California's Rep. Engle this week, it would be well to remember that a reexamination of the facts will provide testimony that evacuation was not a necessary wartime sacrifice.

Evacuation, though inspired by military considerations, was influenced by greed and prejudice.

Red Cross Messages

The Red Cross in Salt Lake City reports that overseas messages have been received for Hiroshi Tanaka, whose last address was the Western hotel, and Suetatsu Hatamoto, whose last address was 2418 Walkers Lane.

Vagaries

Nisei Books . . .

Mine Okubo's book of drawings and text on her evacuation experience, titled "Citizen 1663," will be published in September by Columbia University Press . . . Ralph Martin's book on Ben Kuroki, the boy from Nebraska, will be published by Harper's in October. According to the Harper catalogue, the book "is not so much a war story as it is the story of a small American farm boy who had to fight his own private war for his birthright." . . . Several other books touching on the evacuation and the wartime experience of Americans of Japanese ancestry will be published during the coming year.

Is in Italy . . .

All occupation troops in Italy are expected to be out of that country within two months after conclusion of the Italian peace treaty now being discussed at the Paris conference. Approximately 100 Nisei GIs are still on duty in Italy . . . President Truman's salute to the men of the 442nd Central Postal Directory is featured in Universal and news of the Day newsreels released nationally last week. The films show the men of the 442nd Central Postal Directory standing down Constitution Avenue in Washington.

Accident . . .

It's reported one of the members of the Heart Mountain group was sent to McNeil's Island for refusal to report for induction and was accidentally killed there on the day before his release on parole . . . Sandra Michael, author of one of the few daytime radio serials which make sense, needed a sample of Japanese voices for her "Journey" program last week. She found them in the Time magazine office in Kay Nishimura of Douglas Mitsuhashi. Miss Michael's wartime "soap opera," "Against the Storm," fought fascism in America and abroad.

Movie Designer . . .

Al Nozaki is back with Paramount studios in Hollywood in his old position as assistant art director. Among the sets designed by Nozaki before the evacuation were those used in the Claudette Colbert film, "Maid in Salem." . . . There are three Nisei instructors at the University of Utah Salt Lake City. Dr. Edward Hashimoto and Dr. Frank Inui are in the school of medicine, while Dr. James Sugihara teaches in the chemistry department.

Students . . .

Robert O'Brien, first chief of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council, is now preparing a book on the work of this private agency which played an important role in the wartime relocation of Nisei students on campuses in every part of the country. . . . With millions of people abroad facing famine conditions, Buddhist churches in America have abandoned the custom of throwing rice at weddings.

et Star . . .

Young Robert Nagao, 15 year old tennis star from Honolulu, recently was awarded an official commendation at Forest Hills for fine sportsmanship. In a recent tournament at Forest Hills Nagao was awarded a first round match over a strong opponent by default. The Nisei netman refused to accept the default and met his opponent the following day, losing 0-6, 1-6. Under the auspices of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, Nagao has appeared in the nation's leading tournaments this summer. In recent weeks he has played at the Berkeley Tennis Club, Los Angeles Tennis Club, and Phoenix, Memphis and Washington, D. C. At Memphis he lost to Steve Potts Jr., one of the ranked national junior players, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 2-6.

andals . . .

Vandals recently raided the San Francisco city yards where many of the works of Beniamino Bufano, the noted sculptor, have been stored. The hoodlums smashed many of Bufano's statues, including the model for his famed work, "Peace," which the San Francisco JACL presented to the city of San Francisco in 1941.

Former 100th Commanders Recall Combat History of Famous Nisei Battalion

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The story of the 100th Infantry Battalion was told recently to Cpl. John Durbin of the *Bayonet* by three former staff officers of that famous unit who found themselves assigned at Fort Benning, Ga., in offices but a few doors apart.

Two of the officers, Col. Gordon Singles and Lt. Col. Casper Clough, are former commanders of the 100th, while the other, Maj. Oscar King, was its executive officer. Since Major King

commanded the unit several times between tours of duty of its regular commanders, the coincidence becomes ever more coincidental—all three officers have led the battalion in battle, says *The Bayonet*.

Unique among fighting outfits of the Army of the United States, the 100th Battalion was composed mainly of Japanese American troops and was the first of such outfits formed.

In becoming the Army's most highly decorated battalion, the 100th learned the terrible price of living up to the aggressive motto of the Red Bull division to which they were attached: Attack, attack, attack!

Colonel Singles, who entered the Army as an enlisted man in 1926, holds the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Croix de Guerre and the Italian Cross of Valor among his other decorations. He is married to the former Miss Gretchen Trich. Mrs. Singles devoted much of her time during the war to visiting and entertaining the wounded men of her husband's outfit, many of whom were sent to the Fitzsimmons hospital in Denver for treatment.

Colonel Clough, who took over the command of the 100th on Christmas day in 1943 and led them through much of the Italian campaign later lauded them as the Army's finest fighting men on a March of Time radio program, says the *Bayonet*. A 1939 graduate of West Point, he joined the 26th Infantry Regiment of the 1st division in the same year and fought with them all through the African campaign.

Major King spent a decade in the Hawaiian Islands as an enlisted man prior to World War II, where the Nisei battalion was organized, and he is familiar with their history from the day they were activated.

"The 100th Battalion," Major King told the *Bayonet*, "was originally part of the 298th and 299th National Guard Regiments on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. Both units were called to duty as a part of the active Army long before the Nipponese attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1942 the Japanese Americans were pulled out of those organizations to be formed into the 100th. To avoid unnecessary losses due to mistaken identity in combat, they were sent to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin to be trained for combat in Europe. . . Although used to the semi-tropical climate of the Islands, the Hawaiian soldiers took to the snow and ice of Wisconsin's frigid winter like ducks to water. The snow completely captivated them and they played in it like children."

In the fall of 1942 approximately 100 members of the 100th who spoke fluent Japanese were transferred to Camp Savage, Minn., having volunteered for intelligence work. These men later became the key intelligence men of the Army, Navy and Marine corps in the South Pacific, said Major King.

Continuing his story of the 100th in Europe, Major King said: "We completed our training in July 1943 and started overseas, landing in Africa where we were attached to the 34th Division of the Fifth Army. We were first committed to battle at Salerno in September, hitting the beaches with a strength of over 1,300 men. By the time we withdrew from Cassino, with the rest of the 34th, our number had dwindled to 240."

"Our slow advance from Salerno to Cassino in the winter of 1943-44 was made over terrain so rugged that foot soldiers were the only consistently usable means of waging war. Cassino was a key position in the Gustav Line, the town and its dominating hills barred the entrance into the Liri Valley—the road to the Eternal City. The Valley is flanked on the north and south by huge mountain masses and is bounded on the west by rivers. Minefields and wires guarded the rivers, pillboxes were staggered in depth in the mountains across the Liri Valley west of the rivers. Reinforced concrete

pillboxes, often built in stone houses and on mountain sides, were all but impregnable positions. As we moved against these positions, some of the grimmest infantry fighting of the war ensued.

"We pushed into the outskirts of Cassino under withering fire directed by German observers in the venerable Benedictine Monastery at Monte Cassino. Driving on the town from the north, we captured several hills north and northwest of Hill 516 on which the much publicized monastery stood. Our battalion alone of the units of the 34th Division attained its objective in the initial assault upon Cassino. On the day the 34th was withdrawn from the city the abbey was finally bombed after ground troops, which had actually reached its walls, had been forbidden to assault it. Then five divisions hammered into Cassino completing the work we had started."

Colonel Singles took Command of the 100th Battalion April 1, 1944, leading it in the Anzio and subsequent operations. General Charles R. Ryder was at the time commander of the division and, according to Colonel Singles, the Nisei soldiers of the 100th idolized the general and fought especially well under him.

"After withdrawing from Cassino," the colonel recalls, "we were sent to Naples and thence to Anzio in March of 1944. Here we operated as a 'free lance' unit being used whenever an extra force of Infantry was needed."

"While at Anzio, the 100th was involved in front line duty from the 7th of April until after the 'break out' on the 23rd of May. We reversed the normal way of life by being on the alert during the night and resting through the daylight hours. It was here that one of the heroes of the American Army, Lt. Young Oak Kim, the S-2 of the battalion, performed a feat that was quite novel."

"When General Ryder complained of the lack of information as to enemy units in a certain sector, Kim requested permission to make a raid with Pvt. Akahoshi for the purpose of obtaining information. The two, who had learned to wriggle through grass without disturbing a blade, proceeded to the front under cover of darkness. At dawn they made their way through no man's land and eventually through the German minefields and to the enemy's front lines in broad daylight. The Germans, not expecting the Americans to be bold enough to attempt a reconnaissance patrol in the daytime, did not detect the two-man raid."

"They finally reached a German outpost manned by 20 Nazi. With the aid of a Tommy gun, they persuaded the two sentinels on duty to crawl quietly back towards the American lines with them through shallow draws and sparse vegetation for a distance of almost 1,000 yards. At noon that day Kim telephoned me reporting his safe return—much to my relief. Both Kim and Akahoshi were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for their bravery to add to their Silver Stars, Italian Crosses and Purple Hearts."

"In the middle of May we moved into a position on the Mussolini Canal. At the time of the 'break out' the 100th defended the entire right flank of the beachhead contacting units of the Fifth Army pushing up from the south."

"Punch a hole in the German lines and I'll follow you with three regiments," General Ryder said to Colonel Singles during the fighting at Anzio. That the 100th succeeded in punching the hole is history.

"A task force," Colonel Singles relates, "consisting of the 100th Battalion, three artillery battalions, a tank company, a tank destroyer company and a chemical mortar company was organized to clear the final German stronghold on the Lanuvio-Belletri Line barring the road to Rome at Genzano. The task force successfully com-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Butcher, Baker and Candlestick Maker

Denver, Colo.

What are the Nisei doing? The Nisei is the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. He lives the length and breadth of the land, and his story is the story of America. Here, offhand, are the stories of a few Nisei who have found opportunity. Their stories are typical only in that they have dared to try, and are making good.

Midwest Doctor

Des Moines, Ia.—Dr. Victor Nakashima gave up a three-month-old practice when as a reserve officer, he was called into active service several months before Pearl Harbor. After four years in the army he put his family in his car and set out to find a town he would like, a place where he could set up a practice.

He picked Des Moines and accepted the invitation of a long-established Caucasian dentist to share offices. "I'm doing better here than when I first started in my own home town of Seattle," Dr. Nakashima says. "People see my shingle out and they just drop in, and just like that I have a patient."

Chemical Engineer

Ogden, Utah—Ken Uchida was studying to be a chemical engineer when he was drafted. Five

pleted its mission on the night of June 4. During the next nine days we covered 90 miles, much of it on foot, in pursuit of the Germans fleeing northward from Rome. On about June 15, we were joined by three other Nisei outfits which had been formed in the states and proved itself in the field.

"When recommitted to action north of Gruseto, the 34th Division's slogan—'Attack!'—was given a real test. With no weapons heavier than bazookas, 60-mm. mortars and light machine guns and without artillery support the 'One—Puka—Puka' attacked a German SS battalion in positions reinforced by tanks and self-propelled guns plus a field artillery battery in direct support. It was a case of guts against guns. As a result of this action, won in four hours, and the following day's action against a second German battalion which was also destroyed, the 100th won its first unit citation for completely annihilating the right flank positions of a German army, killing at least 178, wounding 20 and capturing 73. Large quantities of weapons, vehicles and equipment were captured, making it possible for the division to advance northward in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sasseta after the 27th of June."

"Continuing our drive northward we assisted in the Fifth Army's capture of Leghorn in June. Here the entire 34th Division was given a well-earned rest. We of the 100th occupied the town and had our first hot meals, baths and comfortable beds in a long time. Shortly after the capture of Pisa and a drive several miles to the north, the 100th with the 442nd Combat Team, also a Nisei outfit, was withdrawn from combat in Italy and sent to France where it was attached to the 36th Infantry Division and committed to action in the middle of October."

Under the command of Colonel Singles the Japanese Americans distinguished themselves at Bruyeres. With a stubborn attack in the face of murderous fire they assisted in taking the town. As a result of this action, and cutting through the German line for a distance of five kilometers and capturing the town of Biffontaine where it was isolated for several days, the 100th was awarded a second unit citation. The men of the 100th, who had come from the sunny islands of the Pacific, fought fiercely in freezing rain against a fanatical enemy. In their skillfully coordinated attack they used German weapons and ammunition when their own supplies were exhausted.

"After its withdrawal from Biffontaine the 100th Battalion was put in reserve where it expected to have several days of rest. At this time a battalion of the 36th Division had been isolated several miles in the rear of the German front line and was completely cut off from friendly troops. The Nisei troops, who had but a few hours before come out of the

(Continued on page 8)

years later he got his discharge and returned to the farm outside Ogden.

"It's hard getting re-established," Ken says. "I can't get enough help and I haven't got enough of the right kind of machinery."

But prices are good and Uchida isn't too worried. He's putting in long hours and doing the best he can with the help and equipment he has. If and when the depression comes, he'd like to go back to college.

Produce Shipper

Nampa, Idaho—It wasn't easy for a fellow in his forties, with three young children, to get going again when he had made his living dealing with Japanese American farmers in the White River valley outside of Seattle.

Resettling in Idaho meant making new contacts, winning new confidences, learning all the tricks about local growing and marketing conditions. Today George Ishihara is in charge of all outside operations of a big vegetable shipping concern. "I can't kick," he says.

Fruitstand

Denver, Colo.—Everyone said he was nuts when Gard Yokoe left Heart Mountain in December 1942, for a farm job in Colorado. Camp life wasn't doing him a bit of good and he wanted to get away, the quicker the better.

It wasn't easy at first. Then he and his wife, Merijane, moved to Denver. Long-time Denverites said \$25 a week was good money for a Nisei, grab the first job you get. Eventually Yokoe and two buddies opened up a fruitstand. It meant long hours and lots of work, but now they're making a go of it—on a 24-hour basis.

Operating a fruitstand isn't the softest kind of life. It never was. But it's good to be one's own boss, and to be able to pay one's employees a decent living wage.

Shipyard Worker

Seattle, Wash.—Mac Nogaki, like so many veterans of the 442nd, came back fed up with fighting and wondering if it had all been worthwhile.

The sawmill where he worked before the war was willing to take him back because he was a veteran, but there was every evidence of a freeze-out for other Japanese Americans, many of whom had spent decades in the mills.

Mac pounded the streets in Seattle but they weren't hiring Nisei, not even as janitors or shipping clerks. So he took a long shot and went down to the shipyards. The foreman said clear it with the union and I'll hire you.

Mac thought he was being given the run-around. The business agent of the carpenters and joiners union came straight to the point. He said industry needed carpenters, and if Mac knew anything about carpentry and wanted to work, why shouldn't he get a chance to work?

So Mac got a journeyman's ticket and by being observant he caught on to many of the tricks of the trade. Some of the fellows thought he was an Indian, and others thought he was Chinese. When they discovered he was Nisei it didn't matter anyway because he was a veteran and a good guy besides.

Assimilation

Today there are more Nisei residing in New York and Boston and Washington and Chicago than ever before. That goes for Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis—St. Paul. Also in places like Webster City, Ia.; Oxford, Mich.; Covington, Ky.

That certainly is assimilation. It has been one outcome of the evacuation, and who is there to say it has been bad.

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Intermountain Chapters Back National Meet

Action on Anti-Alien
Land Laws Considered
At District Meeting

Support to the Salt Lake City and Mount Olympus chapters in financing the 1948 national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League was pledged by the Intermountain District Council on July 28 in a meeting at Weiser, Idaho.

With the withdrawal of the Ogden chapter from the sponsorship of the IDC convention this fall, the Boise Valley and Snake River chapters assumed responsibility for the conference.

Advisability of sponsoring action seeking the repeal of anti-alien land laws in Oregon, Idaho and Utah was discussed at the meeting. It was decided to await the decision of the California Supreme Court in the Oyama test case before taking further action.

Plans for the forthcoming IDC oratorical contest were also discussed at the meeting which was attended by representatives of the Snake River, Boise Valley, Yellowstone, Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Salt Lake City and Mount Olympus chapters.

The National JACL was represented by Hito Okada, president.

Peter Fujioka Named Detroit JACL Head

DETROIT, Mich.—Peter Fujioka was elected president at the first meeting of the Detroit JACL here recently at the International Institute.

The constitution for the chapter was presented and ratified.

Newly-elected officers include: Dr. John Koyama, first vice-pres.; Dr. Isamu Nieda, second vice-pres.; Shu Miho, treas.; Aiko Hamaguchi, corres. sec.; Mrs. Michi Obi, rec. sec.; Mrs. Doris Sese, historian; Sam Hada, delegate-at-large; Willis Hirata, alternate delegate.

Four Nisei Boxers Will Take Part in Mexico City Matches

LOS ANGELES — Four Nisei boxers from Hawaii who will participate in the "carnival of champions" in Mexico City in August left Burbank by plane for the Mexican capital on July 23.

The Nisei pugilists are members of the Hawaiian Golden Glove team sponsored by a Honolulu newspaper. They are Tommy Yasui and George Yara, flyweights; Baldwin Okamoto, bantamweight, and George Tanabe, welterweight.

Okamoto was a member of the Hawaiian team at the National AAU boxing championships in Boston last April.

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Fresno Nisei Girl Investigates Japan War Criminal Suspects



Midori Ogawa of Fresno, Calif., who was stranded in Japan during the war, is now the first woman to be employed as an investigator of charges against Japanese war crimes suspects. Here she is shown in the Yokohama office of Lieut. Wayne W. Wright of the Eighth Army War Crimes Defense Office.

TOKYO — Midori Ogawa of Fresno, Calif., stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war in 1941, is now the first woman to be employed by Allied occupation forces as an investigator of charges against Japanese war criminal suspects.

Miss Ogawa is one of several hundred Japanese Americans who have been screened by U. S. Army authorities and approved for employment in occupation work.

The Nisei girl is employed in the Yokohama office of Lieut. Wayne W. Wright of Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Wright is chief investigator for the Eighth Army War Crimes Defense Office. Last April he was defense counsel in the trial of Tsutomu Shiba, former Japanese army captain, who was accused of mistreating Americans who he was medical officer at the Hirodate prisoner-of-war camp.

Will Marry Officer

WASHINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. Genichiro Nishio, of 1300 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., have announced the engagement of their daughter Seiko to Lt. Henry Wakabayashi, of Hanna, Wyoming.

Miss Nishio, a native Washingtonian, is an economist in the Department of Commerce, and is at present chairman of the Nisei Junior USO hostesses.

Lt. Wakabayashi, a graduate of the University of Wyoming, is en route to the Far East, where he will serve in the engineers division.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagement

SEATTLE—The engagement of Miss Atsuko Shimizu of Seattle to Fred Hosaka, formerly of San Diego, was announced at a beach party here. Miss Shimizu is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Shimizu of this city.

Wedding

NEW YORK — Miss Utako Tajitsu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Misao Tajitsu of New York City was married on July 20 to Masaki Fujihara at the Japanese Methodist church in New York.

The bride, a former resident of Seattle, has attended Keuka college in New York. The groom, a veteran of overseas in the Pacific.

Engagement

CHICAGO — A September wedding is planned by Miss Yachi Tanaka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kawai of this city, and Toshio Funai, whose engagement was announced on July 23.

The groom-to-be served overseas during the war as a sergeant with the 442nd Combat Team. His former home was in Bothell, Wash.

Miss Tanaka is a former resident of Seattle.

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Race Relations Group Asks U.S. Officials to Help Halt Terrorism Against Minorities

Liveright Urges Local Community Action to End Acts of Violence

CHICAGO—Terming the lynching of four Negroes in Monroe, La., "the climax of a series of terror attacks on minority groups which threatens the peace of the nation," the American Council on Race Relations today called upon the hundreds of city and county commissions and civic unity councils with which it works to use "every means at your disposal" to help end these "undemocratic acts of violence."

The American Council, which is a central body in its field, warned that "the attacks have not been confined to any one region of the country or one minority group."

In its introduction to a statement of the American Council's board of directors, A. A. Liveright, executive director, said, "The killing of two Negro servicemen in Freeport, Long Island, the firing of Negroes in Chicago, and the bombing of Japanese American homes on the west coast are evidence of the national character of this danger."

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yaichi F. Takashoji a girl on July 18 in Loomis, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsumi Suehiro a girl on July 28 in Sanger, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Hitomi a girl, Suzanne, on June 21 in Berkeley, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Mori a boy on July 21 in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Shimomura a girl, Karen Jean, on July 4 in Seattle, Wash.
To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tsuruda a boy, Marshall, on May 16 at Sidney, Neb.

DEATHS

Saijiro Yoshimura, 65, on July 28 in Los Angeles.
Teru Sanbonmatsu, 55, on July 2 in Holtville, Calif. Mrs. Sanbonmatsu is survived by five sons, all in the army.
James Yamamoto, Jr., 8, on July 26 in Salt Lake City.
Yoshichika Murakami on July 25 in Los Angeles.
Yuki Uyekubo (Mrs. Isaku Uyekubo) on July 24 in Cressy, Calif.
Mrs. I. Yokomizo, 51, of Scottsbluff, Neb., on July 5.
Hajime Sato, 63, on July 20 in Denver.
Inosuke Taniguchi, 74, on July 23 in Los Angeles.
Hyakuta Imura, formerly of Los Gatos, on July 26 in Sacramento.

MARRIAGES

Alice Emiko Nishimura to Noboru Myose on June 22 in New York City.
Hana Tanamine to Maki Kaizumi in Salt Lake City on July 27.
Teruko Tatsukawa to Roy Nitta on July 20 in Denver.
Alice Ishii to Isao Kikuchi on July 21 in Los Angeles.
Tomoye Takema to Toshiki Matsui on July 21 in San Jose, Calif.
Jessie Hara to Jiro Sato on July 14 at San Jose, Calif.
Toshiko Hatanaka to Yutaka Ito on July 20 at Stockton, Calif.
Utako Tajitsu to Masaaki Fujihara on July 20 in New York City.
Yukiko Nakamura to Ichiro Hirokawa on July 28 in Los Angeles.
Sachiko Okano to Kazuo Sei on July 28 in Los Angeles.

Seek Whereabouts

The Red Cross in Chicago is seeking the whereabouts of Kitsuzo Kobo who formerly resided at 6531 So. Drexel St., Chicago.

San Jose Bowling

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The Main Drug Store and the Flower Growers teams remained on top of their respective divisions last week after four rounds of play in the United Citizens League bowling competition.
In the feature match on July 25 Main Drug Store defeated S&R Motor Lines, 2375 to 2231.

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Denver Interracial Fellowship Sponsors Camp Eden Meeting

DENVER—The Interracial Fellowship of the Brotherhood House is sponsoring a two day conference at Camp Eden in Coal Creek Canyon on August 10th and 11th, Miss Kazue Uyeno, chairman, announced this week.

With the theme of "Symphony in Brotherhood," the group will endeavor to formulate plans and organization to further interracial relationships and to develop unity among all racial groups in the city. The conference will have about 100 representatives from five racial groups from Denver: Nisei, Negro, Spanish, Chinese and Caucasian.

Rev. Tsutomu Fukuyama has been designated coordinator of the Camp. Rev. Russell Nakata, Nisei Presbyterian minister, Rev. W. T. Liggins, of the Mount Zion Baptist church, and Rev. E. Duran of the Spanish Baptist church will be speakers at the confab.

The conference is open to those of high school and college age groups, and anyone interested are requested to contact Kazue Uyeno at the Brotherhood House, 1220 Corona street, telephone number CHerry 3571.

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Highest Tribunal in British Empire Hears Canada Nisei Appeal Against Deportation

Brewin Says Dominion Government Exceeded Authority by Action

LONDON—The Privy Council has reserved its judgment after a four-day hearing on an appeal against the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada which upheld the right of the Canadian government to deport "undesirable" Japanese nationals and certain other persons of Japanese ancestry.

The hearing before the highest tribunal in the British empire was concluded on July 19.

F. A. Brewin, Toronto attorney, presented the case for the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Americans and the provincial government of Saskatchewan against the Supreme Court decision.

The argument centered around the question whether or not the

government had exceeded its authority, possessed under the War Measures Act, in the orders-in-council which were issued in carrying out the deportation program.

Mr. Brewin argued that the government had exceeded its authority because the War Powers act authorized deportation only in a limited sense, and should have been interpreted as applying only to aliens.

H. E. O'Donnell, K. C., represented the government and contended that the governor-in-council is authorized to consider deporting anyone from Canada "without distinction," but that it could also exercise discretion in each deportation case, irrespective of the powers afforded.

Mr. O'Donnell was assisted by Frank Gahan, London lawyer, and Gordon Wismer, attorney-general for British Columbia.

Mr. Brewin also contended that the orders-in-council, even if they could be justified, could apply only at a time of emergency. He declared that such an emergency could not be said to exist on Jan. 1, 1946 when Canada no longer was officially at war.

Speaking for the government of British Columbia, Mr. Wismer argued that the people of Japanese ancestry in Canada were a "type of citizen who did not give us full cooperation during the war." He said that Japanese Canadians were not wanted back on the Pacific coast of Canada.

San Jose Zebras Beat Presidio All-Stars

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Coming from behind to score six times in the "lucky" seventh, the San Jose Zebras won their sixth straight game on July 28 when they defeated the Presidio All-Stars, formerly the Fort Snelling All-Stars, by a score of 10 to 7, before 500 fans at Municipal stadium.

Mori Shimada's long triple featured the San Jose rally in the seventh inning.

The Presidio All-Stars, composed of Nisei servicemen now on duty at the Army language school at Monterey, Calif., were leading 6 to 4 as the teams went into the last half of the seventh.

John Horio, Zebra pitcher, was credited with the victory, although he was relieved by Henry Honda in the eighth inning. Harry Kitamura started for the soldiers and was replaced by Lefty Furuno in the seventh.

The San Jose team will meet the Placer All-Stars at Municipal stadium on Aug. 4 and will play the San Jose A's, one of the area's strongest semi-pro teams, the following night.

Members of the two teams and visiting servicemen were guests after the game at a USO dance arranged by the JACL and held at the Jewish Community Center.

Fresno Mayor Will Head Jury to Pick Buddhist "Queen"

FRESNO, Calif. — Mayor Z. S. Leymel will head a panel of three judges which will select Central California's Miss Bussei on August 9.

The three top candidates will be selected from among the girls nominated by various young Buddhist groups in Central California.

At present Kazuo Yamasaki of Bowles is leading the balloting. Others in the Miss Bussei contest are Michiko Ego, Fresno; Yoshi Noda, Selma; Jean Kato, Fowler; Elaine Uyemura, Del Rey; Ayako Hosaka, Reedley; and Rose Marie Nakatani, Fowler.

Miss Bussei will be crowned on August 10 at the CCYBA Carnival in Fresno.

Maki Kaizumi Wins Salt Lake JACL Bowling Tourney

Maki Kaizumi anchor man for the Okada Insurance team, won the Salt Lake JACL bowling sweepstakes on July 29 at the Temple alleys with a 556 series. He had a handicap score of 573.

Other prize-winners and their handicapped scores were Doug Ogata, Wally's Flowers, 573; Tom Kamidori, Ogden Vets, 559; George Sakashita, Dawn Cafe, 558; Sam Matsukawa, Wally's, 557; Harry Imamura, unattached, and George Ono, Okada Insurance, 542.

Harry Imamura's 244 was high game while Lefty Nishijima of Dawn hit a 225 and Dr. Jun Kurumada of the Okada Insurance team rolled a 219.

The Okada Insurance team, now pointing for the Denver JACL tournament on August 17 and 18, won the league championship over the second-place Ogden Vets. Wally's Flowers, Dawn Cafe, OK Cafe and Murray finished in that order.

Two Okada Insurance squads are now planning to go to Denver while another all-star team from the league is being recruited. The Ogden Vets who originally planned to go to the Intermountain tourney cancelled their plans when three of their members left for the East.

P C Editor Speaks On Utah Forum

With the passage of the Hindu and Filipino immigration bills resident aliens of Japanese ancestry are now the only major group still ineligible to citizenship by naturalization. Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, declared on the Utah Forum over KALL, Salt Lake City, on July 28.

The PC editor participated in a discussion of immigration and naturalization with Judge Clarence Baker of the district court and Douglas Engar, anthropologist at the University of Utah. Joseph Curtis was the moderator.

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Judge Issues Injunction in Housing Case

Chinese American Barred from Occupying San Francisco Home

SAN FRANCISCO — A fight against racial restrictive covenants in housing was lost here last week when Superior Judge James Conlan signed a permanent injunction to bar Mrs. Mabel Tamm an American of Chinese ancestry from living in a house she purchased in the exclusive Nob Hill district. Her ownership of the property was not affected by the ruling.

The judge had granted Mrs. Tseng the right to live in the home while the case was being decided, but she moved out more than a year ago.

Judge Conlan decided occupancy by the Chinese American was a breach of contract because she allegedly knew of the restrictive covenant, which bars occupancy the property by any person not the white race, when she bought the house.

Combat Experiences Of Nisei Recalled

(Continued on page 5)
lines, were alerted and ordered to rescue the 'lost battalion.' The Nisei drove into stubborn German resistance and after a week of determined fighting effected the relief of the 'lost battalion.' During this attack the Japanese Americans, who were experts in cold steel, made one of the largest scale bayonet charges of the war.

"After suffering a great number of casualties, the 100th was withdrawn from action on Armistice Day, 1944," Colonel Stogles recalls. "We were taken out of the Vosges Mountains and sent to the southernmost sector of the Franco-Italian border where we were attached to the 1st Airborne Task Force and relieved a parachute battalion of a 45-mile front."

The 100th Battalion's record battle is an everlasting tribute to the loyalty, bravery and devotion of our Japanese American population who are real Americans in every sense of the word, said Bayonet in conclusion.

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