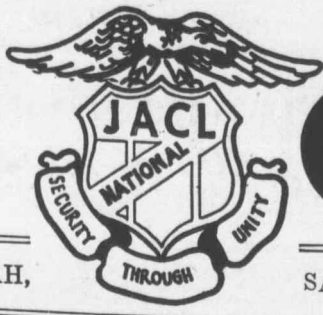


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Nisei Will Play Major Role in Occupation

Japanese Americans to Form Language Bridge for Army's Forces, Says Gen. Bissell

Veil of Secrecy Finally Lifted from Activities Of Military Language School at Fort Snelling; Nisei Troops to be "Dispatched Immediately" to Japan

ST. PAUL, Minn.—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, especially trained at the Military Intelligence Language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be the language bridge by which General MacArthur will carry out his Army of Occupation rule in the Japanese homeland, Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, assistant head of the Army's military intelligence department, declared on Aug. 18.

Gen. Bissell's announcement lifted for the first time since Pearl Harbor the veil of secrecy which, for reasons of security, has clothed the activities of the language school, formerly established at Camp Savage and later moved to Fort Snelling.

Gen. Bissell said trained Japanese Americans "will be dispatched immediately" to General MacArthur's command to be used with the Army of Occupation.

Gen. Bissell was profuse in his admiration of the manner in which St. Paul and Minneapolis papers have observed the voluntary censorship concerning the Army's language school at nearby Fort Snelling. He also voiced his appreciation of the manner in which the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have accepted the introduction of the Japanese American group into the Twin Cities area without incident.

That the school will be continued was practically assured, it was stated, when Gen. Bissell declared in his commencement talk at the school's latest graduation on Aug. 18 that "the need for language students is even greater now than when you first entered the school under war conditions."

That the graduates of the latest class realize the responsibility of their mission and that it will be a difficult task was voiced by T/3 Shigekazu Sakaguchi, a graduate who spoke for the class.

"Among those of you who will continue to study at this school," Sakaguchi said, "there may be a few who think that our responsibilities cease with the firing of the last gun and that there is no necessity for further study. Our responsibilities are not limited to the field of battle."

"The most important responsibilities left to us hereafter are the awakening of defeated Japan from her delusions of militarism and properly guiding her down the path of democracy. Only when the bell of freedom tolls throughout the world do our responsibilities cease and our mission becomes accomplished. I earnestly hope that each of you will carry on with your duties with this thought in mind," Sakaguchi said.

Gen. Bissell paid high tribute to the Americans of Japanese ancestry who are serving in the armed forces.

"Their loyalty is unquestioned," he declared. "They are doing a magnificent job—both men and women in all areas—not a one has gone sour."

Japanese American soldiers trained at Fort Snelling will serve as interpreters, aid in the occupation work, serve with Army civil government authorities, operate as censors and aid in all military and civil tasks.

"They will be the language bridge through which the United States will carry out its surrender terms to 80 million Japanese," Gen. Bissell declared.

Started at Camp Savage, the school has been one of the top Army secrets and many classes already have graduated and personnel sent to all combat areas from North Africa to India. Some of the present class are expected to see service in China and in occupied areas in the Far East.

The Army general declared that the Nisei "will be absolutely essential to a successful occupation and to winning the peace."

Navy Man Backs Nisei in Dispute Over Job



SAN FRANCISCO.—Municipal railway bus workers surround Takeo Miyama, 37-year old Japanese American mechanic, in an effort to talk him out of continuing on the job, although it was reported that the Municipal railway was far short of maintenance men. The Japanese American's right to a job was strongly argued by Chief Radio Technician Harold Stone (in uniform, center), Navy hero of the aircraft carrier Franklin who declared he didn't fight in the Pacific to come home to racial discrimination. On Aug. 29, the day following the day this picture was taken, more than 100 bus workers, members of the AFL Automotive Machinists union, voted to drop plans for a walkout and to stay on the job. (This photograph by courtesy of the San Francisco News.)

form, center), Navy hero of the aircraft carrier Franklin who declared he didn't fight in the Pacific to come home to racial discrimination. On Aug. 29, the day following the day this picture was taken, more than 100 bus workers, members of the AFL Automotive Machinists union, voted to drop plans for a walkout and to stay on the job. (This photograph by courtesy of the San Francisco News.)

Secretary McCloy Says 442nd Not Slated for Japan

"Under existing plans the 442nd Infantry Regiment will not be redeployed to the Pacific as occupation troops for Japan," Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy declared on Aug. 27 in a telegram to the Pacific Citizen.

Mr. McCloy's telegram was an answer to a request by the Pacific Citizen for confirmation of a radio report on Aug. 18 that the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team was being redeployed to the Pacific as occupation troops.

It was announced that the August 18th class was the fourteenth to be graduated from the language school.

Among the jobs facing the Nisei soldiers will be the screening of the Japanese press and watching communications of all kinds, as well as psychological war for peace and in finding out "what has gone on in Japan these many years."

Gen. Bissell said the services of Nisei previously graduated from the school have been "invaluable," according to Army commanders.

"From captured Japanese documents they have gleaned valuable information that saved lives and permitted our forces to go on to victory without too great a sacrifice of lives," he explained. "They have gone into caves to persuade hiding Japs to come out and they brought a great many out. But some of them (Nisei) never came out. And others followed them in."

Gen. Bissell indicated that full details of the Nisei's fighting role in the Pacific and the part Fort Snelling has played in training them will have to wait, for security reasons, until occupation of Japan has been effected.

Housing Units Opened In San Francisco for Families of Nisei GIs

TOPAZ, Utah — One hundred low-cost housing units in San Francisco have been made available to families of Nisei soldiers provided the families take occupancy between September 3 and 6, Project Director Luther Hoffman announced last week.

The Federal housing apartments rent from \$27.50 to \$38 and are scattered among the various housing projects in the San Francisco area.

Nisei Sergeant Reported Killed in Action in Burma

Believed to be the last American of Japanese ancestry killed in action in World War II, the death of Tech. Sgt. Russell Takeo Fujino, whose wife, Mrs. Tamiko Fujino, and two children, Akira, 6, and Bobbie, 3, are residents of the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., was reported by relatives in Salt Lake City this week.

Sgt. Fujino's death on Aug. 4 in Burma also disclosed that Japanese American soldiers, who are not members of military intelligence units, have been participating in the war in the Pacific.

Report Battlefield Commissions for 200 Pacific Nisei

The Pacific Citizen was informed this week in a report from an authoritative source but not officially confirmed that 200 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, now on duty in the Philippines area, have received battlefield commissions to the grade of second lieutenant.

The Nisei soldiers are reportedly assigned to military intelligence work and it was understood that the report, if confirmed, would make their rank commensurate with the importance of the work in which they are engaged.

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The Federal housing apartments rent from \$27.50 to \$38 and are scattered among the various housing projects in the San Francisco area.

Sgt. Fujino, 31 years of age, a member of an Army medical unit, went overseas in March, 1945.

A native of California, he volunteered for the Army three days after Pearl Harbor.

His family was notified of his death on Aug. 11. Memorial services will be held on Sept. 2 at the Japanese Christian church in Salt Lake City.

Municipal Machinists Abandon Strike Threat; Mayor Lapham Supports Evacuee's Rights

SAN FRANCISCO.—The forthright action of Mayor Roger Lapham, State Senator Jack Shelley and other public officials in supporting the right of an American of Japanese ancestry to a city job as a journeyman mechanic was believed to have averted the threatened strike of more than 100 members of the AFL Machinists Union who are employed at the Municipal Railway bus barn.

The mechanics originally had threatened to strike if the Japanese American, Takeo Miyama, 37, reported for work.

The five-day dispute was settled on Aug. 29 when the 100 workers canceled plans for a walkout and the Nisei continued on his job.

Meanwhile, on Aug. 28 day-shift workers at the Municipal Railway bus barn voted by a better than 2 to 1 margin to stay on the job, following the unanimous recommendation of a special seven-man committee of the machinists which had been set up to consider the issue.

The vote of the day and night shifts of the Municipal machinists was reported to be 49-29 in favor of staying on the job. The day shift vote was 41-18.

The seven-man union committee announced in a statement:

"We regret that this situation has been misinterpreted, misunderstood and made to appear as an issue based on discrimination against Miyama because he is of Japanese descent.

"This is definitely not so. Our feeling is that these vacancies should go to veterans of this war who are San Francisco residents."

Miyama, an American citizen born in Hawaii, had considered quitting the job for which he had been certified by the city's Civil Service Commission. However, after a three-hour conference with Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, and with officials of the War Relocation Authority, Miyama signed a statement that he would stay on the job despite the action of some of the machinists in protesting his right to work.

After his conference with the WRA and with Masaoka of the JACL, Miyama declared that he had decided to stay over the mechanics' protest, saying that he would be betraying other Nisei and workers of other minority groups if he abandoned his fight for a job. His stand was supported by Mayor Lapham.

Mayor Lapham and Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill went to the Municipal repair barn on Aug. 27 and made a personal appeal to the protesting workers. Mayor Lapham stressed that Miyama, who was a mechanic in Marysville, Calif., before his evacuation to the Tule Lake center, was an American citizen and entitled to a job under the San Francisco city charter which makes no distinctions as to ancestry. The machinists listened to Mayor Lapham but some of their representatives served notice that they would not accept Miyama as a fellow worker and threatened to quit if the Japanese American remained.

Mayor Lapham and Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill went to the Municipal repair barn on Aug. 27 and made a personal appeal to the protesting workers. Mayor Lapham stressed that Miyama, who was a mechanic in Marysville, Calif., before his evacuation to the Tule Lake center, was an American citizen and entitled to a job under the San Francisco city charter which makes no distinctions as to ancestry. The machinists listened to Mayor Lapham but some of their representatives served notice that they would not accept Miyama as a fellow worker and threatened to quit if the Japanese American remained. (Continued on page 2)

Congressman Raps California Race-Baiters; Says Native Sons Are "Super-Restrictionists"

LOS ANGELES—In a plea for tolerance Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D. New York, chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee which has been holding hearings on the West Coast, on Aug. 28 challenged the attitude of the Native Sons of the Golden West, describing the California group as "super-restrictionists as far as the Oriental is concerned."

Dickstein's criticism of the attitude of the California group came after Eldred Meyer, past grand president of the Native Sons, testified that his organization was unalterably opposed to any modification of the immigration laws.

Meyer also expressed "unalterable opposition" for statehood for Hawaii, declaring that the 1940 census showed that 168,000 of Hawaii's 440,000 residents are of Japanese ancestry.

"Should Hawaii be granted statehood, the territory not only would be dominated by Japanese, but the 168,000 Japs would have perfect freedom to migrate to the mainland," the Native Sons leader said.

Aiming his remarks at the Japanese and other Asiatics, Meyer added in recommending that there be no modification of immigration laws affecting Orientals:

"If you treat them all alike, no one will be offended. Our position as to Oriental exclusion is because they are unassimilable — they cannot intermarry. Where restrictions on marriages exist, there cannot be equality."

Dan Marshall of the Catholic Interracial Council countered the Native Sons' arguments by asking for the repeal of laws against miscegenation.

"The democratic traditions of this country require the repeal of statutes prohibiting intermarriage between people of different people of different races," Marshall said. "There is nothing physically or scientifically wrong and it has been done for years."

In an answer to the racists, Rep. Dickstein declared:

"Hate and intolerance do not belong in a democracy, we should try to assimilate refugees and we should practice what we preach."

"We should not antagonize racial minority groups, and should have tolerance toward them — that is what we have been fighting for."

Opposition against the return of Japanese American evacuees is dying out in California, Ed Marks, WRA representative, told the Dickstein subcommittee. Mr. Marks said that approximately 12,000 persons of Japanese descent have returned to the West Coast from War Relocation Authority camps. The great majority of these returnees have resettled in California, Marks said.

The WRA official declared that the relocation center at Tule Lake, slated to be the last of the camps to close, still has more than 17,000 inhabitants. He said that included in the 17,000 were 5,000 children under 16 years of age, and a "considerable number" of honorably discharged soldiers who have gone to the camp voluntarily to be with their families.

Friends Committee Urges Community Aid

PHILADELPHIA—The American Friends Service Committee recently urged church and community groups to organize hospitality for relocating evacuees of Japanese ancestry because of the speed-up in the WRA's relocation program and the fact that the public will have the responsibility for the evacuees after the WRA is dissolved.

Equalization Board's Policy Hits Right to Licenses

SACRAMENTO — The State Board of Equalization disclosed on Aug. 17 that Japanese Americans who have returned to California and who seek retail sales permits in order to reestablish their businesses are being asked to present written assurances that neither the War or Navy Departments object to their return to California with a purpose of entering business.

The Board said that the action was being taken to "assure protection of the public interest."

Expatriates May Seek Return Of Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO—Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D. N. Y., chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization committee, reported on Aug. 25 that "several thousand" American-born Japanese at Tule Lake segregation center have professed a change of heart after they had signed statements applying for expatriation to Japan.

Dickstein, chairman of the House subcommittee which held hearings in San Francisco on Aug. 24 and 25 on questions involving immigration, predicted that these Tule Lake segregates would open a court battle soon against deportation and that these expatriates would ask to have their citizenship restored.

"They knew what they were signing," Dickstein said. "It was carefully explained to them."

According to Dickstein, these segregates will be deported to Japan within two months or as soon as shipping is available.

Questions involving evacuees at the Tule Lake camp were considered by the House committee at an executive session on Aug. 25.

The Dickstein committee held hearings in Los Angeles this week.

Oregon Nisei Gets Field Commission For Evacuee Group

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY.—Sergeant Toshi Kuge of Astoria, Ore., recently received a field commission as second lieutenant in the Medical Administration Corps while serving in Italy with the Fifth Army.

He is attached to the 2nd Battalion aid station in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team. He has received the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for heroic achievement in action.

The lieutenant is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gisaburo Kuge, Minidoka War Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho. They formerly resided in Astoria, and Kuge was attending the Medical College at Eugene, Ore.

He volunteered for the Combat Team and was inducted June 30, 1943. He has been overseas with the unit since May, 1944.

Topaz Times Will Suspend Publication

TOPAZ, Utah — The Topaz Times, evacuee-edited weekly newspaper at the Central Utah relocation center, will discontinue publication after the August 31 issue.

Relocation of staff members and the shortage of workers has made it impossible to continue publication of the Times, it was stated.

The Board's statement was made in answer to a letter from Ernest Besig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union for Northern California, reporting complaints from citizens of Japanese ancestry that they have been unable to procure seller's permits. (The Southern California unit of the National Citizens Political Action Committee last week dispatched a telegram to Sacramento, protesting the State Board of Equalization's discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

Nisei Mechanic Wins Right To Work in San Francisco

(Continued from page 1)
ported to work the following day. Rather than "cause trouble," Miyama left the shop Monday afternoon.

Concerning the mechanics' demand that jobs should be saved for veterans, Mr. Cahill added there is no charter provision for such job preference, and the mechanics would have to submit a charter amendment to such an effect.

Mr. Cahill pointed out an inconsistency with their request since, he said, many men now employed at the shops are not veterans and have been hired during the war. They would be forced to resign should such an amendment be made, he said.

Mayor Lapham reported Tuesday that he had received two congratulatory telegrams, one from an Army General and the other from a CIO leader, for his stand.

The Army officer, Brig. Gen. F. B. Butler, Camp Claiborne, La., noted that Miyama had been born in Hawaii of Japanese parents and added:

"The heroic Americanism displayed by Hawaiian American-Japanese in our Army in Italy leaves no other course to you in mechanics' dispute. Their heroism was of the highest order."

The CIO leader, Richard Lynden, president of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, declared:

"You may be sure of our heartiest concurrence in your action supporting the right of all Americans to a job, regardless of race, creed and color. Our union, 18,000 strong, congratulates you in your firm and enlightened position."

State Senator Jack Shelley, president of the AFL Central Labor Council in San Francisco, also went to the barn and urged the men "to keep the racial issue out and face facts."

Miyama came to work Tuesday morning about 8:10 a.m. at the bus barn at Twenty-fourth and Union streets. The foreman, Charles McGuire, put him to work on a bus outside the barn. The machinists, when they learned of Miyama's presence, left their jobs and went outside to the bus where the Nisei was working. Negro bus drivers, members of a different AFL union, joined in the discussion which ensued.

"When Negro bus drivers went to work for Muni," said Robert A. Gray, 23, a Negro bus driver and a war veteran, "there was some fuss at first, but soon everybody got used to it. If you boys let this man go to work, you'll find it'll be the same way."

James C. Burns, an American Indian who is employed as a bus driver, said:

"Do you want the sort of thing here that goes on in the old South?"

"We have to work with him; you don't!" was the reply of the machinists.

Two representatives of the mechanics, Wylie Crowder and Mr. Valson, approached the Japanese American and formally demanded that he quit his job, saying that even though no formal walkout had taken place they were confident the majority of the workers would leave and seek new jobs unless he resigned.

"You understand," Crowder told Miyama, "there will be no physical violence, but the men have made up their minds they will not work with you."

Fred Ross, head of the WRA's San Francisco office, broke in to comment that the mechanics were "headed for Nazism" if they continued their discrimination.

Crowder and Valson declared they would be glad to work with any Japanese American who had fought for the United States, but that neither Mr. Miyama or any of his close relatives were in the service.

At this point, McGuire, the shop foreman, sought to break up the crowd by ordering Wallace McDonald, a Negro bus driver, to drive the bus away.

Valson invited Miyama to step aboard the bus so the matter could be discussed further. The bus was driven to a nearby street where Valson and Crowder continued to talk to the Japanese American for two hours. In substance, Valson is reported to have told the Nisei that the work of bus mechanics was so complex and difficult that no man could hope to do a good job in his six-months

Navy Hero Backs Right of Nisei To Job on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — When Takeo Miyama, 37, went to work in San Francisco's Municipal bus barn last Tuesday, precipitating a controversy among some of his fellow workers, he was approached by a San Francisco naval hero of the aircraft carrier Franklin, Chief Radio Technician Harold Stone.

"Good luck and I hope you get your chance to work here," Stone told Miyama. "I think you have a right to a job."

The sailor, who holds the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the Japanese, told machinists who protested Miyama's right to work:

"I didn't go out to fight in the Pacific so people with differently colored skins would be discriminated against when I got home."

The Navy man faced the protesting workers and strongly argued the case for the Nisei.

probation period without the help of his fellow workers.

"I'm sure no one would help you," Valson said. "That means that every job on which you need help and don't get it, it will be necessary for me to mark you incompetent. Once you are certified incompetent, you will be discharged automatically, and that will always be a barrier to you in seeking other jobs. It will also force you to take a lower rating if you try to get a job through a union."

The Japanese American then requested an opportunity to talk with Fred Ross of the WRA and Joe Masaoka of the JACL. After the conversation with Ross and Masaoka he announced his decision to "see it through."

Asked why he didn't return to his home in Marysville to work, Miyama explained:

"I couldn't return because the prejudice is too strong. I leased my business when I went to Tule Lake. When I got out I terminated the lease, but I've been told litigation will tie the business up for a year."

"I've tried to find a job somewhere. In Seattle and Spokane, where I applied for a job, there was a closed union shop and the union refused to give me membership."

"I don't know where I'll go if I don't get this job."

Mr. Miyama's wife and children are still at Tule Lake awaiting his employment.

It was pointed out that Miyama had been given clearance by the Western Defense Command to leave Tule Lake and to come to San Francisco.

Army Accepts Dr. Kusaka of Smith College

Japan-Born Instructor Volunteered for Service Last Year

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, 29, Japanese-born professor of physics at Smith College, this week became a buck private in the United States Army.

The young educator, center of a stormy controversy two years ago, was inducted in Springfield last week as a volunteer. He had tried to join the Army last October when the War Department announced that a number of Japanese aliens, hitherto barred for military service, were being accepted as volunteers. Ten months elapsed before he was given the final clearance and he received his induction papers from his draft board at Berkeley, Calif.

Soon after Dr. Kusaka joined the Smith college faculty two years ago, he became the center of a controversy when some residents of Northampton contended that the presence of a Japanese "enemy alien" was unfair "to those who have died" in the war.

Throughout the controversy Dr. Kusaka, who left Japan with his parents at the age of four, remained mum, even when tomatoes were thrown at a house where he was believed to be a guest. He went quietly about his work, which included not only the teaching of physics but atomic research.

Dr. Kusaka attended the University of British Columbia and the University of California before coming to Smith College to take a post in the physics department.

Rev. Kumata Will Take Buddhist Post In San Francisco

OGDEN, Utah—The Rev. K.M. Kumata, first resident minister of the Ogden Buddhist church, has been appointed to fill a position as executive director of the Buddhist churches of America with headquarters in San Francisco.

Rev. Kumata is now en route to San Francisco. He was born in Seattle, Wash., and graduated from the University of Washington.

Issei Returnee Finds Housing

SAN FRANCISCO—S. Kamiya, an Issei returnee, is reported to have secured four-room housing through the War Housing Center, 50 Post Street, in accordance with recent administrative directives permitting the immediate families of servicemen to obtain accommodations on a parity with war workers. Kamiya has two sons with the U. S. Army in Europe.

Rep. Elliot Wants State Vote On Local Exclusion Rights

IVANHOE, Calif. — Congressman Alfred J. Elliot of Tulare told a mass meeting on Aug. 23 of the Ivanhoe Citizens Committee, an organization formed to fight the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the area, that a vote be taken in California to determine the State's wishes regarding the post-war status of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The meeting, held in the Ivanhoe baseball park, was attended by members of the anti-evacuee group which has announced they will seek legislation permitting the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from any community which should favor such exclusion.

A. A. Boswell, chairman of the committee, presided.

Elliot told his audience that the committee's proposal for local exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, would necessitate an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"We know by experience how difficult it is to amend the constitution," he said. "The best way to start would be a vote in California. See what the people of the State wish before an attempt is made to get an amendment ratified."

"In the meantime, my advice is to cooperate with the government men who have been sent here to relocate the Japanese. This will prevent trouble."

"Remember, any incident that may occur here will make it just that much harder for our soldiers who are occupying Japan."

"Remember, also, that you can be hanged just as easily for the murder of a Japanese here as for any other murder."

Elliot denied a charge that he had spoken in favor of persons of Japanese ancestry 14 years ago at a meeting in Porterville. He insisted that he had spoken in Congress, before and after the start of the war, warning against possible treachery from persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

"I opposed the training of Japanese for service in the Army," Elliot said, "making my views known to the War Department."

"In Tulare, not more than five of the many people I talked to about the problem have favored the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California," he told the Ivanhoe group. "Elsewhere, however, the attitude does not seem to be as strong against the Japanese as in Tulare."

Nisei Soldiers in Philippines "Disgusted" with Hearst Paper

Forty-Eight Japanese Americans Challenge Attitude Of Los Angeles Examiner Toward Returning Evacuees; Declare Hearst Articles as Biased as "Tokyo Rose"

MANILA, P. I.—Forty-eight American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have fought with the United States forces in the Philippines campaign last week forwarded a letter to William Randolph Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner, declaring that they were "disgusted" with the newspaper's attitude toward the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California and suggesting that the Hearst paper's attitude "seems to indicate that it should be circulated in Japan or Germany."

The Nisei soldiers, all of whom are non-commissioned officers on special assignments in the Philippines, declared in their letter to the Hearst daily:

"The attitude of your paper in regards to the Japanese relocatees in California seems to indicate that it should be circulated in Japan or Germany. It is there that different races are considered superior than others and that racial prejudices are instigated. Your article of the 'unhappy' meeting of the Marines and the relocatees was badly colored and biased as the broad-casts of 'Tokyo Rose' herself.

"If the Marines you depicted were veterans of combat, we know such thoughts would not have entered their minds if they were not ignorant of the Nisei in the Pacific. Thousands of Marines and Infantry soldiers owe their lives to the sons of these so-called 'humble and apologetic' evacuees. Many of the evacuees have sons who rescued that 'lost battalion' in France not long ago. When the veil of secrecy can be lifted upon the activities of the Nisei in the Pacific, the public will know of their loyalty. They have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Marines on Tarawa, Guadalcanal, Saipan, etc.

"For we Nisei in the Pacific, that article was a Pearl Harbor stab-in-the-back and we consider the reporter to be more Jap than ourselves.

"At a time when we should be humble and thankful to God for bringing this war to a hasty conclusion, you dare to fan the ashes of hatred among mankind."

The letter was signed by the following American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Manila area:

STAFF SERGEANTS: M. Fukumoto, Masao Inada, Sojiro Takamura, Mac Shintaku, H. Minato and George Chuman.

SERGEANTS: T. Yego, Harry Ota, S. Miyazano, K. Stanley Yamashita, Tetsushi Uratsu, Tets Ochi, H. Matsunaga, Elmer Yoshino, Masakazu Suzuki, Sumio Takehara, Tsutomu Honda, Roy H. Uno, James A. Nagao, Joe Ohno, Hoko Gushiken, Sherman Kishi, Joe Fujita, Toshio Odano, Harry Muraoka, Samon Horii, Takeshi Sugimoto, Katsugo Akiyama, Tamiki Mayeda, S. G. Saito, Satoshi Hata, Jun Oya, Joe Sasaki, Kane Senda, Shiro Tokuno, George Hirata, Harry Tsutsui, Yoshi Shigemura, Harry Toda and Ben Oghita.

CORPORALS: Satoru Kuwaye, H. Okazaki, John Yoshida, Harold Fujimoto, Jack D. Ishii, Ichiro Ito, George Hayakawa and Mas Horiuchi.

New WRA Policy Will Permit Nisei Employment in Centers

POSTON, Ariz. — Persons of Japanese ancestry may now be employed in regularly established Civil Service positions at relocation centers at the established rates of pay for those positions, according to an administrative notice last week from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority. Persons of Japanese ancestry employed, however, cannot be drawn from evacuees presently residing in the camps.

WRA policy heretofore had prohibited the employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in Civil Service positions at relocation camps, although many Japanese Americans have been employed in WRA offices outside the centers.

The reason for the change in administrative policy was that it was becoming difficult to operate the centers due to the relocation of a large number of residents employed in essential activities, the increasing turnover of administrative personnel, and the difficulties of recruiting qualified persons for WRA positions in the centers.

It was stressed, however, that these Civil Service appointments for work in centers may not be given to evacuees presently residing in the centers. Any former resident of the centers may be considered, however, provided that he or she and his or her family have been relocated for at least three months.

All appointments must be made in accordance with Civil Service procedures and regulations.

Persons of Japanese ancestry who take administrative positions in relocation centers under the new regulations will be housed in appointed staff quarters at the camps and will eat in the administrative mess.

An effort will be made to place former evacuees who take these WRA positions in centers other than the one of their former residence, it was stated.

Because all of the centers will be closed by Dec. 15, persons taking Civil Service posts at the camps are being advised to leave their families in their present locations.

Soldier Executed For Murder of Woman in Maui

FORT SHAFTER, Hawaii—Pfc. Jesse D. Boston, 36, sentenced to death by an Army court-martial after conviction on the charge of murdering a woman of Japanese ancestry in Wailuku, Maui, on Feb. 15, 1945, was executed at Schofield Barracks on Aug. 1.

The Army court found that Pfc. Boston struck the woman, Mrs. Saito, on the head with a nine-pound stone. She died that night.

The evidence considered by the court included a confession of the accused as to his commission of the act charged.

Pfc. Boston was a native of Detroit. He had served two penitentiary sentences before his induction into the Army.

Wife of Commander of 100th Battalion Happy Over Honor

MILWAUKEE—"I'm happy, of course. I wish only that I knew when he will be home."

This was the reaction of Mrs. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda upon learning that her husband, Major Fukuda, recently named commander of the 100 Infantry Battalion, will march beside Col. V. R. Miller of Winneconne, Wisconsin, regimental commander, as Nisei troops lead 15,000 American GIs in the V-J day parade in Italy.

Mrs. Fukuda, the former Miss Toshiko Okazaki of Honolulu, makes her home in Milwaukee with her son David, 1½, and Mrs. Yasuo Abe, the wife of another Nisei officer, and her daughter Carol Sumi.

Major Fukuda, then a captain, was honored at a large banquet by the Milwaukee Nisei Council during his furlough here in September, 1944.

California Legion Reinstates Two Japanese American Posts

CIO Proposes Five Nisei for Labor Post in Hawaii

HONOLULU — The CIO Council recently proposed the names of five CIO members for possible appointment as the labor representative on the new Hawaii employment relations board.

The nominations were presented to Governor Stainback by Jack Hall, international representative of the ILWU-CIO.

The labor candidates nominated by the CIO Council are: Bert H. Nakano, Hilo, Hawaii; Yasuki Arakaki, Olua, Hawaii; Shigeo Takemoto, Wailuku, Maui; Hideo Okada, Wai-pahu, Oahu, and Yoshikazu Morimoto, Lihue, Kauai.

Hawaii Sugar Workers Win Wage Boosts

\$5 Million Increase Specified in Union's First Contract

HONOLULU, T. H.—Five million dollars in wage increases is provided in the first industry-wide sugar contract accepted overwhelmingly by 20,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at 34 plantations on the four main islands of the Territory of Hawaii, it was announced by the CIO.

The workers accepted by referendum vote the one-year contract offered by sugar industrialists after eight weeks of negotiations with the ILWU-CIO.

(The great majority of the 20,000 CIO workers in the Hawaiian sugar mills are Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

The more than 20,000 workers in the industrial and agricultural sections of the sugar industry will benefit from the largest standard contract ever negotiated in American agriculture.

The contract, effective from July 1, 1945, to August 31, 1946, means an annual increase of approximately \$200 for workers on a straight time work week and from \$300 to \$425 a year for workers employed on 60 and 72-hour weeks.

Besides the wage raises many privileges and concessions were awarded the union by the employers in the new contract.

Among the members of the Territorial ILWU Policy Committee which conducted the negotiations were two Japanese American labor leaders, Jack H. Kawano of Honolulu and Bert H. Nakano of Hilo.

In its recent organization campaign in Hawaii the ILWU entered 45 elections and won all 45, a record unrivaled in the United States. It was stated that more than 90 per cent of the workers voting favored the ILWU.

Reports Benefits Paid Evacuees' Families

SACRAMENTO — Charles M. Wollenberg, director of the State department of social welfare, said recently that 32 returned families of Japanese ancestry had received \$3,637 in benefits from the State of California in June.

Two Nisei Veterans Enroll as Charter Members in Amvets

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In what was described as an emphatic reply to a West Coast veterans' group which recently refused admittance to a wounded veteran of Japanese ancestry, the Frank Singer Post, No. 2, of the American Veterans of World War II, welcomed two Milwaukee Nisei veterans into their organization as charter members.

Both California-born, the two Japanese Americans are Tokio Shiomichi, 28, who lost his leg in Italy, and Masaji Sakemi.

The Amvet officers who heard their oaths of membership were

Restrictions Against Nisei War Veterans Removed by Action of State Leadership

SACRAMENTO—The California Department of the American Legion on Aug. 27 reinstated the two "all-Japanese" posts, the Townsend Harris post in San Francisco and the Commodore Perry post in Los Angeles, which were suspended shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The two posts, whose membership was composed of World War I veterans of Japanese ancestry, had their charters suspended at the January, 1942, executive meeting of the California

Pocatello Post Admits Nisei War Veteran

Not Concerned With Soldier's Ancestry, Says Legion Official

POCATELLO, Idaho—Declaring his post is not concerned with a soldier's ancestry, Commander Volney C. Watts of the Pocatello American Legion post last week welcomed former Staff Sgt. Ivan H. Ogata, 26, as a member of his organization.

Ogata was one of the first Japanese Americans to enter the Army from southeastern Idaho and served as a member of the famous 100th battalion of the 442nd Combat Team. He fought on the Anzio beachhead and received a shrapnel wound at Biffontaine, France.

"Sergeant Ogata is a veteran with a heroic record," Commander Watts said. "He is an American and this is the American Legion."

WRA Official Sees End of "Little Tokyos" In South California

LOS ANGELES—There will be no more "Little Tokyos" when persons of Japanese ancestry are re-established in Southern California, Elbert Cochran of the War Relocation Authority told the Exchange Club on Aug. 22.

Cochran said that the evacuees were returning slowly to the West Coast.

"One thing is sure," he was quoted as saying, "There will be no more Little Tokyo. Such a segregated district was a bad thing for Japanese Americans and for the community."

MARINE COLONEL BACKS RIGHTS OF NISEI VETERANS

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A Marine colonel, a veteran of combat action in the Pacific war, told a Phoenix audience recently of the courage and loyalty of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have served with the Marines in the South Pacific.

The officer, Lieut. Col. George Rich of the Marine Corps, told the Phoenix group:

"If this (Japanese American) boy hasn't got the right to go back home and be honored and respected as a good American, if anyone says that he can't, he'll have to answer to me."

Two Nisei Veterans Enroll as Charter Members in Amvets

Arthur Luttman, a veteran of World War I and II and commander of the new veterans organization, and Nicholas D. Kuhn.

Shiomichi will begin studies at Carroll College when classes open in September. His wife, who has been employed in Milwaukee since 1943, will become a charter member of the Amvet auxiliary as soon as it is organized. Shiomichi's brother was killed in action with the 442nd near Pisa, Italy, last year.

Two of Sakemi's brothers are still overseas, one with the 442nd and the other with an airborne division in Germany.

American Legion in Los Angeles. The reinstatement was voted on Aug. 27 at the executive meeting of the California Legion department by an unanimous vote.

The action to reinstate the suspended posts came after a heated discussion in which Judge Advocate John A. Sinclair of San Francisco stated he is satisfied the executive committee had no right to revoke or suspend the two Japanese American posts without due process of law.

"This committee should waste no time or delay action in setting the Legion right on this question," Sinclair stated. "Men are entitled to their rights and if we do not take action now we are laying ourselves open to a charge of a first class case of racial discrimination."

P. A. Horton of Hollywood, commander of the State Legion's 24th District, declared that the suspension of the two Japanese American posts was taken in the interests of security of the country rather than against any race or creed. Horton was the central figure in the Legion's disciplining of a Hollywood World War II post earlier this year because it had admitted an honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry. In the controversy which followed the Japanese American soldier, together with the commander of the World War II post and several other post officers, resigned from the Legion in protest against Horton's action.

Horton opposed the restoration of the charters on the ground that such action would be "hasty."

The State Legion committee voted to grant a charter at their Aug. 27 meeting to the newly-formed Ernie Pyrie post of Hollywood over Horton's objections.

The Townsend Harris post had a membership of 28, while the Perry post had 78 members at the time of the suspension in 1942. There has been no word from the officials of the two posts whether the units would be re-activated. Legion officials this week indicated that American veterans of Japanese ancestry of World War II are now eligible to join the two posts, as well as other Legion units.

Ed W. Bolt of Petaluma, retiring State commander of the Legion, said that henceforth applications for membership by American veterans of Japanese ancestry as individuals or groups would be handled in the same manner as applications from other honorably discharged veterans. Bolt's statement was interpreted as stating the Legion's position on the acceptance of Japanese American veterans in Legion posts.

The reinstatement action was taken on motion of John R. Quinn, Los Angeles county assessor and former Legion national commander, who said that the original revocation was made for security reasons and should be rescinded "now that the emergency is past." Quinn, however, bitterly criticized the War Relocation Authority for "mishandling" the evacuee question.

Under the Legion's action the unpaid dues of the members since the time of their suspension also will be forgiven, the executive committee decided.

The Legion department passed a resolution which sought the deportation of all alien Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center and all alien Japanese in California and elsewhere in the United States who refuse to sign a loyalty oath to the United States.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Alien Land Law

The Alien Land Law is a piece of pernicious legislation which was originally passed in an effort to drive the immigrant Japanese farmer out of agricultural production. Aimed at the Japanese alien, it prohibits the ownership of farm property by "aliens ineligible to citizenship." It is a bad law and it has been used as a weapon of economic discrimination. It was originally adopted during a wave of anti-Japanese activity in California in 1913 and today more than half of the States in the Union have similar laws modeled on the California original.

In a comment on use of the Alien Land Law by anti-Japanese interests in California agriculture, Carey McWilliams wrote in "Factories in the Field": "... the statute, when first adopted, had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese. An examination of court records in California would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the (Alien Land) act has been used to rob the Japanese ... The large farm industrialists opposed Japanese ownership: It threatened the continued existence of large units of production and it decreased the supply of farm labor ... Having permitted the Japanese to convert large tracts of waste land into immensely valuable farming properties, the large industrialists were quite willing to use the Alien Land Act as a club to force the Japanese to sell to them. From this point of view, the Alien Land Act was designated to consolidate and safeguard large ownership units in California."

The Alien Land laws still cast their shadows across the lives of persons of Japanese ancestry in California and in other western states. The core of the California Alien Land Act is its presumption that ineligibility for naturalization means ineligibility for ownership of property. It is a law tailored to meet the needs of its sponsors and it is a law whose basic concept is today at variance with our principles of international morality since that basic concept is founded on the presumption that there are inferior and inassimilable peoples.

More than thirty cases, charging violation of the Alien Land Law and asking that land now held by persons of Japanese ancestry be escheated, have been filed in the State of California during the past year. A decision was handed down last week in a San Diego court on one of these cases and an effort will be made to take this case, involving the validity of the ownership of a tract of land in Chula Vista, Calif., by an American citizen, Fred Oyama, to the Supreme Court of the State of California and to the United States Supreme Court if the appeal is lost before the highest State tribunal.

The Oyama case is seen as a test of the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law. It is expected that the Japanese American Citizens League, the National and Southern California American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild and other organizations concerned with civil liberties and the rights of minority groups may file briefs in support of the appeal.

It is expected that one of the arguments which will be presented to the Supreme Court of California is that the law was adopted and has been enforced as part of a program of racial discrimination against Orientals in general and persons of Japanese descent in particular, and that such discrimination violates the "due process of law" and the "equal

protection of law" as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

There are three other questions which may be decided by the higher courts when the Oyama case is appealed. These questions are:

1. Whether the section of the Alien Land Law, which undertakes to create a "presumption" that property taken in the name of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry by an alien Japanese is "presumed" to be in violation of the Alien Land Law, is constitutional.

2. Whether suits to escheat property can be "outlawed" by the statute of limitations. (In the Oyama case the State's suit was filed more than ten years after the property was filed in the name of Fred Oyama, the son of Kiyoshi Oyama.)

3. Whether the Alien Land Law imposes a restriction upon the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, a restriction which is not placed upon the rights of other American citizens. (Whereas other parents may buy property for their minor children, alien Japanese cannot similarly purchase property for the benefit of their American-born children without fear of violation of the Alien Land Act.)

The Alien Land Act was conceived in prejudice and born in anger. It has been utilized as a measure of economic discrimination against a group of American residents and against their American-born children. It is the law of the State of California and of many other States. But it is a bad law and an undemocratic one. It should be reviewed against the background of our contemporary concepts of justice and fair play.

The Right to a Job

Takeo Miyama, who had just arrived in San Francisco from a war relocation center, wanted to pack up his tools and quit this week when he arrived at his job and found that a number of the men with whom he was to work were angry and were threatening to strike if he continued at work. But Takeo Miyama stayed on the job despite the protests of a few angry men, and he reported to work the next morning because he knew that if he had quit under pressure he would be letting down other Nisei and workers of other minority groups. Takeo Miyama knew that if the pattern of threat and protest used by the protesting machinists had succeeded, it would have set an unfortunate precedent for future action.

The "Miyama incident" is an example of democracy in action. Mayor Roger Lapham and Utilities Manager Cahill appeared before the protesting shopmen and explained the larger issues at stake in their threat to strike if the Japanese American was permitted to take the job by the city's Civil Service Commission. State Senator Jack Shelley, a progressive legislator and president of the San Francisco Labor Council, also visited the Municipal Railway shops to urge reconsideration. Representatives of the WRA and a Navy man who had faced death in the Pacific counseled against racial discrimination. The workers then took a vote and by a margin of almost 2 to 1 voted to abandon their protest. The following day a representative of the machinists came to Miyama and asked him to join their union.

The city of San Francisco, where representatives of the United Nations met only short weeks ago, has a reputation for religious and racial tolerance. That reputation was enhanced rather than damaged by the "Miyama incident" this week, for San Francisco has shown that it can meet and master a racial issue.

Nisei in the Pacific

Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell's public statements on Aug. 18 at Fort Snelling have finally broken the security seal which has kept from the people of America the important role played by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific and the vital role that specially-trained Nisei will play in the occupation of the Japanese home islands.

The Nisei in the Pacific have been an American "secret weapon." The full story of their part in the Pacific victory may not be told, as Gen. Bissell has intimated, until the occupation of Japan, the final phase of this war, has been completed. When that story is told, it will add another chapter to the record of courage and loyalty which Americans of Japanese ancestry have made in this war.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Anti-Nisei Opposition

The anti-Nisei opposition on the West Coast has diminished in influence, if not in number, since V-J Day. Already some 12,000 evacuees have returned to their old homes or have found new ones on the West Coast and between 30,000 to 50,000 more will be resettled in the three Coast states by Christmas. The anti-evacuee campaign is no longer a major factor and there is every evidence that the large majority of the people of the Pacific Coast do not oppose the return of the evacuees, especially now that the war is over.

It would be foolhardy, however, to discount the influence of the Pacific Coast's "anti-Japanese" organizations whose antipathy is aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and not at the residents of the former Japanese empire. The West Coast's yellow peril bloc has had, in the past, singular success in swaying public opinion and in determining United States policy in decisions affecting Pacific affairs. The California Anti-Alien Land Law was passed in 1913 at the instigation of a small group of determined men over the opposition of President Wilson who sent his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, to Sacramento to plead against the passage of the bill, the present-day ramifications of which may be found in the more than score of escheat cases now in the California courts. Supporters of the anti-alien land bill, later passed by thirty other States, were brazen in their acknowledgement of their purpose for the legislation, which was to drive the Japanese residents of California out of the State. The seeds of the evacuation were sown a long time ago. And the yellow perilists of a generation ago were responsible for the passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 which was made into law over the opposition of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes. It should be recalled that the Exclusion Act was jammed through the Senate under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who will be remembered in history as the man who led Senate isolationists in their successful opposition to American participation in a world security organization after World War I.

Today, with the opening of a new post-war era and with the atomic bomb hanging like a Damoclean sword over the security of future generations, the yellow peril-mongers are continuing to operate in direct contravention to our national interest in international security. Perhaps it is hard to break old habits, but the Hearst press and such organizations as the Joint Immigration Committee and the Native Sons of the Golden West, which have been identified with three decades of racist activity on the West Coast, are carrying on their "anti-Japanese" campaign which is becoming more and more localized into the persecution of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. In the two weeks since V-J Day the Hearst Examiner in Los Angeles and in San Francisco have carried biased stories on returned evacuees, a prominent official of the Joint Immigration Committee has attempted to give anti-Nisei testimony to the Dickstein Committee and an official of the Native Sons has made a plea, again before the Dickstein Committee, against the granting of statehood to Hawaii because of the territory's large population of persons of Japanese descent.

Anti-Nisei activity has no mass support at the present time, although its practitioners undoubtedly hope for such support in some period of post-war crisis, particularly during a period of possible period of reconversion, recession and unemployment. At the present time, however, the anti-Nisei opposition consists of competitive economic groups, of individuals who batten on the ugly produce of racial discord and of exclusionists whose ideas of race purity and Aryanism has outlived Hitler. The most active of the economic groups are those in the distribution and wholesale marketing of farm produce and in the floricultural in-

dustry. The tight boycott against the handling of produce grown by Japanese and Nisei farmers is still in effect in Seattle and a similar boycott is effective in Los Angeles, although the Japanese and Nisei farmers are getting their goods to market by consigning them to persons not of Japanese ancestry. Commission merchants in the Ninth Street wholesale market in Los Angeles and several leading wholesale flower dealers are the backbone of the Americans League of California, one of the active anti-evacuee organizations.

Although it is now V-J Day plus two weeks there is no evidence that the California Preservation Association, a wartime body with units in Auburn, Marysville, Vacaville, Sacramento and other Northern California cities, and the Remember Pearl Harbor Leagues and the Japanese Exclusion Associations of the Pacific Northwest have slackened their activities. These organizations, however, have not met with any great deal of success in their operations. Their activities, centered in rural communities, have been countered by the formation of local groups dedicated to the full application of democratic principles of fair play. These groups also had counted on encouragement and support from returning war veterans, particularly those who had fought in the Pacific. But the great majority of the GIs of this war have been clear and explicit in their opposition to racism. There has been considerable GI opposition against the aims of these 1945 exclusionists. In fact, this GI attitude appears to have had much to do with revising the role of both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, both of which were previously in the vanguard of the "anti-Japanese" movement on the West Coast. The California American Legion last week reinstated two Japanese American posts and announced that applications from Nisei war veterans now would be processed in the same manner as other applications. The VFW national organization has denounced the "stupidity" of a Spokane, Wash., post which refused to admit two Nisei.

Two of the West Coast personalities closely identified with the anti-Nisei opposition are William Randolph Hearst and Dave Beck, the old-line labor boss who still throws a lot of political weight in the Pacific Northwest. The vehement opposition expressed last Spring by Governor Wallgren of Washington against the return of the evacuees and Senator Warren Magnuson's occasional descents into race-baiting are inconsistent with the generally liberal records of these men and can be rationalized only against a political debt owed to Beck, the big boss of everything that rolls on wheels in the Northwest. The performance of another Congressional liberal, Henry M. Jackson of Washington, also smacks of the Beck influence. Jackson, with one of the most progressive records in the House, is the author of two bills proposing legislative investigations of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The latest Jackson bill, well-publicized last week by the Hearst stooge, Ray Richards, proposes the creation of a standing Congressional committee which would conduct periodic with-hunts, euphemistically called investigations, in all American communities with a large population of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Although Dave Beck has denied that he has anything to do with the produce boycott in Seattle, the Hearst Post-Intelligencer gave his game away when it reported last May that Beck's business agents had visited produce row and had threatened to pull out the workers from any firm handling produce grown by returned evacuees. Incidentally, the International Teamster, published by Beck's union, has been consistently the most vicious of any national publication in its treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Ironically, the Teamster's Union had the largest membership of Japanese Americans of any West Coast union because of any West Coast union before Pearl Harbor, but these Nisei were forced to belong to a special auxiliary. Recently Dave

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Aleutians . . .

Now that the war is over the Chicago Times on Aug. 20 published a story by Keith Wheeler, war correspondent and columnist, which had been held up by censorship since the early days of the Pacific war. The story concerned the activities of Japanese American soldier experts who translated several thousand Japanese documents and questioned Japanese prisoners on Attu Island during the Aleutians campaign. Although not actually in combat, Wheeler said that the Japanese Americans probably saved the lives of "many fellow soldiers of Caucasian blood and hastened the defeat of the Japanese garrison."

Bank . . .

Blocked accounts of persons of Japanese ancestry, now in the Sumitomo bank of California, will be transferred to another in Sacramento under an order by Superior Court and will be held until the money, totaling \$90,000, is released by the Treasury Department. . . . Lowell Limpus of the New York News and the Washington Times-Herald reported in a recent dispatch from the Philippines that three Nisei girls had served as interpreters for U. S. war correspondents in the Manila area. One of the girls is reported to be Edith Taganoshi of San Francisco.

Boycott . . .

There are reports that a new Nisei semi-monthly paper is planned in New York. . . . Seattle's produce row is still boycotting fruits and vegetables grown by persons of Japanese ancestry, even though many of the farmers have Nisei sons in the armed forces and, in some cases, the farms on which the produce is grown are owned by Nisei in the Army. . . . There is no truth in the rumor that Nisei were attacked and molested in Los Angeles on V-J Day. Rumors to this effect swept the Granada center recently. One Los Angeles newspaper, reporting the V-J Day celebration, noted that Japanese Americans were in the crowd which thronged Broadway in Los Angeles for the V-J celebration.

Opportunities . . .

California notes: Returning evacuees note that very few commercial properties and business sites are available. In most cases this is due to the scarcity of such properties, but in others a reluctance to lease to persons of Japanese ancestry has been noted. . . . Its believed that the immunities of commercial leases held by aliens of Japanese ancestry will hold. The validity of such leases has been challenged by a Stockton, Calif., Superior Court. . . . There are now more than 30 hostels offering temporary housing to returning evacuees on the West Coast.

Wyoming . . .

The Wyoming fishing bill, passed early this year by the State Legislature at Cheyenne, denies State fishing licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry at the Heart Mountain relocation center. Fishing licenses, however, may be issued to Japanese Americans who are legal residents of Wyoming or to non-resident Nisei from outside Wyoming. . . . Wyoming is the only State to pass a bill prohibiting the residents of a WRA center from participating in the State's elections. Evacuees in Heart Mountain are considered legal residents of the State from which they were evacuated and would have been unable to vote in Wyoming even without the special law.

IS THIS WHAT HE FOUGHT FOR?



Courtesy Appreciate America, Inc.

A Book Report: Poston Was a Test-Tube for The Governing of Men

THE GOVERNING OF MEN by Alexander H. Leighton, Lt. Commander, USNR Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1945, 404 pp.

By SAM HOHRI

To read "The Governing of Men" is to know compensation for the travails of evacuation and relocation camp existence. For in its 404 pages Lt. Comdr. Alexander H. Leighton has packed the lessons to be learned from the strenuous experiences of shaping order and livability in a dislocated community. These then are the scientific achievements of a laboratory study that previewed the conditions that today faces Allied administrators in the conquered and liberated lands.

The laboratory was Unit I of Poston during its first formative year. Comdr. Leighton, a psychiatrist and anthropologist, had a working staff of professional scholars backed by the active interest and cooperation of several eminent social scientists. His research staff also included a group of evacuee aides—eight field workers and as many technical office clerks, most of them graduate or undergraduate Nisei collegians.

The first half of the book records the background and the consequences of the evacuation in a terse provocative juxtaposition of evidence after the manner of a radio script. This method succeeds in recreating the mood of uncertainty and bewilderment, of abrupt zig-zags in over-all policy that herded these Californians of Japanese origin into the naked barrack oblongs sweltering in the dazzling desert.

Not only those whose sole common denominator was ancestry, for this record does not ignore the administrative personnel who were drawn from as varied a background. Their characteristic was that their ancestors came from the other horizon. They could be generally divided into two groups: "people-minded" and "stereotyped minded."

However, this first section that ably mirrors the eventful life of Poston I, pressing and fumbling to the blow-off of the November strike, is not what makes this book so timely and pertinent. It is Part II headed "Principles and Recommendations" that reveals the cues, which interpreted, assume such catholic significance.

For clarity's sake, individuals, systems of beliefs, and social organizations are considered separately as they are affected by specific types of stress that include actual and apparent hazards, frustrations, rejections and unreliable authority.

In reacting to these situations, the three possibilities provide the three universal groupings: cooperation, withdrawal and aggressiveness. These, however, are not to be too simply conceived for the cooperative can be the compliant and submissive. The withdrawn can be indifferent as well as detached and stolid. Aggression can be destructive or constructive. Some of the axioms are obvious, but often so much more important.

For repeatedly the reminder is given that the administrators are subject to the same scope of behavior reactions as the administered. Since the latter must usually be taken on an as-they-come basis, common sense would recommend that the former be selected not merely for professional proficiency, but for these desirable traits that can determine a close decision between ultimate success or failure.

An obvious observation would be that facts must be drawn as they actually exist and not as desired. This requires that the administrator maintain contact with all representations of his people in order to avoid being lulled by the more pleasing but distorted picture shaped by a corps of yes men.

A less understood truth that is fundamental to social control is that people are more susceptible to emotional appeal rather than the rational. In all phases of living, choice is usually made in response to "feeling" or "sentiment." Reason is called upon to justify the decision or to think out how to attain an end already established by this feeling-sentiment.

This point seems to me to be the key that the author offers. He includes a more technical explanation of it in his compressed appendix. In this final section,

too, the reader is shown how the data was assembled and is being used.

Credit should be given to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who using social scientists to aid in his administration, perceived the responsibility in the opportunity that this modern controlled dislocation permitted. Poston was unique among relocation centers in being an Indian land and hence under the already experienced Office of Indian Affairs while the War Relocation Authority had yet to resolve policies that subsequently could take over his scientific study.

The planned function of this research project was threefold: (1) Aiding the administration with analyses of response to its program by the evacuees; (2) Compiling of data that might be of value in dealing with occupied areas and their broken communities and displaced persons; (3) Training of field workers of Japanese ancestry to assist in the administration of occupied areas in the Pacific.

The core of the Nisei research aides of this Poston study were able to work into the nuclear unit of an OWI unit to work on problems relating to Japan.

Today in the tremendous tasks of peacetime reconstruction there is realization that the distilled experiences of center life can be as useful as more widely heralded achievement of medical and technical research. Some of us had believed that this could be our greatest and most lasting social contribution. It did not appear that this opportunity was being fully capitalized. If these truths so evident are understood by the corps of administrators, there is hope that needless barriers will be penetrable. Then government of the people, by the people, for the people will be on the long, but right road to achievement—the truth that the governors are also the governed and the governed the governors will be plainly evident and brought to mature life.

NISEI U S A: On the Opposition

(Continued from page 4)

Beck announced that the Teamsters would accept war veterans of Japanese ancestry but would not permit any other Nisei to work on Teamsters jobs in the Seattle area. Beck cited the U. S. Navy's attitude on the Nisei to support his position. The Teamsters' boss is willing to let the Navy bear the onus for discrimination.

Beck's attitude, of course, is not typical of all AFL unions although it is reflected in some. It is certainly not typical of trade unions as a whole. Beck, C. J. Haggerty (president of the California State AFL) and a few of the other old-time labor bosses on the West Coast are still living in a mental era of a generation ago when the protection of the white worker from the competition of Oriental immigrants was a major staff of union policy.

The influence of William Randolph Hearst upon West Coast policies affecting persons of Oriental ancestry need not be reiterated here. Hearst, Beck and others like them are still active and form the core of the anti-Nisei opposition. But this year is unlike all others on the West Coast for it has seen the growth of vigorous new organizations, like the Councils for Civic Unity and Los Angeles' mobilization against native fascism, as well as the forthright application by the CIO and by progressive AFL unions of a no-discrimination program. And these presage the eventual dissolution of West Coast racism.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Recalling an Incident Long Forgotten

Only one was familiar among the names of the 16 Japanese surrender emissaries who flew to Manila last week to arrange the formal capitulation. It was the name of Shuichi Mizota, listed as a civilian secretary to the naval minister and secretary of the delegation.

We had met Mizota in Shanghai where he was attached to Japanese naval headquarters. One of his functions was to serve as liaison man between the Japanese navy and the British and American officials. Often the role

was that of apologist for Japanese military excesses and it was not a pleasant one for a man of Mizota's liberal views.

But he was well-liked and respected by all concerned, for everyone realized his integrity. It was not unexpected that he should be included in the surrender party.

Inexplicably the sight of his name brought back to mind an incident, long-forgotten, which, at the time, we had dismissed without a second thought.

It was another August, in 1941,

EDITORIAL DIGEST

A Place for the Nisei PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

"In designating some 3,000 Nisei troops to lead the V-J parade in Leghorn, the commanding general was following a time-honored military tradition," the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette declared on Aug. 20.

"The Japanese American soldiers marched in front at the victory celebration because they had fought in front for the victory," the editorial added.

The Pittsburgh newspaper cited the war record of the Japanese American Combat Team and noted that the only Japanese Americans reported AWOL were wounded men who had left hospital beds to return to the fighting.

"In spite of this unparalleled war record written in blood over and beyond the call of duty, it still looks as though these Nisei are going to have trouble finding a place to live in Pacific Coast cities and in Pittsburgh's Twenty-Sixth ward if some of its citizens had their way," the Post-Gazette added.

"But fighting Americans," the paper concluded, "it seems, are proud to follow them in a victory parade."

A Light Shines at Leghorn MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

"Among all the tawdry and discouraging incidents that confront us in this world, an incident that happened at Leghorn, Italy, stood out in sharp contrast today," the Milwaukee Journal declared on Aug. 22.

The Journal said that "3,000 battle-scarred Nisei troops, who have suffered several casualties and performed unforgettable acts of heroism for America," were chosen to lead the V-J day parade.

The Journal also reported the petition signed by men of D Company, 168th infantry, promising full aid to Nisei GIs at home, and added that "many white soldiers, furthermore, urged that the Nisei GIs be returned to the States first, so that they might have the first chance at jobs and readjustment."

"That's the kind of tolerance the men who have faced death on the battlefields have learned toward their Nisei comrades-in-arms. Can we who stayed at home have less?" the Journal asked.

Nisei Heroes ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

"When our troops in Northern Italy march on V-J Day, 3,000 Japanese American veterans will lead the parade," the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Colo., declared in an editorial on Aug. 21.

"These Nisei toops," the News said, "are accustomed to be out in front in battle, so the Army command decided they had earned that position in the peace celebration."

The News noted that the fellow American troops of the 168th Regiment had sent these Japanese Americans a document of appreciation for "heroic and meritorious achievements" and a pledge of help during the readjustment period back home.

"May that friendly help not be needed when these Nisei are welcomed back to their America and ours," the Denver newspaper concluded.

just months before Pearl Harbor. We were in Tokyo trying to get passage home to the states and unexpectedly we ran into Mizota on the Ginza. Mizota and several of us went off to a little tearoom for the watery stuff that passed as ice cream and in the course of our conversation we talked about what even then appeared to be impending war.

We asked Mizota about his plans. He was run down from Shanghai's humidity and the nervous strain of his job and he had come back to Tokyo to rejoin his family and get a rest.

"I'm going up to the lakes," he said. "The war begins while I'm up there, I'm going to stay there. I won't be of any use to the navy or anybody else."

And then he added in a manner which was hard to figure out: "When it's all over and Japan has been thoroughly defeated, they will call me out of retirement to help them negotiate the peace."

We thought he was joking then, for no Japanese talked in terms of defeat, at least not in a Ginza tearoom. But now in retrospect we wonder if Mizota hadn't been serious, talking in a half-amused, half-sad way with the wisdom of a man preparing for what he knew to be the inevitable.

We had run into a few other Japanese like Mizota, men who were urbane and open-minded, and whose education and thinking processes were more western than Oriental.

For the safety of their own lives and jobs they expressed no views publicly, but among themselves they often discussed the future of Japan, then hell-bent on the mad road of military aggression.

They looked with misgivings on the expected war mainly because of vast human and economic losses, but also they felt a sort of deep inner satisfaction at what they were sure would be complete Japanese defeat.

They felt that Japan had embarked on a mistaken course from which there could be no retreat, and that change could be imposed only by an external power.

These young intellectuals had faith in the fundamental goodness and moral fiber of the Japanese masses, and they were confident that these people could survive the humiliation of defeat, the shock of discovering that the emperor's divinity was only a myth perpetrated by the militarists for their own ends, perhaps go through a bloody revolution, and go on to build on the foundations of Japan's ancient culture a new peace-loving nation.

Unfortunately for Japan the conditions were such that opinions like these could not be aired. Even now, it is doubtful—judging from the makeup of the Japanese cabinet—that all the liberal elements have dared to speak up.

We do not contend that these views are either good or bad; but we do feel that the leopard of Japan cannot change its spots simply by asking surrender and disavowing its militarists.

Something more fundamental must come over the nation, and it must be on the basis of the common man's participation in the determination of his future. We do not believe it possible for the industrialists-bankers-royalty coalition, which dominated Japanese government and which became the tool of the military, suddenly to turn around and serve the interests of the common people.

It remains to be seen whether the upheaval will be sudden or gradual, bloody or peaceful. A large measure of how the change will occur will depend on the wisdom with which the United States determines its occupation policy.

These, then, are some of the thoughts and memories launched by the recollection of a familiar name and an incident which, no doubt, the principal forgot about long ago.

San Diego Judge Orders Oyama Farm Escheated to State as Supreme Court Appeal Seen

LOS ANGELES—Leaving the question of the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law for decision by higher courts, Judge Joe Shell of the San Diego Superior Court last week ordered a small Chula Vista farm escheated to the State of California. Judge Shell's decision was made in a case against Fred Oyama, in which name the property is registered, and his father, Kiyoshi Oyama.

It was reported that Judge Shell's order was made despite evidence that the elder Oyama had taken out guardianship proceedings in connection with the property. As explained by Judge Shell, the ruling was made because of the provisions of the California Alien Land Law which not only prohibits aliens of Japanese ancestry from owning land, but additionally sets up a legal "presumption" that land taken in the name of a minor by a Japanese alien is "presumed" to be in violation of the Alien Land Law.

A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Oyamas, immediately announced that an appeal would be taken to

the California Supreme Court. Wirin indicated that with a decision as to the constitutionality of the Alien Land Law now assured, it is expected that the case may go to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of an unfavorable ruling by the California court.

Upon request of attorney Wirin, Judge Heald, originally scheduled to hear the case, disqualified himself and was replaced by Judge Shell.

Five California GIs Graduate Officer School

Lieut. Saito Is
Veteran of 30 Months
On Pacific

FORT BENNING, Fla. — Five Americans of Japanese ancestry from California were recently commissioned second lieutenants at the infantry officer candidate school at Fort Benning on August 22.

The group was led by Lieut. Leo T. Saito, Fresno, a veteran of 30 months in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines, and a graduate of the University of California.

The other successful officer candidates are Kenji Sayama and Yone Satoda, Hanford, also graduates of the University of California; George E. Suzuki, Los Angeles, who attended UCLA before the war; and Paul S. Fujii, who graduated from the University of Michigan and who attended Stanford University.

All five were trained at the language school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where they were instructors in the Japanese language.

"It wasn't as easy as you might think," Fujii commented. "To begin with, most of us had to learn it ourselves—to read and write it, that is I have spoken Japanese and heard it all my life, but reading it for purposes of military intelligence is a different story."

Resettlement Problems Of Nisei Outlined By JACL Official

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Members of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco were addressed on Aug. 16, on the experiences of evacuation and the problems confronting Nisei in San Francisco by Joe Grant Masaoka, Regional JACL Representative.

Matt Crawford, Acting Executive Secretary, related council efforts to counteract the campaign inspired locally whereby a Chinese veteran was discouraged from obtaining a location for his laundry. The Park Presidio Branch of the Council for Civic Unity circulated a petition and obtained over 1,000 signatures supporting acceptance of the Chinese American veteran.

Survey Sponsored by Dominion Shows Japanese in Canada Want to Remain After War

Most Nisei Canadians
Decline Offer of
Expatriation to Japan

OTTAWA, Canada—Most of the 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada want to remain in the Dominion after the war, according to reports here.

It is reported that among older people who are Japanese nationals the percentage who wish to return to Japan is fairly high, but among Canadian-born Japanese the figure is low.

The report on the attitude of the Japanese Canadians was based on an incomplete results of a registration carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the direction of the Dominion government.

Apart from a small group held in an internment camp for definite reasons, the poll included all three categories of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada and included approximately 4,000 Japanese nationals, 12,000 Canadian-born citizens and 7,000 naturalized citizens.

Evacuees from British Columbia who have relocated in eastern Canada do not want to go back either to Japan or to British Columbia, it was stated. It was observed that there are groups in British Columbia who are still "hotly opposed" to the return of the evacuees and who are demanding the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

It was recalled that since the Dominion government promised at the time of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal area of British Columbia, where more than 90 percent of the Japanese resided, that the evacuees would be removed after the end of the war on demand of the interior provinces, the question remains as to whether the resettled evacuees can remain in their new locations.

It was pointed out that the demand of the British Columbia groups for the total deportation of Canada's Japanese population cannot be realized without a change in the Canadian law.

It was stated that shortly after the completion of the evacuation of 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of Canada, the property of the evacuees was taken over by the government and sold. The fishing boats which had been owned by persons of Japanese ancestry were privately purchased and some are now being used by other Canadian fishermen. The 525 small holdings and the 175 berry farms which were operated by Japanese farmers were taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property and set aside for settlement by war veterans.

Throughout the year, it was reported, even those persons of Japanese ancestry of Canadian birth were closely watched and the police knew the record of each man and each woman.

Granada Pioneer To Close Up Shop

AMACHE, Colo.—The Granada Pioneer, evacuee-edited newspaper at the Granada relocation center, will suspend publication on Sept. 15, according to Melvin P. McGovern, acting reports officer.

No Survey Planned On Japan Nationals In United States

WASHINGTON—No survey of the preferences of Japanese nationals in the United States on whether they wish to remain in the United States, along the lines of the canvass taken by the Canadian government, has been taken or is contemplated in the United States, government officials declared last week.

All Japanese natives or descendants who have returned or are to be returned to Japan, voluntarily or involuntarily, are internees who represent only a fractional minority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, it was stated.

Canadian Nisei Soldiers Visit New York City

Report U. S. Treatment Of Evacuees Watched By Canadian Group

NEW YORK—Japanese Canadians are watching United States treatment of its citizens and legal alien residents of Japanese descent with keen interest because American policy is often reflected in Canada's attitude toward its people of Japanese extraction, Pvt. Tom Shoyama, publisher of the New Canadian, declared in a visit to New York city last week.

Shoyama and Pvt. George Tanaka are among 125 Japanese Canadians who recently volunteered for infantry service in the Pacific war and who have received their basic training in Ontario.

Tanaka was a landscape architect before the war and was in war work at the time of his induction.

"Nisei Canadian servicemen were accepted for use in the Pacific war," Shoyama said. "With the cessation of hostilities no one seems to know what role they will play. Much will depend on Canada's role in the occupation of Japan or any of Japan's territories."

The two Canadian soldiers, who are among a number of Nisei Canadian servicemen who have visited New York on furlough, were impressed with the ambition and progress of Japanese Americans in New York City.

Yolo County Sheriff Commended for Prompt Action in Winters

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL regional representative in San Francisco, this week addressed a letter to the sheriff of Yolo county, commending the latter on his prompt and efficient action in maintaining law and order on Aug. 21 and in dispersing unruly elements of a crowd which collected in Winters, some 25 miles northwest of Sacramento.

According to the report, a party of four evacuees, who were returning to their former homes in the area, stopped to make some purchases in the town of Winters. A crowd collected and some individuals made abusive remarks. The sheriff was called and quieted the

CALLING All Chapters! By Hito Okada

Contributions

Additional contributions received during the month of July and for which we gratefully acknowledge our thanks were received from the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Wells \$3., Conway, New Hampshire; Miyeko Yokota \$3., Denver; Mike Nakamura \$1.50, Iliff, Colorado; Frank Tokubo \$1.50, Amache, Colorado; Fred M. Ouye \$2.50, Kansas City, Mo.; Mildred Simpson \$2., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Margaret G. Chapin \$1.50, Berea, Kentucky; L. M. Hagio \$5., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Charles R. Mulloy \$1., Haddonfield, New Jersey; Mrs. May L. Jansson \$1., Plainfield, New Jersey; Mary Yamada \$2., East Orange, New Jersey; H. W. Miles \$3., and Mary Date \$2., Reno, Nevada; Y. W. Abiko \$2.50 and Mrs. J. Stewart Burgess \$3., Philadelphia; Rev. Lloyd B. Scheer \$1., Lewisberry, Pa.; H. O. E. Ernst \$1., Cheltenham, Pa.; Rev. Wm. C. Anderson \$1., New Orleans; Thomas T. Itami \$5., Payette, Idaho; D. Takeoka \$2., Hunt, Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. D. Yoshioka \$20., Nampa, Idaho; Fred S. Mori \$50., Twin Falls, Idaho; Margaret S. Wyman \$2., Portland, Oregon; Chas. W. Coit \$5., Florence, Oregon; S/Sgt. Susumu Fujii \$5., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Idao Sugimoto \$2., Topeka, Kansas; Ada M. Seabury \$2., Yarmouth, Maine; and Mrs. A. M. Bradbridge \$5., Hutchinson, Kansas.

From Cleveland, Ohio we received the following contributions: John M. Mosherger \$1., Roy Atsumi \$3., W. B. McKenna \$5., J. Shiozawa \$3., and James H. Arakaki \$3. From other cities in Ohio we received: Max Getz \$10., Cincinnati; The Church of the Brethren \$10., New Carlisle, Mrs. John Dittmars \$5., Cincinnati, Elizabeth Otaka \$1., Toledo, and Margaret K. Means \$3., Akron.

From Indiana we received the following: Elizabeth Zutt \$10., Evansville; Ferdinand Schevill \$5., Michigan City; George M. Rapaport \$10., Mrs. Richard Lieber \$1., and Mrs. Y. Takayoshi \$2 of Indianapolis.

From Michigan we received the following: Mrs. G. C. Scranton \$10., Harbor Beach; Pvt. Fukuda \$2. and Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Yamamoto \$2. of Detroit; Pvt. Henry H. Tada \$5., Grosse Pointe; Eunice Noda \$2., Alpha; Emilia Hesse \$5., Saginaw; Paul J. Alured \$2., Holly; and Sue Okamura \$2., Ann Arbor.

From Connecticut we received the following: Mrs. Edward B. Reed \$2., Kathleen and Daniel Date \$5., Wm. H. Daly \$1 and Mrs. W. P. Ladd \$1. of New Haven; S. L. Wolfson \$5., Meriden; Ida M. Keigwin \$1., Colchester; J. Pinks \$1., Wallingford; Miss Lois B. Warner \$1., Salisbury; and W. E. Lamphear \$3., Chaplin.

From Maryland we received the following: Mrs. T. Suzuki \$1., Bethesda, and Miye Yamasaki \$5., College Park.

From Chicago we acknowledge with thanks the following remittances: Yoshio Tsuji \$1.50, Pfc. Nobe Miyamoto \$2, Roy K. Miura \$5, June Ito \$1, Alice Leech \$5, Robert F. Groves \$10, Harold C. Havighurst \$2, T. Yamahoto \$20., and Fred Kataoka \$10. From other parts of Illinois we wish to acknowledge contributions from Akira Hirata \$2, Rockford and Sak Yamoto \$3, Addison.

crowd and later accompanied the evacuees to their destination in Solano county.

Nisei in Chicago Take Part In City's V-J Celebrations

CHICAGO—Nisei who have relocated in the Chicago area observed V-J Day in much the same manner as other Chicagoans, the War Relocation Authority noted last week.

Nisei soldiers and civilians rejoiced in the streets in the Loop amid throngs of people, and Nisei were among the millions who attended prayer in the churches of Chicago.

On the South Side at the First Presbyterian church, 64th street and Kimbark avenue, the Rev. Arthur Kamitsuka, a Nisei pastor, assisted the associate pastor, the

Rev. Glen Morris, in conducting victory prayer services.

Four of Chicago's newspapers published news and stories about Japanese Americans in their coverage of V-J activities. One paper showed Nisei being inducted into the Army on the day of Japan's surrender, while another pictured Nisei soldiers on furlough from Fort Snelling rejoicing at the news. One paper published a feature story about the reaction of the Nisei to the victory news, while another published an interview with Nisei civilians who wondered if they might lose their jobs in the post-war period.

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ILWU Leader Hails Success Of No-Discrimination Policy

Prevention of Prejudice Against Nisei Americans Stressed by Lynden

SAN FRANCISCO—The Stockton unit of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, which has been under suspension since May 22 for permitting and sanctioning racial discrimination in violation of the union's constitution, was returned to good standing last week, according to Richard Lynden, president of Local 6.

Authorization to lift the suspension had been given to Local 6 by the union's general executive board on July 24.

Lynden declared that the suspension was no longer necessary, following the conclusion of the trial of the five leaders of the Stockton unit's insurrection, which involved a refusal to work with a returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry. The entire Local 6 membership had ratified the trial com-

mittee's recommendations and the Stockton unit had demonstrated its willingness to abide by the union's no-discrimination rule, Lynden said.

Lynden indicated that the "Stockton incident," which gave rise to suspension of the Stockton unit, had resulted in nation-wide publicity and concern on the part of ILWU locals. He declared that its end marks the first successful action taken by any body, official or otherwise, in the prevention of discrimination against Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

First news of the action of the Stockton members in refusing to work with a worker of Japanese ancestry brought a storm of protest from ILWU locals in Hawaii, a large part of whose membership is of Japanese ancestry.

Lynden said that prompt action by Local 6 officials in suspending the unit ordering trial of guilty members and announcing unequivocally that racial discrimination would not be permitted by the union later made of the "Stockton incident" a trial case for labor's ability to stand behind its pledge of equality throughout the country.

"Lifting of the suspension of the Stockton unit means more than a return of the unit's autonomy," Lynden stressed. "It is a victory for the forces throughout the world who are working to make a reality of the slogan, 'the brotherhood of man.'"

"It demonstrates that a labor union can enforce its policy of no-discrimination, with decisive action, if necessary and that its membership will be stronger and not weaker for such action. It should serve as an example to other labor unions and to government agencies responsible for the protection of returning Japanese."

"If Local 6, with no power to throw guilty persons in jail, can make its no-discrimination policy stick, certainly government agencies can enforce the law," Lynden explained.

Nisei Interpreter Takes Part in Surrender Talks

OKINAWA—Staff Sgt. Leo S. Masukawa of Madera, Calif., was reported as one of the American interpreters who participated in accepting the surrender of a unit of Japanese special suicide attack units on by-passed Aka island in the Kerama group.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Wada, 213-10-D, Poston, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshihazu Takehara, 329-3-C, Poston, a girl on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Sakai, 211-3-C, Poston, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinosuke Ito, 34-12-C, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bunzo Sato, 6F-5D, Granada, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Terashima, a girl on Aug. 27 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiro Tomimatsu, 30-8-F, Topaz, a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Iwasaki, 30-11-B, Topaz, a girl on Aug. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hirata, a boy on Aug. 7 at Newell, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Nakamura, a boy on Aug. 7 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nakayama, a boy on Aug. 12 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Kaku, a boy on Aug. 9 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Nakano, a girl on Aug. 16 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Osaki, a boy on Aug. 16 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Sano, a boy on Aug. 17 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyuichi Sawada, a boy on Aug. 17 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Omoto, a boy on Aug. 18 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Takahashi, a girl on Aug. 18 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Nomura, a boy on Aug. 19 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Matsumoto, 56-3-B, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Higashihara, 49-6-D, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Imada, 56-11-D, Gila River, a boy on Aug. 22.

DEATHS

Mrs. Matame Murakami, 8E-6E, Granada, on Aug. 19.

Mrs. Mosano Yoshioka, 57, of 8K-1D, Granada on Aug. 15.

Eitaro Yamanaka, 67, of 13-3-B, Topaz, on Aug. 18.

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Evacuee Family Gets Twenty Farm Offers in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Fujiharas, one of the first two evacuee families to stop at the Guskus Orphanage, the temporary hostel for Japanese Americans in Pittsburgh, left on Aug. 20 for their new farm home at Titusville, Pa.

Despite opposition from a small group of residents of Pittsburgh's West Side, the Fujiharas and the Ishimoto family moved into the Guskus Orphanage.

According to Dr. Howard Mather of the WRA the Fujihara family had their choice of at least 20 farm opportunities. Dr. Mather declared that he expected the Ishimotos would be placed within a few days.

Opposition to the conversion of the Guskus Orphanage into a hostel for Japanese Americans was led by the 26th Ward Citizens Committee. A special injunction asked by the committee to prevent the location of the Japanese

Americans in the building was refused on Aug. 18 by Judge John P. Egan who said that an injunction can only be granted where irreparable damage will be done, and postponed action until the argument list in September.

Clyde Watford, co-chairman of the housing and hospitality committee of the Pittsburgh Resettlement Committee, declared that the 26th Ward Citizens committee "represents only a small fraction of the feeling of the ward toward Japanese Americans."

Mr. Watford said that most of the citizens of the district welcome the Nisei families and stressed that many neighbors of the hostel have devoted time, household necessities and money to make the orphanage livable. Among these citizens, he said, are the Rev. David J. Wynne, minister of the North End Methodist church, and Dr. Nicholas E. Wagman, head of the nearby Allegheny Observatory.

Photographer

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Delegate Says Nisei Loyalty Aids Hawaii's Statehood Bid

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaii's showing in the war effort, particularly the loyalty exhibited by the territory's residents of Japanese ancestry, is responsible for the strengthening of the Hawaiian statehood movement, according to a statement made by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington recently, the Star-Bulletin reported.

Delegate Farrington was quoted as being "amazed at the enthu-

siasm" for statehood of so many members of Congress.

The objections to statehood, Farrington pointed out, had come from misrepresentation and misconception of the state of affairs in Hawaii, it being often erroneously claimed that more than one half of the people of the territory are "Japanese," whereas the fact is that only one-third are "and they are fast receding in number."

Chicago Sun Urges Amending Of Asiatic Exclusion Law

Japanese American War Record Cited in Newspaper Editorial

CHICAGO — The presumption on which our present Oriental exclusion laws are based, that Orientals are "unfit" for assimilation, "was knocked sky-high in the war," the Chicago Sun declared in an editorial on Aug. 24.

The Sun urged that "if we are

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Sgt. Kuroki Returns from Pacific War

Japanese American Has Seen Action in Both War Zones

SAN FRANCISCO—Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki, veteran of 27 heavy combat missions in a B-29 against the Japanese home islands, returned from the wars for the second time last week.

Sgt. Kuroki, who completed 30 heavy bombing missions in a B-24 Liberator in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany and who participated in the historic raid on the Ploesti oil fields of Romania, originally returned from the wars in Dec., 1943, when he came home from the European Theater of Operations and the U. S. Eighth Air Force. Instead of remaining in the United States, Sgt. Kuroki volunteered for Pacific service.

Sgt. Kuroki noted that when he is detached from his group, the 313th Bombardment Wing of the 20th Bomber Command, he will return to his home in Hershey, Neb., and will later "get more education under the GI Bill of Rights."

Dinuba Nisei Leads Squad in Encircling Move on Germans

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Staff Sergeant Albert B. Takahashi of Dinuba, Calif., recently was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action during the Italian campaign.

He served on the Fifth Army front with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was decorated by Colonel V. R. Miller, regimental commander, at a ceremony in Lecco.

Takahashi was cited for leading his squad in an encircling movement on a German stronghold. He alone went to within 20 yards of a house occupied by the enemy, alternately firing his Tommy gun and throwing hand grenades while his men made the final assault. The squad captured 17 Germans and seized a large quantity of ammunition.

Takahashi entered the army January 7, 1942, and came overseas in May, 1944. In addition to the Bronze Star, he wears the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars, the Combat Infantryman Badge and Good Conduct Medal.

His father, George Y. Takahashi resides on Route 1, Spanish Fork, Utah.

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Nisei Reporter Says Atomic Bomb Wiped Out Hiroshima

Leslie Nakashima, Japanese American newspaperman with the United Press in Tokyo, on Aug. 27 filed the first news story by an American newspaperman with a Tokyo dateline since Pearl Harbor.

Nakashima, formerly on the staff of the Star-Bulletin in Honolulu and a member of the territorial legislature, reported that the city of Hiroshima was destroyed at one strike by a single atomic bomb dropped by a Superfort on the morning of Aug. 6.

Nakashima, a member of the United Press bureau in Tokyo before Pearl Harbor, had been caught in Japan by the war.

Writing in a dispatch circulated by the United Press this week, Nakashima wrote that he arrived in Hiroshima on Aug. 22 to find out about his mother, who lived in the outskirts of the city.

"Alighting from the train, I found that the Hiroshima station—once one of the largest in western Japan—no longer existed. The only thing left was a concrete platform," Nakashima reported.

"I was dumbfounded at the destruction before me," Nakashima said. "The center of the city immediately south of the station was razed to the ground, and there was a sweeping view to the foot of the mountains to the east, south and north of the city," he added. "In other words, what had been a city of 300,000 had vanished."

Nakashima said that the death toll was expected to reach 100,000.

"As I trod my way through the debris, wondering if my mother were still alive, I realized that in reality Hiroshima had been destroyed through the stupendous destructive power of a single atomic bomb," he noted.

"But I found my mother safe," he said. "She had been weeding grass in a relative's vegetable field about two miles southeast of the city when she saw a flash. She immediately threw herself face down on the ground. Then the next moment she heard a terrific explosion. Arising she saw columns of white smoke from all parts of the city, high into the

sky. She said she started running away to her home as fast as she could, because she didn't know what would happen next."

Nakashima also reported that Mrs. Hatsunobu Watai, who formerly lived in Honolulu, was alive because of her bad leg. She had an appointment in the city with a dentist but could not get there in time because of the injury.

Chicago JACL Plans Fall Talent Program

CHICAGO—The Chicago chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League is formulating plans for its first talent show to be staged early this fall.

All persons who desire an audition are requested to contact the Chicago JACL chapter's office in Room 1008, 189 West Madison St.

The Chicago chapter has also announced that it is compiling a directory of all Nisei and Issei business establishments in the greater Chicago area. All persons in business are being asked to send their names, addresses and telephone numbers to the Chicago chapter office.

Winters Police Chief Denies Recent Fire Incendiary in Origin

WINTERS, Calif.—Acting Chief of Police J. M. Robinson this week discounted rumors that the fire on Aug. 15 which destroyed six buildings in Winters "Japanese section" was of incendiary origin.

Rumors had been widely circulated through the county that the fire had been started by persons opposing the return of the evacuees.

Pointing out that the buildings in the "Japanese section" were not owned by persons of Japanese ancestry but were rented from the Pope estate, Chief Robinson said that he believed that one of the "men who lived in the cabins had too much wine and carelessly threw away a lighted match."

No evacuees have returned to occupy the buildings.

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