



Four Wounded Veterans Give 442nd's Contribution to FDR Memorial to President Truman

Evacuee Families Find Homes in Richmond Units

RICHMOND, Calif. — Ten families of Japanese ancestry, all with men in the service, moved into units of the Richmond Housing Authority on Sept. 8.

The families were placed in Housing Authority dwellings on Wall Avenue and South 18th Street. They were moved to Richmond by the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Public Housing Authority following their return from a war relocation center.

Two Evacuees From Poston Die in Wreck

Two Nisei Soldiers Among Those Injured in Santa Fe Crash

POSTON, Ariz.—Two men of Japanese ancestry killed in a train wreck at Arcadia, Calif., on Sept. 4, were from the Colorado River relocation center, it was reported here.

"Several Japanese Americans" were injured in the crash of the eastbound Santa Fe limited, according to a teletype message to Poston from the Los Angeles WRA.

The dead were Nobuo Itano and Yoneji Yasutomi of 27-6-C and 11-11-A in Poston, both pre-evacuation residents of La Habra, Calif. Itano was returning to the center after having made housing arrangements for his family.

Among those injured in the train accident were Tech. Sgt. James S. Yoshinobu, 47-year old Nisei veteran of the invasion of Iwo Jima who suffered minor lacerations and a sprained ankle; Pvt. Dick Kimura, whose family resides at 19-4-A, Poston, who was treated for minor injuries; and Kana Yamagawa who suffered minor head and stomach bruises.

Seek to Extradite Tokyo Rose for Trial

LOS ANGELES — U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr said on Sept. 13 he would seek extradition of "Tokyo Rose" to try her in Los Angeles on a charge of treason. Iva Toguri, who is believed to have been one of the "Tokyo Roses" on Radio Tokyo, is believed to have been born in Los Angeles in 1916.

Judge Refuses Nisei Woman's Bid for Return of Citizenship

Federal Justice Balks At Granting Rights Under Cable Act

PORTLAND, Ore. — Declaring that if the United States government and the Army could not distinguish between "loyal" and "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry at the time of the West Coast evacuation, Federal Judge Fee announced last week that he is not going to take the responsibility of determining the loyalty of a returning American-born Japanese who is applying for the return of citizenship in his court.

Judge Fee's statement was made after he had denied the petition of Chiyoeko Helen Tateishi, who recently returned with her husband, an alien of Japanese ancestry, from the Minidoka relocation center. Mrs. Tateishi, born in Portland of Japanese parents, lost her citizenship in 1928 by marry-

Money Raised in Italy By Voluntary Donations From Nisei Soldiers

WASHINGTON — The sum of \$4300, raised between battles in Italy by men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team, was presented by four Nisei war veterans to President Truman in the White House on Sept. 10 for use toward the erection of a memorial to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The four Japanese American veterans who made the presentation in a ceremony at the White House were Pfc. Jesse Hirata, 26, of Honoanau, T. H., holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in Italy; Sgt. Yeichi Kuwayama, 25, Long Island, N. Y., holder of the Silver Star; Pfc. Terumi Kato, 20, of Honolulu, who lost his right leg in the Italian campaign; and Pfc. George Tsujimoto, 25, of Tracy, Calif., who was wounded in Italy.

The presentation by the Nisei soldiers was made in behalf of the 442nd Combat Team which is still in the Mediterranean theater of operations.

The four veterans were accompanied by Interior Secretary Ickes, WRA Director Dillon S. Myer and Earl M. Finch of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Sgt. Kuwayama, spokesman for the group, told President Truman the money was contributed spontaneously in memory of President Roosevelt's ideal that "Americanism is not a matter of ancestry but of the mind and heart."

The soldiers asked President Truman to use the money any way he sees fit in commemoration of America's late war president.

Mess Hall Reported Destroyed by Fire

NEWELL, Calif.—A mess hall serving evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake center was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Sept. 11.

Prompt action by the center's fire department prevented the blaze from spreading to other buildings.

First Nisei WAC Assigned to Duty in Pacific Area

HONOLULU, T. H.—Pvt. Ruth Fujii, first of Hawaii's 59 WACs to return home after completing her training in the United States, is now en route to "forward areas" in the Pacific, she revealed shortly after she arrived on an Army transport plane at Hickam Field on Aug. 26.

ing an alien. Her petition to regain her citizenship under the Cable Act was filed in April, 1942.

Despite testimony from a character witness, Mrs. Ada E. Ewer, Grant high school teacher as to Mrs. Tateishi's loyalty, and her prompt answers to questions concerning the government of this country and her loyalty to it, Judge Fee denied the petition.

Stating that he would do nothing to readmit such applicants until the government determined on a policy in regard to such cases, Judge Fee advised Senior Naturalization Examiner Worthington Blackman that he cannot be satisfied with the regular examination for citizenship.

Mrs. Tateishi graduated from Jefferson high school in Portland and operated a grocery store with her husband until the evacuation was ordered. She has two children and has never visited Japan or belonged to Japanese societies, she informed the court.

Nisei Battalion Took Part In Final Battles in Germany

Loudest Cheers For 100th Infantry In Hawaii Parade

HONOLULU, T. H. — The loudest cheers in Hawaii's three-day celebration of victory over Japan were for "remnants" of the original 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans from Hawaii who made military history in Italy the Associated Press reported on Sept. 3.

Men of the 100th Battalion, many of them wounded, wearing the "Red Bull" shoulder patch of the 34th Division, were in the line of march as more than 30,000 persons, representing every race, color and creed in the mid-Pacific melting pot, paraded to celebrate the ending of the war which began with the attack on Pearl Harbor nearly four years ago.

Among the marchers were thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Men of Nisei Artillery Unit Win Citations

Three Soldier's Medals, 19 Bronze Stars Given Men in Ceremony

DONAUEWORTH, Germany — Three Soldier's Medals and 19 Bronze Stars were presented to men of the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion in ceremonies on Aug. 24 on the Group air strip in Donauworth.

The presentations were made by Col. John M. Hamilton of the 30th Field Artillery Group.

Soldier's Medals were presented to Pfc. Torao Nitta, Pfc. Shunro Nomura and Pfc. Robert Yutaka.

Bronze Star Medals given to Pfc. Shigeru Oshiro and Pfc. Tom Uyeda for heroism in action.

Bronze Stars for meritorious service were given to First Sgt. Charles Ishii, Cpl. Teruo Anzai, T/5 Masato Itozaki, T-5 Tadao Nagasawa, T-5 Kenneth Oda, T-5 Haruo Murata, T/4 Earl Tanaka, Cpl. Raymond Nishimoto, First Sgt. Fred Nomiya, Sgt. Yoshio Fujita, T/5 Masa Chinen, Staff Sgt. Mamoru Masuda, Staff Sgt. George Tanaka, Sgt. Fred Oshima, T/4 Roy Kobayashi, T-5 John Nishimura and Sgt. Yuzuru Morita.

First Lieut. Albert E. Binotti, formerly of the 522nd, but now with the 977th FA, was decorated with the Silver Star.

A letter of commendation from Brig. Gen. Ralph C. Tobin, commanding officer of the 44th AAA Brigade, to Pfc. Tamotsu Fukuoka of the 552nd's security police detachment for Fukuoka's alertness in apprehending Frederick Kops, an escaping Nazi art collector, was read during the ceremony.

Cpl. Richard Ogata and T/5 Yoshiharu Morishima were presented with XX corps Swimming Meet certificates. Ogata won the 100-meter freestyle and the 100-meter backstroke at the meet in Munich on July 6 and 7. Morishima placed third in the 100-meter freestyle.

HONOLULU NISEI SOLDIER DIES IN OKINAWA CRASH

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sgt. Masaru Sogi, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Coshiemon Sogi, of 3412-B Paalea St., was killed in a plane crash on Aug. 13 on Okinawa, where he had been serving as an interpreter with American forces, according to a War Department telegram received by his family.

Combat Record of Artillery Unit Disclosed; Was Attached To Famed U. S. Army Divisions

DONAUEWORTH, Germany—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry of the 552nd Field Artillery Battalion participated in the final decisive battles of the war in southern Germany, it was disclosed recently upon publication of the combat record of the Japanese American Battalion.

In the final stages of the war in Germany the 552nd was attached to the famous 101st Airborne Division, the heroes of Bastogne.

It was also disclosed that a raiding party from the Japanese American unit captured Major General Steinmayer of the German Army on May 3, shortly before V-E Day.

The 552nd was activated at Camp Shelby, Miss., in February, 1943, as part of the Japanese American Combat Team, composed of volunteers of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the mainland. The battalion landed at Brindisi and Bari in Italy on May 28, 1944, and went into action on June 26 near Suvereto, Italy, in support of the Second Battalion of the 442nd Infantry.

Until their assignments in the Italian campaign were terminated on Sept. 10, 1944, the Japanese American artillery battalion was attached at various times to the 34th Division, the 85th Division and the 88th Division.

The 552nd fought for five months in France after leaving Italy. The unit went into action in the Vosges Mountains as part of the 36th Division's artillery in support of the offensive launched by the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team on Oct. 15.

The artillery battalion was later attached to the 44th AAA Brigade with other units of the 442nd Infantry in November, 1944, and took positions in support of a defensive line along the Franco-Italian border.

The battalion moved out of the Maritime Alps sector on March 9, turning over its mission of direct support of the 100th Battalion of the 442nd Regiment to the 68th AAA Gun Battalion.

Separating from other units of the Japanese American Combat Team, the 552nd moved into the Saarland village of Ippingen on March 12 and was given the mission of reinforcing the fires of the 861st Field Artillery Battalion of the 63rd (Blood and Fire) Infantry Division.

It was at Neumehlerhof that Battery B of the battalion captured a German 150 mm howitzer and used the piece for firing on enemy positions.

In the following days the battalion was attached successfully to the 45th (Thunderbird) Division and the 44th Infantry as the Allied drive swept into southern Germany. While occupying positions near Dosenheim, the battalion was attached to the 413th Field Artillery Group for movement to the 4th Infantry Division sector and on April 7 was placed in direct support of the 116th Cavalry Squadron.

Attachment of the unit to the Rodwell Task Force began on April 21. The battalion moved from Stimpfach to Wasseraufingen

Placer County Bars Aid to Issei Group

Official Policy Set By Supervisors Refuses Help to Alien Evacuees

AUBURN, Calif. — The Placer County Board of Supervisors has adopted an official policy of refusing relief to aliens of Japanese ancestry who return to the county from war relocation camps.

The policy is embodied in a resolution adopted by the supervisors on Sept. 4 when a request for county aid for an unnamed elderly man of Japanese ancestry was denied.

The request for aid was presented to the board by Mrs. Belle Wilson, county welfare director, who said the case had been referred to her by the State Department of Welfare to whom it had been referred originally by the WRA.

The elderly Japanese man had been employed in ranch work in Placer county from 1929 until the Army ordered him to evacuate in 1932. During his stay in a relocation camp, it was stated, he has developed a malady which will prevent him from working during the remainder of his life.

The supervisors previously two months ago turned down a request for aid by a couple of Japanese ancestry who returned from a WRA camp to their ranch near Loomis. In that case, it was stated, the couple sold their property and left Placer county.

(Auburn was the scene of the trial of the Watson and Johnson brothers last April for the attempted dynamiting of the packing house on the Sumio Doi property.)

where on April 22 it was placed in direct support of the 12th Infantry Division. The battalion crossed the Danube River north of Dillengen on April 26 and captured the town of Morelbach on April 30. A large number of French prisoners were liberated and approximately 50 Germans were captured.

From March 13 when the unit first went into action in Germany until April 30 the firing batteries of the Japanese American unit fired 15,019 rounds.

On May 3 the battalion was detached from the 4th Division and attached to the 101st Airborne.

A total of 98,737 rounds were fired by the battalion in Italy, France and Germany.

Report "Tokyo Rose" Signs Contract for Hearst Story

SAN FRANCISCO—The People's World on Sept. 11 reported in a Federated Press wireless dispatch from Alfred G. Larke in Yokohama that "Tokyo Rose," Iva Toguri, an American-born girl of Japanese descent, had signed a contract with a William Randolph Hearst publication for exclusive rights to her story.

Larke, one of five U. S. labor

editors now in Japan on a tour sponsored by the U. S. armed forces, declared that Miss Toguri had been promised \$2,000 from Hearst interests for rights to her story.

The dispatch stated that Miss Toguri's contract with Hearst was with the Cosmopolitan magazine and that it had been signed by a man named Harry Brundage.

Noted U. S. Publisher Says Japanese Americans Faced Double Hazard in Pacific

DES MOINES, Ia.—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in Pacific areas "frequently were shot by other American troops who mistook them for enemies," John Cowles, vice president of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and publisher of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune, declared in a special article here last week upon his return from a tour of American bases and installations in the Pacific.

Cowles cited an incident on Okinawa in which he said two Nisei soldiers were killed.

"Among the bravest men in the American Army seemed to me to be the Nisei, those unfortunate individuals born in the United States of Japanese parents, against whom a few of our citizens have shown so much ignorant prejudice," Cowles said.

"The Nisei regularly volunteered for the most dangerous missions. Frequently they were shot by other American troops who mistook them for enemies.

"One day on Okinawa, for example two American Nisei had the assignment of bringing back to the prison camp 30 Japs whom they had rounded up in the jungle and persuaded to surrender. All the American forces in that vicinity had been cautioned as to what was happening. Accidentally, however, a labor battalion that had not been notified drove down a road just as the two Nisei emerged from the jungle with their captive and killed all, Nisei and enemy alike."

CANADIAN ISSEI SERVES FIVE YEARS IN EUROPEAN WAR

CALGARY, Alta.—A Japanese Canadian sergeant, veteran of five years of active service in the Canadian Army, during which time he fought with Canadian units in Europe, was born in Japan but his speech and thoughts are those of a Canadian-born citizen of Japanese ancestry.

Sgt. Walter Senmatsu Nishikawa returned recently from Italy and France. Now in his late forties, Sgt. Nishikawa came to Canada when he was quite young and has lived in the prairie provinces for most of the time, finding work in Winnipeg and later at Banff. Before he enlisted in Edmonton in 1939, he held a job as head bell boy at Calgary's Hotel Palliser.

Sgt. Nishikawa went overseas in Dec. 1939, just a few months after the start of the war in Europe, and returned on June 9, 1945.

Nisei Awarded Silver Star



WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action, Pfc. Masami S. Iwataki of Newhope, California, is decorated by Col. V. R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team during recent ceremonies in Italy.—Signal Corps photo from Fifth Army.

Tule Lake Administration Not Changed by Action of Army

Military Police Now Acting as Agents of Justice Department

NEWELL, Calif.—Removal by the Western Defense Command of military restrictions, with the military police at the Tule Lake center now acting only as special agents of the Department of Justice for detention of persons designated by the Justice Department does not change the administration of the center by the War Relocation Authority, Harry Black, acting project director, declared this week.

Black said that the rescinding of military excludee and segregation orders will enable WRA to assist many more people toward resettlement.

"While the Department of Justice now is the sole authority for determination of who may not at this time leave the center, Tule Lake remains a WRA center, administered solely by the WRA," Black said.

He noted that there will be "some minor changes in procedures" owing to the fact that the WRA will take over some functions which have been performed in the past by the Army.

Black said the present system of passes and work badges will be continued for administrative purposes.

"The passes and badges are now under the jurisdiction of the WRA instead of the Army, and WRA personnel instead of Army personnel now is on duty at all of the colony gates.

Returned Evacuee Florists Donate Roses To Naval Hospital

MT. EDEN, Calif.—Large supplies of roses from the Mt. Eden Nursery, operated by the Shibata family, go twice a week to the Navy's Camp Shoemaker.

"The Navy sends a truck over," Mrs. Jinjiro Shibata declares. "we are glad to give them flowers because it makes the boys in the hospital happy. It makes us happy, too."

The Shibatas have four sons in the Army, one somewhere on New Guinea.

The Shibatas were evacuated to Tule Lake in 1942 and relocated to Chicago. They returned to Mount Eden shortly after the revocation of the mass exclusion orders last December.

Evacuee Families Housed at Renton

SEATTLE — Twelve Japanese American families recently found housing accommodations in the Renton Highlands Federal public housing project, the Seattle WRA office reported on Sept. 11.

Among the first evacuee families to move into the housing project were Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Miyake and their daughter, Carol, 18 months old, and the Ichikawas. Virginia Ichikawa's husband, Sgt. Joe Ichikawa, is in the Burma-India theater.

Military Police Detachments Withdrawn from Centers

9th Service Command Ends Control of Evacuee Group

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—Military control of civilians in war relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry in the Ninth Service Command ended at midnight on Sept. 4, Army headquarters announced last week.

The simultaneous proclamations issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command, and Secretary of War Stimson on Sept. 3 removed all military curbs on persons of Japanese ancestry.

Under special wartime regulations military police had been stationed at each of the war relocation centers to control egress and ingress of civilians residing in the WRA camps.

Members of military police units which have been assigned to

war relocation camps will be reassigned to new duties, according to Ninth Service Command headquarters.

The proclamations by Gen. Pratt and Secretary Stimson removed all military controls imposed on civilians of Japanese ancestry as a result of the evacuation and exclusion program. The first result of the proclamations was the abolishment of military police guards at the relocation centers.

Topaz Families Raise JAFL Fund

The sum of \$1,006.96 has been raised by 571 families at the Central Utah war relocation center at Topaz to support the activities and program of national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League, according to an announcement last week by Hito Okada, national treasurer.

Letter from Yokohama: Nisei Soldier With U. S. Unit In Japan Sends Impressions

(The following is the first report to be received by the Pacific Citizen from an American of Japanese ancestry who landed in the Tokyo area recently with United States occupation forces.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Although I have been here for only several days I have had a chance to see some of the effects of the devastation that can be caused by our fleet of bombers to a modern city.

Japan by air is green, fertile and appears to be in order. The rivers, mountains and valleys are, to put it simply, beautiful. It was a hazy day, the day our plane came over the main islands of Japan. Fujiyama was not the majestic mountain I had expected. The crew of our plane handled it skillfully on its initial flight to Japan, making a perfect three-point landing. The airfield on which we landed was in surprisingly good shape.

Street cars are running all over the city of Yokohama, a sight I had not seen since I left the United States. The conductors are men and women. In riding on the cars, packed full with people, it is hard for us to get used to the stops being called out in high, nasal Japanese. All restaurants and bars are closed, the reason obviously being the shortage of food and liquor. The half-starved populace looks lean and wasted from years of strict rationing of food and other commodities. It would take too long to describe the miserable lives they are now leading.

The people expected to make further sacrifices to continue the war. The announcement by the emperor of his decision to terminate the suffering of his subjects by accepting surrender was a blow to them.

The position of an American soldier of Japanese ancestry in the occupation of Japan is an unenviable one. I for one do not like being in Japan at this time one bit. It is only the desire to perform my duty which enables me to continue. I have not become calloused to a point where the miseries of humanity do not faze me. Through the Philippines, Okinawa and now Japan, it is the people who pay the costs of war in lives and energy. The white crosses of American lives sacrificed on foreign soil is enough to tell the story.

With each passing day more Nisei faces can be seen in the units landing from transports in the harbor. Most of the Nisei, like every other GI, would rather be released to return to the United States as soon as possible.

California Files Escheat Suits For Farm Lands

Violation of Alien Land Law Charged in Latest Cases in Tulare Court

VISALIA, Calif.—Two more escheat suits in a series designed to seize for the State lands which allegedly were acquired by persons of Japanese ancestry in violation of the California Alien Land Law were filed in Superior Court on Sept. 8 by Deputy Attorney General Everett W. Mattoon and District Attorney Walter C. Haight.

The suits are directed against Kichisaburo Shiba and his wife as the two principal defendants. They involve two ranches in the Seville district.

The first ranch was acquired by Tokutaro Kawamura and his wife in November, 1925, and the title still is in the name of the Kawamuras who are United States citizens. The other was purchased in September, 1940, by the Shibas from Kikuo Matsumoto and title was vested in the Shibas' son, William Shiba, a citizen.

The State alleges that though the titles are in the names of Kawamura and William Shiba, the elder Shibas, who are aliens, are the actual owners and possessors.

By the suits the State seeks to obtain title to the lands, to dispossess the Shibas and to force them to make an accounting of all crops taken from the two ranches. The Kawamuras and William Shiba are made co-defendants in one suit, while William Shiba and C. T. Reagan and Mr. and Mrs. David Hofer are named co-defendants in the other suit because of a trust deed executed by the Shibas to Reagan in favor of the Hofers.

Nisei Pitcher Hurls Perfect Softball Game in Germany

DONAUEWORTH, Germany—T/5 George Goto of Denver, Colo., pitched a perfect no-run, no-hit game as A Battery's softball team, representing the 522nd (Japanese American) Field Artillery Battalion in the 30th FA Group league, defeated the 977th FA on Aug. 25, 4 to 0.

Not one batter from the 977th reached first base as Goto, a Colorado softball star, turned in his first perfect game in nine years of softball pitching.

Terry Kurimura helped Goto's cause with a triple which scored Miles Shimabukuro and George (Utah) Utsunomiya. The latter had two hits for the day.

Gila News Courier Publishes Final Issue

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Gila News Courier published its final edition on Sept. 5 as remaining members of its staff prepared for relocation.

Nisei Citizen Rights Backed By Washington Indian Chief

PORTLAND, Ore.—An Indian chief, who received a letter from a full-blooded American Indian who has been fighting in Europe, believes the public should know the latter's high regard for Japanese American soldiers, the Oregon Journal reported on Sept. 9.

Chief Kitutus Tecumseh of Cashmere, Wash., a disabled American veteran of World War I, said that the letter from Sgt. Vince Piel, a full-blooded Indian, also from Cashmere, pretty well expresses the opinion of the entire race.

"Japanese Americans are as much citizens of this country as I am," Chief Tecumseh declared, "and my ancestors were here a million years ago. Those born here who have fought for this country should be treated with the same respect as everyone else born here. If any Japanese Americans prefer Japan, they should be sent there, but those who are American-born are our countrymen. How can anyone who believes in fair play treat Japanese American soldiers with disrespect?"

The letter from Sgt. Piel, written from Italy on Aug. 21, declared:

"You know, chief, the other day I read something in the paper that kind of made me hate to admit

I was from the state of Washington. I guess you have heard about the Japanese American soldiers fighting over here. Well, some place in Spokane, a veteran's outfit or something wouldn't let a Japanese American soldier in. To me, the Japanese American soldiers are regular GIs.

"I guess that guy that runs the post in Spokane was in some real outfit in the last war. But these guys from the 442nd regiment are real fighters and good soldiers. They fought for the same reason we did, and I don't see why they shouldn't get the same treatment from people at home. I'll take my hat off to those guys any time because they're better soldiers than I am any day."

Sgt. Piel is with Company B, 362nd Infantry.

Topaz Newspaper Ceases Publication

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz Times, evacuee-edited newspaper at the Central Utah relocation center, suspended publication on Aug. 31 because of personnel losses and because of the imminent closing of the WRA camp.

Largest Group Of Evacuees Back in Tulare

New Arrivals Met By Friends, Relatives, Says WRA Officer

VISALIA, Calif.—Eighty-three persons, the largest single contingent of evacuees to return to the northern Tulare county area, arrived by special train on Sept. 6 from the relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

More than a score of the persons in the group were former residents of Visalia, while a similar number formerly resided in Lindner. The remainder were announced as being from scattered parts of the county, including Dinuba, Wasco, Cutler, Woodlake and Ivanhoe.

(Northern Tulare has been the center of activities for the Ivanhoe Citizens Association, an anti-evacuee group organized to prevent the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to Tulare County.)

Robert M. Cullum, head of the WRA office at Visalia, said most of the new arrivals were met by friends or relatives who provided them with living quarters, but some were being cared for in the Buddhist Church which has been converted into a temporary hospital.

Some of the returnees, Cullum said, expect to return to their own farms, which they relinquished when they were evacuated, while others plan to find temporary employment as farm laborers. One or two of the group were in business before being evacuated.

Mr. Cullum estimated that so far about 400 evacuees of Japanese ancestry have returned to his district which includes Kern, Tulare, Kings, Inyo Mono and Alpine counties.

44 Evacuee Families Get California State Aid During July

SACRAMENTO—The State Department of Social Welfare reported on Aug. 27 that 44 families of Japanese ancestry, returned evacuees from war relocation centers, had received resettlement assistance in July.

An official of the State welfare organization commented that the number requesting assistance has not been nearly as great as had been expected.

Washington Nisei Will Elect Council at Coming Picnic

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Nisei will elect five members for the Council for the coming term at a picnic on Sept. 15. The picnic, to which the Issei community are invited, will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal church compounds on Rock Creek road.

The day's activities will start with a soft ball game between the girls' teams, horseshoe pitching, ping pong, croquet, and other games. After supper, there will be singing and the business meeting, which will be followed by a talk by the evening's speaker.

Co-chairmen for the picnic are Y. Ogawa and Tom Sato. Committee members include Tosh Koiwai, Tom Yamane, Anne Kurimoto, Y. Yasunobu, Ray Hashitani, Lily Takeshita, Roy Toda, Al Kawamoto, Tad Sunohara, Y. Nishio, Sachiye Nishio, Y. Ishino, Bob Iki, Joy Takekoshi, Nancy Menda, Fumi Takahashi, Fuki Seki, Bob Sato, Tosh Kawai, Yuki Tanaka, Yoshi Tamaki, Ai Takizawa, Sumi Haji, and Gay Tamaki.

Nisei Participate in Interracial Meet

LOS ANGELES—"Propaganda, Pros and Cons" by Dr. Clarence Gillette and "Constructive Community Contacts Between Minority Groups" were the subjects considered at a recent meeting between Negroes and Japanese Americans at Pilgrim House. Sam Ishikawa, a post-graduate student at Harvard University, is temporarily on the Pilgrim House staff, was organizer of the meeting. Mrs. Meredith Hatcher headed a group, including Elva Tanaka, Felicia Smith, Reiko and Mrs. Dolores Middleton, who served tea.

Dance Time for Nisei GIs



(Above)—Looking down on a group of Nisei GIs and Washington hostesses at the regular Saturday evening dance given at the Washington Nisei USO. This club, called the "Nisei USO," is an official member of the Washington District USO.

(Lower)—A group at the USO party picks out records to be played for the evening's dances. They are (left to right) pfc. Paul Y. Hosoda of Idaho, Purple Heart veteran of the ETO; Mary Ogawa, Lava, Idaho, an employee of the War Department; Fuki Seki, Seattle, Wash., an employee of UNRRA; Yukiye Tanaka, Livingston, Calif., an employee of the USDA; and, Cpl. Jack K. Furuya, Los Angeles, of the Mobile Intelligence Training Unit. All three of the girls are USO junior hostesses.

Nisei USO Serves Soldiers Visiting in Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington's Nisei USO continues to pack them in every Saturday night, V-J Day or not. Good music, tasty refreshments and wholesome fellowship provided by Nisei and Caucasian Junior Hostesses are the reasons why. It is estimated that since its official organization more than eight months ago, the local USO has entertained more than 6,000 GIs and civilians from all points in the U. S. and Hawaii.

Back in the early days of the war, when the 100th Battalion went across and the 442nd followed, hurry-up parties were arranged for the boys by local Nisei in cooperation with members of the Washington Citizens Committee and later by the local Nisei Council. However, as the early trickle of replacements for the 442nd swelled into a floodtide with the rising tempo of the war, the number of Nisei GIs awaiting shipping out orders at the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot at nearby Fort Meade totaled as much as 2,500 at its peak.

From both a functional and financial standpoint, the steady influx of Nisei replacements became too much for the Council to handle. And it was at this point that Mrs. William Kerr and the Rev. Nelson Schlegel of the Citizens' Committee together with the local Nisei Council secured the support and sponsorship of the District of Columbia USO, which was headed at that time by Miss Mabel Cook, now executive director of the District YWCA. Arrangements were made to place all activities for Nisei servicemen under the direction of the YWCA USO Club, biggest unit in the District and pioneer club in this area.

Miss Gretchen Feiker, YWCA USO Director, and Miss Helene Johnson, assistant, keep the USO

going at a steady pace each Saturday night at St. John's Parish Hall, 816 16th Street NW, one block from the White House. The Nisei Hostess Planning Committee consists of Chairman Kenko Nogaki, Secretary-Treasurer Yukiye Tanaka, and Yvonne Noguchi, Fuki Seki, and Sachiye Nishio. They are assisted by 30 Nisei Junior Hostesses, all of whom have taken the regular training course required of USO hostesses.

A varied program of activities has been conducted in the past, including picnics, buffet suppers, and special party nights.

The end of hostilities in Europe and in the Pacific has made only a slight dent in the attendance at the socials, for there are still many Nisei in special services stationed at Warrenton and Camp Lee in Virginia, Camp Ritchie in Maryland, and Boeing Field and the Pentagon in the District, plus wounded veterans from Walter Reed Hospital and Woodrow Wilson Hospital in Virginia.

Chicago JACL Will Sponsor Discussion On Resettlement

CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL chapter will sponsor a panel discussion on "Chicago or California" on Friday night, Sept. 21, at 8 p.m. in the Blue Room of the Hyde Park YMCA, 1400 East 53rd Street.

Members of the panel will include Togo Tanaka, John Brenton, Mrs. D. Kitow, Thomas Masuda and Dr. T. T. Yatabe. Dr. Ernest Takahashi will act as moderator. Subjects under discussion will cover housing, employment, discrimination and Issei and Nisei opportunities on the West Coast and in the Midwest.

VFW Post in Spokane Rejects Sgt. Koyama, Wounded Veteran Of Pacific War Against Japan

VFW Officials Say "Small Minority" Responsible; Applications of Rejected Japanese Americans Accepted by Military Order of Purple Heart

SPOKANE, Wash.—Staff Sgt. Spady Koyama, a wounded veteran of the Pacific war, was denied membership by Veterans of Foreign Wars post No. 51 on Sept. 5. The Spokane VFW post previously had rejected the applications of two other Japanese Americans, Pfc. Richard Naito and Pfc. Thomas Imai, on grounds of ancestry.

The Veterans Committee for Equal Rights, organized by 458 combat veterans at Baxter General Hospital in Spokane to protest the rejection of Pfc. Naito and Pfc. Imai, indicated that the rejection of the three Japanese Americans was the result of the opposition of a small minority within the VFW post. (According to VFW rules an application may be rejected if there are three blackballs.)

Simultaneously, it was announced that Sgt. Koyama and Pfc. Naito had been elected to the Spokane chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Commander Jack L. Hamill of the Purple Heart group said that members of Post No. 208 voted unanimously to accept the two Japanese American veterans. (It was also reported that many members of the Spokane VFW post which rejected the three Nisei also are members of the Purple Heart order.)

Sgt. Koyama, a native of eastern Washington, is a graduate of Lewis and Clark high school in Spokane. He served with General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia and later was on detached service with the Sixth Army in New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies. He was wounded during landing operations on Leyte by a piece of shrapnel from a 500-pound bomb dropped by an enemy dive-bomber. He and Pfc. Naito, who was seriously wounded in Italy, are patients at Baxter hospital.

Application for membership in Post No. 51, VFW, was made on Sept. 1 by Sgt. Koyama and Sgt. Eugene Nation of San Francisco, a veteran of North Africa and Italy.

"We were told that our applications would be acted on at the meeting of the post to be held the following Wednesday," Nation said. "On Thursday I called the office of Post 51 to ask if action had been taken. I was told that my application had been approved, but no report could be given on Sgt. Koyama's."

"Why should VFW Post 51 show prejudice against one of my comrades-in-arms?" Sgt. Nation asked. "We both fought the same fight against prejudice and discrimination."

News of Sgt. Koyama's rejection by Post 51 spread rapidly among his fellow patients and soldiers at military posts in the Spokane area.

Edward Salsich, chairman of the Veterans Committee for Equal Rights which now has members among servicemen at other military installations beside Baxter hospital, declared:

"It is our view that the admission by unanimous vote of Dick Naito and Spady Koyama, two fine American soldiers, into the Order of the Purple Heart, emphasizes again the undemocratic position taken by a few members of the VFW Post No. 51 in consistently blackballing applicants of Japanese ancestry who have served their country."

Harold R. Schorg, senior vice commander of the Purple Heart chapter, declared:

"We admitted these Japanese Americans to membership without a dissenting vote. Men wounded in action on the battlefield have a deep feeling of comradeship for all men who, like themselves, have shed blood for America. This feeling is above race or creed or color. We're all Americans, and we all fought for the same things."

Salsich explained that the VCER was set up by present and former members of the armed forces to combat and expose cases of discrimination and prejudice because of "race, color, creed or extraction involving present or former members of the armed forces and the merchant marine."

Last week the VCER forwarded a letter of protest to Secretary of War Stimson against the beating of three Negro WACs by white policemen in Kentucky.

Officials of the VFW post have stated that only a small minority cast the negative votes against Pfc. Naito and Pfc. Imai and that the membership as a whole was free from prejudice. Jean Brunner, national commander of the VFW, has apologized to the Japanese Americans for the "stupidity" of the Spokane post.

"Nisei" Girl Tells Experiences Of Wartime Existence in Japan

CHICAGO—The wartime experiences in Tokyo of a "Nisei" girl is told in a Sept. 6 report from Tokyo by George Weller of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.

The girl, according to Weller, was a Nisei "the other way"—that is, a girl, young, pretty and pronouncedly "American" in appearance, yet of partly Japanese blood.

The girl's mother was a Cincinnati woman who had married a Japanese national who had come to the United States to study. She came to Japan with her husband and soon found that Nippon was not a land of cherry blossoms and dolls but of police investigations and Spartan living. The mother had separated from her husband and had earned a living for herself and her two daughters by working in an American oil company office before Pearl Harbor.

"Every time B-29s came over, mother used to say, 'Why don't you hurry up and rescue us.' It seemed so terribly long," the girl told reporters.

She had been approached by newspapermen as she stood on an elevated train platform in the Ginza district of downtown Tokyo because she looked "American."

"Nothing about the girl on the elevated platform was Japanese except a trace in the corners of her eyes and flashing white teeth. Her accent, her frankness, her quick laughter were all American," Weller reported. "But almost every other sentence she spoke had word 'police' in it."

"Before the correspondents

spoke to her, both she and they were simply members of a crowd, without being particular objects of attention. The moment they approached her, a gawking and not particularly friendly crowd in rainy-day clogs and military capes gathered around.

"I'm sure someone will see me talking with you and report me," she said. "There are always several police spies around."

"The girl explained that she had made the trip from her suburban home in order to get a copy of the Nippon Times, Tokyo's English-language newspaper."

The girl told Weller that "for weeks" she and members of her family had been too frightened to go into town to see what was happening.

"All we do is work in our garden and hope for the Americans to come," she said. "We've been very short of money since I lost my job in a French bank, in April."

She said that government officials had tried to get her to work on Tokyo Radio as a kind of assistant to "Tokyo Rose."

"I went to the studio one day," she went on. "I saw many American prisoners doing broadcasting. It seemed as though I could, if they did. We needed money badly. But I decided I could not do it and feel right. So I just let police think whatever they wanted and stayed home."

The correspondents took her to Yokohama and introduced her to Lieut. Gen. Robert J. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army who is in charge of the occupation in the Tokyo area.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Washington Witchhunt

It appears that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States are not through with Congressional investigations although it is now some days since V-J Day. Certain members of the former Dies Committee, now under the chairmanship of Rep. Wood of Georgia, have announced to the press that they are going to conduct an investigation of the "Black Dragon Society" in the United States. The purported existence of an American wing of Japan's notorious terroristic secret society was one of the dead cats tossed by the Dies Committee when Rep. Dies himself was at the controls of the House investigating group. The Dies Committee did not turn up any evidence that such an organization actually existed among persons of Japanese ancestry in America and the use of the Black Dragon Society smear must be likened to the periodic witchhunts and Red scares dreamed up by such Congressmen as Rep. Rankin of Mississippi and Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey. It is no mere coincidence that Reps. Rankin and Thomas are the two gentlemen who have promised the forthcoming investigation.

Rep. Rankin, whose prejudices against Negroes, Jews, labor unions and social progress are too well known to need amplification, once inserted a letter in the Congressional Record which charged that one of the reasons why Americans of Japanese ancestry were volunteering for the United States Army was that they could get aboard U. S. warships, while being transported to overseas duty, and could thus destroy the American fleet. Rep. Rankin was also the House sponsor for a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to place American citizens of Japanese ancestry in concentration camps for the reason of ancestry alone.

Rep. Thomas made himself somewhat ridiculous in May of 1943 when he appeared in Los Angeles to launch a Dies Committee investigation of Japanese Americans and began issuing statements regarding conditions in the war relocation centers before he had visited any of the camps. He charged at that time that an infantry battalion of men of Japanese ancestry, a part of the Imperial Japanese Army, was located on Terminal Island in Los Angeles Harbor prior to the war. The times since then have proven that Rep. Thomas' statements were made with malice, in support of the race-baiting campaign of those West Coast interests who have unsuccessfully sought to exclude the evacuees from the coastal area for the duration and after.

The kind of legislative inquisition in which both Reps. Rankin and Thomas specialize is a sort of activity which decent Congressmen would not touch with the proverbial ten-foot pole.

Men of Good-Will

One reason the shameful and undemocratic campaign of Pacific Coast anti-evacuee groups has failed to halt the return of the evacuees to their home areas is that there have been men in public life, as well as private citizens, who willingly have jeopardized their positions and material benefits to fight for the preservation of the American ideal of fair play.

Such a man is Carl Rochet, co-publisher of the Renton, Wash., News Record. In an editorial in his newspaper on Aug. 23 Mr. Rochet observed that he may make enemies by trying to combat prejudice and he may

become an object of scorn by proclaiming the rights of racial minorities, but he was going to proclaim the merits of 500 families of Japanese ancestry returning to Washington's King County. Mr. Rochet declared that those who do now show respect to them are of the Nazi class and will be considered poor citizens by the majority of the American people. It should be recalled that Mr. Rochet's newspaper is published in the home grounds of two of the most active anti-evacuee organizations, the Remember Pearl Harbor League and the Japanese Exclusion League.

Even in such centers of anti-evacuee activity as Kent and Auburn in Washington, the Hood River valley and the Gresham area in Oregon and in Monterey and Santa Barbara counties and the lower San Joaquin valley in California, many men have stood up against prevailing community sentiment to pit their principles against the armament of economic interests. There have been businessmen who have dared boycotts, newspapermen who have leveled their editorial bazookas against community prejudices and ministers who have interpreted their Christian teachings on the practical ground of human relationships. There have been many Carl Rochets.

Restrictive Covenants

The enforcement by State courts of racially restrictive covenants in property deeds has been described as "unconstitutional" by Dudley McGovney, professor of law at the University of California. Writing in the California Law Review, Prof. McGovney upholds the equality of races as a right given them by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. His comment is especially pertinent at a time when the operation of restrictive covenants in residential areas tends to enforce the segregation of persons not of Caucasian ancestry into congested urban areas, creating Little Harlems and Little Tokyos.

"Although many Americans in early days had strong racial prejudices in their private social relations, they determined that in the sphere of State governmental action there should be no racial discrimination," Prof. McGovney comments. "Undoubtedly, there are many Americans who would endorse a reactionary movement. Enforcement of racial residential restrictions by the courts of a dozen States is not the only evidence of that. But, until reaction gains enough adherents to amend the Constitution by one of the authorized processes, the regime of racial equality in legal rights and State government action remains the supreme law of the land."

Tokyo Rose

As Allied forces broaden the occupation of the Japanese homeland some American-born Japanese collaborationists are turning up. The number, so far, has not been many, although "Tokyo Rose" has received considerable publicity, mainly because there has been intense interest in her identity, particularly among GIs in the Pacific. Although it seems that only a few of the Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan appear to have collaborated actively with the Tokyo government, and although that collaboration consisted mainly of being the various English-language voices of Radio Tokyo and other Japanese propaganda stations, it is to be regretted that even these few took the easy way out and became the English-speaking pawns of Japanese Fascism.

It is significant that the reactionary Hearst press which has minimized the records of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States Army has shown considerably more interest in the few Tokyo Roses than in the thousands of Japanese Americans in United States khaki who will play a major role in the American occupation. An American labor editor, touring occupied areas in Japan as a guest of the American Army, has reported that "Tokyo Rose" has signed a contract with a Hearst publication to give her story to the people of America exclusively via Hearst. If the story is true and it should be recalled that Hearst at one time also published signed articles by that Axis war criminal, Mussolini, Tokyo Rose's may be utilized as part of the Nisei-baiting program of the Hearst publications. Such a performance would be consistent with the race-baiting role of the Hearst press during the war. At the very least the whole affair smacks of questionable journalistic enterprise.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Of Race, Creed and Color

The problems of America's racial and religious minorities are indivisible. Prejudice generated against one group often affect others. The patterns of public conduct which were established in the segregation of a racial minority have remained to affect others.

Along the West Coast the restrictive residential covenants which force members of minority groups to live "on the other side of the tracks" affect all non-Caucasian groups equally.

The anti-Orientalism, which was developed as a political and economic weapon by the native sons of California against the Chinese in the later decades of the Nineteenth century, was transferred for use against the Japanese in the State. The violent anti-Japanese campaigns in the San Joaquin valley in the post-war years following World War I spilled over to affect the Armenian groups as well in the Fresno area. Many of the practices of racist behavior which operate to intimidate members of minority groups were perfected in the Deep South against the Negro.

The point is that in fighting against discriminatory activities against Japanese Americans we must be aware that the virus of hate must be attacked at its source. There can be no easy future for the Nisei if other racial minorities are not accorded similar equality of treatment, just as there cannot be any real peace for our nation if oppression still lives somewhere on this planet. The rampant cells of the Fascist cancer can again multiply if the surgery is not clean and complete.

The suggestion has been made to us on many occasions, often by well-meaning persons, that the Nisei can be assured of acceptance and security if he will only divorce his problem from that of other American minorities, particularly the Negro. The intimation is that the Japanese Americans, numerically one of the smallest of minority groups in this country, will be accepted as "honorable Aryans" if they will not align their present predicament with what is interpreted to be the general race problem in the United States, the question of the American Negro. The choice, of course, is not for the Nisei. The Japanese Americans cannot make their peace with the racists by accepting the attitudes of the race supremacists toward other minority groups, although some Nisei have tried, just as some members of other minority groups have participated in the race-baiting of the Nisei by the Native Sons and their fellow travelers.

The problem of the Negro one-tenth of our nation is one of the most fundamental which faces our American postwar generation. If that problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved against the perspective of our constitutional guarantees to every citizen, then democracy is a misnomer and the objectives of the American Revolution, that "all men were created equal" and have "certain inalienable rights" among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," remain unfulfilled.

While the practices of racial prejudice, such as restrictive racial legislation and residential covenants, are permitted to exist, there is no escape from discrimination for any minority. The circumstances of war and the heartfelt American sympathy for the people of China for their valiant struggle against their Japanese oppressors have resulted in a definitely favorable atmosphere for Chinese Americans on the West Coast. Yet young Americans of Chinese ancestry continue to meet with discrimination, as in the recent incident in San Francisco in which a Chinese American war veteran was refused his right to purchase a business and told that he would not be welcome in the neighborhood because of his race.

Members of minority groups too often have accepted community attitudes and prejudices against other minorities. It is distressing to learn from Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, that a young Japanese American has been publicized as aiding and abet-

ing in discriminatory practices against a Negro job applicant in Chicago. This Nisei, a clerk in a large Chicago bakery chain, is reported to have told the Negro job-seeker that there were no jobs open, although the company had been advertising for driver-salesmen. The Nisei, of course, was merely carrying out company policy but he was the instrument through which the company was able to enforce that policy.

Mr. Townsend, who happens to be of Negro ancestry and is the only Negro president of a major CIO international union, has been active in the fight for fair play for the Nisei since the time of Pearl Harbor and he is understandably concerned by reports that some persons of Japanese ancestry have joined with reactionary whites in the Midwest and East on such matters as restrictive covenants and employment. "As minority people in this country," he writes, "we can ill afford to isolate ourselves, one from the other; we can ill afford to feel that the problem of discrimination, bigotry and intolerance is peculiar to any one group."

Similar observations were made recently by Horace Cayton, writing in the Pittsburgh Courier.

The minority groups, and this includes the Nisei, who have known the sharp edge of discrimination, should lead the fight to abolish it. And there seems no better place to start than to reexamine our own racial and religious prejudices.

EDITORIAL

DIGEST

Where Is Our Tolerance?

PITTSBURGH PRESS

The Pittsburgh Press on Aug. 20 criticized the attempts of the Twenty-Sixth Ward Citizens Committee in Pittsburgh to prevent the use of the Gusky Orphanage as a hostel for relocating Japanese Americans.

The Press said that the issue was not for a court of law.

"It is more an issue of national obligation," the paper added, "an obligation owed the Nisei by the people of America. In this country Americans are Americans—and hell with ancestry."

Nisei Rights

WASHINGTON POST

Stressing that Americanism has nothing to do with ancestry, the Washington Post on Aug. 13 hoped that the end of the war with Japan "will usher in an end of the hysteria which has made some Americans forget the vital institutions by which they live."

The Post saw heartening signs in Mayor Lapham's recent action in the Miyama case in San Francisco and in the indictment issued by the Federal Grand Jury in Sacramento against the Watson brothers of Auburn, Calif., on a charge of anti-evacuee terrorism.

Speaking of Mayor Lapham's stand, the Post added:

"If other responsible officials had acted with comparable courage in similar situations the hoodlums and bigots who have sought to deprive Americans of Japanese ancestry of their civil rights would long ago have been silenced."

Closed Incident

S. F. NEWS

The termination of the West Coast exclusion program by the War Department on Sept. 3 was declared by the San Francisco News on Sept. 5 to be "as much a part of victory as was the signing of the surrender in Tokyo Bay."

The News quoted Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command:

"The important point is that these persons of Japanese ancestry have the same rights and privileges accorded other law-abiding citizens or residents of California and the United States. They are subject to the same laws. Henceforth, it is the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Justice to make sure their conduct is inimical to the interests of the Nation."

Vagaries

City News . . .

Mary Kitano is the first Nisei to be employed by City News Service in Los Angeles. CNS services in Los Angeles area newspapers with local news . . . The WRA has requested the United Press to correct an erroneous statement carried nationally by the UP in a story reporting the revocation of the Coast exclusion orders last week. The UP story reported that "some Nisei were killed in armed encounters and the homes of several Japanese Americans who fought in the United States armed forces were burned." There is no report of any Nisei being killed or wounded by West Coast terrorists. . . . On the other hand, a Filipino, reportedly mistaken for a person of Japanese ancestry, was seriously beaten in an argument on V-J Day in San Francisco. A Chinese engineer, mistaken for a person of Japanese ancestry according to the story told by three men in court, was severely beaten in Marion, Ohio. The three men received jail sentences of six months each. . . .

FDR Memorial . . .

The \$4300 given to President Truman this week by four soldiers representing the 442nd Combat Team is earmarked for use toward a memorial for FDR. It is believed that President Truman will turn the money over to the Roosevelt Memorial Committee, headed by FDR's lifelong friend, Basil O'Connor. The Roosevelt memorial group held its first meeting at the White House last week to decide on a "living memorial" to honor the late President . . . It's reported that Dyke Miyagawa of Joe Oyama will edit the English section of a new bi-lingual newspaper now being organized in New York City. According to plans, the newspaper will be a semi-weekly. The Japanese section will be edited by the present staff of the New York Jiji. . . .

Anti-Evacuee . . .

A recent ad in the Visalia Times, advertising a meeting sponsored by the Ivanhoe Citizens Committee to protest the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to Tulare county, noted that John R. Lechner would be the main speaker. The ad carried the names of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, William May Garland, Los Angeles realtor; C. J. Haggerty, president of the California AFL; Reginald Denny and Herbert Cornish as sponsors of the anti-Japanese American meeting . . . As an aftermath to the recent Miyama incident, it was reported that one Municipal railway bus repairman in San Francisco resigned in protest against the hiring of the Nisei but Miyama was accepted by the rest of the crew. The shop foreman reported that, on the day after the work stoppage protesting the hiring of Miyama, four of his fellow workers invited him to lunch. . . .

The Los Angeles Collegian, student-edited newspaper at Los Angeles City College, last week took the Hearst Herald-Express to task for its insinuations that war veterans are unable to find homes in the Los Angeles area because of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry. The theme has been a favorite one with the Hearst press. . . .

Marriages . . .

According to Time magazine, "American" servicemen stationed in Hawaii married 112 girls of Japanese ancestry during the past year. Marriages with Nisei were approximately one-tenth of the total of 1,213 marriages of U. S. servicemen in Hawaii . . . An Army Signal Corps radiophoto of the surrender of General Yamashita at Baguio in the Philippines shows a Nisei soldier among those watching the signing of the surrender documents . . . Participating in the U. S. war effort have been several scions of the families of prominent Japanese industrialists. The young men, who were in the United States at the time of the outbreak of war, declined opportunities to return to Japan on exchange ships and have shown their opposition to Japanese militarism by teaching the Japanese language to U. S. servicemen. . . .

Col. Norman Beasley, who had charge of public relations for the Army during the 1942 West Coast evacuation is now writing a book on the evacuation for Harper's . . . Howard Devree, art critic for

Veterans Condemn Prejudice: GIs Urged CBS Correspondent To Tell U. S. of Nisei Heroes

(This article is part of a broadcast on the CBS Pacific Coast network on Aug. 28 by Harry W. Flannery, noted war correspondent and commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System.)

By HARRY W. FLANNERY

The Japanese American issue has flared up again on the West Coast. The incident that is attracting most attention at the moment concerns Takeo Miyama, Japanese American machinist, born in Hawaii. Miyama was hired at the San Francisco municipal railway bus repair shop, after which many of the other employees demanded his discharge, or they would refuse to work. This afternoon, two representatives of a hundred AFL union mechanics in the shop ordered the Nisei to quit, but he decided

to stay at work. W. C. Crowder and Arnold Valson, the AFL representatives, told Miyama that his continuance at work would mean other workers would refuse to cooperate, and he would be discharged as incompetent. Chief Radio Technician Harold Stone, who won the Silver Star for gallantry in fighting the Japanese in the Pacific, entered the argument to say: "I did not go out to fight in the Pacific so people with different colored skins would be discriminated against when I got home."

This is the opinion of every service man who has fought with the Japanese Americans on the war fronts, insofar as I have been able to talk with such men. I first brought up the subject on this program because I was asked to do so by war veterans from the Pacific and European theater with whom I talked at Birmingham General Hospital at Van Nuys, California. Since then I have talked with more service men in Europe and in the CBI theater.

You don't have to bring up the subject with these men. As soon as they learn you're a radio or newspaper man, they begin to tell you about the way the Japanese Americans have fought.

"A lot of people in the United States get Japanese Americans and Japanese mixed," one enlisted man told me at the headquarters of the Fifth Army in northern Italy. "They don't realize," he said, "that we are fighting against the Japanese, but that the Japanese Americans are fighting with us. And," he added, "you newspapermen shouldn't call them Japanese Americans. They're American as you and me. They were born in the United States, and they are proud of their country, and fighting for it with everything in them."

Everyone in the Fifth Army with whom I talked from Lt. Gen. Lucian Truscott down tells you the Japanese American battalion and the 442nd regiment has one of the best records in battle of any American unit. The story has been told often, but some of it is worth repeating. The 442nd, for instance, had a normal complement of 4200 men, but had casualties that totaled twice that number, 9230. Of these, 4,000 won purple hearts. You see men of the 442nd in Italy with two or three purple hearts because they recovered from their wounds and went back in again.

I was told the story of a man named Aoyama of Los Angeles a member of 442nd. The man who told me about him, at Gardone, Italy, could not remember his first name, but he knew the story. Aoyama had both legs shot off, and was carried to the rear. The fighting was still on and there could be no lights. Medical men moved from one to another of the injured. One came to Aoyama.

"Are you badly hurt?" he asked.

Aoyama gritted his teeth.

"I'm all right," he said.

The doctor moved on to the next man. Aoyama died.

There are 18 other such cases, the men of the Fifth told me, each awarded a silver star posthumously.

Within less than a year 1017 individuals out of the 4000 received combat decorations, 43 the distinguished service cross—the highest award in the power of our government—249 won silver stars, 601 bronze stars, and there have been three Presidential unit citations, one for Belvedere, Casserta and

the New York Times, commented recently on the "two poignant heads and a flower piece by (Sueo) Serisawa." Artist Serisawa, now living in New York City, moved there from Los Angeles, via Denver, during the evacuation.

Cassino; another for the fighting in the Vosges mountains in France, and one for spear-heading the final victory drive of the Fifth Army last spring. The assignments of the 442nd have been tough, but they wanted that kind, to prove that they, born in America, are worthy of being called Americans. Mike Masaoka, 30 years old, from San Francisco, told me the motto of the 442nd has been "go for broke."

He explained that. "It's crapping slang," he said. "It's the same as 'shoot the wrks,' 'risk everything on one throw.'"

Mike is national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League, devoted to raising the general political consciousness and democratic responsibility of Americans of Japanese ancestry, and to helping them establish themselves in the community. An objective now is to defend the rights of the service man. So far as I know, Mike is still with his regiment in Italy.

The creed of the league begins: "I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of their nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual of my other country enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man."

The creed goes on: "Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way: above-board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

"Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me," I'm still quoting, "and because, I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America."

That's the creed:

One of the last things that General Truscott told me as I talked with him in his headquarters on Lake Garda in Italy, was to say a word for the Japanese Americans. "A lot of men who have fought alongside these boys are going back and speak in no uncertain terms about un-American actions," he said. "They are going to remind us that men have fought and died to kill fascism and they don't want it at home. They have battled over here for American principles of justice, fairplay and equal opportunity for all Americans and all men." The general had an afterthought. "And when you write Japanese American," he said, "don't hyphenate it. These men are not hyphenated Americans, but full Americans who have proved that with their blood." . . .

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Writer Predicts Swing in Coast Sentiment

There is a good friend of ours, a writer of national repute, who always has maintained that the West Coast's shameful treatment of Japanese Americans will be followed by a swing in sentiment to the other extreme.

It is too soon after VJ-Day to test his prediction. But certainly there are indications already that for all but the incorrigible racists and professional agitators the return of peace has removed the sharp edge of wartime suspicion and hatreds.

This writer bases his prediction on the history of the nation's attitude toward German Americans in World War I. He points out that once war's hysteria has vanished and more facts become known about our own shortcomings, as well as the wartime contribution of Japanese Americans, a more rational view is taken.

The first steps in this direction in World War II have been taken already. The government's recent Pearl Harbor report states that the United States, either by breaking Japan's code or having access to a traitor in Tokyo's high councils, knew beforehand what Japan's war plans were. Further, the report says that the United States sought to force Japan to make the first overt move, which it did in the attack at Pearl Harbor.

That the nation's naval, military and diplomatic branches were not coordinated and prepared to meet this attack was one of the great tragedies of the war. At the same time the very fact that the United States suffered such a disastrous defeat in the hands of a force striking by stealth served to unite the nation as nothing else could have done.

The Japanese Americans were the hapless pawns caught in this great, sweeping interplay of forces. The few voices that were raised in their behalf, demanding fair play and sanity, were but pipings in the storm of war. And the government, through the army's policy of mass evacuation of an entire people, gave tacit confirmation to the fear that all those of Japanese descent were potential saboteurs and stabbers-in-the-back.

It has been a long, hard road back. It has cost the government millions of dollars, through the war relocation authority, with the support of other agencies such as the office of war information, to do justice to these people and to get the truth to the American public.

That road has as mileposts the grave markers of scores of Nisei boys who volunteered to prove by death, if necessary, their right and the right of their families and

friends to be recognized as Americans.

Now, little by little, more is being told of the wartime role of Japanese Americans. In the Pacific they have seen the war through from its opening moments to the final triumph. There were Nisei casualties and Nisei heroes at Pearl Harbor. It was a Nisei who broadcast Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's bitter surrender from Corregidor to the overwhelming Jap hordes.

But on the road back the Nisei were in the forefront of every new landing in the island-hopping road from Melbourne to Tokyo. And after victory there were two Nisei officers in the party that met Japan's surrender delegation in Manila. There were Nisei interpreters in the personnel of special prisoner of war processing teams that landed with the first troops at Atsugi airfield near Tokyo.

The army and navy officers chosen to administer civil affairs in occupied Japan were diligently trained by Japanese Americans at Yale, Harvard, the University of Michigan and elsewhere.

To name a few other strictly wartime roles played by Japanese Americans, there have been U. S. government translators, propagandists by radio and pamphlet, radio monitors. Perhaps the full story of this vital if non-combatant contribution of Nisei—and the foreign-born as well—can be told soon.

Larry Tajiri has related the story of at least one Nisei who worked in an atomic bomb plant, in the super-secret program under which the atomic bomb was developed. There also is the story, told only in a fragmentary manner, of the guayule project at Manzanar in which Japanese Americans sought to crack the natural rubber shortage.

For every Tokyo Rose, there are hundreds of loyal Japanese Americans who contributed to the American war effort, and some day the whole story will be made known. And the tide already is turning.

Washington News-Letter: NISEI IN WAR AGENCIES

(With this column John Kitasako joins the ranks of Pacific Citizen contributors. A former member of the staff of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, his columns from Washington were a feature of the Sentinel's editorial page. He is a pre-evacuation resident of Palo Alto, Calif., and now makes his home in Washington, D. C.)

Washington, D. C.

Thousands of government employees are getting pink slips each week as various war agencies become liquidated and others continue to pare down their rolls for peace-time operations. Within the next month or two, approximately 40,000 white-collar workers will be released, and among them will be many Nisei war-time appointees. Some of the Nisei out of jobs will return home or seek employment elsewhere, but the vast majority will stick it out in Washington.

It is encouraging to note that although faced with dismissal, the Nisei on the whole are taking it with commendable self-assurance. For one thing they realize that finding new jobs in the government or in private industry will not be too difficult, for they have established a fine record of efficiency and diligence.

But it seems that another big reason for their equanimity is the fact that the trials and tribulations of evacuation and relocation have conditioned them to take in stride any form of adversity. And that is highly important for in the turbulent reconversion period there will be many days of disappointment and heartaches in which a clear, decisive mind and a stout

heart will prove of inestimable value.

. . . .

INCIDENT: A colored girl and a white girl walked into a Chinese-operated night club in downtown Washington for lunch. The waiter asked if they wanted to take their food out. No, they said, they wanted to have lunch right there. Sorry, said the waiter, he couldn't serve them.

The white girl became furious. She went to the Chinese manager and said, "You know that China is a member of the United Nations, don't you? And you know that we all fought to help establish freedom and justice for all people, don't you? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you get wise to what's going on in this world!"

The stunned manager mumbled something about the "situation in Washington" concerning Negroes. This "situation" is one in which colored people are barred from all public eating places except the YWCA cafeteria and government cafeterias. The girls walked out, leaving the manager to ponder on the United Nations.

The colored girl in question is from Canada, where there is no Jim Crowism, which might explain her naivete in going into that night club. A member of a prominent Canadian family and a holder of a masters degree, she probably has a broader cultural and educational background than anyone else in that whole night club.

WASHINGTON NOTES: in his annual message to Congress last week, President Truman made a strong recommendation for the es-

(Continued on page 6)

Three Medals Finally Catch Up With Portland Nisei Officer

Lieut. Kanaya Liberated From Nazi Prison Camp Before V-E Day

STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, Charleston, S. C. — Lieut. James Kanaya of Portland, Ore., finally has received three medals for which he was cited some time ago.

Lieut. Kanaya, who received his commission while fighting with the famous 442nd Combat Team of Japanese Americans in France and who was captured by the Nazis, was presented by Col. Henry W. Grady, commanding officer at Stark, with the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart on Aug. 17.

Lieut. Kanaya was captured by the Nazis in the Vosges mountains on Oct. 23 and was liberated six months later following the battle of Nuremberg. He is at present in the Stark Medical Department Replacement Pool.

In accepting the medals from

Col. Grady, Lieut. Kanaya expressed his pleasure at being so honored and more particularly with the great battle performance of the Japanese Americans in the Army.

The Silver and Bronze Stars were awarded to the Nisei officer for actions during the drive of the Nisei unit up the Italian coast against the "leaning tower" city of Pisa. On July 5, 1944, a battalion to which Lieut. Kanaya was attached as medical aid man, was subjected to an intense artillery and mortar barrage.

Before the curtain of light lifted, nine men from one of the companies had been seriously wounded. The Nazis then laid down a concentration of machine-gun fire. With utter disregard for his own safety, Lieut. Kanaya crawled through the splatter of machine-gun fire to his wounded comrades.

For two and a half hours he administered quick effective aid to the sorely wounded men. He didn't leave until everyone had been cared for. For this intrepid display of devotion, Lieut. Kanaya was cited with the Silver Star. Less than two weeks later, for a continuing action which took place near Luciana, Italy, on July 16, 17 and 18, he was awarded the Bronze Star.

Later the 442nd was transferred to the Seventh Army front in Italy. The French First Army was fighting up from the south to force the gap city of Belfort in the Vosges mountains. On Oct. 23 Lieut. Kanaya was captured as the Nisei unit undertook a complementary drive south on the St. Die sector. The battle lines in the sector at that time were extremely fluid.

Lieut. Kanaya was captured by a German company as he was on his way back to American lines with wounded men who had earlier been cut off. He was imprisoned in Oflag 64 about 60 miles from Danzig in the old Polish Corridor. The Red Army's approach in their great winter offensive forced the Nazis to evacuate the camp on Jan. 21.

The Japanese American was among the polyglot group of prisoners who, in the dead of winter, made a 375-mile trek to what the Nazis thought was safety from liberation by the Allies. Lieut. Kanaya was liberated on April 17 following the reduction of the Nazi prize city of Nuremberg.

KITASAKO: Washington Newsletter

(Continued from page 5)

Establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. This is a follow-up of the appeal Truman made to Congress in June, but which was blocked in committee by reactionary elements. . . Senator Elbert Thomas and Representative Mike Mansfield, in a recent NBC University of the Air program broadcast from Washington and produced by Selden Meneff, both praised the combat record of Nisei GI's and urged the use of Nisei in the occupation and reconstruction of postwar Japan. Two Nisei servicemen have paintings on exhibit in the armed

To the Editor THE LETTERBOX

GI Says "Little Tokyo" Label Unpleasant

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

After a few weeks out in the field I have finally gotten around to catching up on several issues of the Pacific Citizen which had accumulated during my absence. It is beyond doubt that your newspaper has done admirably in guiding both Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals and in presenting to us a clear picture of our triumphs and our difficulties.

However, it is with deep regret that I read Bill Hosokawa's "Encouragement for Relocating Issei." No one can doubt the many problems and its solutions that many Issei will have to face. Writer Hosokawa has clearly presented the actual picture with no "punches pulled" for those Issei whose lot will not be easy. But there is one remark that was especially repugnant to me.

Is there any need in referring to the small Japanese communities which have sprung up in a few cities as new "Little Tokyos?" I sincerely believe that the writer did not mean to infer anything derogatory. However, the very sound of the word seems ominous. Your paper has no doubt a large circulation outside of the Nisei and Issei readers. To them and to us "Little Tokyo" recalls the unpleasant pre-war Japanese communities in Los Angeles and San Francisco and many other coastal

cities. It also brings to mind our purpose of endeavoring to banish "Little Tokyos" out of our lives.

I do not mean to deny that such a situation does exist and yet it must be borne in mind that in some instances inevitable.

Let us face the cold facts. All human beings are gregarious by nature and they tend to be so especially among their own kind. We realize that in our case it has caused many wild and misled suspicions to be cast upon us. However it certainly was not a crime to establish our own communities. In the light of the present situation and for a more complete understanding of Americans of Japanese ancestry, it is preferable not to have such communities. But no matter how noble our ideals may be we must be realistic. We cannot deny the fact that in numerous instances only certain districts in a given city would accept us as tenants. Furthermore, given the opportunity to obtain housing elsewhere our economic and financial situation have not allowed us to take advantage of the opportunity. The inevitable result then was that many are driven not by choice but by existing conditions to form these communities. Therefore, let us not stigmatize those living in these communities by calling them "Little Tokyos."

Sincerely
Staff Sgt. John I. Morozumi
Somewhere in China

WRA Reports Fresno District Returnees Near 2000 Mark

Eighty Persons Arrive In Special Cars from Colorado River Center

FRESNO, Calif.—The arrival of eighty persons in special cars from the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz., on Sept. 6 brought to an approximate 1900 the number of evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to Fresno County in the last few months, according to Cecil Morgan, Fresno district relocation officer for the WRA.

One group among the eighty left the Santa Fe train at Reedley where they are to be sheltered temporarily in a labor camp until some are able to reoccupy former homes in the Sanger and Selma areas. Others among the eighty

made their homes in Fresno and Clovis before the evacuation.

Those without immediate transportation or without homes are being housed temporarily in hostels established at the Buddhist Temple and the Japanese Methodist church.

Theodore Lewis, assistant WRA officer in the Fresno area, expressed the opinion that last week's cancellation of the Army exclusion orders would result in the return of "only a few hundred more" to the Fresno district. Lewis pointed out that a large number of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from Fresno already have resettled in the Middle West and East. Five thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from Fresno.

Lewis reported that 200 evacuees have returned to Madera county.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions that were received during the month of August and to-date: Willard F. Smith \$2., Brooks; Sue Okamura \$2., Redwood City; J. K. Shintaku \$25., Santa Ana; A. Crestoni \$1., Sacramento; Louise B. Wallace \$5., Mrs. A. Torossian 1, Leonard Walker \$1., and Joe Kamiya \$1.50 of Berkeley; Mrs. Marie Pautz \$5., Los Angeles; Florence Tominaga \$2., Concord; G. Suyeyasu \$2., and Mr. and Mrs. K. Haraguchi \$2 from our San Francisco Office; Mrs. F. E. Kilbourne, Sr., \$1., Ojai; Helen Myers \$2., San Diego; Charles de Y. Elkus \$2.50 and Mrs. Marian Ryono \$1.50 of San Francisco; needless to say all from California.

From other parts of the country we gratefully acknowledge the following contributions: Atsuko Shigematsu \$1.50, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sakahara \$3., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; R. E. Johnson \$10., Newberg, Oregon; Mrs. Meta Chandler \$2., Gold Hill, Colorado; Tomoichi Tahara \$1., Keota, Colorado; Albert Kawasaki \$1.50, Ordway, Colorado; A. D. Bonus \$1. and Clarence Thriving \$5. of Seattle; Miss Fumiye Takamoto \$2, Rockford, Illinois; Anonymous \$1., Evanston, Illinois; Mrs. F. E. Fender \$2 and Clare Yoder \$1., Chicago, Illinois; K. Harada \$1., Warrensville, Ohio; Eiko Yoshihashi \$3., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Geo. Ikuta \$1.50, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Quan \$1., Greenwood, Conn.; Helen Hayashida \$2., Hubert Reynolds \$2., Dora H. Cook \$2., and Henry Nakahara \$2., Detroit, Michigan.

From a G. I. in the Okinawas we received a pleasant surprise in the form of a remittance for \$50 to bolster our treasury.

Our friends in Hawaii are still remembering us in the mail, as we thank Clara Higa and H. Maruyama of Honolulu for their \$5. and \$3. checks respectively.

Getting back to the States, we thank the following persons for their contributions: David C. Moore \$3., Phoenix, Arizona; Canal Library c/o H. C. Kojima, Treas., \$50., Rivers Arizona; Mrs. Amy Nishimura \$2., Nampa, Idaho; Magic Valley Chapter \$4., Rupert, Idaho; Lawrence C. Lockley \$5., Folcroft, Pa., and Usaburo Nirasawa \$5., Philadelphia; Nettie Caldwell \$1., Maynesboro, Va.; Mary Ogawa \$5., Arlington, Va.; Howard Kobayashi \$2., Miami, Florida; Louis Pliskin \$3., Jersey City, N. J.; and Walter Hirasawa \$5., Rosebud, Montana.

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forces art show at the National Art Gallery. They Pvt. Nobu Kitagaki, formerly of Snelling, now at Fort Meade, and Sgt. Tom Okamoto, of Snelling. . . Dick Otagaki ranked number one in Dental School graduation last week at Washington's Howard University, one of the foremost Negro institutions in the nation. . . Morris Dannahirsch, from the Heart Mountain social welfare division, is the new relocation officer for the Washington D. C. area, replacing Emory Fast, who was transferred to the San Francisco WRA office.

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Granada Pioneer Suspends as Staff Leaves, Camp to Close

AMACHE, Colo.—The GRANADA PIONEER is signing "30." Since the first issue of October 18, 1942, this shortlived little bi-weekly newspaper has served the community of approximately 6,000 residents of the WRA camp of Amache, Colorado, for about three years.

With an average circulation of 3,500 the mimeographed sheet of 6 to 10 pages was for many families of the Center the only newspaper read. It contained no advertising, was distributed free, and carried as much concise news,

world and local, as its pages could hold.

In its short life it probably had more editors (6 in all) who worked harder for less pay (\$19 a month) than any other newspaper in the country. There were a few "names" on the staff, including two artists who worked at the Disney Studios before being evacuated to Amache, but most of the PIONEER workers started out as non-paid inexperienced apprentices who worked their way up to reporters and copy readers at \$12 a month as fast as other staff members relocated.

Commander, Two Men of Nisei Regiment Honored by French

Paris Government Awards Croix de Guerre To Col. Miller

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Colonel V. R. Miller of Winneconne, Wisconsin, commanding officer of the 422nd Japanese American Combat Team, Sergeant Robert M. Yukitomo, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Private First Class Masao Koizumi, also of Hawaii, recently were awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government.

They were cited for valorous conduct and meritorious achievement in France before their unit returned to participate in the final Fifth Army campaign in Italy.

Miller, who was commissioned from the United States Military Academy, received the Croix de Guerre with gold star for "exceptional services rendered on the front, first as executive officer and subsequently as commanding officer of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Colonel Miller displayed great competence and wisdom, and, under his excellent direction, the results achieved by his unit were of exceptional value to

the army, and penetration by the enemy made wholly impossible along an important sector."

Yukitomo, previously awarded the Bronze Star, was awarded the Croix de Guerre with gold star for valorous conduct when "he was sent out on a reconnaissance mission to the vicinity of Colla Lunga to ascertain whether the houses there had been cleared. Having accomplished this duty, he voluntarily advanced 1,000 metres into enemy territory and came back with the important information that a hostile command post was located in one of the houses in the enemy occupied town of Piena..."

Koizumi, who previously had been awarded the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, received the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star for "an act of courage in combat, when he went into a minefield exposed to enemy observation to rescue two of his comrades wounded by the explosion of a mine. After administering first aid, the first casualty was safely evacuated. Private Koizumi helped to carry the second wounded man over 700 meters of mined and mountainous terrain until they reached the foot of a hill, where litter-bearers came up to evacuate the casualty to an aid station..."

Ted Akimoto Wins Commission at Infantry School

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Theodore Akimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Akimoto of 523 East Seventh South, Salt Lake City, was recently commissioned a second lieutenant at the infantry OCS at Fort Benning.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruko Otsuji, 10E-6A, Granada, a girl on Aug. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Omura, 14-16-D, Heart Mountain, a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Tsuchiguchi, 20-4-B, Gila River, a boy on Aug. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Setsuji Okumoto, 6-4-3-C, Gila River, a girl on Aug. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Fujii a boy on Sept. 8 in Salt Lake City.

DEATHS

Tomie Kathieen Uyemoto, infant, 7F-10C, Granada, on Aug. 31.

Naokichi Kondo, 78, of 25-22-B, Heart Mountain, on Sept. 2.

Katsuko Matsumoto, 69, of 21-15-F, Heart Mountain, on Sept. 5.

Kazuo Kawano, 60, pf 6-3-D, Heart Mountain, on Sept. 7.

Yosaku Watanabe, 54, of 15-5-B, Poston, on Aug. 25.

Nobuo Itano, 27-6-C, Poston, on Sept. 4 at Arcadia, Calif.

Yoneji Yasutomi, 11-11-A, Poston, on Sept. 4 at Arcadia, Calif.

Hideo Hashimoto, 24-2-C, Gila River, on Aug. 24.

Kamejiro Komura, 23-14-D, Gila River, on Aug. 24.

MARRIAGES

Betty Shizuko Nakano to Harry Yanari on Sept. 2 in Denver, Colo.

Helen T. Ota to Hideo Carl Odachi in Salt Lake City on Sept. 12.

Kumiko Koyama to Toni Misono in Denver, Colo.

Engagement

The engagement of Miss Yoshi Tanabe to T/5 Frank Katsuyama was announced at a dinner at the Temple Noodle House on Aug. 30. Miss Tanabe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Tanabe, formerly of Seattle, Wash. T/5 Katsuyama is now serving in the Pacific with the U. S. Army.

Hood River Girl Reveals Troth

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. Sagoro Asai recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Mika, to T/4 Harold H. Hiuga of the Army.

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Principals in First California Anti-Evacuee Incident to Face Federal Court in October

Brothers Enter Plea Of Not Guilty of Explosives Charge

SACRAMENTO — The Watson brothers, James and Claude, of Auburn, Placer County, will face a Federal court on Oct. 2 to answer to charges of violation of the Federal Explosives Act, including the illegal possession of dynamite and conspiracy in the attempted dynamiting of the farm property of Sumio Doi, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, on the nights of Jan. 18 and 19.

The date of trial was set by Judge Welsh on Aug. 31 after both of the Watsons entered pleas of not guilty.

The case, the first reported act of violence against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, also is the first to be tried in a Federal court.

An indictment against the Watsons was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Sacramento last month. The Watson brothers and Army Pvt. Alvin and Elmer Johnson were acquitted by a Placer County court of the attempted dynamiting charges on the plea of the defense attorney that "this is a white man's country."

The Johnson brothers, who were AWOL at the time of the raids against the Doi ranch, face an Army court-martial. A deposition by Elmer Johnson is reported to be part of the Federal case against the Watsons.

Attorneys for the State in the trial in the Placer County courtroom last April presented evidence establishing the participating of the Johnsons and James Watsons in the raids.

Judge Welsh set the trial date over the objection of the defense attorney who asked for more time.

Deputy District Attorney Seawell protested any delay and urged the October date, declaring that the United States Attorney General was interested in the case and favored prompt prosecution.

Nisei Fellowship To Hold Retreat

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Nisei Christian Fellowship will hold a two-day retreat on Sept. 15 and 16 at the Centerville Mills, a YMCA Camp.

The Rev. Victor Fujiu, pastor of the Fellowship, will introduce the theme, "The Challenge of Christ."

Speakers and discussion leaders include the Rev. Paul Nagano, pastor of the Minneapolis Nisei Christian Fellowship; Dr. Paul S. Mayer, field secretary of the Missionary Society of the Evangelical churches in Cleveland; and the Rev. Donald Toriumi.

Ruth Hijikita, Don Iwahashi, Staff Sgt. William Yenari and Yukio Wada will serve as worship service chairmen.

Standing Ovation Given Nisei Veteran by Home Town Rotary

TORRANCE, Calif.—A standing ovation greeted Staff Sgt. James Yoshinobu when he returned to his home town of Torrance on Aug. 30 and spoke before the Rotary Club.

Yoshinobu, who is 47 years of age and a veteran of World War I, was a member of Rotary before he and other persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated to assembly centers in 1942.

Although the father of three children, Yoshinobu volunteered for the Army from a relocation camp and served for ten months on Saipan and in the invasion of Iwo Jima. He was assigned at various times to the Navy, the Army and the famous Fourth Marines with whom he participated in the landing on Iwo Jima.

Before the evacuation Sgt. Yoshinobu resided with his wife and children in West Torrance where he was engaged in large-scale strawberry growing. He said he hoped to return to Torrance when he is discharged from service. However, he noted that al-

though he was 47 years of age he did not expect to be released and believed that he would be assigned to military tasks in the occupation of Japan.

Sgt. Yoshinobu also was president of the Gardena Valley chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League while residing in Torrance.

Former Sacramento Resident Fears U. S. Public Reaction

ARIA, Japan—Toshio Machida, a former resident of Sacramento, wants to go back to the United States but he fears the reaction there to persons of Japanese ancestry "won't be good for the next ten years."

Machida turned up in Aria as a civilian interpreter from the Misushima prisoner of war camp, from which 306 Allied internees were evacuated.

Evacuee Family Stays in Hostel Despite Protests

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection recently refused to oust a family of Japanese American evacuees from the Gusky Orphanage, temporary hostel for evacuees relocating in the Pittsburgh area, despite the protests of the Twenty-Sixth Ward Citizens Committee that zoning laws are being violated.

The Twenty-Sixth Ward committee, described as representing only a small minority of residents in the area, has been in the lead in a campaign to prevent the conversion of the unused building into a hostel for Japanese Americans.

The bureau ruled no violation was involved unless more than two families occupy the building.

Attorney Warren H. Van Kirk, counsel for the protesting group, said that property values would be impaired by Nisei occupation of the Gusky home.

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WANTED—Woman or girl for general housework and help care for children 8, 4, & 2. Will take couple where husband works out, or even mother and school-age daughter. \$50 for couple, \$60 for experienced single girl. Dr. M. S. Sanders, 969 Military Drive, Salt Lake City, 4-9793.

PRESENT WHEREABOUTS of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tsubokura, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nishida and Mr. Nob Nishida, formerly of Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif., is requested by a Japanese American soldier who is now on duty outside the United States. Any information as to the present addresses of these persons will be appreciated by the Pacific Citizen which will forward such information to the Nisei soldier.

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