PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 21; NO. 13 — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, — SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1945 — Price: Seven Cents

Use of Nisei Saved GI Lives in Pacific

Grounded by Elevator Strike



NEW YORK—The strike of elevator operators has grounded thousands of New Yorkers in hundreds of office and hotel buildings. With all of the elevators in the Empire State Building tied up, the War Relocation Authority, with offices on the 63rd floor, held their interviews in the lobby of the world's highest structure. Here Uki Hara, an interviewer on the staff of the New York WRA office, talks to Pfc. Bob Kawashima, a Nisei GI visiting in New York. (Photo from Acme.)

House Appropriations Group Seeks to Slash Five Millions From Present WRA Budget

Myer Testifies Only One-Half of Evacuees Expected to Return to West Coast; Declares Those Relocating in Other Areas Well Accepted

WASHINGTON—The House Appropriations Committee has recommended a cut of $5,000,000 in funds previously authorized for the War Relocation Authority in carrying out its program of resettlement of evacuees now residing in the relocation centers, the Associated Press reported on Sept. 22.

The House group commented in its report, made public last week, that the liquidation of the agency should proceed more rapidly. The Congressmen urged WRA officials to speed up the rate of its present outside resettlement program, including the returning of evacuees to their former home areas on the West Coast.

In testimony before the committee Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, estimated that only half of the 110,000 Japanese Americans evacuated from the West Coast will return to their original home districts.

Myer said that during the first six months of this year about one-third of the evacuees leaving the relocation camps went back to the West Coast.

Of the 32,000 remaining in the eight relocation centers, Myer predicted that two-thirds to three-fourths will return to the West Coast because they are mostly older people and children.

The WRA director's statement was made during hearings on a bill to revoke portions of previous appropriations to various wartime agencies.

Replying to a question by Representative Ludlaw, D., Ind., Myer reported that Japanese Americans who have settled away from the Pacific Coast "have been well accepted by the people they are working with in the community, and by the church groups."

Myer said his agency is moving evacuees out of the centers at a rate of 3000 a week, and that the job of resettling the Japanese Americans should be completed by March 31. The last of the centers is scheduled to close by Dec. 15.

The committee urged that pro-Japanese persons segregated at the Tule Lake center and slated to be deported to Japan should be "returned with all possible dispatch."

Hawaiian Sergeant Killed in Crash

HONOLULU — The death of Sgt. Haruyuki Ikemoto of Hamakuapoko, Maui, in a plane crash on Okinawa on Aug. 13 has been reported in information from the War Department received by Mrs. Shinayo Ikemoto, mother of the soldier.

Anti-Nisei Terror Likened to Belsen Act by Officer

LOS ANGELES—The WRA reported on Sept. 21 that Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, Army intelligence officer who served in New Guinea, has issued a protest against the burning of the home of the Sakamoto family near Loomis, Calif. last week.

"There can be no doubt that an overwhelming voice of protest will turn up from all American veterans, no matter what ancestry, when they hear of the atrocity committed against the Sakamoto family," Col. Moore said. "Apparently there are individuals in our state who cannot distinguish between Japanese militarists and loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. This constitutes the first step toward an American Belsen."

Flare Thrown At Hostel in Watsonville

Believe Attempt Made To Burn Down Church Housing Evacuees

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Pajaro Valley experienced its first attack of terrorism against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry shortly after noon on Sept. 24 when a flare was thrown or shot toward the Buddhist church, which has been converted into a temporary hostel for Japanese Americans.

Nearby shrubbery was burned, but there was no other damage.

Chief of Police Matt Graves and Deputy District Attorney John L. McCarthy, who are investigating, immediately issued stern warnings that violence of any kind against Japanese Americans would not be tolerated and would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Both emphasized that city taxpayers, the city itself, would be liable for any damage resulting from such terrorism.

It was announced that included in those staying at the hostel at the time of the incident were three Japanese American servicemen on furlough and many women and children. The majority of the families at the hostel have sons in the service.

California Soldier Killed in Truck Accident in Italy

POSTON, Ariz.—Daniel Y. Tsukamoto, 23, son of Mrs. Sukesaburo Tsukamoto of Los Angles, was killed in a truck accident recently in Italy, according to the Poston Chronicle of Sept. 19.

Tsukamoto entered the service on August 4, 1944.

He was a former Los Angeles resident and attended Roosevelt High school and L. A. City college.

MAJOR COLYER WILL COMMAND 2ND BATTALION

TOMBOLO, Italy—Major William N. Colyer has been named to command the Second Battalion of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team, replacing Major Robert A. Gopel who left recently for transshipment to the United States.

Major Colyer is an "old-timer" with the 442nd, having served successively as the commanding officer of headquarters company, Second Battalion executive officer and in other posts since the training days of the unit at Camp Shelby.

Amazing Courage, Ingenuity of Japanese Americans Hailed By U. S. Army Commanders

Twenty-Seventh Division Proud of Nisei Troops Assigned to Unit; Fearlessness, Heroism in Combat Emergencies Told as Censorship Lifted

NEW YORK—The war in the Pacific would have been far more costly and thousands more American lives would have been lost had it not been for the Nisei—American Japanese—serving with the United States Army, says Les Finnegan, NANA correspondent, in a dispatch from Okinawa distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

That fact is now frankly, "even enthusiastically," admitted by commanders and generals in every section of the Pacific theater, where the Nisei showed their amazing courage, loyalty and ingenuity, the NANA writer states. While they have been used for the most part in the interrogation of prisoners, interpretation of captured enemy documents and surrender appeals to surrounded pockets of Japanese soldiers, their "fearlessness and heroism in combat emergencies" provide ample proof their work has not been confined to interrogation and translation.

"These men are too valuable to risk in the front lines, but it's all we can do to restrain them from getting into the thick of it every time," one officer is quoted as saying.

The 27th Division of the Eighth Army is prouder of its Nisei than almost anything else in its brilliant record, according to Finnegan. There are ten Nisei attached to every active Pacific division, but the 27th's officers believe they got the best ten there were to be had. Their value to the division cannot be estimated in terms of the two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars and a Distinguished Service Cross—all awarded for varying acts of bravery.

Lieut. Col. William K. Van Antwerp of the 27th Division general staff said: "We would have been twice as blind as we were on these islands without the Nisei. They were able to break down fear and superstition and obtain vitally important information from both Japanese soldiers and natives.

"Without a doubt, our Nisei have saved many, many American lives."

The 27th's ten Nisei first saw action on Makin; from there four of them went to Eniwetok. There they instructed United States troops in Japanese phrases such as "Throw down your weapons," "Sit down," "Where is your regiment?" The Nisei produced a live drama showing the right and wrong ways of processing and interrogating Japanese prisoners.

On Saipan, where the resistance was fierce, officers began to appreciate the value of the Nisei and their training. The men attended classes in their own free time, Van Antwerp declared. "I walked into one of these classes one day expecting to find 20 students; there were 120. Before we got to Okinawa 500 men had taken the instruction."

On Okinawa, Finnegan continues, the Nisei went out with search and patrol parties and after questioning captured Japanese and natives were able to radio back just what enemy groups the Americans were facing. The absurd fears inculcated in the Okinawans by the Japanese proved a tremendous task for the Nisei. Natives in the southern part of the island were told that the Americans would chop them up in small pieces and feed them to the K-9 dogs.

Many of the stories of Nisei exploits have not yet been published, the NANA writer declared, giving three instances of Nisei heroism:

Sergeant Tim —, age 24, of Los Angeles, was with the 165th Infantry that cut across Saipan to the eastern shore dividing the island in half. Word came in that a group of Japanese soldiers were holed up in a cave far down on a steep cliff facing the ocean. The sergeant was sent in a jeep, equipped with a loudspeaker, to the cliff but found that the jeep could not be brought close to the precipice.

He tried shouting but the surf below drowned out his voice. Finally he found a fragile cliff ladder and climbed down alone and disappeared under a ledge where he could not be given protection by the Americans. A Japanese officer came out of the cave with

(Continued on page 2)

Visalia Paper Carries Scare Story of New "KKK" Group

VISALIA, Calif.—The Visalia Times-Delta reported on Sept. 10 that rumors were seething in the Visalia area about the organization of a new order fashioned after the Ku Klux Klan.

The Times-Delta story said that, according to the rumor, the new organization was being started in San Francisco to drive the Texas and Oklahoma Negroes out of the Bay district "where they have been in conflicting views with the white residents, and rid the San Joaquin valley of Japanese and Nisei."

Paul H. Fisher, former head of the WRA office in Visalia, declared on Sept. 10 that he had heard nothing of such reports.

The Times-Delta story added that instead of the traditional KKK hood and "nightgowns," the group planning to form in the valley would wear crimson capes, go unmasked and ride, insofar as possible, white horses.

The Visalia newspaper said that it was denied by those who were talking on the streets that there would be any violence.

"We're going to put on a little of the MacArthur influence," one of the men was reported as saying, "We haven't got atomic bombs, but we have guts, we have patriotism and we don't want the Japs."

A. A. Boswell, head of the Ivanhoe Citizens association, an organization which has been active in the Visalia area in an effort to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry and which has campaigned for the mass deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, told the Times-Delta he had not heard of the so-called "night-riders."

"We propose to put this whole question on the ballot and leave it up to the will of the people, whether these Japanese are to remain here or not. I would not favor any action that was not legal, lawful and constitutional," Boswell said.

(For editorial comment see "Men on White Horses" on Page 4.)

Attempted Murder, Assault Charges Face Terrorists In Alameda County Shooting

Arrest of Two Men Follows Investigation by Sheriff Gleason; Daylight Attack on Two Homes Of Evacuees Described by Suspect Under Questioning

OAKLAND, Calif.—Complaints charging attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon were issued in Alameda county on Sept. 21 against two men accused of shooting into the homes of returned Japanese Americans near Centerville on September 16.

Robert Hailey, 36, farm tractor driver, and Charles Custom, 42, garage helper, were charged in a four-count complaint obtained by Alameda County Deputy Sheriff Albert W. Ayres, after District Attorney Ralph Hoyt obtained information sufficient to justify them.

Hailey and Custom were charged with firing shots into the homes of Eleanor Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota.

District Attorney Hoyt said Custom admitted he was in the car with Hailey when the shots were fired. Hailey was quoted as saying "I want to kill the Japs."

Hailey and Custom faced Justice of the Peace Allen G. Norris at Centerville on Sept. 21 and were given a week to obtain counsel and enter pleas. Bail was set at $10,000 each for each. Hailey, who has been working in southern Alameda county since coming from Texas, and Custom were arrested on Sept. 17 after sheriff's deputies had checked purchases of shotgun shells in the area.

Hailey formerly drove a tractor on the truck farm which the Japanese Americans left behind after the evacuation. He left his job several weeks ago and went to work in the Warm Springs area.

According to Hoyt, Hailey denied that he fired the shots, but Custom, under questioning, said that Hailey blasted six charges at the ranchhouses. Admitting that he was driving the car, Custum denied that he had any forewarning of the shootings, the District Attorney said.

Hailey's story, according to Hoyt, was that he borrowed a shotgun Sunday morning and fired at squirrels and tin cans. Then in the early afternoon, he claimed, he took his wife to a theater in Irvington and arranged to meet her there at 5 p. m. He went on to Centerville, he said, and met Custum in a tavern where they had "quite a few drinks."

Hailey said he then returned to Irvington and fell asleep in his car and was sleeping there at the time the shots were fired at the Japanese American homes—sometime between 4 and 5 p. m. He said his wife returned to the car, awakened him and accused him of being drunk, and then they drove home.

Custom, on the other hand, told Hoyt that after meeting Hailey in the garage he took over the wheel of the automobile and as they drove by the Motozaki home Hailey fired two shots. Custom said he was going about 50 miles an hour at the time and continued along the road until Hailey said to turn back. He claimed that he asked Hailey why and got the reply:

"I'm going to kill those Japs."

He said he demanded to know why, and was told by Hailey:

"Because I used to work that land."

Custom related that he turned back and was passing the Motozaki and Idota homes when Hailey raised his gun and fired six more shots. They returned to Centerville and had more drinks, Custom added, after which Hailey took his car and drove away.

Hoyt questioned both men separately during the day and talked to Hailey's wife to see if her story checked wth her husband's. He declined to reveal what she had told him.

The arrest of the two men following an investigation by Sheriff H. P. Gleason who had promised quick action following the report of the shootings. Gleason's deputies checked on the source of the ammunition used in the attack, the ownership of the car seen by witnesses, and tips that the men had been seen in the Centerville tavern.

Lindsay Merchants Take Down Signs Against "Japs"

LINDSAY, Calif.—Two "No Japs Wanted" signs displayed in Lindsay stores were taken down recently when citizens of the community approached the merchants in a friendly manner and cited the wartime record of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Persons visiting the stores pointed out that such practices as that of discriminating against a minority group would play into the hands of native fascists.

Unit of 442nd Given Plaque By Fifth Army

Service Company Wins Meritorious Service Citation in Italy

TOMBOLO, Italy—The Service Company of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team has been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque by the Fifth Army "for superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of exceptionally difficult tasks from May 28, 1944, to May 2, 1945."

The service equivalent to the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, this is the highest such award given for units whose duties are largely in support of combat operations.

The plaque is the first to be won by an organization of the 442nd Combat Team. Service company personnel are now authorized to wear the gold laurel wreath on their left sleeve which distinguishes members of this honor company.

ASTP Classes

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wataru Takeshita, former resident of Gila River and Selma, California, has been assigned to a teaching post at the University of Minnesota ASTP school.

New Mexico Farm Group Acts To Prevent Sales to Nisei

EL PASO, Tex.—Farmers in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, have scheduled a meeting on Oct. 1 to form an organization to protest the settlement of Japanese farmers in the Mesilla Valley, W. C. Whatley, legal advisor of the group, declared last week.

Charges have been made by farmers that land in Dona Ana County is being sold to Japanese Americans and that the farms are being operated by alien Japanese.

A recent sale of 122 acres of farm land to a Japanese American family started the movement

There are several families of Japanese ancestry engaged in farming in the vicinity of Las Cruces.

It was pointed out that New Mexico has an Alien Land Law, modeled on the California law, which forbids Japanese aliens from having any interests, directly or indirectly, in property in New Mexico. The law, it was stated, was adopted by New Mexico to prevent the development of a Japanese farming community in the state.

A Las Cruces real estate firm said they had recently refused to handle the sale of 400 acres of valley farmland to an out-of-state settlement company. Presumably, the land was to have been settled by persons of Japanese ancestry.

It was pointed out that the Dona Ana Farm Bureau is not sponsoring the present movement against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Petitions are being prepared to be circulated among the farmers and businessmen in Dona Ana County. Persons signing these petitions pledge themselves not to sell property to American citizens of Japanese ancestry or let it for sale with real estate men who would sell it to a Japanese American.

The sponsors of the movement said that one of its purposes is to protect the rights of returning veterans to the valley.

Placer County Official Reports Threats Against Nisei Homes

Loomis Fire Chief Says Arson Vowed If Evacuees Returned

LOOMIS, Calif. — Fire Chief Garrett Doty of Loomis reported on Sept. 19 that threats have been made in Placer county recently that ranch houses of Japanese American farmers which have been occupied by "white families" during the absence of their owners "would be left in ashes" when the time came for the evacuees to return and to take possession of their homes.

Doty's statement was made following the report that a fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, had destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakamoto, parents of four U. S. Army soldiers, one killed in action and two decorated for bravery.

The Sakamotos returned home from the Granada relocation center where they have resided for the past three years to find their modest farm home in ashes on Sept. 19. The parents and their three daughters have found a haven on another ranch, occupied by a family of Japanese ancestry before the evacuation, where they will stay until they can rebuild.

The Sakamoto home originally was a five-room house but Doty said he understands a part of it was torn away for the lumber during the absence of the owners. The fire which destroyed the home also burned a chicken house on the property.

(A report to the Pacific Citizen this week from a Japanese American who has returned to his Placer County home declared: "I returned here Tuesday, Sept. 18, after being away for 40 months. Fortunately, our home and ranch still are in good condition. However, other Japanese American homes in our vicinity have been ransacked and burned to the ground. Some less fortunate people have met with utter disappointment on their return."

Nisei Combat Engineers Win Commendation from Fifth Army

TOMBOLO, Italy—The 232nd Company of Combat Engineers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team has been awarded a Fifth Army Commendation for "meritorious service in support of combat operations," it was announced here on Sept. 8.

Commanded by Captain Pershing Nakada of Nebraska, the 232nd was the only unit to see action overseas whose complete officer and enlisted personnel is composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry. They trained with the 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby and were an integral part of the Japanese American Combat Team in every campaign: the Rome-Arno, the Vosges Mountains, the Maritime Alps, the North Apennines and the Po Valley. At present the Nisei engineers are stationed in the Leghorn area in Italy, attached to the Peninsula Base Section.

The Fifth Army's commendation declared that the 232nd Combat Engineer Company (Separate) "rendered praiseworthy services in support of a regimental (442nd) combat team during the French and Italian campaigns."

"Working under adverse weather and terrain conditions and under enemy artillery fire, the personnel of this organization displayed outstanding diligence and resourcefulness in the accomplishment of their missions," the commendation added. "At all times the high morale and faithful performance of duty of this unit exemplified the finest cooperation and accomplishments of engineer work."

Nisei Lieutenant Returns Home After Service in Pacific

LOS ANGELES — After 34 months of service in the Pacific Lieut. Roy Uyehata of Gilroy, Calif., returned to the United States on Sept. 22 aboard the Dutch motorship Tjisadane.

The Nisei officer who has seen overseas duty on Guadalcanal, the Solomons, Bougainville and the Philippines, wears the Bronze Star for meritorious service. His work as an interpreter included the interrogation of Japanese prisoners.

He has 99 points toward discharge from the Army.

His family has been at Poston. Lieut. Uyehata hopes to resume beet farming when he is released from service.

Lieut. Uyehata volunteered for duty in the South Pacific and took part in numerous combat patrols. Combat duty was volunteer work for him, but he declared:

"If I didn't have confidence in our soldiers I wouldn't have gone."

Report Nisei Saved Thousands Of GI Lives in Pacific War

(Continued from page 1)

drawn revolver. He talked with the sergeant for several minutes, then suddenly turned and threw himself into the sea and drowned. But Sergeant Tim prevailed on two enlisted men to follow him up the ladder and surrender. He was awarded the Silver Star.

They still talk about what Sergeant Jack —, age 29, of Gridley, California, did on Saipan, says Finnegan. An Okinawan informed a patrol of the 195th Infantry that he knew where nine natives were hiding in a cave. The sergeant aided by two natives stripped and swam across the surf and undertow and then brought the nine trapped natives back to a cave on the other side. But here they had to emerge from the cave through a small pot-hole which was under Japanese fire. The sergeant insisted on going first.

Miraculously the Japanese missed him with their first fusillade and the intrepid Nisei returned their fire. With a Browning automatic rifle he held off the Japanese until help came. Five Japanese were killed and all nine civilians escaped unhurt. This story was checked and rechecked and the sergeant was awarded the Silver Star for his deed, the writer discloses.

The coveted Distinguished Service Cross was won by Sergeant Hoichi, 25, of Maui, Hawaii, after the conquest of Saipan during the mopping-up operations.

A patrol from the 105th Infantry, which had been decimated during the campaign. encountered two natives who appeared climbing over the edge of a cliff. Down below in a large cliff-cave, they told Americans, were nine Japanese and with them 100 natives being held as hostages. They were urged to go back down and request the Japanese to free the civilians. They refused. The Hawaiian Nisei argued himself into permission to go down alone.

Without any covering protection of American guns he was gone more than two hours. The moment he reached the bottom, the nine Japanese had their guns trained on him. He spoke quietly, "Don't fire. I am a Japanese American. My mother and father were born in Japan. I haven't come to talk about you or ask you to surrender if you want to fight on. I've come to talk about the civilians you are holding."

The Japanese officer in command told him to come into the cave and they would talk it over. "If you want to fight on," the sergeant told the nine, "all right, but there's no sense in your sacrificing the lives of 100 natives who are not your enemies." He told them of the American forces above and around them.

Lunchtime came and the American was asked if he would eat. He threw his K-rations into the pot and they all ate together. The argument continued and at the cliff top the Americans grew impatient and apprehensive. But at 2 p.m. the first of the Saipan natives pushed his head over the top. Slowly they climbed up and the Americans counted 122!

The sergeant had done his work well. All they waited for now was the American. He was due congratulations. And then to the amazement of the Americans up came the eight Japanese soldiers and their officer — and behind them, grinning happily, the interpreter.

One other story about him is told by Colonel Van Antwerp, the article continues.

A few minutes after these same nine were safely at the top of the cliff, a sniper in a cave adjoining the one which had been evacuated shot and killed an American lieutenant. Sergeant Hoichi became mad with fury. He lined the nine up and for 15 minutes verbally lashed them unmercifully.

Driven to an emotional pitch himself, he finally incited such an emotional frenzy in the Japanese that they fought with each other to get down the cliff after the fallen U. S. officer. And they fought with each other once again to bring his body back to the top.

The Distinguished Service Cross award to Hoichi was made posthumously.

There were many other heroes among the Nisei and feats like these brought them the love and admiration of the entire 27th Division, says Finnegan. But it was their less spectacular achievements in interrogating prisoners and in translating documents that really saved American lives and helped insure the success of operation after operation.

Men in the 27th Division will stare at you unbelievingly when you tell them that there were some people and some newspapers in the U. S. that violently opposed the use of the Nisei in the Pacific, the writer says.

"Are those people crazy?" the soldiers will ask. "Only God knows how many of us are alive today only because we had those marvelous guys with us,"

Placer County Suspects Face Federal Trial

Watson Brothers Accused of Terrorism Against Nisei

SACRAMENTO—Plans were under way for the opening of the trial on Oct. 2 of two Placer County brothers, James Edward Watson and Claude Watson, charged with illegal possession of dynamite and conspiracy in connection with the attempted dynamiting of property owned by a Japanese American, Sumio Doi, near Auburn.

The men, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury last month, will be tried in Federal Court by Judge Martin I. Welsh.

The attacks against the Doi ranch on Jan. 18 and 19 were the first acts of terrorism against evacuees of Japanese ancestry returning to the West Coast.

Pacific Veteran Addresses Rotary

CHICAGO—Fred Odanaka, Pacific war veteran, addressed the Rotary club of Kankakee, Illinois, on September 20.

After the speech Odanaka learned that his audience included a state senator, two representatives of the state legislature and the son of the former governor.

Odanaka was honorably discharged recently after 4½ years of Army service, of which two and one half years were spent in the Pacific.

WRA May Give Up Tule Lake Camp If Budget in Reduced

WASHINGTON — The segregation camp at Tule Lake for "dangerous" Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry will be turned over to the Justice Department by the War Relocation Authority if a proposed $5,000,000 cut in the WRA appropriations is approved by Congress, it was reported by Charles A. Michie of the Washington Bureau of the newspaper PM this week.

There is a strong possibility that if the Justice Department is forced to take over Tule Lake, a speed-up in relocations and deportation orders might do serious harm to many loyal and patriotic citizens, the news article declared.

The bill to cut WRA's appropriation was introduced by Rep. Clarence Cannon, (D., Mo.) The agency will not oppose the slice in the House but will appeal to the Senate for the original sum.

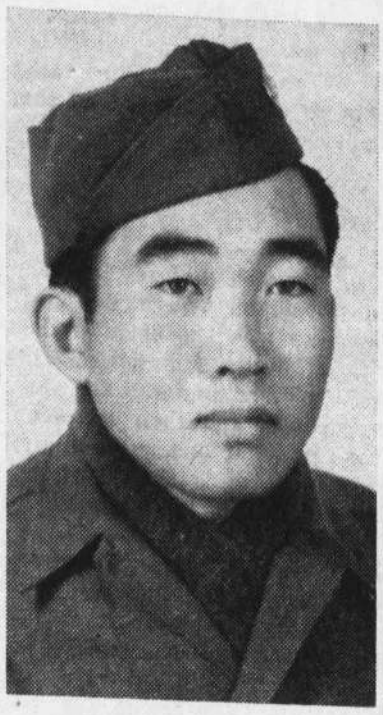
The fact that the appropriation cut comes after V-J Day means nothing to WRA, the PM writer declared. Following an Army order of last December which opened the West Coast to "approved" Japanese, the agency made its plans for relocating its charges, and the progress of the war neither hastened nor hindered it. It still involved the transportation of 60,000 persons from eight relocation centers back to their homes.

However, if the reduced appropriation is approved, WRA will be forced to relinquish Tule Lake with its 17,000 "segregated" Japanese aliens and Nisei. More than 4000 of these now are being held under Justice Department detention orders—many of them will be deported to Japan, with General Douglas MacArthur's consent, of course, according to Michie.

Undoubtedly, many of those confined at Tule Lake deserve deportation as fast as possible, the PM writer said. Others, many of them young Nisei who never saw Japan, and don't want to, may find themselves deported to an alien country.

"What is now an orderly process may become chaotic if we are not allowed to finish out our schedule," Dillon S. Myer, WRA director said. It would also mean that many loyal citizens would be handled as groups and not as individuals, as has been the practice of WRA up to date, the PM article added.

NISEI WAR HERO



DENVER—Tsunetaro Tanaka, father of Pfc. John Y. Tanaka of Denver who was killed in action in France, was informed recently that his son had been posthumously awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action. A War Department citation declared that Pfc. Tanaka "charged forward, firing his automatic rifle to draw enemy fire away from his comrades." In this action Pfc. Tanaka was mortally wounded. "Summoning his last bit of strength," according to the citation, "Pfc. Tanaka fired a burst from his Browning automatic rifle, fatally wounding the enemy machine-gunner who was endangering the lives of his comrades. Pfc. Tanaka's gallent action was largely responsible for the killing of two Germans and the capturing of 12 others."

California Equalization Board Charged With Bias Against Returned Evacuee Applicants

Sugino Case Seeks Court Order to Force Board to Issue Sales Tax Permit; Declare Officials Seek to Discourage Evacuee Return

LOS ANGELES — Charging unconstitutional action by the State Board of Equalization, Kenzo Sugino, alien of Japanese ancestry, Monday filed a petition for writ of mandate in the Los Angeles superior court against the board, seeking a court order that the board grant him a retail sales tax permit to sell glasses and lenses necessary to his practice of optometry.

The petition recites that in all cases except with respect to persons of Japanese descent, such permits are issued as a matter of routine upon the payment of a $1 fee, but that in the case of persons of Japanese descent, the board has adopted a policy of discrimination solely because of race prejudice.

According to the petition, at a meeting of the board in Sacramento on June 13, 1945, William G. Bonelli, board member, announced for the board that it desired to discourage the return of evacuees to California. The board rejected an opinion by Deputy Attorney J. L. Nourse to the effect that the board had no discrimination in granting sales tax permits.

The petitioner declares that the act of the board denies him due process of law in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Superior Court Judge J. W. Vickers set Sugino's application for a peremptory writ of mandate for hearing in October, 1945.

Sugino is represented by A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, sponsoring the test suit, and by Attorney Daniel G. Marshall, chairman of the Catholic Interracial Council.

According to the petition, the discriminatory policy of the board was adopted at a meeting of the board on June 13, 1943, at the office of the board in Sacramento.

At the meeting, states the petition, Bonelli declared that the board would require express recommendation from the United States Navy and Army made to the board that each particular applicant of Japanese ancestry should receive a permit to engage in business as a seller of personal property. The board was thereupon advised that the United States Navy had no such authority, interest or concern in the matter and would not make any such recommendation, and was further advised that the Army could make no such express recommendation, though the Army's clearance procedure permitted only loyal persons of Japanese descent to return to California.

The board was further advised that its attitude pertaining to the issuance of permits was unreasonable and failed to place any confidence in the Army's clearance procedure and that the position taken was at variance with statements made by the governor and attorney general of the state to the effect that all persons of Japanese descent cleared by the Army were loyal and entitled to the same treatment and to the same rights and privileges as other loyal persons.

To these statements, the petition declares, Bonelli replied that he didn't give a "damn" what those individuals said, whereupon Deputy Attorney General J. L. Nourse advised the board that it did not have discretionary powers with respect to the issuance of permits in connection with the collection of the sales tax and that the board did not have the right to refuse a permit to an applicant who had otherwise complied with the requirements of the law, whereupon Bonelli declared that he would let the courts decide that point if necessary, and that the board could see to it that plenty of time was taken to investigate an application and that in view of the amount of business the board had to handle and the shortage of help it might be a very long time before a decision could be reached on a specific case. Thereafter Bonelli stated that the board's action in making it difficult for persons of Japanese descent to secure permits to engage in business would encourage such persons to settle elsewhere than in California, which after all was what he and the board wanted, the petition declared.

Sugino, a resident of the city and county of Los Angeles, has a son in the armed forces, Arthur Sugino, now serving in the Southwest Pacific.

Protesting Workers Return To Work as Walkout Against Employment of Nisei Fails

STOCKTON, Calif.—Most of the 35 non-union civilian railroad workers at the Army's holding and reconsignment depot at Lathrop who quit their jobs on Sept. 20 in protest against the employment of a Japanese American worker, James Tsujimoto, 28, of Tracy, were back at their jobs this week and the Nisei was still on the job.

Acting as a spokesman for the protesting group, E. H. Thorman, Stockton engineer, said the men objected to "hiring an inexperienced Japanese American when there are white Americans available."

The charge that Tsujimoto was inexperienced was refuted when records showed that the Japanese American who returned recently from the Gila River relocation center was employed for five years as an oiler and a hostler's helper by the Southern Pacific railroad before the evacuation in 1942. He was approved for the civil service position of locomotive fireman by the U. S. Employment Service.

Tsujimoto at one time was secretary of the Tracy local of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Thorman requested support for the walkout from E. W. Collard, veterans service officer for San Joaquin county.

Colonel A. C. Hays, commanding officer at Lathrop Point, disclosed that Tsujimoto's brother had been killed in action in Italy with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. (A wounded veteran of the Italian campaign, Pfc. George M. Tsujimoto of Tracy, Calif., was one of four Japanese American soldiers who visited the White House recently to participate in the presentation of a check for $4300 from the 442nd Regiment to President Truman to be used toward a suitable memorial for the late President Roosevelt.)

Reporting the return of the men to their jobs this week, Captain C. F. Forrest, public relations officer at the depot, said the reemployment of a few was delayed by the details of civil service clearance that after having quit, the men must be rehired.

Post Offices Ask Address Cards of Returned Evacuees

WASHINGTON—Several postmasters of cities and towns on the West Coast have advised WRA that they are having difficulty making proper mail deliveries to returning evacuees, and have asked that newly returned families file address cards with their post-offices.

Names of all family members and the correct street or rural box numbers should be given. In many instances numbers have been changed during the period these people have been away, WRA was told.

Police Chief SaysHoodlums Behind Attack

San Francisco Civic Leaders Take Serious View of Terrorism

SAN FRANCISCO—As a police guard patrolled the area around the Buddhist church at 1881 Pine Street, temporary hostel home for more than 150 recently returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, Police Chief Dullea indicated that last week's first instance of anti-evacuee terrorism in San Francisco was the work of "hoodlums and drunks."

It was reported that at least five attempts were made to attack the Buddhist building and that a lantern, two beer bottles, and pieces of plaster and rocks were thrown through the windows of the church. It was said that the lantern, in which the flame may have been extinguished by the wind, may have been thrown in an attempt to fire the structure.

Chief Dullea declared "every effort will be made to apprehend the criminals." His prompt action in the case brought a letter of commendation this week from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, an organization devoted to the elimination of discrimination. It was from Nat Schmulowitz, J. Roger Deas and Judge Robert McWilliams on behalf of the San Francisco Round Table, the local chapter.

Residents of the hostel said it was the first manifestation of violence or terrorism toward them Several seemed inclined to minimize the incident as a prank.

Community leaders, however, took a different view.

Dr. Hugh Landrum, executive secretary, San Francisco Council of Churches, declared: "It is a great disappointment that a few thoughtless or vicious individuals have invaded the rights of our fellow citizens who are having such a desperate time to reestablish themselves in their crowded home community. This is not the kind of democracy our men have been fighting for."

City Controller Harold Boy, who also serves as president of the Council for Civic Unity, said the incident and the overall extent of latent anti-Nisei prejudice in the area would be discussed at a meeting of the civic body.

San Joaquin Valley Chamber Urges Deportation of Aliens

SAN JACINTO, Calif.—Deportation of Japanese aliens and barring of Japanese immigration were among five precautions for the prevention of future wars listed in a resolution adopted recently by the San Jacinto Valley Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution urged the deportation of aliens and those proved disloyal to this country; withholding of release of the atomic bomb secrets until after the world charter organization is established; early prosecution of all war criminals; barring of Japanese immigration; and keeping Pacific bases now held by this country strongly fortified.

Pacific Veteran Teaches ASTP At Minnesota U

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A former Pacific war veteran, Tadashi Hamane, is now an instructor at the University of Minnesota ASTP school.

He is formerly of Gila River and Pasadena.

Minidoka Population Drops to New Low

HUNT, Idaho—The population of the Minidoka relocation center has slumped to 2981, W. E. Rawlings, acting project director, reported last week.

Rawlings said that 438 more evacuees left Hunt for the West Coast and other areas last week. The camp is scheduled to close on November 1.

Arch Oboler Presents Nisei Drama Over Mutual Network

"The Family Nagashi," a radio drama inspired by recent acts of West Coast terrorism against the homes of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, was presented over a nation-wide network on Sept. 27 over the Mutual network. The drama, depicting the return of an American soldier, Ben Nagashi, to his California home, was written, directed and produced by Arch Oboler, noted radio dramatist, and was the 24th in a series of 26 plays which Oboler is presenting over the Mutual network. With Elliot Lewis and a cast of noted Hollywood radio players in the cast, "The Family Nagashi" told the story of the return of the Nisei soldier, his wife and his parents to their farm home in Southern California. The soldier has returned from heroic service overseas with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, while his wife and family had returned home the day before from a relocation renter. On the night of the soldier's return the Nagashi home is attacked by terrorists who fire from moving cars into the house.

As Ben Nagashi, who knew the mud at Salerno and the rubble of Cassino, says bitterly, as the night-riders drive off: "This is the battle of Nagashi fought in the safe interior of California!"

Arch Oboler's play is about the Nisei soldier's bitter reaction to the incident, his anger and his hate, and the Nisei's realization, as his neighbors come to his assistance, come to help him and to welcome him home, that it is not the decent people of his home town who were responsible for the incident. The enemy at home is the racist whose race hatred is no different from the Nazis whom Ben Nagashi fought in Europe and the enemies at home are the mean, greedy men who covet the farms and properties of the Nagashis and other American families.

The play originated from the Los Angeles studios of the Mutual Broadcasting System. One of the members of the cast was Harry Tanouye of Santa Ana, Calif., a decorated veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team.

Los Angeles County Officials Ask for Retention of Centers

LOS ANGELES — Declaring that a mass discharge of some 30,000 Japanese Americans from relocation centers within the next 60 days may cause serious troubles in the Los Angeles County area because of inadequate facilities to house the returning residents, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution on Sept. 25, asking the Federal government to "taper-off the release" of the evacuees when the centers are closed.

The resolution asked that Congress give the War Relocation Authority power to extend the release of the centers in the camps past the December deadline, or give the WRA more funds to care for the evacuees until the acute housing situation on the West Coast eases.

Supervisor Raymond V. Darby declared that reports had been received from the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz., of suicides among the evacuees who feared they would be unable to find housing near their former homes. (The Pacific Citizen has received no report of suicides at Poston over the Coast housing situation.)

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, $2.00 year Non-members, $3.00 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Men on White Horses

The terroristic campaign waged by West Coast racists and land-grabbers against the return and reestablishment of evacuees of Japanese ancestry has taken many forms. Night-riders have fired at homes of returned evacuees, houses have been burned, warnings have been scrawled and there has been at least one instance of attempted dynamiting. Terror has made the headlines and this, perhaps, was the ultimate objective of the campaign, but the results must have been disconcerting to the anonymous perpetrators of these despicable acts. The people of the West Coast have reacted on these incidents but the reaction has been against the terrorists and the newspapers of the Pacific Coast have been almost unanimous in their condemnation of the actions of the anti-evacuee opposition.

A recent item in the Visalia, Calif., Times-Delta, a newspaper published in an area in which anti-evacuee activities have been conducted openly, reveals still another facet of the terroristic campaign. This is the campaign of threats of mob action, of rumors of vigilantes rising in the night. It may be recalled that shortly before the unexpected order for the evacuation of the eastern half of California in June, 1942, similar rumors of the organization of vigilante bands were circulated and fears that mob action would be invoked against the Japanese Americans in the San Joaquin valley, then outside the evacuated area, were carried to Governor Olson and Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt. One of the most persistent rumors at the time was that of the organization of a mounted band, called the "Blue Eagles," in the Visalia area. The "Blue Eagles," if the rumors were to be believed, threatened to carry out their own evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Tulare County. Shortly afterwards the area was ordered evacuated, although there is little reason to believe that the threats of vigilante action had any influence upon Gen. DeWitt's decision.

According to the Times-Delta, rumors were seething along the streets of Visalia about the organization of a new order fashioned after the Ku Klux Klan. This group, which will wear crimson capes and will ride white horses, according to the rumor, was being formed for two purposes. One, again according to the rumor, was to drive the "Texas and Oklahoma" Negroes out of the San Francisco Bay area and the other was to clear the San Joaquin valley of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

This story has all the earmarks of a rumor which has been deliberately planted to serve the purposes of terrorism. Although the story apparently has achieved wide circulation in Visalia, it is interesting to note that the organization was supposed to be under organization in San Francisco. Thus the ignorant men whose minds have been warped by prejudice who listened eagerly to this fantastic promise of racists vengeance, and who may have dreamed of riding like the wind on white horses, would have difficulty in checking on the veracity of the tale when they sobered in the morning.

The men who have been responsible for recent attacks against evacuee homes in Watsonville, Centerville and in the San Joaquin and Placer counties, have not come riding on white horses, wearing crimson capes. They have come sulking and sneaking in the night and they fled into the darkness after they had accomplished their criminal deed.

The Visalia rumor is an attempt to raise hoodlumism to the stature of a crusade and to intimidate the evacuees who have returned to the valley of the San Joaquin. It should be repudiated by law enforcement officials and by people of the San Joaquin valley whose welfare is as much at stake as that of the returned evacuees.

Navy's Attitude

A recent news dispatch declares that one of America's most valuable "secret weapons" against the Japanese was the enemy's own sense of security in his own language. The Navy Department in Washington this week stated that the Japanese felt their language was almost a code in itself and, accordingly, the enemy had a habit of jotting down almost everything—including highly valuable information.

Many of these notes fell into American hands and the translation of this information provided the Navy with important intelligence which conceivably shortened the war.

The Navy this week gave credit for deciphering the notes to language schools organized four years ago. These schools turned out hundreds of students of the Japanese language.

The Navy, which still adheres to its policy of exclusion of Americans of Japanese ancestry from its ranks although V-J Day is now past, neglected, however, to give credit to the many scores of Nisei and alien Japanese who performed a valuable service in teaching the Japanese language to Navy personnel. Without these Americans and aliens of Japanese descent it is doubtful whether the Navy's language school program could have been successfully carried out. The Navy's general attitude on Japanese Americans displays a narrowness in thinking which is in strange contrast to the stupendous size of American naval operations. This was not a racial war and the action of the Navy in crediting the contributions of Nisei and Issei to its language school program, or the revision of policy to permit the inclusion of Japanese Americans in its ranks, would not detract from the Navy's glory in victory. Such a policy would embarrass only the few Navy commanders whose public statements indicate that they subscribe to the "little yellow monkeys" psychology in their reference to any person of Japanese ancestry.

On the Picket Line

It is rather appropriate, as the New York newspaper, PM reported this week, that Americans of Japanese ancestry have volunteered to join the protest of Edward Bykowski, a wounded Navy veteran, against the hate-mongering of Senator Theodore (The Man) Bilbo of Mississippi. Sen. Bilbo, it may be remembered, recently answered his correspondence, consisting of letters of protest against his un-Americanism, by addressing letters to "Dear Kike," "Dear Dago," and "Dear Nigger."

Bykowski, who returned recently from the Pacific, read about Senator Bilbo's race-baiting and went down to Washington from his home in New York to shame the poll-tax senator into a realization of his untenable and undemocratic position. The Navy veteran started a one-man picket line against Bilbo.

This week the veteran announced that he will shortly be joined by the four persons who received the original letters from Bilbo.

In addition, spontaneous offers of help have been given by GIs from Bilbo's home state, by Chinese Americans, by Japanese Americans, and by Negro and white war veterans, all of whom offered to join Bykwski's picketing of the race-conscious senator from the South.

Bilbo's letters have roused Americans not only in New York but also in the far-removed city of Spokane, Washington, where the Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights went on record as demanding the impeachment of the Mississippi senator.

This veterans' committee was first developed to prostest the exclusion of a Japanese American from a Spokane Veterans of Foreign Wars post.

The spreading evil of racism moves quickly from one racial group to another, but today we are coming to see that all Americans are affected by an action directed against one, and it is highly fitting that Japanese Americans, too, have joined the protest against one of this country's most vicious race baiters.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Problems Ahead for Nisei

Of the many changes wrought in the way of life of West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, perhaps the most fundamental is the present dependence of the group upon governmental assistance. The group's necessary reliance upon Federal, state and local aid is, of course, a natural consequence of the evacuation itself, the mass movements of 1942 having uprooted them from the farms, businesses and jobs. But the present acceptance of this assistance is in sharp contrast to the behavior of the group during two generations of living in the United States. It has been said, and the figures undoubtedly will bear out the claim, that there were fewer relief cases by percentage among persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast than among any other racial groups during the depression and recession years of the 1930's.

The fact that so few persons of Japanese ancestry were on the rolls of the WPA or on the relief rolls during those dreary months when breadlines and soup kitchens were common and unemployment was a byword was not, of course, a matter of racial considerations. The ability of the West Coast Japanese group to withstand the depression was determined by the fact that a very great number of all employed persons in the group were engaged in agriculture, while others were individual operators of small businesses and only a small number, less than ten per cent, were in manufacturing and other forms of industrial employment. Thus, although all were affected by periods of industrial readjustment, only a few lost their jobs or their means of livelihood.

After the evacuation, however, a large percentage of the evacuees leaving the centers went into industrial employment, particularly into the war industries in the Middle West and East. As war production ground to a stop after V-J Day, many of these evacuees, of whom there were some 20,000 in the urban areas of the Great Lakes states, were faced with the possibility of unemployment. The majority of the evacuees relocating from the WRA camps in the past two years necessarily were absorbed into the war industries where the demand for workers was most critical. These industries were immediately affected by the cancellation of war orders and face a period of readjustment before the conversion to peacetime production can be completed. The end of the war also is bringing millions of soldier veterans back to their old jobs. The period of industrial reconversion, now beginning, will offer the first real test of the permanency of the relocation of these evacuees from the West Coast into the states east of the Rockies.

At the present time there has been little indication of a possible mass unemployment among the relocated evacuees. Fortunately, perhaps, the relocated workers have not been concentrated into any single industry, although there are exceptions such as that of the huge Seabrook Farms food processing project in southern New Jersey which, however, is still hiring workers. More than 1,500 evacuees, including members of families, are now dependent upon employment at Seabrook Farms.

Only a handful of the relocated evacuees were employed in the auto, steel, airplane and shipbuilding industries, which have been seriously affected by the shutdown of war production.

In 1940 more than 50 per cent of all employed workers of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast were engaged in agriculture and in the distribution of fruits and vegetables. All indications are that the evacuees now returning in large numbers to the evacuated area will return to their pre-war pursuits despite the fact that the major opposition to the return of the evacuees has originated from competitive groups in the growing, shipping and distribution of farm products.

The year to come will see the first large-scale resumption of farming activities by persons of Japanese descent on the West Coast since agricultural operations were interrupted in 1942 by the evacuation orders. In 1940 there were 6,118 farms operated by farmers of Japanese ancestry in the three West Coast states with a total of 258,074 acres under cultivation. The total value of farm land and buildings totaled $72,600,000. In the postwar period agriculture is expected to remain the major activity for Japanese Americans, although the number of Nisei and Issei in non-agricultural industry is expected to be far greater than before as the patterns of employment set by the war and relocation are followed.

Although only about one-half of the persons evacuated in 1942 are expected to be back on the West Coast by the end of 1945, the large-scale return of the evacuees necessitated by the closing of the relocation centers will involve a necessary period of readjustment before the employables in the group are reassimilated into productive activities. The maintenence of Federal responsibility during the period of readjustment will be imperative, although stress is being placed upon assistance for these returned evacuees at the county and municipal level. Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, chief executive of the largest West Coast community, recently stressed that his municipal agencies were inadequate to cope with the possible reabsorption of some 20,000 evacuees into the Los Angeles area in the next three months. Active Federal cooperation through the WRA and other participating Federal agencies is assured until March 31, 1946, when the life and budget of the WRA will expire. After March 31 the resettlement responsibility will be shifted almost completely to local agencies.

Mayor Bowron's plaint may be interpreted as an effort to have Federal authorities assume the full load of the evacuee resettlement burden all the way, a program which would necessitate the organization of facilities duplicating the work of state, county and municipal agencies already in operation and a step which would ordinarily be met with screams about Federal "interference." The center closing program was set up at a time when only the most optimistic would have predicted that the war would be ended in 1945. It was undoubtedly assumed that war production would absorb those returning evacuee workers who were not returning to agricultural production and were unable to resume their pre-evacuation trades. The end of the war and the resultant uncertainty of industrial employment has added complications to a situation already made difficult by the critical shortage of housing in the very areas from which the evacuees were moved and into which they hope to return. The temper of Congress, however, is for an upspeeding of the return program and the liquidation of the WRA and there is no possibility at this late date that the closing of the centers will be delayed because of the sudden end of the war.

The economic insularity of the West Coast Japanese group has been breached by war and evacuation. The returned evacuees will need governmental assistance at all levels before they again can be an important productive force.

Civic Apology

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"Outrage on Pine Street," the San Francisco Chronicle titles an editorial of Sept. 21 which points out that while previous anti-evacuee outbreaks have taken place in rural areas, the San Francisco hostel was attacked in the heart of a metropolitan district where police protection should have been provided.

"There is nothing trivial in the fact that the acts were more or less aimless and dealt no harm," says the Chronicle. "The Japanese Americans quartered in the hostel are there in a state of nervous suspense. It is always an ugly thing to have a lantern or a bottle hurled through your window or against your walls, but for occupants wondering if full mob violence is hanging over them, the crashing of breaking glass can convey a shock far out of proportion to the normal impact."

Vagaries

Biddle's Stand . . .

Francis Biddle strongly opposed the 1942 West Coast evacuation, according to Marquis Childs, one of the best-informed of Washington columnists. Childs said in a column last week that Biddle, as Attorney General, "fought a good fight" to prevent evacuation but lost to the military . . . Howard Allaway in PM on Sept. 14 interpreted Rep. John Rankin's announcement of a proposed investigation of the "Black Dragon Society" in the United States as "a move that could set the stage for smearing loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry." . . . The Seattle Times has been commended by G. H. Greenwood of the Mayor's Civic Unity Committee in Seattle for its number and character of news articles dealing with Japanese Americans, particularly with Nisei war veterans. Greenwood called the Times' handling of Nisei stories "a fine peace of work which would not fail to make the right impression on the public mind."

* * *

Master Sgt. James S. Oda is the author of an article on "Hirohito's Possible Successor" in New Republic for Sept. 17 . . . Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, a Japan-born antimilitarist whose articles criticizing Japan's aggressions appeared in the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News (Rafu Shimpo) long before Pearl Harbor, is the author of an article in "Asia and the Americans" for September on Emperor Hirohito . . . Last week's issue of Time Magazine reprinted Bill Mauldin's cartoon on the Nisei soldier in a West Coast bar, calling it Mauldin's best since his return from Italy.

* * *

Detectives . . .

Robert Trumbull, New York Times correspondent in Tokyo, sent back a dispatch last week urging that Japanese American detectives from the Honolulu police force be sent to Japan to assist the occupation forces. Trumbull pointed out that Nisei GI interpreters attached to the American MPs in Japan are less effective in ferreting out details on the activities of the Kempeitai, Japan's Gestapo, than Honolulu's college-trained Nisei detectives, especially trained for criminal work, would be.

* * *

Canadian notes: Deportation of 10,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry from Canada to Japan will start as soon as General MacArthur indicates that he will accept the deportees, according to prominent Canadian officials. The deportations, if carried out, will cut Canada's population of people of Japanese ancestry virtually in half. The Supreme Court of British Columbia recently threw out a test case brought by Japanese Canadians to test the legality of the segregation program . . . There is growing support among Canadian liberals, however, for the Nisei Canadians and the Winnipeg Free Press, one of the Dominion's outstanding newspapers, has been outspoken in his condemnation of racism as national policy in the treatment of these evacuees.

* * *

Actress . . .

Chiyeko Takehisa, one of Japan's leading film actresses, who was living in Washington, D. C., with her husband Clarke Kawakami, a newspaper correspondent, at the time of Pearl Harbor and who was repatriated to Japan on the Gripsholm, is the star of the first postwar Japanese motion picture which is now in production in Tokyo. The picture is being produced at the Toho studios and is a comedy, the Japanese public being fed up with propaganda films which were produced on the orders of the Nippon militarists ... Clarke Kawakami, son of the noted newsman, K. K. Kawakami, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Army and has been on active service in the China-Burma-India theater.

* * *

Reporting the action of Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles in disqualifying Judge Elmer W. Heald of Imperial county from presiding in the San Diego court in the Oyama case, the Imperial, Calif., Enterprise recalled that ten years ago Wirin was abducted from a Brawley hotel by anti-union vigilantes in the Mexican pea pickers strike. At that time Judge Heald was district attorney of Imperial county.

Yuri Would Understand:
Sunday Evening in Chicago

By JOBO NAKAMURA

Sunday evening came again to a "Yabo" rooming-house in the near northside.

Masao sat bored in a huge, ancient armchair. His eyes followed the delicate lines of a fine woodcarving on the mantel which hid under a coat of dust and grease. He picked up a battered copy of "Popular Detectives," thumbed it through quickly and then dropped it back on the floor. In the adjoining room which was the kitchen, a poker game was in full heat and a billow of cigarette smoke drifted out. The intensity of the game was only exceeded by the loud voices of men. The air was thick and greasy with the odor of fried fish. A woman slithered in and out of the kitchen apologetically, her slippers flapping at her heels. She served tea, and she attempted to catch her husband's eyes. He ignored her. Her expression was that of martyrdom.

"Looks as though your wife's getting worried about your pay check." It was "Cookie" who spoke. "Cookie" always wore a flossy green and yellow rayon jacket that reflected the glory of his basketball team's exploits on the Coast.

"No worry. I'll double it before midnight."

"Have you been putting in a lot of overtime lately, Jim?"

"Not much. But I'm no sucker like Masao over there. He's been with Atlas for over six months and he hasn't even had a raise."

Jim turned his head toward Masao, "Say, man, haven't you got that raise yet?" Masao did not answer. "Man, you're a waste-time!" They laughed. "By the way, Masao, aren't you going to the church tonight to drink tea with the goody-goody Hakujin people." Masao ignored the sarcasm and replied that he might attend the Fellowship later in the evening.

"Yeah, he thinks he's pretty good stuff," "Cookie" taunted. "He thinks he's too good to associate with us. What the hell does he think he is? Lose-fight on that kind of guy!" They went back to the game.

Masao quietly left the room and climbed the dark smelly stairs up three flights to his bedroom. He dropped on his bed with his shoes on; his face was flushed with resentment and indignation. His mind raced with a myriad of conflicting thoughts. Why should he conform to their petty conventions? There are other things in life than overtime. They acted as though they believed manliness to consist of vulgar and profane talk. Why are they so damn ignorant and unaware of the world at large and their short-sighted approach? Gosh, they're not living in California where Nisei were considered Japs and where they belonged to a lower socio-economic stratum. Life in Chicago was swift and puissant; time wasted was time lost.

Gee, if he could only produce! He would show them then! If his dreams and hopes of successful future would only be realized, they would compensate for the sense of insecurity and inferiority that gnawed within him. But there he was, moping in a shabby room of an overcrowded Nihonjin rooming house filled with "Yaboes" who had nothing better to do but to play poker and talk dirty all day. He attended a church in the community and shook hands with well-meaning Hakujin but he came home with a feeling that he did not belong. There was no use pretending. He was a misfit. It seemed only yesterday he listened with respect to the words of his father and other Issei folks; their words were authority and wisdom. But now he had discovered that they were wrong . . . so wrong and misinformed and stupidly reactionary. He could not conceive himself of accepting, for instance, their notion of strong racial solidarity without the sacrifice of his sense of values. If he did, he would only play a mediocre role in a group or a gang, to jeopardize his individuality. His indignation at the guys downstairs cooled to pity. However, there remained within him a vague awareness of unhappiness and longing. He found it easy to feel sorry for himself.

Masao woke up an hour later with an acrid taste in his mouth; he proceeded to the wash basin and scrubbed his teeth and ran cold water on his face. Street lights were on and the gawdy neon lights of the tavern across the street cast green, red, and yellow reflections into the room and formed an eery pattern on the wall. He dropped into a chair and opened a book, "Introductory Radio and Electronic Technology." He read but a few pages and slammed it shut. Three flights down, the loud talking and laughing of the poker game were still audible. He whipped a tie around his collar and worked his way down the grimy stairs to the street. Once outside, he released the depressing hold of his room and the house. He would go and see Yuri. She would understand.

On Clark street, he felt the throb of the subway underneath his feet. He searched the sky for the moon but a bleak overcast of smoke hid it from view. He was disappointed. He hummed "Story of a Starry Night" because it reminded him of camp and the mess hall dances to which he went with a girl . . . of the clear cold nights of the immense sky above the tiny barracks. Funny, he thought, how he associated some of the pleasurable moments of camp life with a song that was popular at that time.

In front of a noodle shop, Masao passed some Nisei in drape pants loitering and sitting on doorsteps as though they waited for the night to darken. At Division, he took the street car trundling up north. The car was crowded and he hung onto a support. His mind roamed through a world of makebelieve. He fancied himself as another great scientist like Dr. Hideyo Noguchi. He would astonish the world by discovering a complete cure for cancer and thereby raise the prestige of his fellow Nisei in one clean sweep. Then there would be a beautiful girl who would come into his life . . .

He stared at the exquisite face of a reddish-haired girl who sat in front of him. She looked like Larraine Day. She became aware of his stare and she turned her face away to the side in apparent discomfort. Masao tried to recapture his dream of rise to fame but he realized that the street car had passed Yuri's place and he got off and walked briskly back.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Not Proud
STOCKTON RECORD

"San Joaquin county is not proud of the case of violence against a Japanese American family," the Stockton Record editorialized on Sept. 15. "All decent-minded people—the vast majority—are heartily ashamed of and deplore the Acampo (Lodi) incident in which some night rider fired a bullet into the home of a woman whose son has patriotically served the United States with the all-Nisei 442nd Combat group in Europe.

"The great preponderance of the citizenry deplores such night-riding, cowardly, criminal tactics. So do returning soldiers who know of Nisei valor and ask the why of such persecution. Let us hope that the Acampo incident is the last of its kind."

* * *

"Only a Few Hoodlums"
PALO ALTO TIMES

"Almost every violent outbreak against the returned Japanese Americans is followed by the statement that the incident was the activity of but a small number of hoodlums, which is usually the case," begins an editorial in the Daily Palo Alto Times of Sept. 25.

"But the victimized people in any violent occurence," it points out, "whether it be murder, mayhem, rape, robbery or an intimidation procedure, are just as wronged as if the incident had involved a greater number of malefactors."

* * *

"Go For Decency"
SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Ham Park, Salt Lake Tribune columnist, this week reprinted an editorial, "Go For Decency," from the Philadelphia Record.

Japanese American troops in Italy, the Record said, have "Go for Broke" woven into their battle flag. Honored in Italy as they led the V-J Day parade in Leghorn, they should be honored here, in thir home country, "by a cessation of prejudice and persecution."

"Let's 'go for decency,'" the editorial concludes.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

One of the host of American correspondents now in Tokyo recently filed a dispatch in which he drew the conclusion that the Nisei in Japan are a mediocre and uninfluential lot. Perhaps he had envisioned these Nisei as potential leaders in the reconstruction movement, or at least a strong pro-American influence which might be used in liaison work between the occupying forces and the Japanese.

At any rate, he expressed disappointment in the type of Nisei he had encountered. He was only finding out for himself and confirming what has been known all along by others who knew the situation.

With a few notable exceptions the Nisei in Japan are run of the mill individuals with little to distinguish them. The chances are they sought opportunity in Japan after apparently failing to find it in the land of their birth.

Many with American college educations found opportunity of sorts in which they could exploit their knowledge of English. It gave them a living standard far inferior to that which they knew in the United States, bu tseveral levels above the Japanese standard and they clung to it with the tenacity of those who feel they desperately need security.

But for each of them there were many others who technically are Nisei but have little more than a grade school education in the United States. Their memories of America are hazy and they are more Japanese than anything else.

Even those in the higher brackets were rarely executives. They were enmeshed in the Japanese system in which they attached themselves to a departmental mentor and their wives kowtowed to the mentor's wife. Few had the opportunity of using their initiative—the Japanese system is not adapted to the use of initiative by underlings.

Invariably the Nisei spent as much time as possible in trying to remain American. They congregated in the pseudo — Western cafes, read the English language press. They rarely immersed themselves more than surface deep in Japanese affairs, were ignorant of Japanese politics and when they traveled they explored only the well-worn tourist by-ways.

In other words, these Nisei do not know Japan. They lived superficial lives and never developed a love for the country. Those who did were the exception rather than the rule.

The cream of the Nisei crop never visited Japan, or if they did, they rarely stayed long. The atmosphere was too stifling, the absence of individualism too pronounced for their thoroughly American outlook.

The vast majority, as well as the best of the Nisei, have been on this side during the war. The best of the Nisei were in U. S. uniform in Italy and France, and in the jungle islands of the Pacific. The best of the Nisei served American government war agences; they weren't there when the front going.

The best of the Nisei entered Japan with U. S. occupation forces, they weren't there when the war started.

These were the Nisei who defied discrimination to chisel out opportunity for themselves in their native land. These were the Nisei whose love for country sustained them through the bitterness of the evacuation, and who volunteered for army service from behind the barbed wire of the relocation centers. These are the Nisei who proved beyond all doubt that they deserve to be known as Americans.

It is little wonder, then, that this correspondent was disappointed in what he saw. He had expected too much, for the best of the Nisei have been on our side from the beginning.

Washington Letter:
Marine Officer Angered by Reports of Anti-Nisei Acts

By JOHN KITASAKO
Washington, D. C.

MARINE OFFICER: A Marine intelligence officer, just back from the Pacific, says he was never so mad and disgusted in all his life as when he read about the persecution of Nisei in this country. While overseas, he read every bit of material he could get his hands on concerning the treatment of Nisei, but it wasn't very much, especially out there in some of those God-forsaken islands.

Now he's back in Washington on temporary duty, and in his spare time he is gathering all the information he can on Nisei and their problems, which he will take with him when he departs shortly for service in Japan. And he's not going to take along this material just as reading matter. He's going to write articles for publication in which he plans to take a hefty swing at the persecutors of the Nisei.

While in the Pacific, one of his duties was to urge, through the loudspeaker, the surrender of Japanese troops and civilians who had taken refuge in caves. The captured civilians, he found, were quiet, ordinary people, horribly frightened but anxious to cooperate. The reports about their fiendishness and treachery, which war correspondents so glibly portrayed, were utterly false, he says. Investigation disclosed that there was only a single instance, in his theater of operations in which a Japanese civilian tried to pull the cap of a concealed hand grenade.

He sees a parallel to this in the accusations about alleged Nisei disloyalty and acts of sabotage. If trained observers like war correspondents make careless sweeping statements on exaggerated reports and hearsay, it is easy to see how imaginative souls, motivated by fear and greed, will make equally sweeping charges about Nisei integrity on the basis of half-truths and lies.

BOMBING SURVEY: A number of Washington Nisei civilian men have been recruited from war agencies such as the OWI, Office of Strategic Services, and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, to go to Tokyo with the Army's Strategic Bombing Survey project. They will be the first civilian Nisei to be sent overseas by the War Department. They will go by way of Guam and the Philippines, and will be gone three to four months.

For these Nisei who have been working quietly behind the scenes throughout the war in intelligence service, this is a swell break, for it gives them a good opportunity to view at first hand and at a comparatively fresh stage the ravages inflicted by the strategic and tactical bombing operations of America's giants of the air.

As analysts, interpreters and interviewers, they will make a detailed study of the effect of the terrific air assaults on Japanese morale, the damage done to communication and transportation systems, and the production program.

They will be in a position to understand why Japan, by her own admission, was brought to her knees by B-29 attacks. What should be of equal interest to them will be the reaction of Japanese civilians to Nisei Americans.

BILBO: The Washington chapter of the American Veterans Committee, sharply censuring that bombastic race baiter from Mississippi, Senator Bilbo, for preaching race hatred and opposing a franchise for the District of Columbia's voteless citizens, this week requested Senate majority leader Barkley to take steps to remove Bilbo from the chairmanship of the Senate District Committee. This is a good move in the right direction, which should be pressed until ultimately Bilbo is unseated from the Senate. No man has brought more disgrace and ridicule to the U. S. Senate than this vicious demagogue from the southern kingdom of white supremacy.

The AVC, unlike the discriminatory Veterans of Foreign Wars, believes in and practices tolerance.

(Continued on page 6)

Topaz Group Votes To Give Books to Millard School

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz Community Council recently voted to turn over 5000 library books to the Millard county school district.

These volumes were donated to the Japanese Americans at Topaz by school districts, church groups and individuals in California and have been used in the Topaz school and in public libraries at the center.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICES

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Berkeley, California
Phone: Thornwall 1228

Drs. Hiura & Hiura
OPTOMETRISTS
1454 East 53rd
(Between Harper & Blackstone)
CHICAGO
Phone Midway 8363

DR. KATSUMI UBA
DENTIST
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Gen. Clark's Tribute to Nisei

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24 May 1945

Mrs. Laura Bedarida,
Hotel Windsor, Monte Carlo,
Principante de Monaco.

My dear Mrs. Bedarida:

Thank you for your letter of May 3. I am so glad you had the pleasure of knowing some of our brave American soldiers who are fighting far from home. The men of the 442d Regiment are among the most gallant; their deeds will be recorded in history forever. Now that the war in Europe has been fought to a victorious conclusion, the 442d will be required not only in the gaining of world-wide victory but also in preserving the peace which will follow.

Sincerely,

Mark W. Clark

MARK W. CLARK,
General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

Men of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team were among "the most gallant" of American troops in Europe, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark wrote in a letter to Mrs. Laura Bedarida of Monte Carlo, Monaco. Mrs. Bedarida invited a large number of Nisei soldiers to her home. (See story below.)

Monte Carlo Family Offered Hospitality to Nisei Soldiers

Mrs. Laura Bedarida, better known as "Mama" to many men in the 442nd who have visited her home and family in Monte Carlo on the French Riviera, this week sent to the Pacific Citizen a letter received by her from General Mark Clark commending the men of the Japanese American battalion.

"I wrote, as soon as the war stopped, to the General Mark W. Clark to thank him and all American Soldiers for what they did for Italy," wrote Mrs. Bedarida. "I told him I could only show my thankfulness offering our home to American soldiers who were allowed to come here.

"As they were the men of the 442nd Infantry Regiment (Nisei), I'm sure you will be glad to read the Gen. Clark's letter where he praises our dearest Hawaiian friends in such wonderful way," said Mrs. Bedarida.

General Clark's leter, dated May 24, 1945, declared:

"My dear Mrs. Bedarida: Thank you for your letter of May 3. I am so glad you had the pleasure of knowing some of our brave American soldiers who are fighting far from home. The men of the 442nd Regiment are among the most gallant; their deeds will be recorded in history forever. Now that the war in Europe has been fought to a victorious conclusion, the 442nd will be required not only in the gaining of world-wide victory but also in preserving the peace which will follow."

A news dispatch from the Fifth Army in May, 1945, stated that one of the best liked families on the French Riviera was that of Monsieur and Madame Bedarida, and their children, Robert, Albert and Joyce. The men were accustomed to calling Madame Bedarida "Mama," the dispatch said, and quoted Mrs. Bedarida as saying, "I feel so flattered to hear the boys call me 'Mama.' I wish they were all mine, for everyone of them is a credit to his mother."

Hostel in Oakland Holds Open House For Evacuee Group

OAKLAND—The Congregational hostel at 576 Sycamore street held open house on Sept. 23 for returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Figuring prominently in the afternoon's proceedings were the Rev. Nario Osaki, the Rev. Robert Inglis, chairman of the program, Mrs. Vernon S. Newell, Dr. Harvey Gill and Dr. Howard Thurman who gave the principal address.

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FLASH! FLASH!

Treatment of Nisei Has Had "Symbolic Significance" as Test Of Democracy, Declares Myer

The comparatively small segment of the American population comprised by Japanese Americans has had a "symbolic significance" out of all proportion to its size in being a kind of testing ground for democratic procedures, says WRA Director Dillon S. Myer in an article, "Japanese American Relocation: Final Chapter," printed in the Autumn issue of Common Ground magazine.

The mass evacuation, dictated by war necessity, overrode the peacetime rights of one minority, says Myer, but in the "sometimes painful" process of individual readjustment, we have furnished a guarantee that the American way is to repair and make restitution.

Despite the obvious difficulties of resettlement of 60,000 evacuees, the WRA director writes, "It was clear that re-integration of the evacuees into American life would become no easier as time went on. The longer the evacuees remained in centers, the more dependent they would become; the harder the readjustment would be to make. The maintenance of the evacuees in centers would only increase suspicion and encourage race-baiting; the passage of time would make economic readjustment no easier. Somehow the readjustment had to be made in order to avoid the only alternative—the permanent maintenance of centers for people of Japanese descent as 'rejects' which our democracy had failed to absorb."

Among the major problems faced by the WRA and the evacuees planning to resettle were those of finances, housing and public sentiment.

In the East and Midwest, says Myer, evacuee resettlers have fitted into their new homes and jobs "without a ripple." But with the Army's revocation of the mass exclusion orders, "West Coast racists, economic opportunists, and bar-room heroes joined forces in a desperate, last-ditch attempt to keep the evacuees from their homes."

These people made use of the petition, mass meetings, "No Japs Wanted" signs, the boycott, and the rifle shot by night, seeking to use every means, including force, to make the wartime evacuation into a permanent defeat for Americans of Japanese descent — and for American democracy, says Myer.

"We in WRA have come to believe that giving to the public full and accurate information on the activities of the terrorists is one of the most effective means for putting a stop to their activities," writes Myer. "Accordingly we have followed a policy of publicizing the facts on all 'incidents,' as well as of referring to the federal authorities of the Department of Justice all cases of boycott or terrorism where it appears that a federal statute may have been violated."

Probably the "most effective" fight for the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry has been made by Nisei soldiers, the article continues. "The achievements of the Nisei soldiers, particularly those who have been fighting in the Pacific against the Japanese enemy, and whose activities are coming increasingly to public attention, have been very effective in breaking through the psychological haze with which racial agitators have tried to surround the dsitinction between race and loyalty."

But prejudice against Japanese Americans in any community can finally be dissipated only by having the Japanese Americans come in, settle down and take part in the life of the community, says Myer.

"This has happened in communities all over the United States since the resettlement program began. It is now happening on the West Coast. The prejudices which can grow bitter and intense against a racial sterotype are harder to maintain against a neighbor . . . It is also significant that race prejudice against the Japanese increased, rather than decreased, after the evacuation. And as the evacuees return, settle down, take up their plows, open their shops, re-commence professional practice—as their children enter school and join the football and basketball teams—the race-baiters will find themselves fighting an unpopular battle in their attempts to make the evacuation permanent."

To the Editor

THE LETTERBOX

Addresses Unknown

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

Sometime ago members of the 442nd Infantry Regiment sent to me for distribution a number of testimonials in memory of the boys killed in action. They have asked me to mail these out to the next of kin of the respective men's families. A number of these testimonials which were sent out to the next of kin were returned to me as the addressee had moved and left no forwarding address.

I will appreciate your printing the following names of next of kin and ask them to contact me for these testimonials which were returned. I am listing the names together with the last address given me.

Mr. George Tabuchi
1510 W 35th Place
Los Angeles, CALIF.

Miss Fumiko Shimatsu
20-3-F
Denson, ARK.

Mrs. Hanako Nagafuchi
1138 18th Ave.
Seattle, WASH.

Mr. Shizuoka
234 E. 2nd St.
Los Angeles, CALIF.

Mr. Fred T. Usugi
562 Mountain View
El Monte, CALIF.

Mrs. Kiyo Nakamura
15-10-D, WRA
Denson, ARK.

Mrs. Sumuko Kikuchi
14-11-C
Denson, ARK.

Mr. Walter Okada
41-11-C, WRA
Denson, ARK.

Mr. Saburo Yamashita
c/o WRA
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harry H. Futamata
1426 E. Abriendo Ave.
Pueblo, COLO.

Mr. Fred I. Kokubu
1129 SW First Ave.
Portland, OREGON

Thanking you for your attention in this regard.

Yours very truly,
Earl M. Finch
Hattiesburg,
Mississippi.

KITASAKO: Washington Letter

(Continued from page 5)

Bilbo, among other things, spends much of his time writing insulting letters to families of soldiers because of their ancestry, using Senate letterheads to boot.

Incidentally, for three weeks, a discharged veteran picketed the Washington apartment of Bilbo because he didn't like the Mississippi Solon's constant yapping about white supremacy.

CAPTION: A paper in the Philadelphia area carried a picture of the twins of Gordon Hirabayashi and his wife, the former Esther Schmoe of Seattle. The picture bore this caption: Sired by a Jap." That's pretty strong stuff for an eastern paper.

Decorated Nisei Veteran Now Convelacsing at Army Hospital

McCAW GENERAL HOSPITAL, Walla Walla, Wash.—A much decorated veteran of the 442nd Combat Infantry Team, made up of Japanese Americans, is Pvt. Jamie T. Shintani of Boise, Idaho, now a patient at McCaw General Hospital.

Pvt. Shintani was a member of the Idaho National Guard from January 1941, training at Fort Warren, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Four days after Pearl Harbor, the unit was called to Fort Lewis, Washington, and Shintani was placed on reserve status until the organization of the now famous Nisei Combat Team which was trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi for a year before they went overseas in May 1944.

Landing in Naples in June, the team joined the 100th (Purple Heart) battalion which became the first battalion of the team. They pushed through with other Yank units to capture Leghorn, Pisa and Florence.

Shintani was a member of a cannon company of the 442nd in charge of a gun section. His unit was pulled back to Naples and landed in southern France in September. Pushing through the Rhone Valley to the Vosges Mountain Sector, the team endured the bitter fight in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion," meeting with terrific casualties.

In October, the team was transferred to the Maritime Alps for reorganization and replacements, and remained there as a holding force from November through the middle of March.

On December 15 in the vicinity of Sospel, France, during a two hour barrage in which the enemy threw 60 rounds on a cannon company position, the explosion from one of the shells set fire to an ammunition dump. The flames gained headway to a point where the exploding powder charges were pushing the projectiles out of the containers. "Without regard for enemy shell fire or the possibility that the dump might blow up, Pvt. Shintani repeatedly carried water in pails and cans from a store 15 yards away and poured it on the burning dump until the fire was out. His prompt action under hostile shelling saved the ammunition and averted possible damage to the howitzers and injury to personnel," reads the citation for the Bronze Star awarded Shintani for his heroic achievement.

After a few months lull, in the early morning of April 5, a ten minute artillery barrage cleared the way for the 442nd which had been secretly taken back to Italy to spearhead the push for Massa, Carara, La Spezia and Genoa. The 442nd were near Alexandria when victory was declared.

Following V-E Day, the team took over a Fifth Army Concentration Camp, guarding German prisoners. On May 13, Shintani was in a jeep accident, injuring his right leg. Hospitalized in several places in Italy and undergoing an operation, he was returned to the United States arriving at McCaw September 12.

In addition to the Bronze Star, Shintani wears the Presidential Unit Citation, American Defense ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the European theatre ribbon with four stars.

His mother, Mrs. Satako Shintani, and his younger brothers and sisters live at 416 Broad Street, Boise, Idaho.

Nisei Minister Ordained in Salt Lake

K. Arnold Nakajima, graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, was ordained by the Salt Lake Presbytery at services held at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday, September 23.

Error

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

I would like to direct your attention to an error in your publication of September 1. I wish to say that the five men named as having been commissioned at Fort Bening on Aug. 22 are here in training and not due to be commissioned for some time.

Paul S. Fujii,
Fort Benning, Ga.

(Ed note: The story mentioned above was taken directly from a news article printed elsewhere, and this newspaper regrets having inadvertantly reprinted the errors mentioned.)

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. Katsumi Uba, a boy, Bryan Harold, on Aug. 2 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasumatsu Wada, 26-3-A, Poston, a boy on Sept. 6.

To Dr. and Mrs. Jun Kurumada, 1260 East 5th South, Salt Lake City, a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamate, 310 East 8th South, Salt Lake City, a boy on Sept. 24.

To Lt. and Mrs. Gary Kadami, a girl, Geraldine, on Sept. 13 in Columbus, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Erie Kawai, 3401 Urbandale, Des Moines, Ia., a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Kobata, 1322 West Eighth South, Salt Lake City, a boy on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinzo Nagazawa, 22 Emeril, Salt Lake City, a girl on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideomi Hatai, 129 West Second South, Salt Lake, a girl on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Fujii, 569 West No. Temple, Salt Lake, a boy on Sept. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Ushio, 150 North Main St., Salt Lake, a girl on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu T. Okuda, 22-20-D, Heart Mountain, a boy on Sept. 17.

DEATHS

George Asamen, 25. 54-5-D, Poston, in Earp, California, on Sept. 8.

Chitoshi Sugi, 62, of 5-6-A, Poston, on Sept. 6.

Mrs. Hatsue Kawabata, 48, of 1-17-B, Heart Mountain, on Sept. 21. Survivors include her husband, Mr. Zenbei Kawabata; a daughter, Fumi; and a son, Kaoru.

MARRIAGES

Alice Mukai to Mac Kawamura in Chicago.

Elaine Abe to George Matsuyama on Sept. 11 in Minneapolis.

Mary Akamatsu to S-Sgt. Tsutomu Kunishi in August in Marysville, Minn.

Helen T. Fukuchi to Sgt. Toshi Ogawa on August 19 in Oakland, Calif.

Shigeko Tanaka to Private Seiji B. Hamamoto on Sept. 17 in Minneapolis, Minn.

Tsuchiyas Will Open Los Angeles Office Of National JACL

SAN FRANCISCO—After completing business and personal affairs and a visit with the local JACL office, Scotty and Setsu Tsuchiya left here recently for Los Angeles where they will assume the duties of operating a JACL office and cooperate in easing the resettlement of returnees. Enroute they are stopping over in Fresno to check into conditions there.

The Tsuchiyas formerly operated an art goods and antique store in the Chinese section here. Before the evacuation, Tsuchiya was the president of the Alameda JACL chapter.

San Francisco JACL Makes Plans for Membership Drive

SAN FRANCISCO—A membership drive beginning September 15 and ending October 15, has been announced under the leadership of Don Stevens, vice president of the San Francisco chapter. Team captains Sumi Honnami, Tad Fujita and Roy Takagi have been appointed.

Posting of a progress chart is planned. The losing team captains will fete the winning captain at a dinner while the losing teams will be hosts to the winning team members at a picnic planned for the local chapter in the near future.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

George Kimura and Hisai Matsumonji in Denver.

Fred Okomura and Yoshiko Kinoshita in Denver.

Tadawo Murakami and Sumiko Shiyematsu in Denver.

Evacuees Find Work, Housing In New Jersey

1500 Now Live, Work At Huge Seabrook Farms Project

BRIDGETON, N. J.—With the arrival of the last group of 167 at midnight on Labor Day, it has been announced that 1,526 Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers are now working and living at Seabrook Farms, seven miles from here.

The first of the evacuees arrived at Seabrook Farms, one of the largest vegetable production and processing centers in the middle Atlantic area, in May 1943.

All of the evacuee employees at Seabrook, as well as the other persons employed there, are members of the Meat and Cannery Workers, AFL, and receive wages ranging from 57½ cents an hour for unskilled labor to $1.05 for technicians.

It is reported that the people of Bridgeton, the nearest community to Seabrook Farms, have displayed no active prejudice against the relocated evacuees.

Charles F. Seabrook, president of Seabrook Farms, has received some crank letters threatening him with death, ruin and injury for his part in employing the Japanese Americans.

"Just hullabaloo over nothing," he commented. "It's good business and fair play to give Japanese Americans a chance here. That's what democracy's for, isn't it?"

The Seabrook Farms area stretches from Cape May into Pennsylvania. During the war a large part of the production of frozen and canned foods went to the armed forces.

Mr. Seabrook was one of the nation's first large-scale employers of Japanese American evacuees.

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CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

Contributions

The contributions that were coming so strongly during the last three months have tapered off and we find our bookkeeping right up-to-date and we are now able to acknowledge with thanks contributions received up to a week ago from the following persons:

Sakai Arai $2, Henry Yumoto $1.50, K. Okamoto $10, Sanji Ishigami $1.50, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Hara $7, K. Yoshimitsu $5, and Masuto Masumoto $1, all of Salt Lake City; from Layton, Utah, Y. Shimohara $10. Mr. R. Kato of Salt Lake City, who has recovered from a recent illness, remembered us with a contribution of $30.

The Topaz Koenkai made their final remittance of $856.96, making their total remittance over $1,000.00, including two previous remittances. Our thanks go to the many people who gave their time and effort in order that this money would be available for National Headquarters.

New York City contributions were from Julian Loebenstein $1, Thos. T. Ogawa 90c, Joseph G. Farrell $25, American Red Cross Club Director with the 442nd Infantry; Anonymous $3, and Leonard S. Kandell $2; and from outside of New York City Mrs. F. P. Coffin $3, Schenectady.

From Iowa we received the following contributions, James P. Burling $2, Des Moines and L. H. Mendenhall $2, Earlham. From Dalton, Nebraska we received a contribution of $1, Donald L. Duey.

* * *

BUCK-A-MONTH-CLUB

One of the members of the Buck-a-Month Club asked us recently how many members we had now. We have 110 members who have been sending into us regularly their contribution of a buck each month. Some of the members have lapsed in their remittance but we haven't send them a dunning letter or reminder, as we feel this is a spontaneous expression by the members to support with a definite amount each month the work of National Headquarters. If you feel your remittances have fallen along the way sometime, just send us a buck with a request to know how you stand, then we will know you're still with us on this deal and that we are not pressuring you for the monthly buck. I hate to mention the work briefs, but the Supreme Court Brief that we presented in the Korematsu case is nearly completed and with the addition of the decisions will prove to be a valuable document. The BAM's will get it free as soon as it comes off the binding machine.

Set Price War To Oppose Evacuee Group

California Nurserymen Adopt Report Urging Cutting of Prices

LOS ANGELES—A price-cutting policy to meet the expected competition of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry was undertaken by the California Association of Nursermen on Sept. 25.

The nurserymen's organization adopted a report by Jack Lincke, Los Angeles, association secretary, advocating a progressive system of keeping prices down.

Charging that the Japanese nurserymen undersold "white growers," Lincke said that "we must begin cutting prices while absorbing rising costs of production, as other industries have done."

Before the evacuation nurseries operated by persons of Japanese ancestry were a major factor in California floricultural production.

Washington Council Elects New Members

WASHINGTON — Six new members of the Nisei Council of Washington were elected to serve a six-month term at the business meeting of the fall picnic-social on Sept. 23. They are Gay Tamaki, Yuki Tanaka, Yvonne Noguchi, Kazumae Ichiuji, Yemi Chuman and Tosh Koiwai. The outgoing cabinet consisted of Ray Hashitani, chairman; Mary Ogawa, Lily Takeshita, Bob Iki and John Kitasako.

The gathering, which was attended by about 250 Issei and Nisei, was held on the compounds of the St. Paul's Episcopal church. Entertainment during the evening was furnished by Yumi Sato and Yokko Sumida, pianists, and Rita Butler, vocalist.

Dental Laboratory Opened in Chicago

CHICAGO — Fred T. Nomura, formerly of Los Angeles, has opened the M & F Dental Laboratories in Chicago. He is believed to be the first evacuee to enter this field in the Chicago area.

Evacuee Family Prizes Letter From War Secretary Stimson

SANTA ANA, Calif. — One of the most prized possessions of the Yoshitaro Tanaka family at Route 4, Box 656, Santa Ana, California, is a personal letter from Henry L. Stimson, written while he was secretary of war, commending the family and their four sons in service, according to the Santa Ana Register.

"My attention has been called to the fact that four of your sons are serving in our armed forces, and I have asked that their names be furnished to me from the files of the War Department, where they appear as Hiroshi G. Tanaka, Isamu Tanaka, Susumu Tanaka and Masaru Tanaka, all of the Army," Stimson wrote.

"I can realize the pride which you feel in these fine young men. For my own part, I would like to assure you of the deep appreciation of the nation which has accepted their service with gratitude and a strong sense of responsibility. In the recent anxious months when all our resources were directed to victory over our enemies you have given yours in abundance. I am sure it is a source of deep satisfaction to you, as it to me, that these boys played so great a part in the restoration of peace to a troubled world."

Pvts. Susumu and Hiroshi Tanaka both served with the famed 100th battalion who fought in Italy with one of the top records for awards received, particularly Purple Hearts, said the Register.

Sgt. Masaru Tanaka is serving with an intelligence section on Okinawa and Pfc. Isamu Tanaka is attending language school at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Tanakas recently returned to their home in Santa Ana from Poston, Ariz. Their sons are all graduates of Garden Grove high school.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Pleasant 6 rm. house near trans. Lovely rm. Radio. Girls 4 and 8. Other help $30. Weis 770 Vernon, Glencoe, Ill. Glencoe 1572.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS—From Poston III to: Paul Shintaku, 1450½ J. Street, Reedley, California.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER—Plain cooking and general housework; live in or out; could be school girl. Dr. Nomma E. Randall, 246 S. 10th E. Salt Lake City, phone 5-4415 or 3-4561.

WANTED — Experienced Celery Grower. Share crop on cash basis, house, implements, tractors on 60 acre premise. Contact Mr. Clay, 1203 No. Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, Phone 3-3316.

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

FOR SALE—62 Units — Mostly Furnished. Southeast Corner, 42nd Pl. and Drexel Blvd. PRICE—3 times the Income. For appointment—J. F. Armstrong & Co. 4316 Indiana Ave., Chicago 15. Phone OAKland 2292.

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NOTICE:
FORMER RESIDENTS OF
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All former residents of these counties who deposited cremated remains at the Sierra View Mausoleum in Marysville, California, through the facilities offered by the JACL Chapter just before evacuation are requested to contact Frank F. Nakamura, 3544 N. Halsted Street, Chicago 13, Illinois, as soon as possible.

TO RETURNING EVACUEES:
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