PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 19; NO. 11 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944 Price: Five Cents

Army Ordnance Depots to Employ Evacuees

I'm All Right, the Nisei Said, Treat the Others . . .

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—In a dark first aid station of the Fifth Army front in Italy one night recently, lay a casualty of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

His outfit at the time was fighting with the 34th "Red Bull" Division. He had been hit while leading an assault on Hill 140, dubbed "Little Cassino" by the men because of fierce German resistance reminiscent of their stand further south.

In the darkness, the medics were calling for the most seriously wounded for treatment. Coming to him, a first aid man asked how he was.

"I'm all right," was his reply. "The others need more help than I."

The medic went on to another patient.

Asked again how he was feeling, the Japanese American, a corporal in a cannon company, answered, "I'm feeling fine. Treat the others first."

As a result of his repeated assurance, the soldier, whose home before his family had been evacuated, was Los Angeles, California, was among the last to be treated.

Both of his legs had been blown off by a direct hit from a German 88. Evacuated, he died the next night.

The 442nd is made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the United States.

War Department Identifies 103 Japanese Americans Wounded in Action in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department, in casualty lists made public on Sept. 10 and 11, identified 103 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry wounded in action on the Italian front.

The casualties listed next of kin in the United States and the Territory of Hawaii.

On Sept. 10 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

YUKAWA, Pvt. Tamotsu—Takiji Yukawa, father, WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.

ADACHI, Tech. Sgt. Jimmy K.—Tad Adachi, brother, Newell, California.

TANAKA, Pvt. Thomas R.—Miss Yukiye Tanaka, sister, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

YANAGA, Pvt. Harry Y.—Mrs. Tsuyuko S. Yanaga, sister, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

TAKAHASHI, Pvt. George O. — Mrs. Jennie Takahashi, mother, 45 Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.

HIRAI, Pfc. Hiroshi—Mrs. Haru Kondo Hirai, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

HIRAI, Pfc. Takaaki—Riuho Hirai, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

ISHIDA, Pvt. George J.—Mrs. Nobu Ishida, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

OKITA, Pvt. Fred Y.—Mrs. Fusao M. Okita, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

TAKIGUCHI, Pvt. Bob N.—Mrs. Matsuyo Takiguchi, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

TSUJIMOTO, Pvt. Ben—Mrs. Sho Tsujimoto, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

IZUMI, Pvt. Elbert E.—Mrs. Chiyo Izumi, mother, c/o Mrs. R. Platt, 10820 South Drew St., Chicago, Ill.

ITO, Pvt. Koo—Mrs. Elaine S. Ito, Lawyers Club, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FUJIKAWA, Pfc. Hatsuo H.—Mrs. Emily E. Fujikawa, wife, Civilian Quarters, Camp Shelby, Miss.

SAGIMORI, Tech. Sgt. Thomas T.—Mrs. S. Sagimori, mother, 4-11 C St., WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

YAMANE, Pfc. Kozo—Yasaburo Yamane, father, Layton, Utah.

YATABE, Pfc. Takeshi—Mrs. Kuni T. Yatabe, wife, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

YAMAUCHI, Staff Sgt. George K.—Mrs. Mari Yamauchi, wife, box 689, Pasco, Washington.

AOYAMA, Cpl. Yoshiharu N.—Mrs. Tomi Aoyama, mother, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

KANBARA, Pvt. Toshiro H.—Mrs. Tokuyo Kanbara, mother, WRA center, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

KAWABATA, Pfc. Tadashi—Miss Yaeko Kawabata, sister, WRA center, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ACKI, Pvt. Shigeyasu—Mrs. Yasue Acki, mother, box 203, Kealakekua, Hawaii.

AKAHOSHI, Pfc. Yutaka L. — Umeji Akahoshi, father, box 8, Honaunau, Hawaii.

CHIGAWA, Tech. Sgt. Taketoshi—Mrs. Toyo Chigawa, mother, box 293, Waialua, Oahu.

EGUCHI, Pfc. Eugene M.—Miss Miyako Eguchi, sister, box 277, Hilo, Hawaii.

ENDO, Pvt. Shinichi—Sakuji Endo, father, Paia, Maui.

FUJIMOTO, Pfc. Takeo—Yoshio Fujimoto, brother, Box 12, Honokaa, Hawaii.

FURUTANI, Pfc. Fumio—Miss Hatsue Furutani, sister, 762-C Pohukaina St., Honolulu.

FURUTANI, Pvt. Hisao—Mike M. Furutani, brother, 762-C Pohukaina, St., Honolulu.

GOTO, Pfc. Mitsuo—Giichi Goto, father, 921-E Robello Lane, Honolulu.

HAMASAKI, 2nd Lieut. Richard N. — Yoshito Hamasaki, brother, 4354-D Waialawe Rd., Honolulu.

HARADA, Tech. Sgt. Wasato—Mrs. Kana Harada, mother, 514 Cummings St., Honolulu.

(Continued on page 2)

GRANTED PERMIT

MRS. SHIZUKO RUTH SHIRAMIZU and her son, Mikio Melvin, have recived a permit from the War Department for their return to California. Mrs. Shiramizu is the widow of Sgt. James Shiramizu of Salinas, the first Japanese American from California to be killed in action in Italy. Sgt. Shiramizu, a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, died in combat on Jan. 14, 1944. Mrs. Shiramizu is residing at present at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

Report Two Nisei Soldiers Killed in Action

Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers have been killed and four others wounded in action, according to information received by next of kin from the War Department this week.

All were former residents of California, and the majority volunteered for Army combat duty from relocation centers in 1943.

KILLED IN ACTION

STAFF SGT. KAZUO MASUDA (Santa Ana, Calif.) in Italy on Aug. 27.

PFC. HARRY F. MADOKORO (Watsonville, Calif.) in Italy on Aug. 25.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

STAFF SGT. SATOSHI T. YOKOYAMA (Orosi, Calif.) in Italy on Aug. 23.

PFC. NOBUKAZU WILLIAM KUWADA (Morgan Hill, Calif.) in southern France on Aug. 15.

PFC. FRANK SUMIO SHIMADA (San Jose, Calif.) in Italy on Aug. 23.

TECH. 5TH GR. BEN MAYEDA in Italy on Aug. 25.

Some Evacuees Will Remain in Denver Region

DENVER, Colo. — Between 25 and 35 per cent of Denver's 1433 Japanese Americans will remain in the city after the war, according to estimates reported last week by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington.

Japanese American Civilian Workers Get Opportunity To Help Produce Munitions

Tooele, Sioux Depots Will Employ First Group Of Nisei; Further Employment Will Depend On Success of Initial Group, is Report

WASHINGTON—Americans of Japanese ancestry will help to produce munitions at military ordnance depots, with their first employment to take place in the Army Ordnance Department's Tooele, Utah and Sioux, Nebraska, depots, the War Department announced on Sept. 13.

"Only those of unquestioned background and loyalty will be chosen for employment by the representatives of the civilian personnel section of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, who are now at several war relocation centers selecting qualified male workers from among those evacuees not eligible for military service. Entry of many men into the Army as volunteers and inductees has reduced the pool of available male evacuee labor," the War Department added.

It was stated the plan to use Japanese Americans to meet part of the urgent need for male workers in the depots has the cooperation and approval of the War Relocation Authority, the office of the Provost Marshal General, the Civilian Personnel Branch, Industrial Personnel Division of the Army Service Forces, and the Civil Service Commission.

"If the employment of evacuees proves successful at Tooele and Sioux, it is expected that more of them will be recruited for similar work at other military depots," the War Department announcement said. "Selection of the first two installations was based on an extensive field survey of ordnance depots, including a study of the jobs most suitable to evacuee skill and an analysis of the communities involved."

"Local merchants, civil officials, church leaders and labor unions in the Tooele and Sioux communities have signified their willingness to accept Japanese American workers and their families into their communities. Adequate housing facilities are avalable in both localities," the War Department added.

Nisei May Apply For Ordnance Work At WRA Offices

Japanese Americans relocated outside war relocation camps are urged to help meet the critical manpower shortage at Army ordnance depots by applying for these jobs at their nearest War Relocation Authority office.

More than 500 Japanese American workers are needed at the present time at the Tooele and Sioux ordnance depots. It was stated that men with families were preferred, particularly since federal war housing is available at the ordnance depots for family groups.

The work at the Tooele depot involves the loading and storing of inert, unfused ammunition. The hiring rate is 77 cents an hour, and the rate for experienced workers is 84 cents. There is a minimum work week of 48 hours with time and a half over 40 hours.

Nisei War Veteran Signs Up For Work at Tooele Ordnance

Federal War Housing Available at Depots For Japanese Americans

TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT, Tooele, Utah—Kinchee Tom Okamura, a veteran of 30 months of service in World War II, reported for work this week to become the first American of Japanese ancestry to take a job at the Army's Tooele Ordnance Depot, 40 miles west of Salt Lake City.

Okamura, formerly of Los Angeles, is the first of "several hundred" Japanese Americans who are expected to go to work at Tooele to help meet a critical shortage of manpower. He was honorably discharged from the Army in August at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Col. Henry E. Minton, commanding officer at Tooele, said on Sept. 12, that the War Department's decision to obtain Japanese American workers for the depot was brought about by the realization that, when war ends in Germany and offensives are concentrated in the Pacific, the TOD load will "increase manyfold."

(Japanese Americans are now being recruited at war relocation centers for work in Army ordnance depots. Those outside of the centers were asked to contact WRA offices. Persons in the Salt Lake City area may apply at the Salt Lake City regional office of the WRA, it was stated. The jobs at the Tooele depot are restricted to American citizens, but it was indicated that loyal aliens were eligible for jobs at the Sioux depot in Nebraska.)

The jobs offered the Japanese Americans are civil service appointments, with wages starting at 77 cents an hour. The most critical need is for ammunition handlers, requiring the loading, unloading and storing of munitions. It was stressed that there was no hazard in the work since all ammunition is inert and unfused.

It was stated that the job offer was limited to Japanese Americans who will take their families with them to Tooele. Complete housing in apartments is available at TOD Park, Federal war housing project adjoining the ordnance depot. Apartments furnished with basic furniture are available at $25.50 for a one-bedroom apartment for a couple to $36 for a three - bedroom apartment for large families. The size of the family unit determines the size of the housing unit which will be rented.

Captain H. N. Kinney, personel officer, indicated that the Japanese Americans would be encouraged to participate fully in the community activities at TOD Park. The housing project has its own grammar school and nursery, while a bus takes high school students daily to nearby Tooele. The project also has its own grocery and drug store, beauty shop, cafeteria, beer tavern and postoffice. Motion pictures and dances provide entertainment for the residents. Buses leave on regular schedules for Tooele and Salt Lake City.

It was stressed that there is no policy of segregation, either in the housing project or on the job.

103 Japanese Americans Reported Wounded in Italy

(Continued from page 1)

HAWAEAKI, 2nd Lieut. Tadayoshi—Midori Hawaeaki, brother, Box 598, Wailuku, Maui.

HIGA, Pfc. Dick H.—Seiko Higa, brother, 322 North King St., Honolulu.

HIGA, Pfc. Fred Y.—Kichimatsu Higa, father, 1003 Auld Lane, Honolulu.

HIGA, Pfc. Saijiro—Mrs. Mataru T. Higa, mother, 2228 Pauoa Rd., Honolulu.

IBARAKI, Pfc. Tadao—Mitsuo Ibaraki, brother, 1533-B Palolo Ave., Honolulu.

IKEHARA, Pvt. Frank I.—Mrs. Haruko Toyama, sister, Box 154, Palolo Ave., Honolulu.

INOUYE, Pfc. George T.—Mrs. Matsue Inouye, mother, Box 93, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

ITO, Staff Sgt. Sumio—Mrs. Maki Ito, mother, Box 698 Puunene, Maui.

KAMEI, Pfc. Mikio—Seitaro Kamei, father, 348 Ponohawaii St., Hilo, Hawaii.

KOTANI, Pfc. Masaichi—Yamato Kotani, father, 2025 Aoao Pl., Honolulu.

KUWAMURA, Pfc. George M. — Tsunao Saito, cousin, Wainaku, Oahu.

MAKAUE, Pfc. Satosi—Hadakichi Makaue, father, Eleele, Kauai.

MATSUNAMI, Pfc. Hiroshi—Masaru Matsunami, father, Box 22, Haina, Hawaii.

MIHARA, Pfc. Toshio—Mrs. Haruyo Mihara, mother, Box G, Kalaoa, Oahu.

MIYAKE, 2nd Lieut. Howard Y. —Mrs. Tei Miyake, mother, Box 555, Waialua, Oahu.

MORIOKA, Pfc. Thomas A.—Goichi Morioka, father, 1817 Naio St., Honolulu.

MURAKAMI, Staff Sgt. Hisaki—Peter K. Murakami, brothbrother, Box 686, Wailuku, Maui.

MURAKAMI, Staff Sgt. Toshio T.—Jimmie Murakami, brother, Box 686, Wailuku, Maui.

NAGASAKI, Sgt. Donald M.—Tsunekichi Nagasaki, father, 711 Birch St., Honolulu.

NAKAGAWA, Pvt. Yatsuji—Tetsugi Nakagawa, father, Camp 3, Wahiawa, Eleele, Kauai.

NAKASHIMA, Pfc. Masaru—Mrs. Yoshiko Ogata, sister, 4303 Waialae, Oahu.

NAKAYAMA, Pfc. Takeo—Isao Nakayama, brother, Box 24, Mountain View, Hawaii.

OHARA, Pfc. Junji—Otsukichi Ohara, father, Box 164, Lanai City, Maui.

OHARA, Pvt. Yoshimi—Masao Ohara, brother, 531-E Ohe Lane, Honolulu.

OKADA, Pvt. Kazuo—Fujio Okada, brother, 2833 Main St., Damon Tract, Honolulu.

OKAMURA, Tech. 5th Gr. Ralph Y.—Mrs. Kikuno Okamura, mother. 13 Hikina Lane, Honolulu.

ONO, Staff Sgt. Tamotsu—Tadasu Ono, brother, 554 Waipa Lane, Honolulu.

OTAKE, 2nd Lieut. Masanao—Mrs. Kikuno Otake, mother, Lahaina, Maui.

SAKODA, Pvt. Jerry H.—Isao Sakoda, brother, Lihue, Kauai.

SHIMIZU, Pfc. Albert M.—Mrs. Evelyn Y. Shimizu, wife, Naalehu, Hawaii.

SHIMIZU, Pvt. Donald M. — Masanobu Shimizu, father, Kualapuu, Honolulu.

SHIMIZU, Pfc. Tamotsu—Yomoichi Shimizu, father, Ewa, Oahu.

SUGIYAMA, Sgt. Harold S.—Wakichi Sugiyama, father, 1143 Akolea Pl., Honolulu.

TAKAHASHI, Capt. Sakae—Tomonosuke Takahashi, father, Makaweli, Kauai.

TAKATA, Tech. Sgt. Yasuo—Yasuki Takata, father, 1814 Kanakanui St., Honolulu.

TAKEOKA, Pfc. Tetsuo—Mrs. Kiyono Takeoka, mother, Box 73, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

TANIGAWA, Staff Sgt. Sakae—Mrs. Stella F. Tanigawa, wife. 817-B Coolidge St., Honolulu.

TAOKA, Staff Sgt. Hakaru R.—Hisazo Taoka, father, Box 365, Wahiawa, Oahu.

TESHIMA, Sgt. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Hisako F. Sakata, sister, Hanapepe, Kauai.

TSUCHIYA, Pfc. Lawrence S.—Henry A. Willey, friend, Kapaa, Kauai.

YAMAMOTO, Cpl. Tatsumi—Yoichi Yamamoto brother, 207 Kilauea St., Hilo, Hawaii.

YAMAGUCHI, Pfc. Taketoshi—Mrs. Toku Yamauchi, mother, 212 Walker Ave., Wahiawa, Oahu.

YANAMOTO, Pfc. Motomu—Risaku Umemoto, friend, Lihue, Kauai.

YOSHIOKA, Sgt. Ronald T.—Mrs. Jane Tamis Yoshioka, wife, 3327 Danaina Ave., Honolulu.

On Sept. 11 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action recently in the Mediterranean area:

FUJIHARA, Pfc. Frank K.—Paul Kahei Fujihara, father, WRA center. Rivers, Ariz.

MATSUSHITA, Pfc. Ray — Ichimatsu Matsushita, father, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

NAKADA, Pfc. Henry I.—Ginzo Nakada, father, WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.

TAJIRI, Pfc. Shinkichi G.—Mrs. Fuyo Tajiri, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

FUJITA, Cpl. Robert S.—Mrs. Tokuyo Fujita, mother, WRA center, McGehee, Ark.

OTANI, Pfc. William J.—Mrs. Nobu Otani, mother (last War Department address "Denson, Ark.").

KUNITAKE, Pfc. Roy S.—James Kunitake, brother, 1019-A Tule Lake center, Newell, Calif.

KUMAGAI, Tech. Sgt. Ben T.—Mrs. Nobuyo Kumagai, mother. WRA center, Amache, Colo.

TAKEMOTO, Pvt. Shunji—Mrs. Kinu Takemoto, mother, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

TATARA, Pfc. Hughes T.—Naoichi Tatara, fathr, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

HIROMURA, Pvt. Kozo—Mrs. Seki Hiromura, mother, WRA center. Hunt, Idaho.

MATSUDAIRA, Pvt. John T.—Tokuhisa Matsudaira, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

NAKASHIMA, Pfc. Walter W.—Akira Nakashima, brother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

OKITA, Pfc. Frank T.—Mrs. Fusoa M. Okita, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

SETSUDA, Pfc. Richard H.—Mrs. Hatsue Setsuda, wife, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

YOSHIDA, Staff Sgt. Yutaka K.—Mrs. Ruth K. Yoshida, wife, c/o Bureau of Plant Ind., Bldg. 7, Beltsville, Md.

SAKAI, Pvt. John J.—Mrs. Masako Sakai, wife, 10 Clayton Terrace, Clayton, Mo.

FURUYA, Pfc. Joji—Mrs. Take N. Furuya, mother, 89 Wadsworth Terrace, New York City, N. Y.

KANETA, Pvt. Seiji—Mrs. Kuma F. Kaneta, mother, 374 Nassau Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KODAMA, Pfc. Archer F.—Mrs. Laura Kodama, mother, 374 Wadsworth Ave., New York.

JONES, Pfc. George—Mrs. Hannah Sugihara, sister, 106 West 101st St., New York City, N. Y.

IINO, Pvt. Edwin N.—Frank S. Iino, father, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

NAKANO, Pvt. Tomi H.—Mrs. Shizuno M. Nakano, mother, Box 67, Wattis, Utah.

OGAWA, Pvt. Sam S.—Sampei Ogawa, father, 509 West 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ISHIKAWA, Tech. 5th Gr. Thomas—Miss Ada Ichikawa, sister, 32 East Walnut St., Walla Walla, Wash.

MINATA, Tech. 5th Gr. George A.—George K. Minata, father, North 119 Bernard, Spokane, Wash.

KIKAWA, Cpl. Robert S.—Mrs. Masano Kikawa, mother, 1223 15th Ave., Honolulu, T. H.

30 Thousand Evacuees Leave WRA Centers

Present Relocation Rate 400 Weekly, Reports Agency

WASHINGTON — More than 30,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry have left war relocation centers on indefinite leave and they are going out at a rate of 400 a week, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

Director Dillon S. Myer said that more than 60,000 evacuees still remain in the eight relocation centers and 18,500 are in the segregation camp at Tule Lake. In addition, 5000 others are outside on seasonal leave, working in such activities as canning and harvesting.

Rohwer center in Arkansas led the other camps in the number of indefinite leaves granted in the four weeks ending August 26 with 339. Leaves from other camps were reported as follows: Central Utah, 150; Colorado River 325; Gila River, 298; Granada, 200, Heart Mountain, 190; Minidoka, 155; and Manzanar, 70.

PFC. Thomas Higa Impresses Audience In Murray, Utah

MURRAY, Utah—Approximately 90 persons, both Nisei and Issei, heard Pfc. Thomas Higa of the 100th Infantry Battalion speak on Sept. 4 at a meeting sponsored by the Mount Olympus JACL chapter.

Pfc. Higa laid special stress on discounting the rumors of conditions overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, from whom the hall used for the occasion was rented, sat through the three hours of Higa's speech, and though they did not understand a single word, were so impressed by its fervor and effect upon those present that they made no charge for the use of the hall, it was reported.

Pasadena Group Plans Meeting

PASADENA, Calif. — The next bi-weekly meeting of the Friends of the American Way will be held on Sept. 20 at the Pasadena YWCA, it was reported.

The organization recently opened its new headquarters at 305 West Kensington Place in Pasadena.

Meetings are held every two weeks on Wednesdays at 4 p. m. at the Pasadena YWCA.

Heart Mountain Center Produces Millionth Egg

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Reposing in solitary splendor on a corner of the desk presided over by Alden S. Ingraham, assistant farm supervisor of the Heart Mountain relocation center, is an egg—the one millionth egg to be produced on the center's poultry project, reported the Sentinel last week.

A careful record of egg production has been kept, and on the morning of August 30, biddie No. 7567, a white Leghorn, competing with 13,000 other females of the species, produced the desk ornament.

The Leghorn was hatched April 1, 1943, and began its egg-producing career Sept. 27, 1943.

Chaplain, GIs Bring Back Bodies of Two Dead Comrades

CHICAGO — How a Japanese American chaplain and eleven enlisted men penetrated German lines west of Florence under a white flag of truce to bring back the bodies of two Japanese Americans killed during combat patrol was told to Clay Gowran, Chicago Tribune correspondent with U. S. forces near Florence, according to a Sept. 1 delayed dispatch in the Sept. 7 issue of the Tribune.

According to Gowron, the chaplain, Lieut. Masao Yamada, of the Japanese American Combat Team, whose home is in Kealakekua, Hawaii, said:

"A few days ago I heard that three of our men were missing from the preceding night's patrol. Learning where they had gone, I got my men together and we started in jeeps.

"At our front lines we left the jeeps and crawled forward until we saw the German positions in a small wood across an open field. Binding our handkerchiefs together, we fastened them on a stick and waved the improvised flag at the Germans.

"One big German beckoned us forward. We walked into the field, where we could see at least six machine guns pointing at us. As we reached the edge of the wood the Germans motioned us to stop. Then he and three others walked out to meet us.

"We sat in a circle and talked. The German spoke in Italian and one of my men acted as interpreter. The Germans were very interested in us. Apparently it was the first time they had seen any Japanese Americans. They wanted to know why we were fighting for America and when we told them we were real Americans they did not seem to understand. They asked us how things were in America, but when we asked them how Germany was getting along they would not say much.

"When we asked about our buddies, they explained that the men of our patrol had been caught by their own unit's fire the preceding night and that two men were killed and one was wounded. The latter was taken prisoner. Then a non-com showed us the bodies of our dead."

Gowran reported that Chaplain Yamada went back on Aug. 30 to the same area to recover another body of a Japanese American soldier. The Germans, Yamada said, recognized him when he stepped into the clearing and made no attempt to fire at him.

Commander of 442nd Infantry Combat Team Praises Conduct Of Japanese American Unit

Col. Pence Hails Accomplishments of Officers, Men in Baptism of Fire in Italy; Soldiers of Unit Have Never Taken Backward Step, Says Officer

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Colonel C. W. Pence, commanding officer of the 442nd Japanese American Regimental Combat Team, recently praised the officers and men of his command for their accomplishments during their baptism of fire on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

In a memorandum to the Japanese American soldiers, then fighting with the 34th "Red Bull" Division, Colonel Pence noted that they had been of material assistance in driving the enemy back more than 50 miles during some of the bitterest fighting since Cassino.

He said the unit had never taken a backward step. "You have stood firm under heavy shell and mortar fire and have beaten off every enemy counterattack," Colonel Pence declared. "You have captured and killed many Germans, destroyed and captured much enemy material."

Pointing out that the regiment had seen almost a month of continuous service in the Fifth Army front lines, Colonel Pence recalled that on the last day of combat the 34th division commander had complimented the unit for doing "a splendid job."

"Yesterday," he said, "we were privileged to wear the insignia of the division, a division whose long, successful combat record is surpassed by no other division."

Colonel Pence, whose home is in Attica, Indiana, has been the commanding officer of the 442nd Combat Team since the volunteer unit, composed of Japanese Americans from the mainland of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii, was activated at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, February 1, 1943.

Houser Makes New Charge In Campaign

Says Administration Planned to Restore Rights of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — Lieut. Gov. Fred Houser, Republican nominee for United States Senator, charged in an address delivered at an Admission Day celebration that the administration had planned to grant civilian rights to persons of Japanese ancestry in two California centers and later abandoned such plans until after election, the Associated Press reported.

"In my travels through Inyo county, where Manzanar prison camp is located, and through Modoc county, where the Tule Lake internment center is, I talked with many officials and from three definite and reliable sources I was informed the administration more than two months ago had planned to return to civilian liberty the interned Japanese, and that now is being deferred until after the November election," Houser said in his address before a meeting of Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

Federal Jury Convicts Hunt Draft Evader

BOISE, Idaho—A Federal court jury which included three women deliberated only five minutes on Sept. 13 before convicting the first of 35 Japanese Americans from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt who have been indicted by a grand jury on charges of failing to report for selective service induction.

The defendant, Hitoshi Gene Akatsu, 18, conducted his own defense and declared that he had asked for expatriation to Japan.

Most of the other defendants, however, reportedly refused to take pre-induction physical examinations until their citizenship status was clarified.

Akatsu said he regards himself a citizen of Japan because he has been confined "behind barbed-wire and machine - gun emplacements and held under duress since Pearl Harbor."

Japanese American Soldier Wounded in French Invasion

Confirmation of reports that Japanese Americans had participated in the invasion of Southern France was received this week with the announcement of the name of a Japanese American soldier "slightly wounded" in France on Aug. 15.

Letters have been received by many Japanese Americans in the United States from friends in France, but the War Department's notification to Mrs. Teru F. Kuwada that her son, Pfc. Nobukazu William Kuwada, was wounded in action was the first official confirmation of the report.

Pfc. Kuwada was one of the first to volunteer from the Poston relocation center for the Japanese American Combat Team last year.

Before evacuation the Kuwadas lived in Morgan Hill, Calif. Pfc. Kuwada is a graduate of Live Oak high at Morgan Hill and was in the time-keeping department at Poston before his enlistment.

It was not indicated however, whether any large unit of Japanese Americans are fighting with the Allied forces which invaded Southern France and which are now at the frontiers of Germany. The last reports received placed the Japanese American Regimental Combat on the Gothic line front in Italy.

Japanese American Student Arrives in Pasadena to Study at Junior College

Esther Takei of Granada Center Receives Special Permission of War Department to Return to Evacuated Area; Nisei Girl Greeted at Train

PASADENA, Calif.—The first person of Japanese ancestry to return to the Pasadena area since the evacuation early in 1942 arrived in Pasadena at noon on Sept. 12.

She is Esther Takei, former Venice, Calif., high school student, the first Japanese American returning to the evacuated area who does not fall into a "special" classification, such as wives of servicemen, many of whom have returned.

Miss Takei, a resident of the war relocation center at Amache, Colo., has returned to Pasadena with permission of Maj. Gen. Charles Bonesteel, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, to attend Pasadena Junior College this fall.

Welcoming her at the Sante Fe station was a committee of 15 from the Student Christian Association at PJC and officials of the Friends of the American Way which has its headquarters in Pasadena with a membership of 70 here and 200 along the west coast.

Miss Takei's record as a civilian and a student in Venice where she is reported to have been highly thought of by students and faculty of the high school, was thoroughly investigated by the military before permission was granted for her to return, according to Hugh Anderson, treasurer of Friends of the American Way. Miss Takei will stay with the Andersons in Pasadena.

The Friends of the American Way instituted the move to obtain Miss Takei's return to Pasadena and most of the offers for housing of persons of Japanese ancestry who may be released from war relocation centers have been made by Pasadenans, Mr. Anderson said.

"Friends of the American Way are eager to cooperate with Gen. Bonesteel in all respects to return citizens of Japanese ancestry to their rightful place in society," Mr. Anderson stated.

When the proposal was made to bring Miss Takei to Pasadena, members of the organization took up the question with Junior College authorities and found she would be welcomed, Mr. Anderson stated.

Clark Palmberg, editor of the PJC Chronicle, who served in the Army in this war and has received his medical discharge, said that in his opinion students at Junior College will welcome Miss Takei as they would any other incoming student. She is said to have been given a farewell banquet by her associates when she left Venice for Colorado.

Priscilla Hannah, president of the Student Christian Association, headed the group which met Miss Takei at the train.

William C. Carr of Pasadena is chairman of the Friends of the American Way.

On the night of her return to California, Miss Takei was a guest at the Eagle Rock home of E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, which has gone on record as favoring a return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast whenever such a move is considered in the national interest.

Mrs. Williams Wins Right to Return Home

Nisei Wife Permitted By War Department to Enter Evacuated Area

LOS ANGELES — Mrs. Yoshi Kuwahara Williams, an American woman of Japanese ancestry, and her daughter, Yoshi C. Williams, 3, were granted permits by the Western Defense Command recently to return to their home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Williams joined her husband, Charles Williams, news photographer, who preceded her by three weeks to Los Angeles to attend the funeral of his mother.

The Williams' and their daughter left the restricted area of the west coast during the evacuation and had been seeking to return since that time because of the illness of Mr. Williams' mother.

They have lived in Chicago and New York during the past two years.

Mrs. Williams has a brother, Pvt. Jimmie Kuwahara, and two younger brothers who are expected to be inducted shortly. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seige Kuwahara, are at the Manzanar relocation center.

The Williams' are now residing at 1511 East 22nd Street in Los Angeles.

They were married in Los Angeles in 1936 and are well known on the eastside and in the Boyle Heights section where they have lived most of their lives.

UNIDENTIFIED BODY FOUND ON SALT FLATS IN UTAH

KAYSVILLE, Utah — Japanese American residents of Davis county were being checked this week in an effort to identify the body of a man found on flats of Great Salt Lake on Sept. 8 west of Kaysville.

Deputy Sheriff LeRoi Day said there was no evidence of violence, and death was believed of natural causes. The body probably had been lying in the flats since last spring, physician reported.

Investigators described the man as being five feet two inches tall, with gray hair, wearing only trousers, shirt and suspenders. A rusted eyeglass case found on the body was empty. Deputy Sheriff Day said the man's general appearance led him to believe was of Japanese ancestry.

Applicant for Coast Return Given Hearing by Army Board

Five New Injunction Suits Filed by ACLU Against Army Policy of Coast Exclusion

Ochikubo Case Postponed in Los Angeles Court Until Western Defense Command's Decision Announced; Believe Hearing May Set Precedent

LOS ANGELES—Possibility that individual military and civil hearings will be held to pass on loyalty and concurrently on the right of loyal Japanese Americans to return to the now evacuated west coast area was seen last week in the hearings held Sept. 9 and 11 for Dr. George Ochikubo, Oakland dentist who now seeks an injunction suit against General C. H. Bonesteel of the Western Defense Command.

Dr. Ochikubo appeared Sept. 9 before a three-officer military board for a hearing on his case, and appeared again on Sept. 11 before Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall.

Decisio n was postponed until Sept. 25 by Judge Hall, while the military hearing is now awaiting decision by General Bonesteel.

He was represented by counsel from the American Civil Liberties Union, sponsoring his case, and Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese American Citizens League.

For the purpose of the hearings both Dr. Ochikubo and Saburo Kido, were expressly permitted by the military authorities to come from Utah to Los Angeles.

Saburo Kido, now a resident of Salt Lake City, was admitted, upon motion by A. L. Wirin of the Civil Liberties Union, to practice in the southern district of the U. S. district court.

A further test case asserting the absence of military necessity for the further exclusion of persons of Japanese descent was filed in the Federal District court of Los Angeles on Sept. 12 in behalf of Elmer S. Yamamoto, Tadayuki Todah, Kiyoshi Shigekawa, Yoshio Ekimoto and Mary Duco.

The suit was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union and named as defendants General Bonesteel and a number of subordinate military officers.

Elmer Yamamoto, Hawaii-born American of Japanese descent, a practicing lawyer in California prior to the evacuation, desires to return to Los Angeles to resume his law practice, according to the suit.

Tadayuki Todah, veteran of the first World War, was born in Japan but obtained his naturalization papers after his honorable discharge from the U. S. Army.

He was the proprietor and manager of the City Hall grill, opposite the City Hall in Los Angeles.

The third plaintiff, Kiyoshi Shigekawa, was a member of the board of directors of AFL Seine and Fishermen's Union at Terminal Island. At the time of the German invasion of Poland, he instigated a movement which resulted in the union offering its services and facilities to the government of the United States. He and his family were evacuated from Anaheim, California. He was engaged in the fishing and citrus growing businesses.

The fourth plaintiff, Yoshio Ekimoto, formerly farmed in Lancaster, California, and asks to be allowed to return to his farm.

Mary Duco, fifth plaintiff, was born in Terminal Island, California, and asks to return to California merely for the purpose of living and working there.

All of the plaintiffs are now in residence at the War Relocation center at Poston, Arizona.

Attorneys in the case in addition to ACLU counsel A. L. Wirin, and J. B. Tietz, are Saburo Kido; Arthur Garfield Hayes and Osmond K. Fraenkel, national ACLU counsel; Wayne Collins, San Francisco ACLU counsel; and the following Los Angeles attorneys: Loren Miller and Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., Negro attorneys, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Herbert Ganahl, active legionnaire; Carey McWilliams, well known expert on race relations; and Jerome W. MacNair, member of the Southern California ACLU executive committee.

First Evacuees Return to Farm In Washington

SEATTLE, Wash. — Mr. and Mrs. Chitake Yamagika of Ann Arbor, Mich., have been permitted to return to their home in the evacuated area near here, according to the Rev. U. G. Murphy of Seattle.

The Yamagiwas have a farm and there are several houses on it which can be utilized to take care of other evacuees as they return. They are the first farm operators to return to the west coast, it was stated.

SAN JOSE NISEI HURT SERIOUSLY ON ITALY FRONT

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Pfc. Frank Sumio Shimada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gonzo Shimada of 24-13, Heart Mountain, was seriously wounded in action in Italy on Aug. 23, according to word received by his parents last week from the War Department.

Pfc. Shimada and his younger brother, Hichiro, volunteered in 1943 at Heart Mountain for the Japanese American Combat Team.

The Shimadas are former residents of San Jose, Calif. Pfc. Shimada attended the California Concordia school in Oakland before evacuation.

Staff Sgt. Yokoyama Wounded in Action

POSTON, Ariz. — Staff Sgt. Satoshi T. Yokoyama, a volunteer for the U. S. Army in September, 1941, from Orosi, Calif., has been slightly wounded in action with the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy, according to information received last week by his mother, Mrs. Rui Yokoyama. 326-14-E.

He was wounded on Aug. 23.

Sgt. Yokoyama graduated from Orosi high school in 1935.

WRA Representative Upholds Legal Rights Of Nisei Group

SAN FRANCISCO — Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, declared in a statement on Sept. 13 that "we should not submit to the un-American philosophy that all persons of Japanese ancestry are guilty until proved innocent."

He told a businessmen's group the west coast's evacuated Japanese Americans will be returning to their homes some day, and "many persons talk glibly of mass deportation when the war is over."

He added:

"So far as I am concerned, any person of any nationality who has been disloyal to this country by word or deed should be stricken from our list of Americans, but all should have the due process of law provided them.

"The Japanese will have a right to return to their homes and their property under constitutional guarantees."

Pfc. Madokoro Killed in Action On Italy Front

Volunteered from Poston Center for Army Combat Team

POSTON, Ariz. — The death in action of Pfc. Harry F. Madokoro, a volunteer for the Japanese American Combat Team from Poston, was reported by the War Department last week in a wire to his mother, Mrs. Natsu Madokoro of 213-13-G.

The wire reported that Pfc. Madokoro had been killed in action in Italy on Aug. 25.

He was 32 years of age and a former resident of Watsonville, Calif., and a graduate of Watsonville high school.

Before the evacuation he was employed by the F. H. Spiegel Vegetable Farms in San Juan Bautista, Calif.

He is survived only by his mother.

Cpl. Mayeda Reported Wounded in Italy

TOPAZ, Utah — Tech. 5th Gr. Ben Mayeda, son of Mrs. Yuko Mayeda of 14-12-D, Topaz, has been reported slightly wounded in action in Italy on Aug. 25, according to a War Department notice received by the family last week.

Prof. Ballif Will Take Trouble-Shooter Post With WRA

PROVO, Utah—Ariel S. Ballif, professor of sociology at Brigham Young university, has been appointed to take over the newly-instituted position of relocation adjustment adviser with the War Relocation Authority, according to an announcement from Ottis Peterson, regional relocation supervisor.

Prof. Ballif will be responsible for the guidance and supervision of activities relating to the community adjustment of relocated evacuees throughout the Salt Lake regional area.

California Nisei Hero Reported Killed in Action in Italy

Sgt. Masuda Called "One-Man Mortar Squad" For Recent Exploits

RIVERS, Ariz. — The death in action of Staff Sgt. Kazuo G. Masuda, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Masuda, 49-11-D, Gila River relocation center, was reported by the War Department to his parents on Sept. 11.

Sgt. Masuda, who entered the army on Oct. 16, 1941, and received his basic training at Camp Roberts, Calif., was killed in action in Italy on Aug. 27.

Sgt. Masuda was assigned as a member of the training cadre for the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby in 1943 and went overseas with that unit last April.

Before evacuation he was engaged in farming with his brothers in Santa Ana, Calif., pre-evacuation home of the Masuda family.

Sgt. Masuda is survived by his parents, pioneer residents of Orange county, three other brothers in the U. S. Army, Pvt. Takashi Masuda, somewhere in Italy; Pvt. Mitsuo, Pvt. Masao; a married brother, Masakichi Masuda; and sisters, Mary, Mrs. Kobashi, Mrs. Kobayashi, all of Rivers, and Masako, Chicago, Ill.

An article about Sgt. Masuda, headlined "One-Man Nisei Mortar Team Confuses Nazis," appeared in the August 25th issue of the Pacific Citizen.

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 and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, $2.00 year. Non-members, $2.50 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:

Fighting Intolerance

Victory in the war can be lost at home if seeds of racial hatred and bigotry are permitted to grow within the United States. This warning was delivered by Associate Justice Frank Murphy in San Francisco last Sunday. Justice Murphy, who saw a "melancholy resemblance" between the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in 1942 and the persecution of Jews in Germany, proposed a six-point program for racial tolerance in his San Francisco address. Although Justice Murphy's remarks were directed specifically against anti-Semitism in his San Francisco address, his suggestions point a way toward mass action to crush intolerance against all minority racial groups.

Here are Justice Murphy's proposals:

"1. We can consciously strive to eradicate from our hearts and minds every vestige of racial and religious prejudice and hatred. Let us live the religion we embrace.

"2. We can call upon our government to provide full and complete protection of life, liberty, freedom of worship and civil rights for all our inhabitants, whatever may be their distinctions as to birth, color, nationality, language, race or religion.

"3. Through our government's and our own behavior, we can guarantee equality of opportunity in law and in fact for all inhabitants.

"4. We can respect and guarantee the right of all religious, ethnic and cultural groups to maintain and foster their respective group identities and to engage in their own beliefs and practices so long as the public interest is not adversely affected.

"5. We can work toward the realization of full economic security for all the people of the United States, recognizing that man only resorts to acts of intolerance against minority or scapegoat groups of people when he feels his ability to provide a decent livelihood for his family is jeopardized.

"6. We can establish, if necessary, appropriate and adequate machinery in every local community to secure protection against the curtailment of our fundamental rights."

Home Front Service

A major opportunity for home-front Japanese Americans to participate actively in the war effort was offered this week as representatives of the civilian personnel section of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, visited several relocation centers to recruit workers for Army ordnance depots at Tooele,Utah, and Sioux, Nebraska.

The ordnance depots produce and handle munitions and other army supplies. It is for this essential work that the army is today asking for a large number of Japanese Americans.

Thousands upon thousands of Nisei, of course, are already in the field of war production, most of which are indirectly connected with the war effort. The present offer, however, is the first major employment opportunity for Japanese Americans to engage actively and directly in war production.

There is no more important work at the present time than the production of munitions. The weapons of war must be turned out as rapidly as possible to back up the strong, forward attacks of the men on the lines. The devastating drives of the past weeks must be reinforced by a constant flow of weapons and all the materiel of war. All Japanese Americans who are not in the armed forces will want to participate in this work.

Aside from the importance of the work at the Tooele and Sioux army depots, there are also other conveniences which will make this job offer inviting. Both these depots will enroll only family men with the understanding that they will bring their families into the projects. Housing is furnished at extremely reasonable rates that are far below the present housing rates in other war areas.

Schools are established on the projects, as well as stores, shopping facilities, and theaters. The army only asks for stable, settled families who will become an integral part of these war-working communities.

The Road Back

A young American of Japanese ancestry is today back at school where she belongs—in Pasadena, California.

First evacuee to obtain permission from the Western Defense Command to return to California for the purpose of completing her education, Esther Takei this week arrived in Pasadena to enroll at Pasadena Junior College.

All loyal Americans, regardless of their racial derivation, should enjoy the right to travel, live and study where they please in the country of their birth, subject only to such regulations as affect all Americans. That Esther Takei has finally been granted this right is a correct estimate not only of her loyalty but also of the rights and privileges of Japanese Americans.

Certainly the permission granted this Nisei to return to California can be regarded as good omen for the future return of other Japanese Americans to the west coast.

The Western Defense Command, in this case at least, has at long last righted a wrong, a wrong that was marked by the evacuation of 110,000 persons, the disruption of their lives, and the loss of much of their property. Gradually these individual cases are being corrected, insofar as correction is possible.

On Intermarriages

Recent figures from Hawaii should confound certain American citizens whose stock argument against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States is that the latter are "biologically inassimilable." West coast racists long have maintained that persons of Japanese ancestry in America refused to marry persons not of Japanese parentage. Even General DeWitt in justifying evacuation has repeated the argument of a hard-knit racial bloc which did not encourage the racial assimilation of its members.

The fact that marriages between persons of Japanese ancestry and those of other racial backgrounds were relatively few on the Pacific coast may be traced to a variety of factors, chief of which is the fact that such marriages between persons of Mongolian and Caucasian stocks are barred by law in California, Oregon and most of the other western states. In Hawaii, however, most of these conditions do not exist.

Edward Y. Z. Cheng, acting registrar general of the bureau of vital statistics of the Territory, recently announced that 32 per cent of the marriages contracted in Hawaii during the 1943-44 fiscal year were with persons of different racial backgrounds. During this period there were 1,497 brides and 1,231 grooms of Japanese ancestry. Seventeen per cent of the Japanese American women, or 268, married outside their racial group, marrying 189 Caucasians, 36 Filipinos, 31 part-Hawaiians, seven Koreans and five Hawaiians. Although the number of marriages between Japanese American women and men of Chinese ancestry is not listed in a newspaper article on Mr. Cheng's report, it can be assumed that there were approximately 50 such marriages during the same period.

As for men of Japanese ancestry four per cent were intermarried, ten to Caucasian girls.

Mr. Cheng's report also showed that intermarriages in Hawaii had increased in one year from 22 per cent to 32 per cent.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Yellow Peril Falls Flat

Less than two months remain before election day, and the anticipated attempt by political hatemongers to help turn the electoral tide along the Pacific coast by the use of the "Japanese issue" is not developing. The people of the west coast have shown little appetite for racist arguments. The once-effective time-bomb of yellow-perilism is a dud.

Times do change, and along with them the tempers of the people. The specious protestations of the old, old men, the Hearsts and the McClatchys, sound alien today in a nation fighting for the rights of man. It is certainly time for the myth of the Yellow Peril to be relegated to the scrap heap, along with other worn and useless relics of the past.

Practical politicians may have learned in the California primaries last May that the old racist demagoguery was a liability. The first of the rabid racists to fall was the apoplectic Leland Ford, defeated by Will Rogers Jr., in 1942. And this year the ambitious John Costello of Hollywood and Senator Rufus Holman of Oregon, both of whom were loud in their shouting against the Japanese American, have been notified by their electorate that they need not renew their leases in Washington.

It undoubtedly is true that verbal floggings of Japanese Americans may carry some appeal with the brothers and sisters of the Native Sons of the Golden West whose main activity appears to be centered around its so-called Japanese legislation committee, but, on the whole, this type of electioneering seems to envoke an adverse reaction from the majority of the electorate who are no longer frightened by warnings about yellow-skinned bogeys. A large number of politicians, from Louis Wasmer of Spokane, candidate for U. S. Senator, to Lyndon Foster, publisher of a smear sheet in the truck garden belt between Los Angeles and the sea, learned in the primaries that the public was not particularly moved by their threats that the evacuees were coming home.

Perhaps the clearest example of the negligible political value of the Japanese American qustion was the unsuccessful, though highly publicized, attempt of the Japanese Exclusion Association of Los Angeles to place an initiative measure on the November ballot in California which, in the words of its sponsors, would have permanently prevented the return of the evacuated people of Japanese ancestry by denying to the evacuees the right to make a living. It will be remembered that the campaign for the required 179,000 signatures which would have qualified this initiative for the November ballot was launched with considerable ceremony, news reporters and photographers being on hand, and Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles signing the first petition. The campaign had the support of the Native Sons and similar groups and was directed by a full-time promoter. The actual business of getting the required signatures was given to a professional firm which specializes in getting signatures for petitions. Meanwhile, luncheons at the Biltmore, to which the lead-clubwomen of Los Angeles were invited, spurred the campaign. Yet the petition mongers failed.

This week in Sacramento the office of Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan officially announced that the initiative measure of the Japanese Exclusion Association had failed to win a place on the ballot. Petitions filed in Sacramento bore only 77,875 signatures, more than 100,000 short of the required numbr. (A similar initiative will be voted on by the people of Colorado in November. In Colorado the State Senate rejected an anti-alien land bill directed at evacuees of Japanese ancestry, but the proposal was placed on the ballot through initiative petitions in a campaign which was reminiscent in its appeals to hatred of the days when the hooded Klan rode the highways of the state.)

The organized campaign in California against the evacuees of Japanese ancestry has succeeded in keeping the issue alive in the newspapers and on the air, but it has failed in winning majority acceptance of the racist views of its sponsors. The nature of this campaign, and its sponsorship, including the sources of the funds which have kept it going, would seem to be a subject for a congressional investigating committee. Such an investigation may also provide the answer to the question whether public pressures influenced the evacuation decision. But whether or not such pressures were responsible for evacuation, it has since been demonstrated that an organized campaign, receiving at least a part, if not all, of its impetus from economic competitors of Japanese Americans on the west coast, has fought to insure the continued exclusion of the evacuees. The Army, in whose hands rest the decision for continued wholesale exclusion, has demonstrated in recent weeks that it will have no part of such conniving.

The one California politician who has attempted to make a major issue of the Japanese Americans is Frederick Houser, the lieutenant governor of the State, who is the Republican nominee for United States Senator. Houser has attacked the administration for its "plot" to return the evacuees to California, though he must have known that any such decision rests not with the civil government but with the military. Speaking to the white supremacists of the Native Sons in an Admission Day address last week, Houser referred to the Manzanar relocation center as a "prison camp" and charged that the administration planned to let loose the people of Manzanar and the Tule Lake segregation center at its earliest opportunity. Either Mr. Houser is abysmally ignorant of the facts. or he is tampering with the truth in a desperate appeal for votes.

Houser's pathetic attempt to revive the Yellow Peril is echoed by Clair Engle, Democratic candidate for Congress, whose district includes both the Tule Lake and Manzanar camps. Engle is the author of a deportation bill which was recently introduced in Congress.

But the Housers and the Engles are relatively few, and there is every indication that the composition of the next congressional delegation to Washington from the Pacific coast will include many more men who will approach any question affecting Japanese Americans from the perspective of their belief in liberal government and in the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

These are certainly not days of defeatism for Americans of Japanes ancestry who have remained steadfast in their faith in democracy. They are learning, and the events of the past several weeks at home bear out that knowledge, that democracy will not let them down. The hate mongers have lost in California.

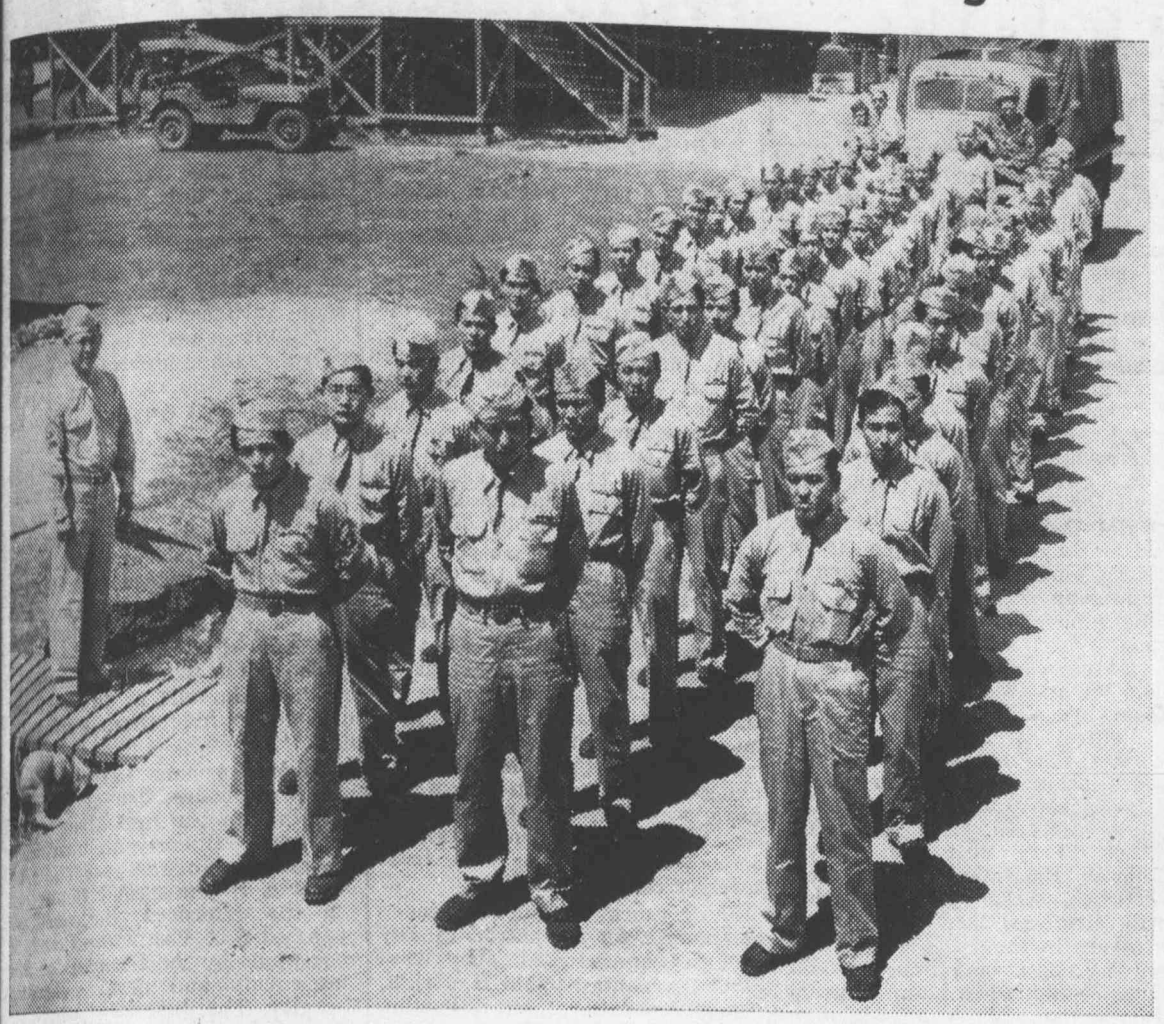
Justice Murphy Hits Intolerance Against U. S. Nisei

SAN FRANCISCO — Asked to comment by newsmen on his attitude toward Japanese Americans, Supreme Court Justice Murphy declared in San Francisco on Sept. 8:

"They are Americans. To say that Japanese blood excludes a man from being an American is to negate our principles. It isn't blood that makes an American. It's what you believe and what you stand for. I am against intolerance, that is all there is to it."

Justice Murphy addressed a public mass meeting in San Francisco last week on behalf of his national committee against persecution of Jews.

Veterans of Italy Back Home on Furlough



HAWAII—Fifty-five members of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, are shown as they arrived recently on Oahu to receive furloughs which will send them home to their families for a well-earned rest from some of the bloodiest fighting in Italy. At the left is First Sergeant Francis N. Nakamura of 1141 16th Ave., Honolulu, who was in charge of the group. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo from Acme.)

Vagaries

Haan and Hawaii . . .

Violet Sweet Haven's new book, "Gentlemen of Japan: A Study in Rapist Diplomacy," charges persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii with foreknowledge of the Pearl Harbor raid, and insinuates a lot of mean things about Japanese Americans there. Incidentally, in a foreword Miss Haven thanks Kilsoo Haan, the alien propagandist, for his assistance in the preparation of the book . . . Incidentally, Honolulu has the highest casualty rate of any city of comparable size in the United States, mainly due to the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, whose original members were from Hawaii . . . Sgt. Ben Kuroki's now-celebrated speech before the Commonwealth club in San Francisco has been animated into comic-book form by a religious publishing firm. Copies are reportedly being prepared for publication with the initial order reportedly upwards of a million. Sgt. Kuroki's speech was also reprinted in full in the latest issue of "New Pacific."

* * *

Negro Poll . . . .

The majority of Americans of Negro ancestry are opposed to discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry, according to a national poll taken by the Negro Digest and announced in its Sept., 1944, issue. The question, "Should Negroes Discriminate Against Japanese?" was put to Negroes throughout the nation with the following results, according to Wallace Lee, director of the poll. The results were North: Yes, 11%; No, 66%; and undecided, 23%. West, Yes, 14%; No, 66%; and undecided, 20%. South, Yes, 16%; No, 53%; and undecided, 31%. "While expressing their hatred for the military clique that runs Japan and joining in approval of the war against the Nipponese, most Negroes feel that discrimination against the Japanese is based on color, much the same as prejudice against Negroes," Lee said . . . September's Negro Digest also contains the condensations of columns by S. I. Hayakawa in the Chicago Defender, and P. L. Prattis in the Pittsburgh Courier on the subject whether Negroes should discriminate.

* * *

Anzac Reaction . . .

Australia is apparently having a little difficulty understanding some of the features of the war relocation program for Japanese American evacuees. A headline in a Brisbane, Australia, newspaper recently read "Freed Jap Servants Offered 22 Pounds a Week." . . . Pfc. Frank Nobuo Arikawa, killed in action in Italy recently, was formerly Southern California champion in the Class C shotput while attending L. A. Polytechnic high . . . Although ther'e been no change in the Dominion's policy of refusing Canadians of Japanese ancestry the right to serve in the armed forces, a special application form is now available for the registration of Japanese Canadians who wish to record their desire to enlist in the Canadian army.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Los Angeles— After Two Years

Aftr two and a half years, it was my good fortune to be in Los Angeles. Of course, I had spent several hours at the Barstow railroad station several times when I made trips to Salt Lake City while being confined at the Poston Relocation center and on my way out from the center with my family to resume the life of a "free citizen." But this latest trip was the first occasion I had to go back to the coast.

After reading so much about the agitation that is going on in Southern California, it was not without misgivings that I boarded the Los Angeles Limited in Salt Lake City to attend the hearings of the injunction suit with Dr. George Ochikubo. Inasmuch as we were traveling without escorts, we wondered what sort of experiences were in store for us. Our disappointment may be in the fact that we had nothing exciting to report. No one stopped to question us or insult us while we walked the streets of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

We took pleasure in meeting the numerous friends who have been working for the fair treatment of citizens of Japanese ancestry despite the agitation going on. I met the directors of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, members of the Friends of the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, the Student Relocation Council, the Friends Service Committee, and many others. It is always interesting to meet people personally and see if the impressions that had been formed through reading of the activities and correspondence are correct or not.

For instance, I had heard and read about Mr. William Carr of Pasadena a great deal. I had the impression that he was short in stature and an aggressive fighter. It was a surprise to meet a huge man with a kindly face.

Everyone seemed to be extremely interested in the Nisei problem, more from the standpoint of the principle at stake. When people fight against overwhelming odds, they must have certain ideals. Otherwise they will succumb to the pressure. And this is what our friends are striving to maintain: the right of American citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Dr. Robert Emerson of California Institute of Technology drove us around L'il Tokyo on the way out to Pasadena. I was surprised to see vacant stores here and there for I had read about congested Los Angeles. There were far less people on East First and San Pedro streets than when the Japanese occupied that section.

The greatest concern of our friends seem to be in the housing problem once the army relaxes the present restrictions. Unless the defense workers who migrated to the west coast since the outbreak of war leave, there will be real congestion. Consequently, those who desire to return with the intention of permanent residence are not going to find that their problem has been solved even though they may be granted a permit.

Pasadena is the only place so far as I know that an organized effort is being made to help the evacuees to return. A hostel together with private homes will be ready to welcome back those who want to live in that city. However, opportunities for work are limited, which means that only a few can go into that district.

A generalization is dangerous after a three days' sojourn. But it is safe to state that the return to California is not so simple a problem as many evacuees think.

Nisei Employment At Ordnance Depots

The big news of the week is the announcement about the army's willingness to employ Nisei in the ordnance depots at Tooele, Utah and Sidney, Nebraska as munitions handlers. Their status will be that of civil service workers, which means that a thorough screening will be made before actual employment takes place.

We made a hasty trip to inspect the housing facilities and the ordnance depot at Tooele to satisfy ourselves. There is no doubt of the opportunity this is going to afford many in the relocation centers with families who have been unable to leave because of their worries over housing and so forth. It was interesting to be informed that the housing facilities were available to married persons only.

Once the Nisei or Issei goes to work at the ordnance depot, he will be able to enter the community life. There are the movie house, school, stores, community hall, and so forth and a tenant's council which is equivalent to the community council of the relocation center to enable the residents to regulate their community.

A splendid opportunity for developing a community spirit and integration is going to be given to the first group which will move into either of the two ordnance depots. Depending upon the success of this project, additional new fields most likely will be opened up.

Besides the working opportunities, the impact upon the public's mind undoubtedly will be favorable. The normal reaction will be that if the Nisei are considered to be safe to handle munitions, then they should be safe for other defense jobs. Also the fact that the workers already on the job are willing to trust the newcomers is a significant thing.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Future of All Minorities Interrelated

To Americans who indulge in selective hatreds, the story of the Maidenek camp near Lobin, Poland, should be an object lesson.

Maidenek, you remember, is the camp the Germans used to exterminate enemies of the Reich, systematically and in cold blood. Newspapermen, cynical and wary of atrocity stories, have estimated as many as a million and a half victims of the Nazis were slain there, and their bodies cremated in massive ovens.

The Nazi party sought early in its history to arouse a national unity by selecting a popular scapegoat. It chose the Jews, and the rabble rousers and beer hall bullies rallied the mobs with the cry against the Jews. This developed into a national policy with the Nazi regime's most restrictive pronouncements directed against persons whose ancestors were even remotely Jewish.

But it was not long before opponents of the Nazi regime were included among enemies of the state. Anyone opposed to national socialism, anyone speaking against Nazi doctrines could then expect the same fate as persons who, through the accident of birth, were Jews.

At the Maidenek camp, set up supposedly for the extermination of Jews, American newspaper men saw a room full of passports and documents. They saw papers of Frenchmen, Russians, Greeks, Czechs, Jews, Italians, Belo-Russians, Serbs and Poles. They saw the records of persons of 22 nationalities who had been processed through the death mill.

What had begun as a program of selective hatred, directed methodically and purposefully against an entire people to further a specific aim, has grown into a sort of horror the world has never known.

How often has this truth been repeated in the United States: That the rights of no minority is safe so long as the rights of any one group are restricted.

The Nazis have demonstrated how hatred can spread. We know that the same process can be repeated in this country—minus the gruesome details of course, but still in a manner blighting to democracy — with discrimination against the Negroes, the Jews, the Catholics and others. The end of the process of hatred is told in a story of the battle of the freckled clan against the non-freckled. The two battled to exterminate each other, the story says, because the other was "different," until only two old men remained. One was freckled, the other not, and finally they slew each other.

On the west coast, we have seen at one time or another bitter racial hatred directed against the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Filipinos. In this particular phase of the hate cycle, the victim is the "Jap." The Filipinos and the Chinese have been granted a degree of condescending tolerance by the chronic racebaiters because of the war roles of their countries of origin.

But these peoples of Oriental descent must realize that their positions can never be secure so long as the rights of some are threatened. Purple oratory echoed in congressional halls about a great wrong being righted when the Chinese exclusion act was repealed. But our immigration and naturalization policy continues discriminatory so long as other Asiatic peoples—the Indians, Malays, Siamese, Japanese, Javanese and others are denied equality with European peoples.

The Chinese should feel no elation, but only concern, that while Chinese aliens have been provided the right to acquire American citizenship, native-born American citizens of Japanese descent (how many Caucasians can distinguish between Chinese and Japanese?) are denied access to the Pacific coast solely on a racial basis.

The grim details, the horror and perversion of Maidenek and American racism are hemispheres apart. But there is a kinship in the principles involved, namely discrimination and intolerance. We have reason for thanks that so few Americans are guilty of these faults, that so many do not hesitate to condemn the bigots. That is what the German people failed to do when the intolerance of Nazism first raised its head.

Carey McWilliams' New Book Tells Story of U. S. Nisei

"Japanese Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance" is the title of Carey McWilliams' new and highly controversial book in which he puts right up to the American citizen again: What shall we do to solve our fundamental problems at home?

1. Mr. McWilliams' book tells how for the first time in our history American citizens have been openly deprived of their civil rights by the Federal Government because of race.

2. It is a daring document about racial discrimination in the United States—against Japanese Americans in California both before and after 1941.

3. It brings up the crucial point that peoples of the whole Pacific area will judge Americans by the manner in which we solve the problem of citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry in this country.

4. It shows how the Japanese in Japan proper used the "Yellow Peril jingoism" of the West Coast.

Mr. McWilliams exposes for fair-minded American judgment a large festering area of race bigotry and race discrimination. He shows how special interests, economic, political and social, in the United States and in Japan for years have exploited the presence of this minority in this country. And he shows how racism, rather than security, led to Relocation Centers in America when no such thing was found necessary in Hawaii—a section much closer to the enemy. He makes glaringly and alarmingly clear that the problem must not be treated as local to a region or a state.

It is at once a general case history of the causes and growth of racism; and in particular the complete story of the Japanese in America from their first immigration. The whole dramatic story of the Relocation Centers is fairly told here in the human terms of the men and women involved, white as well as yellow. — From "Book News," Little, Brown and Co., Boston, Mass.

Ann Nisei's Column

Planning the Baby's First Wardrobe

Of course you want your baby's first wardrobe to be pretty, dainty and complete with all basic needs for everyday and some frills for Sunday. But layette-gathering is getting to be a difficult business these days, what with even diapers on the shortage list.

Start out early to collect the necessities for your infant's wardrobe. You can generally count on gathering the major portion of your baby's dress-up needs from friends, who will probably deluge the child with more than its share of blankets, gowns, and dainty dresses. Your job will be gathering the daily necessities.

Here's a list providing for a basic minimum layette:

3 shirts
3 bands
3 gowns
3 wrappers
3 bibs
3 caps
3 sweaters
3 prs. bootees
2 saques
2 dresses
2 slips
3 wrapping squares
3 crib sheets
1 crib blanket
4 waterproof sheets, assorted
4 pads, assorted
2 knit bath towels
2 knit wash cloths
12 diapers

This layette will keep any infant in clothes for the first growing months of his life. It is, however, a minimum layette. It doesn't allow for accidents (and you know they will happen) and it will require rigid adherence to a laundry schedule. It would be a good idea if you can to double the number of shirts, bibs, crib sheets, towels and diapers.

Doubtless you'll want to make some of these garments yourself, particularly if you want to indulge in some lace-and-ribbon trimmed dresses and slips.

Most of your baby's clothes, like gowns, wrappers, saques and slips, can be made in a twinkling, save for the trim, which will depend entirely upon whether you want a beruffled cherub or the down-to-earth type. But the garments themselves are easy to make and will furnish you with something pleasant to do during those waiting days.

Commercial patterns for layettes are furnished by the following companies: Vogue, No. 2329; McCall, No. 4964; Simplicity, No. 3506; Advance, No. 2415; Butterrick No. 1178; Hollywood, No. 788.

Lay in a supply of fabrics, buttons, lace, ribbons, embroidery thread. The materials should be fine, soft and washable. Select yours from lawn, nainsook, batiste and handkerchief linen for slips and dresses; and from flannel and flannelette and birdseye for wrappers, saques, gowns and bands. Unless you're sure the material is shrinkproof, wash it before cutting.

Seams and edges must be finished carefully to keep from hurting the baby's tender skin. With fine fabrics use a french seam. On heavier materials such as flannel, press seam open and catch-stitch flat.

For finishing edges use self trim, fine lawn bias, blanket stitch, hand rolled, or whipped, rolled hems.

And then, while you're still in the mood for sewing, try making this little apron for yourself. It's a terry cloth apron with bib front, and it's especially handy when you're bathing the baby:

Terry Cloth Apron: material — plain terry cloth towel 27 inches by 42 inches; printed chintz or gingham, ½ yard.

Cutting: Cut away hems on both ends of towels. Then cut 1 piece for skirt 26 inches long x width of towel (27 inches); bib: 1 piece 10 inches by 13 inches; pocket: 1 piece, 7 inches by 8 inches. Cut chintz into 2½ inch strips the width of the material.

Sewing: Stitch 1 strip of chintz along bottom (27 inch) of skirt. Gather other end to measure 22 inches for waistline. Bind three sides of bib with chintz, leaving one 13 inch side free. Use four strips of chintz to make belt. Piece together to make two long strips, one for belt and one for facing. Matching centers, stitch bib, belt and skirt together. (Gather bib slightly.) Make bib strap by folding 20 inch long strip in half lengthwise, wrong side out, stitching along length and one end. Turn, slip stitch raw end. Attach to corners of bib. Apply chintz to one edge of pocket, turn in edges and stitch to apron.

Story of the Week

Nisei Sergeant Risks Life To Rescue Baby Owl

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — This isn't an epic of heroism on the battlefield. It's just a simple story of an act of human tenderness in the midst of war.

German artillery was laying down a stiff barrage on an orchard on the Fifth Army front in northern Italy. Shells were carving huge craters in the ground while others were ripping trees into shreds.

Technical Sergeant Kenneth Matsumitsu of the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment was hugging the ground as best he could, hoping and praying that the artillery shells wouldn't burst too near him.

Between shots, he would look up to see how his fighting partners were faring.

During a lull in the shelling, he noticed a little clump of feathers near a crater some 50 feet away. Thinking that it might be a bird knocked out of its perch in the tree by the concussion of the barrage, and possibly needing aid, Sergeant Matsumitsu crawled out to rescue it. Although the shelling began anew, he continued to crawl out toward that bundle of feathers without any thoughts of personal danger from the barrage.

When he reached his objective, he discovered a tiny baby owl, unhurt but stunned and trembling with fright. The Japanese American soldier stroked its feathers and tried to reassure it. Soon the mass of feathers stopped its trembling and nestled up in the hands of its savior.

"I wonder what owls eat," he asked his comrades at the first opportunity. On being told that mice are their favorite diet, the sergeant grinned and replied: "That's just too bad. There are a lot of rats around here—big ones too—but no mice. I guess the owl'll have to forage for himself."

But the sleepy looking owl was wise enough to know when it had found some friends. It insisted on remaining with the sergeant. The owl is now the mascot of the section.

Its name? The sergeant named it after his own driver, Muto, who is always sleepy.

Before his induction into the service, Sergeant Matsumitsu was a produce market transfer man in Los Angeles, California. His folks were relocated from the West Coast. They were sent to the Rohwer Relocation Center, near McGehee, Arkansas, where they still live. He has three other brothers in the U. S. Army, Private First Class Jimmy in the same outfit with him, Sergeant Tom at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and Private First Class Robert K., who is training at the University of Minnesota.

Japanese American Soldiers Have Good Discipline, Morale

Outstanding Record Expected, Says Captain; No AWOLs Reported

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Japanese American troops on the Italian front are maintaining the exceptionally high standards of discipline and morale which distinguished their training period in the United States, according to their commanding officers in the field with the Fifth Army.

"Their outstanding record over here is just what we expected," said Captain Henry Farr, 180 Church Street, Union, South Carolina, adjutant of the 442nd Combat Team, then attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division. "We never had a real disciplinary problem in the States and haven't had on AWOL overseas."

The 442nd is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent from the United States and Territory of Hawaii, who volunteered for combat duty. It includes in it engineer and artillery units.

The 100th Infantry Battalion, veteran Hawaiian outfit which has fought with the Fifth Army since Salerno, also has an outstanding record.

Citing the excellent morale of his troops, Captain Farr stated, "They wanted to come over long before they were ready but I think they're glad now that they get in the full year's training."

The unit won considerable praise for its efficiency in the Louisiana maneuvers in 1943. While in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the Japanese Americans set physical fitness records and, in typical American fashion, walked off with numerous swimming and baseball championships.

Rev. Takagishi Moves to Chicago

CHICAGO—The Rev. and Mrs. Sam Takagishi have moved to Chicago from Denver where Mr. Takagishi recently graduated from Iliff Theological Seminary. They will minister to resettlers in Chicago under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

TWO SPECTATORS HURT IN TULE BASEBALL FIGHT

NEWELL, Calif.—The War Relocation Authority reported on Sept. 8 that two spectators were injured slightly in a free for all which followed a baseball game between two segregee teams at the Tule Lake segregation center.

A team of segregees from Poston was playing a team made up of former Manzanar residents for a place in the play-off for the camp championship, the report said. In the twelfth inning, with the score tied at 5 to 5, a Manzanar batter hit a long fly to left field, the left fielder fumbled the catch, but the center fielder, who had run over to back the play, caught the ball just before it hit the ground. The Manzanar team and its rooters claimed the center fielder did not catch the ball in the air.

The team of former Poston residents won, 8 to 5, in the fourteenth inning. After the game a knot of spectators and ball players started arguing about the center fielder's catch. Fists flew before administrative police intervened. Only two of the group of 15 or 16 were hurt seriously enough to require treatment. A cut on the head of one required twelve stitches, while the other's arm was bruised.

Students Will Aid Potato Harvest

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Arrangements have been made for 200 school students of the Heart Mountain relocation center to aid in the potato harvest of the Snake River valley in Idaho, Joe Carroll, project relocation officer, announced last week.

The harvest is scheduled to start late in September and continue through October.

Speaks at Church Confab

NAMPA, Ida. — Edson Fujii, nisei delegate from the Caldwell church, was a speaker at the Young Adult Methodist Conference at Payette Lakes, Sept. 2-4. The only youth speaker of the three-day retreat, he made his speech at an early morning session in the presence of delegates from churches of this district, which include those from Nyssa, Oregon, to Boise, Idaho.

Japanese American Patrol First to Reach City of Pisa

12-Man Group Got Vital Information On City's Defenses

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Members of a reconnaissance patrol of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat team are believed to have been the first Allied troops to reach the historic city of Pisa.

At dusk on July 21, as elements of the 34th "Red Bull' Division pounded toward the city, a 12-man Japanese American patrol officered by a naturalized Canadian and an American of French extraction entered Pisa to obtain vital information about the enemy defenses.

On the evening of July 20, the commanding officer of the Combat Team which was spearheading the Fifth Army drive northward called for volunteers to go on a reconnaissance patrol and attempt to enter Pisa, then believed to be occupied by Germans in spite of rumors to the contrary. The regiment was at the time deployed along the Colle-Salvetti-Nuova line. Little was known of enemy positions to the north. The terrain to be covered was flat, with little cover or concealment.

Many times the number needed volunteered for the patrol. Finally 12 men were selected. They were Staff Sergeants Hiroshi H. Fujita, Poston Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona; Albert K. Nakama, Kaneohe, Oahu; Privates First Class Jim T. Suzuki, Yasuo P. Fujino, Ken Higashi, all of the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho; John M. Naganuma, Lahaina, Maui; Frank K. Miyauchi, Paui, Maui; Privates Sueo Takahashi, Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, Arkansas; Thomas S. Espineda, Stockton, California; Arthur A. Kaisaki, Lewiston, Idaho; Heichi Oka, Puunene, Maui; and Masaharu Okumura, Gila River Relocation Center, Rivers, Arizona.

Two officers attached to the regimental staff, Ontario-born First Lieutenant Norman R. Gilbert, Detroit, Michigan, who received his citizenship papers in 1941, and Second Lieutenant Edward E. Androvette, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, volunteered to lead the patrol. A partisan endorsed by the 34th Division headquarters was to guide the patrol through the enemy territory. The patrol was given a double mission of entering Pisa, if possible, and returning to its unit before daylight the following morning. They were instructed to avoid combat if possible.

Led by the partisan guide, the patrol left a battalion headquarters about 10 o'clock at night. They proceeded on foot after reaching Vicarello and struck out cross-country northwest to a point near Antifessetto where two more partisans joined the group. The patrol reached highway 67 without contacting the enemy at a point one kilometer east of Podo Ermada.

At that time, the patrol leaders realized it would be impossible to return at the specified hour unless they turned back at that point. After consultation, it was unanimously agreed that the patrol should proceed on. Three men were sent back to report their finding thus far.

The patrol reached a farmhouse at Podo Garzella at daybreak and decided to hide there during the day.

Several enemy patrols passed the farm house, one of them remaining on the first floor of the building for nearly an hour while the members of the patrol remained quiet on the second floor. During the afternoon, the partisans reported that Pisa had either been reoccupied by the Germans or that the enemy had never evacuated the city. The Japanese Americans were without rations by this time. From their second floor hideaway, the patrol was able to observe several enemy strong points, as well as to locate artillery batteries and certain German demolitions within Pisa.

At dusk the patrol resumed its course toward the city. It reached a point near San Giusto within the outskirts of Pisa and hid in a ditch beside a road. German trucks could be heard moving from San Ermete, to the northeast, toward the patrol's left flank and across its path. Under these circumstances, it was decided that it would be a useless risk of lives to proceed further into Pisa. About midnight the patrol began its journey back to its regimental command post.

Not a single shot was fired by the patrol which penetrated six miles into enemy territory, although targets continually invited them by daylight. At no time was the patrol detected by the Germans, although they ran into numerous enemy patrols.

Kobayashis of California Hold Family Reunion in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time in a year the entire Kobayashi family of thirteen members who formerly lived at the Colorado River Relocation Center was gathered together in a family reunion which took place near here on a recent week-end.

The family assembled at a poultry farm at nearby Olney, Md., where Mr. and Mrs. Sachiro Kobayashi, formerly of Santa Ana, Calif., are now living with their son Bill, his wife, the former Betty Kikuchi, and their 11-year-old son Bill, Jr. Both Mr. Kobayashi Sr. and Bill are employed on the farm.

Other members of the family at the reunion included another son Fred, who left his instructorship in physical education at the University of Maryland two months ago to take basic training for Army Intelligence, and his wife, the former Barbara Mitsui. Fred has been stationed at Ft. McClellan, Ala., and stopped to visit his parents before going to Camp Savage. His wife, who was also employed at the University as a secretary in the Department of Home Economics, will accompany him to Minnesota.

Also present at the get-together were Iwao Ishino, who is employed by the Office of War Information, and his bride of two months, the former Mary Kobayashi, who is completing a secretarial course in Washington; Roy Kobayashi and his wife, the former Jean Endow, who had come from Toledo, Ohio, where Roy is employed in the stenciling department of a large company; Jimmie Kobayashi, who was about to be inducted into the Army after working for four months as a mechanic's helper in a Washington garage; and Joe Kobayashi, who is employed at a cooperative store in Washington.

Seattle Official Divorces Wife

SEATTLE, Wash. — Willard V. Pape, city purchasing agent, last week divorced his wife, Pearl S. Pape, a woman of Japanese ancestry, at an uncontested hearing in a Seattle court.

The Papes were married in Tokyo in October, 1926.

Mr. Pape's attorney advised the court that his client had agreed to give Mrs. Pape $4,000 and $75 a month until she remarries as part of a property settlement. Mrs. Pape now resides in Washington, D. C.

Caldwell Bazaar Proves Success

NAMPA, Idaho—A Labor Day bazaar sponsored by the Boise Valley JACL and held at the Caldwell WFA camp was reported a success by S. Sagami, general chairman.

A baseball tournament sponsored in conjunction with the bazaar was won by the Vale, Oregon, team.

Commendable work was done by the following committees: Mae Yamamoto, Kimi Nakanishi, Mary Inouye, food; Mas Yamashita, Jim Kuwano, Ben Nukida, concessions; Masa Nakamura. Frank Doi, Martha Nishitani, finance; and Martha Yamamoto, Chiyo Kiyokawa, Betty Arima, dance.

War Veteran Hits Religious, Racial Bias in America

SAN FRANCISCO—A warning that American servicemen now fighting overseas will not tolerate religious and racial discriminations upon their return was made in San Francisco last week by Sgt. Frank Batterson, Air Corps engineer and gunner of Everett, Wash., who was one of the speakers at a mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on Sept. 10.

Sgt. Batterson, former secretary of the Everett CIO and a leading northwest organized for labor, was wounded in action over France in January, 1043, and was taken prisoner. He lost his leg in the action.

Reporting on his prison camp experiences, Sgt. Batterson said:

"Among the several thousand prisoners there in the prison camp, our problems were common. We were Chinese and Japanese and Negro. We were Protestant and Catholic and Jewish. But first we were American, and that's what we expected to find at home, that same kind of unity built and made stronger out of small differences."

Tuition Fees Charged Idaho Evacuees Hit by WRA Officer

Ottis Peterson Says Non-Resident Charges "Discriminatory"

BOISE, Idaho — Ottis Peterson, WRA regional supervisor for the Pacific intermountain area, said here on Sept. 7 the practices of some Idaho school districts in charging tuition fees for American children of Japanese ancestry is "obvious discrimination."

In a statement issued by the Idaho WRA headquarters in Boise, Mr. Peterson said, however:

"I am happy to find that this situation exists only in a few school districts. In most districts evacuees who have established permanent residence are being accepted as such with no discrimination."

Peterson's statement was released after State Attorney General Bert H. Miller advised State School Supt. A. H. Chatburn in an opinion on Sept. 6 that "these Japanese families are virtually prisoners or at least charges of the United States government."

Miller said the evacuees cannot establish residence in Idaho because they are not in Idaho voluntarily.

Chatburn, however, releasing a copy of his letter to Miller requestion the opinion, said that "the WRA has indicated that after evacuees are released from the relocation centers they are free to become residents of any part of th United States other than restricted military zones. The government assumes no further responsibility for them."

Peterson declared the evacuees "leave the centers of their own free will and locate where they will be outside of the coastal defense area restricted by the military."

"It is unfortunate," he said, that such obvious discrimination as charging non-resident school fees exist in some districts of Idaho. Such acts are bound to reach the ears of sons and brothers of these people fighting in the American Army with other American boys.

"It is equally astonishing that such charges should be made in the face of the contribution the evacuated people have made to Idaho's outstanding record of agricultural production in wartime."

Japanese American Marriages Increase In Salt Lake City

Japanese American couples, young and old, many of whom have had to face life in a relocation center because of military restrictions, are finding their way in increasing numbers to the marriage license bureau in the Salt Lake City and County building, the Tribune recently.

Appearing now at the rate of from eight to ten couples a month, many list their residence as Topaz, the War Relocation Authority's center in south-central Utah. For the most part, it was said, the applicants are American-born citizens, although a few are natives of Japan.

Harter said while some prefer to receive only the marriage license document from the hands of the marriage license clerk and then proceed to their preferred church for the wedding, many others take advantage of his marriage ceremonies.

According to John A. Harter, marriage license clerk, there is no doubt but what they are well "Americanized" in the matter of romance.

The average Japanese American couple, he said, is 25 years, a bit higher than for the average couple.

MALE

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Essential War Industry
Excellent working conditions
Night Shift - Some Overtime
No Experience Necessary

Apply 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Except Sundays

★

CENTRAL STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
2924 West 51st Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Say it with FLOWERS . . . by Wally
ORIGINAL AND SMARTLY DESIGNED DECORATIONS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL TASTE
Weddings – Funerals – Corsages – Bouquets
FINEST CUT FLOWERS AT REASONABLE PRICES
WE SHIP FLOWERS TO VARIOUS CENTERS
— We Wire Flowers —
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SERVICEMEN'S ORDERS
WALLY TOMA
MANAGER AND DESIGNER
137 J. Street Salt Lake City Res. Phone 4-8624
64 South Main LAMBOURNE FLORIST Phone 3-5254

WANTED SECRETARY
Who Majored in a Commercial Course
Salary Plus Room and Board
A Good Steady Position
AMERICAN CHICK SEXING ASS'N.
Department B, 151 E. Mt. Vernon St.
LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Yonezawa (316-14-A, Poston) a girl on Aug. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mukogawa (14-9-C, Poston) a girl on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsugio Furuta (317-9-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kazuo Kawai (2905-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kinoshita (4414-B, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadaichi Sasaki (8002-H, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Satoru Idemoto (2907-C, Tule Lake) a boy Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Kikuta (8115-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuichi Seino (813-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Matsushita (36-7-A, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Errol M. Ishii (8-12-C, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 2

To Mr. and Mrs. Motochika Fukuchi (6-6-B, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eijitsu Hojo (20-14-D, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masahiko Jack Tanaka (33-9-A, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Tsutomu Ogura (8-4-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiromi Oishi (32-3-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sunao Onaka (27-7-C, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsutoshi Matsumoto (45-12-A, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michizo Takeda (5-13-C, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shig Yamamoto (14-12-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rokuichi Hanano (2-3-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Watanabe (23-18-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Yoshida (14-19-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Okazaki (10-2-B, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mukogawa (14-9-C, Poston) a girl on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yamamoto of Price, Utah, a boy, Gordon Kanji, on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuo Morita of Layton, Utah, twins, on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Tamura a girl on Aug. 4 at Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Haseuka a girl in August at Caldwell.

To Mr. and Mrs. DaichiYoshioka a girl in September in Nampa, Ida.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Abe a boy in August at Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. San Sunada (23-2-E, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watson Kondo (1-1-B, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 6.

To Rev. and Mrs. Shigeo Shimada (31-11-B, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazahaya (6-10-C, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 7.

DEATHS

Frank Yasui, 39, on Aug. 29 at Poston.

Tatsuji Nakamura, 61, (7906-F, Tule Lake) on Aug. 28.

Mataguma Otsu, 64, (2318-F, Tule Lake) on Aug. 31.

Bunjiro Nagashima 81, (6908-E, Tule Lake) on Sept. 2.

Infant twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuo Morita of Layton on Sept. 10.

Shojiro Yoshikawa (36-3-B, Gila River) on Sept. 5.

Yoshimatsu Kizu, 66, (20-10-F, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 7.

Utaro Tanouye, 64, (6-21-D, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 8.

Mrs. Yuriko Nishikawa (15-11-2, Manzanar) on Aug. 23.

Enkichi Mushiake, 60, (7-7-D, Topaz) on Sept. 6.

Tatsuzo Hanamura, 63, (7-4-A, Topaz) on Aug. 26.

Mrs. Sumo Tsuruda, 62, (27-8-E, Topaz) on Sept. 6.

Nisei Dentist Fixes Teeth by Flashlight in Italy Wine Cellar

Capt. Takahashi of San Mateo, Calif., Has Portable Dental Office

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Graduate of a six-year dental course at the University of California, Captain George Takahashi of 118 North Humbolt Avenue, San Mateo, California, now fixes teeth by flashlight in an old wine cellar near the Fifth Army front lines in Italy.

Captain Takahashi is regimental dentist of the 442nd Japanese American combat team which has fought with the 34th "Red Bull" Division. The unit is composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry who have volunteered for combat duty.

"It's quite different from my sunny office in San Mateo," says Captain Takahashi, "but actually we can do just about everything for the men here we could do at home—right here in range of Kraut artillery."

His present cellar "office" is in an abandoned house in a mountain draw, only 100 yards from a Japanese American artillery outfit. Sometimes he must halt delicate work temporarily as a roaring battery of 105s shakes the foundations of the building.

However, Captain Takahashi's portable dental chest includes every glittering instrument found in a dentist's office at home, neatly laid out on the inevitable snow white towel, spread over the head of a wine cask.

The man who neatly lays the instruments out is Corporal Abraham Tokioka of Honolulu, the captain's assistant. He also helps mix cements, pedals the foot drill and, when they set up in old wine cellars, holds the flashlight.

Corporal Tokioka trained as a dental assistant at the Army's O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri. He had previously taken pre-dental courses at the University of Hawaii, and worked in a dentist's office in the Islands.

"I hope to have an office of my own after the war, and this is wonderful experience for me." explained Corporal Tokioka. "It must be easy when you have electricity and running water!"

In performing emergency work in the front lines, Captain Takahashi feels that he, too, has learned some things he did not get at the University of California.

When Captain Takahashi and Corporal Tokioka have no dental appointments they report to front line aid stations to assist in receiving and caring for the wounded.

Six to Face Federal Court On Conspiracy

Charged with Aiding, Abetting Evasion of U. S. Draft Law

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The trial of six Japanese Americans secretly indicted by a Federal grand jury here last May on charges of conspiracy to aid and abet evasion of the U. S. selective service regulations is scheduled to begin in Cheyenne on Oct. 23, U. S. District Attorney Carl L. Sackett announced on Sept. 9.

Federal Judge Eugene Rice of the Oklahoma district will preside at the hearing, which will be tried before a 12-man jury.

Three of the men under indictment are residents of the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming, two are from the Tule Lake segregation center in California, and the sixth is James M. Omura, former editor of the Rocky Shimpo, a vernacular newspaper in Denver, Colo.

The federal indictment connects the men with the recent conviction of 63 Heart Mountain evacuees on draft violation charges. Five of the men are charged with being members of an organization known as the Fair Play Committee. The indictment charges members of the committee urged residents of Heart Mountain to evade draft requirements until their citizenship status was clarified.

Omura is charged in the indictment with printing articles urging Japanese Americans to evade draft regulations.

All of the men have been arraigned before Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy and all entered pleas of not guilty. Unable to make bond, they are being held in custody at the Laramie county jail.

Engagement of Hunt Girl Told

HUNT, Ida.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Teshima of Hunt, Idaho, announced the engagement of their daughter, Kiyoko, to Mr. Roy Hashitani of Nyssa, Oregon, at a buffet supper on Sept. 10.

MARRIAGES

Mutsuko Matsushita to Pvt. Ayao Suzushi at Nashville, Tenn.

Yoshiye Nakashima to Ken Yokoyama on Aug. 26 at Tule Lake.

Shizuye Sumida to Ben Shitanda on Aug. 26 at Tule Lake.

Katherine T. Makino and Pvt. Harold M. Noguchi on Sept. 6.

CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS
For Japanese Provisions
CALL FUJIMOTO'S
909 E. 43rd Street
Telephone DRExel 3303
Delivery Service

MITSUBA SHOKAI
P. O. Box 2599
Denver 1, Colorado
MOTORS - New & Rewired
NEW FAN - (16-in.) fits shaft sizes ½-in. — ¼-in. Also 5/8-in.
Real Japanese Ajinomoto
JAPANESE FOODS
Electric Stove, Iron, Toaster
Also Waffle Iron
Bobby Pins and All Kinds of Soap

ASATO SOY BEAN FOOD SHOP
Soy Sauce, Miso, Tofu, Rice and all kinds of Oriental Food
149 W. Division St.
Call DELaware 1816
T. N. Asato Chicago 10, Ill.

MANCHU GRILL CHOP SUEY
1956 Larimer St. Ta. 9576
Denver 2, Colo.
Fine Foods a Specialty
"Meet Your Friends Here"

GEORGE'S CAFE
"JUST WONDERFUL FOODS"
232 25th Street
OGDEN

BUYER'S SERVICE
K. Nagata
P. O. Box 2031
Salt Lake City, Utah
• CANDIES
• GROCERIES
• SOAPS
• ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
• DRY GOODS
"Practically Everything"
SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR

Japanese American GI Band Plays for Wounded Troops

Hawaiians from Shelby Tour Army Hospitals In East Coast Area

NEW YORK—The daily newspaper, PM, devoted a full page on Sept. 12 to the story of a Japanese American GI band which has been entertaining at Army hospitals.

PM published three large photographs of the Hawaiian band, composed of Japanese Americans from the 171st Infantry Battalion, Separate, at Camp Shelby, Miss., and members of the audience at Halloran General Hospital in New York.

The eight Japanese Americans were granted a special ten-day furlough to entertain in service hospitals. In most of the hospitals visited by the GI band were friends from the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team who are now recovering from wounds received in Italy.

At Halloran the GIs met a fellow Hawaiian, Pfc. George Inouye, wounded in Italy, whose body was half in a cast.

Natalie Davis, staff writer for PM, described the visit of the Japanese Americans to Halloran:

"When these soldier entertainers arrived at Halloran, many of the patients were eating at the PX. The whirlwind around the eight Nisei subsided into four wounded soldiers in the uniform maroon Halloran robe, who had fought with mutual Nisei friends in Italy.'

"After much yelling and back slapping, Pvts. William Haemmel, Albert Gomes, Joseph Ganci and George Gazolias expressed this unanimous opinion:

"'These Nisei kids are tops. They don't come better Americans. You can't beat 'em, they've got guts, and they're fine men. We know.'

"After supper, the band went through their show for one of the wards. Staff Sgt. Claude Takekawa was MC, and he introduced a series of sultry Hawaiian tunes. But for the men lying without a leg, or in casts, on the long rows of white beds, the high moment of the show came when Sgt. Koichi Okamoto, attired in a grass hula skirt, and wearing a beautifully sly grin on his elfish face, wriggled his hips.

"In the big auditorium of the hospital, Pfc. Jiro Watanabe plucked his guitar for a larger audience. Special hits were Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the Hawaiian War Chant, and, of course, Sgt. Okamoto's wicked hula."

Open Drive For Workers In Topaz Camp

Initial Recruitment Of 25 Families for Sioux Depot Discussed

TOPAZ, Utah — Plans for recruiting about 25 families to work at the Sioux army ordance depot near Sidney, Nebraska, were discussed last week in Topaz by Maj. Walter Brown, ordnance field representative, and Captain George Figner, personnel and training officer of the Sioux Depot, with Project Director L. T. Hoffman and residents representing the relocation office staff, community council, block managers and the council relocation committee, the Topaz Times reported on Sept. 9.

The Sioux depot stores, receives and ships munitions and other army supplies. Although the depot is supervised by army officers, Capt. Digner declared it is actually manned and operated by civilians. Present plans call for recruiting of 25 families from Topaz and more later from other centers until about 500 working people have been secured.

Capt. Figner stated that the depot is interested in securing complete families to work as munition handlers, checkers, carpenters, mechanics and in other positions for both men and women.

Workers will be under civil service and applications for clearance for this work by the provost marshall will be expedited by the ordnance recruiters. Employment is guaranteed to last for the duration and six months.

Two representatives selected by the council relocation committee will visit and inspect the Sioux army ordnance depot this week. About a week after the visit, representatives of the depot are expected to arrive in Topaz for the actual recruiting.

ACLU Urges Letter Drive For Return

Citizens Asked To Write President Regarding Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—Declaring "it seems evident that the Army does not want to meet the constitutional issue involved" in the evacuation and continued exclusion of Japanese American evacuees from the west coast, the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union this week suggested a "letter-writing campaign to President Roosevelt, urging that he as Commander in Chief end the difficult situation by proclaiming that the ban against return to the coastal area be lifted immediately."

In an editorial in its publication, "The Open Forum," the Southern California ACLU declared:

"Ask the President to do more than merely lift the ban. Request him also to assure the evacuees that they will be given full protection from vigilante elements or any other who would seek to intimidate them from returning."

Weiser Nisei Fete Draftees

WEISER, Ida. — Over three hundred Japanese Americans of the Weiser area attended a special dance at Ogden Trail park recently honoring 31 Nisei inductees, the Weiser American reported recently.

The honorees, who presented induction notices as tickets of admission, were R. Mishima, J. Demise, J. Mizuta, M. Okano, H. Oukui, S. Mio, L. Mizuhata, M. Jio, M. Nishida, L. Yonago, K. Okano, N. Nakamura, Takasumi, T. Tamura, J. Tashiro, K. Yasuda, T. Funatake, T. Matsushita, K. Teramura, F. Toya, H. Masuda, S. Oujinah, M. Saiki, J. Kishi, P. Okura, H. Shishido and M. Wada.

Back Engle Bill

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — Kern County Supervisors this week went on record as favoring the Engle bill for the deportation of allegedly disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

"War Game" Proves Fatal To Young Child in Cleveland

Shot Accidentally While Playing at Home of Neighbor

CLEVELAND, O. — Richard Nakamura, age 2, was accidentally shot and killed in Cleveland on Sept. 10, while "playing war" with a six-year old companion at the latter's home on the west side, Cleveland police reported.

The child who was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nakamura, 1388 West 44th Place, was shot fatally with a revolver by his companion and was taken in an unconscious condition to Fairview Park Hospital with a bullet wound near his heart. He died less than an hour later.

Police said the boy and his brother, Hisao, 4, were playing with Joseph Marks, Jr., 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marks, in a bedroom at the Marks residence, next door to the Nakamuras. They removed a .32 caliber revolver from a dresser drawer and Joseph pointed it at Richard, according to the police account.

"Shoot him, Joey," Hisao is reported to have said.

The boy pulled the trigger, and Richard fell to the floor. Hisao ran next door to his house and told his mother what had happened, but Mrs. Nakamura did not believe him 'because the boys play like that occasionally.' Mrs. Marks, who was at a corner drugstore with a daughter, Loretta, 3, came home to find the wounded child unconscious. A passing motorist took him to the hospital. Another son, Paul Marks, 8, who was downstairs, said he did not hear the shot.

"The boy had been playing war with the gun before and it was not loaded," Mrs. Marks said. "My husband, who always kept the weapon around the house in case of trouble with intruders, apparently had loaded it. Police found three bullets in it besides the empty chamber."

The Nakamuras came to Cleveland some months ago from the Gila River center. They are former residents of California.

WRA Investigates Reported Damage In Florin Fire

WASHINGTON—Since the publication of an earlier press release, stating that no damage to evacuee property resulted from a fire at Florin, Calif., on June 21, indications have been received that this information may be incorrect, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

A thorough investigation of damage caused by the fire is being conducted by WRA evacuee property officers as a result of conflicting reports in newspapers and from neighbors and friends of former Florin residents. A full report will be issued upon completion of the investigation, it was stated.

Nisei Minister Installed in Des Moines Church

DES MOINES, Ia. — The Rev. Hideo Aoki, newly appointed assistant pastor at the First Free Methodist church in Des Moines, was installed at ceremonies last Sunday.

Speakers were Robert Root, chairman of the Des Moines relocation committee; Ross Wilbur, director of the Friends' Japanese American hostel, and the Rev. Abe.

A Japanese American quartet added a musical note to the ceremonies, and Mrs. Aoki sang a solo.

CHICAGO RESIDENTS
For Japanese Provisions
Call DELaware 4263
Sat., Sun. & Evenings
DELIVERY SERVICE
Harold H. Fujimoto

Room and Board
Relocation Service to Newcomers
Express - Hauling
MAEDA'S BOARDING HOUSE
3608 S. Ellis Ave
Telephone: ATLantic 4669
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Tom Maeda, Mgr.

Radio and Electrical Appliances Repaired
UNIVERSAL RADIO SERVICE
Mas Takata, Owner
1108 - 18th Street Ke. 3910
Denver, Colo.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE FOUR RADIOS to the first four orders received. 5 Tube table models. Your satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. $30.00. Shig Yasunaga, Flemington, New Jersey.

TAKE WORRY OUT OF YOUR LIFE
By Insuring Your Financial Independence
Consult
Henry Y. Kasai
Special Agent
NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.
Assets over 3 Billion Dollars
(A Mutual Company)
Inquiries Welcome
325 Walker Bank Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phones:
Office 5-2841; Res. 3-6675

BREWED SOY SAUCE—
GALLON BOTTLES

AGED OVER ONE YEAR

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO
Portrait, Wedding, Panorama, Photo Copies, Enlargements
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

MAIN JEWELRY
70 West 1st South
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
JIRO SAKANO, Prop.
Men's and Ladies' Expansion Watch Bracelets
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRS
SPECIALTY DIAMONDS
Mail Orders

NIKKO LOW
2038 Larimer
DENVER, COLORADO
Closed Monday KE 9006
11 a.m. to 12 Midnight
NIHONSHOKU & CHINESE DISHES

NOW AVAILABLE: HANDY POCKET-SIZE DICTIONARIES – 3 IN. BY 6 IN.

Saito's Kanwajiten (Postage prepaid) $3.80
Sanseido's New Concise Japanese-English Dictionary. (Postage Prepaid) $3.50
Sanseido's New Concise English-Japanese Dictionary. (Postage Prepaid) $3.50
KENKYUSHA English-Japanese Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c) $8.00
KENKYUSHA Japanese-English Dictionary. (Mailing charge, 50c) $5.00
ELEMENTARY Japanese Textbooks For Self-Study. Grammar, vocabularies and notes. (Mailing charge 25c.) A set of two books $4.50
Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Postage prepaid ..... Each $1.60
Reference Book of Notes, Vocabulary and Grammar for Naganuma Reader, Vol. 1, 2, 3, (Postage Prepaid) .. Each $1.60
New Gyosho-Sosho Tokuhon, contains Sosho with much new material added (Postage prepaid) $1.60
Beginners Reader in Kana and Practice Book ..... $ .78 (Postage Prepaid)
Goh Game Book (In Japanese) $2.00
Please Remit With Order to:
JOZO SUGIHARA
1775 Xenia Street Phone: East 4923
DENVER 7, COLO.

YARNS
for Hand Knitting
Watches – Rings – Jewelry – Fountain Pens
Kodak Films - Developing - Enlargements
Ultra-Fine Grain Processing
CREPE PAPERS — Duplex and Others
DRESS MAKING SUPPLIES
WATCH REPAIRING — ALL Makes - Guaranteed
Y. TERADA, PROPR.
AOYAGI CO.
147-157 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
HOUSE OF QUALITY — EST. 1923 — RELIABLE
Prompt Shipments All Mail Orders
Merchandise Guaranteed or Cash Refunded
Personal Attention Any Other Purchases

FINE QUALITY WOOLENS . . .
NEW SHIPMENTS HAVE JUST ARRIVED
100% Virgin Wool Jersey, 52 in. wide, $1.95 per yard
Complete Range of Colors
Warm Woolens, Heavy Nap for Coats, Firm Mannish Woolens for Suits — Easy-to-Mold, Light-Weight Woolens, Soft and Fine for Dresses. — Skirt Ends, Pants Lengths.
. . . also . . .
New Strutters, Luanas, Crepes — for Slacks, Dresses and Sportswear
●
L. B. WOOLEN & TRIMMING CO.
530 S. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles 13, California