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War Department Says Three Japanese Americans Killed, 14 Wounded, 12 Missing

WASHINGTON—Casualty lists released by the War Department this week list three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed, 14 wounded and 11 missing in action in the Mediterranean area.

One soldier, Tech. 5th Gr. George Yoshida of Los Angeles is listed as missing in action in the European theatre, presumably in the Normandy invasion.

The War Department on Sept. 19 announced the names of the following soldiers from Hawaii as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

ANZAI, Pfc. James H.—Chokichi Anzai, father, Box M, Waipahu, Honolulu.

ENOMOTO, Pfc. Kaname—Tadashi Enomoto, brother, Box 294, Waipahu, Honolulu.

HIKICHI, Pvt. Harry N. — Utaro Hikichi, father, Ewa, Honolulu.

On Sept. 17 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans as missing in action in the European and Mediterranean areas:

YOSHIDA, Tech. 5th Gr. George—Mrs. Lucy Yoshida, mother, 1705 East 22nd St., Los Angeles, Calif. (European theatre.)

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

IGE, Pvt. Andrew K.—Mrs. Haruko Akaine, sister, 451-A Vineyard St., Honolulu.

MINE, Cpl. Nobuo—Miss Mitsue Mine, sister, Papaikou.

MURAYAMA, Pfc. Susumu—Miss Marion Tsuyako Murayama, sister, Box 559, Waiialua, Oahu.

SUGAHARA, Sgt. Shinichi—Jan Goo, uncle, 2789 Pauoa Valley Rd., Honolulu.

On Sept. 23 the War Department identified the following soldiers from Hawaii as missing in action in the Mediterranean area:

YONAMINE, Pfc. Noboru—Tokuichi Yonamine, brother, 1115-C California Ave., Wahiawa, Oahu.

KUWAHARA, Pvt. Sunao—Miss Kimmie Kuwahara, sister, 567 Quinn Lane, Honolulu.

On Sept. 15 the War Department announced the names of the following soldiers as wounded in action in the Mediterranean theatre:

O'GIMACHI, Pfc. Yoshihito—Mrs. Yasuko O'Gimachi, mother, WRA Center, Manzanar, Calif.

IHARA, Tech. 4th Gr. Kay—Mrs. Lillian C. Ota, sister, 1404 West 38th Ave., Denver 11, Colo.

UCHIDA, Pfc. Kimimoto—Frank Y. Uchida, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

KUBO, Pfc. Roy M.—Mrs. Grace K. Kashiwamura, sister, Kahuku, Oahu.

NAKAYAMA, Pfc. Seikichi—Seichi Nakayama, father, Box 184, Hawi, Hawaii.

NAKAYAMA, Pfc. Sunao — Tamatsu Nakayama, brother, 1123 1st Ave., Honolulu.

NAGAMI, Pvt. Toshio—Mrs. Kuniyo Nagami, mother, 794 Kilaua Ave. Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKAI, Pfc. Kiyoto G.—Mrs. Takayo Nakai, mother, Box 237, Wahiawa, Oahu.

NAKANO, Pfc. Takuichi—Mrs. Sekiyo Nakano, mother, Kekaha, Kauai.

FUJIOKA, Sgt. Mitsuru—Mrs. Fujiko Fujioka, sister, 1802 Kaewai Pl., Honolulu.

OSHIKATA, Pfc. Gordon I.—Kaichiro Oshikata, father, 1558 Colburn St., Honolulu.

YAMASAKI, Tech. 5th Gr. Edward N.—Mrs. Bessie K. Yamasaki, mother, 831 10th Ave., Honolulu.

YAMAUCHI, Pvt. Tatsumi—Mrs. Toku Yamauchi, mother, Wahiawa, Oahu.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Masami — Sadao Yamamoto, brother, 2556 A So. Beretania St., Honolulu.

Japanese American GIs Commended in Lethal Gas Tests

WASHINGTON—The Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army commended on Sept. 19 five hundred Army officers and men, including 40 Americans of Japanese ancestry, for voluntarily exposing themselves to lethal gases to test a new anti-gas protective ointment, the Associated Press reported.

California Nisei Given Award For Gallantry

Sgt. Noboru Togioka Receives Army's Silver Star Medal

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—While convalescing recently in an army base hospital in Italy, Sergeant Noboru Togioka, formerly of Dinuba, California, was presented the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

As wire chief for a battalion headquarters company of the 442nd Japanese American Regimental Combat Team, then attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division, Togioka kept communication lines between the battalion and regimental headquarters open during a heavy concentration of fire. The action took place on the Fifth Army front.

The 442nd Regiment is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent.

Togioka's citation reads, in part: "During periodic mortar and artillery shellings that a battalion command post was subjected to for six hours, telephone lines connecting the battalion CP, the regimental CP and the front lines were knocked out. Learning of the situation and its seriousness, Togioka, on his own initiative, took his repair kit and made his way along the telephone lines in the midst of terrific barrages. When two of his men offered to accompany him he refused their offer. Tracing the lines in full view of the enemy, he located the damaged line and repaired it. Fully aware of the danger he continued to patrol lines for more than an hour, making repairs as the lines were blown apart by shells. It was during one of the heaviest shellings and while repairing a line that Togioka was wounded seriously by shrapnel. Togioka's determination and undaunted bravery at the risk of his life are a credit to himself and his organization."

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Kango Togioka, now of Poston Relocation Center, Arizona, Sergeant Togioka used to operate a farm in Dinuba before he entered the army October 21, 1941 at Sacramento, California. His family continued to operate the farm until they were evacuated to the government relocation center, in western Arizona.

First Nisei Veteran Of Pacific Fighting Appointed to OCS

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—The first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be appointed to Officer Candidate School directly from the Military Intelligence Service Language school, Tech. Sgt. Yoshio Hotta, left recently to attend Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., according to the Fort Snelling Bulletin.

Sgt. Hotta was serving as an enlisted instructor at the time he received his appointment.

Sgt. Hotta is a veteran of service in the Alaskan Defense Command, participating in landing operations on Attu and Kiska.

He is a native of Oakland, Calif., and a graduate of the University of California.

442nd Combat Team Played Vital Role in Breaching of German "Little Cassino" Line

Unit of Japanese Americans in 34th Division Spearheaded Drive on Strongly-Fortified Positions Of Nazis Which Defended Livorno and Pisa

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Japanese Americans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team played a vital role in breaching the "Little Cassino" line.

So designated by the GI because it resembled stubbornly defended Cassino, the line consisted of a series of dominating ridges and high mountain peaks which comprised a major anchor of the main line of enemy resistance barring the Fifth Army's advance north toward Leghorn and Pisa.

Spearheading the 34th "Red Bull" Division's drive to the north, a unit of the 442nd had as its immediate objective the village of Il Terriccio and Hills 212 and 227. The Japanese American mission was to breach enemy lines and destroy their positions or make them untenable.

Taking Il Terriccio without a fight, the 442nd moved to the slope of Hill 212, which is densely covered with undergrowth. It afforded good observation for the enemy and forced the attackers, weary from more than a week in the line, to hand-carry their equipment.

"This thing sure gets heavy," muttered Private George Sato, Japanese American from Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho, "but I guess we'll need the blamed thing when we see Jerry." Sato labored under a 51-pound machinegun tripod.

Early on the Fourth of July the 442nd attacked an important ridge in face of heavy fire from self-propelled 105-mm field guns, mortars and machineguns. Shell fragments permeated the entire area in which the 442nd moved, forcing the attackers to dig in. From what they came to call "Suicide Hill," the men of the 442nd were subjected to devastating artillery fire, and a heavy weapons company replied with highly effective 81mm mortar fire. Patrols threaded their way forward through the concentration of fire and knocked out several German machineguns.

Supplied with food, water and ammunition hand-carried across four steep, heavily wooded ridges from Il Terriccio 6,000 feet away, the 442nd edged forward during the night and the next day. The supply situation was improved during the day when mule pack teams led by Italian partisans came up.

When it was found impossible to bring up tanks, the reserve company delivered heavy rifle fire and the enemy was driven from the ridge by attacks on one flank and the enemy rear.

Having taken the ridge, the 442nd was in a particularly vulnerable position, one company being exposed to effective enemy mortar fire and other elements finding themselves completely devoid of cover or concealment. The Japanese Americans laid intense fire on nearby enemy installations, including an artillery concentration. One 81-mm mortar fired 1,200 rounds during the day. "Like in Tennyson's poem," said Private First Class Wataru Kohashi of Hilo, Hawaii, "we walked into the very jaws of death, but most of us came through okay."

Facing a concentration of enemy self-propelled guns, the 442nd then took its final objective, Hill 140, on schedule. The 34th Infantry Division artillery pounded the hill for 45 minutes in preparation for the final assault. At least one German battalion was routed. Avenues to Castellina and the road leading to the town were opened to the attackers.

"It was a notable achievement," remarked Lieutenant Bert N. Nishimura, 442nd staff officer from Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii. "The breaching of those lines crumbled their defenses and made the rest of their positions untenable."

"The wounded never complained of pain," said a Japanese

American surgeon from Boston, Massachusetts, "and many of them refused to be treated until their buddies had been taken care of. Their courage was inspiring."

A salvage crew later found in the wake of the advance 121 dead Germans, 22 machineguns, 4 of them heavy, 14 rifles, 2 mortars, 4 75-mm howitzers, 2 bazooka-type guns and mortar and artillery ammunition dumps. It was estimated the Germans had evacuated an additional 350 wounded men and must have buried many of their dead before retreating.

Legion Wants Army Control Of Evacuation

National Convention Wants Abolishment Of Civilian Agency

CHICAGO — The national convention of the American Legion passed a resolution on Sept. 19 demanding the "control of all Japanese in America" be transferred from civilian authorities to the military and that the War Relocation Authority be abolished.

The Legionnaires adopted the report of its national Americanism committee, headed by D. M. McDade of Oregon, which also urged that the WRA be prevented from relocating inmates of the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center.

The convention also demanded that all citizens "whose citizenship has been or will be revoked because of subversive activity" should be deported.

Nisei Record In War Told In Congress

Delegate Dimond from Alaska Inserts Times Editorial in Digest

WASHINGTON — A tribute to the loyalty and war record of Americans of Japanese ancestry was inserted in the Congressional Record on Sept. 6 by Rep. Anthony J. Dimond, delegate from Alaska, in the form of an editorial from the New York Times of Sept. 2, entitled "Not in Blood."

Rep. Dimond told the House: "It is refreshing to note that not only the military authorities but people in civil life are paying justly deserved tribute to our citizens of Japanese ancestry who have served and are serving so faithfully and in notable instances, so heroically on foreign battlefields."

The New York Times editorial cited the war record of Japanese American soldiers, and added:

"What this proves is a fact encouraging for Japanese Americans, for the country of which they are citizens and for the long prospect ahead. There is nothing in the Japanese blood, or in any racial blood, that makes men ignorant and brutal. Education and environment turn the scales one way or the other."

Los Angeles Catholics Ask Lifting of Ban on Evacuees

Inter-racial Council Points to War Record Of Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES—Declaring that many Americans of Japanese descent have died battling in defense of our constitutional guaranty of racial equality, and others have been decorated for extraordinary valor, the Catholic Inter-racial Council went on record Sept. 9 as calling for the lifting of the west coast ban on loyal aliens and citizens of Japanese descent.

The council, in adopting the resolution, pointed out that out of the more than 110,000 persons of Japanese descent removed from the Pacific coast, more than two-thirds were American citizens by birth, and the others aliens forbidden by law to become citizens.

It also stated that "some 10,000 Nisei are fighting with the armed forces of the United States, not only in Italy and the European theater, but with units now in the Pacific and India."

The council commended the War Relocation Authority for its "American, constitutional, valiant and intelligent efforts for the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese descent and in its opposition to the evils of racism."

The resolution was signed by Daniel G. Marshall, chairman, executive committee; Leonard J. Doyle, Dr. Robertheger - Goetzl, Ted LeBerthon, Ruth W. Smith, Landon Morris, and Stanley H. Chan.

CHICAGO NISEI MISSING IN ACTION ON ITALY FRONT

CHICAGO—Pfc. Robert Sachio Hoshino has been reported missing in action in Italy on Aug. 26, according to a War Department telegram received this week by his mother, Mrs. Hoshino, 5739 S. Maryland St., Chicago, Ill.

Army Permits Return of First Few Nisei Evacuees to Coast To Test Community Sentiment

Seattle Sheriff Told Of Military's Approval Of Yamagiwa's Return

SEATTLE—The return of a few individuals of Japanese ancestry to the evacuated area, into which persons of Japanese parentage have been prohibited from entering, was disclosed here on Sept. 20, according to the Associated Press, by the Rev. U. G. Murphy, chairman of the evacuee service council.

At a meeting attended by Sheriff Harlan S. Callahan, the Rev. Murphy described the plan as the army's program to "ease the Japanese Americans back to the Pacific coast to test community sentiment," the A. P. reported.

The system is likewise being worked in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the Rev. Murphy added, noting that one Japanese American girl has been permitted to return to school at Pasadena, Calif.

The first known Japanese American to return to Seattle under an exemption from the military evacuation and exclusion orders issued in 1942 is Miss Kaoru Ichihara, a secretary of the Seattle Council of Churches. Miss Ichihara is living with Miss Gertrude Apel, the council's general secretary.

(Previously, approximately 500 Japanese Americans have been permitted to return since the issuance of the evacuation order, but all of these individuals were persons who came under special classifications, the majority being married to persons not of Japanese ancestry.)

In an interview in the Post-Intelligencer on Sept. 20, Miss Ichihara said she was evacuated from Seattle in 1942, and was permitted to return to Spokane, Wash., later that year, where she worked for the Council of Churches until permitted to come back to Seattle.

It was reported that Sheriff Callahan, when he asked for confirmation of the army's sanction, after being asked by the Rev. Murphy to "insure protection" for the returning evacuees, was given a letter from the office of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, in San Francisco in connection with the exemption granted the family of Chitake Yamagiwa to return to farming near Kent, Wash.

Mr. Yamagiwa, who has been residing at Ann Arbor, Mich., is reportedly en route to Seattle to bid on farm land he had under lease prior to his evacuation. If he is successful, it was stated, he and his family will return to the State of Washington.

Meanwhile, it was stated that two Japanese American brothers, Takashi and Fukashi Hori, owners of the Panama hotel in Seattle, have returned to Seattle, "without Caucasian escort," according to Claude G. Walker, supervisor for the War Relocation Authority. The brothers are traveling on a "telegraphic permit" from the army, and will return to the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt on Sept. 27.

Murphy said Miss Mine Hasegawa, accompanied by her mother, likewise is on the way to Seattle and will be employed by the City of Seattle's Firland Sanitarium.

Dr. Ragnar T. Westman, city health commissioner, disclosed he has refused the request of Firland's superintendent for the employment of 15 Japanese American nurses.

Dr. Westman said he is "fearful of community reaction" and has sought the advice of Mayor William F. Devin, who asserted: "They will have to be accepted by the community. The city government can't be the first to accept them."

Two Charged With Draft Evasion Plead Guilty in Boise

BOISE, Idaho—Two of the 35 evacuees from the Minidoka relocation center who are being tried in Idaho Federal district court for failure to report for induction into the armed forces changed their pleas on Sept. 15 from innocent to guilty and will be sentenced by Judge Chase A. Clark on Oct. 2.

SHELBY HAWAIIANS ENTERTAIN AT WAR PLANT RALLY

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The Hawaiian Serenaders of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Separate, were given top billing as they entertained on Sept. 16 at the Defense Plant Rally at Stonewall Cotton Mills in Mississippi.

The Serenaders, who recently made a whirlwind musical tour of New York City and Washington, D. C., are composed of eight soldiers from the tropical paradise isles of Hawaii Nei. Performers are S/Sgt. Ken Okamoto, hula dancer extraordinary, who also strums the ukelele and does a bit of vocalizing; S/Sgt. Robert K. Shimbuku, guitarist; Cpl. Futao Suzuki, guitar player; Pfc. Robert N. Otani, ukelele player; Pfc. Steve J. Watanabe, steel guitarist; Pvt. Bob K. Terauchi, guitar artist and soloist; and Pvt. Kiyoshi Fukugawa, ukelele player. Sgt. Walter T. Kitagawa is their emcee.

In addition to their appearance at the Stonewall rally, the Serenaders performed Saturday night and Sunday in Meridian, Mississippi, under the auspices of the Camp Shelby Post Public Relations office.

The Serenaders were quartered at the Catholic USO in Meridian.

Tooele Depot Workers Will Welcome Nisei

Japanese Americans Have Proved Themselves Loyal, Says Paper

TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT, Tooele, Utah—Employees of the Tooele Ordnance Depot will greet incoming workers of Japanese ancestry "as fellow Americans engaged in an undertaking of great consequence," the Daily Information Digest of the U. S. Army's ordnance depot here declared on Sept. 7.

Speaking of the Japanese Americans who are expected to arrive in Tooele soon to help meet a critical labor shortage, the Information Digest said:

"Although their physical heritage is Japanese, they have proved themselves loyal Americans citizens. They, like ourselves, have husbands, brothers and sons fighting for the Allied cause. They, like ourselves, are eager to support the efforts of their fighting men, to do jobs which will help to end the whole ghastly business of war.

"They did not choose their predecessors but they have chosen the side on which they will fight. They have chosen the side which stands for personal freedom and for tolerance."

Army Depot Work Opportunity Hailed By WRA Director

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, declared last week that the War Department's new policy of making employment available in ordnance depots to citizens of Japanese ancestry "opens the way for citizens at relocation centers to make an important contribution to the production of weapons for victory."

Myer stressed that the communities of Tooele, Utah, and Sioux, Neb., the location of the first two military depots to initiate employment of Nisei have stated their readiness to accept evacuees and their families.

"It is to be hoped that the opportunity to do vital war work and to be welcomed to these communities will attract as many eligible evacuees as possible," Myer said.

The change in pleas by Kentaro Yasuda and Saburo Numoto, both of Hunt, was the first break in routine since the jury trials began on Sept. 13.

Nine have been convicted to date.

Seek Foster Homes for Japanese American Babies

CHICAGO—A human and dramatic appeal to American families of Japanese ancestry was made this week in Chicago. A large welfare agency, responsible for the care of dependent and homeless children, began a search for suitable foster homes for a number of babies of Japanese ancestry.

The agency which appealed to the generosity, parental affection, and public spirit of Nisei or Issei families who might have room for a child in their home was made by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, a private children's welfare agency with headquarters at 208 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. The children under the care of this agency are normal, healthy babies whose parents are unable to provide a home for them.

Staff members of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society stated that they wished to learn of any married couples who would open their family circle to one of these helpless, homeless babies. Such an act was described as "a satisfying opportunity for service on the home front," and it would give these children the love and security which every youngster needs to get a good start in life.

The welfare agency announced that the babies may be placed in

private homes under either one of two plans. Some of the children are available for adoption, and it is therefore possible, after suitable investigation, for families to be approved and arrangements made for the permanent adoption of a baby. The welfare agency announced that the adoptions are not limited to the state of Illinois. If there are families who would like to help in this emergency by providing a temporary home for a child without assuming permanent responsibility, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society will arrange a boarding plan under which the child stays in a home but legal guardianship remains with the agency. Under this plan, the agency will pay for the child's board, clothing, and any necessary medical care while it is in the foster home.

The agency has full information and records about the health and background of these children. Every precaution is taken to place them with a view to the greatest happiness and security of both child and foster family.

Any family interested in applying for one of these babies of Japanese American ancestry is asked to communicate with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 208 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.

Students Welcome Nisei Girl Back to West Coast College

Esther Takei Too Busy Worrying About Freshman Hazing to Concern Herself with Her Status as First Japanese American Student Back on Coast

PASADENA, Calif. — Pretty Esther Takei, 19-year old Japanese American, was too busy worrying about freshman "hazing" to think much about her status as the first student of Japanese ancestry to return to a Pacific coast school, the United Press reported.

And if the attitude of her fellow students at Pasadena Junior College is any sample, the United Press said, "hazing" is about all Esther has to concern herself.

"She's swell," the students chorused, although outside the campus a few voices were raised in protest over the return of any person of Japanese ancestry to the area.

She returned last week although some of her own Nisei friends urged her not to come back until after the war.

"They told me I was crazy to think of it," she told Hazel Hartzog of the United Press.

But, because she was born here and wants to live in southern California after the war, Esther said she decided to face any present antagonism.

"I thought it would be easier to go where I had friends than to start out someplace where all the people were new."

Esther's parents, both born in Japan, are still in the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., where they went in 1942 after a brief stay at the Santa Anita assembly center during the army's mass evacuation.

The fourth member of the family, Esther's cousin who has lived with them since he was orphaned in infancy, is serving with the U. S. armed forces overseas.

Esther was a senior at the Venice, Calif., high school when the evacuation was ordered shortly after Pearl Harbor. An honor student and active in student activities, she received her diploma while in the assembly center.

"When we were first sent away, many of the Nisei were resentful. We felt that we were loyal to the nation and that it was unfair to segregate us from other Americans," she said. "Later, however, we decided the best way to show our loyalty was to go out to the centers and reestablish our homes in other areas."

Many of the Nisei have settled in the Middle West and do not plan to return to the coast, while others are anxious to resume their life here where they were born and educated, she explained.

"Although they are anxious to

Hawaii Troops Enter Training At Texas Camp

Japanese Americans From Island Entertain With Orchestra

CAMP FANNIN, Tex. — Four hundred Japanese Americans from Hawaii arrived at Camp Fannin in Texas earlier this month for basic training and within their first week established their place in this army camp.

On the day following their arrival their orchestra made several sensational appearances at the service club and various regimental dances, and on the following Sunday they broke the swimming record at Camp Fannin.

Among Japanese Americans stationed here are Sgt. Joseph H. Kamitsuka and T/4 George Kobo.

Sgt. Kamitsuka, cadetman transferred here from Camp Robinson, Ark., in March, is a former resident of Pismo Beach, Calif. Living in Tyler, Texas, eight miles east of camp, are his wife, the former Nobuyo Ono of Los Angeles, and their infant son, the first Japanese American boy born in Tyler.

T/4 Kobo is stationed at headquarters and resides in Tyler with his wife, Rhoda, formerly of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Henry Asai, formerly Miss Sayoko Iseri of Los Angeles and Hawaii, is also a resident of Tyler, along with her son, Henry, Jr. Her husband is now in Italy.

Chaplain Hails Nisei Troops Now in Italy

Capt. Walker Speaks To Japanese Americans At Fort Snelling

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — Captain Joseph Walker, chaplain with the 34th Infantry Regiment, praised the Japanese American GI's of the 100th Infantry Battalion in an informal address before officers and enlisted men at Fort Snelling on Sept. 5, according to the Fort Snelling Bulletin.

The bravery of the Japanese American troops in the 100th dispelled all doubts as to the ability and calibre of these men and brought about a complete change in the attitude of the men in the 34th, to which the 100th was attached, he said.

Captain Walker praised Chaplain Yost of the 100th as "perhaps the most outstanding hero, even among heroes, insofar as the 100th Infantry boys are concerned."

Chaplain Yost followed the men into combat to assist the wounded, pray for the dying, and to encourage the others to continue the fight for liberation, said Capt. Walker.

Colorado Methodists Condemn Proposed Anti-Alien Law

DENVER, Colo. — The Denver Grand Junction and Greeley District conferences of the Methodist church, in session at the Trinity Methodist church in Denver on Sept. 11 and 12, condemned the proposed antialien land law which will be on the Colorado ballot in November, and urged that ministers and laymen work against its adoption.

Declaring that the bill was "un-American, un-democratic and anti-Christian," the Methodists declared that "the prospect of the great state of Colorado denying ownership of property to the parents of American-born boys who it is said are fighting for freedom and liberty will make for a hollow mockery, and if passed will be used against us as the sharpest propaganda weapon possible."

The resolution declared that only a few Japanese aliens in the state of Colorado would be affected by the bill, but that its passage will "help turn the colored peoples of the world against America."

School Paper Pays Tribute to Nisei Killed on Italy Front

LOS ANGELES — An editorial tribute to Pfc. Calvin Saito, killed in action in Italy on July 1, appeared in the Sept. 13 issue of the Poly Optimist, weekly newspaper at John Francis Polytechnic high school.

Pfc. Saito graduated from Polytechnic in 1941. He was killed in Italy while guiding artillery fire on German positions.

Twenty years of age, Pfc. Saito was a member of the Poly Knights, an officer and member of the CSF and an Ephebian candidate, the school newspaper recalled.

"Calvin's heroism reminds his friends of the other Polytechnic Japanese American boys who are serving, yes, giving their lives, for their country — America — NOT JAPAN," the Optimist said. "In the horror of what the Nipponese have done to our fighting boys, to our men and women on Bataan, to the ever enduring Chinese, we Americans sometimes forget there are many loyal Japanese who are 100 per cent Americans. . . . In our hatred of the Japanese en masse, let us remember Calvin Saito and many boys like him who have given their lives for the liberty and freedom that both we and they love."

Native Sons Official Protests Return of Evacuees to Homes

SACRAMENTO — Walter H. Odemar of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee on Japanese legislation of the Native Sons of the Golden West, protested on Sept. 16 to the State War Council against "the apparent and amazing relaxation of the prohibition of Japanese residence on the Pacific coast."

Nisei Soldier Helped Capture Midget Sub



NORTH PLATTE, Neb.—A two-man Japanese submarine and a wounded Japanese American soldier who helped capture it in Hawaii in December, 1941, met unexpectedly in North Platte on September 15.

The soldier, Pfc. Thomas Higa, a veteran of Pearl Harbor and of the Italian campaign, is on a nation-wide speaking tour under the auspices of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The two-man Japanese submarine is being taken by the U. S. Navy on a coast-to-coast tour.

Pfc. Higa was reportedly stationed some five miles from the scene when the sub was washed ashore on a Hawaiian beach shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. His patrol closed in and captured the sub and its crew.

(In the above photo Pfc. Higa poses on the two-man submarine as it stands in a North Platte street.)

Col. Singles Pays Tribute To Soldiers

Have Experienced Stiff Fighting, Says 100th's Commander

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—High tribute was paid to the fighting soldiers of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion by their battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Singles, a West Point graduate.

"There are countless instances of battlefield heroism by these infantrymen fighting on the Fifth Army front," said the firm, steel-nerved battalion commander. "They have plenty of guts, and aren't afraid to use their initiative during attacks. They've fought their way over endless mountains in Italy since last September. They have captured towns from Germans without assistance of other units. Recently they captured a German command post, complete with a large motor pool and an entire field artillery battery, all intact."

Italian towns recently captured by the 100th Battalion are: Belvedere, Sesseta, Pastina, and Orsiana. Belvedere was taken by a surprise thrust, Sesseta by a flanking attack, Pastina by a frontal attack, and Orsiana bypassed and then completely surrounded.

"These Americans of Japanese ancestry take their hardships in stride," he continued. "Battlefield instructions are carried out quickly. This alertness has made several otherwise impossible gains possible throughout Italy. Their spirit has won my admiration and respect, just as it has all observers who've lived in the field with them."

"We've experienced stiff fighting in Northern Italy," Colonel Singles continued. "But the men display a willingness to fight the enemy, even after being in the line for long periods. One instance that comes to mind is a platoon of the 100th that met a German force three times its size. The Japanese Americans attacked nevertheless, and not only were the Germans beaten back but our prisoner stockade received many more Germans that day."

Colonel Singles directs his unit's battles from the battalion command post, which is often only 200 yards from German lines. Recently when his command post was under a German artillery barrage, Colonel Singles stood calmly beside a haystack. As the German fire increased, two dusty, sunburned Germans crawled out of the haystack and surrendered themselves to the colonel.

The colonel's wife lives at 605 East 9th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

Wounded Veterans Meet Civic Leaders

RUPERT, Idaho—Two wounded Japanese American veterans of the Italian campaign, Cpl. Seiko Arakaki and Pvt. Giovanni Higa, both of Hawaii, were introduced to Rupert citizens at a civic luncheon on Sept. 20 by Ottis Peterson, regional supervisor of the WRA.

L.A. Nisei Braves Heavy Enemy Fire to Get Aid to Wounded

Threaded Way for More Than Half-Mile Through Artillery, Sniper Fire

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private Jou Okitsu, who fights with the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team on the Fifth Army front in Italy, recently made his way more than a half mile through heavy artillery, machinegun and sniper fire to get aid for 15 wounded buddies.

Okitsu, formerly of Los Angeles, California, is a messenger in a rifle company. The 442nd, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry, participated in the 34th "Red Bull" Division's drive toward Leghorn.

In the vicinity of Suvereto, Italy, the enemy occupied a high hill commanding the flat ground over which the Japanese Americans were advancing. German heavy artillery, mortar, and small arms fire sprayed them continuously, pinning down one company of riflemen on the right flank. Okitsu's company was emplaced about 900 yards from the enemy on a small knoll on the left flank. The supporting company, occupying an open area some 2000 yards from the German positions, was being plastered by concentrated artillery and mortar fire.

In the initial barrage, 15 men of the supporting company were injured. These casualties managed to work their way to Okitsu's company under the covering fire of the forward company. He aided the wounded men in finding cover and making them comfortable as possible.

Contact with their battalion headquarters as well as the nearest aid station was lost when enemy shells cut the communication lines between the front lines and the rear positions.

On learning of the predicament, Okitsu undertook to summon the necessary aid. He refused the offer of others to go with him.

Three thousand feet of exposed flat ground, all under observation of the enemy and subject to his constant artillery pounding, lay before him. During the entire course of his trip, Okitsu was subjected to machinegun and sniper fire, intermingled with artillery and mortar fire. At length, by creeping, crawling, and running—halted several times by artillery and mortar barrages which fell perilously close to him—Okitsu finally managed to find the aid station. Summoning litter bearers, medical aid men, and a surgeon, he led them back to the wounded men after the enemy fire had subsided.

Okitsu was a truck gardener in Los Angeles before entering the Army, March 18, 1941. When persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast

early in the spring of 1942, his parents and his sister were removed to the Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, where they still reside.

Catholic Inter-racial Group to Welcome Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES—The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles indicated this week that Catholics of Japanese ancestry will be invited to participate in its activities upon the return of Japanese Americans to Los Angeles.

The Catholic Interracial Council is composed of Negro, Chinese, Mexican, Filipino and white Catholics. It is not concerned solely with Catholics of minority groups, but combats race prejudice of any sort, including anti-Semitism.

According to Daniel G. Marshall, chairman, the Council plans to take a public stand upon any issue affecting race relations. By unanimous vote last week, the Council passed a resolution strongly urging Congress to convert the FEPC into a permanent federal agency.

WRA Official Cites Combat Record of Nisei Volunteers

NEW YORK—The steadily increasing casualties among American soldiers of Japanese ancestry fighting in Italy and in the Pacific theaters of action emphasize the necessity of distinguishing between our Japanese enemies and those Japanese Americans who are loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens, Harold S. Fistere, relocation supervisor of the War Relocation Authority for the Middle Atlantic states, told the Kiwanis Club of New York at a luncheon meeting Wednesday, September 13, at the Hotel McAlpin.

Among the 10,000 Japanese American soldiers are hundreds engaged in the Pacific theaters of action in the war against Japan, Mr. Fistere said. He added that American casualty lists have already included the names of hundreds of Americans of Japanese descent who have been killed or wounded, principally in Italy.

The casualties have included numerous boys whose parents are among the 60,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the west coast who are still residing at the eight relocation centers operated by the War Relocation Authority, according to Mr. Fistere. Other casualties have been boys whose families are included among the 30,000 persons of Jap-

Japanese Americans Greeted As Liberators by Italians Upon Entry Into Port City

Editor's note—In the following eyewitness account Private First Class Rice Tomita, Field Correspondent of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, describes the entry of units of the 34th "Red Bull" Division and attached elements into the city of Leghorn, Italy. Private Tomita is a native of Puunene, Maui, Hawaii.

By PFC RICE TOMITA

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—By a round about way from the north, a group of photographers and myself entered Leghorn. An immense cloud of dust filled the air as our jeep bounced over the dusty, uneven roads. Many German teller and box mines were laid in the vineyards and grainfields and stakes marked "Minen!" were stuck into the ground facing the roads about the outskirts of Leghorn.

As we approached the seaport town, shouting Italians greeted our party. "Buono Americani, Buono Americani," they cried. They threw red and white oleanders and summer roses at us. A few handed us peaches and apples as our driver slowed down his vehicle and, munching the fresh fruit, we entered the city.

Road blocks left behind by the Germans were taken over by men of the 34th "Red Bull" Division and machineguns were set up at the key points in the city. Engineers cleared the streets of mines. Every few minutes an explosion shook buildings in some part of the town. Fifth Army tanks trained their guns on the retreating Germans, and GIs with that insatiable curiosity of conquerors, patrolled in groups of two or three, their rifles slung on their shoulders.

Some Yanks had assembled clusters of children about them by doling out candy. Others listened to the complaints of older Italians who told their inevitable stories of German cruelty and plunder.

Buildings were blown up here and there by bombs. "We have suffered 77 airplane bombardments," an Italian explained to me.

Suddenly from the outskirts of the city a German 88 millimeter shell whizzed through the air and crashed on a road on the other side of Leghorn. Running excitedly, the Italians immediately took cover behind buildings. Eight more shells whizzed overhead; then all was quiet again.

Soon the fiesta spirit returned among the Italians and they gathered about the American liberators to continue chatting.

HAWAII SEEN AS MODEL FOR RACE RELATIONS

HONOLULU, T. H. — Hawaii's wartime treatment of aliens and Americans of Japanese ancestry is coming to be regarded widely on the mainland as a better solution than the wholesale evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Americans from the west coast of the United States, Riley H. Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, told a businessmen's group in Honolulu on Sept. 5.

Recently returned to Honolulu after an extensive trip to the mainland, Mr. Allen said:

"The wisdom of the decision not to try to evacuate from Hawaii has been abundantly proved, and even in California, where anti-Japanese feeling is still fairly general, there is beginning to appear a significant, insistent question whether after all, it was either militarily or economically sound to throw all these tens of thousands of able-bodied men and women into camps where they ceased to be productive."

Mr. Allen said that Hawaii's nationally recognized achievement in race tolerance and assimilation is a definite factor in winning national favor for statehood.

FILIPINO GROUP SEEKS BAN ON NISEI EVACUEES

FRESNO, Calif. — Permanent post-war exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from California was cited as one of the leading objectives of the Fourth Filipino Inter-Community convention which met in New City hall last week, according to the Fresno Bee.

The convention also called for the abolition of remaining discriminatory legislation against Filipinos.

Delegates from the west coast attended the meeting.

Two Portland Nisei Receive Commissions

Sgts. Oda, Kanaya Promoted to Officers By Gen. Mark Clark

Two Japanese American sergeants from Portland, Ore., William S. Oda and James Kanaya, have been given battlefield commissions as second lieutenants by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy on Sept. 4, according to word received by the Pacific Citizen this week.

Lieuts. Oda and Kanaya were personally awarded the promotions by Gen. Clark who pinned the bars on their shoulders and offered his congratulations.

Sgt. Oda, a graduate of Multnomah college in Portland, enlisted in the army before Pearl Harbor. His parents are residents of the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. His wife, a former resident of Hunt, has relocated in the midwest.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Our Loyal Aliens

The full story of the contributions of persons of Japanese ancestry, many of them aliens, to the coming victory in the Pacific probably will not be told until many years after the end of hostilities because of security and other reasons. It is no secret, however, that scores of Japanese and Japanese Americans are teaching in Army and Navy language schools, while a large number of highly trained soldiers of Japanese ancestry are at battle stations in the Pacific, for these facts have been published by the nation's press. Recently the Lea Committee in Congress gave publicity to the information that Japanese Americans were employed by the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of Strategic Services. On the day of final victory over the warlords of Nippon, it should be remembered that men of Japanese ancestry played an important part in the triumph of free men.

For the American citizen of Japanese ancestry, participation in the nation's war effort is a part of his obligation of citizenship. For the Japanese national in America, however, such participation has not been made without its element of jeopardy. According to the immigration laws of the United States, an alien of Asiatic ancestry, with the exception of the Chinese, is ineligible for naturalization. Despite this fact many Japanese aliens are actively taking part in the war against Japan, although they must, technically at least, remain nationals of Japan. It is a tribute to belief in democratic justice that these aliens of Japanese nationality have taken this course.

During recent weeks several organized pressure groups have demanded the post-war deportation of Japanese aliens. The Engle and McFarland-Johnson bills in Congress have also been drawn to achieve a similar purpose. The existence of these bills and the parallel demands of certain pressure groups is of course no reason for any cause for alarm on the part of any loyal alien.

It will be remembered that several hundred aliens of Japanese ancestry served in the armed forces of the United States, some with the AEF in France. These men were afforded the right to citizenship by an act of Congress. In view of this precedent, it can be assumed that the people of the United States will not forget the contribution of loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry to the final, inevitable victory.

Basic Assumptions

The demand for the abolition of the War Relocation Authority was reiterated this week by the national convention of the American Legion. The Legion has called for the transfer of the control of the program of relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the WRA to the military, despite the fact that Army authorities have declared in testimony before Congressional committees that it has neither the facilities nor the desire to administrate the relocation program.

The War Relocation Authority is a government agency, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, which was created by executive order to carry out a mandate unprecedented in our national history. Within the limits of the unnatural situation precipitated by the mass evacuation of both citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry, it has done its work conscientiously

ly and well. Its approach to the problems of evacuees of Japanese ancestry was described in a forthright statement last week by Harold S. Fistere, the WRA's relocation supervisor for the Middle Atlantic states. Speaking in New York, Mr. Fistere outlined what he termed the "basic assumptions" of the WRA. Only those men with little faith in democratic processes, only the extreme racist bigots, would quarrel with these "basic assumptions" as described by Mr. Fistere:

"In carrying our relocation program forward, we have kept constantly in mind a number of basic assumptions. First, we have assumed that the foremost task before the American people is to win the war, and we have felt that this means concentrating on fighting the enemy rather than fighting among ourselves.

"Secondly, we have assumed that the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry now in this country will remain here after the war and continue to be good citizens or law-abiding aliens.

"Thirdly, we believe it possible to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal people of Japanese ancestry to a degree that will safeguard the national security. Techniques for determining loyalty, which have been employed by the Federal intelligence agencies over a period of years, have amply demonstrated their effectiveness. These same techniques have been and are effectively used to determine the eligibility of persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the relocation centers to resettle.

Finally, we believe that loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance. We have faith in the American way of life and in the melting pot tradition on which this nation has developed. We believe that there is opportunity here for all people of democratic faith, and that the United States has benefitted and will continue to benefit by providing such opportunities for all its loyal, law-abiding residents without regard for race or ancestry."

California Filipinos

The Fresno Bee last week reported that among objectives of the Fourth Filipino Inter Community convention were "the abolition of remaining discriminatory legislation" and "permanent postwar exile of all Japanese from California."

Thus those who would "pit race against race" in this country can now add another feather to their race-bloody caps as they consider this latest success: a resolution by one minority group against another.

No one will put the full blame for this most recent "anti-Jap" resolution upon the Filipino residents of our western states. For they are only following a precedent set down by a long list of California chambers of Commerce, city councils, Legion posts, and other organizations. The Filipinos have fallen victim to a quite usual delusion of new immigrant groups and racial minorities which have known persecution—the desire to emulate popular "majority" opinion in a country where they are a minority, in the belief that "Americanism" consists of acceptance of the more obvious "American" traits. This desire on the part of a persecuted minority to align itself with the majority is not a desire restricted to the Filipinos, but has been demonstrated time and again by all other minorities in the country, the Japanese American minority among them.

The Filipinos, as the latest of the immigrant groups in the agricultural labor market in California, have had to buck legal and social discrimination. They have been stalled and waylaid in their honest efforts to settle down and become responsible residents of the state.

This, along with the terrible story of Bataan and the whole battle for the Philippines, throws more understanding upon the attitude of the Fourth Filipino Inter Community convention.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that no minority can win social acceptance by treading upon another, that no minority can win equal rights and freedom from discriminatory legislation at the expense of another persecuted minority. The two quoted resolutions of the convention are a contradiction in terms.

Here in America, the true status of democracy is determined by the treatment of its minorities, not the majority. We rise with all of America's minorities, and we fall with them.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Legion's Annual Resolution

This week in Chicago the national convention of the American Legion passed its annual resolution aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The resolution paralleled, in its vicious ignorance of existing facts, a similar recommendation passed at the recent national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also in Chicago. The American Legion, in national conference assembled, demanded that the relocation of adults from the Tule Lake segregation center be stopped at once. The resolution, prepared by the Americanism committee of the national Legion, appears to be a concoction deliberately fashioned to mislead the delegates. There has never been any program of relocation at the Tule Lake segregation center, as the Legion's Americanism committee well knows.

It is interesting to note that the three leading organizations of veterans of the First World War, the Legion, the VFW, and the Disabled American Veterans, have ignored the brilliant war record of Americans of Japanese ancestry and have not deviated from their demands for blanket restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry. Individual Legionnaires and Legion posts have repudiated the attitudes of the national organization toward Japanese Americans, as well as toward the members of other minorities, but the national organizations have continued to espouse policies advocated by the most irresponsible of racist reactionaries. Resolutions against Japanese Americans have been on the agenda of action suggested by the national organization for local posts, and hardly a week passes without some Legion or VFW post passing some such resolution. It is as regular as clockwork, and as mechanical. In one intermountain state at least, a VFW official has been the carrier of the racist germ in the state, and this official's attitude toward the American of Japanese ancestry has been conditioned by special "reports" from the national organization which picture the Japanese American as a potential saboteur, an unregenerate Shintoist, etc.

This is 1944 and the Japanese American is no longer the object of public suspicion which he may have been in the spring of 1942, particularly at the time the western coast was being deluged by stories of Pearl Harbor sabotage, long since officially and irrevocably disproved. His brothers and cousins are now fighting in GI khaki on battlefronts around the world, and at home his labor is solicited for army ordnance plants and for war plants manufacturing parts for rocket ships. Neither is he in forced detention in the war relocation camps. But the American Legion, the VFW and the DAV have not kept step with the American people and their government in regard to the Americans with Japanese faces, if their recent resolutions are any index to their attitudes. The Legion this week asked that "control" of the "Japanese problem" be placed in the hands of the military, rather than the civilian WRA. The men who draw up this resolution knew, if the men who passed it didn't, that the American of Japanese ancestry is under no special jurisdiction. Outside the Western Defense Command, within which special military regulations are still in effect, the Japanese American has the same rights and privileges of any other American. The WRA's main function is to maintain centers for loyal citizens and aliens, and to relocate the evacuees in normal communities. The WRA also operates a segregation center for evacuees of uncertain loyalty at Tule Lake, and a haven for European refugees at Oswego, N. Y. Neither the Tule Lake segregates or the Oswego refugees are eligible for outside relocation.

The attitude of the American Legion in particular toward the Japanese American is not, however, inconsistent with its general program. Although its member-

ship is composed of the common, ordinary guys who were part of the American Army in the last war, a study of the organization's record for the past two decades will show that it has always been directed from the top. It has stood for special interests against the common man. It has been a strike-breaking, anti-labor force. William Gellermann, whose recent published work took Martin Dies apart to find what illiberal forces made him tick, declared in a previous study on the American Legion that its organization was in no sense "a spontaneous expression" of the veterans of the First World War. Rather, Prof. Gellermann came to the conclusion that the Legion was sponsored by special interests and that "it was intended to circumvent any spontaneous organization on the part of ex-service men." This may serve to explain the Legion's reactionary leanings, of which its attitude toward minorities is a part.

When this war is over there will probably be upwards of 20,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who will have seen service in the army of these United States. The majority of these men will undoubtedly want to join some organization which will represent their interests as war veterans. It will be up to the GIs, of course, what organizations they will join. Although there have been attempts to form new organizations for the veterans of the present war, there is every possibility that the Legion and the VFW will enroll the majority who will join ex-servicemen's groups. (One new group, pledged to a liberal, progressive program, is the American Veterans Committee, 416 West 20th St., New York City.)

When the GIs of World War II come home, they will be in a position to infuse these old-line veterans organizations with the spirit and ideals of a war for freedom, a war in which free men of all races have bled and died. We doubt that the Legions and the VFWs in years to come will brook the sort of racist nonsense which was sponsored by these organizations at their national conventions this year.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Nisei Heroes

THE WASHINGTON POST

The role of the Japanese American soldier in the Pacific theater was praised on Sept. 16 in an editorial in the Washington Post, which declared its belief that this role should be made known to all of America.

"Nisei soldiers have played a vital and dramatic role in our succession of victories over the Japanese in the coral islands and steaming jungles of the Pacific theater of operations," said the Post. "Their knowledge of the Japanese language has been invaluable. And this has been principally because they were so often willing to incur terrible risks to make it effective." (The Post notes in passing that the Nisei have done no such deeds for the Navy or Marine Corps, to be sure, for "these branches of the service have never seen fit to permit their enlistment.")

"The War Department's expressed reason for its silence about such exploits is that the men's families, if still in Japan, might suffer reprisals from the Japanese," the Post declares. "It seems to us a curious explanation. In many cases, the families of these men are not in the hands of the enemy at all but in the hands of an agency of the United States Government. They are 'detained' in 'relocation centers' because the War Department lacks sufficient faith in American democracy to permit them to return to their homes. . . . The Nisei have made a magnificent record in this war. Their fellow Americans ought to hear about it—if only to assure their families better treatment here at home."

Vagaries

Dickey . . .

Race relations: Good-will teams from the Michigan Council of Churches visited various camps for teen-age boys and girls during the summer of 1944. Each team was composed of a Negro, a Japanese American, a white American and a Mexican American . . . Assemblyman Randall S. Dickey of California's 14th District (Alameda county) is one of the most vicious of the race-baiters. Speaking recently to the Richmond, Calif., Lions club recently, Dickey, a Republican member of the State legislature's "Little Dies" committee, declared that there was not one single loyal American of Japanese ancestry. Dickey denied that any Japanese Americans have fought loyally for the United States in this war. "There is only one loyal Japan," he said, "one that has been dead for six months." Dickey also charged, according to the Richmond Independent, that Japanese American soldiers had been "caught red-handed in espionage." . . . Alameda Nisei in uniform might enlighten Mr. Dickey whose home address is 3221 Thompson Ave., Alameda, on some of his lies. . . .

Coast Return . . .

Following news that Japanese Americans may be permitted to return to the evacuated area on an individual basis, there have been many requests for Japanese American workers from individuals and firms on the west coast. . . . Fred Hoshiyama, who recently graduated from Springfield college in Massachusetts, recently toured the state of Vermont under the auspices of the Vermont Congregational conference, speaking on Japanese Americans . . . Another Springfield student, Tosh Shimabukuro, left halfback on the college's 1942 eleven, is probably the only Coast Guardsman of Japanese ancestry. Seaman Shimabukuro has been on destroyer duty in the Atlantic.

Benefactor . . .

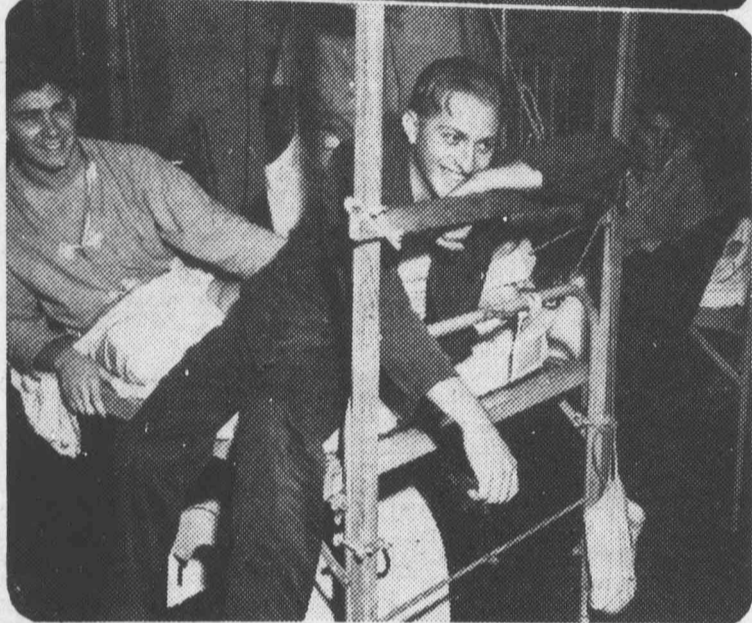
Japanese American soldiers training at Camp Shelby, Miss., have learned about "southern hospitality" from Earl Finch, Hattiesburg businessman and rancher, who adopted the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Today Earl Finch gets more than 1000 letters a week from Japanese American friends, many of whom are soldiers overseas. He has personally visited and consoled families of Japanese American casualties and has made many trips through hospitals in the south and east to visit wounded Japanese Americans. . . . Mr. Finch recently donated furniture for the USO at the Rohwer relocation center.

Contrary to published reports, it is Emi Okazaki, not her sister, Chie, who is the four-time blood donor, according to the Milwaukee Nisei Council. . . . Inez Tsuyako Nagai, a graduate of Fresno State, is the first Japanese American to be added to the professional staff of the Chicago YWCA. . . . A national magazine may carry a story shortly detailing an act of heroism of a Japanese American soldier in the war in the Pacific.

Postponable Issue

DAILY PALO ALTO TIMES
Further restrictive measures on persons of Japanese ancestry in regard to leasing and owning land in California, such as the amendatory initiative measure which failed by 100,000 signatures to win a place on the California ballot, constitute a "postponable issue," according to an editorial in the Daily Palo Alto Times of September 15.
"Very likely the majority of people of California take the sound and sane view that the military war on the Japanese is a big enough fight for the present, and that the whole question of postwar status of the Japanese in the United States should be left for settlement after the war has been won," the Times declared.
"These other issues are postponable; the war is not. By leaving the postponable questions for settlement after the war, we promote the chances of having them settled according to consistent principles."

Music for Wounded GIs



Eight American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, members of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Sep., recently spent their furloughs entertaining wounded war veterans in Army hospitals along the east coast. The photos above were taken by a photographer for New York's PM when the soldiers visited the Army's Halloran General Hospital in New York City.

(Top)—The Hawaiian Serenaders from Camp Shelby are shown as they put on a show in the big auditorium of Halloran hospital.

(Middle)—Sitting on his buddy's bed, this GI, wounded in France, gets a big kick out of the Japanese American band.

(Bottom)—During their tour the Japanese Americans from Camp Shelby met many buddies from the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team who are now recovering from battle injuries in eastern hospitals. At Halloran they met a fellow Hawaiian, Pfc. George Inouye, who was wounded in Italy. Pfc. Inouye, whose body is half in a cast, listens as his fellow Japanese Americans play a song that is reminiscent of his Hawaiian homeland.

"Not Coming Home Any More"

By JOHN BEAUFORT

Waikiki, T. H.

"Hel-lo," she said. "You've been gone a long time. You were back on the mainland?"
"No, the other way. Guam."
"She went to the big refrigerator and got the fresh eggs. 'I suppose they don't feed you very well out there,' she said. 'Oh, we get enough food.' I picked out three tomatoes and a couple of grapefruit. 'But no fresh fruit and vegetables like this.'"
"I will get your bread," she said. And when she came back, "I'm glad you're home safely. Some are not coming home any more."
"No."
"My husband is not coming home any more."
She rang up the sale on the cash register.
"In Italy?"
"Yes," she said. She smiled up at me. She is very small and has a small, round oriental face. Her dark brown eyes were bright with the pain of sudden yet familiar remembering. That evening, I read in belated issues of the New Republic two articles by Carey McWilliams about race hatred on the west coast. According to Mr. McWilliams, there are a number of California organizations working for "mass deportation of

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Gone Is Japan's Dream of World Empire

Japan's dream of Asiatic empire has joined the dreary list of things that might have been. Japan can think no longer in terms of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere, which a cocky government spokesman once described as stretching from the Moslem lands of the Near East to the far Pacific islands. Already it is a question of how long she can hold on to previously acquired territories that made her an empire—Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, North China, and the island outposts to the homeland like the Kuriles and the Bonins.

For long months it looked as if Japan's momentum, built up by strong, hard, thoroughly-prepared thrusts against opposition that invariably was too little and too late, could never be stopped.

It was the same tragic story as in Europe, an aggressor nation primed for the task of conquest running roughshod over powers who learned too late wishful thinking is no substitute for steel, gunpowder, gasoline and rubber.

Brilliant staff work was obvious in Japan's swift island-hopping conquest of vast areas. Her troops were prepared, too. Japan published photographs of soldiers and marines plunging shoreward through the surf long before the American public learned the meaning of amphibious operations.

But it was in these pictures that Japan's weakness was bared, symbolically more than in terms of logistics. Japan's landing barges in those pictures were ordinary sampans or other shallow water craft.

The Americans were a long time getting them, but they had the imagination to develop and produce in mass quantities a weird array of landing craft—ships that could cross oceans under their own power and yet nuzzle right up to enemy shorelines, strange craft whose blunt bows dropped to make unloading ramps for men and wheeled equipment jammed in the cavernous hulls; queer little tracked vehicles that churned through the water, climbed over coral reefs and suddenly became tanks ashore; automobiles that became boats with the shift of a lever.

These were devices that the unimaginative Japanese military mind could not envision. The Japanese made a success of island-hopping, yes, but they did it with a great preponderance of manpower and materiel. But now the Americans are hopping back up toward the Japanese homeland with seven-league boot strides, with strategy devised with imagination as well as in terms of logistics.

Perhaps the spurious nature of the Japanese dream of empire is to be seen with greater clarity in the willingness of Japanese fighting men to end their lives.

What are we fighting for, if not to live and enjoy the fruits of the things preserved and safeguarded by war. Yet the Japanese soldier seems to think so little of the objectives that he hopes to attain on earth he is willing to throw away life in desperate banzai charges, in suicide to escape what he has been told is the ignominy of capture, in senseless waste of life when there is no need for further bloodshed.

There have been many attempts to explain the fanatical, almost bestial resistance of the defeated Japanese who in weird ways ends his life to avoid capture. Perhaps a great deal of it is due to training in a bloody code. That such a relentless code or honor exists is well known, but to the western mind it seems incredible that men with normal processes of thought cannot realize that a dead man is of no use to anyone—the enemy, his country or his family—other than perhaps as fertilizer.

Americans have not been ones to shrink from death in battle. Many have gone to their deaths, perhaps not willingly, but certainly with their eyes open and with an understanding that by choosing death over some other course, they were contributing materially toward the enemy's ultimate defeat.

There is no hint of this calculating weighing of odds in the Japanese. There is no gain to their cause when a group of Japanese hole up in a cave and systematically disembowel each other with grenades. Nor is there anything more than a hysterical and pitiful sort of courage in attacks on tanks by soldiers beating at armor plate with bare fists, and officers who shatter their swords against hides of steel.

The Japanese in defeat fight with a fanaticism born of desperation. With them, until very recently, there was no thought of bitter retreat to live and fight another day. There is only blind desperation, a desperation so deep that death is preferable to any alternative. And if a man must die, they believe, he may as well do it in a manner his leaders have said was honorable.

In such death there is no victory, but only pathetic postponement of inevitable defeat for the nation.

all persons of Japanese ancestry" from the United States.

I thought of the girl in the Waikiki grocery store. Like herself, her husband was a Nisei, and AJA, American of Japanese ancestry, as they are called in these islands. He died in Italy just as I have seen Americans of other ancestries die on the islands of the Pacific. Hawaii has sent many AJA's 8,000 miles away to fight in the European war. Nearly every day, the Honolulu papers carry the names of those who have been listed as casualties on the Italian front.

They are fighting and dying to help maintain America's traditional freedoms. Because of sacrifices in which they play their full part, the United States is being kept safe for organizations like the Home Front Commandos, Inc., of Sacramento, to spread poison pamphlets like "Slap the Jap Rat" and "No Jap Is Fit to Associate with Human Beings;" for certain misguided citizens of Colorado to attempt the passage of a state exclusion law; and for a Los Angeles paper to falsify the Pacific war as "the World War, the War of Oriental Races against Occidental Races for the Domination of the World."

I talked to the girl in the store and read Mr. McWilliams' articles just after returning from the Marianas campaign. In the fight for Saipan, Guam, and Tinian, American soldiers and marines killed close to 45,000 Japanese at a cost to our side of 4,470 killed, 20,795 wounded, and 721 missing. The figures are complete to August 17.

Anyone who has witnessed fanatical stubbornness, the furious fatalism of Japanese opposition does not come back with any illusions about the necessity for a decisive United Nations victory. Nor does he make the mistake of lumping Nisei, who have grown up in the free air of democracy, with native Japanese, whose mentalities have been fettered by "thought control" and distorted by the lie of racial superiority. It is this same lie which certain groups are apparently now trying to spread in the United States. . . .

"Not coming home any more," said the girl behind the counter and she voiced the unanswerable personal tragedy of war.

But it would be a national—and a world—tragedy if the race hatred against which we are fighting on foreign fronts were to gain significant successes at home. Then the Nisei husbands from Hawaii and a thousand other American husbands, brothers, sons and fathers of of all racial strains would have sacrificed in vain.

—From the Christain Science Monitor.

First Nisei Family Joins War Community at TOD Park

Japanese American Participation Will Be Urged at Project

TOOELE, Utah—Tom K. Okamura and his wife, the former Sue Sato of San Mateo, Calif., last week became the first Japanese American family to join the community of war workers at TOD Park, Federal housing project adjoining the Tooele Ordnance Depot of the U. S. Army.

Tom Okamura, who was honorably discharged from the Army in August after two and a half years service, is the first Japanese American to sign up for a job at the Tooele depot, following the announcement of the War Department's policy of recruiting American workers of Japanese ancestry for vital war work at army ordnance depots.

Japanese American workers and their families will be housed, along with other war workers, at TOD Park. They will be encouraged to participate in community activities and to make themselves

an integral part of community life, it was stated.

Mrs. Okamura was evacuated from her California home to Topaz in 1942. The Okamuras were married in Indiana in 1943.

"This is a splendid opportunity for Japanese Americans at home to back up their brothers on the fighting fronts," Tom Okamura said, in encouraging Japanese Americans to sign up for this work.

Arthur Gaeth Hits Defeatist Attitude

KAYSVILLE, Utah—"A defeatist attitude is not conducive to good citizenship," Arthur Gaeth, noted Mutual and Intermountain network commentator, told members of the Davis County JAACL at a meeting on Sept. 16.

"A person who believes in his principles and fights for them is the one who comes out on top," Mr. Gaeth said.

Commenting on problems faced by Japanese Americans, Mr. Gaeth told members of the league he believed that with the ending of the current crisis, the rights that have been taken away from Japanese Americans would be returned to them.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Experienced truck driver with mechanical experience to drive 10 ton coal truck. \$200 a month to start. Open to WRA center residents. Give personal history and experience. Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

WANTED HOUSEBOY to set tables, wash dishes for 3 meals, approximately 3 hours a day, 6 days a week. Room & Board plus \$10.00, private room - bath, ideal offer for 'U' student, Sigma Chi Fraternity House, 1395 East 1st South, Phone 5-8551. (Tom Voyer).

WANTED: Experienced and dependable laundry man between ages 27-35. Must be single. Good pay, board and room. Inquire Crystal Laundry, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

FOUND WALLET: Walter Obayashi, Pasadena, last known address, Denver. At Sunset Beach, Salt Lake, 1 1/2 months ago. Contains money & valuables. Contact Yoshio Katayama, Tel. Holladay 431 or JAACL office Salt Lake City.

PLEASE LOCATE: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Ted T. Kawata, please write to S. N. Kawata, c/o 6-11-A, Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

WANTED TO BUY: Automobiles or trucks, direct from owners. Also interested in purchasing household goods of all types, either stored privately or in warehouses. Will buy improved City or County property or anything you have to sell in Los Angeles and territory. I pay all cash. W. M. Sheumaker, 1107 South Alvarado St. Los Angeles 6 California.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

- To Mr. and Mrs. G. Asawa (20-4-F, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 10.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Tabata (328-1-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 9.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Waniuchi (14-2-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 4.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Fred Katsumata (323-13-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 5.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Takara George Osaki (214-13-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 6.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Takeda (22-5-A, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 9.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Hiramoto (40-2-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 10.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Maruyama (25-5-D, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 11.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Hatayo Sukekane (37-12-D, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 8.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Toranosuke Mifune (19-1-B, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 11.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Tomeichi Yamasaki (35-11-E, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 12.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Nakamoto (10-10-D, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 12.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenori Nara-hara (41-2-B, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 14.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Chick Yamane (11-5-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 9.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Masashi Sakatani (14-13-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 10.
- To Mr. and Mrs. David C. Yori-moto a girl in Denver.
- To Cpl. and Mrs. Jack Noriaki Matsuzaki (6E-1C, Granada) a girl on Sept. 11.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoshiro Tanji (9H-8D, Granada) a boy on Sept. 14.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Nakai (16-14-C, Poston) a boy on Sept. 12.
- To Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fujita (308-5-C, Poston) a boy on Sept. 12.

DEATHS

- Tokuo Nakamura, 63. (6-2-A, Rohwer) on Sept. 9.
- Tetsuzi Matsushige, 66, (39-1-C, Rohwer) on Sept. 9.
- Denjiro Kawamura, 62, (26-4-D, Poston).
- Yoshitaro Umamoto (36-3-D, Gila River) on Sept. 11.
- Kenichi Hosokawa, 66, (10-3-F, Topaz) on Sept. 11.
- Kurakichi Muramatsu, 65, (28-9-E, Topaz) on Sept. 15.
- Masuzo Tachibana, 71, (29-2-B, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 8.
- Goichi Kuroda, 62, (22-8-B, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 10.
- Naoichiro Fukuda, 68, (25-19-C, Heart Mountain) on Sept. 14.

MARRIAGES

- Shige Matsuyama to the Rev. Shinpachi Konow on Aug. 26 in Minneapolis.
- Tetsuko Okida to Pvt. Paul Zaima on Aug. 19, in Hattiesburg, Miss.
- Ayako Sakai to Pvt. Ben Murata at Camp Shelby.
- Dixie Honda to George Nakamoto on Sept. 3 in Detroit.

Dr. Lee Watanabe To Open Medical Practice in Salt Lake

Dr. Lee Watanabe, physician and surgeon, this week announced the opening of his office in Salt Lake City at 202 Atlas Bldg., 36 1/2 West Second South street.

Graduate of Stanford university, Dr. Watanabe practiced in San Jose, California, before the evacuation. He has since been at the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., and in Boulder, Colo.

Evacuee Girl Gets Post in Nursery

CHICAGO — Kornelia Yukiye Doi is believed to be the first Japanese American employed as a nursery school instructor in a day nursery for the children of working mothers. She has been employed by the Shoreland Hotel in Chicago in its day nursery for employes of the hotel, which employs a considerable number of both Issei and Nisei men and women.

Miss Doi was previously a nursery school instructor at Rohwer.

Capt. Fukuda, Home from Italy, Sees Son for First Time

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Capt. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, winner of the Silver Star for gallantry in action on the Italian front, came home to Milwaukee this month to get acquainted with his son, David, 5-months, whom he had not seen before, reports the Milwaukee Journal.

Petite Mrs. Fukuda brought out from its hiding place a satin lined box. It contained the Silver Star medal. The Captain waved it away. "My boys don't like publicity seekers," he said. But he couldn't suppress his pretty young wife. She brought out his official citation. It told the story of the Silver Star.

"Capt. Fukuda's brilliant success in the face of grave danger

contributed materially to the complete rout of an entire enemy battalion," it said.

Captain Fukuda grinned with pride as he told of the heroic deeds of "some of my boys."

Speaking of the 100th Infantry Battalion, Captain Fukuda declared that the way in which the 100th's men have fought and conducted themselves is doing a lot to dispel any American prejudice against Japanese Americans.

Men like his men, although their eyes slant and their skin is burnished gold, have been taken to the hearts of American troops who have fought beside them, the captain said. America some day will do the same, he added with a smile.

Camp Savage Becomes Ghost City as Soldiers Transferred

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sprawling out over some 30 acres of Minnesota river bottom land lies a military "ghost"—Camp Savage, once a base for several hundred Japanese American soldiers, the Minneapolis Times reported in a feature story on Sept. 14.

"Countless dollars and man-hours are represented in this huge military installation, one of the finest of its kind in the nation, which only recently was vacated by the Nisei trainees who were shifted to Fort Snelling. The camp, which actually is three separate units, consists of nearly 150 buildings and can accommodate some 2,000 men," the Times said.

Now Camp Savage stands empty—except for a maintenance force of about 20, mostly civilians, and a handful of instructors and their families.

"The radio antenna that was used to pick up Tokyo broadcasts is coming down, destined for Fort Snelling. First Japanese reports of the Doolittle air raid and subsequent bombings cracked in over those wires," the Times said.

"Few reminders of the recent occupants of the camp remain. A Japanese inscription over the entrance of the mess hall, beds of brilliant flowers that border many of the barracks, a cement fish pond and the graceful stone entry to the camp all testify to the neatness and industry of the young

men who took up American arms to oppose the aggression of the land of their ancestry."

The graduates of Camp Savage are now in service in many parts of the Pacific war theater. They are highly trained and are giving important service toward an Allied victory in the Pacific.

SIX WILL FACE FEDERAL JURY IN CHEYENNE COURT

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Six Japanese Americans indicted by a Federal grand jury in Cheyenne last May on charges of conspiracy to aid and abet evasion of the U. S. selective service regulations will come to trial in Cheyenne on Oct. 23, with Federal Judge Eugene Rice of the Oklahoma district presiding at the hearing.

U. S. District Attorney Carl L. Sackett, who made the announcement, said the men would be tried before a 12-man grand jury.

Receives Airman's Identification Card

POSTON, Ariz.—Tats Suehiro, formerly of Poston, is the possessor of an Airman's Identification card, one of few Nisei to secure this rating since Pearl Harbor.

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Dominion Nisei Paper Urges Volunteers for Armed Forces

New Canadian Points To Wartime Record Of Japanese Americans

KASLO, B. C.—Commenting on the possibility of the acceptance of Japanese Canadian volunteers into the armed forces, the New Canadian, weekly publication of Canadian Nisei, declared in an editorial in its Sept. 16 issue that "the challenge to Nisei Canadians is clear and indubitable."

The editorial noted the discriminatory features of the registration, in that special forms are being provided for Japanese Canadians, but stressed "for the first time, the opportunity is being given for us to take the initiative."

"Our American cousins," the New Canadian said, "who went through an evacuation perhaps even ruder and more shocking than our own, yet who marched out voluntarily from barbed-wire, army-patrolled desert camps to active service in Italy and the South Pacific, have given us the example and proof of what is worthwhile. Now, by our own bold and decisive action, we can carry the struggle for equality and dignity in democratic Canadian citizenship rights to those whose prejudices and bigotry we have always sought to conquer. By our own honest and unflinching conviction, we can rise above the disappointments and the bitterness of the past, to seek a happier future for every member of our minority group."

Canada Nisei Record Wish To Join Army

Special Application Form Available for Japanese Canadians

TORONTO, Ont. — Intelligence officers of the Department of National Defense are registering Canadians of Japanese ancestry who wish to record their wish to volunteer for general service in the Dominion's armed forces, it was reported here.

A special application form has been prepared for the Japanese Canadians, and it is reported that Nisei from eastern cities adjacent to Toronto have been coming to the city to complete their forms, their transportation being provided.

It was reported here that if a large number of applications are filed, a strong move would be made to induce Ottawa to take action, possibly through formation of a Japanese Canadian unit.

Japanese Canadians have not been accepted in the armed forces since Pearl Harbor, although a small number of Nisei have seen action overseas in Canadian units since the start of the European war in 1939.

Topaz Evacuee Gets Post at Stanford

TOPAZ, Utah — Miss Motoko Hirose left the Central Utah relocation center on Sept. 15 for Palo Alto, Calif., where she will be employed under civil service as a drillmaster in the Japanese language at the Civilian Affairs school at Stanford University.

Soldier Disturbed By Race Hatred Reported at Home

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Letters to the Editors" are usually printed briefly and in a separate section of the newspaper in Chicago, but a letter signed "Joe Fromm" was lifted out of this routine section and given almost a column in the CHICAGO SUN's Sunday issue on September 10, 1944. Mr. Fromm's letter is concerned with the primary worries of the American soldier abroad about conditions at home and almost half the column is concerned with evidences of race feeling at home. In regard to Americans of Japanese ancestry, he said:

"Race Hatreds.

"Similarly disturbing to overseas soldiers — especially those who are liberal and tolerant — are growing race hatreds at home. When my outfit moved over to Cassino from the Adriatic in Italy several months ago, I read in American magazines and newspapers letters condemning all Japanese, regardless of birth, in the most bitter, intolerant and un-American manner. Japanese Americans were the target of the most vile attacks and discrimination. You can imagine my feelings and the feelings of my comrades, then, when we heard that the unit which we were relieving at Cassino was the famous 100th Battalion, consisting exclusively of Japanese Americans. You can well imagine what we thought of this bigoted group in the United States which was seeking to make life unbearable for the parents and families of these men who, we learned, protested their withdrawal from Cassino although they had been decimated by wounds and disease. This battalion of Japanese Americans since has been proclaimed the most decorated unit in the American Army and the battalion with the heaviest casualties."

L. A. Church Leader Deplores Agitation Against Return

PASADENA, Calif. — While some protests were heard in Pasadena and in Los Angeles against the return to California of the Japanese American girl, Esther Takei, and her admission as a student at Pasadena Junior College, E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles issued on Sept. 14 a statement deploring such protests, the Star-News reported.

It was also reported that Pasadena school authorities, who said they had received "one or two" protests, pointed out that school districts cannot bar anybody from public schools. Miss Takei's status is the same as that of any student.

Mr. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, said he wanted to present the viewpoint of the Protestant churches.

"Persons in responsible positions recognize," he declared, "that we took a great deal of liberty with the Constitution's protection for citizens when we required the evacuation of at least the American-born Japanese people. There is a great question still as to the legality of that move. Likewise, these same responsible people and government officials deal with the problem of correcting the situation just as soon as war circumstances permit."

Mr. Farnham's statement continued:

"The Protestant churches of Southern California have practically all gone on record, urging the earliest possible corrective measures and pledged themselves to assist these American citizens in reestablishing themselves in the normal walks of life whenever the government sees fit for them to return."

"Out of our acquaintance with these American-born Japanese we have discovered an intense loyalty to the United States that is demonstrated by the record of the Japanese (American) forces in Italy, where they have an exceptional record."

"If these Japanese young people are not to become completely disillusioned with regard to American principles and fair play we must take suitable measures to help them readjust themselves to normal life."

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