

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## West Coast Officials Uphold Rights of Nisei

### U. S. Supreme Court Considers Korematsu, Endo Cases Testing Validity of Coast Evacuation

High Tribunal Retires for Deliberations After Listening to Five Hours of Arguments On Complicated Wartime Civil Liberties Question

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court took to its conference room on Oct. 12 for decision "one of the most complicated legal problems faced by the government since Pearl Harbor—the constitutionality of evacuating and confining American citizens of Japanese ancestry," the Associated Press reported this week.

The justices listened through five hours of argument and fired pointed questions frequently at attorneys as they developed

### JACL Files Brief in Test On Evacuation

No Reasonable Basis For Any Exclusion Orders, Is Contention

WASHINGTON — Declaring "there was no reasonable basis for the military exclusion orders affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry," the Japanese American Citizens League filed a brief this week in the United States Supreme Court in the case of Fred T. Korematsu which tests the legality of the military evacuation order.

The 200-page JACL brief, which argues that the evacuation was unconstitutional, is signed by Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, and A. L. Wirin, special JACL counsel.

The brief reviews the grounds which constituted the basis for the alleged military necessity for the evacuation order, and discusses in detail such questions as dual citizenship, the concentration of persons of Japanese ancestry in certain population centers, the Japanese language schools, religious views of persons of Japanese ancestry and the Kibei question.

The brief examines the reasons given by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt for the evacuation order and declares that no military necessity existed. The brief stresses the "admitted race prejudice" of Gen. Dewitt as a factor in the evacuation decision.

In explaining the interest of the Japanese American Citizens League in its participation as a "friend of court" in the Korematsu case, the brief recalls that the JACL cooperated in the evacuation "at the request of military authorities" without, however, "conceding its constitutionality."

Mr. Kido attended both the Korematsu and Endo hearings before the Supreme Court on Oct. 11 and 12 in Washington.

### Sgt. Takahashi Nabs Seven Prisoners in One Afternoon

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Performing like a one-man company, Private First Class Takeo Takahashi of Liliha Street, Honolulu, Oahu, a member of a Japanese American battalion attached to the 34th Infantry Division, recently bagged 7 German prisoners and an enemy motor pool in one afternoon on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

Private Takahashi, acting squad leader in his platoon, was given a mission to reconnoiter 200 yards to the left sector. With four men, Takahashi took off and they did not go far when the patrol met with stiff machine pistol fire. They located the enemy patrol firing from behind a clump of bushes.

unique legal points involved in the appeals of Fred T. Korematsu, born in Oakland, Calif., and Mitsuye Endo, born in Sacramento.

The Korematsu case seeks a ruling by the high tribunal on the validity of the evacuation orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt in 1942, while the Endo case tests the detention of citizens in a relocation center.

Attorneys for Korematsu, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco, and Charles Horsky of Washington, compared the evacuation to Hitler's imprisonment of German citizens because of their Jewish ancestry. The attorneys, both members of the American Civil Liberties Union, contended that neither Congress nor the President intended such action when they authorized the military evacuation of citizens.

Counsel for Miss Endo contended that the only legal ground for her detention was "implied authority" said to be conferred by Congress and the President. She said she had been told she may leave the Topaz relocation center if she does not return to California and the west coast military area, but that she refuses to leave unless she can return to her home.

"Does that imply," Chief Justice Stone was quoted as asking, "that she will be loyal in one place, and not loyal in another?"

Solicitor General Charles Fahy urged the court to consider circumstances involved in the cases in the light of sacrifices made by millions of other citizens so far in the war.

He presented the government's argument that after the attack on Pearl Harbor evacuation and detention were necessary, and said it has always been the government's plan to restore evacuees to full liberty as soon as circumstances permit, and stated the people concerned have been treated in a "fair and decent manner."

The court was told by attorneys for Korematsu and Miss Endo that there is no question of the loyalty of either to the United States, and that there was no evidence involving any Japanese American citizen in espionage or sabotage on the West Coast.

"You guys cover me and I'll crawl up and get them." Takahashi told his buddies.

While the men engaged the enemy with fire, the private crawled to the flank and took the two bewildered German from their foxholes.

Later he led his squad in an ambush patrol against a group of enemy vehicles. While his men covered him, Private Takahashi again slipped into the enemy ranks, surprised the five guards at the vehicles and marched them back to his outfit. The motor pool included five enemy jeeps, two large trucks, a medium sized truck and five motorcycles.

### War Department Notes Record of 442nd Infantry

WASHINGTON — The 442nd Infantry Regiment (Japanese American Combat Team) which went into action late in June on the Italian front and were in the line for almost a month were reported to have killed 1,124 Germans and captured 331 of the enemy and wounded several hundred others during the fighting for the approaches to Leghorn, Pisa and Florence, the War Department reported, citing a dispatch from Italy.

### Kuniyoshi Wins National Award For Painting

New York Artist Given First Prize in Carnegie Competition

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Yasuo Kuniyoshi, nationally known artist, was awarded first prize of \$1,000 in the annual Carnegie Institute exhibition for "Painting in the United States" for his still life painting entitled "Room 110."

The prize winner, adjudged best of 311 entries, depicts a group of unrelated items suspended from a plaster cast and resting on a tilted table top against a backdrop of glass-fronted office door.

Kuniyoshi, who has been teaching at the Art Students League and a New School for Social Research in New York City, was awarded first prize at the San Francisco Fair in 1940 for the best painting by an American artist.

### McWilliams Urges Lifting Ban Against Japanese Americans In New Book, "Prejudice"

Suggests Federal Action to Advise West Coast Public of Contributions of Nisei; Declares There Will Be No Violence If Proper Steps Are Taken

BOSTON, Mass.—The lifting of the military ban excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from their West Coast homes is recommended by Carey McWilliams, noted author and authority on the problems of America's racial minorities, in his new book, "Prejudice, Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance," published this week by Little, Brown and Co. of Boston.

Mr. McWilliams suggests the abrogation of the present restrictions "in view of the changed military situation."

"Any lifting of the ban," Mr. McWilliams declares, "should be accompanied by emphatic statements from the proper federal authorities that inciters to racial hatred will be dealt with in the most vigorous manner and that the government will intervene whenever necessary to protect the civil rights of American citizens.

"Proper measures should likewise be taken to insure that the West Coast public is fully advised of the valuable contributions of the Nisei and Issei to the war effort. If these measures are taken, there will be no rioting on the West Coast, there will be no violence."

"If the ban were lifted it would assist in emptying the relocation centers," he adds, "It would improve the morale of the evacuees; it would remove the shadow of suspicion that now hangs over the entire group. It would demonstrate to the world that a measure dictated by 'military necessity' was changed the moment the military situation improved."

Discussing the effect of evacua-

### State Attorneys General Ask For Relaxation of Exclusion Orders Affecting Citizen Group

Support Government Contention Evacuation Based Solely On Military Necessity; Seek Removal of Restrictions As Soon As Strategic Conditions Will Permit

WASHINGTON—The Attorneys General of California, Oregon and Washington petitioned the Supreme Court on Oct. 7 to lift, as soon as national security permits, civilian exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry, issued by military authorities in the west coast area after Pearl Harbor.

The attorneys, filing a joint petition as friends of court in the case of Fred T. Korematsu which is reportedly testing the legality of the evacuation order, said the high tribunal has

### NBC Broadcast Tells Story of U. S. Japanese

The problem "of having America in our bones but the look of Japan on our faces" was told in a nation-wide broadcast, "They Call Me Joe," on the NBC and Blue networks on Oct. 7.

The program, the thirteenth in a series on the racial backgrounds of America's men in uniform, told its story of persons of Japanese ancestry in America in the form of a letter written by a father, Nishida Morimitsu, to his son fighting in Italy.

The father, a San Francisco hotelkeeper in the story, writes from a war relocation center to his soldier son and tells the story of the Japanese immigrant in America.

The broadcast also noted the combat record of Japanese Americans in Italy and in the Pacific.

emphasized in decisions handed down previously that except in most unusual circumstances racial discriminations are prohibited.

The petition from the three State Attorneys General states that "it was reasonable for the military commanders to meet the danger threatened (after Pearl Harbor) from the unidentified disloyal members of the group (of persons of Japanese ancestry) by excluding the group as a whole."

The officials of the three west coast states concluded, however, that "the restrictions placed upon this group of our citizens must be removed as soon as the military authority determines and the national security permits."

The Attorneys General supported the government assertion that the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coast area was based solely on military reasons.

They replied to assertions in briefs filed in the case that the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry "was the result of pressure from anti-Japanese groups opposed to the Japanese for racial and economic reasons, who secured the removal under the cloak of war pressure," asserting: "There is no evidence that such pressure motivated the military decision."

The Attorneys General signing the brief are Robert W. Kenny, California; George Neuner, Oregon; and, Smith Troy, Washington. Fred E. Lewis also signed as Acting Attorney General of Washington.

### FDR Notes Nisei Fighting Against Nazis

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Franklin D. Roosevelt praised the Japanese American combat teams fighting in the European theater during a Columbus Day speech broadcast nationally from Washington on Thursday.

Speaking before a gathering of diplomats from all Latin American countries except Argentina, President Roosevelt spoke of the multi-racial make-up of the Allies in the war against Fascism.

Among those fighting for the Allies he named the "men of Japanese ancestry from the Hawaiian islands who are giving the lie to Hitler's theory of Nordic superiority."

### Canadian CCF Backs Rights of Evacuees

VERNON, B. C.—The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) of British Columbia again went on record on Oct. 4 as supporting the rights and equality of citizenship for Japanese Canadians at the CCF campaign meeting in Vernon.

"We intend to stand up for the Japanese Canadians even if it costs us votes," Mrs. D. G. Steeves declared, adding that this was the only decent course.



# Nisei Soldiers Aid Allied Victories on Burma Front

## Veil of Secrecy Lifted From Activities of Volunteers in Famed Merrill's Marauders

(From the CBI Roundup of Sept. 14, 1944)  
By STAFF SGT. EDGAR LAYTHA

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE—CBI now has its own Sergeant York. He is S/Sgt. Kenny Yasui. Kenny is about five feet two and weighs scarcely more than 120 pounds. And this Baby York of CBI is a Nisei.

Nisei means second generation. It is a Japanese word, but Niseis are Americans. Ten thousand of these American-born children of Japanese immigrants fight now in the United States Army and some in this Theatre. Their presence in CBI was for a long time a military secret. For their own protection, they were not publicized. Some still have relatives in Japan who had to be considered, and then there always was and always will be the possibility of capture by the enemy, which for a Nisei would mean no picnic.

Under the veil of protective secrecy, however, the stubborn, sturdy fighting Niseis grew to the stature of heroes. They became exceedingly popular, earned the admiration and personal friendship of every private and general with whom they came in contact. The secrecy was officially lifted a few days ago. Now we can tell their story.

The case of Sergeant Yasui, who captured 16 Japanese at the Irrawaddy River, is only one of the many bright spots the Niseis are writing into modern American military history. They fight for Uncle Sam in the Aleutians, in Italy, all over the Southwest Pacific and all over the CBI.

The most publicized Nisei soldiers are the men of the terrific 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy. To this theatre, they came more recently. Our Sergeant Yasui, who crossed the Pacific some six months ago, was preceded by a tough and audacious bunch of his fellow Niseis who joined Merrill's Marauders. I met the Nisei Marauders just a few days ago when they were mounting a truck for a rest camp.

Some were distinctly tall; all were well built. All looked gay, worryless, selfsure, happy-go-lucky. Very American. This, of course, is no accident. Niseis grow about two inches taller and are far better built than their relatives in Japan. This is a scientifically-proven fact. The Jap is the son of an undernourished nation and looks it. The uncanny discipline and self-negation to which he is subjected from the cradle to the grave makes him tight, crampy; more a human automaton than a human being. But all this vanishes under the American sun. The Nisei feels, thinks, acts and moves about like his fellow Americans. And this alone is a great slap in the face of the Robber Empire and a sublime compliment to America.

The Japs spent many a thousand yen before Pearl Harbor to "Japanize" their second generation in America. With money, scholarships, free vacations, they coaxed thousands of Nisei in the past 15 years to return to the Land of the Rising Sun for a little re-education in the Japanese spirit. These Niseis they called Kibeis—the returned ones. And they gave them a hell of a good time. But they spent their money in vain.

It was not so easy for a Nisei Marauder to kill his first Jap. "I had a terrible feeling," said a sergeant who doesn't want to be named, "when the first Jap I had shot collapsed and expired with a heartbreaking 'Banzai' on his lips, but my second shot came easy, the third even easier. I can't tell you exactly how many I have shot. It is very difficult to know in the jungle where everything melts into the background."

Once these boys were in the fight, you couldn't get them out of it. When a Nisei Marauder was wounded or when he fell ill he would hide his ailment until he collapsed on the spot. T/Sgt. Tommy K. Tsubota, from Honolulu, suffered from a bad hernia during a forced march through the jungle. With small bamboo splints, he trussed his rupture, marched on through the thicket until he collapsed and had to be evacuated by air. Sgt. Henry Gosho, from Seattle, was very ill

with malaria, but hung on to the tail of a mule and was able to drag himself through the campaign.

Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Nisei Marauders proudly wear the sky blue citation ribbon of their unit, though three of them — S/Sgt. Russell K. Kono, from Hilo, Hawaii, S/Sgt. Roy Matsumoto from Los Angeles and Gosho — were cited individually. Other Nisei units in other parts of the theatre were men of the same mettle. Sgt. Eddie Sakau, who was loaned to the British, saved the life of an English captain under fire. Then, of course, we have Baby York.

It happened on the Irrawaddy River, during our mopping up operations after the collapse of organized resistance. A group of about 17 Japanese were isolated on an island. There was a call for volunteers to capture the Japs. Kenny Yasui and three non-Nisei Americans stepped out, stripped and swam over. Little Kenny took charge.

The Japs hid in the underbrush. None was seen. Then California-born Kenny Yasui yelled into the bush in the Japanese he learned while a student of Waseda University, Tokyo. He ordered the enemy to come out to surrender. The hidden men in the brush must have been stupefied to hear their native tongue. Instantly a Nip sergeant appeared, looked amazed at the little naked man who said he was a Japanese colonel working with the Americans and ordered him to show the hiding places of his comrades. The Jap was impressed and bewildered, terribly so. He took Kenny around on an inspection tour and out of many foxholes jumped many a Nip, fully armed, 20 rounds of ammunition in each man's belt. Kenny Yasui asked for their arms, ordered them to line up. In that second, a Jap officer sprang from the thicket, threw a handgrenade to blow up Yasui and himself. Yasui jumped into a foxhole and the Japanese officer into the other world. Then Kenny took his sword. While all this happened, a couple of recalcitrant Japanese soldiers were killed by the other Americans, but thirteen prisoners waited shamefacedly for the orders of the little olive-skinned "colonel." Kenny remembered the close order drills he had to take while he was a Kibeis in Tokyo. And he gave them the words:

"Kio tsuke! Hidari muke hidari! Mae susume."

The drill over, Yasui solved the problem of getting the party across the Irrawaddy by having the prisoners swim, pushing a raft against the swift current. And on the raft sat Kenny with the sword in his hand and two of the weaker prisoners at his side.

I happened to serve in Shangri-La in the same camp with Yasui. We were barrack mates, and when we came overseas I was the only non-Nisei in a small Nisei unit of which Kenny was a member, too. So we came together to CBI, shared a lower berth up to the west coast. In the embarkation port, Kenny taught me the famous Nisei three-dice crap game: 4-5-6.

Kenny was the most intriguing gambler I have ever known. Back in our Shangri-La camp, he lost or won \$500 a night as if it were two bits. The first night at sea, he sized up how much cash there was on board.

The sum of it, he assured me, would be in his money belt before we reached India. And so it was. At the first Indian port, Kenny bought a sparkling star ruby and two star sapphires. And then he made a vow. He made up his mind to make \$10,000 in CBI by gambling.

We knew Yasui's aims, and we worried. We knew our unit would have an important job to do and such a ferocious little gambler might bring the whole team into difficulties. We discussed Yasui for hours and hours with our team leader, who was T/Sgt. Koji Ariyoshi, a Honolulu boy. Yasui gambled on, and yet the team leader wouldn't condemn him. "Wait, wait," Ariyoshi told us. "Watch how he'll turn out at the front. It's not always the ideal garrison soldier who makes a good fighter. Extraordinary people are capable of doing extraordinary things."

We arrived in Delhi. We had about a week in town and looked around. The place teemed with GIs, and it was just after pay day. Well, we thought, this was the day for Yasui. But Yasui stopped gambling and has never gambled since. He was willing to play occasional poker at low stakes, but he spent his free time in Chinese restaurants eating good food. He began to study war maps and followed with a sudden and genuine interest the course of the global struggle. He realized he was in a theatre of war. He wanted to help, he wanted to fight. His life captured meaning. His mind pursued a task. The rest you know.

My life among the Niseis was an exceedingly happy one. They surely will remain my intimate friends until distant times when this war will be but a memory. But I must confess: When I was detached from the unit for other duties it was in some ways a relief. It was a relief from a little too much discipline and from too good behavior. The average Nisei is a model soldier. He is aware of the burden of an unpopular ancestry, yet he knows that he is a good American and wants to prove it. Our team leader made our unit the best disciplined group at all staging camps we had to pass. We often had to march in formation when it wasn't absolutely necessary. Our carbines were the cleanest, our uniforms the neatest. We appeared on the minute everywhere we were told. To sum it up: They were too good for me. Still, my happiest moments in CBI are the days when I come across them from time to time at places often distant and remote. And I remember the long way we went together.

I remember the midnight lunches in our barracks, when they cooked rice and spiced it with Japanese radish. Their faces were dimly lit by the burning stove. The scene could have been somewhere in Japan, but inside every shadowy figure the American flame burned and I seemed to see it all the time.

And I remember them individually, Koji, the leader, was a Hawaiian longshoreman but worked himself up to graduate with honors from the University of Georgia. Kitsu, the dishwasher from Los Angeles, burning the midnight oil to read John Gunther's "Inside Europe." Chris, the talented artist of the Walt Disney Studios, was able to express every thought by a quick and forceful sketch. Then there was young Kenjiro, who used to work on Nisei farms all over the coast, and Sam whose dream is a mechanic's job in any plant anywhere in the United States. And there was Clarke, the man of the world and honor student at Harvard, and Kenny, the ex-gambler. And Alex, and lastly, Karl, a labor leader in San Francisco.

Karl, 38, was the oldest of us. His name is a hallmark. It is beloved by many oppressed, exploited, humble and starving farmers and workers in Japan. It is feared and hated by the Japanese police. The longshoremen of Los Angeles and San Francisco know him, also the fishermen of Seattle and Alaska. This man organized unions in Japan—was blacklisted by the Japanese police—suffered in Japanese dungeons. Back in his American homeland, he became a un-

# Sessue Hayakawa, Noted Film Star, Refused to Collaborate With Nazis in Paris, Report

## Earl Finch Treats Hawaii Soldiers To Football Game

DALLAS, Tex. — Two hundred men of a new group of Army trainees from the Hawaiian Islands, now in training at Camp Fannin, Tex., were the guests of Earl Finch, noted Hattiesburg, Miss., businessman and rancher, at a football game at Tyler, Texas. Later 50 of the soldiers from Hawaii were guests of Mr. Finch at a "sashimi" dinner at a Dallas hotel.

A large number of these new trainees from Hawaii are of Japanese ancestry.

The morale of these newly-arrived soldiers from Hawaii is said to be "very high" because of the interest which their officers have taken in them.

## Gila Soldier Reported Hurt On Italy Front

### Parents Have Five Sons in Army; Sixth to Be Inducted

SAN FRANCISCO — The War Relocation Authority reported this week that Mr. and Mrs. Ginzo Nakada of Gila River relocation center have been notified by the War Department that their son, Henry, has been wounded in action in Italy.

The Nakadas, who lived on a farm near Azusa, Calif., before evacuation, have five sons in the armed services. Four of the brothers, including Henry, are volunteers.

The other Nakadas are Pvt. Saburo J., serving in the Pacific; Staff Sgt. Yoshinao, training at Harvard University for special work; Pvt. George, Fort Benning, Ga.; and Pvt. James, taking special training at the University of Illinois.

A sixth son, Yoshio, now at Rivers with his parents, expects to enter service soon. Yoshio has already passed his pre-induction physical examination.

Mrs. Nakada is an invalid, being paralyzed from the waist down. She is proud of all of her sons, particularly of Henry who was wounded in Italy. Of him, she said recently:

"He had done his duty for his country and we are proud of him. I only hope that all the boys will come safely through."

## Santa Barbara Nisei Decorated for Heroism in Italy

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — The News-Press reported on Oct. 2 that Staff Sgt. Masaharu Okumura, who formerly lived with his family on a farm near Santa Barbara, has been decorated for heroism and accomplishment in Italy.

The News-Press said that Sgt. Okumura was a member of a small patrol of Japanese Americans sent out as a scouting party and was one of the first American soldiers to enter Pisa, Italy.

Sgt. Okumura graduated from Santa Barbara high in 1937 and attended Santa Barbara State for two years.

A brother, Cpl. Masunaga Okumura, is in training at Fort Snelling. Two other brothers have relocated to Cleveland, O., and other members of his family, except for his mother, are in Chicago. His mother, Mrs. Eisaku Okumura, remains in the Gila River relocation center.

ion organizer and also ran for Assembly in San Francisco on a labor ticket. The dizzy speed of events after Pearl Harbor temporarily called Karl from the waterfront into a relocation center for Americans of Japanese ancestry. From there, Karl volunteered to fight for the U. S. Army for a better world in which his son may live as a free man.

## Ex-Hollywood Figure Hopes to Return to Home in New York

PARIS, France—Sessue Hayakawa, famous Japanese star of Hollywood films, lived in Paris throughout the four years of Nazi occupation and successfully resisted all attempts by the Germans to make a collaborator of him, Thurston Macauley, International News Service correspondent, reported in an exclusive interview this week.

Hayakawa, described as "hardly any older than he looked in pre-talkie movies, told Macauley of his experiences in German-occupied Paris. He lives quietly and simply, according to Macauley, in a small but tastefully furnished apartment in the Etoile district of the French capital near the Arc de Triomphe.

"I had been making pictures in France off and on since 1923," Hayakawa told the correspondent, "and I had my own company, but it was partly American and partly British capital so that when the Germans marched into Paris it came under the control of a German inspector who looked after so-called enemy operations."

"That German," the actor continued, "was particularly objectionable and the Nazis finished him off in the end. You see he was a crook. The Germans themselves put him to death."

Hayakawa said that as far as the Gestapo was concerned, he was a suspect, having returned to France the last time in 1937.

"But you know the Germans were clever," the film star added. "They found that although I am Japanese in origin—though I consider myself an American—I would not play the Axis game and collaborate with them."

No attempt was made to persuade him directly to do so but one request came through a French intermediary, he said.

"A very pleasant Frenchman came to me and asked: 'Why don't you make friends with us? Life can be very nice for those who collaborate with the New Order.'"

"I told him I was satisfied. I live very simply and I am satisfied with what I have."

The intermediary pointed out that he had no car, but Hayakawa answered that he was content with his bicycle and the metro (subway.)

The Frenchman shook his head and remarked: "You are a very strange man."

"Perhaps," the Japanese actor replied, "but that is the way I am. I am an artist; I am not interested in material things, wealth, possessions and so on."

After that, Hayakawa said, the Nazis and their French agents apparently let him go his own way.

"But I went out less than ever," he added, "and then it was only to see friends. I would not go places where the Germans were and they were almost everywhere, of course."

Hayakawa still owns a home at Great Neck, Long Island, and is eagerly awaiting the end of the war in Europe when he will be able to return to America, the INS correspondent added.

## NISEI SERGEANT WINS PROMOTION ON BATTLEFIELD

A battlefield commission as second lieutenant was won by a Japanese American sergeant, Masuo Chomori of the 442nd Infantry, the Pacific Citizen was informed last week.

Lieut. Chomori received his commission on Aug. 26, somewhere in Italy.

He enlisted in the Army in January, 1941, and was transferred to Camp Shelby in 1943 as a member of the original cadre of the Japanese American Combat Team.

His wife, the former Elsie Takeuchi, ahs returned to the Robber relocation center to live with her parents. Lieut. Chomori's parents and family are at the Manzanar relocation center.



## Myer Admonishes New Group Opposing Return of Evacuees

SEATTLE—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, on Oct. 12 admonished the "Remember Pearl Harbor" League organized by White River and Puyallup valley farmers who oppose the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to "let those who want to fight go overseas to do it."

At a conference with Corydon Garrett, Sumner, Wash., newspaper editor and spokesman for the recently organized league, Myer declared that "returning war veterans are going to be particular about what liberties are taken with our Constitution."

Garrett remarked that the league wanted "to save fighting the Japanese later."

"I'm not afraid that there is going to be bloodshed," Myer said. "At the most we may expect a few isolated incidents created by

hotheads who have been drinking too much."

"I understand your organization advocates taking their citizenship away from these people," Myer told Garrett. "When you do that you are monkeying with your own citizenship and mine, and I don't care for that."

Myer said he believed the friction was mostly economic, and that sponsors of the league feared competition offered by the evacuees who before the war were prominent in the truck farming industry in the White River and Puyallup valleys where the league was formed.

"They forget we have some 12,000 Japanese Americans fighting with our armies, some of them in the South Pacific," Myer said. "In relocation centers recently we had 46 gold star mothers whose sons had been killed in action."

## White River Valley Farmers Organize Anti-Evacuee Group

Leaders Disavow Violence as Means To Achieve Ends

AUBURN, Wash. — Organization of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League" by certain farmers, business and professional men of the White River and Puyallup Valleys has been reported by Benjamin Smith, Kent dairyman and president of the group.

"It is the purpose of the League to map out an orderly program for preventing the Japs from resettling the valleys," Smith declared.

Smith declared that membership in the organization, dedicated to preventing the return of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their homes and farms in this area, neared the 1,000 mark.

A mass meeting was held on Oct. 6 at Fraternity Hall in Auburn.

William Hall, treasurer of the group, announced that residents of White River and Puyallup valleys have contributed approximately \$1,000 toward a fund to pay for the organization's activities.

Officials said the League was pledged to use all possible legal means to keep the farmers of Japanese ancestry from reestablishing themselves in the area. Smith declared, however, that no moves of violence will be tolerated.

The League has met with strong criticism from religious and other groups.

The Auburn meeting accepted the proposal of E. D. Phelan, Seattle attorney, for a national constitutional amendment to "revoke the citizenship of any Japanese in the country."

Corydon (Nifty) Garrett, editor of the Sumner, Wash., Standard, a weekly newspaper, told the meeting the League will soon be incorporated.

"We want the League to be perpetuated as long as our interest and our hearts are in this work," Garrett said. Garrett's newspaper has published the slogan "Banish Japs from U. S." on its masthead every week for the past two years.

"Thirty thousand Nisei Japs have been released from relocation centers, and are on their way back. That means the war with Japan is right here and right away."

W. B. Leber and Kemp Ross of Kent, prominent farmers, backed the League's program.

"I say take every step short of violence!" Leber shouted.

John J. Steiner, secretary treasurer of the Teamster's Union, told the audience that his group opposed the return of the evacuees.

## Chaplain Yamada Reported Wounded

LIHUE, Kauai — Chaplain Masao Yamada, formerly of Hanapepe, has been wounded in Italy, according to information received here.

The information disclosed that Chaplain Yamada was wounded in a mine explosion. The chaplain and his driver, Eddie Yamasaki of Honolulu, were wounded while two others with them were killed.

## Pfc. Shintaku Wounded Second Time in Italy

Was Plane Mechanic Before Assignment to Japanese American Unit

POSTON, Ariz. — Pfc. Kiyoshi Shintaku, 31, was wounded in action in Italy for the second time on Sept. 16, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Toka Shintaku, 219-1-C, last week from the War Department.

Pfc. Shintaku was recently awarded the Purple Heart for a wound received in action on May 13.

The wounded soldier is a former resident of Salinas, Calif., where he operated a filling station before being inducted into the Army four days before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

He is a graduate of the high school at Kingsburg, Calif.

He was an airplane mechanic before being assigned to the Japanese American Combat Team.

## Past Records Will Guide Canadians in Segregation Program

OTTAWA, Ont. — The segregation of "loyal and disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada will be conducted largely through documentary evidence compiled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the now-defunct British Columbia Security Commission and the Federal Labor Department, it was disclosed last week.

This preliminary step is expected to be followed by a closer examination by a special commission expected to be appointed shortly.

Plans for a segregation center, similar to the Tule Lake camp in the United States, have been made, it was stated.

## THOMAS MASUDA OPENS ILLINOIS LEGAL PRACTICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Thomas Masuda, who is believed to be the first resettler to be admitted to the practice of law in Illinois, has opened his own offices in the Metropolitan Building in Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar on September 18, 1944, without an examination on the basis of his record on the West Coast.

Mr. Masuda is a graduate of the University of Washington Law School and practiced law in Seattle for many years. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Seattle and Washington State Bar Associations. He came to Chicago from Poston Relocation Center in June, 1944, after visiting other cities. While in Poston he was employed as an attorney in the Project Attorney's office and for a few months was acting Project Attorney. He was elected chairman of the Community Council at Poston at the time he left the project.

His wife, Kikuye, plans to join him in Chicago soon.

Mr. Masuda says, "I have been well received by both individual attorneys in Chicago and by the officials of the Chicago and State Bar Associations. I look forward to a good practice in Chicago."

## Philadelphia Girl Leaves for Training In Women's Army

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Anne Takano, an evacuee who has been affiliated with the American Friends Service Committee, left Philadelphia on Sept. 28 for training in the Women's Army Corps.

A photo of Miss Takano leaving with other WAC recruits for training was published by the Inquirer on Sept. 29.

torney. described the anti-evacuee move as a "violation of the rules of fair play."

"The Army has classified these people as acceptable and loyal," Mr. Barnett said. "It would seem this newly-formed league is opposing the Army as well as the Japanese Americans in giving vent to their prejudices."

## COMBAT TEAM OFFICER KILLED IN ITALY ACTION

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. and Mrs. H. W. Hempstead of 414 9th St., N. E., Atlanta, were notified recently by the War Department of the death of their son, Capt. Robert L. Hempstead of the 442nd Infantry (Japanese American Regimental Combat Team.)

Capt. Hempstead was killed in action on Aug. 23 in Italy.

"These boys (of the 442nd Infantry) were near and dear to the heart of my son, and he had the deepest admiration and respect for them. He often told me they were the most valiant soldiers he had ever seen," Mrs. Hempstead declared.

## Ian Mackenzie Denounced by Canada Papers

KASLO, B. C.—Editorial denunciation in two of western Canada's leading newspapers has greeted the remarks made by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie in urging that the Liberal Party campaign in British Columbia in the next federal election on the slogan, "No Japanese from the Rockies to the Sea."

The New Canadian, Japanese Canadian weekly, noted that the strongest condemnation has come from the Winnipeg Free Press, chief Liberal newspaper on the prairies, while the Vancouver, B. C., Province, a traditional Conservative Party supporter, also rapped Mackenzie's views.

The Province declared: "The proposal to banish all Japanese from Canada or to exclude them entirely from British Columbia is dishonest in essence and an affront to the electors."

"As for Hon. Ian Mackenzie's precious slogan, 'Not a Japanese from the Rockies to the Sea,' it is cut and tailored purely for election purposes and has no other use or meaning."

The Winnipeg Free Press branded Mackenzie's stand as upholding "the bloody shirt of racialism." In two slashing editorials, the Free Press denounced Mackenzie's statement regarding the Japanese Canadians.

It pointed to the opposite view taken by the OCF in British Columbia as evidence that "at least a part of the British Columbia people are outraged by the racist doctrine preached in the name of Liberalism by Mr. Ian Mackenzie."

The paper said that Mr. Mackenzie should not be confused with the Liberal Party, which has raised no racial issue but had succeeded better than was thought possible in preventing the racial issue from splitting the nation in two.

The Free Press said that the British Columbia CCF "has on its side decency and, ironically enough, liberalism. It also has on its side the Canadian government which has refused to accept the Nazi theories preached by its British Columbia minister."

## Japanese American Drive Nazis Crazy With Languages

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Nazi soldiers facing the attacking Fifth Army know it only too well: You've got to be a linguist to better the radio operators with the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment.

Private First Class Robert Y. Iwamoto, 274 Young Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, attempted to contact another radio operator of the 442nd Infantry Regiment. He thought he heard a loud buzz indicating that the Germans might be listening in.

Having an important message to transmit, he wanted to be doubly sure that his communication wouldn't be intercepted. He repeated his code word. The reply wasn't distinct. He tried another. Apparently his fellow radio operator understood. His receiver began to hum: "Three Blind Mice." Private Iwamoto wasn't satisfied. He suggested another check. His receiver gave out "The Hawaiian War Chant."

The second radio operator attempted to speak to Iwamoto in Japanese, but Private Iwamoto

## 431 Deaths Reported in WRA Centers

More than 99 Percent From Natural Causes, Says Federal Agency

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority reported on Oct. 7 that only 431 persons of Japanese ancestry in the WRA camps had died from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 of this year, and that 99½ per cent of the deaths were from "natural causes."

The number included the deaths of 75 persons at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Most of the deaths, WRA noted, were among elderly evacuees.

The WRA released the figures following a Tokyo broadcast which said "memorial services" will be held in Tokyo on Oct. 18 for "more than 1,000 Japanese internees in America, Canada, Australia and India" who have died since January.

## Evacuee Killed in Highway Accident

CHICAGO—Takijo Uno, 66, an evacuee working in a hemp mill at Kirkland, De Kalb county, was killed on Oct. 10 when he was struck by an automobile driven by Stanley Smith of Kirkland.

J. Kunishiga, 50, also an evacuee, was injured when the two were struck as they were walking along a highway near Kirkland.

## Convict Three In Canadian Disturbance

Charged with Inciting Demonstration Against Japanese Canadians

INGERSOLL, Ont.—Three Ingersoll men were convicted here last week of unlawful assembly arising out of a disturbance against evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry on Sept. 24.

Sentence was deferred one week. Two other accused men were dismissed.

The five men were charged following a demonstration in which between 200 and 300 persons attempted to gain entrance to a building in which a number of Japanese Canadian workers were quartered.

A resolution which would have requested the William Stone Company, Ltd., a fertilizing plant which employs a number of young Canadians of Japanese ancestry, to release their evacuee employees from Ingersoll at the "earliest convenience" was turned down by a vote of 4 to 2 at the Ingersoll Town Council meeting on Oct. 2.

couldn't quite make out the message. He replied in Pidgin English. The answer came back in Filipino. Then, both Japanese Americans indulged in a hodge-podge merry-go-round of languages. Spanish mixed in with Chinese, Hawaiian, and a few Italian words which they had just picked up. Portuguese intermingled with American slang and profanity, plus some Korean dialect.

By that time, the Germans must have given up in despair. The vital message finally went out clearly and without interruption in plain American. And the Japanese American unit moved up against the Germans as directed.

Employed as an electrician by the United States Engineers Department before he volunteered for overseas combat duty, Private Iwamoto explained his mastery of the languages thusly: "Back home in the Island, I learned several languages in Hawaii, the melting pot of the nation. So, when we get stuck over here, we just give them a sample of good old Hawaiian lingo. And we dare Jerry to figure it all out."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS: Change in Policy

The Army's new policy of opening officer candidate training to Japanese American enlisted men at the MIS Language School at Fort Snelling, Minn., reported last week in the Fort Snelling Bulletin, marks a major achievement for American soldiers of Japanese ancestry serving in the war against Japan.

The number of these Nisei serving in the Pacific and the full nature of their work probably will not be fully reported until after V-Day. In recent weeks, however, the censorship on the activities has been lifted in the China-Burma-India theatre, and the story of Japanese Americans in this sector has been told. CBI has even a Nisei hero in little Sgt. Kenny Yasui of Los Angeles who captured 16 enemy Japanese. Meanwhile, the Coast Guard has released a photo of a Japanese American in action on Anguar in the Palau group where, on Peleliu, the fighting is still hot and heavy. The few news dispatches which have been published have told of other Japanese Americans in action in the Aleutians, on New Guinea, in the Marianas and the Solomons.

Heretofore, however, Japanese American specialists, trained for the war in the Pacific, were able to earn only non-commissioned ratings. The War Department's new policy of opening OCS opportunity to these Nisei volunteers is practical evidence of the fact that these American soldiers have won the trust which they long have merited. The action is a tribute, both to the War Department and to those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose anonymous service since the early days of war in the Pacific has been acknowledged by this belated though welcome recognition.

## Army Attitude

If recent reports on the favorably changing sentiment on the west coast in regard to the early return of persons of Japanese ancestry sound like wishful thinking, it might be reassuring to consider the following:

The most surprising action of the week past was a petition from Attorneys General Kenney, Neuner and Troy of California, Oregon and Washington, respectively, to the Supreme Court on Oct. 7 to lift the exclusion orders "as soon as national security permits."

This petition, sponsored jointly by the highest legal authorities of the Pacific coast states, marks the first official action taken for the return of the evacuees by those states.

It is reasonable to assume that the petition has at least some official sanction from the states represented. It is further reasonable to assume that once the exclusion is lifted, these attorneys general will, in their official capacity, see to it that the return is not threatened by violence and that proper precautionary and protective measures will be taken, should they be necessary.

Military authorities, too, in the weeks past, have shown a substantial change in policy in regard to the status of the evacuees. A few persons of all-Japanese parentage have been permitted to return to the coast, including one student, Esther Takei.

But in addition to this, a further change in policy was suggested in the Federal Court in Los Angeles during the Dr. George Ochi-

kubo hearing. At this time Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, through Lt. Col. Harold W. W. Schweitzer, in an affidavit made a denial that he would use military or physical force in the enforcement of an exclusion order against Dr. Ochikubo.

This contrasts strongly with the policy announced early this year following the arrest of Masanobu Hata, who returned to California without a military permit, and was evacuated again by the military. At that time Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, then commander of the Western Defense Area, publicly announced that he was serving notice to any and all of the remainder of the evacuated persons that they must not return without his special permission and that any evacuee entering the prohibited area would be ejected by military force.

Thus, from both civil and military sources has come assurance in the past weeks of the stronger status of persons of Japanese ancestry.

This, in addition to the substantial aid of those organizations specifically interested in the welfare of the citizens of Japanese ancestry, of the reports from lawmen of increasingly favorable sentiment on the west coast, and changing editorial opinion in the west's daily newspapers give clear evidence that racism is being put aside by the majority of the people.

When the exclusion orders are lifted, as they inevitably will be, the evacuees must be assured a safe and fair reception in their former communities. Civil and military authorities, as well as the resident population of the West Coast, should be apprised of the need for clearcut and persistent guarantees of the protection of the civil rights of the evacuee group.

## Two Americans

At a time when the threat of racism menaces our postwar security the people of America can ill afford the loss of two men as outstanding in the fight for tolerance as Wendell Willkie and Alfred E. Smith. Both men rose from humble origins to become the standard-bearers of their respective political parties. Both had a quality of warmth and humanity which is lacking in so many men in political life. And each one fought in his time for the underdog, the underprivileged, for the racial minorities.

During his tenure as governor of New York Al Smith was influential in the enactment of much progressive legislation, including laws against racial discrimination. During the 1928 presidential campaign Al Smith was the target of a campaign of bigotry as despicable as any that have been felt by the Japanese Americans or by any other American minority. Al Smith was close to the people and his knowledge of the problems of the people made him great. It is indeed unfortunate that the memory of Al Smith in the minds of millions is that of the un-Happy Warrior, lonely and a little bitter, in his office in the highest building in the world, for in his time Al Smith contributed more than most men in public life to the fight against intolerance.

The memory of Wendell Willkie's interest in the fullest application of the principles of democracy is too fresh to need repetition. During the week of his death a national magazine carried an article by him on the problems of the Negro. His broadcast to the American people in the wake of the Detroit race riot in June, 1943, will not be easily forgotten. The lives of both men epitomized the American dream.

## Lonely Sergeants

Early this year the *Pacific Citizen* received a letter from two Japanese American sergeants somewhere on New Guinea. These "lonely sergeants" complained that they missed letters from the girls back home, that an occasional V-mail would make a southwest Pacific foxhole life more bearable. The letter was published in the *Pacific Citizen*, and the response was immediate. One of the sergeants later reported that they had received 77 letters and were kept busy answering these communications.

One of the two sergeants, Yukitaka Mizutari, was killed in action on New Guinea on June 21. The other, Harry Fukuhara, is reported to have received the Army's Bronze medal for meritorious achievement.

# Nisei USA

## Book Review: "Prejudice"

PREJUDICE, Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance. By Carey McWilliams. Published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 337 pp. Indexed. \$3.00.

In the spring and summer of 1942 more than 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, American-born citizens and their alien parents, were evacuated from their homes on the West Coast of the United States. That evacuation, the greatest forced migration in the nation's history, was carried out under military orders, and the fact of ancestry alone determined the candidates for mass expulsion. The evacuation is considered the most serious issue involving civil liberties to rise in either the First or the present World War, and its validity in the light of our constitutional guarantees is being tested in a case heard only this week by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Carey McWilliams' new book "PREJUDICE, Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance," is the story of that evacuation, of its background of artificially stimulated hate and prejudice, and the five decades of agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry which preceded E-Day for the Nisei and Issei on the Pacific coast. But the book is more than a history of bigotry or a chronology of a mass movement of people unprecedented in our nation's history. Mr. McWilliams, an outstanding authority on America's race problems, discusses the democratic potentiality in the government's relocation of Japanese American evacuees and suggests both a policy and a program for the future, not alone for Americans with Japanese faces but for all of America's minorities. He relates the evacuation to the basic questions of the war and of our time, and finds in the nation's treatment of its population of Japanese ancestry an issue which will expand or diminish the measure of America's influence and moral leadership in the Pacific basin and in the world.

"Prejudice" is front-line reporting on the war of the Native Sons on a single racial minority on the West Coast. And Mr. McWilliams covers this war, which has extended through the past five decades, not in the stilted language of the communiques, but in hard-hitting, illuminating prose which answers so many of the questions asked by the Nisei when their world on the West Coast fell apart on Dec. 7. This new book, the first major work to appear on a question which will not be forgotten in American history, will help to explain why the Japanese and Japanese Americans on the West Coast were shunted into the assembly centers and the relocation camps when no such action was found necessary for a similar ethnic group in the Hawaiian Islands, on the very battlefield of the early fighting in the Pacific.

The author analyzes the "California-Japanese War (1900-1941)" and indicates that the resident Japanese in the coastal states were the pawns in a conflict which was to the advantage of both the Japanese militarists and the white supremacists and political and economic opportunists of California. Describing the use of prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry for political and economic advantage in California, Mr. McWilliams also cites cases and instances to buttress his thesis that militarists in Japan welcomed these irritations as means by which they could sway public opinion against the United States. "Caught in the continuous cross-fire of this California-Japanese war were the resident Japanese," he says, "Always the victims of this weird transpacific struggle, they were the first casualties on the mainland after Dec. 7, 1941, when the real war began."

It is his belief that had the war been delayed for another decade it might have been possible to avoid evacuation. By that time there would have been a far greater degree of integration. "The attack on Pearl Harbor occurred," he notes, "just when new elements were beginning to emerge from

the old; when America had begun to speak through its new sons, the Nisei." Beginning with the story of the arrival of the first immigrant groups from Japan, the author traces the history of the West Coast Japanese to that December Sunday in 1941. He notes that the immigrants came as laborers, and that they were welcomed. That degree of welcome began to pale when the young immigrants began to show that they were not mere "coolie" labor, but were interested in the betterment of wage standards and working conditions. The door began to close when the Japanese leased and purchased lands to become independent and competitive farmers, and went into the cities to compete with labor and with business.

The author nails the fallacy of the claim that the Japanese farmers had gained control of the rich farm lands, recalling the past to prove that "candor should have compelled the admission that most of these lands were originally marginal in character." He points out that the Japanese found they could not compete successfully in certain types of farming, a fact which should dispose of the oft-expressed contention that Japanese competition in California was unfair or was based on a lower standard of living. "The advantage which they enjoyed in the types of farming in which they did succeed was primarily a cultural advantage, and one which redounded to the benefit of virtually every other group in the community."

Discussing the impact of the Japanese farmer on western agriculture, Mr. McWilliams observes: "Their most important contribution to the economy of the west, however, was the manner in which they organized produce production on a year-round basis so as to provide a steady flow of produce to the markets."

Mr. McWilliams has some very pertinent observations on the life of the Nisei in the now-vanishing Little Tokyos of the West Coast, of the misunderstandings and conflicts between the Issei and their children, of the jockeying for power in community life, and of the eventual frustration of the Nisei within the limitations of their mono-racial community.

The bombs which fell on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 began a process of disintegration of the Little Tokyos of the West Coast which was finally completed by the evacuation. Mr. McWilliams traces the influences which were brought to play to achieve the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. War with Japan gave the West Coast racists the opportunity for which they had long been looking, for the complete banishment of persons of Japanese ancestry. "Pressure for mass evacuation," he recalls, "came from several different sources: from politicians and political units . . . from groups that had an obvious and readily acknowledged economic interest in evacuation; and from the traditionally anti-Oriental organizations, such as the American Legion, the California Joint Immigration Committee, and similar organizations."

Mr. McWilliams notes that the Attorney General of California (now Governor Warren) "was, perhaps, the most forceful advocate of mass evacuation."

Appraising the effect of evacuation, he declares: "What was accomplished, in terms of the war effort, by the removal of the Japanese was elimination of a wholly theoretical hazard to the detriment of nearly every other aspect of the war."

The author follows the evacuees to the assembly centers and the War Relocation Authority camps. He discusses the Poston, Manzanar and Tule Lake incidents in detail, and assesses the effect of the segregation program. Quoting the statements of the evacuees themselves, he brings out the impact of the evacuation experience on the Americans of Japanese ancestry.

He records the renaissance of anti-Japanese sentiment in California after the evacuation, particularly in the West Coast (Continued on page 5)



# Vagaries

## Film Star . . .

Sessue Hayakawa, star of Hollywood silent films, has been found living in Paris by an INS correspondent. Hayakawa was a star for more than a decade in Hollywood. One of his first starring roles was that of an American Indian brave in "Pride of Race," produced in 1914, and now in the celluloid of hives of the Modern Museum of Art in New York. Hayakawa's role in "The Cheat" was protested by Japanese on the West Coast who felt that the film could be used for racist propaganda against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Hayakawa, who used to wash dishes at the S. P. station restaurant in Los Angeles while attending school, later toured the Orpheum circuit in "The Bandit Prince." He later went to France where he produced and starred in many French films, including "Le Battle" and "Yoshiwara," both of which were protested by representatives of the Japanese government. Hayakawa made one attempt for a comeback in Hollywood in an early talkie called, "Daughter of the Dragon" with Anna May Wong.

The Poston and Gila River centers are now on Mountain Standard Time, along with the rest of the State of Arizona. Previously the centers were on Mountain War Time. . . . Indications are a large number of Nisei GIs overseas will vote in the November election. Letters home indicate an interest in candidates and issues. . . . Japanese American leaders in Hawaii have announced their opposition to the reopening of Japanese language schools after the war.

## Pacific Nisei . . .

The blackout on publicity regarding the role of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the war in the Pacific is gradually lifting. An official U. S. Coast Guard photo released for newspaper publication recently shows a Japanese American soldier calling on a Japanese sniper concealed in a nearby pillbox on Augaur island to surrender. . . . A circulation survey shows that the Pacific Citizen goes to every state in the Union. California leads with nearly a thousand subscribers. Another thousand goes overseas.

## Nisei U. S. A.: "Prejudice"

(Continued from page 4)

ticularly in the wake of investigations of the Dies and other legislative inquisitions, and the hysteria engendered by the Tule Lake incident in November, 1943. He describes the manufacture of prejudice by the race-baiters of California.

Mr. McWilliams is optimistic regarding the future of Japanese Americans. "The Nisei have met the test of their loyalty in a magnificent manner under the most trying circumstances," he declares. "The fact that they have done so will, in the long run, finally remove those long-standing doubts and misgivings. In this sense, one can even say that the war has been a war of liberation for the Nisei — liberation from doubt, suspicion, hatred and distrust."

Mr. McWilliams concludes with a call for a definite Federal policy against racial discrimination, for the adoption of a Fair Racial Practices Act and real legislative sanction for the Fair Employment Practices Committee. He stresses the need for a national policy and program against race hatred which he discussed in detail in "Brothers Under the Skin." The urgency for action along the lines suggested by Mr. McWilliams cannot be overstressed, however, in view of the growth of racial tensions and the imminence of the strains of postwar readjustments.

In "Prejudice" Carey McWilliams has written a challenging book which will influence the solution of the problems faced today by Japanese Americans. It is "must" reading — not only for those especially interested in the Japanese Americans, but for all who fight for freedom. It is only by knowing and isolating the forces which menace democracy that we can maintain and extend the benefits of that democracy. "Prejudice" names some of these enemies of democracy.

# Two Sketches: TOPAZ MOSAIC

By TOSHIO MORI

## "DEAR SAM: . . ."

It was Father's study hour but the room was noisy. Over the air came the Lux Theater drama and his youngest daughter sat with her ears pinned to the radio cabinet. At the family table in the center sat Hiroshi with an open book, his fingers busily winding the cord around a top. Every now and then he grinned at his sister's rapt figure. Far away in the corner the father laboriously bent over his composition book, wetting his pencil time and again and resting his eyes on the ceiling.

"Kurosing . . . kurosing," he mused aloud. He then slowly turned to his little son. "Hiroshi, how do you spell kurosing? K-u-r-o-s-i-n-g?"

The son looked up, startled. He roared with laughter, getting up from his chair and holding his stomach.

The father became embarrassed. He scratched his head and pleadingly gazed at his daughter. "Mary, help me. Was that the correct spelling for kurosing?"

Mary waved her hand resignedly. "Oh, Papa. You're a scream. Clothing, Papa. C-l-o-t-h-i-n-g . . . not kurosing."

"Waste time, Papa," Hiroshi cried, his eyes filled with laughter-tears. "Why don't you give up?"

"No, no," he protested frantically. "I want to know how. I want to write letters to Sam."

For a moment Hiroshi became solemn and respectful at the mention of his big brother. He gazed at Sam's picture hanging on the wall, his eyes admiring the cocky angle of his overseas cap. Then the twinkle in his eyes returned. "I bet he and his buddies get a big kick out of your letters. Maybe Sam's too ashamed to show your letters to anybody."

"Quiet!" cautioned Mary, straightening herself. "I can't hear a thing with you two gabbing all the time."

The father admiringly watched Mary at the radio. It would be wonderful, he thought, if he too could understand the language well enough to listen and digest the rapid talk coming over the air. His eyes once more became glued to the white paper before him. Not totally satisfied with the result, he picked up the letter and read. Dear Sam, he had written, how are you? Everybody fine at home. Mama, Papa, Shig, Mary, Hiroshi, Kenny. When coming home, Sam? We want to see you again. Today Mama bought clothing for Hiroshi and Kenny. Now Shig go into the army . . .

"Too bad, Papa, about the English adult classes closing up," said Hiroshi, grinning from ear to ear.

"Stop teasing him," Mary cried. "Why aren't you doing your own study?"

"I know my lessons," Hiroshi replied proudly. "The courses are a cinch."

"Don't think you're too good, Hiroshi. You'll have to go to college later and then it'll be on the outside where competition is keen. Don't forget your future."

The father nodded emphatically. "Don't be left behind the crowd, son. It takes a lifetime to catch up with the rest. Now, I wish I had learned English when I first came over to America. Now I have no medium but only through the English language can I convey my wishes and ties to my boy."

The group became silent but for the radio drama coming over the air. As he listened to the various voices swiftly filling the room, the father wondered just when he would begin to understand as much as he fully appreciated the art of language.

## WHAT'RE YOU FIGHTING FOR . . . ?

Private Sam Suzuki paced back and forth in front of his hotel window, watching the night crowd scurrying along the bright street of Salt Lake City. "What am I doing here?" he questioned himself. "One day wasted—one less day with my folks in camp."

He smacked his fist into his open hand and swore under his breath. A hundred and sixty-five miles to his home. A four-hour ride to Delta. He could visualize his folks gathered about the Civilian Sam-made Topaz table, holding his telegram.

He smiled. It was not so long ago when he was Volunteer Sam. Maybe it was ages ago, as he himself sometimes felt. Now he was a buck private, ready for overseas duty.

This time he chuckled as he recalled the day when he was affronted by his cynic-friend with a bitter tongue.

"Sam, you're a sucker," his friend told him.

"Because I volunteered?"

The friend nodded. "What're you fighting for? You've got nothing to fight about!"

"Yeah?"

"Yeah! What's your stake? Heck, you may not come back to enjoy it even if you have one?"

"Yeah, I know."

"Don't you see you're heading for the dead end?"

"No, I don't."

His cynic-friend gave him a chilly stare. "Some day you'll regret for not listening to me."

Now his eyes caught a group of three persons, each carrying a bundle. They seemed related—probably a father, a son, and daughter.

"What's the occasion?" he thought. "A holiday? Somebody's birthday?"

He could not, for all he tried, find a convenient holiday for the fast-disappearing group. "Somebody's day. A big important day for some person." Then he recalled his purpose for staying overnight in the city. His face cracked a happy smile. He glanced at his empty army duffle bag and visioned it bulging with commodities expressful of love and message.

He chuckled softly. "Tomorrow I shall celebrate the day with my family. It's our every day holiday, but tomorrow I'll christen the birth of our every living day. God bless the day."

His mind traveled swiftly—through the streets, beyond the sales counters, above the exchange of currency. A sunshade for Mama? Okay, swell. Tobacco for Papa. A handbag for Sachi. A book for Shig. Stockings for Mary. A scout knife for Hiroshi. For Kenny a yo-yo. Right? Right! He smartly slapped his thigh, and began undressing for bed.

The street lights played on the walls of the darkened room. "Give us this day for we are the meek." He chuckled aloud.

"What're you fighting for?" demanded the question of all times. "What're you fighting for?"

In the dark he impishly retorted to the winds of the air:

"For the day."

# From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## Organized Racism in Western Washington

Press reports last week told of the organization of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League" by farmers, business and professional men of the White river and Puyallup river valleys of western Washington. The group's president and organizer is reported to be one Benjamin Smith, Kent dairyman.

Smith is quoted on the league's policy as follows: "It is the purpose of the league to map out an orderly program for preventing the Japs from resettling the valleys."

It is not surprising that a bigot and rabble-rouser, as this man Smith obviously seems to be, should speak up at this time. He is following a familiar pattern set by other bigots and native American racists along the Pacific coast who seek to take economic advantage of a military situation which required the evacuation of Japanese Americans.

Let us take a look at the situation. Neither the White river nor Puyallup river valleys are large areas. Space is limited and agriculture is intensive. According to the Tolan committee report Japanese Americans operated 285 farms totaling 2,801 acres in the White river valley, approximately 10 acres to the farm. They produced almost a million dollars in crops yearly, 95 per cent of the agricultural yield of the district.

Much of this produce was put on local markets, including Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Ore. But shippers in the White River and Puyallup areas also shipped out 1,843 carloads of produce to midwestern and eastern markets in 1941. Of this total 1,487 carloads, or approximately 80 per cent, was shipped by Japanese American packing and shipping firms.

In the Puyallup valley Japanese Americans operated 114 farms for a total of 2,785 acres. On this land Japanese Americans produced more than \$1,120,000 worth of produce in 1941, approximately 95 per cent of the yield in this area. The total value of produce marketed by Japanese American farmers in Western Washington was in excess of three million dollars in 1941.

It is no surprise that selfish desire to keep the Japanese Americans from returning to these farms to help supply the Puget Sound area's war-swollen population's table vegetable demands.

The White and Puyallup river valleys were not always such rich-producing farmlands. There was a certain natural fertility to begin with in the delta land and river bottoms. But when the Japanese Americans first went into this area, they went, not as farmers, but as woodcutters and laborers, clearing brush and filling in marshland. Many worked on the land only during the winter, with the permission of landowners who were glad to have their worthless acres improved. In the summer the Japanese Americans worked elsewhere, in the canneries, in the lumber camps and where living was less precarious.

Shortly after World War I, much of the White and Puyallup river valleys was in pasturage with cows eking out a living among the stumps of logged over land. Later the Japanese began to till the soil, and as the land prospered and crops grew, they pioneered the produce shipping industry.

The Japanese Americans do not lay claim to full development of the valleys, for it was a huge task. But they had a large share in its development from a wooded and pasture land into lush farmlands and they produced the vast bulk of its yield.

In May, 1942, when the army evacuated us, the caravan of buses drove through the valleys. Acre after acre was neatly laid out in crops as usual, every row meticulously tended. The army had instructed the Japanese Americans to continue working on the land as usual, until the very day of evacuation so the nation's food supply might not suffer. And these people tended their land as if they themselves were to reap the harvest.

This is the soil that Benjamin Smith would deny to Japanese Americans. It would be surprising indeed if the neighbors of the Japanese Americans, who traded with them and watched their children grow up, who labored together to develop the country, would join Smith in shameless economic plundering under the

guise of patriotism.

"Remember Pearl Harbor League" is an apt title indeed. The Japanese perfidy at Pearl Harbor, and the shame of our unpreparedness hit the Japanese Americans doubly hard. They lived through the frightened days of that raw December, when barrage balloons flew over their fields and ack-ack emplacements sprang up overnight on almost every knoll to protect the aircraft plants not far distant.

The Japanese Americans remembered Pearl Harbor when they tilled the fields, fearful of evacuation and wracked with insecurity, but faithfully planting and transplanting and cultivating their crops.

Would they have cared so lovingly for an alien soil? No, they worked thus because this was the land they had wrested from the wilderness with their own labor and had transformed into a veritable gardenland. In it their dead were buried, and on it their sons grew tall and stalwart, to make athletic history in the high schools of Denton, Kent, Auburn, Puyallup, Sumner, Fife, right down the line.

And now the blood of boys who were been and raised in the two valleys has been spilled on distant lands, spilled thousands of miles from those green acres on the rocky hills of Italy and the stinking jungles of the South Pacific, so that their fellow Americans might live in security.

Amid the nightmares of pain, and suffering, in foxholes and hospital beds, perhaps these American soldiers of Japanese descent remember with longing their homes. At this time of the year both White and the Puyallup rivers are shallow and placid after the summer, but the leaves are turning and the pheasants scurry through the stubble. The nights are crisp, and sometimes the fog rolls in with the smell of the sea, and in the distance you can hear the hoot of freight trains.

The other day an American named Benjamin Smith announced organization of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League" whose purpose is to "map an orderly program for preventing the Japs from resettling the valleys."

# EDITORIAL DIGEST

## Significant Incident PROVO HERALD

The Provo Herald of Oct. 1 relates the following incident as one that doesn't require any great or profound thinking to reach an opinion:

"Provo Red Cross workers were gathered at their long table to roll bandages for shipment to Americans on the battlefronts the world over.

"Only a few women had responded for the call that night — although the need for bandages is great. Then the door opened quietly. In walked a young Japanese American girl.

"She asked, 'May I help?' Her offer was accepted by the worker in charge, and the new volunteer silently took her place at the table and began the arduous task of preparing the bandages.

"But as she began to work, a Provo woman who had been seated at the table turned around. She noticed the Japanese American, then deliberately and pointedly got up and moved to another table.

"Other workers at the table were shocked. The silence was painful for a few seconds. Then another woman politely invited the Nisei to come and sit by her. Later, the second woman explained:

"My own brother was killed in action by a Japanese sniper. But I'll be proud to work alongside any woman who is willing to roll bandages for our boys over there."



# ANN NISEI'S COLUMN

## Luxury Is Keynote Of New Fashions

There's a new stream of fashions coming into the picture these days. It's lush and luxurious. Women are getting tired of the simple things, and when there's money around just crying to be spent, the manufacturers are not going to overlook it.

The result is we have hats, big tall hats with flowers like jungle foliage. We have short tunic coats that are positively weighted down with fur. We have draped dresses with bows and ruffles swathing the hips. We have little satin bags and frothy blouses that cost a fortune and fancy muffs. In short, we have luxury rampant.

The nice casual fashions we've been enjoying for so long are being edged out by all this gloss and glitter. It's all due, of course, to a variety of reasons—dropping of restrictions on the use of fabrics, tentative efforts on the part of new designers, and the fact that women are getting tired of being in tailored or uniform styles.

And even if we do prefer the exceptionally good styling of the past three years, the beautiful wearability and universal becomingness of the tailored suit and the simple daytime dress, we might as well look into the new fashion trends.

We say trends because there isn't any single one, unless it's a general trend toward luxury. But it's interpreted in different ways.

Some clothes have a big, bulky look—like the heavy, but short-tunic coats. They're generally belted, often have heavy, shoulder and front trimming. Collars are big, shoulders are broad in these. Sometimes they're double-breasted.

Then again, other clothes have a pared-to-the-bone look about them. It's particularly evident in some of the evening clothes being

seen these days—none of that bouffant, full-skirt effect. Some of the new skirts are so tightly-fitted they're practically Granmother's hobble skirts brought out for another day. They're intricately draped and lavish with embroidery, sequins or gold trim.

There are Russian effects, with tall, plain hats to match. There are new Oriental designs, with a heavy-handed use of trim.

The only consistent note in all this is perhaps a deft handling of drapery. Even the simplest afternoon dresses have this touch. There's generally something at the hips, even if it's only a flat little peplum. More often it's a good chunk of draped, gathered, or twisted fabric.

The new suits are softer, more feminine and trimmed. Jackets are either short or very long. Braid applique, and fur trim for these. Colors are lush, with deep greyed tones of red, violet, green, blue and mustard.

Accessories, too, are on the fancy side these days. Bags are big, as are hats. Trimming is far more extravagant than they've been in many a moon.

But what the Nisei gal wants to know is, what, exactly, can she wear?

Fortunately or unfortunately many of these styles aren't generally wearable. Most Nisei will find them all out of proportion. These heavy hip, shoulder and waistline effects are for the tall, lean gals.

It does mean, of course, that she will take on what is wearable. She can't wear a heavily-draped dress, but she can wear one that's deftly draped—with a light hand.

She can wear dresses with extravagant treatment at the neckline, but nothing with extravagant treatment at the hipline. She won't buy a coat with heavy turn-back cuffs of fur, but she will probably choose something with some fur on it—possibly a tuxedo coat with a flat fur trim.

She'll stay away from practically all tunic effects, because they shorten the legs. She'll beware of heavy hats and too-fussy handbags.

She won't select anything too bizarre, but she should certainly not overlook some of the Oriental styles, because they're right up her alley.

Many of the new colors will be very good for her—the deep tones are vivid enough for her coloring.

In other words, the Nisei girl will react much like the rest of the American feminine buying population. She'll reject the bizarre and the extravagant, because they aren't becoming to very many people. She'll still buy the simple things, because they're wearable and they're right. College girls will continue to wear their superb sport clothes, only momentarily beguiled by a bit of fantasy on a window display model.

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

Snuggled in these forested hills of Connecticut, where the leaves are changing into warm reddish hues, it's hard to feel the realities of discrimination, and the prospect of reactionaries wrecking the peace. However, just as I have to pinch myself awake from this blazing nature's warmth, and know that there is a world where Congressmen make capital out of the plight of Japanese Americans, or where Negro soldiers have to stand in segregated cars down South, etc., we must all stop meowing on the back porch, and go ring some doorbells. Since there aren't any doorbells handy for me, I'm writing letters, urging Nisei to register, and then vote. There's still time to register!

Mrs. Asami Oyama, Ridgefield, Conn.

## Report Death of Mrs. M. Yarrow In Montana

CHICAGO—News has been received of the death of Mrs. Millacent Yarrow in Helena, Montana, on September 25th. When taken suddenly ill, she was visiting a friend while en route from Chicago to San Francisco, where she had planned to make her home.

Mrs. Yarrow lived for some time in Tule Lake Center with her daughter, Harriet, and was known as a friend by many residents there, especially a group of Issei women, who along with instruction in English received real friendship from her. More recently she lived in Chicago, where she had contacts with a wide circle of Nisei and Issei, who remember her gratefully for her mothering and friendly helpfulness. Burial took place in Saratoga, California.

## Oklahoma University Will Enroll Nisei

NORMAN, Okla. — Students of Japanese ancestry may enroll at the University of Oklahoma, the school's board of regents decided recently.

Since Pearl Harbor the University of Oklahoma had not accepted Japanese Americans.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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# TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

## Trip Provides Proof of Relocation

The trip to the Middle West and the East is turning out to be most interesting though strenuous. Everywhere I go, I have met friends. This was not the case in May of last year when the War Relocation Authority's resettlement program was just getting underway. The other night, Dr. T. Yatabe, Joe Sano, Kahn Domoto, Peter Aoki, Roy Hashimura and Kenji Nogaki met in my room. I have met Drs. Yoshiye and Teru Togasaki, Yaye Togasaki, Sumi Miho, John Iwatsu, Ken Oku, Takeo Nogaki and a few others. Who would have thought when we were leaving the Pacific coast about two years and a half ago that we would meet in New York City.

In most cities, it has been difficult to find hotel accommodations. Therefore, the homes of friends have been my salvation. Last year New York City was not crowded. But today you hear people mention that they had called up 30 hotels or more without success when friends came into town.

Ann Arbor, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, New York City and Philadelphia have been covered since my departure from Salt Lake City on the evening of September 23. And I have found that house hunting is still the favorite pastime of most of the evacuees. Many are becoming discouraged because they are unable to call their families out from the relocation centers. Some are starting to invest in real property, which may be the solution for those who have the means.

The resettlers are prone to compare the rent they were paying in the pre-evacuation days on the Pacific coast where a five room home could have been rented for \$35 to \$40. And this is the rental they are receiving for their property they have left in the care of friends or real estate brokers. It is difficult for them to become accustomed to the high rents and poor facilities with no yard and little sunshine.

Jobs are plentiful. In almost every city, there seems to be opportunities. Some cities are paying higher wages than others, but the difference in cost of living balances things. Also the type of work seems to differ. For instance, in Detroit about 153 are reported to be employed in the city transportation system under civil service status.

## Climate Bothers Evacuees in East

Almost everyone talks about the undesirability of the climate compared to the Pacific coast. The hot, sultry weather of Chicago and the East seems to prey upon the minds of everyone. But since millions are surviving, the Nisei will become accustomed to the weather in due course. Those with families in many cases have made up their minds to remain where they have resettled. Others are having discussions amongst the family members, some preferring to remain away from the Pacific

coast while others want to go back. It seems to me interesting that there are more Issei who want to go back to the coast than the Nisei.

Farming seems to be attracting more people than we had expected. The huge Seabrook Farms in New Jersey is reported to be employing about 500 evacuees. Other farms in the vicinity have a few, too. And prospects in the upper region of the State of New York, such as around Rochester, are being explored. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia and other southern states are being considered. The question of acceptance is the drawback. However, I had the opportunity of talking to a friend who seems to think that some of the frost free regions would afford splendid opportunities.

The debate which seems to be going on in the minds of many future farmers in deciding whether to return to the Pacific coast when the opportunity comes or to remain in the Middle West, East or even go to the South with the advantage of being close to the market. One example brought up pertained to the growing and marketing of chrysanthemums. The quality of the mums seems to have fallen from what the florists state. I inquired about this in a little shop at Ann Arbor so I have some idea of what is being sold. In certain parts of New York, the mums are being grown. And since the California quality is poor, the growers can compete in the market. With the expert evacuee growers to assist them, even the local growers seem to be thinking of expanding and thereby wrest the market away from California shippers. This will take two or three years, but there is a distinct possibility.

Because the cost of production in growing flowers, even if planes are used after the war, some believe that California will not be able to compete with the eastern growers. Also, this school of thought relies upon the all year round growing weather of California. In this connection, the South is being considered as a possibility because it is within an over-night distance of the principal cities and the climate is suitable for floriculture as well as truck farming.

I would have liked to have gone into the deep South to see for myself. But other business matters will prevent me from studying conditions and talking to the resettlers as I had originally scheduled for myself on this trip. But one thing seems to be certain and that is the farming opportunities in the regions of Colorado have not been fully explored by the evacuees.

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# Six Veterans of Italy Now Convalescing in California

Lieutenant Praises Japanese American Combat Soldiers

OAKLAND, Calif.—Six American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are now recovering from wounds received in action on the Italian front at Dibble General Hospital near San Mateo, the Oakland Tribune reported on Oct. 8.

Among the patients at Dibble are Sgt. Gary Uchida, Cpl. Walter Nakamoto, Pfc. Charles Yoshida, Pfc. George T. Inouye, Pfc. Hideo Doi and Pvt. Albert Awakuni. All are from Hawaii and were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Sgt. Uchida, who is recovering from serious injuries to his left shoulder, arm and hand, has made such progress after a year that he will soon be home again in Honolulu—back in his former position as assistant manager of a hotel.

Nakamoto, whose home is on Maui, was wounded in the left leg so seriously that he was evacuated from Alifa to North Africa, where he spent four months in an Army hospital above Mateur. Then he was returned to the United States and spent several months in an East Coast hospital before being transferred to Dibble. Like Uchida, he hopes to make the last lap of the trip home before too long.

Yoshida, last of the wounded of

this group to be returned to the United States, was sent home last July, after participating in the fighting from Salerno to Cassino.

Most seriously wounded of the Japanese Americans at Dibble is George Inouye, who is still a bed patient suffering from wounds received a year ago. Awakuni was wounded in the battle of Ciarolino, just before Cassino, and Doi a bit farther down the line.

Most of the men fought with the 100th Infantry during the crossings of the Volturno River, at Santa Maria Olivetta, Montemiletto, Capriati, St. Angelo d'Alifi, Montmarrone, and Benevento.

Also at Dibble General Hospital is a lieutenant of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Infantry, who served with the troops during their training in the United States and in the Italian campaign.

He is Lieut. Normal Mitchell, a San Franciscan, who is undergoing treatment for wounds received in combat while leading some of these men. According to Lieut. Mitchell, these Americans of Japanese ancestry "are an officer's delight in combat."

"They have good dispositions, he added, and a keen sense of humor. Lieut. Mitchell said that they are not scrappers naturally so they aren't looking for trouble. They don't fight among themselves.

"But they certainly can fight when they are in combat," Lieut. Mitchell told the Tribune reporter.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of Pacific Citizen, published weekly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1944. STATE OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Larry Tajiri, who, having been duly sworn according to law, disposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the Pacific Citizen and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Headquarters Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City. Editor, None. Managing Editor: Larry Tajiri, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City. Business Manager: Hito Okada, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City.
2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must

be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given).

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

LARRY TAJIRI, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of Sept., 1944.

GEORGE W. CLIFF, My commission expires Dec. 5, 1945.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo Sakamoto (26-6-A, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Matsuda (10-5-A, Hunt) a boy on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hamamura (44-6-F, Hunt) a boy on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Watanabe (20-3-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Motoyoshi (15-22-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Kotsubo (15-3-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Oct. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asataro Euhama a boy on Sept. 25 at Newell, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Yamamoto a girl on Sept. 26 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Hori a girl on Sept. 27 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Nakawatase a boy on Sept. 27 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoji Itani a girl on Sept. 28 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoneo Tsukida a boy on Sept. 29 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Yamada a boy on Oct. 1 at Newell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuzo Fukuhara (226-10-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Noritake (207-1-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Shimahara (54-12-A, Poston) a girl on Sept. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Imai a boy on Sept. 29 in Harlem, Mont.

### DEATHS

Mrs. Yone Sugiyama, 52, (4-3-C, Topaz) on Sept. 30.

Aiko Hirota, 20, (23-3-D, Topaz) on Oct. 1.

Kikuzo Uyeda, 61, (31-7-F, Topaz) on Oct. 1.

Haruo Louis Nakamura, 54, on Oct. 2 at Mesa, Idaho.

Takesaburo Hari, 68, (30-20-C, Heart Mountain) on Oct. 1.

Senichi Nakamura, 60, (229-7-A, Poston) on Sept. 29.

Kiichi Yoshida, 54, on Oct. 1 at Newell, Calif.

### MARRIAGES

Helen Yoshiko Morioka to Mas Ide on Sept. 24 in Chicago.

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## War Bonds To Be Given As Prizes At Caldwell Dance

CALDWELL, Ida.—War bonds will be among the prizes given away Oct. 28, at the Caldwell Farm Labor Camp recreation hall at a Hallowe'en dance sponsored by the camp.

In charge of the dance are Bunny Nakagawa, general chairman, and Edward Hayashi, treasurer.

## Spokane Girl Weds Soldier At Army Chapel

Eugenie Sperling Marries Pvt. Kuroki At Fort Lawton

SEATTLE—The United Press reported on Oct. 10 that pretty Eugenie Sperling, 19, was married to Pvt. Masao G. Kuroki by a post chaplain at Fort Lawton Monday, despite parental objections.

Army spokesmen in briefly announcing the marriage noted that the Army regarded the Japanese American private in no different category than any other soldier.

Miss Sperling, a native of Spokane, called at the license bureau at the county auditor's office to pick up the license application which had been made on Oct. 5. The pair at that time unsuccessfully attempted to persuade presiding Superior Judge Clay Allen to waive the statutory three-day waiting period, stating that Kuroki would likely be confined by duties to his station when the license would become valid.

When Miss Sperling and Pvt. Kuroki first applied for the license they produced as their witness a visitor from the Red Cross home service. At the time the Red Cross explained:

"We are doing for this serviceman only what we would do for any other serviceman. And we are acting at the request of Graham Tinning, Red Cross field director, and the soldier's commanding officer."

"Mr. Kuroki is one of the nicest boys who has come into our office. He is a thorough gentleman and a great deal more concerned about the welfare of this girl than many other prospective husbands."

Judge Allen was quoted as declaring: "I told them I would not grant a waiver unless I had the approv-

## Houser Says New Deal Plans Nisei Return

Republican Candidate Raises Issue in San Jose Speech

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Lieut. Gov. Fred Houser, Republican nominee for U. S. Senator, charged in a campaign speech on Sept. 26 that President Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes and the War Relocation Authority intended "two months ago" to permit evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to California, but suspended, rather than revoked, the order until after the Nov. 7 elections.

"I am not contending that any of these three have any desire to throw California to the wolves, or the Japs," Houser was quoted by the San Jose Mercury Herald as declaring, "but the federal administration simply does not understand this problem as it affects California and the future safety of the nation. It is indicative, however, of their misunderstanding of California's problems."

"As a member of the State War Council I feel certain that any return of the Japanese now would result in disorders, rioting and bloodshed. Before any final decision is made of this Japanese problem, as it affects California, the men in the service should be permitted to come back to California and this west coast first."

Houser spoke before the San Jose Lions club.

al of the girl's mother in writing . . . He seemed to be a fine young man, and I admire the Japanese American boys who are fighting for this country. But I didn't feel I could grant a waiver, under the circumstances."

Pvt. Kuroki, 24 years of age is a native of Idaho.

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## Inter-racial Co-op Farm Near Spokane Harvests First Crop

SPOKANE, Wash.—An interracial cooperative farm venture, the Bear Creek Farms Association, located in Deer Park, 23 miles north of Spokane, is enjoying its first harvest.

The two main motives for this farm were relocation and cooperatives, it was stated. There are three Japanese American families, the William Nodas from Turlock, Calif., and Yaguchis and Numotos of Puyallup, Wash., and two Caucasian families, the James Coxes of Yakima and the Ray Roberts of Seattle. The Nodas came from the Tule Lake center, while the

Yaguchis and Numotos moved in from Minidoka.

The Bear Creek Farms Association came into being on Oct. 1, 1943, when the first farm was purchased with a down payment of \$7,000 on a contract of \$17,000. Some weeks later a second farm was rented for a period of five years at the rate of \$250 per year. The first farm was a full 160 acres and the second 75.

Financial obligations of this project were met through the gifts and loans of individuals in Seattle and Portland who were interested both in cooperatives and in the successful relocation of evacuees.

## GIs Will Defend Evacuees from 'Barroom Patriots,' Says Myer

### WRA Director Notes Change in Sentiment Toward Nisei Group

SAN FRANCISCO — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared on Oct. 10 that he was "not worried" about the attitude of returning GIs toward Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"They have seen the Nisei in action and will defend them against barroom patriots," Myer said.

He told a San Francisco press conference that the majority of the 32,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast who have relocated in the midwest and east probably will not return after the war.

The WRA director said that the combat record of Japanese Americans in the army has caused a drastic change in sentiment throughout the nation during the last six months.

He said that some 80 percent of the 32,000 who have relocated are American citizens between 18 and 30. The majority of the 60,000 remaining in the eight relocation centers are older and nearly all outside the Tule Lake segregation camp have been cleared for release.

## Topaz Rams Will Meet Leading Utah High School Teams

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz high school football team, the Rams, will hit the road for several of their games with Utah high school teams, according to Bob Robinson, director of physical education.

The team is made up entirely of evacuee students at the relocation center school.

The Rams will meet Murray high on Oct. 20, Payson on Nov. 17 and Wasatch on Nov. 24. Delta will come to Topaz for a game on Nov. 11.

In a six-man football game Topaz defeated Hinckley, 34 to 0, last week.

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## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

We wish to thank the following people for their contributions to National Headquarters, Pvt. & Mrs. Harry Iwata \$5.00, Veradale, Wash.; Thomas Ogawa \$10.00 Salt Lake City; Seiichi Nobe \$10.00, Denver; F. E. Norman \$1.00, San Francisco; and O. Michishita \$1.00, Salt Lake City.

A remittance was received for \$1.00 from Mr. Walter Haynes, Portland, Oregon for our Civil Rights Fund.

### BOOK PROJECT

Additional books and reading matter were sent off this week to our boys in overseas hospital with the following contributions, Yas Abiko \$1.00, Philadelphia and Miss Tomiko Kimura \$5.00, Salt Lake City.

### PC CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to thank an anonymous Salt Lake City contributor for his \$5.00 contribution to the Pacific Citizen Fund, and also Miss Tomiko Kimura for her \$3.00 to the same fund. As we write this copy we received a remittance for \$3.00 from Fusaye Obata of Topaz.

### PLEASE LOCATE

We have an inquiry from T/Sgt. Kaz Kozaki, 39233548. HQ 6th Army, APO 442, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California, to locate for him a Mr. and Mrs. Sawto, former residents of Detroit, Michigan. No initials were given for the Satows.

A Traveler's Check issued by Fred Shinoyama has been found. Contact Mr. James of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City.

### JACL CREDIT UNION

All indications point towards the Share Account of the National JACL Credit Union hitting the \$7500.00 mark by the end of this month. A month and a year after organization 132 members will have saved \$7500.00 by the end of this month. Every JACL member should belong to their credit union. The present 132 members of the credit union have a mutual assistance fund of \$7500.00 to help each other in their financial needs. Any JACL member can become a part of this group by a recommendation from a present credit union member, a remittance of 25c as an entrance fee, and the will to save a \$1.00 a month.

Perhaps you do not need a loan now, but we do say that you need a savings account for that rainy day. If you are eligible join now and participate in the Second Annual International Credit Union Membership Drive, which has set a goal of 100,000 new members by Dec. 15, 1944. The JACL Credit Union should have every JACL member enrolled. Send for an application card by writing to National Headquarters.

## Eleven Sign Up For Ordnance Work

TOPAZ, Utah—Eleven families at the Central Utah relocation center have signed up for work at the Army Ordnance Depot at Sioux, Neb., the relocation office reported on Oct. 7.

## EVACUEE RETURN DECISION UP TO ARMY, SAYS ICKES

LOS ANGELES—The question of the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to their West Coast homes is a matter solely for the military to decide, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes told newsmen on Oct. 9.

Mr. Ickes declined further comment on the question, saying, "the Army took them away from the coast, and whether they are to return is an Army question."

## Initial Group Leaves Snelling For OCS

### Move Interpreted as Boost for Morale of Men in Training

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Establishment of a quota at the Army's MIS Language School at Fort Snelling for Japanese American trainees to take officer candidate training at Fort Snelling, Ga., was announced in the Fort Snelling Bulletin on Oct. 7.

The move was described as "the greatest thing that has happened at the school to boost the morale of Nisei enlisted men."

The school was allotted a quota of 21 for the current class at the Infantry OCS at Fort Benning, and 21 GIs, 18 Japanese Americans and three Chinese Americans, left Fort Snelling last week for a chance to earn their commissions and gold bars at Fort Benning.

## Spokane Nisei Stars On High School Team

SPOKANE, Wash.—Frank Miyaki, star Nisei back at North Central high, is a candidate for all-city honors. In the opening game against Lewis and Clark Miyaki scored both touchdowns as North Central won, 12 to 0. The following week he led his team to a 26 to 6 victory over Walla Walla.

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## Front-Line Soldier Yearns for Taste of Home-Fried Chicken

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Granted a well-earned furlough after nine months on the Fifth Army front, Sergeant Masaru Suehiro of Honolulu was asked what was uppermost in his mind. After a dramatic pause the homeward-bound hero replied, soberly, "I want to sink my teeth into a home-fried chicken."

Sergeant Suehiro, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, is a member of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii recently cited for its outstanding battle record. The outfit had been in the front lines al-

most continuously usually with the 34th "Red Bull" Division, since the Salerno invasion last fall.

The Honolulu soldier, an American of Japanese descent, received the Distinguished Service Cross early in the year for his performance as a one-man mortar section near Colli, Italy. Exposing himself to concentrated enemy fire, Suehiro loaded and fired a 60-mm mortar alone with such efficiency he single-handedly broke up a sizeable German infiltration attempt.

He also holds the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. Suehiro's home is at 3334 Duval Street, Honolulu.

## Gannon May Open Assembly Investigation on Evacuees

### Charges PAC With Fomenting Pressure For Return of Nisei

SACRAMENTO — Assemblyman Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento, chairman of the California Legislature's interim committee on Japanese problems, last week charged that "Communists, radicals and members of the CIO Political Action Committee" were fomenting efforts to permit the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast before the end of the war.

Gannon also announced that his committee will meet in Pasadena or Los Angeles late in October or early in November.

Gannon said the main purpose of the committee's next meeting will be to "smoke out pressure groups behind the move to return Japs to the west coast in the face of majority opposition to such action."

"Pressure groups, stimulated by Communists and radicals recently have shown great activity in their efforts to bring Japanese back to California, not when the war is over but now," Gannon said. "For the past year I have contended that the agitation for their return was sponsored principally by the Communist Party. Recent developments prove that."

Gannon said it is "high time that Californians know what is going on," promising that witnesses to be called before his committee will offer testimony "not only revealing but startling."

Gannon warned that feeling against persons of Japanese ancestry would increase on the west coast and mentioned the possibility of violence.

## Topaz Evacuee Leaves for Stanford

TOPAZ, Utah—Sumio Yoshii of Topaz left last week for Palo Alto, Calif., where he will work as a drillmaster at the Stanford University Civilian Training school. He is the third person from Topaz to leave for Stanford. The others are Margaret Sumiko Nakagawa and Motoko Hirose.

## Nisei Girl Marries Sergeant in Illinois

PARK RIDGE, Ill.—Miss Saki-ko Shiga, daughter of Henry J. Shiga, formerly of Seattle, and Staff Sgt. William Himel of Des Plaines, Ill., were married on Oct. 6 at St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Park Ridge.

Mrs. May Hornback, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid and Prof. Ikuo Oyama was best man.

## Five Thousand Relocated from Poston Center

### 11,000 Persons Remain in Arizona Relocation Camp

POSTON, Ariz. — Indefinite leaves from the Colorado River WRA center at Poston passed the 5,000 mark on Sept. 19, when the 5040th leave was recorded, it was announced last week.

On Sept. 27 a total of 5,058 indefinite leaves had been issued, and it was announced that 11,004 persons still remained in the center. Of this group 750 are out on seasonal leaves and 175 on short term permits.

Together with the transfer of segregees to Tule Lake and transfers to Crystal City and the departure of a few repatriates on the Gripsholm, there has been a drop in population of approximately 8,000 since the peak population of 17,942 was noted in August, 1942.

## Delegates to Pueblo

AMACHE, Colo. — Four newly-elected officers of the Amache Hi-Y spent the last weekend as delegates to the Hi-Y officers training conference at Pueblo, Colo.

The following officers were elected by the Amache Hi-Y:

Calvert Kitazumi, president; Jack Hatanaka, vice president; Pat Taketa, secretary; and Raymond Toyama, treasurer. Melvin P. McGovern, an English social studies instructor at Amache, is sponsor of the group.

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