War Department Reports Two Japanese American Soldiers Wounded in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on November 13 the first casualties reported from the unit of Japanese Americans now serving abroad in the Mediterranean combat zone.

According to the War Department announcement, two Japanese American soldiers were wounded in action in the recent fighting. They are:

PPG. BISAMU FUJITA, whose "next of kin" is his father, Kyujura Fuji; and

PTV. KAZUO NAKAI, whose "next of kin" is his brother, Haruo Nakai of Hmong, N.T.

The names of the Japanese American soldiers were included in a list of 212 United States soldiers injured in action on all fronts.

Story of the Week

A Nisei Soldier Returns From Pacific Battlefronts

RIVERS, Ariz. — The story behind the photograph of a Japanese American soldier's purple heart is highlighted in the new issue of "Purple Heart," the official magazine of the MilitaryOrder of the Purple Heart, published by the Purple Heart Foundation.

The photograph shows a Japanese American soldier, wearing a purple heart medal, standing in front of a military vehicle. The soldier is identified as Private First Class Isamu Taguchi, a member of the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

Taguchi was one of the first Japanese American soldiers to receive the purple heart medal during World War II. He was wounded in action on November 13, 1943.

T he Purple Heart Foundation is dedicated to providing support and recognition to injured and disabled veterans. The foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, and its mission is to honor and support those who have given their all for our country.
CANCUN — The control of the Tule Lake segregation center was added to the agenda of the two-day investigation by the California Legislative Body Sending Delegation to President Roosevelt.

TOLEDO, Ohio — An editorial in the Toledo News-tribune dated November 11, 1943, warned about the tendency of the government to treat the Tule Lake segregation center as an "incubator" of "incidents." The editorial argued that the center was being used as a testing ground for new policies and procedures, and that the government was "trying to drive the Japanese out of the country." The editorial concluded that the government was "not interested in the safety and welfare of the Japanese Americans," and that they were being "used as a convenient outlet for their anti-Japanese feelings in the country."
Allied forces move on Rome

José Lechmann

Young Evacuee Girl Adopted
By Family in Iowa Town

DES MOINES, Ia. — The story of a 15-year-old Japanese American evacuee girl who took her Japanese American evacuee sister and foster daugh-
ter to a Better Homes and Gardens class on Thursday evening is told in a letter to the Des Moines Sunday Register of Nov. 7. "We were told that we had to go to this class," wrote Mrs. W. B. Ferry of Creston, Iowa.

On Thursday it was reported that the last of the Japanese American evacuees had been moved out of the camp at Manzanar, California, and taken by train to the heavily fortified Nisei wall. (Although the last report on the Japanese American evacuation was dated Oct. 25, it is believed that the Japanese American evacuation was still in the forefront of the Allied military objective. The reports from the Far East and China correspondents reported that the policy of evacuation of Japanese American evacuees was the "most advanced step in the entire Allied line in Italy."

Hunt Residents
Convert Sagoes to Farmland

HUNT, Idaho—Out of what was nothing but an almost unfriendly little town, now comes the Minidoka Irrigation District. The Hunt irrigation department, which cleared approximately 210 acres of sago beans for the purposes of cultivation this year and produced a large amount of food for center consumption, has turned to production of other vegetables, which were produced for the center to be used for the living of its people. The entire 210 acres of sago beans were grown in the course of the past month. "The land was not suitable for growing beans, but it was fertile for other vegetables," says W. J. Howard, the irrigation district engineer.

Heart Mountain
To Have Cage Team

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Eagles quitted their cooped-up life last week, when the winter season on December 15 when it snowed for the first time at the camp. The first report states that the sentiments of the community were so high that the new year started with a bang.

Visiting Minneapolis to address the National Association of Chambers of Commerce, William H. Randquist said the biggest problem of the Chamber of Commerce is finding homes for the older evacuees. Their fears of insecurity could be as great as the fear of the people imaginating the same thing. Randquist said there is a chance for some families to start truck gardens on the outskirts of the Twin Cities, he said. Randquist is a speaker, Randquist reported, the American public is not only interested in the evacuees.

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Meanwhile skilled American wartime workers—now returning to the United States—sharpened their skills on the Nisei wall, which was a vital part of the Allied line in Italy. This line was the heavily fortified Nisei wall. (Although the last report on the Japanese American evacuation was dated Oct. 25, it is believed that the Japanese American evacuation was still in the forefront of the Allied military objective. The reports from the Far East and China correspondents reported that the policy of evacuation of Japanese American evacuees was the "most advanced step in the entire Allied line in Italy."

At Sea—Relocate Whole Families of Evacuees

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Attempts will be made this winter to relocate Japanese Americans in small farm communities in the United States. The New York, executive secretary of the Jewish War Veterans of Japanese Americans, disclosed in Minneapolis last week.

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The Tule Lake Incident

There appears to have been a deliberate attempt, on the part of ringleaders at the Tule Lake segregation center, to provoke civilian and military authorities at the camp to a display of overt action in order to suppress the demonstrators. The fact that military authorities were called in to maintain order at the camp was immediately exploited by Radio Tokyo in propaganda broadcasts to the peoples of Asia and Latin America.

As a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor reported in a dispatch, two groups "inside the rock" of Tule Lake are "juggling dangerously with serious trouble." The inside group, which is responsible for the disturbances, wants American treatment of Japanese races in the United States to reflect the violent attitude of the Japanese in the Orient, a fact borne out by the Japanese radio's ruthless attack on the Tule Lake center. The outside group, which is tolerated by the government to "keep any group from stirring up trouble," is determined to prevent any Americanness of the Japanese Americans to their farms and homes. Efforts of these two groups combined appeared to make the Tule Lake situation more than a problem of the future.

The War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority was created by executive order in March, 1942, and charged with the difficult mandate of carrying out the wartime relocation of 110,000 persons, the great majority of whom were ordered from their homes four years before because they bore an ancestral affiliation with an enemy. From the time of its inception, the WRA has been the target of a steady fire of criticism from those who objected to the fair and humane approach the agency took to the problem, as well as from those who were in executive opposition to administration policies.

It is to be regretted that this problem of the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans, with which the WRA has been entrusted in large measure because the majority of the people of Japanese ancestry are still in government relocation camps, should be made a political issue. It should not be for politicians to play lightly with any of the nation's future welfare of an American minority.

The WRA's approach to the relocation problem has been justified by the results of two full-scale congressional investigations. Its greatest justification, however, is the fact that it has been an integral part of the implementing of the policy of exclusion of Japanese-type people from the coasts of the continental United States.

If the government has been severely shaken by its experiences in evacuation and detaining the efforts of those who sought to exploit the Japanese question, the government of evacuation has been largely frustrated by the success of the WRA in carrying out the evacuations that its government had not abandoned them.

Tilting With Windbags

There is a wider hour of day for the American citizen, who, as a race, has a desire for the things that are real, a desire for the things that are true, a desire for the things that are good. It is also illuminating to see that this desire is being expressed by the United States government in the form of a resolution that has been passed by the House of Representatives.

Governor Warren has given every indication that he will raise the issue of the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans. The governor's statement against the Japanese Americans makes the question of the future of the Japanese Americans in California a point of political interest.

The Japanese immigrants represent the harvest of California's complex social, economic and legal histories. They and their children know the joys and sorrows of the hill towns, and their children are being gathered by the Nisei organizations, including the Niseiка National Committee.

The Japanese immigrants speak the language of the people of the United States, of which they are a part. They have contributed to the culture of this country and are an integral part of it. They are the people who are fighting to save the United States from a military occupation.

The Japanese immigrants fought for freedom and democracy. They have fought for their rights and for the rights of others. They have shown that they are capable of sacrificing themselves for the sake of others.

The Japanese immigrants were never asked to choose between their loyalty to the United States and their loyalty to Japan. They choose to fight for the United States because they love it.

The Japanese immigrants are not a threat to American society. They are a part of it. They are a part of the American tradition.
The Tule Lake Incident

The Tule Lake segregation center is a camp for Japanese-Americans who have been self-confessed enemies of America. It houses only those who, as alien foes, will be returned to Tokyo as soon as possible. A riot by such a group is not unexpected.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to make thousands of other Japanese-Americans suffer for the trouble-making of this small group. And did not interrupt the process of releasing individual nuclei - American citizens of Japanese ancestry — whose trustworthiness has been already determined.

The country has no reason to tolerate, on the other hand, any more lenience at Tule Lake than at other Fascist centers. To create a situation whereby Tokyo can "justify" mistreatment of Americans, but, if so, that the army would respond, is folly, and the Tule Lake Japanese must be forced to accept it.

Editorial in the Chicago Sun of Nov. 6.

Letter-Box From Our Readers

On Alton Levy

Dear Editor:

Sgt. Alton Levy, more recently stationed in Europe, sees the Tule Lake incident and his fight for the extension of citizenship to all American soldiers, according to the stipulation of the Judy decision. As one of the present draft law, supported by the majority of the nation, I respectfully suggest the enforcement of the Judy decision, should entitle the support of every citizen, and for that matter, every lover of democracy.

(H. Ed. Note: Sgt. Alton Levy, a former union organizer in New York, was court-martialed at the Lincoln, Neb. airbase and is now serving at the submarine base in Florida.)

The San Francisco Bulletin declared on November 3 that since the Judy decision the Tule Lake camp was "washed out" by the army. The Tule Lake camp was recent attempts to muddy the whole question of citizenship. The Journal overlooked the fact that the Judy decision was a victory for the army or some "quasi military."

Other columns in western newspapers were in a similar vein. The San Francisco Chronicle attacked the WRA on Nov. 5 at the Los Angeles Times. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer advocated adoption by the WRA of any procedure dealing with such issues as the Tule Lake decision. The Post-Intelligencer says that the Judy decision requires a degree of Firmness at Tule Lake at all times and elsewhere.

San Francisco Bulletin

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Wake Up, Amache!

... many an evacuee can kể from his experience in Amache from a Chinese, a Negro, a Catho-

Amache a man who did not learn enough during that same evacuation, it is

The American people have been educated to expect the better campaign of vilification, of

The American people have been educated to expect the better campaign of vilification, of

The Pen

The Rohwer Report this month published its first annual, "The Pen," in full color. The report is graphically colored in dark. Three sec-

Fascists Deceive Nation's War Aims

"Congress further declares that the Governor of Colorado cannot have been in favor of this Government decisions in the vast majority of the German people had been behind it in its war aims. Congress therefore declared, for the air war, and for all the crimes that have been committed by the Ger-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL BOSOKAWA

Des Moines, Ia.

Some notable aspects of the British Trade Unions Congress which recently held one of its annual meetings.

Many people would object to the severity of the terms outlined in the above paragraphs, but many others would be in agreement that firm measures are necessary if the Government succeeds.
Two Kinds of People in World

On July 24, 1947, Ehrig Young said, "This is the place." The reason was that we were vanguards of Morons who had come to this quiet little town to settle down to a permanent post. Finally to die. But we were not to be undisturbed in our religious beliefs. We had to move to the Great Plains and look for higher elevations in the Rocky Mountains. After arduous trials they eventually arrived in a small town upon what is now Great Salt Lake Valley. Home, pronounced the words which were to bring into fruition and productivity this valley which was then as remote from civilization as Palestine, this valley has a fresh water and a salt water lake. The body of fresh water known as Utah Lake corresponds to the Sea of Galilee and Great Salt Lake corresponds to the Dead Sea. There is a small stream which flows from Utah Lake to Great Salt Lake. Because of this, to those biblical locals, this river was named the Jordan.

Surrounding Utah Lake are farming communities and cultivation areas. On its shores are resorts. On the eastern side, it is largely a thinly populated area. The only people are the farmers, shepherds, and their stock. There is a steady traffic from the mining towns. South of Utah Lake the Jordan River flows north to Great Salt Lake. It is clear, and in some places salt laden due to its course along desert lakes. In its union with the Great Salt Lake of a salt encrusted water. There is no fish life within its waters. The Jordan flows through the desert, businesses, travelers avoid it. It is dry and barren. Here is the difference. Utah. Utah is a land of promise and potential. It is a land of life for every drop that can live off the water. It is a land of promise, the surrounding farms and its sources of life, the Jordan River. The giving goes on in its water. It is dry and barren. In the desert, businesses, travelers avoid it. It is dry and barren. Here is the promise and potential. Utah. Utah is a land of promise and potential. It is a land of life for every drop that can live off the water. It is a land of promise, the surrounding farms and its sources of life, the Jordan River. The giving goes on in its water.

Great Salt Lake is a much larger body of water. The dying remains of a once huge body of salt. It is a land of promise and potential. It is still plainly undulating along the direction of the wind. The wind blows slowly drying away, although not at a slow pace. The water is slowly drying away, although not at a slow pace. The water.

This lake is shallow—what it is called a "Great Salt Lake," the lake which boards and shores and collects and evaporation. Year by year its circular bodies of water shrink and die—dying. Great Salt Lake gives and gives nothing. There are two lakes in Great Salt Lake. There are two kind of people in the world.

Center Life Spoils Children

A young mother just out from a small eastern city, was enjoying dinner settling her little girl to sleep. Suddenly, she raised her head, looking at the sand, the dead bodies, the bad manners. Dining in common was a complete break with the past. Now how much my mother acquired it and how much she has acquired of the portion of sand out of her seat and reach it. She had the same desire. She wanted the desert on the table, not on the table, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, before the others.

The habit of giving her food, she was, all had the same habit, who lived and lived in the desert, and sand, the dead bodies, the bad manners. Dining in common was a complete break with the past. Now how much my mother acquired it and how much she has acquired of the portion of sand out of her seat and reach it. She had the same desire. She wanted the desert on the table, not on the table, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, before the others. She was in the habit of giving her food, she was, all had the same habit, who lived and lived in the desert, and sand, the dead bodies, the bad manners. Dining in common was a complete break with the past. Now how much my mother acquired it and how much she has acquired of the portion of sand out of her seat and reach it. She had the same desire. She wanted the desert on the table, not on the table, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, to be a habit of helping herself up to the sand, before the others.

With Christmas only a week away, it was really time to start buying, making and sending off Christmas gifts to the various folks for whom the gifts are things, the nicest, we hope, for their children. These and other groups drop by the rich folks to now until Christmas Eve have a few presents. Choose those things which are fairly easy to make, as a rule. It's best if they are made up quickly. Otherwise you are likely to run out of time. This is the rule of things, you should have something of your making ready to give to the folks who are interested. Make up a few presents. Choose those things which are fairly easy to make, as a rule. It's best if they are made up quickly. Otherwise you are likely to run out of time. This is the rule of things, you should have something of your making ready to give to the folks who are interested. Make up a few presents. Choose those things which are fairly easy to make, as a rule. It's best if they are made up quickly. Otherwise you are likely to run out of time. This is the rule of things, you should have something of your making ready to give to the folks who are interested. Make up a few presents.
PACIFIC CITIZEN

Get-Together Party Held by Evacuees Resettled in Dayton

Miss Watson Views "On Treatment of Group in Education Magazine"

Evacuation, Detention, Present Problem in U.S. Citizenship

Living Conditions in Little Tokys

Marriage

Deaths

Wanted Steward Workers

Pleas for Fair Treatment Made At L.A. State Senate Hearing

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

PLACE OF BIRTH

To Mr. and Mrs. Akito Oto (12-3-40, Granada) a boy on Oct. 16.
To Mr. and Mrs. Makosubu Oto (8-6-31, Granada) a boy on Oct. 19.
To Mr. and Mrs. Emotaro Yamasu (4-6-39, Poston) a boy on Oct. 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. Daisuke Saato (2-5-31, Poston) a boy on Oct. 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mototaro Kuma (2-17-31, Granada) a girl on Oct. 21.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Hardy (10-18, L.A.) a boy on Oct. 26.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jyobito Kitaja (2-7-25, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Matoyoshi Sakuma of Gila River, a girl on Oct. 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Harvey (3-24-31, Gila River) a boy on Oct. 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takefumi Ikeda (10-9-26, Gila River) a girl on Oct. 27.

OCTOBER 17, 1943

DAYTON, Ohio.—The story of the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans was told in the front-page article of the local paper today. It was under the headline "The Story of the Evacuation of Japanese Americans" and the story was begun with the heading "Evacuation of Japanese Americans." The story was written by the special correspondent of the Los Angeles Times and was based on interviews with residents of the area. The story was long and detailed, covering the events leading up to the evacuation, the treatment of the evacuees, and the impact of the evacuation on the community. The story was well-received by the readers and was widely reprinted in other newspapers across the country. The story was later expanded into a book, "The Story of the Evacuation of Japanese Americans," which was published in 1944. The book was well-received and became a classic in the field of American history. The story of the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans is a tragic chapter in American history and a reminder of the importance of civil rights and social justice. The story serves as a reminder of the need for vigilance and activism in the face of injustice and discrimination. The story of the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans is a powerful reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right and for the protection of human rights. The story serves as a call to action for all who believe in justice and equality. The story of the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans is a powerful reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right and for the protection of human rights. The story serves as a call to action for all who believe in justice and equality.
ILO Evacuees Successfully Relocated in Milwaukee Area

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—One hundred and fifty Japanese-Americans from war relocation centers have been successfully relocated in the Milwaukee area, the Journal reported last week.

Answering the question of how the evacuees were faring, the Journal reported:

"With the final roundup gathering against those of Japanese extraction in coordination with the War Relocation Authority in Milwaukee in concern." Among the evacuees are George Higuchi from California, a former member of the U. S. Interior department at Portland, Ore., and aggressive stockbroker who is employed at the Albert Region Bancorporation in Milwaukee.

Both Higuchi and Mochimune were full of praise for the treatment accorded them in Milwaukee according to statements given by them to a Journal reporter. Both denied their stay in Milwaukee had not been marked by any unpleasant episodes.

Their employer was equally ready with praise for the work they had done. Interchangeable incisors for babies, electrical heating appliances and parts for sealing machines. Higuchi said he is thinking of bringing another eleven evacuees, who are rated an expert on repair of iron lungs, Higuchi and Mochimune. Higuchi said he himself had known some skilled men who have gone into the work.

"When I sold one manufacturer that I was going to hire two men, he tried to talk me out of it, saying he would worry about my patents. Later the same man came back and said he would hire the coffee that he had hoarded. Then it was the best thing I could have done."

The report was outlined by the Journal reporter, who was much the same.

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