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Sgt. Kuroki, Nisei War Hero, Returns to U. S.

War Department Announces Names of 26 Nisei Killed, 56 Wounded on Italy Front

The War Department this week identified 86 Japanese American casualties in recent fighting in Italy. The War Department announcements listed 26 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry as killed in action, 57 as wounded, and three missing.

All but two of the wounded men reported "next of kin" in the Hawaiian Islands.

All are members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Japanese American unit of the Fifth Army's crack 34th Division which has seen heavy action in Italy in recent weeks, according to newspaper reports.

On Dec. 27 the War Department announced the names of the following 23 Japanese Americans who were killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

EKI, Pvt. George—Toichi Eki, father, 681 South King St., Honolulu.

ENOMOTO, Cpl. Kiyozo—Kazuechi Kong, friend, Aiea, Oahu.

FUKUNAGA, Pfc. Chester T.—Mrs. Kazue Fukunaga, mother, Wahiawa, Oahu.

FURUKAWA, Pfc. Tsuyoshi—Kurakichi Furukawa, father, 1011 South Queen St., Honolulu.

HATANAKA, Sgt. Masao—Iwakichi Hatanaka, father, 1041-D Kalo Lane, Honolulu.

HIGASHI, Cpl. Bert K.—Mrs. Vivian T. Higashi, wife, 2639 Na-kookoo St., Honolulu.

MANA, Pvt. Seiso J.—Mrs. Masa Mana, mother, 1017 McCully St., Honolulu 27.

MATSUMOTO, Cpl. Tommy T.—Eddie M. Matsumoto, brother, Box 1112, Hilo, Hawaii.

MIYAGI, Sgt. Masayoshi—Mrs. Kimiko Miyagi, wife, Box 235, Hilo, Hawaii.

MIZUMOTO, Pvt. Morio—Mrs. Kuni Mizumoto, mother, Kapoho, Puna, Hawaii.

OGATA, Pvt. Masaru—Hichiro Ogata, father, 1713 Fernandez St., Honolulu.

OGATA, Pvt. Tsugio—Matajio Ogata, father, 515-A Libby St., Honolulu.

OJIRI, Pvt. Akira—Mitsuo Ojiri, brother, Box G, Kalaoa, Popai-kou, Hawaii.

OSHIRO, Pvt. Kenneth C.—Mrs. Uto Oshiro, mother, 3812 Noeau Ave., Honolulu.

OTA, Pfc. Randall M.—Yoshio Ota, brother, 1010-K, Rawlins Lane, Honolulu.

SATO, Staff Sgt. Shukichi—Mrs. Kaoru Y. Sato, wife, Box 1501, Lihue, Kauai.

SUZUKI, Pvt. Takashi—Mrs. Monoye Suzuki, wife, 61 South School St., Honolulu.

TANOUYE, Cpl. Katsushi—Masatoki Tanouye, brother, Box 673, Hilo, Hawaii.

TATEYAMA, Cpl. Haruyoshi H.—Gorjiro Tateyama, father, Haiku, Maui.

TERAMOTO, Pfc. Lloyd M.—Mrs. Sonoyo Teramoto, mother, Box 150, Waianae, Oahu.

TOSAKA, Pfc. Minoru—Kamejiro Tosaka, father, Kaheka, Paia, Maui.

WADA, Master Sgt. Daniel M.—Mrs. Mildred S. Wada, wife, 2723 Koaniani Way, Honolulu 15.

On Dec. 30 the War Department announced the names of the following three Japanese Americans from Hawaii as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KADOOKA, Pvt. Chitoshi—Mrs. Sue Kadooka, mother, Box 1, Nonau, Hawaii.

KOIZUMI, Pvt. Hayato—Miss Setsuko Kooizumi, sister, 1444 East Elm St., Honolulu.

MORITA, Pfc. Iwao—Tosaku Morita, father, Hanamaulu, Kauai.

On Dec. 31 the War Department announced the names of the following nine Japanese Americans from Hawaii as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

ARAKAKI, Pvt. Jiro—K. Arakaki, father, Box 120, Olaa.

ARAKAKI, Pfc. Kiske—Shojo Arakaki, father, 4354-B Waialae Ave., Honolulu.

FUNAMOTO, Pvt. Thomas T.—Mrs. Oske Shigemoto, aunt, 1921 Kam 4th Rd., Honolulu.

FURUTA, Pvt. Raymond K.—Masatsuru Furuta, father, Box 92, Kahaku, Oahu.

GOSHIMA, Pvt. Robert Y.—Mrs. Miyoshi Goshima, mother, 3267 Kekona Pl., Honolulu.

HAMASAKI, Sgt. Richard N.—Isamu Hamasaki, brother, 4354-D Waialae Rd., Honolulu.

MAKI, Sgt. Shiro—Kenichi Maki, brother, Box 161, Waipahu, Oahu.

MURAOKA, Pvt. Momoto—Kazuo Muroaka, brother, Lower Paia, Maui.

NIIMI, Pvt. Noboru—Mrs. Suze Niimi, Wailuku, Maui.

On Dec. 29 the War Department announced the name of the following Japanese American as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HEYADA, Pfc. Kanchi H.—Mrs. Hisayo Heyada, mother, Kapaa, Kauai.

On Dec. 28 the War Department announced the names of the following two Japanese Americans, listing "next of kin" in the continental United States, as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

NOSAKA, Pvt. Raymond R.—Mrs. Akiko Nosaka, wife, 159 West 80th Street, New York.

KAWASAKI, Capt. Isaac A.—Mrs. Toki Kawasaki, wife, 257 Loraine Ave., Cincinnati.

(Continued on page 2)

Evacuee Youth Accepted as Cadet In Civil Air Patrol

DES MOINES, Ia.—Bob Izumi, formerly of Sautelle, Calif., became what is believed to be the first nisei to be accepted as a civil air patrol cadet here last week.

Izumi left the Manzanar relocation center earlier this year on a NYA training offer, and had been doing odd jobs around Des Moines when that arrangement fell through.

The CAP, which has been active in this area on patrol work and in arousing youth interest in flying, will enable Izumi to study ground operation of planes and will help him to learn to fly. Izumi applied and was accepted last week on reaching 17, the CAP cadet acceptance age.

Kenny Rules Nisei Entitled To Vacation Pay

Misao Shiratsuki Missed Annual Leave Because Of Army Evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO — State Attorney General Robert Kenny ruled on Dec. 27 that Miss Misao Shiratsuki, an American of Japanese ancestry and a former California civil service stenographer, must be paid for an annual vacation which she could not take because the Army ordered her and all others of her ancestry evacuated from the west coast area.

The ruling was given by Attorney General Kenny to Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, state director of public health, in whose department Miss Shiratsuki was a stenographer.

Kenny declared she must be paid the equivalent of 15½ days' vacation.

Judge Resets L.A. Test Case Hearing Date

LOS ANGELES — Ordering the case postponed for further evidence, Judge Carl A. Stutsman of the Los Angeles Superior Court reset Brown v. Oshiro for further hearing for January 21, 1944. The case involves the question as to whether a Japanese lessee continues to be liable upon a lease of a hotel in "Little Tokyo" after his evacuation and the evacuation of the occupants of the hotel, when seventy-five per cent of such occupants were also of Japanese descent.

In ordering the resetting, the Judge announced that he desired further testimony to be presented in accordance with the suggestion in the brief of the Japanese American Citizens League that one of the issues of fact to be decided by the court, was the effect upon "Little Tokyo" by the military evacuation orders.

Counsel for the J.A.C.L. and the A.C.L.U. both of which have appeared in the case, at the trial and in the appellate court, as "friends of the court", have urged the courts that the Japanese lessee should be exonerated from further liability of the lease by virtue of the effect of the military exclusion orders barring all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

The evidence which will be submitted to Judge Stutsman will be to the effect that the exclusion orders made "Little Tokyo" a "ghost town;" and more recently, a negro community.

Japanese American Gunner Completes Thirty Successful Overseas Combat Missions

Nebraska-Born Nisei Participated in Raids Over Germany, Sicily, North Africa; Gets New Assignment In California; Hopes to Serve in Pacific War

NORTH PLATTE, Neb.—Technical Sergeant Ben Kuroki, a Japanese American war hero, returned to his native Nebraska last week after thirty combat missions in the skies over Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

Sgt. Kuroki, turret gunner in a Liberator, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the historic U. S. Air force raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. He is also the holder of an Air Medal with oak leaf clusters, and has taken part in combat missions which helped blast Rommel out of Tunisia and which softened up enemy installations on Sicily before the Allied invasion.

Hoping to serve in the Pacific war against the Japanese enemy, Sgt. Kuroki is scheduled to report in California on Jan. 5 for further assignment.

During his visit to his home town of Hershey, Sgt. Kuroki told his story to Charles H. Craig of the North Platte Daily Bulletin.

"I didn't join the army with the intention of fighting in Europe," Sgt. Kuroki said. "I joined to avenge Pearl Harbor." After more than a year in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, the Japanese American gunner completed his regular army tour of duty with twenty-five combat missions, and asked for and obtained five extra bombing missions. Completing these, he asked for and obtained a release from duties in Europe in the hope that he might carry a message of death and destruction from loyal Japanese Americans in the United States to the militarists in Japan.

Survivor of 30 bombing missions, Sgt. Kuroki said: "Regardless of our ancestry, when we're under that flag we're all Americans. I was fighting for my citizenship and for my country. Our German bombardier also was fighting for our America."

The most terrifying experience that can come to any man is a raid such as that on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, Sgt. Kuroki noted. He told the North Platte reporter:

"Every move in that raid was planned, studied and rehearsed in advance. To us, in starting, it was just another raid. When it was over, it was a memory never to be erased."

"Flying for 2,400 miles at low level, sweeping in over the target area at 500 to 100 feet altitude with hell breaking loose all around, it was no pleasure jaunt."

"When it was over, we found we had lost heavily. Men I knew well were dead. Others were terribly wounded. I couldn't sleep for three days and nights after it was over. We lost so many buddies. I'd try to eat and would have no appetite."

"It was far more terrible than I can describe. Off to the right of our ship I saw the wing of a Liberator strike a smokestack. She plummeted to the ground and absolutely disintegrated in a terrible explosion. Several of our ships hit and burned but our bombs did a lot of damage."

"We were out 13 hours on that raid. It was not only nerve-racking, it was body-racking. I was stiff and sore for a week."

"When we go out on those bombing missions we always pray. You have heard there are no atheists in fox-holes. There aren't any in big bombers either. Usually the chaplains come out and lead us in prayer before we start."

"That day we prayed, too, but we prayed more than ever before in our lives. I guess I prayed a dozen times that day."

"The raid worked like clockwork but we were flying so low a man with a shotgun could have hit us. We lost a lot of men and ships but also we did a lot of damage."

"It seems like a miracle to me but our ship got home without even a bullet hole in it."

Sgt. Kuroki was attached to Ted's Flying Circus, named for Gen. Ted Timberlake and so called because of wide travels through Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He was assigned as both top turret and tail gunner.

During his 30 bombing missions, Sgt. Kuroki has never been wounded, not by even a scratch. He said his bombers were never hit by a fighter plane and only occasionally by anti-aircraft. "We had the best of all pilots," he declared.

It was on his last flight—one of the five volunteer missions—that the Japanese American came nearest to disaster. Flying at 19,000 feet over Germany a huge piece of shrapnel tore off the blister and Kuroki lost his oxygen mask. Just as he was passing out, the navigator and another crew member dragged him to safety and revived him.

During the course of his combat experiences, Sgt. Kuroki made three trips to Africa. His Liberator helped to blast Rommel out of Tunisia and was part of the group that pounded Sicily ahead of the invasion. He said the sight of the Allied convoy headed toward Sicily was the most remarkable he ever witnessed.

Sgt. Kuroki paid high tribute to the pilot of his plane, Major J. B. Epting of Tupelo, Miss. "He was only 22 years old," Kuroki said, "but the best pilot in the world. If it weren't for him I wouldn't be back in Nebraska today. His skill in handling the ship was uncanny. Once all four engines went out when a gas lock developed. The major told us to stand by to jump as we fell from 22,000 feet to 2,000 but at that altitude he righted the ship and we came through."

"Another time we were lost in mountainous territory and got ready to jump again but the major found a small valley and made a perfect landing. For military reasons I can't tell you where that was."

Incidentally, Sgt. Kuroki has never made a parachute jump.

"I hope I never have to," he said.

The Japanese American gunner is a native son of Nebraska. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Kuroki of Hershey, who have farmed in that community for 14 years.

Sgt. Kuroki declared that he is sincerely appreciative of the treatment accorded Japanese Americans in North Platte and other Nebraska communities.

The North Platte Daily Bulletin observed that "the Kurokis have always been highly regarded" in their community.

When the news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was flashed to the world, the Kurokis didn't wait long to do something about it. Ben Kuroki and an older brother, Fred, drove to Grand Island the following day to enlist in the U. S. army. Another brother, Henry, has since enlisted.

Suspicion held up their enlistment for some time but on Jan. 5,

(Continued on page 3)

Gen. Clark Lauds Nisei Unit, Promotes Japanese Americans During Christmas Day Tour

Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, commander of the American Fifth Army, gave high praise to the Japanese American battalion, now in the front lines in Italy, during a Christmas Day visit, an Associated Press dispatch reported on Dec. 27.

Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were among 100 men who were presented with decorations, promotions and battlefield appointments by General Clark during his Christmas Day tour of American positions in Italy. The men, both of whom were made captains, are A. Fukuda of Honolulu and H. Kawano of Pearl City, Oahu.

In announcing the promotions of the two Japanese Americans, General Clark told them that the Japanese American battalion had done a fine job and that "the United States Army was proud of the unit."

He told the men of the Fifth army during his tour that he hoped they would be home next Christmas after winning the victory.

The press report on General Clark's visit to the Japanese American 100th infantry battalion from Hawaii indicated that this unit was still in the forefront of the American offensive in Italy.

Japanese American

Combat Team News

Nisei Learn of Traditional Southern Hospitality as Rancher 'Adopts' Combat Unit

Earl Finch of Hattiesburg, Miss., Sponsors Rodeo, Swimming Parties, 'Luau' for Volunteer Group Now in Training at Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — There will be a fine Havana cigar waiting for every member of the Combat Team Christmas eve when he returns from the field for his holiday respite.

That cigar will be a gift from Mr. Earl M. Finch of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, friend of the Japanese American volunteers and Combat Team booster extraordinary.

That Christmas remembrance will only be the latest friendly gesture on his part, for Earl Finch has taken a keen and active interest in the 442nd since its activation last spring at Camp Shelby. Friend of all servicemen, befriending the Japanese Americans has been his special hobby.

He has done so much for the officers and men of the organization that when non-military problems present themselves the byword is "Ask Mr. Finch about that!"

When he heard, for example, that most of the Hawaiian contingent had never seen a rodeo, he put one on especially for 300 of them at his ranch some twenty miles north of the post. He imported wild steers, bucking broncos, and real cowboys from Oklahoma. He had a good orchestra to provide music. He had enough ripe, luscious watermelon for every man. There was lemonade, orangeade, punch, and other soft drinks. Pies, cakes, and candy could be had for the asking. Fighters from various camps put on boxing exhibitions.

When the Mississippi heat was at its worst, he found a swimming hole and invited the sweltering men to come out and refresh themselves. He provided ice cream, ice-cold fruit, soda water, and watermelon, as well as candy and nuts, for those who accepted his invitation.

When he discovered that several thousand Nisei who had never travelled extensively before were planning to visit New York, Boston, and Washington on their furloughs, he made a special trip at his own expense to contact USO clubs and lounges, hotels, restaurants, and night clubs so that the men would be welcomed when they visited the various communities. He made out lists of places of interest which he gave to every man. This list also included the cost of the trip by railroad and by bus, the approximate time for travel needed on each, the explanation for certain terms and phrases which might prove confusing to the visitor, the hotels, YMCAs, USOs, etc., where he might stay and the cost of

each. He telephoned to New York and Washington for reservations for hotels, plays, baseball games. He helped arrange itineraries; recommended places to have their checks cashed, if necessary, over his own signature; wrote his friends and associates to be especially watchful for these visiting soldiers.

When hotel rooms weren't available in nearby New Orleans for AJAs on weekend passes, he made reservations in advance in his name; chartered special busses to take the men down and bring them back to camp so that they might enjoy every possible minute of their pass and not have to wait for uncertain, over-crowded public carriers; provided for sight-seeing tours; arranged dining facilities at the famous French restaurants.

When the Cannon Company recently decided to put on a Hawaiian luau, or feast, he drove the cooks down to New Orleans in his own car and helped them find and buy the ingredients which go to make up those exotic dishes. In addition, he treated the men to steak dinners and shows.

When the Infantry Regiment swimming team went to New Orleans to participate in the Southern A.A.U. Championships, he went along with the men. When they won the meet, he entertained them royally in the best night club in the south.

When the Infantry baseball team won the Non-Divisional League honors, he banqueted the players at the best steak house in Hattiesburg and presented each player with an individual gold baseball watch charm. He was so confident that the AJAs would win the third and deciding game of a two-out-of-three camp championship series with the winners of the Division League that he brought along a huge baseball trophy to present to the men. Luckily for him, the Infantry nine finally won out in the last inning, when with two men gone the left fielder hit a home run. What would have happened if the Nisei had failed to come through is still a moot question.

When wives of soldiers stationed here had difficulty in finding homes and other accommodations, Earl Finch helped them. When the Japanese American unit of the USO was set up, he became its most ardent supporter.

When the weather permits, and the men are free from training obligations, he takes them out on old fashioned possum hunts on his

Christmas Activities Hold Sway at Des Moines Hostel

DES MOINES, Ia.—Christmas festivities, complete with early morning stockings, afternoon dinner and evening party, held sway at the Friends hostel for Japanese Americans, making the holiday a gay one for fourteen young evacuees who recently arrived in Des Moines from war relocation centers.

Each of the residents found a stocking stuffed with treats hung on the mantel Christmas morning, a surprise from the hostel management.

Ross T. Wilbur, director at the hostel, said cold weather and holiday traffic had caused a decrease in the number of guests coming to the hostel, but that the intake had remained fairly steady. Guests stay at the hostel for an average of two or three days, until they find employment and housing in Des Moines or elsewhere in Iowa.

Athletic Officer Named for Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Second Lieutenant Michael Cooper has been named Athletic Officer for the 442nd Infantry Regiment. He will be in charge of all sports activities. A graduate of Pennsylvania State College, he directed athletics in high school before his induction into the Army.

ranch—after which he feasts them as if they were feudal lords.

Time and time again, he has loaded his car with fruit or candy and driven around the Combat Team area giving them out to any and all soldiers whom he might meet.

And when any of the men get into any kind of trouble in nearby communities, or accidents, Earl Finch is always there to do what he can to help.

"There is no end to the generosity and thoughtfulness of the man," summarized a columnist in paying tribute to Mr. Finch in *The Hattiesburg American*, local newspaper.

Some might question his motives, but the fact that as a rancher he hasn't any goods to sell or any profits to make from his generosity to the Japanese Americans is pointed out by this same feature writer.

Earl Finch is a slender, slightly baldish, personable young man of 29. He makes friends without half trying, as some poet described his type of man. Without publicity, without asking or claiming credit, he has, as put by a post special service officer, probably done more for servicemen than any other man in the south. His friends in the Combat Team would include the whole nation.

Reluctantly, and after much persuasion, he admits that he has three reasons for his interest in the Combat Team personnel. First, he has a brother, Lt. Roy P. (Brownie) Finch, who has seen active duty in the Far North. Second, his best friend wrote him from England that he had been invited that day to an English home where he was royally entertained. "A friendly hand in a foreign land is almost like a touch of home" is the way his pal put it, and that's why he's particularly interested in the men from far-away Hawaii. Third, he appreciates and understands the extra burdens which the Japanese American volunteers must carry. He'd like to do everything possible to make those burdens as light as possible.

That he has succeeded pretty well is attested in the legion of friends he had made and the affectionate nickname he has won as the "godfather" of the Combat Team.

There will be real holly decorating the mess halls and service club of the Combat Team this Christmas. There will be extra fruit and candy and nuts. And the patients in the hospital will be gladdened with special gifts. All because Earl M. Finch, rancher, of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, personifies the Christmas spirit—not just once a year but every day in that year. And over five thousand volunteer soldiers, far away from their homes, and thousands more in their families and among their friends, will be the merrier for it.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

On Dec. 28 the War Department announced the names of the following 44 Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

ASATO, Pfc. Robert M.—David M. Asato, brother, 1429 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.

DAIDO, Pfc. Takeo—Masaichi Daido, father, 2690 Pamoia Rd., Honolulu.

FUJITA, Pvt. Richard Y.—Sanji Fujita, brother, Aiea, Oahu.

HARADA, Pvt. Hideo R.—Mrs. Asano Harada, mother, Makaweli, Kauai.

HIRASUNA, Pfc. Noboru—Fukumatsu Hirauna, father, 3017 Monsarrat Ave., Honolulu.

IHA, Cpl. Kenichi—James T. Iha, brother, 1265-AL Hall St., Honolulu.

IMAI, Cpt. Max M.—Shigeru Imai, father, 3552 Hinahina St., Honolulu.

ISHII, Pfc. Stanley T.—Walter Y. Ishii, brother, Box 311, Waimae, Kauai.

IWASA, Pvt. Masato J.—Mrs. Ethel K. Nogawa, sister, 2038-A, Young St., Honolulu.

KAWASHIMA, Cpl. James S.—Mrs. Masaki Kawashima, mother, 2859 Manoa Rd., Honolulu.

KOBAYASHI, Cpl. Tazuto—Zentaro Kobayashi, father, Eleele, Kauai.

KOIZUMI, Staff Sgt. Tokuchi—Komataro Koizumi, father, Box 132, Aiea, Oahu.

KUGIYAMA, Pvt. Kenneth K.—Hajime Kugiyama, father, 1843-C Liliha St., Honolulu.

KURAMOTO, First Lt. Kiyoshi—Charles N. Kuramoto, father, 1229 Young St., Honolulu.

KAWAMURA, Pfc. George M.—Tsunao Saito, cousin, Wainaku, Hawaii.

MATSUNAGA, First Lt. Masayuki—Miss Fusae Matsunaga, sister, Hanapepe, Kauai.

MATSUURA, Pvt. Hiroshi—Jinzo Matsuura, father, Waianae, Oahu.

MIYASHIRO, Pvt. Jikichi R.—Matsukichi Miyashiro, father, Hakalau, Hawaii.

MIYASHIRO, Pvt. Masaichi—Mrs. Kane Miyashiro, mother, 575 Quinn Lane, Honolulu.

MIYATA, Pvt. Tamotsu—Takashi Miyata, brother, 729 6th Ave., Honolulu.

MUROSHIGE, Cpl. Kenneth T.—Mrs. Miekko Muroshige, wife, 602 Judd St., Honolulu.

NAGAMINE, Pfc. Akitaka—Mrs. Kama Nagamine, mother, 443 Coral St., Honolulu.

NAKAGAWA, Tech. 5th Gr. Keiso D.—Mrs. Kinuyo Nakagawa, mother, Box 133, Pearl City, Oahu.

NAKAGAWA, Pfc. Osamu—Ichinoshin Nakagawa, father, Market St., Wailuku, Kauai.

NAKAMURA, Cpl. Haruo—Mrs. Tsuru Nakamura, mother, 202 Paoakalani St., Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Cpl. Stephen K.—Mrs. Florence Tempo, sister, Wailuku, Maui.

NAKASONE, Pfc. Jack T.—Taketa Nakasone, father, Box 643, Paia, Maui.

NAKAYA, Sgt. Etsuo—Mrs. Sue Nakaya, mother, 2308 Kanea-lili Ave., Honolulu.

NANBARA, Pvt. Masaru—Mrs. Norma K. Nanbara, sister, 909 Coolidge St., Honolulu.

OGATA, Cpl. Yoshiyuki—Zenzo Ogata, Eleele, Kauai.

OKAZAKI, Pfc. Richard M.—Tom M. Okazaki, brother, Box-A, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

OKI, Tech. 5th Gr. Albert Y.—Gerald F. Oki, brother, 850 Lokahi St., Honolulu.

OKUMURA, Pfc. Masao—Tomoki Okumura, father, Box 57, Hualaloa, Hawaii.

OMIYA, Pfc. Yoshinao—Tsuneo Omiya, brother, 2457-A South Beretania St., Honolulu.

ONO, Pvt. Yoshiichi—Edward C. Ono, brother, 947 Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

SAITO, Pfc. Harry T.—Miss Sue S. Takaezu, friend, 920 Alakea St., Honolulu.

SARUWATARI, Pvt. Clifford M.—Mrs. Omone Saruwatari, mother, Lahai City, Maui.

SASAKI, Pfc. Seiso—Iwao Sasaki, brother, Lihue, Kauai.

SHIRAKI, Pvt. James I.—George G. Shiraki, brother, 194 North Kukui St., Honolulu.

SHIRAKI, Pvt. Tomeichi—Mrs. Toshi Ishikawa, sister, 3624-B Waiata Ave., Honolulu.

YAMADA, Pfc. Richard M.—Mrs. Tsuru Yamada, mother, 808 Kahuna Lane, Honolulu.

YAMADA, Pfc. Richard M.—Mrs. Edith K. Yamada, wife, 435 Koula St., Honolulu.

YAMADA, Pfc. Shinichi—Harry I. Yamada, brother, 2751 East Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Kazunobu—Nobutaro Yamamoto, father, Box 263, Pahoia, Puna.

On Dec. 27, the War Department announced the names of the following two Japanese Americans as missing in action in the Mediterranean area:

MOCHIZUKI, Pfc. Henry T.—Miss Hilda K. Mochizuki, sister, 1503 Sing Toy Lane, Honolulu.

NAKAUYE, Pfc. Donald T.—Soyemon Nakauye, father, 665 Lana Lane, Honolulu.

On Dec. 25 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

TANOUE, Pvt. Ehigeo—Takeo Tanoue, brother, Box 1371, Hilo, Hawaii.

On Dec. 24 the War Department announced the name of the following Japanese American as missing in action in the Mediterranean area:

YAMADA, Pvt. Fumio—Mrs. Tamano Yamada, mother, 1157 Maunakea St., Honolulu.

In a correction notice the War Department on Dec. 28 asked that the names of the following two Japanese Americans be deleted from the list of wounded in action.

KANETANI, Pvt. Isamu—Chujiro Kanetani, father, Box 144, Kuriatown, Hawaii.

KAWANISHI, Pvt. Kikumatsu—James Y. Kawanishi, uncle, Box 456, Hilo, Hawaii.

WRA Arranges Special Bus for Poston Travel

Many Seasonal Workers Had Been Unable to Obtain Accommodations

With many evacuees returning to Poston unable to get accommodations out of Salt Lake City because of crowded travel conditions, the War Relocation Authority announced this week that arrangements had been made with Santa Fe Trailways for extra buses between Salt Lake and Wickenburg, Ariz.

The first of these extra buses will leave on Jan. 11, and has a capacity of 35.

If there are enough passengers to Poston to warrant such arrangements, the WRA will also arrange for a special car on the Santa Fe railroad for the run between Wickenburg and Parker, the nearest railroad point to the Poston center.

All evacuees desiring to avail themselves of these special accommodations are being advised to contact the WRA regional office in the Atlas building in Salt Lake City.

During the past weeks many seasonal workers, returning to Poston, have been virtually "stranded" in Salt Lake City by the lack of space on buses to Wickenburg.

Sewing Machine Purchased by Nisei USO in Mississippi

Contributions collected by the Japanese American Citizens League for the Japanese American USO at Hattiesburg, Miss., are being put to good use, according to a letter received this week from Melvin H. Harter, director of the USO unit which is serving men of the Japanese American combat team now training at Camp Shelby.

Mr. Harter noted in his letter that volunteer girl workers at the Hattiesburg "Aloha" USO had made a thousand Christmas stockings on the sewing machine. These Christmas stockings were filled by the USO with nuts, candies, fruits and gifts for the Japanese American soldiers attending Christmas celebrations at the "Aloha" USO.

During one recent week-end, according to Mr. Harter, 800 Japanese American soldiers visited the USO.

Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL, reported this week that \$222 had been raised to date, chiefly from JACL members and chapters, for the USO at Hattiesburg.

Purple Heart Award Given Posthumously To Nisei Soldier

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Purple Heart award was presented posthumously to Pvt. Keichi Tanaka for military merit and for wounds received in action resulting in his death on Sept. 29 in Italy.

Pvt. Tanaka was born in Waimanalo in June, 1919, and was a member of the infantry battalion in Italy. He was inducted into the army in Nov., 1941.

Effort To Operate Evacuated Farm Near Failure, Is Report

HUNT, Idaho—One of the first major efforts to operate a produce farm in the absence of Japanese owners in the Seattle area is reported to have failed with the announced near-collapse of Western Farms, Inc., a firm now controlling 280 acres in the Bellevue area, according to a story in the Minidoka Irrigator.

Bruce Bartley, president of Western Farms, Inc., has disclosed that his firm is on the verge of collapse, and declared that the firm is "over-capitalized and ought to be liquidated."

Operations of the firm have resulted in a net loss of \$15,000 in 1942 and \$15,000 in 1943.

Nisei Gunner Fought in Air Battles in Africa, Europe



SGT. BEN KUROKI of Hershey, Neb., is now back in the United States after thirty combat missions in North Africa, Sicily and over Germany and occupied Europe. Sgt. Kuroki, a member of the North Platte chapter of the JACL, hopes to see service in the Pacific war.

(Continued from page 1)

1942, they became a part of the army. They asked for duty in the Pacific area to help avenge the attack.

"It was a long, uphill fight," Ben Kuroki told the Daily Bulletin representative. "Everywhere we went people were suspicious of us. They kept wondering if we would let them down. I was sent to Fort Logan, near Denver, and given clerical instruction. My outfit was ready to take off and I was to be left behind. I begged them, with tears in my eyes, to take me along.

"Eventually the permission came through and I was ordered to duty in England. There, I was a clerk with not much to do. I kept asking for combat duty and after a while I got it.

"But those were tough months. The pilots were afraid of me. They kept remembering the treachery at Pearl Harbor and knew that I was a Japanese American. I was one of the very few Japanese Americans in combat zones. People kept staring at me so I couldn't eat.

"After a while I was assigned to a Liberator as a gunner and gradually the fellows got used to me and knew I was fighting for them. But the battle to prove myself was tough.

"If I get a chance to go into combat in the Pacific theatre I will probably have the same fight to overcome this feeling of antagonism. But I'm willing to take what I have to. My mission is still to avenge Pearl Harbor, because I'm an American."

Sgt. Kuroki's first mission was on Dec. 13, 1942, a year after the attack on Pearl Harbor and his enlistment in the army.

Remembering the thrill of returning home, Sgt. Kuroki said: "One of the grandest sights in the world is the Statue of Liberty and the lights of New York. After the darkness of the cities of Europe, New York looked wonderful as we came into sight in the night."

He remembered that he had his first glass of real milk in over a year when he reached New York. While overseas he had but two dishes of ice cream.

"People kick about conditions here, but you should see what's happening over there. I'm going to enjoy a wonderful Christmas this year. Last Christmas I slept in the African desert with all my clothes on. We had a pint of water a day and nobody had a bath for three months. There was no entertainment and nobody even bothered to shave."

Sgt. Kuroki is reporting to California for further duty. He hopes that it will be against the enemy in the Pacific.

He's a good gunner and he's going to shoot straight if he gets the chance, says Sgt. Ben Kuroki.

Captain Suzuki Leaves Hospital in North Africa Area

HONOLULU, T. H.—Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, highest ranking Japanese American officer with the 100th infantry battalion, who was seriously wounded in action on Nov. 5 in Italy, has been released from a hospital in the North African area, according to a War Department notice received by Mrs. Suzuki, a resident of Honolulu.

Capt. Suzuki in October led his force of Japanese American soldiers into action in the Benevento area. The group withstood hours of shelling outside the Italian city of Benevento and then fought their way into the city to rescue 22 American paratroopers caught behind enemy lines.

Ohio Woman Writes Song for Nisei Combat Team

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A marching song for the Japanese American Combat Team now at Camp Shelby has been written by Mrs. Dorothy Gibson of Columbus, Ohio, at the request of a Shelby private, it was reported last week in the Sentinel.

The song was composed at the request of Joe Nishimoto, who was visiting relatives in Columbus, and met Mrs. Gibson. Later, when Nishimoto volunteered for the combat team, he wrote Mrs. Gibson that the boys in camp wanted a song they could sing and march to.

Mrs. Gibson immediately set out to work and turned out the Japanese American Victory song.

Though she has been bedfast for four years, Mrs. Gibson is achieving national fame through the songs she writes.

California Personnel Board Shelves Cases of Nisei Civil Service Workers for Duration

State Group Agrees to Stipulation Suggested By Attorney for 82 Japanese Americans Who Are Fighting Ouster and Asking Back Wages

Korean American Reported Wounded In Nisei Battalion

WASHINGTON — A Korean-American lieutenant in the Fifth Army's Japanese American battalion has been wounded in action in Italy, according to a War Department announcement on December 23.

The announcement reported that 2nd Lieut. Young O. Kim whose wife is Mrs. Ida H. Kim of 734 Temple St., Los Angeles, had been wounded in action in the Mediterranean theatre.

News dispatches from Italy have reported that Lieut. Kim led a charge of the Japanese American unit on the Italian front.

Camp Conditions Satisfy Spanish Investigators

WASHINGTON — An investigation by Spanish diplomatic officials of conditions in camps where Japanese nationals are interned, such as the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Calif., has revealed a "very satisfactory" situation and a report along this line will be made to Tokyo, a responsible diplomatic source said Wednesday, according to the United Press.

The investigation was undertaken at the request of the Japanese government.

The U. P. noted that the satisfactory report, it is hoped, will expedite negotiations for a future exchange of Japanese nationals in this country for Americans held in the Orient.

Topaz Youths Sentenced on Robbery Charge

TOPAZ, Ut.—Two youths charged as accomplices in the Topaz canteen robbery in October were sentenced to 30 days in jail and a \$60 fine at hearings conducted Dec. 16 in Fillmore at the district court, reports the Times.

Since the boys had no previous criminal record, they were permitted to plead guilty to petty larceny charge.

First Nisei Seamen Receive State Department Passports

Believe Solution Near, Following "Beaching" of Japanese Americans

NEW YORK — Recent difficulties experienced by Japanese American evacuee merchant seamen shipping from east coast ports due to the fact that they were not permitted to ship out without seaman's passports, is beginning to be solved as the first few passports are coming through from the State Department, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy reported last week.

The solution was arrived at thru the joint action of the WRA and the various interested government agencies, and with the support of the maritime unions of which these evacuee seamen are members, it was noted.

The JACD report noted that shortly after the seamen had been released from WRA centers, and in most cases after they had already made one trip on the high seas with supplies for our fighting forces and for those of our Allies, an old ruling which had been issued as a security measure immediately after Pearl Harbor was applied to them. This ruling prohibited American citizens of Japanese descent, as well as Japanese nationals, from leaving ports of the United States without a valid passport.

Since the Japanese seamen, who

SACRAMENTO—The California State Personnel Board on Dec. 29 postponed until after the war the cases of 82 state employees of Japanese ancestry who were dismissed from state civil service after Pearl Harbor.

The dismissed Japanese Americans are fighting the ouster and demanding back pay to the time of their dismissal.

The board voted 4 to 1 to continue the cases indefinitely in line with a stipulation entered by attorneys for the Japanese Americans. This stipulation agreed that the Japanese Americans would waive all salary rights "as of Nov. 30, 1943" until the time a hearing may be held after the war.

Deputy Attorney General Wilmer Morse informed the board he regarded the stipulation as the "only fair proposition available and one necessary to protect the state's financial interests."

Archibald Tinning, board member from Martinez, moved to accept the stipulation and seek until January 28, 1944, to locate five additional Japanese Americans who are fighting dismissal, but who have not entered the stipulation nor otherwise acted to protect their jobs. The board also sustained dismissal of three additional Japanese Americans who were discharged by their department heads after Pearl Harbor while still serving probationary periods.

The only opposition was voiced by Arthur Brown, board member from San Bernardino, who declared: "I don't think we owe these Japanese any rights at all." Brown offered a motion to summon the defendants to appear immediately before the board, with summary dismissal as the penalty for failure to appear. The motion died for lack of a second. Brown also opposed Tinning's motion.

Morse indicated that the salaries of the Japanese American civil service workers involved would aggregate \$10,000 monthly. He explained, however, that an act passed by the 1943 state legislature prescribes that the money earned by these evacuee workers in relocation centers may be deducted from accrued state salaries, in addition to deductions of amounts spent by the federal government for their maintenance.

had no knowledge of the existence of this ruling, had been shipped out, like the majority of American seamen, with "applied for" stamps passports, customs officials were on their papers in lieu of the actual required by the State Department ruling to pull the men off the ships leaving the coast of the United States.

It was stated that upon investigation by all the east coast maritime unions, the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, the JACD, and the United Japanese American Seamen's Victory Club of New York, it was found that although the State Department was not refusing to issue passports to the Japanese Americans, a considerable amount of clarification was needed before the status of the seamen could be settled. At the present time, it was stated that such clarification is being undertaken in Washington with the heads of the government agencies involved, and the issuance of the first passports is the first indication that action is being taken to solve this problem.

"As soon as adequate clearance machinery is worked out, this matter, which has held anxious nisei seamen on the beach in New York for several weeks, should be cleared up satisfactorily, permitting the seamen once more to continue their splendid contribution to the war effort of our country," the JACD declared.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: New Year's Day

The nation has just come through a grim, hard year. It has been a year that has seen great victories, some hard setbacks, and twelve months of intense fighting.

It has been a year of ups and downs, of concerted action and some major disruptions on the home front. We have had heartening examples of solidarity in War Bond drives and our national will to win. We have had sickening racial strife in Detroit and Los Angeles and Beaumont and other cities and towns of this country.

It has been in all a year of hope and despair, of courage and cowardice, of love and hate.

This year the prospects for peace and the ultimate defeat of fascism loom brighter than ever before. This year may see the end of the German military machine and the horror it has created in all of Europe. And once that military might has been crushed, we can concentrate upon the winning of the war in the Pacific.

We may not see the end of war this year, but we shall surely come very close to it. And we can be confident that from now on our armies will progress.

We know that at home thousands more of Japanese Americans now still in WRA camps will this year find their rightful place within our country. We can look forward to their relocation and reestablishment.

If the celebrations this year's end are louder and noisier than in the years past, it may be because we have come through one of the hardest years in our history. We have emerged a nation still whole, still united, and confident of victory.

We can look forward to a year of progress and activity.

Nisei and Jim Crow

While it is only natural, perhaps, for nisei to take on the regional habits and customs of the areas into which they go, just as southern nisei speak with a southern accent, one might expect they would think twice before accepting the racial prejudices of these new areas. For the nisei, as a much-maligned and injured group, certainly know by now that race prejudice is an artificial, controlled hate with neither rhyme nor reason.

The nisei surely are in a position today to understand and sympathize with the groups which have felt the ignominy of persecution solely on the grounds of racial ancestry. The nisei, surely, as a group which has felt the same persecution and moreover, as a group which has been strongly supported by numberless thousands of other Americans in fighting unreasoning prejudice, should be among the first to denounce and destroy this un-American thinking.

The unfortunate housing incident related in an article elsewhere in this issue by Marie Harlowe Pulley points up the fact that nisei have not all learned to think out the whole problem of race prejudice.

Thousands upon thousands of Americans have helped the nisei in the unfortunate situation which today confronts him. They have battled with legislators. They have written articles and made speeches. They have sometimes braved censure and hate. And yet they persisted in this battle, a battle which never directly affected them, save as all Americans are affected by any display of race prejudice.

The nisei can do no less in seeing that

the principles of American liberty and fair play are extended to all persons, regardless of race. It is not enough to insist upon equality of treatment for the nisei.

Of course, Japanese Americans are coming to this realization. They have not been totally unaffected by the events since 1941 and the valiant efforts of those who have supported them. The nisei are coming to be a progressive, well-intentioned, thinking group.

But apparently the progress has not been enough, the intentions and the thinking have not been strong enough as yet.

The nisei must support all legislation, proposals and activity designed to promote the racial health and well being of this country. They most assuredly should show, in their daily living, that they will not succumb; as others have succumbed to the detriment of the nisei, to the rabid cries of the race prejudiced.

It has often been said the four freedoms must be made free to all Japanese Americans or all Americans are harmed; the four freedoms must be made free to all Americans, or the nisei will be harmed.

We know how horrible, how vicious and unthinking race prejudice can be. We must not be guilty of it ourselves.

Hearst Revives a Lie

In its editorial admonition to Joseph C. Grew, former American ambassador to Tokyo, regarding Mr. Grew's recent statements asking fair play for Japanese Americans, the Hearst press has shown again its utter disregard of the truth. "We thought the Japanese in Hawaii were 'loyal to us,'" the San Francisco Examiner said on Dec. 28, 1943, "The result of that trust was the massacre of our men and the naval debacle at Pearl Harbor." Although the War and Navy Departments and the FBI stated in published communications that there is no record of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, the Hearst Examiner has apparently come to the conclusion through some perverted form of reasoning that it was the residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and not the Japanese militarists in Japan who were responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

This latest attack is typical of the general race-baiting campaign now being waged by the yellow journals of William Randolph Hearst against a loyal American minority which is today writing the record of that loyalty on the field of battle and in the production lines of America. The Hearst press has proved that it is not too low to stoop to any lie, exaggeration or half-truth which can be used in its attempt to malign the Japanese Americans.

Japanese Americans are today fighting the fascist enemy in the muddy fields of Italy and in the jungles of the South Pacific. Now they must defend themselves against a home-grown racism in the racist doctrines of William Randolph Hearst.

Kent's Honor Roll

The mayor and some of the leading citizens of the community of Kent, Wash., recently exhibited posters declaring, "We Don't Want Any Japs Back Here—Ever." Last week Kent's newspaper, the News-Journal published its "honor roll" of men from the Kent-Des Moines areas serving in the armed forces of the United States. On this list are the following names: Jack T. Hori, Charles Hiranaka, G. J. Hirabayashi, Mike Iseri, Shigeyoshi Iseri, Sanae G. Ikuta, Tadashi Kato, George N. Kadoyama, Ted T. Kamo, Mat Mikami, Rikio Mishinatsu, Keiji Nakatsuka, Melvin Oie, Norman Oie, Seigo Shimoyama, Harry Shimomura, George Y. Tamura, James J. Tamura, Minori Tsubota, and Henry Watanabe, all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It is certainly an amazing contradiction to find that men who are fighting today for their country are being honored by their community for their services on one hand, and are being denied the right to return with their families to their homes on the other.

If the declarations by the mayor of Kent and by some of its "leading citizens" are not representative of the attitude of the entire community, that fact should be made known. Certainly apologies are in order to the men of Japanese ancestry from Kent who are serving in the armed forces.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Politics and the New Year:

With two years of purgatory behind them Japanese Americans look forward to 1944 with the expectation that the new year will mean the reinstitution of the rights and privileges denied them in the first two years of an America at war.

But 1944 is also an election year. There is to be expected an intensification of the present vicious, race-baiting campaign which is being conducted by the Hearst press against those of Japanese ancestry. The war relocation of evacuees of Japanese ancestry has already become a partisan political issue. The present Hearst attack is as much an attempt to discredit the validity of the administration's domestic policies, as it is an effort to instigate a home front race war.

Back in 1920, another election year, the same Hearst press was shouting the same "yellow peril" scare. California's governor in 1920, in a speech delivered in January of that year, made this observation regarding the agitation raging at that time against residents of Japanese ancestry:

"In my opinion the present agitation in California was inspired by candidacy for office. It is true that many worthy citizens have now allied themselves with it for laudable purposes. The fact remains, however, that the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desires for political preferment."

So once again the witchhunt is on. The formula is the same, and even the slogans have a familiar ring, as if someone had gone into the newspaper morgues to copy the headlines in the yellow journals of the period. The special interests which stand to benefit by the continued exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry are working the same old shellgame. Will the public be fooled again?

The observation has been made that in California the so-called "Japanese problem" will be ballooned into a major political issue by those who will attempt to capture the state's electoral votes under a smoke-screen of violent verbiage against the absent evacuees. That process of making political scapegoats out of the much-maligned Japanese American group has already been initiated, in the wake of the badly-reported Tule Lake affair, and already the hot air is blowing.

At present Governor Warren of California is the white-haired boy of the Hearst menage. Citizen Hearst is providing the issue, and to date Mr. Warren has not repudiated this platform built on racist antagonisms. In fact, the governor has given tacit endorsement to the race-baiting campaign. If his acceptance of Hearstian accolades is any measure of the political stature of the man, Mr. Warren is Tom Thumb. To those of us in wartime exile from the west coast homes, it is not comforting that our native Californian is under the executive direction of a man who apparently endorses the Nazi doctrines of race, at least where Japanese Americans are concerned. If Mr. Warren is acting merely in the interests of expediency and political ambition, it makes him more the hypocrite. It is to be hoped that he will show himself to be more than a mere lackey of the selfish political and economic interests, and the Ku Klux Klan mentality of the race-baiting crews which today clamor for the virtual extermination of a minority group because of ancestral identification with a hated enemy.

It is encouraging to note this week that there is no degree of unanimity in the west coast congressional delegation regarding the frequently voiced demands for repressive treatment of Japanese Americans. Recent exhibitions of congressional spunk and backbone, on even an issue as politically unpopular as that of Americans of Japanese ancestry, are heartening to those who had begun to entertain doubts regarding the intellectual integrity of members of the legislative arm

of government. It seems that there are other men in Congress besides Martin Dies and John Rankin.

The record of Americans of Japanese ancestry since Pearl Harbor, a story of steadfast loyalty even in the face of excesses in treatment, is still the best answer to the present and future campaigns of professional hate-mongers and political opportunists on the west coast, and will remain the best answer in the year to come. And a record of loyal performance in a time of great stress will be the strongest support that Japanese Americans can give to those many Americans who are fighting today for fair play, on the west coast and throughout the nation. The men of good-will are still in the very great majority.

Vagaries

Ex-Mayor . . .

Former Mayor John C. Porter of Los Angeles, who once was a backer of the Japanese opera, "Sakura," at the Hollywood Bowl, has turned up again in the news, this time as vice-president of the American Foundation for the Expulsion of Japanese, the latest of the west coast hate groups. . . . Head of the AFEJ is Marshall S. Johnson, Los Angeles advertising man. Johnson, described by the L. A. Times as a "militant crusader," is 4 feet 11 inches tall and last April persuaded the Legislature to pass a bill for formation of a State Guard company of "mighty mites" between 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet in height. . . . Willedd Andrews is attorney for the new organization which purposes to hold a public meeting in Los Angeles soon to launch the program to keep all persons of Japanese ancestry, American-born as well as aliens, from returning to California.

Congressman . . .

Rep. Clair Engle of California is the most rabid of the members of the congressional bloc who are demanding restrictive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry. The 30-year old former district attorney of Red Bluff, Calif., has utilized the recent Tule Lake disturbances as a springboard for his attack on Japanese Americans. However, Engle had an anti-Japanese American record even before the Tule Lake affair. His first official act as State Senator in the California legislature in January, 1943, was to introduce bills for the disfranchisement of citizens of Japanese ancestry. Engle resigned as State Senator to run for the congressional seat vacated by the death of Harry Englebright. He was elected mainly because of liberal-labor support. However, many of Engle's supporters are reported to have soured on him because of his reactionary record since he arrived in Congress. Engle recently voted against subsidies, alienating his liberal-labor backers.

West Coast . . .

Negroes who have settled in the Fillmore District in San Francisco are protesting the designation of the area as "Japtown" by the San Francisco Examiner. . . . Recent letters published in west coast papers indicate a certain public reaction to the hate propaganda of some of these newspapers against Japanese Americans. These protests are bulwarked by examples of nisei loyalty in Italy and elsewhere.

Film Note . . .

The RKO studio has purchased Alan Hynd's book, "Betrayal from the East," the story of Japanese espionage in the United States, and plan to film it shortly. It's to be hoped that the film will make some distinction between Japanese consular agents and residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States. . . . Friends are reportedly trying to persuade a California political figure from embarking on a demagogic "keep the Japs out" campaign.

Nisei and Race Prejudice: Jim Crow Tendencies Among Japanese American Evacuees May Hamper Resettlement

By MARIE HARLOWE PULLEY

(Editorial Comment on page 4)

There is a dangerous factor working in the American Nisei scene today which may make any future for these Japanese Americans impractical, except as they find themselves on a reservation similar to that of the American Indian. During the depression one often heard the statement, "Business isn't bad; there isn't any." Unless the American Nisei changes, and quickly, one of his approaches to his problem, he will find no further wide-spread cooperation in the alleviation of that problem.

I speak from a long and intimate association with many types of Orientals both at home and abroad. I speak of this dangerous factor from close and immediate experience with it.

We have a large house in an old neighborhood in Chicago which is now composed of colored and white home-owners and tenants, most of whom have lived for years in the same houses. There exists a neighborhood organization which functions to keep the neighborhood clean and decent. We have a most interesting and liberal household, with visitors of every race and nation coming and going, and our parties have long since been named "international parties" as they are usually attended by Jews and Germans, Japanese and Chinese, Hindus and native Africans, and so on.

Recently we decided to offer rooms in our home to four people, and although many from among our acquaintances desired these rooms, we held them especially for Nisei, feeling that they might be finding difficulty in securing housing, and feeling that we could offer these unhappy people more than a mere place to stay.

The War Relocation Authority co-operated with us, placing our accommodations high on the list of such offerings, but to my amazement, which led me to look into the matter beyond our own experience, it was discovered that the Nisei maintain an extremely rigid and well-developed racial prejudice against brother Americans who are Negroes. When they came to our street, for instance, and saw children of Negro professional people (all of them of higher cultural status than the ordinary Nisei) playing quietly in some of the yards in the neighborhood, they looked no further for our welcome home.

In that racial antagonism of one abused minority against another injured minority, especially when the Nisei group have added to the prejudice against them as a colored minority in a country where Jim Crow is widely practiced, the unfortunate fact of war they are also psychological enemies, lies the grave danger that Nisei children in future will not even have a home yard for their children to play in as good a place as our quiet, American, mixed neighborhood. The relationship between tolerance and world peace grows, and the intolerance of the individual can only redound against him in the new world of universal brotherhood that is emerging.

Pearl Buck, and many other outstanding world federalists, are telling us that the colored peoples of the world, who comprise two-thirds of the world's population, are merging and uniting in common cause. Actually, there are many proofs in the world today that the colored peoples are far from presenting anything like a united front. Japan is fighting China and other colored peoples; certain African tribes are carrying out old feuds as they fight, some on the side of the Allies and others on the side of the Axis powers; India, tired of British imperialism and in need of the momentary help offered by the Japanese, cannot yet come to agreement and unity with their dark brothers in Japan; Chinese and Mexican youths and American service men fight in streets and taverns in California cities; and Negroes in America are woefully divided among themselves for a variety of reasons, even that of such simple nature as the relative lightness and darkness of their own skin.

It seems therefore, a bit optimistic, to expect an immediate manifestation of unity of purpose and ideals among the dark races of the world, or until a certain evolutionary merging de-

velops among them. The very fact that foreign colored peoples have not had the prejudices of color of skin as found in America makes for no particular unity of feeling with other colored peoples merely because they were all of dark skin. Foreign colored peoples simply do not think of the color of their skins, and hence there is no basic point of their union because of this.

There are doubtless two reasons for the strong Nisei prejudice against associating themselves with American Negroes. The first is that of expediency. They do not, as a group already meeting with racial prejudices, wish to align themselves with another minority group; they cannot see that this would but strengthen both minority groups. But let it here be said to the eternal glory of the American Negro, that while he has been the most segregated and abused minority group in this country, and while many white Americans have shown their displeasure of any who have been friendly with the Nisei, the American Negro has, with kindly understanding, courageously offered his home as a haven to Niseis coming out of the camps. In fact, a majority of homes offered to the WRA Housing Department have been from Negroes on Chicago's South Side.

This reaction of expediency of the Nisei is, however, a minor one. I have found upon intense and wide investigation among the Nisei an actual feeling of superiority of themselves over the American Negro citizen.

It has long been claimed that Japanese peoples are highly imitative. Certainly they have demonstrated a quickness in accepting Western methods in many fields and phases of life. At the same time, missionaries on the scene in Japan have pointed out what Japan has so readily appropriated from the West has always been the more superficial and least desirable aspects of Western culture.

This trait of the Japanese of grasping at the superficial seems to have carried over into the American-born Nisei, and to account for his racial prejudices against fellow citizens, the American Negroes. Niseis of the ordinary mass level, have quickly accepted American ways, but largely in superficial aspects. Before the war they were so patriotic as to be the flag-waving type of patriot. They took to zoot suits and boogie-woogie music, and to the swagger and pretense that goes with the inferiority of this superficiality. Thus, feeling themselves so very American, on the one hand, and accepting the superficial on the other, it follows as a matter of course that they would quickly and easily accept the undemocratic and truly un-American aspect of prejudice towards Negroes. (Surely no true American will contend that Jim Crow of a Negro minority group is basically and soundly the best American!)

The Nisei, now stands at a crossroad in American life, and he has a dangerous and vital choice to make. He is, as stated above, not only considered by vast numbers of white Americans in the same Jim Crow pattern as the Negro because of his color, but because of the war with Japan he is now a psychological enemy as well. Whereas in baseball parlance, the Negro has only one strike against him, the Nisei has two strikes against him, and the wrong choice at this cross-road, and he will be "out" as even he, with a background of a year in a relocation center, cannot imagine. As the power of the 66 per cent of the colored peoples of the world does lie in their unity, a fact which they

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

With the New Year just around the clock we send a reminder to our 1943 Associated members to renew their membership directly with National Headquarters. The membership dues are \$3.50 and includes one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen. If you are already a subscriber to the Pacific Citizen the dues are \$1.50, and the same rate applies in the event a member of the family is already taking the Pacific Citizen. The rates for membership from the Relocation Centers are \$3.00 and 50 cents respectively. Those who are living in a district near an active chapter are urged to join the JACL through its affiliated chapters.

The 1944 Membership Card for the Associated Membership Division went out of the states to Mr. Suenobu Makino, 925B Coolidge Street, Honolulu 36, Hawaii. The No. 1 Active Membership Division card was issued to Tetsuko Mary Toda, 1941 Larimer St., Denver 2, Colorado.

We wish to acknowledge a total contribution of \$8.00 this week from the following persons: Mary Sato, Denver; Tom Shimasaki; Sam Fujita, Chicago; and Albert D. Bonus, Seattle.

NISEI U.S.O.

The total contributions for the Nisei USO took a jump this week to \$222.00 with two substantial contributions from our chapters. S. Tanaka, Ft. Lupton Chapter treasurer, remitted \$75.00 and George Ogata, representing the Jerome District of the Magic Valley Chapter remitted \$25.00 from the following individuals: Ine Saito, Tsuchi Saito, Nobue Shimizu, Ayako Yamanaka, Sue Yaguchi, Kay Chihara, Chieko Oyama, August Hondo, Tom Morimoto, Tadashi Abo, Tsutomu Abo, Terumi Nishizaki, Eddie Tanaka, Ray Tanaka, Shizue Nakata, Yoshio Aizawa, Frank Yamagata, George Ogata. This last remittance from the Magic Valley Chapter makes a total contributed by them towards the Nisei USO of \$51.00.

A letter was received from Mr. Melvin Harter, Director of the Japanese American Unit of the USO, acknowledging the contributions and also telling us that the money came at a very opportune time as they were making preparations for a Christmas party and a formal New Year dance.

have not as yet comprehended fully themselves, the power of the American Nisei to find a good world for himself in the American scene, must of necessity lie in the region of his manifesting a pure Americanism devoid of racial prejudices, else the American generally will have none of him, except to give him the advice, "Physician, heal thyself."

The people who are most kindly disposed towards the Nisei, and who will do all in their power to aid him personally, as well as socially, politically, economically, are those advanced, liberal souls who have long been working for better inter-racial conditions. They hold every sympathy for the tense Negro situation of segregation; they will not take kindly to helping a group of Nisei, no greater culturally than the Negro, to perpetuate the prejudice among them that they are working to eradicate in white groups.

Thus the Nisei, by his racial prejudices against his suffering fellow American, the Negro, is alienating the energies and interests of the only really friendly group in this country. Who can bring this point home to them before it is too late?

Elmer L. Shirrell, local supervisor of the WRA, has recently spoken of the deteriorating of Nisei in the relocation camps and the advisability of getting them relocated back into the active stream of life. As they merge out into American life, they must somehow be made to step beyond the ignorance of their prejudices, they must be made to realize the real democratic foundations of American life. For there are those who struggle to erase the error of unsound American thought manifesting in racial prejudices, and they will not permit a new development in the Nisei field. Such friendliness as the Nisei needs in making for himself a new world in the present problem will be withdrawn and the Nisei world will indeed be dark and unfriendly.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Reflections at the Beginning of a New Year

Random impressions at year's end:

We were at the grocery the day before Christmas when in burst a couple who apparently were regular patrons there. They were excitedly waving a letter and a 10 yen note.

After they calmed down they explained to everyone that they had just received a letter from their son who was wounded at Tarawa and was recuperating in Hawaii.

"Our boy took this 10-yen bill off a dead Jap," the man said exultingly.

We could understand the release in tension that had caused this outburst of exuberance, for the letter probably was the first word in some weeks from their son.

We couldn't help but feel the pulse and determination of the nation behind the fierce pride of those parents of one of our fighting men.

Even the few Christmas cards we were so happy to get gave an indication of how widely the Nisei have scattered themselves within the past year.

Where once they were concentrated in little islands of population on the west coast, now they live on both coasts and throughout the plain and mountain country in between.

There were cards from New York, and one from a friend still in a west coast sanatorium. There are cards with such little known postmarks as Yellow Springs, Ohio; Cody, Wyoming and Des Plaines, Illinois.

The dispersal has begun. Assimilation will follow.

The manpower shortage being the problem it is, even the Santa Claus business was hit this year.

The word was around that the Santa Claus in the town's leading department store was played by a 17-year-old boy. We caught a glimpse of him, and although good St. Nick was bearded and bulky as ever, the portions of his face that showed were unexpectedly smooth.

We remember way back last summer during a short visit to the Minidoka relocation center that Porgie Okada, the former Seattle laundry tycoon made a remark about sending his son on an educational hitch-hiking tour of the country when he grows up.

The trip won't cost anything at all, Porgie pointed out. His dad will have friends in every town of any size in every part of the country, and he'll have nothing to do but to drop in and visit them for a few days at a time.

It was funny at the time, but now we can see there are great possibilities 10 or 15 years from now.

In contrast to some west coast papers which manufacture items unfavorable to the evacuees when there is too long a period without a legitimate story hitting the Japanese Americans, a number of mid-western newspapers have been more than fair.

The Des Moines Register and Tribune, for instance, have gone out of their way to run stories which might help the acceptance of Japanese Americans.

A couple of months ago when Dr. and Mrs. Tom Abe came up from one of the Arkansas centers to take a resident physicianship at one of the hospitals the occasion was good for a three-column picture in the Register. The Register followed it up again with another a month later. The news angle was that it was the first Japanese American child born in the city which may, or may not have been true.

The latest news story about the Nisei was a column-long front page feature, plus a three-column picture about five Nisei WACs in training at Fort Des Moines. The Associated Press picked up the story and sent the same photograph out over the Wirephoto.

Publicity of this sort cannot help but aid the cause of the evacuees.

It may surprise you at first, but you'll find it easy to get used to. And shortages and rationing shouldn't bother you. They're not hardships when 130 million other people are sharing these problems with you.

Today we're a nation at war. You, too, will become part of this nation when you come out into it. Because most of us have relatives overseas or in the armies still at home, we're an intimate part of this nation at war.

We hope 1944 will find you, too, even closer to our country's program for war and peace.

Ann Nisei Says: Evacuee Women to Face a World Changed by War

Within scant hours it will be time to put 1943 to bed.

Of course it isn't possible to tell what the new year will bring. But if you're not yet one of those who've relocated to the midwest or the east, perhaps this is the year you'll be leaving the center behind you to start making a new home for yourself.

Of course you want to know what sort of world this is you're going to find. It won't be the world you left behind in 1942. This is a quickened, war-conscious world you'll be entering.

It's a money conscious world, too, with dollars flying faster even than in those fabulous twenties. Doubtless you'll find more dollars in your paycheck, but prices have risen accordingly. You'll find yourself paying twenty cents a pound for spinach, perhaps, and those nice little twenty-five dollar suits you once bought are now fifty dollars. And if rents, too, are high, you'll be grateful that the price ceilings finally froze prices before they skyrocketed any further.

Your housing will be different, too. You may be one of the thousands of war workers who today live in transient hotels because they're still looking for an apartment. You may decide to live the duration, at least, in a housekeeping room, with kitchen privileges. And if you do, you'll find yourself sharing your kitchen, your refrigerator. Or, moving into a renovated apartment, you won't be too surprised, we hope, to find your front door opens into a kitchen, first, then the living room.

Or you may be lucky enough to find a house, and then you'll find yourself, come spring, pouring over plans for a victory garden. And in your mind's eye you'll see the jars upon jars of canned fruits and vegetables that will be lining your cellar shelves by fall. You'll learn to shovel the walks every morning in the winter, lest the sidewalks ice over. You'll learn to worry about the coal supply, and learn also to keep the furnace stoked. And come spring, you'll find what spring cleaning means, and like every other house on the block, yours will shine with freshly washed windows, newly-cleaned wallpaper and newly-waxed floors.

Because in the snow areas, all good housewives bring out their mops and soap and pails of water and go to with a will. And so will you.

This year, too, you'll be fussing with ration points and wondering if your points will, this weekend, allow for a good roast. You'll find yourself using margarine and liking it. You'll find yourself making fewer pies, fewer cakes—and more point-free desserts like puddings and sherbets.

You'll be walking more this year, because three gallons of gas won't take any car very far, and perhaps you'll be getting used to the rush on the New York subway.

Shortages will affect you, too. Not alone in such things as bobby pins, electrical appliances, aluminum ware, fountain pens, and such, but also in such varieties of things as milk, diapers (if you've a baby), cotton goods, paper. You'll learn to stop asking for a coffee pot, and you will get used to trying for weeks to get a second hand sewing machine. If you're lucky, you may find one.

You'll learn to do your own laundry, too, because waiting six weeks for sheets and shirts can become quite a trial.

And you'll learn to use what you have. You'll find yourself mending sheets you'd formerly discard, and remaking your husband's suits into jackets and skirts. Because this year, as last, it's patriotic to make things last and wear things out.

It's a world the rest of the country has come into gradually.

Engagement of Nancy Kosuge Is Announced

DENVER, Colo.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Kosuge of Kersey, Colorado, recently announced the engagement of their daughter Nancy to Arthur Moriya of Denver. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Volunteers Save Huge Food Crop At Tule Lake

TOPAZ, Utah—More than a quarter of a million dollars worth of food crops at Tule Lake were saved by 227 relocation center harvest workers, according to Robert Hisatomi, mediator, bookkeeper and timekeeper of the project, in a Topaz Times report. During the period from Novem-

WAKASUGI WILL HEAD IDC FOR COMING YEAR

Mamaro Wakasugi of Weiser, Idaho, formerly chairman of the Northwest District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, was elected chairman of the Intermountain District Council of the JACL, at the IDC meeting held in Pocatello Monday.

Wakasugi is now a member of the Boise Valley chapter of the JACL.

Other new officers elected at the meeting are George Shiozawa, Pocatello, first vice-chairman; Isamu Aoki, Salt Lake, second vice-chairman; Jake Koga, Ogden, secretary, and Paul Okamura, Pocatello, treasurer.

ber 4 to 26, 54,777 hundred pound sacks of potatoes and hundreds of crates and sacks of other vegetables were harvested.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Parent Generation Leaves Heritage of Fortitude to Nisei

Relive for a brief moment the raw experiences of your fathers. At the turn of the century, thousands of Japanese laborers were lured from their homeland as contract workers for the railroads and mines and lumber mills and farms. They were herded about almost as droves of cattle. Since few, if any, in the various gangs of workers understood English, all had to take it and like it.

As construction gangs on the railroads, they were shunted about in cattle cars. Sometimes in winter on a forgotten siding, the pitifully huddled group of men almost froze to death. Isolated in railroad shacks, far from their kind, many subsisted sometimes for weeks on a dumpling made of flour, water, and salt. Until they made their wants known to their Japanese boss, provisions were not forthcoming. Many were victimized by racketeering methods and prices.

Generally, they wore shoes several sizes larger than their fit—they didn't know how to exchange them via mail order. Not being able to talk or understand the customs of their foster land, their entertainment was almost nil. When it came to tending to their aches and pains, they were perforce obliged to bear through their ailments, since no country doctor could understand their strange gibberish. Even today, the Issei tongue can scarcely roll out the simple medicines and remedies they need. When they try to pronounce Mentholatum, the ending result sounds like "lantern." To indicate any article they wanted in a store or drugstore, they either brought back a part of the used item or searched among the stock of the store until they came across the merchandise they needed.

The traveler who wanted a round trip ticket called for a "come back te-ketsu." Sometimes, when a gang of workers had been gathered together on a farm, the aroused farmers roundabout pounded on their bunkhouse door in the middle of the night. Under the light of lanterns and the menacing barrels of shotguns, they escorted them out of town.

When they lived in town, they were still being annoyed. The favorite trick of town hoodlums was to taunt and throw rocks at them.

Another bit of petty mischief was to knock on the door and when it was opened and an Issei head peered out, the trouble-maker would poke his fist into the other's face.

Many of our mothers came over as picture brides. Many a maiden's dreams were shattered by the reality of unrelenting toil. Uncomplaining they have raised families and have found happiness in their stalwart children and the more congenial lives of their progeny. It's common knowledge that in the agonies of childbirth seldom have Issei women ever cried out in pain or terror. In their trial of enduring labor pains, as in their rigorous daily living, our mothers kept their hardships unto themselves and bore their lot with fortitude.

Our Ancestors Had the Stuff in Them—It's In Us, Too.

There aren't any monuments raised to our pioneer fathers in token of their struggles and guts to hang on in an alien country where people and customs were so strange. But their heritage of fortitude lives within us. Some Nisei may be cynical but the proof is already history.

Amid screeching shells and sudden death, the Nisei have set high standards of valor. Put a Nisei in the tail turret of a Liberator bomber, give him prowess, send him through bursting flack on the most dangerous of missions, and he'll crawl out of his plane as Sgt. Ben Kuroki with an award of the distinguished flying cross and air medal with oak leaf clusters.

Let a Nisei clamber down the side of a troop transport, board a landing craft and nearing the beach, dash ashore in the third attacking wave invading the hostile territory of Nazi-held North Africa. He'll be Sgt. Paul Sakai.

Look down toward the Philippines. Among the prisoners the Japanese took on Bataan is a Nisei soldier. Take a Nisei from the grape ranches of Parlier, garb him in a jungle camouflage outfit, put him down on Guadalcanal or New Georgia, give him the intrepidity of his pioneer people, and when he limps back after a foray against the concealed enemy, it'll be with a terse "mission accomplished." Wipe away the grime and mud from his face and it'll be Sgt. Kazuo Komoto, who'll have won the purple heart award.

The wise guys said the volunteer Japanese American Combat

Tsutomu Abo Will Head Magic Valley Chapter of JACL

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — President Tsutomu Abo will head the Magic Valley JACL chapter during 1944, it was announced following elections held December 16.

He will be aided by the following cabinet: James Gikiu, vice-president; Nobue Shimizu, recording secretary; George Makabe, corresponding secretary; George Abo, treasurer; Tishi Saito, social chairman, assisted by Jack Yoshikawa; Frank Yamagata, Jerome representative; Mary Onishi, Burley-Rupert representative; Shig Morita, Twin Falls representative. Tsutomu Abo and George Shibuya were elected official delegates for the chapter.

A special officers' dinner meeting will be held January 2 from 2 to 5 p. m. at the Rogerson hotel.

Team, 442nd Infantry now training in Camp Shelby, Miss., would be a washout. Mainland Nisei and those from Hawaiian couldn't mix, they speak a different language, they had utterly differing backgrounds—so 'twas said. Infuse the Nisei with a common purpose and they raise their slogan, "GO FOR BROKE" (Shoot The Works). Fire them with a common resolve and they set the highest marks in the Third Army—performance that gets other commanders and officers dreamy-eyed and wistful.

Listen to the score of the JA Combat Team. The highest IQ of any unit—the sharpest shooting and marksmanship of the whole team is the tops of any unit . . . physical condition of the Team at such a peak that Army doctors swoon with delight . . . the fast and accurate firing of the Nisei artillery group out-pointing all others by a superiority of ten seconds . . . the highest literacy percentage of any group. Is it any wonder that a fierce pride and Esprit De Corps is growing even before actual combat? Maybe, you can see why nobody calls them "Hey, Jap"! but addresses them respectfully "Hey, soldier!" The 442nd Infantry knows they are a task force and they're going to do an ace-high job without sparing sweat, blood or even life itself.

One hears that at times Nisei soldiers on furlough visit the relocation centers and are jeered with "sucker!" When the books of America's war effort are balanced, the credit side of the statement is going to show amazing results by this comparatively handful in the Army.

Whenever a jaunty, tanned, black-haired, slant-eyed Nisei soldier is swinging along the street, that man symbolizes U.S. The least the highest of us can do is to render that boy some measure of homage and gratitude. And in the privacy of our homes, get down on your knees and thank God that there are such as he, Nisei so consecrated.

Courage for him is our salvation for the New Year.

Happy New Year . . .

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Boise Valley JACL Nominates Candidates For Coming Elections

CALDWELL, Idaho — Meeting in Ontario on December 11, the Boise Valley JACL council nominated candidates for the coming election.

Nominees selected were: president: Mamoru Wakasugi, Joe Komoto, Manabu Yamada, Abe Saito, Kay Inouye and George Nishitani; vice-president: Masao Yamashita and George Hashitani; corresponding secretary: Mrs. Mary Inouye, Harumi Tamura, Mrs. Mary Wakasugi, Mrs. Rina Yamamoto, Yoshi Miyasako; treasurer: Kay Inouye, Shaw Uriu, Ben Tsukamaki, Paul Saito; delegate: Roy Hashitani, Yutaka Tamura, Ben Nukida, George Shigeta.

The council voted to send a hundred dollars to national headquarters for the JACL for the Camp Shelby USO. A drive will be held to raise the fund. Any amount over one hundred dollars will be sent to headquarters.

It was also decided to send \$25.00 to the Rev. Alfred Akamatsu for the Christmas fund.

It was announced that the local chapter went over the top in the Pacific Citizen Christmas issue advertising campaign.

Favor Dissolution Of WRA Centers

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—A resolution favoring the elimination of relocation centers for Japanese and Japanese Americans and the return of the evacuees to normal civilian life was unanimously adopted at the annual YMCA-YWCA conference held at Sioux Falls College.

Announcement

HENRY Y. KASAI, agent for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Salt Lake City for 28 years, announces that he has resumed his business of underwriting life and endowment policies of all forms, especially among the Nisei. His office is located at 325 Walker Bank Building. Telephones: Office, 5-2841; Home, 3-6675.

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TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Outlook For a Happy New Year

Another New Year under war conditions rolls around. This one is being greeted with a happier outlook by the thousands who had the courage or the good fortune to resettle in some receptive community. For the large majority of the 110,000 evacuated into the relocation centers, it may be a time for reflection about the future. Those who came out on seasonal work or those who visited the various parts of the nation outside of the restricted area may be helping many to make a decision.

1943 was a year of experimenting by a large number interested in farming. Reports are trickling in about the results. For instance, the celery growers from Southern California who used to ship hundreds of carloads to the eastern markets raised enough to make about forty carloads this year in Utah. All were shipped to the East and therefore did not affect the local markets. The growers did not go on an extensive scale since they did not know the climatic conditions and other problems which may be peculiar to the region. But now they seem to exuberate confidence and enthusiasm about the future of Utah celery.

In this connection, one of the farmers made an amusing comment. He stated that the California growers were shipping their celery as "Utah celery" because the type of seed used was similar to that grown in Utah. This was giving the impression that the celery was grown in Utah. Inasmuch as Utah grown celery already was competing in the eastern markets with the California products, this farmer thought the chamber of commerce or some organization looking after the interests of Utah should investigate this situation and protect the Utah farmers.

Farming in Utah has definite drawbacks. One of them is the lack of adequate water supply. There seems to be abundant land in that the sheep and cattle ranches can readily be converted to produce foodstuffs. Lack of labor is another problem. But the federal government is financing the traveling expenses of Mexican workers so if preparations are made in advance, there should be enough workers.

Farming in Inland Area Has Drawbacks

Another obstacle seems to be the matter of markets. The solution to this seems to lie in greater production. In this manner, carload shipments can be made to markets outside of the state. Marketing cooperatives are definitely in need. As far as the contracts are concerned, the Japanese farmers from the Pacific coast have been approached repeatedly to resume operations and send the shipments. It is possible that small farmers of the Intermountain area may be able to benefit through the

shipping facilities which the Japanese farmers may be able to establish.

It is unimaginable to think of one state, such as Utah, to become a serious competitor of California vegetables. However, if Utah, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado begin to make shipments to the eastern markets, there is going to be competition. The Mexican laborers must be paid a prevailing rate. And this means that those who go to California are expected to command a higher scale since the wage level is higher in that region. Therefore, those away from the Pacific coast should be able to produce vegetables at a lower cost.

Colorado seems to have better prospects of becoming a competitor of California. There is larger acreage of land available with water in the regions free from the hail storms in the summer.

With the increasing trouble of transportation, the best prospects seem to be farming in the Middle West which is closer to the larger centers of population. Dr. Dakan of the WRA office in Columbus, Ohio had this in mind when he wrote his article to induce the farmers in the relocation centers to go eastward and provoked the now famous "bathtub" incident. Some farms have been started in Indiana and neighboring states but not to any great extent.

Floriculture is another industry which the Japanese may help to develop. It is reported that some have been experimenting in Utah. Greenhouses cannot be built because of the large investments necessary and the lack of supplies and equipment. But if a suitable climate can be found, the evacuees can once again start the famous chrysanthemums, pompons and other outdoor flower-growing. We still remember the pride with which the small county of San Mateo near San Francisco took in the beautiful chrysanthemums the Japanese grew. We have not seen anything like them since leaving California. And the Japanese had a monopoly in growing these large mums. The tedious work discouraged Caucasians from entering this field.

The California flower and vegetable growers of Southern California are reported to be aware of the dangers of evacuee competition. This may be one of the reasons for the hysterical outbursts from the Los Angeles and Salinas area. When a segment of the population which operated 195,000 acres is taken away all at once, there is bound to be a shortage. With less competition, the growers who are left behind can demand exorbitant prices. This is one of the reasons why the people of California are paying such high prices and feeling the scarcity. The poor public may be paying more excepting for the ceiling prices placed by the OPA.

Stories of successful resettlement are trickling back to the camps. More and more people are beginning to realize that the outside world is not as dangerous as

Two Nisei Basketball Teams Will Enter New York League

NEW YORK CITY—Two basketball teams representing the Japanese American Young People's Christian Federation of New York will be entered on the Church of All Nations league this season.

Opening the season on Dec. 29, the Federation Ayes will tangle with the powerful Chinese quintet, and the Federation Bees will meet the Cobras.

Outstanding among the newcomers are Willie Mori, Shig Murao, Jugg Hata, George Karatsu, Norm Sato and Hideo Furukawa, while Min Arita, George Buto and Asao Inouye are holdovers from last year's team.

J. E. Fowler, former Rikkyo University coach, is back to guide the team, and Toge Fujihira is acting as manager.

they feared. Also those with children are thinking about the future of the growing children, who will be sadly handicapped if they should grow up in the isolated and desolate deserts and hinterlands of Arizona, California, Utah and elsewhere where the camps are located.

It may take another season of experimenting. This year we hope more will go into the Middle West instead of the intermountain region to scout the prospects. The people are more receptive; lands are abundant and markets are closer.

Happy New Year

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Two West Coast Congressmen Dissent from Bloc's Attack On War Relocation Program

Differences of Opinion Exist Within Delegation From Pacific States

LOS ANGELES—New differences of opinion between west coast members of Congress over the handling of Japanese and Japanese American evacuees this week threatened to result in a "possibly embarrassing showdown" on the part of House legislators from California, Washington and Oregon, the Los Angeles Times reported in a special dispatch from its Washington correspondent, Warren Francis.

Francis reported that "conflicting attitudes of three separate factions of Representatives stirred doubt whether the State groups can agree on tactics to be followed in obtaining more strict control over disloyal Japs and American-born citizens now under military supervision at Tule Lake."

It was reported that Reps. Geo. Outland, D., Calif., and Warren Magnuson, D., Wash., have dissented from the action of eight col-

leagues in condemning Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, and members of Myer's staff over treatment of Japanese Americans. Meanwhile, Rep. Carter, R., Calif., expressed doubt that President Roosevelt will heed the appeals from Pacific coast legislators.

However, a leading advocate of sterner policies, Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., felt that there may be "changes" in the conduct of the relocation program "shortly after the first of the year."

Meanwhile, a "middle-of-the-road" group, composed of both Republicans and Democrats will oppose any move to put the Army in charge of all evacuees regardless of citizenship.

Reveal Engagement In Salt Lake City

The engagement of Miss Kay Okura to Wesley Teraoka of Salt Lake City was announced this week by parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. G. Teraoka of Rohwer, Ark. The bride-elect is a resident of Rexburg, Idaho, and formerly lived in Montebello, California.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. James Uyeda a boy on Nov. 27 in Ogden, Utah.
To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Nakano (30-5-D, Jerome) a boy on Dec. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kamoto Mita (13-2-F, Topaz) a boy on Dec. 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Noguchi (45-12-D, Jerome) a boy on Dec. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitake Taniguchi (16-4-C, Jerome) a boy on Dec. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hachio Moriguchi (23-6-B, Topaz) a boy on Dec. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Y. Tsuji (37-12-F, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Eki (30-8-D, Minidoka) a girl on Dec. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Yano (8-8-C, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shimizu (19-5-C, Minidoka) a girl on Dec. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiji Nakaoka (7-1-F, Topaz) a boy on Dec. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshi Kimura (34-8-B, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Hasegawa (16-2-E, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fujii (6G-3D), Granada) a girl on Dec. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Taoka (8K-6F, Granada) a girl on Dec. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takuro Asai (9H-6F, Granada) a girl on Dec. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshi Nakano (9E-3D, Minidoka) a girl on Dec. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Momori (8-12-C, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Nishikawa (3-11-B, Topaz) a girl on Dec. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Uyeda a boy on Dec. 17 in Ogden, Utah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nouchi (25-4-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Dec. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Janus Kurahara (6-18-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Dec. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Nagata (14-11-F, Topaz) a girl on Dec. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grant Masaka a boy on Dec. 24 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Imai a girl, Carol, on Christmas Day in Salt Lake City.

DEATHS

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeshi Nagayama (2-11-C, Rohwer) on Dec. 9.

Ikumatsu Nakatsukasa, 68, (4-5-F, Topaz) on Dec. 9.

Mrs. Haru Toyama (10E-5A, Granada) on Dec. 12.

Zenshichi Sawai, 67, (29-4 F, Topaz) on Dec. 12.

Mrs. Tane Matsui, 68, (10-4-E, Topaz) on Dec. 13.

Asakichi Nakano, 72, (2-24-D, Heart Mountain) on Dec. 21.

Montaro Tani, 72, on Dec. 21 in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mura Miyagishima, 47, on Dec. 25 in Ogden, Utah.

MARRIAGES

Haruye Teramaye to James Okamoto on Dec. 9 in Twin Falls, Idaho.

Masako Koizumi to Takashi Watanabe on Dec. 11 at Minidoka.

Elly Akamatsu to Kiyosuke Nomura on Dec. 11 at Topaz.

Marian Ohno to Isamu Kikuchi on Dec. 15 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Haruye Okazaki to Nagao Nino-miya on Dec. 15 at Minidoka.

Rose Aiko Nakayama to Fred Yoshiteru Koyama on Dec. 18 at Rohwer.

Kazue Kondo to Albert Matsumura on Dec. 18 at Minidoka.

Cora Uno to Edward Fujiwara on Dec. 23 at Minidoka.

Michiko Matsumoto to Yukio Fujioka at Minidoka.

Happy New Year

MR. and MRS. JOHNNIE YASUKOCHI
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Happy New Year

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First Group of Nisei WACs Enter Training at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia.—"Eager to make devotion to their country very real, five young Japanese American women have put on the khaki of the Women's Army Corps and are in training at Fort Des Moines," the Des Moines Register reported on Dec. 23.

Three of the nisei girls have a brother each in the army and another has a cousin in the service.

Two of them volunteered for the WACs while detained in relocation centers. Their mothers are still in the camps.

The five women are Margaret Fukuoka, 24; Frances Iritani, 21; Iris Watanabe, 20; Bette Nishimura, 24; and Sue S. Ogata, 22.

Pvt. Fukuoka, a former beauty operator in Los Angeles, has two reasons for joining the service, she told Lulu Moe Coe of the Register.

"I want to serve my country," she said. "I also thought that all Japanese Americans might find it easier to return to a normal way of life after the war, if we who can did our share during the war."

She has been taking her basic training at Fort Des Moines since Nov. 27. Her brother, Pvt. Arthur Monroe Fukuoka, volunteered for the army last April and is now at Camp Shelby, Miss. Pvt. Fukuoka had been in the

relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., previous to her enlistment.

The first of the five to finish her basic training is Pvt. Iritani, of Denver, Colo., who "is simply on pins and needles," as she phrases it, to learn her new orders. She came Nov. 11 and completed the first phase of training as a WAC last week.

She has a brother, Roy Iritani, at Camp Shelby. Her parents and three brothers are in Denver. Pvt. Iritani had been employed in an army coverall factory previously.

The second WAC from a relocation center is Pvt. Watanabe, who wanted to join the WACs the first of the year. As soon as nisei were accepted, she was ready and waiting to do "what I felt was my duty." Her mother, Mrs. Tsugi Watanabe, is still at the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo. Their home is at Santa Cruz, Calif. Pvt. Watanabe reached Fort Des Moines on Dec. 14.

If foreign service is possible, Pvt. Nishimura will be overseas in a twinkling, she told the Register reporter. She was formerly a sales clerk in a dry goods store in Rocky Ford, Colo. where her parents have lived for 40 years. Her brother, Pfc. John Nishimura, is stationed at Camp Shelby.

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