

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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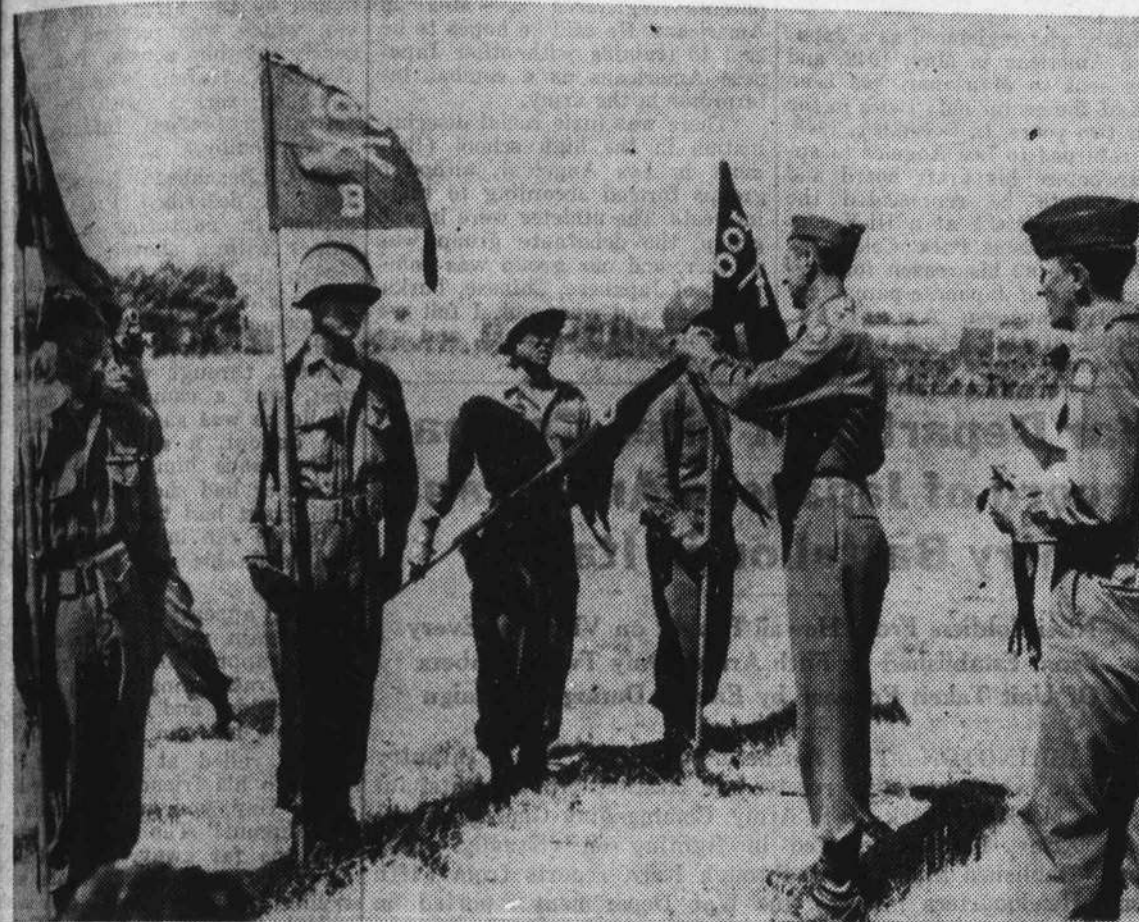
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944

Price: Five Cents

Six Nisei Soldiers Win Citations on Saipan

General Mark Clark Honors Nisei Battalion



WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—General Mark Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, fastens the citation streamers on the guidons of the 100th Infantry Battalion as the color guard stands at attention. The famous 100th Battalion, now a part of the 442nd Reimantal Combat Team of Japanese Americans, received the Distinguished Unit Citation of the War Department for outstanding performance of duty in the Mediterranean theatre.—International News Photo.

Report Ten Mainland Nisei Killed in Action in Italy As 26 Others Suffer Wounds

Ten American soldiers of Japanese ancestry whose next of kin reside in the continental United States have been killed and 26 others wounded in recent action in Italy, according to information received by parents and relatives from the War Department last week.

The latest announcement received by the next of kin brought to a total of 32 killed and 63 wounded among Japanese American soldiers from the western states who are now in action in Italy.

(Following is an unofficial list prepared by the Pacific Citizen from reports received from next of kin and from the relocation centers. Pre-evacuation residences of the soldiers are given in parenthesis.)

Killed in Action

PFC. FRANK NOBUO ARIKAWA (Los Angeles), 31-3-4, Manzanar, Calif.
SGT. TOGO S. SUGIYAMA (Los Angeles), National, Utah.
PVT. NOBU KAJIWARA (Oakland, Calif.), Cleveland, O.
PFC. TAKANORI ALLEN NISHI (San Francisco), Minneapolis, Minn.
PVT. SATORU ONODERA, (Seattle, Wash.) Minidoka relocation center, Hunt, Idaho.
PVT. JOHN KAWAGUCHI, Hunt, Idaho.
PVT. ISAO OKAZAKI, Hunt, Idaho.
PVT. JIM TAKEDA, Hunt, Idaho.
PFC. SHICHIRO TOYOTA (Gilroy, Calif.), Poston, Ariz.
TECH. SGT. ATSUSHI SAKAMOTO (San Pedro, Calif.), Poston, Ariz.

Wounded in Action

TECH. SGT. BEN T. KUMAGAI (Los Angeles), Amache, Colo.
PFC. SUSUMU INOUE, Amache, Colo.
PVT. ROBERT S. TAKEMOTO, Amache, Colo.

PFC. HUGHES H. TATARA, Amache, Colo.
PFC. EDWIN OHKI (Livingston, Calif.), Amache, Colo.
PVT. THOMAS T. TANAKA, Amache, Colo.
PFC. ERNEST MAKITA, Amache, Colo.
PVT. TAKESHI TAKAYAMA, Poston, Ariz.
PVT. SADAICHI SODA, Poston, Ariz.
PVT. JOE OKITSU, Poston, Ariz.
RAY MATSUSHITA, Poston, Ariz.
PFC. JIEI NAKAMA (El Monte, Calif.), Heart Mountain, Wyo.
PFC. SATORU NOMURA (Hollywood, Calif.), Heart Mountain, Wyo.
PFC. ISAMU OKA (Los Gatos, Calif.), Heart Mountain, Wyo.
PVT. RAY NOMURA, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PFC. WALTER NAKASHIMA, Hunt, Idaho.
PFC. TAKAAKI HIRAI, Hunt, Idaho.
PVT. WILLIAM MIZUKAMI, Spokane, Wash.
STAFF SGT. SHIGEO SUMIOKA, Hunt, Idaho.
PVT. CHESTER G. TANAKA, St. Louis, Mo.
PVT. KIYOSHI YOSHII, Topaz, Utah.
TOM NAKAGAWA, Topaz, Utah.

JACL Oratorical Fund Will Be Used For War Bonds

CENTERVILLE, Calif.—The sum of \$250, left with the Washington Union high school by the local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League to sponsor trophies for public speaking contests will be put into war bonds for the duration, the trustees decided last week.

The annual contest has been set in honor of the late E. Marie Sandholt, former dean of girls at the high school, and was discontinued when the Japanese Americans left for relocation centers in 1942.

Canada Plans Segregation Of Evacuees

King Says Post-War Concentration on Coast to Be Avoided

OTTAWA, Can.—A segregation program, to determine which persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada are loyal or disloyal, will be placed in effect on Canada, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared on Aug. 4.

King indicated that the "disloyal" would be sent to Japan, whether or not they were born there.

Those Japanese Canadians who are loyal will be treated justly, he declared, although they would not be allowed to "congregate" in British Columbia again.

The Prime Minister declared that complete exclusion of Japanese immigration after the war would be enforced as government policy.

EDWARD ODA, Topaz, Utah.
PFC. CHARLES MAYEWA-KI (Hanford, Calif.), Rivers, Ariz.
PVT. TAMOTSU YUKAWA (Guadalupe, Calif.), Rivers, Ariz.
PFC. WILLIAM J. OTANI (Tacoma, Wash.), Rivers, Ariz.

Disclose Japanese Americans Participated in Capture of Important Isle in Marianas

Participation of Japanese American troops in the capture of Saipan Island in the Marianas was disclosed this week in a report to the Pacific Citizen from a Central Pacific base which noted that six American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had been cited for meritorious action during the Saipan action.

Five Japanese American soldiers who took part in the battle of Saipan were awarded Bronze Star Medals. The sixth received a citation. Four of the soldiers are from California.

Maj. Gen. Jarmon, commanding officer of the U. S. Army garrison force on Saipan Island, awarded Bronze Star Medals to Tech. Sgt. Ben Honda, Marysville, Calif., and Tech. Sgt. George Matsui, Los Angeles, Calif. Sgt. Jessie Miyao of Hawaii received a citation.

Lieut. Gen. Richardson, commanding general of the Central Pacific, awarded Bronze Star Medals to Tech. Sgt. Howard Hiroki, Honolulu, T. H., Tech. Sgt. Mike Nakanishi, Stockton, Calif., and Tech. Sgt. Mike Sakamoto, San Jose, Calif.

War Department Identifies 49 Japanese Americans from Hawaii Wounded in Italy

Nisei Lieutenant from Mainland Also Reported Wounded in Official Casualty List Released in Washington; Majority with 100th Battalion

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified 50 Japanese Americans who have been wounded in recent action in Italy.

Forty-nine of the casualties were Japanese Americans from Hawaii and were included in a list of 53 casualties whose homes are in the Hawaiian Islands.

The great majority of the soldiers reported wounded are presumably members of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans in Italy.

On August 8 the War Department announced that the following Japanese American had been wounded in action in Italy:

ABE, 2nd Lieut. Yaso—Mrs. Emiko Abe, wife, 1013 North 25th street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.

On August 10 the War Department released the names of 53 soldiers from the Hawaiian Islands who have been wounded in action in the Mediterranean area. Forty-nine are believed to be of Japanese ancestry:

ABE, Pfc. George Y.—Mrs. Asami Abe, mother, 1658 Liholiho St., Box 1346, Honolulu.

AKAHOSHI, Pfc. Irving M.—Kotaro Akahoshi, father, 822 8th avenue, Honolulu.

CABRAL, Cpl. Harry—Mrs. Bernice Mori, sister, 1371 Lusitana avenue, Honolulu.

CHINEN, 2nd Lieut. Jitsuzo—Miss Margaret Chinen, sister, 141 Puuhale Rd., Honolulu.

FUJIKAWA, Pfc. Isaichi—Mrs. Shina Fujikawa, mother, Box 413, Hana, Maui.

FUJISHIGE, Pvt. Wilfred F.—Mrs. Kay K. Fujishige, wife, 1649 Citron street, Honolulu.

FUKUSHIMA, Pvt. Tsunehisa—Nobuo Fukushima, brother, 1731 Algaroba street, Honolulu.

GHINEN, Pfc. Richard K.—Robert N. Arakawa, brother-in-law, 1754-B Fort St., Honolulu.

GOO, Pfc. Willy—William Goo, father, Box 621, Wailuku, Maui.

GUSHIKEN, Staff Sgt. Jack K.—James K. Gushiken, brother, Olu Dr., Wailuku, Maui.

HAGIWARA, Sgt. George—Kensuchi Hagiwara, father, Honokaa, Hawaii.

HAMADA, Pfc. Richard K.—Mrs. Fusa Hamada, mother, 2208 Booth Rd., Honolulu.

HIGA, Pfc. Kenneth M.—Taro Higa, father, Box 204, Kekaha, Kauai.

HINO, Pfc. Charles K.—Takeo Hino, brother, 1752 Algaroba St., Honolulu.

HORIKAWA, Pvt. Shigeki—Mrs. Tomi Horikawa, mother, Elele, Kauai.

IKEDA, Pvt. Yoshio—Miss Dora S. Ikeda, sister, Box 1801, Honolulu.

IWAMI, Staff Sgt. Toshio—Hichinosuki Iwami, brother, Wailuku, Maui.

IWASAKI, Pfc. Yasuo—Motozo Iwasaki, father, 160 Kawai-lani Rd., Hilo, Hawaii.

KANAZAWA, 1st Lieut. Kanemi—Mrs. Harumi Kanazawa, wife c/o Hanada Service Sta., Wailuku, Maui.

KANDA, Cpl. T.—Miss Elaine K. Kanda, sister, Box 1059, Honolulu.

KANESHIRO, Pvt. Yeiko—Kame Kaneshiro, father, Box 6, Waipahu, Oahu.

KAWAOKA, Pvt. Koichi—Kazuo Kawaoka, brother, 444-A Kukuau St., Hilo, Hawaii.

KUDO, 2nd Lieut. Francis M.—Mrs. Iye Miyamoto, mother, c/o C. P. C. Kualapuu, Kaunakakai, Molokai.

(Continued on page 3)

District Court Jury Convicts Three Sisters on Charge of Conspiracy to Commit Treason

Defendants Ruled Not Guilty on Treason Charge Following Trial in Denver Court; German Prisoners Claimed to Be Anti-Nazis

DENVER, Colo.—A U. S. district court jury Friday returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of conspiracy to commit treason in the case of the three Shitara sisters, former residents of California, who were charged with aiding in the escape of two German prisoners of war from the Trinidad, Colo., prison camp.

Judge J. Foster Symes had handed the case to the jury on Thursday afternoon, and the jury was reported to have reached a verdict after ten hours of deliberation.

Judge Symes told the jury he thought the verdict was "very fair," and, commenting on the acquittal of the sisters on the treason charge, declared that he, too, believed the sisters innocent of the first count charging treason. He withheld imposition of sentence.

The jury had been asked to decide whether the government had proved either or both its charges—treason and conspiracy to commit treason. The maximum penalty under conviction of treason is death, while punishment of two year's imprisonment and \$10,000 fine is allowable on conviction of conspiracy.

It was reported that the women, Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace, 35; Mrs. Florence Otani, 33, and Mrs. Billie Tanigoshi, 32, were not guilty on the charge of treason because it had not been proven that they were intending to aid an enemy government in releasing the prisoners.

DENVER, Colo. — The trial of the three Shitara sisters, Japanese American evacuees from California, on a charge of treason for helping two Germans to escape from a war prisoner camp near Trinidad, Colo., neared its close on August 9 when Federal District Judge J. Foster Symes denied a defense motion for an instructed verdict of acquittal.

Judge Symes ruled out two of the four points in the first count of treason, but denied motions to rule out the seven points in the second count of conspiracy to commit treason.

Meanwhile, Defense Attorney Kenneth Robinson declared that his clients, Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace, Mrs. Florence Otani and Mrs. Billie Tanigoshi, would not be called to testify in their own defense because the prosecution had already brought out a point for the defense in the testimony of one of the prisoners that he wanted to escape so he could "fight the Hitler gang." The prisoner, Heinrich Haider, former member of Rommel's Afrika Corps, claimed he opposed Hitler before the war and sought his freedom from the prisoner of war camp so he would join an "Austrian legion" of anti-Nazi exiles.

Robinson argued that this proved the sisters had no intent to aid Germany.

Haider's testimony on August 7, the first day of the trial, startled the crowd. He declared that he and Herman August Loescher, whom the government contends was also aided in escaping from the Trinidad camp by the three women, were anti-Nazis.

Haider, who said he opposed Germany's annexation of his native Austria, testified that he had spent two years in a Nazi concentration camp and had been beaten by Hitler's storm troopers. Later he was drafted into the German army and served in the Balkans and North Africa.

Haider told of friction between Nazis and anti-Nazis at the Trinidad camp, and declared that following his arrest after his escape, both he and Loescher had been shipped to the Camp Campbell, Ky., prisoner of war camp where there are only anti-Nazi German prisoners.

Haider declared that a "big, black Buick" in which the three sisters were riding had picked up the three men and had taken them as far as Wagon Mound, N. M.

He declared that "Toots" (Mrs. Wallace) had "tried to prevent me from escaping."

"She feared I might be shot. But I told her my friend and I were resolved to take a chance and she saw she couldn't prevent me. And now I want to say that I object to the statement that I wanted to escape to go back and fight for the Nazis. I wanted to fight against Hitler's gang. She said she would help me," Haider told a stunned courtroom.

"If Germany wins, I would be shot," Haider said. "Twenty-five of us at Campbell have asked permission to join the Czechoslovakian or Austrian Legion."

Appearing as the first defense witness, Mary Shitara, 23-year old sister of the accused women, told the jury that German prisoners from the Trinidad camp "had

a free hand" in roaming through the two houses in which the Shitara family lived on the Winger farm near Trinidad. The Shitaras had been evacuated from Los Angeles to the Granada relocation center at Amache, and had left Amache to take over a farm on a share-crop basis.

Among the household articles to which the Germans "helped themselves" were road maps, Miss Shitara asserted. With this testimony the defense sought to counter the government's argument that the three women had procured maps and other material and had given them to Haider and his companion before their escape.

In his argument for a directed verdict of acquittal Robinson had pointed out that no one had actually seen the three women with the two Germans after the war prisoners made their escape. He asserted further that the only direct testimony that the women were involved had been given by Haider.

The prosecution, headed by U. S. District Attorney Thomas Morrissey, and his assistant, Ivor O. Wingren, insisted that the two prisoners were citizens of Germany, sworn into the army of the Reich, and therefore are enemies of our country under every possible legal definition.

The jury composed of middle-aged men, none of whom have children in the service, was chosen in only 90 minutes on Monday. Only one man of those called declared he was prejudiced against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Wingren opened the trial by outlining the government's case, declaring that on the night of Oct. 15, 1943, Haider and Loescher had slipped through a hole in the prison fence at Trinidad, met the girls in their car on the main road and drove with them through Trinidad, through Raton pass to Wagon Mound, N. M. There, he said, the girls turned back, and Haider and Loescher went on by foot to Watrous, N. M., where they were arrested.

Nisei Buddies Killed Same Day On Rome Outskirts

HONOLULU, T. H.—Two Nisei buddies, who were like brothers, were killed in action in Italy on June 2, according to War Department advices reaching the parents of the two soldiers on July 14.

Pfc. Henry Mamoru Terada, 28, son of Ko Terada, 211 No. School St., and Pvt. Patrick Mitsuru Tokushima, 24, son of Masafude Tokushima, 98 S. School St., both members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, were killed on the same day just outside of Rome.

Both were born and educated in Honolulu and were graduated from McKinley high school. Memorial services were held for the two soldiers on July 16 at the Nishi Hongwanji in Honolulu.

Pfc. Terada studied on the mainland after his graduation from McKinley high, and he worked and lived in California for several years. He returned to Hawaii in 1940.

Story of the Week Non-Japanese Youth Lived In WRA Camp as Nisei

MANZANAR, Calif. — The strange case of a Los Angeles youth of Mexican parentage who passed himself off as a Japanese American for two years was revealed on August 5 with the announcement he would be released from the Manzanar relocation center for induction into the army.

The youth is Ralph Lazo, 19, the son of a Navy veteran of World War I.

Lazo, who registered as a Japanese American in May, 1942, and was sent to Manzanar, has been out of the center only twice in the last two years. In December, 1943, he returned to Los Angeles to appear before his draft board and last month he represented the Manzanar YMCA at a Hi-Y conference in Estes Park, Colo.

He gave as his reason for registering as of Japanese parentage: "My Japanese American friends at high school were ordered to evacuate the west coast,

so I decided to go along with them. Who can say I haven't got Japanese blood in me? Who knows what kind of blood runs in his veins?"

"I cast my lot with the Japanese Americans because I did not believe that my friends of Japanese ancestry were disloyal to the United States."

Lazo was born in a Los Angeles hospital in 1925, where both of his parents registered as Mexican Americans. He said he hopes to be sent to training with other Japanese Americans as a combat interpreter in the army.

"There was little racial discrimination in the high school (Belmont in Los Angeles), although groups formed according to their interests. The athletes were in one group, the debutante group was another, and our group was composed of Japanese, Chinese, Turks, Mexicans and what not. I felt we were all good Americans, and we still are."

War Department Cites Combat Record of Japanese American Infantry Battalion in Italy

Nisei Soldiers From Hawaii Fought on Virtually Every Front Established by Fifth Army; Only Two Members Of Unit Taken Prisoner by Enemy During Campaign

WASHINGTON—The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, which recently received a citation from Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, U. S. Army, Commanding General of the Fifth Army, has participated in fighting on virtually every front established in the drive through Italy, reports from Fifth Army Headquarters indicate, the War Department reported on August 10.

Going into action first in the Naples area, the battalion fought its way across the Volturno River and the Rapido River, and was in the front lines for 40 days at Cassino. Later it was transferred to the beachhead at Anzio and took part in the breakthrough to Rome.

The 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, of which it is a part, are composed of Americans of Japanese descent, all of whom volunteered for service. The majority of the soldiers in the 100th are from the Hawaiian Islands.

The mission for which the battalion was cited was accomplished June 26 and 27 in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sassetta, Italy. A strong German center of resistance dominated a vital highway and impeded the advance of an American infantry division. In the face of numerically superior forces of Nazi infantry and field artillery, the battalion fought its way to the defended positions and completely destroyed the enemy flank position, killing 178 Germans, wounding 20, and capturing 73 in the process.

In ten months of almost continuous fighting only two soldiers of the 100th Infantry have been captured by the Germans, while the battalion has taken hundreds of prisoners, killed hundreds more, and destroyed vast quantities of enemy materiel.

More than 1,000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses and three Legion of Merit medals have been awarded to members of the unit. Fifteen enlisted men have received battlefield commissions after displaying outstanding leadership in combat. Among them are two company commanders: Captain Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, of 2333 Fern Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Captain Sakae Takahashi of Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Singles, of Denver, Colorado, a West Point graduate, is battalion commander.

One of the Japanese American officers, Captain Young O. Kim, 734 Temple Street, Los Angeles, California, has received three decorations. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding gallantry during the breakthrough to the Alban Hills, and also holds the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. Second Lieutenant Allan Ohata, 708 Bannister Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in killing 50

Germans during one day's fighting in an early battle in Italy.

There never has been a case of desertion or absence without leave in the 100th, although there were two reported cases of "reverse AWOL." Before their battle wounds were completely healed in a field hospital behind the lines, two soldiers left the hospital and hitch-hiked back to their companies on the battlefield.

Seven Granadans Reportedly Wounded On Italian Warfront

AMACHE, Colo.—Seven soldiers from the Granada war relocation center have been wounded in action in Italy, according to notices received by parents and relatives in the center from the War Department last week. All were former residents of California.

The casualties, all of whom are reportedly wounded, are:

Tech. Sgt. Ben T. Kumagai, 30, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Ikuji Kumagai, 9L-6B, wounded on July 12.

Pfc. Susumu Inouye, 21, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Utau Inouye, 11H-2E, wounded on July 12.

Pvt. Robert S. Takemoto, son of Mrs. Kinu Takemoto, 10E-2D, wounded on July 12.

Pfc. Hughes H. Tataru, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Naoichi Tataru, 12H-7D, wounded on July 13.

Pfc. Edwin Ohki, 21, fourth son of Mrs. Yaye Ohki, 9H-7F, wounded on July 13. His brother, Pfc. Arnold Ohki, was reported killed on July 7.

Pvt. Thomas R. Tanaka, 19, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Iwazo Tanaka, 9H-7A, wounded on July 13.

Pfc. Ernest Makita, 24, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Haruzo Makita, 9H-4B, wounded on July 14.

Battlefield Promotion Won by Nisei in Italy

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Friends of Tech Sgt. Victor Akimoto, formerly of the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry, have learned that he has been given a battlefield promotion for having captured four German soldiers without using armament.

Hawaii Nisei Led Unit in Drive on Rome

Newspaper Published On Anzio Beachhead Cites Nisei Soldier

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Pfc. Jesse Hirata of Kona, Hawaii, was the lead man for his company and the 100th Infantry Battalion when the outfit spearheaded the drive of the 34th Division up the Appian Way from the Anzio Beachhead, according to a copy of the "Beachhead News," published by the Fifth Army at Anzio, which was received here recently by his cousin, Tech. Sgt. Yoshio K. Harano, who is now on detached service with the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry, at Camp Shelby.

The "Beachhead News," dated July 4, described Pfc. Hirata's action in capturing a German sniper with a shovel:

"On the sloping embankment to the right, covered with rapidly yellowing weeds, and sprinkled with red poppies and pink wild flowers, through which he led the unit, was a camouflaged dugout. While he was suspiciously viewing the dugout, a sudden whiz of a bullet made him hit the ground. A sniper had shot at him. Before the Kraut had time to reload, he (Hirata) ran into the high weeds and made his way nearer to the dugout.

"The appearance of a Kraut's head again, waiting to take a shot at the approaching soldiers, made Pfc. Hirata bring up his rifle to his shoulder and squeeze the trigger, but his gun failed to fire.

"He yelled at the top of his voice to his friends who were behind, 'Hey, you guys, Germans in the dugout!' The rest, who were still too far away, were not able to make out what Hirata was trying to say, although they were able to hear his voice. Pfc. Hirata laid his rifle in the grass, and charged into the dugout 50 feet away.

"The sniper immediately dropped his rifle, and the two others who were deep within, threw their hands above their heads as they cried out, 'Caput! Caput!' Hirata marched the three Germans to the highway. He saw Pvt. Paul N. Nishida of Puna, Pahoa, Hawaii, the second scout, come into sight then. And so calling Pvt. Nishida, the two marched the three Krauts to the lead column which was coming into view at last. When the two men returned to the dugout, they picked up a fully loaded machine pistol, two rifles, two boxes of hand grenades and a heap of rifle ammunition."

Heart Mountain Soldiers Reported Wounded in Action

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Three Japanese American soldiers whose next of kin reside in the Heart Mountain relocation center have been wounded in action in Italy, according to notices received here last week.

The soldiers are:

Pfc. Jiei Nakama, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Nakama, 2-3-CD, formerly of El Monte, Calif., who was wounded in action on July 3. He volunteered for service in the army in February, 1942.

Pfc. Satoru Nomura, whose sister, Mrs. Alfred H. Sako, resides at 29-4-D, and who was reported seriously wounded on July 6. He was a resident of Hollywood, Calif., before his induction into the army before Pearl Harbor.

Pfc. Isamu Oka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tozaburo Oka, 23-9-C, who was reported seriously wounded in action on July 6. He was a native of Los Gatos, Calif., and joined the armed forces before Pearl Harbor.

Nisei Soldier Goes To Army OCS School

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Tech. Sgt. Haruo Miyamoto has left for Fort Benning, Ga., to attend the Officer Candidate School.

He is one of several Japanese Americans now attending the Infantry OCS school at Fort Benning, it was reported.

Hold Memorial Rites for Six Amache Heroes

All of Granada's Soldier Dead Were California Residents

WASHINGTON—Six Japanese American soldiers from the Granada relocation center in Colorado, killed fighting the Germans in Italy, were honored on August 5 in military memorial services at the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., the War Relocation Authority reported.

All of them lived in California before being evacuated to Colorado. Their names and California addresses:

Staff Sgt. Bill Iwao Yamaji, Mountain View; Pfc. Kiyoshi K. Muranaga, Gardena; Pfc. Arnold Ohki, Livingston; Pfc. Leo Kikuchi, Sebastopol; Pvt. Calvin Saito, 1517 W. 36th St., Los Angeles; and Pvt. Joe R. Yasuda, Santa Rosa.

In addition, Pvt. Yoshio Matsuo, Walnut Grove, Calif., has been reported missing in action.

Report Two Poston Nisei Killed in Italy

Sgt. Atsushi Sakamoto, Pfc. Shichizo Toyota Die Fighting Germans

POSTON, Ariz. — Two soldiers from the Colorado River relocation center were reported killed and four others were wounded in recent action with Japanese American units in Italy, according to information received by parents residing at the WRA center.

All were former residents of California.

Pfc. Shichizo Toyota was reported killed in action on July 13, and Tech. Sgt. Atsushi Sakamoto was reported to have died in action on July 17.

Pfc. Toyota, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shujiro Toyota, 213-1-C, formerly of Gilroy, Calif., was employed by the Unit II Community Activities Section before he volunteered for military duty in 1943. He is survived by his parents, a sister and four brothers. Two of the brothers are in the army.

Tech. Sgt. Sakamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uchichi Sakamoto, 226-8-B, formerly of San Pedro, Calif., was drafted in February, 1942. He is also survived by three brothers.

The four wounded soldiers, all presumably members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Italy, are:

Ray Matsushita, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ichimatsu Matsushita, 211-9-A, wounded on July 12.

Pvt. Joe Okitsu, son of Mr. Eikichi Okitsu, 54-1-C, wounded on July 4.

Pvt. Sadaichi Soda, son of Mr. Ryo Soda, 213-2-B, wounded on July 6.

Pvt. Takeshi Takayama, son of Hachihei Kojima, 226-10-B, wounded on July 6.

ST. LOUIS NISEI WOUNDED IN ACTION ON ITALIAN FRONT

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — St. Louis' first Japanese American war casualty, Pvt. Chester G. Tanaka, infantryman, was reported wounded in Italy recently, according to the Globe-Democrat.

Tanaka, a native of St. Louis, is a graduate of Washington University. He is reported to have received a shrapnel wound in his left arm.

Graduating from Washington University in 1942, he worked as a proofreader for OPA in Washington before he was drafted in September, 1943. He had made numerous attempts to enlist in the navy and the Air Corps, according to his St. Louis friends. He trained at Camp Shelby and went overseas with a Japanese American contingent.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Tanaka, are proprietors of a restaurant at 2628 Market St. in St. Louis. Though both were born in Japan, they came to St. Louis in the early 1900's. The Tanakas have two other sons, Tech. Sgt. Joseph Tanaka, and Edward, who will be inducted shortly.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

LEDWARD, Staff Sgt. Arthur K.—Mrs. Louisa Ledward, mother, 1709 Fernandes St., Honolulu.

MASUMOTO, Sgt. Irving T.—Yaichiro Masumoto, father, 1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu.

MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Sadao—Mrs. Asayo Matsumoto, mother, Box 144, Waimanalo, Oahu.

MIYAGAWA, Tech. Sgt. Takeshi J.—Nisaku Miyagawa, father, Sprecklesville, Maui.

MIZUSHIMA, Cpl. Kiyoto—Kiyoki Mizushima, father, Lahaina, Maui.

MORIMOTO, Sgt. Shigenari—Mrs. Shizue Morimoto, wife, Box 138, Hanapepe, Kauai.

MURAMOTO, Staff Sgt. Tsukasa—Mrs. Naka Muramoto, mother, Box 24, Wahiawa, Honolulu.

NAGAISHI, Pfc. Mike M.—Mrs. Esa Nagaishi, mother, 1541 Fort St., Honolulu.

NAKAGAWA, Pfc. Seishiro—Mrs. Kiku Nakagawa, mother, Box 457, Waiailua, Oahu.

NAKAMURA, Pfc. Koichi—Masao Nakamura, brother, 2022 Houghtailing St., Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Pfc. Thomas T.—Mrs. Umeno Okazaki, sister, 3073 Puuwa Lane, Honolulu.

NAKASHIMA, Pvt. Takeo—Mrs. Sumie Nakashima, mother, Kuiaha, Haiku, Maui.

NAKAYAMA, Pfc. Fred M.—Mrs. Yukie Nakayama, mother, 3340 East Manoa Rd.,

NISHIMURA, Pvt. Robert G.—Shuichi Nishimura, brother, Paleka Rd., Kaneohe, Oahu.

OBA, Staff Sgt. Jesse L.—Mrs. Elsie K. Kekuewa, mother, Puukoli, Lahaina, Maui.

OGASAWARA, Pfc. James T.—Mrs. Hanayo Ogasawara, mother, 1744 Lime St., Honolulu.

OGATA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Miss Fumiko Ogata, sister, Box 529, Paia, Maui.

OKADA, 2nd Lieut. Ichiro—Mrs. Elsie H. Okada, wife, Waimea, Kauai.

OMI, Pvt. Suematsu—Hisao Omi, brother, 1321, Lihue, Kauai.

ONAGA, Pfc. Matsuichi—Mrs. Shigeno Ohara, sister, 531-C Ahui St., Honolulu.

ONISHI, Tech. 5th Gr. Takeichi—Takeji Onishi, father, Lahaina, Maui.

SAKAINO, Pvt. Ronald E.—Shuro Sakaino, father, Box 604, Lahaina, Maui.

SUEHIRO, Pfc. Hiromi—Kiyotsuchi Suehiro, father, 2507 South King St., Honolulu.

TAKABAYASHI, Pfc. Mamoru—Mrs. Winifred S. Takabayashi, wife, Kahului, Maui.

TAKATO, Pvt. Tairo R.—Takashi Takato, brother, 707 South St., Honolulu.

WATANABE, Pvt. Katsuji—Kuichi Watanabe, father, Lawai, Kauai.

WATANABE, Pfc. Masayuki—Heiji Watanabe, father, Puukoli, Lahaina, Maui.

YAMAKI, Pvt. Minoru—Densaburo Yamaki, father, Aiea, Oahu.

YAMANE, Pfc. Edward M.—Isao Yamane, father, Box 29, Papaaloa, Hawaii.

YOUNG, Pvt. Kenneth W. L.—Afong Young, father, 6210 Kalaniana'ole Highway, Honolulu.

Four Minidoka Center Nisei Reported Killed in Italy

Six Others Wounded, According to Notices Received by Kin

HUNT, Idaho—Four more American soldiers of Japanese ancestry whose next of kin are residents of the Minidoka relocation center were reported killed in action in Italy in notification received last week, while six others are listed as wounded, the Irrigator reported.

The four who died in action were among the 207 Japanese Americans who volunteered for the Japanese American Combat Team from Hunt last year and who went into training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

The Irrigator reported the following casualties:

KILLED IN ACTION

ONODERA, Pvt. Satoru, 22 — Toyosuke Onodera, father, 10-5-E, on July 7 in Italy.

KAWAGUCHI, Pvt. John, 23 — Denzo Kawaguchi, father, 40-10-C, on July 14 in Italy.

OKAZAKI, Pvt. Isao, 21 — Matsujiro Okazaki, father, 10-5-D, on July 15 in Italy.

TAKEDA, Pvt. Jim, 29 — Mrs. Sadano Takeda, mother, 22-12-E, on July 16 in Italy.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

NOMURA, Pvt. Ray—Mrs. Nomura, wife, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NAKASHIMA, Pfc. Walter, 22 — Kikutaro Nakashima, father, 21-6-B, on July 12 in Italy.

HIRAI, Pfc. Takaaki, 21 — Ryuho Hirai, father, 13-4-B, on July 16 in Italy.

MIZUKAMI, Pvt. William — Naonobu Mizukami, father, relocated in Spokane, Wash.

MATSUDAIRA, Pfc. John T., 21 — Tokuhisa Matsudaira, father, 8-5-A, seriously injured on July 10 in Italy.

SUMIOKA, Staff Sgt. Shigeo — Sakichi Sumioka, father, 29-1-5, on July 11 in Italy.

Three West Coast Nisei Wounded in Action Against Nazis

RIVERS, Ariz.—Three Gila River soldiers, all former residents of the Pacific coast, were reported wounded in action in Italy, according to War Department information transmitted to parents and relatives last week.

The wounded men are:

Pfc. Charles Mayewaki, 23, son of the Mayewaki family of 27-1-A, Rivers, and a former resident of Hanford, Calif. He volunteered for service from the Jerome relocation center and was inducted in April, 1943.

Pvt. Tamotsu Yukawa, 19, son of Takiji Yukawa, 54-12-C, Rivers, and a former resident of Guadalupe, Calif. He volunteered for military duty at Gila River in 1943 and was fighting with the 442nd Combat Team when wounded.

Pfc. William J. Otani, 21, son of W. K. Otani, 43-4-A, Rivers. Pfc. Otani, who was wounded on July 7, enlisted from Tacoma, Wash., in 1941 at the age of 18.

WRA EMPLOYEE QUILTS, DEMANDS PROBE OF CENTER

TWIN FALLS, Ida.—Alvin H. Connor, superintendent of motor transport and maintenance at the Minidoka relocation center, asserted last week he would demand an investigation of the center and removal of its director, Harry L. Stafford.

Mr. Stafford declined immediate comment.

Connor said he submitted his resignation August 1 and last week was given dismissal notice, effective August 15, by L. W. Folsom, personnel director.

Two Silver Stars Awarded by Army Posthumously to Nisei Hero of Famed 100th Infantry

Sgt. Gary Hisaoka Cited for Two Awards, Also Reported to Have Saved Major; Two Other Hawaii Japanese Americans Honored by War Department

WASHINGTON—The War Department recently announced the awarding of Silver Stars for gallantry in action to three Japanese Americans of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii.

Two of the awards were made posthumously. One of the soldiers, Sgt. Gary T. Hisaoka, was also cited for an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star. Sgt. Hisaoka was also named in press dispatches last spring for his rescue of a Major in the U. S. Army under intense enemy fire.

The War Department's citation declared:

TO: GARY T. HISAOKA, Tech Sgt., Inf., Posthumous.

Next of kin: Ikuo Hisaoka, brother, Box 104, Hawaii.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO SILVER STAR

FOR: On February 5, 1944, in Italy, during a particularly heavy artillery barrage, Sgt. Hisaoka left his trench and ran to the aid of a fellow soldier who had been completely buried by dirt and debris from a shell which had landed next to his slit trench. He uncovered the soldier, revived him and helped carry him to the rear where he could be evacuated. (Reported killed in action April 10, 1944.)

AND SILVER STAR

FOR: Under intense enemy machinegun fire on January 24, 1944, in Italy, he cleared and marked a path through a mine field for a distance of 50 yards, allowing his Infantry company to pass through. He then crawled forward under enemy observation and fire, scaled a nine-foot stone wall, cleared his way through a 16-strand barbed wire fence, which was also mined, and reconnoitered for the best route to an objective. His courageous action contributed greatly to the success of the battalion.

SILVER STAR

TO: HARUYOSHI H. TATAYAMA, Cpl., Inf., Posthumous.

Next of kin: Gorjiro Tatayama, father, Box 420, Haiku Kailua, Maui.

FOR: While establishing an outpost line on the enemy-held banks of the Volturno River in Italy, on November 2, 1943, his Infantry squad encountered a heavily mined and booby trapped field and became somewhat disorganized. He, assistant squad leader, with utter disregard for his own safety, moved over the hazardous area and successfully reorganized the squad. He then personally led the squad through the heavily mined field to its assigned position but in accomplishing this he was mortally wounded by an enemy antipersonnel mine. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by him contributed materially to the success of his battalion in making the crossing.

TO: MASANORI AOKI, Pfc., Inf., 968 H. Hikina Lane Honolulu.

FOR: During an attack near Cassino, Italy, on January 24, 1944, a heavy enemy barrage scattered the column of one of the attacking Infantry companies and inflicted several casualties. Although painfully wounded in the head, he remained in the area and, in the face of the heavy enemy fire, helped to reorganize the scattered column. Then, before seeking medical attention for himself, he administered first aid to several of his comrades and helped to evacuate several more.

PARENTS AT WRA CAMP LEARN OF DEATH OF SON

MANZANAR, Calif.—The Arikawa family of 31-3-4, Manzanar relocation center, was notified last week of the death of their son, Pfc. Frank Nobuo Arikawa, in action in Italy on July 6.

Pfc. Arikawa was the brother of Burns T. Arikawa who volunteered for the Japanese American Combat Team from Manzanar last year and who is now stationed in Italy. Another brother, James, is at Camp Shelby.

In addition to the two brothers in service, Pfc. Arikawa is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Takeyoshi Arikawa, and a brother, John A. Arikawa, two sisters, Helen and Alice, are in Washington and another brother, Robert, is in Cincinnati.

Sgt. Sugiyama Reported Killed On Italy Front

Brother in Utah Informed of Death Of Kin in Battle

HELPER, Utah—Sgt. Togo S. Sugiyama of Los Angeles was killed in action in Italy on July 12, according to a War Department telegram received by his brother, Franklyn Sugiyama, of National, Utah.

Sgt. Sugiyama was a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He was born in Kent, Wash., on July 18, 1919. He attended Lafayette junior high school and Polytechnic high in Los Angeles. He was drafted in August, 1941, while residing at 629 E. 21st St., Los Angeles.

Other surviving members of his family include a sister, Mrs. Catherine Watanabe, and his father, Yasukichi Sugiyama of the Rohwer relocation center.

Two Volunteers From Topaz Killed in Action

TOPAZ, Utah—Two soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the Topaz relocation center were killed in action and three others were wounded, according to information received by parents and relatives last week.

Pvt. Nobu Kajiwaru, formerly of Block 9, Topaz, whose parents have relocated to Cleveland, Ohio, and Pfc. Takanori Allen Nishi, formerly of Block 5, were reported killed in action.

Kajiwaru, a former resident of Oakland, Calif., is also survived by three sisters, Amy, Michi and Sachi.

Pfc. Nishi is the son of Dr. Chotoku Nishi of 16-2-A, Gila River relocation center. Nishi, a former resident of San Francisco, graduated from San Francisco Junior College in 1941. He was 23 years of age. He volunteered from Topaz in June, 1943.

He is survived by his wife, a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., by his parents at Gila River and by a brother who is serving in the Army medical corps in Oklahoma.

The three soldiers reported wounded are:

Tom Nakagawa, 34-5-A, Topaz.

Edward Oda, 4-5-D, Topaz.

Pvt. Kiyoshi Yoshii, son of S. Yoshii, 20-2-F, Topaz.

Loyalty of Hawaii Nisei Told by Navy Man in Salt Lake

The average person of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii are loyal, faithful Americans, Chief Petty Officer Merton R. Smith of the Fleet public relations office at Pearl Harbor declared in Salt Lake City on Aug. 7.

Mr. Smith was aboard the USS Oklahoma on Dec. 7 when the battleship was hit by the Japanese raiders.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

West Coast Attitudes

A letter from a friend in California to the *Pacific Citizen* this week declares that public sentiment toward Japanese Americans is better than at any time since Pearl Harbor. Although this may be a rather optimistic view, it is a fact that there is a reservoir of good-will toward the evacuees which has withstood the intense race-baiting attacks of the hate mongers. And the recent news of Japanese American units fighting in Italy has brought home to many west coast citizens the realization that the evacuated Japanese Americans were not languishing behind the barbed-wires of concentration camps, as many had thought, but were, in actuality, fighting for their native America on foreign battlefields.

The work of the Pasadena committee, Friends of the American Way, is convincing proof that the race mongers misrepresent the attitude of California citizens with their dire predictions of violence and terror if the evacuees are permitted to return. From one neighborhood in Pasadena 150 letters were sent to the War Department recently promising jobs and housing for returning evacuees. Similar expressions of good will have been received from individuals in other coast communities, though of course not in the volume displayed in Pasadena where an active committee has carried on a positive campaign for fair play and justice for many months.

This fact that the people of the west coast are, in the main, no different from those of the midwest and east where evacuees have relocated successfully is something which has been obscured behind the smoke-screen of racist utterances by professional patriots, fascistic bigots and wartime profiteers. It is becoming increasingly apparent that race-baiting organizations and individuals do not speak for the people of the west coast.

The Evacuation Story

One of the year's important books is Carey McWilliams' "Prejudice: The Japanese Americans, a Symbol of Racial Intolerance," which has been announced for early publication by Little, Brown, & Co., publishers of McWilliams' three previous works, "Factories in the Field," "Ill Fares the Land," and "Brothers Under the Skin." The author, who is today a foremost authority on America's racial minorities, has written the first complete story of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast. He fills in the background of anti-Oriental agitation in California against which the Japanese evacuation of 1942 can be judged in its proper perspective.

Mr. McWilliams, a leading California progressive, was State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing in the Olson administration. Today he is especially concerned with the plight of racial minorities in California, and serves as chairman of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee which fights for justice for a group of young Mexican Americans who were railroaded to prison in a racist travesty on justice. It is his opinion that the "mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry was . . . a harsh and utterly unwarranted measure."

In a recent magazine article Carey McWilliams called for the relaxation of the present military ban excluding persons of

Japanese ancestry from their west coast homes. He declared:

"In view of the improved military situation in the Pacific it is time that the Army lifted the ban against the return of the evacuees to the west coast. Every person of Japanese ancestry in the United States has by this time been investigated, indexed, cross-examined; the disloyal have been segregated from the loyal. Under these circumstances it is difficult to conceive of any valid reason that would justify the maintenance of this curious racial wall in America—a wall which denies to American citizens of unquestioned loyalty the right to set foot in a particular section of the United States—the section in which their homes are located. The longer this racial barrier exists, the more difficult will be its removal. The longer it exists, the longer will the anti-Japanese groups in California have a bogus issue about which they can pass resolutions, conduct mass meetings, and engage in phony racist agitation. These groups do not represent rank-and-file opinion in California: they represent themselves.

"It is folly to indulge in the assumption that such groups can or should be appeased. Every concession made to them only results in stimulating further demands. The government yielded to their demands for mass evacuation only to discover that they wanted mass deportation. Again let me emphasize: these groups are not primarily concerned (if they are at all concerned) with the military security of the west coast. They want the Japanese Americans shipped back to Japan. They are not even concerned, as they have repeatedly admitted, with the question of the loyalty of Japanese Americans. They have consistently taken the position that there can be no such animal as a loyal Japanese American; and therefore the whole question of loyalty is beside the point. Their objection to this minority is essentially racist in character . . ."

A Despicable Crime

It is difficult to conceive of any act so despicable as that of the desecration of a cemetery. The Associated Press reported last week that the Japanese cemetery in Portland, Oregon, had been desecrated for the second time in the past two years. Ponderous gravestones were broken and tossed into heaps, so scattered that it is doubted whether the graves and the monuments can ever be matched. Wooden markers were splintered and set ablaze. A juvenile officer, who investigated the damage in belief that the vandalism was the work of children or youths, reported that "youngsters simply would not have the strength to move the huge stones," and blamed the desecration on adults.

According to the report, 200 grave markers have been ruined. It seems apparent that this was no mere act of vandalism, but a systematic attempt to destroy the cemetery which is hallowed ground for Japanese Americans who have been evacuated from Portland. The act calls for immediate action on the part of Portland authorities. It also implies a responsibility upon the military authorities who ordered the evacuation from the west coast to protect from the wanton anger of the intolerant and bigoted those things which the evacuees were forced to leave behind.

The Nisei in Italy

A newspaper correspondent with the Fifth Army in Italy has commented on the generosity of Japanese American troops in giving candies and food to Italian children and adults. Japanese Americans, it is reported, have shown a special concern for the plight of Italian war refugees. This attitude of Nisei soldiers in Italy no doubt reflects the fact that so many of them were war refugees in America only two years ago. They, too, were forced to leave homes because of the circumstances of war and faced a haphazard and uncertain future. Many of the parents of these soldiers are in the refugee camps of the War Relocation Authority.

It is indeed one of the amazing facts of our time that these Japanese Americans who were removed under military guard from their homes on the west coast are today some of the best soldiers in the army of the United States. And it should not be forgotten that some of these west coast evacuees will never return to their homes. They lie buried today in the hard-won soil of Italy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Hearst Hand in Chicago

The story behind the recent manifestations of racism against relocated Japanese Americans in Chicago is that the Hearst newspaper organization has deliberately initiated a campaign to stop the government's relocation of evacuees in the Midwest.

Late in July a series of special articles was published by Hearst's Herald-American in Chicago written by staff writers well versed in the techniques of smear journalism. A banner in red ink, "Jap Evacuees Flood Chicago," set the note in typical Hearstian style. Japanese American evacuees from war relocation centers were "flooding" Chicago to the extent of 5,000 evacuees in a population of more than 3,400,000, or one-tenth of one percent of the city's total, a figure which compares with the ratio of persons of Japanese ancestry in the population of the United States.

The Hearst writers got "statements" from an official of a real estate board, a police sergeant, the "unofficial mayor" of the city Chinatown and from the chairman of the Americanism committee of the Illinois American Legion, Elliodor Libonati, to support their contention that the evacuees were a menace to the city's security—although there has not been a case, in the two years in which the evacuees have resided in Chicago, in which any Japanese American has been accused of any crime involving security, although hundreds of them are employed—with army approval—in vital war industries. In fact, an examination of the Chicago police blotters for the past two years would probably show only one case of suicide, a case of mental derangement involving an accusation of attempted murder, and a brawl in a northside saloon in which an evacuee was knifed by a Filipino seaman to be the extent of police matters involving the Japanese Americans, a record which is probably as good as that of any other group of 5,000 assorted people in the same period.

The Hearst campaign was an obvious fake, cooked up with the help of Hearst's Washington man, Ray Richards, who has probably written more smear articles against Japanese Americans than any man in the country. It had one immediate result, however. Shortly after the campaign started leaders of the AFL's Maintenance of Way Workers union engineered a strike vote, spurred on by the Herald-American, in which 800 union members voted to go on strike if the Illinois Central railroad continued in employment a group of 59 evacuees who had been brought from the Heart Mountain relocation center to meet a labor shortage. In order to avoid a transportation tieup the Japanese Americans were suspended. The Hearst tactics of fascistic race incitement had won a round.

One of the mysteries of this threat by the AFL union to strike unless the Japanese Americans were fired is that the original protests came not from the workers themselves but from several top men in the union. The workers apparently did not object to the Japanese Americans until they had been fed "yellow peril" scare stories by their leaders. Outright lies regarding Japanese Americans in Chicago were being published at the time by the Herald-American, and these stories without a doubt had a telling effect upon the workers. The evacuees, the majority of whom were American citizens, were referred to as "alien enemies" who had been released from internment camps, giving many the impression that these persons, some of whom were awaiting calls for induction into the army, were enemies of the country. And in this case the Hearst technique of confusion and misinformation worked.

Here are two paragraphs from a typical Herald-American story written by Robey Parks on July 30:

"Scores of Japs who after Pearl Harbor declared they were not loyal to the United States but held their sole allegiance to Hirohito have been released from internment and are living in Chicago. (There is no truth in this

charge. Since the Hearst press along with other U. S. newspapers, have been informed as to the details of the government's program of relocating loyal aliens and Japanese Americans, it must be assumed that it is being published with malicious intent.)

"They were allowed to leave internment stockades (the only 'internment stockade' is at the Tule Lake segregation center and no person confined there has been released for relocation) without investigation by the FBI or any federal intelligence agency simply by changing their tune and signing papers promising to be good."

In the midst of the Hearst campaign in Chicago the Lea Committee investigating the FCC in Washington broke its "sensational" regarding the fact that a Japanese American employee had taken some papers marked "restricted" home to study. Ray Richards, who was in Chicago at the time, immediately got a statement from the American Legion's Libonati which charged the War Relocation Authority with "misprision of treason" for placing the evacuee with the government agency. Mr. Libonati got off some hot charges against government bureaus, which also fall within the realm of Hearstian hatred, but apparently did not notice a statement by Rep. Clarence Lea, chairman of the investigating committee, who admitted that he did not find anything "criminal" in the investigation of the Japanese American employee.

The past few weeks in Chicago have demonstrated how a campaign of race hatred, based on lies and suspicions, can be started—and how it can result in 59 men being fired from a job which needs to be done.

It would be easy to charge the Herald-American and the Hearst press are obstructing war production and the prosecution of the war. But their crime is far worse. Their crime is that of pitting American against American, group against group, and race against race, in spreading the poison of disunity which menaces not only our war effort but the peace as well. Their crime is that of bringing fascism to the streets of America. It should be recalled that Hearst race incitement against Negroes and Mexican Americans was a contributing factor to the ugly so-called "zoot-suit riots" in Los Angeles last summer.

The question might well be asked whether Hearst is the instigator or whether his paper is merely serving as a medium for racist and reactionary influences in the city. The answer may be that this campaign is an extension of Hearst's "yellow peril" smears against persons of Japanese ancestry which has been common to California and the west coast for three decades, and that Chicago was picked because it is a city in which a Hearst paper is published and because Chicago has had the best relocation rate for Japanese Americans of any midwestern community. The Hearst press in California is still fighting against any relaxation of present restrictions against Americans of Japanese ancestry, including their right to return to the west coast, and this Chicago smear blitz is an effort to extend the campaign to a national scale.

The rest of the Chicago press, including Col. McCormick's Tribune, which is the spokesman for American reaction, has approached the relocation of Japanese Americans objectively. And although commercial interests on the Pacific coast are participating in the pressure drive to prevent the return of the evacuees, Chicago business has welcomed the Japanese Americans as a source of sorely needed labor. For example, the majority of the track workers fired by the Illinois Central found employment immediately in Chicago, in fact, has a personnel composed almost entirely of Japanese Americans and this firm flies the Army-Navy "E".

The whole story of the smear ploy against Japanese Americans in Chicago is revealed in this (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Question-Box . . .

The Chicago Sun conducts a daily "question and answer" column for military personnel, veterans and their dependents. Recently the following question was received by the Sun's "Yanks Service Bureau":

"I understand under the present special Army procedure, the soldiers and wives of Japanese ancestry are able to return to the west coast. Kindly inform me if this can be applied to the honorably discharged soldiers and their wives of Japanese ancestry who have property that they wish to return to in California."

The question was answered by the Sun with this paragraph:

"Citizens, including veterans, may apply to the Western Defense Command for permission to return to the West Coast. Send your application to the General in Command, Western Defense Command, San Francisco, Calif., giving your reasons for wishing to return and calling attention to your service record. Veterans may be given preference."

Abilene Hero . . .

Residents of Abilene, Texas, are proud of a local boy, 22-year old Lieut. William Sherwood Pye, who is a platoon leader with the famous Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy. News of the Distinguished Unit Citation given the 100th got a big play in Abilene's Reporter-News. Proof of the heavy action which the 100th has seen is the fact that Lieut. Pye himself has been wounded on four separate occasions, three times seriously enough to be hospitalized. In letters home, according to the Reporter-News, the Abilene lieutenant has had high praise for his fellow Japanese Americans . . . Earl Finch of Hattiesburg, who has "adopted" the Japanese American soldiers who have trained at nearby Camp Shelby, has been taking a Hawaiian orchestra of Japanese American soldiers on a tour of army hospitals. At many of these hospitals were Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii who are convalescing from wounds received in action in Italy.

New Duty . . .

General John L. DeWitt who ordered the mass evacuation of both citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 broke into the news again this week, when it was announced by the War Department that he had been ordered to replace Lieut. Gen. Lesley McNair who was killed recently on the Normandy front . . . Several U. S. papers this week published a news photo from the Italian front which showed King George of England and Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark reviewing a unit of Japanese Americans on the Fifth Army front . . . The first group of European refugees have arrived in the United States soon and will be housed at a War Relocation Authority camp to be operated by the WRA outside of the eight relocation centers and one segregation camp for persons of Japanese ancestry in the western United States.

Hush-Hush Agency . . .

The recent publicity given the employment of Japanese and Japanese Americans by the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of Strategic Services, "the most hush-hush agency in wartime government," has resulted in an Associated Press feature story by Tom Reedy on some of the precautions taken by OSS regarding its employees of Japanese ancestry who have been doing important work to speed the day of victory in the Pacific. According to Reedy, the OSS, which fights psychological war in divers ways, found a need recently for some employees with more than a working knowledge of Japanese. So they hired a dozen or so persons of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation camps after conducting a most rigid investigation of their loyalty.

Several of the persons employed by OSS, according to the A. P. story, are Japanese nationals who lived virtually all their adult lives in the United States while the others were born in America. OSS didn't want anyone to know they had Japanese of any kind handling confidential work, ac-

Successful Relocation of Nisei In Omaha District Reviewed

By Mrs. Henry Monsky

Omaha, Neb.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the experiment of relocation was inaugurated, to pause and "take stock" in an endeavor to determine how advantageous relocation has really proved to be in the majority of instances and what is the reaction of the evacuees. As a member of our local citizens committee—a member to whose home ten evacuees have come out—this stock-taking job was made my assignment. I have tried, therefore, to honestly determine the views not only of these ten, but of our many Nisei friends in the community.

All agree that the first problem that confronted us in the early days, the one of employment, has long since ceased to be a problem at all. The large majority of evacuees who first came out were ambitious, energetic, diligent people. They soon established a reputation in the community for industry and earnestness, and so they, as a vanguard, solved the employment problem. There is, of course, plenty of work at this time for anyone who is willing to work; and the most hesitant of employers, even though a bit hard to convince in the beginning, are cooperating fully now.

As to the social difficulties that some evacuees feared, the most careful questioning convinces me that in this area, at least, the community attitude has been all that we hoped for and merits no criticism. Although it is true that the Citizens Committee and the local WRA have had to do a bit of educational spade work to obtain college admissions, hospital placements, etc., it has been neither difficult nor serious, but just a necessary operation to educate the community, and make a complete adjustment successful.

Perhaps a few instances of my own experiences will demonstrate this point. The first couple who came to our home a year and a half ago, before WRA was here, now have an apartment, two excellent jobs in a defense industry, and plan soon to buy a home. They have many friends in the community and have never experienced a moment of embarrassment or unhappiness. Some of their friends have already bought

homes. These two people are, I must admit, possessed of exceptional charm so that their personalities would win friends anywhere. But, too, the community has been cooperative and understanding.

At present there are with us, as domestics, a family. The parents were born in Japan, and the two children aged fourteen and ten were born here. The children attend our very excellent suburban school. The boy participates in high-school athletics, plays in the orchestra, and pursues his musical studies. The little girl is a very popular member of her class and has a delightful time socially with her classmates and neighbors. Near by is a privately owned swimming pool open, for a fee to the public. The children swim there, and their mother assures me they have never had a moment of difficulty, although at first she was inclined to be a bit apprehensive about their reception. She is eloquent in her protestations that nothing would ever persuade her to return to the restrictions of the Pacific coast.

Others who came out have gone to other areas. One is a bookkeeper, one a telephone operator, one a gardener, etc. I have heard none of them regret their having left the camps even during times of illness or trouble when homesickness for familiar faces might readily have been expected.

We try in our community to provide at least a small amount of entertainment. The "Y" has monthly parties for the evacuees during the winter, and there are many other activities. This month there will be a picnic on our grounds with supper on the terrace. And I am fairly confident that of the large gathering that will be present, from babies to oldsters, anyone who is an adjustable person in any group will long since have made an adjustment here and would neither express nor feel regret for having "come out."

So my "taking stock" convinces me that for most evacuees the experiment entered upon with such fear and trepidation has proved a success; that it will open up for them new vistas, hitherto unknown opportunities, and a variety of experiences to equip them in the future for successful living.

Nisei Co-ed Writes Article On Evacuees for 'Mademoiselle'

"We may look Japanese, but in our hearts and thinking we belong to the country of our birth," writes Hattie Kawahara, graduate assistant in the political science department at Mount Holyoke, in an article, "I Am an American," in the August issue of Mademoiselle.

Citing the wartime record of Japanese Americans in the army, in defense industries and in war production, Miss Kawahara says:

"We have a definite stake in the cause for which the war is being fought. The Nisei believe in the democratic philosophy which stresses the dignity and the worth of every individual, regardless of color, religion or nationality. We believe that the democratic ideal, which recognizes all individuals for what they are, is the cause not only

of the Nisei but of all right-thinking Americans. We understand what is meant by the loss of freedom. We know what it means to be uprooted from the security and the comfort of friends, schools and the life we had always associated with home; to live under guard behind barbed-wire fences in the crowded conditions of barrack life—one room to a family; to have the mental anguish that comes from the knowledge that you are not free to go as you will; to be the target of discriminatory legislation and of vituperations from the press and certain misguided individuals. But we also know what it means to be free—free to go where we like, free to read and say what we will. We know and appreciated the kindness and generosity of friends and strangers who believe in us, who have helped us to reorient our lives into normal channels. America for the Nisei is all of this, and the Nisei still place their hopes and their trust in the land which has always been theirs."

The writer makes a plea for sympathy for liberal movements among students in all countries, whether they are students in Japan, Norway, Poland or in the United States.

"No organized student movement against the government or its policies probably exists in Japan today," she says. "Hundreds of young college students and professors were imprisoned for having ideas considered dangerous by the government."

"As a student of political science," the writer says, "I am acutely aware of the responsibility which rests upon all of us, Nisei as well as other Americans, to help create the right kind of

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Canada Proposes to Deport Some Nisei

The Canadian government laid itself wide open to criticism and some embarrassing questions last week. In connection with an announcement that Canada would exclude Japanese immigration completely after the war, Prime Minister MacKenzie King said a special commission would be set up to determine which Japanese now in Canada are loyal and which disloyal.

Those loyal would be treated justly, he said but would not be allowed to congregate again in British Columbia.

And here is the important point: Those disloyal would be sent to Japan, whether or not they were born there.

With the matter of postwar immigration there can be no quarrel. Canada had an immigration quota for the Japanese before the war, but now the Japanese are a hated people. The British Empire has never made pretense at racial equality, and so Canada is not out of character in adopting a discriminatory measure of the type the United States abolished when it placed the Chinese on a quota basis.

Nor can there be a quarrel with the establishment of a special commission to determine loyalties. Although, of course, there is reason to question whether any commission, Canadian or otherwise, would have the wisdom to make other than a perfunctory or arbitrary decision in a matter that involves the innermost feelings of individuals.

In the final analysis a man is what he does, and there is no sure determination of loyalties until a person by an act demonstrates that his loyalty lies with other than the nation. This act can be one calculated to injure the nation, or it may be voluntary disavowal of loyalty.

In the case of aliens there can be little controversy. They can be deported to the land of their origin at what amounts to the whim of the government for they have no legal position in the land of their residence.

But in the case of the native-born, Canadians by birth in this instance, there are grave doubts as to the justice if not the legality of arbitrary exile.

The proposal to send persons of Japanese blood, but Canadians by birth, to Japan after they had been adjudged disloyal is not deportation. It is exile.

If Canadian citizenship is to mean anything, a Canadian accused of disloyalty, regardless of racial origin, should be tried in Canadian courts and punished if guilty according to Canadian law.

To strip a person of his citizenship on the findings of a commission and to ship him to an alien land simply because his forefathers happened to have come from that land, smacks unmistakably of Nazi Germany's indiscriminate expulsion of persons of Jewish blood.

One might ask if Canada intends to follow similar procedure regarding Canadians of German and Italian origins, and of French-Canadians suspected of pro-Vichy sentiments. Or is this strictly a racial business? And why should Japan, except at gunpoint, feel obliged to accept unwanted Canadians just because they looked like Japanese?

The United States has a similar problem. There are congressmen with the backing of native fascists who would "deport" all persons of Japanese blood living in the United States, regardless of place of birth.

But the government ruled that under existing law an American citizen living in the United States could not expatriate himself. That is, not only could he not be deprived of his citizenship, but he could not renounce his birthright even if he wanted.

So a special law was passed making it possible for Americans of Japanese descent to renounce their citizenship if they desired, but only through formal voluntary application.

It is possible that the United States may deport undesirable Japanese aliens after the war. But as for citizens, violators of national security measures, like the selective service act, were tried in court, found guilty and sentenced on the same basis as Americans of other national extractions.

The United States obviously realizes that a person can be American in sentiment and outlook regardless of his race. Canada isn't so sure.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The Test of Fire BLACKFOOT DAILY BULLETIN

Nisei fighting men in Italy "have certainly provided a conclusive answer" to the question whether citizens of Japanese ancestry can be good Americans, the Blackfoot, Idaho, Daily Bulletin commented in an editorial on July 31.

The Daily Bulletin noted that the army has announced complete satisfaction "with an experience which has great significance for the future," and added that the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion had been given a distinguished unit citation by the War Department.

Said the Daily Bulletin:

"Their battalion, 800 strong, clung to a corner of the town of Cassino for many days. When they were pulled out their fighting strength had been reduced to 120 men. Those who died there, fighting under the American flag, have certainly dispelled any possible doubt that Americans of Nipponese descent can ever be real Americans. Their spilled blood is just as precious in our history as the blood of descendants of Poles, Swedes, Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Chinese, Englishmen, Negroes, Greeks, Italians—all of the melting pot races which furnished the stock from which a new nation was born on this continent. Besides the honor they have won to themselves as soldiers of Uncle Sam, they have furnished a living example which may be used in the future to quell the voices of intolerance and racial hatred which may rise in this nation."

Is This the American Way? MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

The Milwaukee Journal, leading Wisconsin newspaper, contrasted the news of the unit citation given the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy with the strike threat voiced by AFL railroad workers against Japanese Americans in Chicago in an editorial, "Is This the American Way?" on August 2.

Recalling that General Mark Clark had conferred the unit citation on the Japanese American unit, the Journal said "many of the 100th battalion did not hear the general's words."

"They had been killed fighting for their and our country," the Wisconsin daily said. "The same day 800 Illinois Central workers, members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL), voted to strike because 59 Japanese American trackmen had been employed by the railroad."

"The men in the 100th battalion, both the decorated living and the valorous dead, are—or were—also Japanese Americans. Let the men who voted to strike think that over."

Nisei USA: Hearst in Chicago

(Continued from page 4) one incident. Shortly after the articles started appearing in the Herald-American, a meeting of interested civic agencies and individuals was held to protest the race-baiting attacks. One man phoned the Herald-American for an interview with its editor.

This is the substance of what he was told:

"If it's about Japanese Americans you'd better see Mr. Hearst." Mr. Hearst is not in Chicago. He is in California.

world—a world free from discrimination because of color, religion or nationality; a world in which individual liberty is guaranteed by law; and a world in which a certain standard of living and economic security are provided for all."

Ann Nisei's Column

How to Crochet Bedroom Slippers

Here are directions for making a pair of crocheted mules of cotton yarn. In addition to being comfortable, these slippers do not have the bulky look of most cotton yarn slippers.

CROCHETED BEDROOM SLIPPERS

Materials for Medium Sizes

2 balls cotton yarn
Knitting worsted, 2 to 3 ounces
Crochet hook size 2 or 3
Card board
Sturdy cotton for bottom sole

Upper Soles

Cut four sole-shaped pieces from medium thick cardboard.

Using cotton yarn, crochet chain 7 inches long. Work single crochet in each stitch on this chain on both sides.

Second row around: first stitch, work single crochet, picking up top half of single crochet of first row. Second stitch: single crochet and pick up back loop of next stitch. Alternate these two stitches and continue working around the piece. (These two stitches constitute the pattern stitch.) Increase evenly at both ends of sole each round so that the piece will lie flat. Crochet one-half inch larger all around than sole to allow for half-inch seam.

Crochet two of these upper soles.

Vamp (Make Two.)

Using knitting worsted, crochet chain 7½ inches long. Work one row of single crochet, chain one, turn, work pattern stitch each row until work measures two inches.

Next row: Chain one, turn, decrease 1 stitch, work across in pattern. Repeat for seven rows.

Next row, work pattern stitch to next to last stitch, chain one and turn. Repeat for five rows or until work measures about 4 inches across top.

Finishing

Have sturdy material such as canvas, jean cloth, etc. Cut out two pieces, using cardboard sole pattern, allowing three-fourths inch seam. Cover two cardboard soles with this material, tack under seam. Sew with small stitches in and out of the soles, using strong darning needle. When finished, this is the lower sole.

For upper sole, cut two pieces same size as cardboard sole out of any soft material, such as flannel. Place on top of cardboard and then cover with crocheted sole. Tack under seam, then sew firmly.

Take crocheted vamp, tack it down over head and sides of upper sole. With threaded darning needle, whip vamp piece and upper sole together. Do this on under side of sole.

Place upper sole on bottom sole and stitch together firmly with strong thread.

To add thickness to the soles, a pad of flannel or similar material can be inserted between the upper and lower soles before stitching together.

(Directions courtesy of Mrs. Tom Sakai.)

Veteran of Italian Campaign To Talk to Parents of Soldiers

JACL Will Sponsor
Speaking Tour by
Pfc. Thomas Higa

Pfc. Thomas Higa of the 100th Infantry Battalion will go on a one-month speaking tour of eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Utah and Colorado communities beginning August 15 under sponsorship of the Japanese American Citizens League, it was announced this week at JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Higa will speak in Japanese in lectures especially for parents of Japanese American soldiers, giving firsthand accounts of the life of Nisei fighting men in Italy.

Higa is at present in the United States for treatment of wounds received in combat in the European theater. He has spoken to enthusiastic audiences at Heart Mountain, Topaz and Granada.

A tentative schedule has been arranged as follows:

August 15, Spokane, Washing-

ton; 17, Idaho; 18, Ontario, Oregon; 20, Adrian, Oregon; 21, Caldwell, Idaho; 22, Boise, Idaho; 23, Twin Falls, Idaho; 24-25, Minidoka relocation center; 26, Pocatello, Idaho; 27, Rexburg, Idaho; 28, Idaho Falls; 30, Honeyville, Utah; 31, Ogden, Utah.

September 1, Salt Lake City; 2, Murray, Utah; 3, Davis County, Utah; 4, Price, Utah; 5, Grand Junction, Colo.; 6, Denver; 7, Littleton, Colo.; 8, Longmont, Colo.; 9, Brighton, Colo.; 10, Ft. Lupton, Colo.; 11, Greeley, Colo.; 12, Keenesburg, Colo.; and 13, Iliff, Colo.

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions at National Headquarters this week: Komakichi Okamoto \$10.00, Salt Lake City, Utah; Albert D. Bonus \$2.00, Seattle, Wash.; George S. Kashiwagi \$25.00, Denver, Colo.; S. Hoshida \$25.00, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Yoshiko Koizumi \$6.50, Glenview, Illinois; F. E. Norman \$5.00, San Francisco, Calif.; John Iwatasa \$10.00, New York City; and Henry Kanegae \$8.00, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Miss Aiko Watanabe of Los Angeles remitted to us an earmarked contribution of \$2.50 for our Civil Rights Fund.

Miss Ida Fukui of Reno, Nevada remitted to National Headquarters a check for \$140.50, contribution from the friends of the JACL in western Nevada. The donors are: G. Sakakura \$2.00; Mrs. K. Toriyama \$2.00; Pvt. and Mrs. Frank Chikami \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. K. Date \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aoyama \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Sumida \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Tuffy Yasuda \$2.50; May Sano \$3.00; Mr. and Mrs. Shig Nishikawa \$3.00; Mrs. I. Uramoto \$5.00; Shiro Uramoto \$5.00; Hosh Uramoto \$5.00; T. Fukui \$5.00; Ida Fukui \$5.00; Tom Takeuchi \$5.00; Frank Nozu \$5.00; Y. Yamagishi \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ikanda \$5.00; H. Chikami \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. S. Imagire \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Iwasaka \$5.00; I. Oshima \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. K. Okamoto \$5.00; and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hattori \$50.00. We wish to thank the above people for their voluntary and spontaneous contribution for our work.

PLEASE LOCATE

We have a letter for a Miss Shizue Sasaki, formerly of 1016 10th Avenue, Oakland, Calif. Please communicate with us if you know of the present address of Miss Sasaki, and please do not confuse with another former resident of Oakland with a similar name, Sadie Shizue Sasaki.

We are still trying to locate and also find the full name of a girl known only as "Mary," and who was a checking girl at the Sign of the Rose Tearoom in Portland, Oregon. A resident of Eugene, Oregon, would like to get in touch with her.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

Four new members came into the Buck-a-Month Club this week, bringing our total number of members to 87. The four additional names are JACL supporters of pre-evacuation days, Calvin Sakamoto, Chas. Kamayatsu, Henry Kanegae, and Miss Ruby Yoshino.

National Headquarters was given a pleasant surprise visit from Miss Mitsue Endow of Liberty, Missouri. This is the young lady who gave us the idea of the Buck-a-Month Club, when she sent us her original remittance of \$1.00 in 1943, saying that she was pledging to remit to us monthly \$1.00. Later she told us of the Southern Baptists, who faced a \$6,500,000 debt in 1933 and through their membership pledging a \$1.00 a month had reduced that debt in 10 years to \$1,200,000. We were thankful that we did not have such a deficit to burden us, but we both felt that the success of the Buck-a-Month Club depended on its being a voluntary organization for those who wanted to see financial independence for the JACL. We concluded that there was a lot of work to be done.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Same Old Tripe Offered by Racists

"Can the Japanese be Assimilated Into the American Way of Life?" This was the topic for debate of the Town Meeting of the Air last week, originating in Sacramento, California. The same old tripe about all persons of Japanese ancestry being Shintoists, that they are not assimilable biologically and so forth were paraded. It was interesting to note that the opposition conceded that the Japanese Americans were assimilated economically, socially and politically. The only stumbling block was biological assimilation.

Section 60 of the California Civil Code reads as follows:

"All marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mongolians, members of the Malay race, or mulattoes are illegal and void."

The first law was enacted in 1872, amended in 1905 and in 1933, the last being the amendment applying to the Filipinos who are "members of the Malay race."

In other words, long before there was a large influx of Japanese immigration, the barrier had been set up. The first wave of Japanese immigrants brought single men to these shores. And since they were not permitted to intermarry, the only alternative for them was to call their brides from overseas.

It seems to be a peculiar sort of argument to raise when the race-purists of California have set up a prohibition on the one hand, and because the persons of Japanese extraction respected the law, to accuse them of not violating the prohibition.

If the Native Sons and others are anxious to see if biological assimilation will work, they should favor the repeal of the intermarriage laws of California. Then if there is no assimilation, their argument would be valid. Undoubtedly, they will be the strongest opponents to such a step because fundamentally they believe in the supremacy of the white race and

WRA Appoints New Official in Detroit

CLEVELAND, O.—With the appointment of Wendell P. Gee to head the Detroit office of the War Relocation Authority, the Michigan staff has now been brought up to strength and is ready to function more effectively on a state-wide basis, Robert M. Cullum, Supervisor of the Great Lakes Area, announced here this week.

The Michigan staff of the WRA, Cullum explained, had been disrupted by the loss of Detroit and Grand Rapids personnel through Selective Service draft and by transfer.

Consolidation and realignment of duties for more efficient operation has been brought about by the following moves:

Appointment of Gee to head the Detroit office which now will direct relocation for the entire state, excepting the upper peninsula.

Appointment of Lee A. Marsa, who comes to WRA from the War Food Administration, to handle all farm placements for the State of Michigan and be a field representative at such cities as Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Benton Harbor and Battle Creek.

Transfer of William J. Fluke, formerly head of the Toledo, Ohio, district, to work under Gee and with Miss Veda Satterfield in the Detroit district.

Four Hundred Youths At Heart Mountain Camp in Yellowstone

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Over 400 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire girls from Heart Mountain have participated in a camping program at Yellowstone park during recent weeks, reports the Sentinel.

The program was made possible by the combined efforts of government and park agencies and project officials.

Sleeping quarters were provided in CCC barracks at Nez Perce which were prepared in advance by members of the Boy Scout emergency corps.

desire that the white blood remain "unpolluted."

It was surprising to me that the Native Sons' representatives did not drag out the 19th century scientists who used to be their favorite authority against racial assimilation. Perchance, they have consulted the new school of thought which is opposed to such race purist nonsense.

For the information of the Native Sons, we would like to quote from the article of Assistant Professor Elmer R. Smith, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Utah, as reported in the Proceedings of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Professor Smith states that the following myths have been demonstrated to be fictitious and merely pre-judgments made upon insufficient data or investigation:

1. All minority group members have the same status in their own group and in society as a whole.

2. All persons having certain physical characteristics have the same personality traits and culture.

3. All persons belonging to a certain racial-minority group are capable of doing—and are even born to do—only certain kinds of work.

4. All that the minority peoples demand of a country is to have enough food to keep alive and a place to sleep and breed.

5. The youth of racial minority groups cannot be Americanized because of their racial heritage.

6. All racial-minority groups are made up of inferior stock to the dominating group.

As Carey McWilliams so ably stated, "race has nothing to do with being an American citizen. Race as a clue to character, capacity, or conduct is a myth—one of Hitler's vital lies."

Japanese Americans Have Staunch Friends

The Nisei should consider themselves fortunate in having staunch friends who are willing to give up even their lucrative jobs to fight for justice and fair play. Recently we had visitors from California at the JACL office. They were a couple and their son, motoring back to Nebraska. Because of pressure to silence him on the so-called Japanese question, the head of the family had resigned his position as a branch manager of a bank. His whole household was agreed on the point that principle could not be sacrificed for a mere job.

We have met many friends like this family in Salt Lake City. Professors have been outspoken for the rights of citizens, radio commentators have disregarded financial gains to stand for justice, public officials have courageously dared the voters' wrath if any to ask for fair play.

Those members of the Pacific Coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play belong to the group of brave souls who stood their ground even if the politicians and Hearst papers used every type of distortion and trickery to embarrass them.

The church leaders are another group of brave men and women who have been fighting for tolerance in this country. It is to the credit of the Christian church that they have been outspoken in their stand from the beginning for humane treatment of all citizens and that equality and justice should be meted to all regardless of race, color or creed. They have spearheaded resettlement, they have practiced the ideal of "brotherhood of mankind" despite the attacks of the racists.

When our friends are fighting so courageously for our rights as American citizens, it seems only proper that all Nisei show their appreciation with a more positive interest in the educational program for better understanding.

The valorous deeds of the Nisei soldiers on the battlefronts have placed the racists on the defensive. The blood of our fellow Nisei in uniform is helping us to come out on the offensive. Our friends would have died in vain if we cannot win the race prejudice battle on the home front.

While we are mourning the loss of our friends or kinsmen, it may be appropriate to reflect upon the part we who are leading a civilian life should play to back the fighting Nisei.

Japanese American Evacuees Get 'Square Deal' in Midwest

OMAHA, Neb.—Japanese Americans from the west coast who have been relocated in the midwest "feel they are getting an awfully square deal," Leo T. Simmons, Kansas City, acting war relocation authority supervisor for the central area, asserted in Omaha last week.

As a result, Simmons added, many of the 1,400 now living in the five-state area may locate permanently in the midwest after the war. Although the postwar plans of many are not yet settled, he said, as many as 40 per cent may decide not to return to the west coast.

Here for an inspection visit to the Omaha WRA office, Simmons denied reports that the evacuees are coddled in the relocation camps.

"Anyone who feels that the evacuees are coddled should live at one of the centers for a short time," he added. "It's true that

healthful conditions are maintained. The overall cost of maintaining the centers, including food, education, administrative work and all other necessities runs only \$1.15 per day per capita, perhaps the lowest cost of any activity of its kind in history."

Explaining that WRA has 10 times as many job offers as it can fill, Simmons said most middle-aged and elderly evacuees decline relocation offers because they fear unfavorable sentiment and dread the thought of beginning life anew in strange surroundings.

First Hunt Girl Joins Women's Army

HUNT, Idaho—Pvt. Mary Yamaka, Women's Army Corps, now in training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is the first Minidoka girl to be inducted in the WAC, according to the Irrigator.

Successful Relocation in East Reported by Dr. Carpenter

SAN FRANCISCO — Japanese Americans evacuated from California are getting employment in New York City and are encountering very few, if any, expressions of hostility there, the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter of Brooklyn said in San Francisco on Aug. 2.

Dr. Carpenter, an authority on co-operatives who has studied at first hand the industrial co-operatives in China during the war, is one of an interfaith group of Catholics, Protestants and Jews who aided in establishing a hostel for Japanese Americans in New York, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

"The hostel accommodates 23 persons," said Dr. Carpenter. "The average stay there per person is seven days. Employment is found very quickly. One girl was offered four jobs at one time. A gardener was offered three jobs, one at

\$150 per month which he would have taken if he hadn't been offered a \$200 job immediately afterward."

One girl worked in a big store for months, said Dr. Carpenter, and never encountered any hostility either among her fellow workers or the public.

"I believe that after the war, judging from things I have heard leading Californians say," remarked Dr. Carpenter, "that you people here will work out adjustments which at the present moment seem far away."

Dr. Carpenter has been making talks on co-operatives in the San Francisco Bay area. He has stressed his admiration for the work of the Chinese industrial co-operatives. In 1942 at the request of the Chinese government, he inspected their work on the ground, and has kept in touch with them ever since.

All Nisei Units Took Part In Final Assault on Livorno

Comrades at Shelby Receive Report on Fighting in Italy

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The First Battalion of the 442nd Infantry, now in training at Camp Shelby, learned last week that their comrades of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of Japanese Americans in Italy participated in the final assault which took the important Italian seaport of Livorno.

(News reports published in the United States had only mentioned the 100th Infantry Battalion in reporting the capture of Livorno.)

The following report, issued by the public relations office of the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry, noted that Lieut. Col. Sherman L. Watts, commanding officer, had received a communication from Washington which noted that the 100th Infantry Battalion had received the Distinguished Unit Citation of the War Department, and declared in part:

"Announcement stated that the 100th spearheaded the advance to Leghorn (Livorno). Letters received from Italy indicated that the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 442nd Infantry led, and the 100th followed them.

"All were in the last assault that took Leghorn."

Confirming this report, Lieut. Col. Sherwood Dixon, former commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, 442nd Infantry, who is now in Washington, has written Mr. Earl Finch, "Godfather of the Japanese American units," and a resident of Hattiesburg, Miss., as follows:

"Announcement was made yesterday that the Distinguished

Unit Citation has been awarded to the 100th Battalion. This unit was at the head of the American column advancing on Leghorn; the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 442nd Infantry were right alongside of it, and, according to my information, were frequently out ahead. Over 1,000 Purple Hearts have been awarded to men who served in the 100th, and while of course this includes a good many men who were hit more than once, nevertheless, it is an impressive total. These people have certainly distinguished themselves by their conduct in battle, and they are entitled to the best we can give them."

American Army Hero Praises Nisei Soldiers

WASHINGTON — Decorated with the Silver Star for going to the assistance of 11 wounded men while under shellfire at Scapoli, Italy, last Dec. 6. Pvt. Jerome Novitsky, 23, of 73 E. Third St., New York City, gave high praise on Aug. 2 to American troops of Japanese ancestry who fought at Cassino with the 100th Infantry Battalion last winter.

Pvt. Novitsky is in Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington recuperating from wounds he suffered at Scapoli.

"Nothing stopped them except death," he said. "To a man they were all out to prove they were real Americans. They were fearless and never faltered, even when men in front of them were being mowed down. I attended dozens of them on the battlefield, and they always had worse wounds than anyone else."

Pvt. Novitsky, who was attached to the Medical Detachment of the 34th Division, continued to direct the work of giving first aid to other wounded after shrapnel had torn his left arm, foot and back.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miyahara (30-9C, Ht. Mountain) a boy on July 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo Nakamura (14-10-F, Ht. Mountain) a girl on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torazo Shimizu (15-9-C, Ht. Mountain) a boy on Aug. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugu Ikegami (27-7-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on August 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wakamatsu (3-5-F, Rohwer) a girl on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taira (14-3-E, Rohwer) a girl on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuroiwa (25-9-C, Rohwer) a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. Igarashi (7-7-B, Rohwer) a girl on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsujioka (12F-3B, Granada) a boy on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kusaba (7H-1F, Granada) a boy on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tsuno (7K-1B, Granada) a girl on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tsuno (7K-1B, Granada) a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeyuki (3902, Tule Lake) a boy on July 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Kodani (480-E, Tule Lake) a girl on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takejito Matsui (7405-A, Tule Lake) a boy on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masatsuki Tanaka (3317-D, Tule Lake) a girl on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hitomi Takahashi (7813-A, Tule Lake) a girl on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Shigetomi (5416-A, Tule Lake) twin boys on July 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Takemoto (220-3-B, Poston) a boy on July 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shinobu Nagai (227-14-E, Poston) a girl on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyochi Kawahara (17-11B, Poston) a girl on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fujiwara a son, David Sumio, on Aug. 3 at Ann Arbor, Mich.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Thomas Homma a boy, Thomas Jr., on July 8 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Natsuhara (16-5-A, Hunt) a girl on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Ito (44-8-F, Hunt) a girl on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Izumi (42-12-C, Hunt) a girl on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsutaro Kimatsubara (6-3-C, Hunt) a boy on July 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Fujino (42-7-A, Hunt) a boy on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Izo Kojima (34-11-C, Hunt) a boy on July 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mack Yamamoto (1-12-G, Hunt) a boy on July 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Nakao (34-7-D, Hunt) a girl on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yamaguchi (44-1-A, Hunt) a boy on July 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Nagamoto (19-4-D, Topaz) a boy on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Oshita (13-4-B, Topaz) a girl on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Okada (9-5-E, Topaz) a girl on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Denjuro Akiyoshi (6-2-B, Topaz) a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiko Iha (33-12-D, Topaz) a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. Teraoka (7-7-B, Rohwer) a boy on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Yamamoto (4-1-D, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kosaburo Nakagawa (72-8-D, Gila River) a girl on July 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Itsuki Sumioka (39-12-B, Gila River) a girl on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Yanagihara (39-11-A, Gila River) a boy on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fujii (11H-10F, Granada) a girl on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nishioka a girl, Anita Jo, on July 24 at Caldwell, Idaho.

DEATHS

Toichi Fujimitsu, 52, (15-4-B, Ht. Mountain) on July 28.

Koyei Toyota, 52, (29-9-E, Rohwer) on July 30.

Katsuji Oki, 74, (10H-6B, Granada) on July 28.

Naoki Kida, 63, (2503-C, Tule

Nisei Soldiers Play on Winning Baseball Team

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Composed partially of Japanese American troops now in training at the infantry replacement training center at Camp Blanding, the 232nd Battalion's team, representing the 64th Division, won the IRTC softball tournament, taking ten straight games, the Bayonet, camp newspaper, reported.

The Bayonet published a photo of the winning team.

Members of the team were: Cpl. Ray Raisian, short fielder; Pvt. Sam Yamamura, second baseman; Pvt. Frank Takahashi, third baseman; Sgt. Eugene Cyganiak, pitcher; Pvt. Keizo Otsuji, left fielder; Pvt. John Okamoto, utility; Pvt. Harry Oka, shortstop; Pvt. Akira Washio, utility; Cpl. George Nelson, catcher; Cpl. Thomas Schmidt, utility; Pvt. George Mayeda, center fielder; Pvt. Mikeo Sakuda, right fielder; and Pvt. Jim Matsumoto, first baseman.

NISEI EVACUEE SPENDS TWO DAYS IN SEATTLE CITY

SEATTLE—Harry Kaoru Fujimoto, 26, former resident of Penryn, California, left Seattle last week for Livingston, Mont., after spending two days in Seattle following a mixup which Seattle authorities were attempting to unravel.

Fujimoto was arrested at the

Rohwer Evacuee Catches for Wisconsin League Ball Team

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Baseball has been one resettler's open sesame to community participation.

Describing a game of the division leading Elkhorn Merchants against a team from Milton, Wisconsin, which the Merchants won 7-5, the Elkhorn Independent wrote on July 20:

"Shoji, an American born Japanese who is working at the Turtle Valley farms and who formerly caught on the Pacific coast, was behind the plate for Elkhorn in the absence of Lee, the regular catcher. Shoji and Lick Comstock each got doubles while Shadel of Milton got two triples and Brunnhoefer got a double."

On July 27, the Independent carried a story of the Merchants' win over Palmyra, 6-1, to stay at the top of the southern division of the Central Wisconsin baseball league, with six victories and one defeat.

"It was a tight game with no score until the sixth inning when the Merchants got two. They repeated with two in the seventh and got two more in the ninth. Palmyra scored its only run in the ninth inning.

"Shoji, Elkhorn, catcher, who works on the Turtle Valley farms

Lake) on July 21.

Kiichiro Nitta, 64, (4105-D, Tule Lake) on July 23.

Taroichi Hayashi, 68, August 4, in Logan, Utah.

Kusuya Mayeshima, 76, (33-7-F, Rohwer) on July 31.

Keijiro Kimura, 59, (5-9-0, Topaz) on Aug. 3.

Aijiro Ohama, 71, (8-1-D, Topaz) on Aug. 4.

Shina Otani (51-4-C, Gila River) on July 25.

Katsuji Oki, 74, (10H-6B, Granada) on July 28.

MARRIAGES

Kiyono Wakae to T/5 Melvin Tominaga on July 11 in Chicago. Yoshiye Harada to Isami Osaki on July 11 at Tule Lake.

Mary Kubo to Bill Hirata on July 12 at Tule Lake.

Emiko Ota to Hideo Asai on July 18 at Tule Lake.

Berny Moriaki to Joe Yagi on July 22 at Tule Lake.

Haruko Kubota to Isamu Teraoka at Tule Lake.

Fusae Oriba to Kasuma Kurosaki on July 22 at Tule Lake.

Shizuko Kayashima to George Hasegawa in Detroit.

Yae Yamaguchi to Pete Takashi Sasaki on July 30 at Hunt.

Kazuko Itsuki to Toshiro Okuhara on July 30 at Gila River.

Student Paper Raps Beating Of Evacuees

Students Reportedly Attacked in Laramie Alley by Youths

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Branding Iron, University of Wyoming newspaper, severely criticized in an editorial recently the beating of two Japanese American students at the university by a group of teen-age boys, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The students, Shig Hiratsuka and Ichiro Watanabe, both from the Amache relocation center, were attacked in an alley in Laramie.

The Branding Iron, edited by Patty Tobin, asked: "Is the Great American melting pot to boil over and leave only insoluble, unmixable dregs of society?"

The editorial criticized the "over-zealous type of attitude that last week prompted a sizable group of teen-agers who really should be able to reason these things out, to set upon two students of Japanese descent, and waylaying them from an alley, beat them bloody."

King Street station in Seattle on Aug. 4. He told authorities he had been abandoned by his military police escort when it was found that they did not have a ticket for him.

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Lee Tracy Helped Recruit Nisei Volunteers for Combat Team

Ex-Captain "Happy" Over Reports of Nisei Fighters in Italy

HOLLYWOOD—"I can properly say that I am happy over the news about what excellent soldiers they have become," Lee Tracy, motion picture actor, declared in Hollywood last week as he discussed the Japanese Americans he had helped recruit as a head of the army recruiting team which visited the Central Utah war relocation center at Topaz in the spring of 1943.

Tracy, who has returned to the movies after serving as a lieutenant, and later captain, in the military police for two years, is now playing in his first role since his return from the army.

By a coincidence, it was stated that Tracy, whose army duties last year consisted of recruiting Japanese American soldiers from the war relocation camps, is playing the leading role in the dramatization of "Betrayal from the East," a story of Japanese espionage in America.

Discussing his experiences during that recruiting drive, Tracy told Frederick Othman of the United Press:

"I went to the camp at Delta, Utah, with the idea well drilled into me that there was no mystery

about Japs, nothing occult; that they were just people. My job was to question them like I'd question anybody else and try to trip them up. We all did our best and from many of these Japanese Americans we received excellent co-operation. From others we got squawks. The ones that howled the loudest usually turned out to be the ones most loyal to the Emperor.

"There is a real argument between the factions that want the Japs to return to the West Coast after the war and those that don't and I don't intend to become involved in it. The ten lieutenants who looked over the Japs, however did obtain the volunteers that make up the Japanese troops now fighting in Italy. I can properly say that I am happy over the news about what excellent soldiers they have become."

Boise Valley JACL Will Hold Bazaar

NAMPA, Idaho — Under the chairmanship of Soya Sagami of Nampa, plans are now under way for a Boise Valley JACL bazaar and baseball game to be held on Labor Day at the Caldwell Labor Camp.

A baseball game, concessions, cooked food sales, and a dance will constitute the day's activities.

Lea Committee May Abandon Nisei Inquiry

Nothing Criminal Uncovered, Chairman Quoted as Saying

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Sentinel reported last week that the hearing of John Kitasako, FCC employee in Washington and a columnist for the Heart Mountain Sentinel, before the Lea Committee in Washington has been temporarily discontinued, with the strong likelihood that it will be dropped altogether.

The Sentinel quoted Rep. Clarence Lea, D., Calif., chairman of the select committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission as saying that "certainly nothing criminal was uncovered in this hearing."

"The investigation was another in the series of prolonged battles between the Lea Committee and the FCC. For many months the FCC has been under congressional fire, and the Lea Committee saw in Kitasako, a Japanese American working in a wartime agency, an opportunity to use him as a scapegoat in the attack on the FCC," the Sentinel declared.

LOGAN FARMER DIES OF INJURIES FROM AUTO CRASH

LOGAN, Utah—Injuries suffered in an automobile accident in Logan on August 4, proved fatal to Toriochi Hayashi, 68, a farmer who has been a resident of Cache county since 1942.

He died at Budge Memorial hospital of a fractured skull, severe lacerations of the scalp, internal injuries and shock without having gained consciousness.

His son, Larry Hayashi, was driving the truck. Other occupants of the truck were Mrs. Hayashi and a son, Hiro. Mrs. Hayashi suffered a fractured pelvis while the others escaped with cuts and bruises.

Prior to the war the Hayashis were residents of Fresno, Calif.

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Minister Protests Prejudices Displayed in Wyoming Town

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Prejudice and intolerance in the city of Cody, Wyoming, 14 miles from the Heart Mountain relocation center, were criticized sharply by Dr. E. W. J. Schmitt, pastor of Ebenezer Methodist church in Manoa, Upper Darby, Pa., in a letter to Dr. Raymond Howe, mayor of Cody, reports the Sentinel.

Dr. Schmitt, who wrote of seeing signs reading, "No Japs," in Cody shops, said:

"Now I realize that you cannot control the personal opinions of your fellow citizens, but you can bring some pressure to bear on the public expression of those prejudices. I sincerely hope that you can do something so that other fellow-Americans will not come to the conclusion that Cody has

joined the ranks of those who stir up dissension among Americans of different racial strains and is thus destroying the principles for which our brave boys are fighting."

Dr. Schmitt suggested that "No Japs" signs be changed for signs reading: "We are prejudiced, the proprietor of this shop does not believe in the principles of democracy—stay out!"

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