



War Department Announces 34 Japanese Americans Killed, 162 Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced this week that 34 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been killed and 162 wounded in recent combat action.

The announcement included notice of the death in action of a Japanese American, Tech. Sgt. Yukitaka Mizutari of Hilo, Hawaii, in the Southwest Pacific theatre. All other casualties were reported from the Mediterranean area. Next of kin have been previously notified.

On Sept. 28 the War Department announced that the following soldiers were killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

KOJAKU, Pfc. Shaw—Mrs. Masue Kojaku, mother, WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.
TAKAGI, 1st Lieut. Boon E.—Mrs. Winifred S. Takagi, wife, Griffithsville, Arkansas.
MURANAGA, Pfc. Kiyoshi K.—Mrs. Kikuyo Muranaga, mother, WRA center, Amache, Colo.
KAWAGUCHI, Pvt. John R.—Mrs. Mitsu Kawaguchi, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
HANA, Pvt. Clifford H.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hana, mother, 2 Depot St., Chateaugay, N. Y.
KAJIWARA, Pfc. Nobuo—Yujiro Kajiwar, father, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

FUKUHARA, Pvt. Herbert M.—Miss Betsy H. Fukuhara, sister, 1813 Republican St., Honolulu.
HAYAKAWA, Pfc. Harry M.—Mrs. Tsuya Hayakawa, mother, Dole Siding, Camp Wahiawa, Oahu.
HIGA, Pfc. Eddie K.—Mrs. Ushiya Higa, mother, Box 15, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.
HIGA, Sgt. Wilson E.—Mrs. Ushi Higa, mother, Aiea, Oahu.
HIRAMATSU, Pfc. Kazuo L.—Mrs. Yukiko Hiramatsu, mother, 435-1 Liliha Court Lane, Honolulu.
HIRAOKA, Pfc. Genichi W.—Tsutomu Hiraoka, brother, Keole Rd., Kaneohe, Oahu.
HIRAYAMA, Pvt. Yasuo—Mrs. Kimiko Hirayama, mother, 354-A Kukuau St., Hilo, Hawaii.
HISANO, Pvt. Masao—Hiranobu Hisano, brother, Box 425, Hana, Maui.
INOUE, Pfc. Masao—Mrs. Tatsuko Matsuda, mother, 2123 Algaroba St., Honolulu.
ITO, Pvt. Tetsuo — Kamesuki Ito, father, 449 Koula St., Honolulu.
KANESHIRO, Pvt. Yasuo—Yasukicki Kaneshiro, father, Hakalau, Hawaii.
KIMURA, Pfc. Matsuichi—Kiyoshi Kimura, father, 715 Birch St., Honolulu.
MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Sadao—Mrs. Asayo Matsumoto, mother, Box 144, Waiamanalo, Oahu.
MATSUSHIMA, Pvt. Kazuo—Toyoichi Matsushima, father, Camp 1 Makaweli, Kauai.
MIYAKE, Pvt. Tetsuo—Mrs. Sonoe Miyake, mother, Box 1483, Lihue, Kauai.
MORISHITA, Pfc. Takeo—Mohachi Morishita, father, 2059 North King St., Honolulu.
NAKAMINE, Pvt. Shinya—Mrs. Ushi Nakamine, mother, Box 126, Waianae, Oahu.
NIIDE, Pfc. Shigeto—Sichachi Kozawa, uncle, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.
NISHIKAWA, Pvt. Akio — Heigoro Nishikawa, father, Paia, Maui.
NOZAKI, Sgt. Al Y.—Mrs. Kimiyo Nozaki, mother Box 524, Waiailua, Oahu.
OKAMOTO, Pfc. Tomiso—Miss Fumie Okamoto, sister, Wailuku, Maui.
OTSUKA, Pvt. Jiro — Mrs. Sano Otsuka, mother, Lihue, Kauai.
SHIGIHARA, Pvt. Takeshi—Matsusuke Shigihara, father, Paunene, Maui.
TERADA, Pfc. Henry M.—Mrs. Ruth S. Terada, mother, 211 North School St., Honolulu.
TOKUSHIMA, Pvt. Patrick M. — Masafude Tokushima, father, 98 South School St., Honolulu.
TOMIKAWA, Pfc. Calvin T.—Miss Marion T. Tomikawa, sister, Rear 174 North King St., Honolulu.
TSUTSUI, Pfc. Kazumi—Tamaki Tsutsui, father, Box 365, Pahoa, Hawaii.

On Sept. 28 the War Department announced the death of the following Japanese American in action in the Southwest Pacific area:

MIZUTARI, Tech. Sgt. Yukitaka — Mrs. Sueme Mizutari, mother, Kaumana, 5 Miles, Hilo, Hawaii.

On Sept. 25 and 26 the War Department announced the names of the following soldiers wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

IKARI, Pvt. Norman S.—Mrs. Sumi Ikari, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.
NUMAMOTO, Tech. 5th Gr. Kazuo D.—Mrs. Hisano Numamoto, mother, WRA center, McGehee, Ark.
SHIBATA, Staff Sgt. Kenneth K.—Mrs. Sakino Shibata, mother, Box W, Haybro, Colo.
TOGASHI, Pfc. Naoye—Shinsaburo Togashi, father, WRA center, Amache, Colo.
KAWAHARA, Pvt. Takashi—Mrs. Viola Y. Kawahara, wife, 476 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
YAMADA, Pvt. William M.—Mrs. Hisa Yamada, mother, 330-A, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.
OHKI, Pfc. Edwin—Mrs. Yaye Ohki, mother, WRA center, Amache, Colo.
NAGAOKA, Pfc. Minoru—Mrs. Mume N. Nagaoka, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
NAKAGAMA, Pfc. Yuji—Mrs. Sachiye Nakagama, mother, Box 644, Lakeview, Ore.
YOSHII, Pvt. Kiyoshi—Seisuke Yoshii, father, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ENDO, Pvt. Masaharu—Koichi Endo, father, 14 Wilikina St., Wahiawa, Oahu.

(Continued on page 2)

World War II Veterans Back Rights of Nisei

LOS ANGELES—An organized group of veterans of World War II at the University of California at Los Angeles, the Cal Vets, passed a resolution on Sept. 28 pledging full cooperation with Japanese American veterans who are permitted to resume their studies at UCLA with Army permission.

California Wins First Case on Anti-Alien Law

Judge Rules Title
Of Stockton Property
To Revert to State

STOCKTON—In what is considered to be a precedent-setting decision, Judge Raymond M. Dunne ruled on Sept. 20 in a Stockton superior court in favor of the State of California escheating lands allegedly owned by aliens of Japanese ancestry but registered under the name of an American-born citizen of Japanese descent.

Judge Dunne found in the State's favor in the case of Kiyoshi Watanabe, alleged owner of truck farm lands near French Camp, Calif. The decision was issued on grounds District Attorney Chester Watson of San Joaquin had proved beneficial ownership of the land was in the hands of Watanabe, although the property was deeded in the name of his son-in-law, Hidenori Asano.

The district attorney introduced bank accounts, land records and other evidence to show that Watanabe, now in a relocation center, was the beneficial owner and Asano was owner in name only.

Watanabe was not present at the hearing held in August, but Army officers testified that every effort would be made to bring him to Stockton if he desired to attend the trial.

Under Judge Dunne's ruling the land, about 30 acres, becomes the property of the State.

Watson declared the suit was considered a test case and that many other suits would be filed.

McWilliams Believes Many Evacuees Will Not Return to Coast

LOS ANGELES—Thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast have established homes and businesses elsewhere. Carey McWilliams, former State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing, told the Lawyer's Club on Sept. 20.

"If the prohibition against the Japanese in California were lifted tomorrow," he predicted, "only a few would trickle back."

Three Arrested on Draft Charges at Central Utah Camp

Three evacuees who had applied for expatriation with their families were arrested at the Topaz relocation center in Utah on Sept. 26 on charges of selective service violation by Deputy Marshal George M. Baker. It was reported in Salt Lake City.

The three are Sakaye Yoshida, Hiroshi Tsuyamine and Satoru Joe Nakahira. Yoshida, 18, is charged with failure to register for selective service, while the other two face charges of failing to report for induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Sept. 13.

One-Fourth of Evacuees May Not Return to Former Coast Homes, Says WRA Director

Myer Believes Agency
Making Success of
Relocation Program

DENVER — About a fourth of the persons of Japanese descent who are in relocation centers or who have taken jobs in Colorado and other western states will stay in this region after the war, Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, predicted on Sept. 24 in an interview with Duncan Clark, staff writer for the Rocky Mountain News.

The eight remaining relocation centers in the nation will be closed as soon as possible after the ban on the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast is lifted, Myer indicated.

Most of those in the camps or who have been relocated then will return to the west coast, but about a fourth will want to stay where they have formed new business connections and associations, he declared.

"That shouldn't be a cause for concern to business in these states," the WRA director continued. "The number of persons of Japanese ancestry who will want to stay in their new homes will be such a drop in the bucket, compared with the total number of residents, that any fears of business competition are groundless."

Fewer than 20,000 persons, scattered throughout the nation are involved. There won't be a mass settlement of persons of Japanese descent in Colorado or anywhere else, although the percentage of them in the state probably will remain a little above the pre-war figure.

"These people have made a real contribution to the communities where they have settled during the war, and they will be useful citizens after the war."

Whether the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast will be rescinded before the war is over "is entirely up to the army," Mr. Myer said. A few individuals have already been permitted to return.

The News writer commented: "Mr. Myer is a gray-haired, unpretentious man whose calm seems to have remained unruffled despite the storms of criticism WRA has faced during some periods in its existence."

"He talks as if the welfare of each of the residents of the relocation centers was his personal concern, and he characterizes them as 'unfortunate people who got caught in the middle in the war.' He's quick to defend their loyalty and he points to the record of Japanese American soldiers in the war."

Mr. Myer was in Denver to confer with project directors of the war relocation centers.

"Things are a lot quieter now," he said with a smile. "WRA has been investigated and criticized as much as any other government agency, but it has survived, and it's doing what we think is a successful job. We believe the American people are realizing that more all the time."

"We're relocating about 450 persons a week. A total of more than 31,000 have been located, which means the job is more than a third done."

"We have had virtually no resentment against settlement of persons of Japanese descent in communities. Oh, we've had a few incidents, but nearly all Americans realizing the saying, 'A Jap is a Jap' is not necessarily true. Japanese American servicemen certainly are fighting for the American way of life."

"Our big problem has been, not getting communities to accept people from relocation centers, but to convince the people in the centers, especially the older ones, that they will be accepted without resentment."

Nisei Volunteer Wounded for Second Time in Italy

TOPAZ, Utah—Pfc. Takeshi Yatabe, who volunteered for military duty from the Topaz relocation center in 1943, was wounded for the second time in the Italian war theatre, according to War Department information received by his wife, Kuni, who resides at 26-3-E, Topaz.

It was also reported that Sgt. Tadami Naito, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Hori, 38-9-E, was also wounded in action recently.

Hunt Soldier Killed Recently On Italy Front

Pfc. Akira Kanzaki
Volunteered for Combat
Duty from Center

HUNT, Idaho—The death in action of Pfc. Akira Kanzaki on Aug. 29 in Italy was reported by the War Department to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kanzaki, 42-6-B, on Sept. 19.

Pfc. Kanzaki, one of the 207 Japanese Americans to volunteer for the Combat Team from the Minidoka relocation center, was the oldest of four sons, all of whom are in the armed forces. He was 22 years of age.

A former resident of Seattle, he was a graduate of Broadway high school.

His other brothers are Pvt. Tsutomu, Camp Shelby; Hitoshi, Fort Snelling and Satoru, ERC.

Evacuees Not Welcome, Says Gov. Osborn

Arizona Governor
Would Keep Nisei
Out of His State

LOS ANGELES—"Arizona does not want any residents of Japanese ancestry now or in the post-war period," Gov. Sidney O. Osborn of Arizona declared in Los Angeles on Sept. 22.

"This is a California problem," Gov. Osborn said. "Before the war we had only 700 Japanese in Arizona and most of them were in the Salt River valley. California had thousands."

"Originally, California encouraged the migration, thinking the Japanese would be cheap coolie labor. When they found otherwise, they didn't want them. Well, we don't want them either."

Gov. Osborn reported that no evacuees from war relocation centers are being permitted to relocate in the state of Arizona.

Wounded Hollywood Nisei Being Treated At Utah Hospital

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Pfc. Nomura, 27, formerly of Hollywood, Calif., is now under specialized treatment at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, for wounds suffered in the Italian campaign, it was reported here.

He is a brother of Mrs. Naoye Sako of Heart Mountain.

Pfc. Nomura, a veteran of 38 months service, was overseas for four months.

He was flown from Italy to Brigham City.

Army Hearing Board Denies Permit to Dr. Ochikubo to Return to Evacuated Area

Injunction Hearing Continued for Week By Federal Judge

LOS ANGELES — Dr. George Ochikubo, an American of Japanese ancestry, was denied the right to return to the Pacific coast by a military hearing board of the Western Defense Command, it was disclosed on Sept. 26 in an affidavit filed in Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall's court where Dr. Ochikubo seeks an injunction to prevent the Army from continuing his exclusion.

The affidavit stated: "The presence of Dr. George Ochikubo on the Pacific coast would constitute a potential danger to military security and military necessity requires the continuance of his exclusion."

It was signed by Lieut. Col.

Harold W. Schweitzer, executive officer of the Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command.

Judge Hall continued the injunction hearing one week to permit Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin time to prepare arguments. Meanwhile, U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr announced that other important affidavits prepared by the Army may be presented at the time of the hearing.

Similar proceedings in Federal Judge Ben Harrison's court also were continued for the same reason, it was stated. The six evacuees bringing the action are Elmer S. Yamamoto, Todoyuki Toda, Ki-yoshi Shigekawa, Charles T. Takeda, Yoshio Ekimoto and Mary Duco, all of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

Dr. Ochikubo is a resident of Topaz, Utah.

California Citizens Reported Uninterested in Persecution Of Japanese American Group

Monitor Correspondent Points to Failure of Attempt to Get Signatures for Initiative Petitions To Tighten Present Anti-Alien Land Law

"There is strong evidence that the rank-and-file citizens of California are not interested in waging bitter economic and political warfare against Japanese residents of this Coast when the military war is ended," Rodney L. Brink, California correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, declared in a report published in the newspaper's Sept. 22 issue.

Mr. Brink based his conclusions on the failure of an initiative petition, aiming to limit further the peace time activities of alien Japanese, to win a place on the November ballot because of insufficient signatures.

The proposed initiative law intended to extend California's anti-alien land law from the realm of agriculture to include commercial, industrial and residential properties, Brink added. Its adoption, he said, would have reduced all alien Japanese to the status of hirelings, since they could not have owned or leased the basic property on which to conduct any business of their own.

"There is great question as to the legality of the proposed law," the Monitor correspondent said, although noting that the State's 1913 anti-alien land law has been tested through the United States Supreme Court.

"Interpreted, the failure of the proposed initiative law to secure enough signers to place it on the November ballot appears to mean that the sound and fury which have been whipped along by certain newspapers and a few highly vocal organizations have failed to impress the public which does the voting."

Mr. Brink declared that although

11 Evacuees Volunteer for Tooele Jobs

Heart Mountain Nisei Sign Up for Army Ordnance Work

WASHINGTON—Two days before a War Department announcement revealed that the Army is recruiting qualified male evacuees from the eight relocation centers for employment in Army ordnance depots at Tooele, Utah and Sioux, Nebraska, Project Director Guy Robinson reported that 11 Heart Mountain families had already signed up to work at Tooele, the WRA reported.

"It looks," Robinson said in a report to Washington on Sept. 9, "as though Heart Mountain will supply the quota allotted them for this depot."

With the return of seasonal workers to the projects it is hoped that the recruitment for this vital war work will proceed rapidly. Indications have been made that many workers can be used at these and other Army depots if the employment of evacuees proves successful.

"many alien Japanese" may wish to repatriate after the war, many others, indeed, do not wish to go back and do not intend to.

"Their future is bound to that of their children, born in this country, American citizens."

Japanese American Seaman Returns from Invasion Coast

Joe Yoshino, formerly of Alameda, Calif., who volunteered for the Japanese American Combat Team in 1943, was a member of the crew of one of the first merchant ships to enter Cherbourg, following the liberation of the strategic French channel port, according to a letter received by a member of his family.

Yoshino, who trained with the 442nd Combat Team, was released by the Army so that he could resume his pre-war occupation of engineer on a merchant ship.

In his letter Yoshino told of seeing flying bombs fired by the Germans against England. He declared in his letter:

"Arrived back in New York in one piece last week. We were in Ireland just a few days before the opening of the second front in France. After going to several ports in Scotland, Wales, and England, we went through the Straits of Dover to the beachhead, and then on to Cherbourg.

"In London we had air raids several times every night. We saw many flying bombs; while going through the straits, several of the bombs came close to us. We saw a few shot down. While in the North Sea we passed a point just 38 miles from occupied Belgium. The area was virtually a graveyard, for the great ships which once sailed the seven seas were left to rot away. I even saw one ship sunk before my very eyes. Now I can understand the meaning of air supremacy.

"Having come through such dangerous waters, wherein the treacherous enemy lurks, I consider myself very fortunate.

"It was shocking, painful news I heard on my return, of the death in action of so many of my buddies of the 442nd Infantry. I hope they have not died in vain."

Joe Yoshino is one of many Japanese American merchant seamen who are now in Atlantic service.

Report Race Riot Balked by Police In Canadian City

INGERSOLL, Ont. — Racial strife was blamed for a near-riot on Sept. 24 during which police were forced to use their batons and fire one shot to break up a mob of more than 200 persons attempting to storm the quarters of nineteen Japanese Canadians in Ingersoll.

The mob, armed with stones and clubs, began gathering in the business section of the Ontario town about 7 p. m., and tried to reach the Japanese Canadians, who were protected by a five-foot factory fence. The mob gave up when, according to Chief Constable Alex Colander, the crowd saw "that we meant business."

The Japanese Canadians, who were evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, arrived in Ingersoll recently from a western evacuee center.

Thomas Hits Coast Racism Against Nisei

Socialist Candidate Discusses Attitudes Toward Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — Californians who oppose the return of Japanese Americans to their homes in California "legally, if possible, illegally if necessary," do not believe in democracy, Norman Thomas, presidential candidate of the Socialist party, declared in a campaign speech before a San Francisco club on Sept. 26, according to the Associated Press. "I am compelled to assert," Thomas was quoted by the A. P. as saying, "that Californians who still support the internment of their Japanese American fellow citizens, without trial or hearing, do not believe in democracy."

Thomas said the flareup of "racism" against the California-born Japanese is "a far greater danger to American liberty in general than to the Japanese Americans in particular."

The Socialist candidate added, according to the A. P.:

"President Roosevelt's order of Feb. 19, 1942, the Army's action pursuant to it, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Gordon Hirabayashi case recognizing the right of government officials to discriminate among citizens on the ground of their racial affiliation, constitute the purest sort of totalitarian justice or injustice."

"What was done on the west coast was, as Justice Murphy admitted, painfully similar in principle to the German treatment of the Jews."

The Socialist candidate made his statements before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.

Thomas insisted that "greed for land made fertile by Japanese skill and labor was partly at the bottom of the herding of these American citizens into concentration camps. Thomas argued that if military necessity dictated the treatment accorded them, they should be paid damages for what was done to them, "just as we give property owners damage for things done to their property under military necessity."

Rohwer Buddhists Plan Packages For Servicemen

ROHWER, Ark. — For one of its major projects this year, the Rohwer Young Buddhist association is now planning to make gift packages to be sent to the servicemen overseas. Aimed at the hearts and morale of the soldiers, the packages will be sent as part of the "Bodhi-day" program.

At present the names and addresses of 200 overseas servicemen whose parents or relatives are residing in Rohwer have been turned in to the YBA office by block representatives.

The project is being carried out through the combined efforts of the YBA Seniors and Juniors headed by Masao Wakai with the supervision of the advisers, the Rev. D. Hayashima and the Rev. T. Kouchi.

War Department Announces Names of War Wounded

(Continued from page 1)

HASEGAWA, Cpl. Tamatsu — Jintaro Hasegawa, father, Keahua, Maui.

HAYASHIKAWA, Pfc. Fumio—Mori Hayashikawa, father, Box 421, Pahoa, Hawaii.

KOHARA, Pfc. Hitoshi—Rihei Kohara, father, Box 237, Naalehu, Hawaii.

MATSUMOTO, Sgt. Goro—Shigeru Matsumoto, brother, 759-G Laniwaii St. Honolulu.

NAGAI, Pfc. Hideyuki — Yonezo Nagai, father, Box 212 Captain Cook, Hawaii.

OKAZAKI, Pfc. Richard M.—Tom N. Okazaki, brother, Box A, Kukuhaolo, Hawaii.

SEKINE, Pfc. Joe Y.—Mrs. Kimi Aida, sister, 58 Kamaha St., Hilo, Hawaii.

SERIKAKU, Staff Sgt. Stanley S.—Walter S. Serikaku, brother, Kaneohe, Oahu.

YAMAUCHI, Pfc. Taketoshi—Mrs. Toku Yamauchi, mother, 221 Walker Ave., Wahiawa, Oahu.

YOSHIWA, Pfc. Yoshimasa—Otomatsu Yoshiwa, father, Pahoa, Hawaii.

On Sept. 30 the War Department announced the names of the following soldiers wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

INOUE, Pfc. Susumu—Utaro Inouye, father, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

TATSUDA, Sgt. Jimmy T.—James K. Tatsuda, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

NAKATANI, Pfc. Nobuo—Mrs. Jessie H. Nakatani, wife, 5450 South East View Park, Chicago.

TANAKA, Pvt. Chester G.—Mrs. Gin Tanaka, mother, 4984 Berthole Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NAKAGAWA, Sgt. Tom T.—Mrs. Tsune Nakagawa, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.

NAITO, Pfc. Richard H.—Mrs. Helen H. Naito, wife, Box 636, Pasco, Wash.

NAKAMA, Pfc. Jiei—Mrs. Ushi Nakama, mother, WRA center, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

AKAMINE, Pfc. George H.—Mac S. Akamine, brother, 909 Hikina Lane, Honolulu.

AKAKAKI, Tech. 5th Gr. Herbert H.—Kama Akamine, father, Waiakauka, Hilo, Hawaii.

AKIYAMA, Pfc. Hideo—Hisato Akiyama, brother, Elele, Kauai.

ANZAI, Pfc. Yoshio—Mrs. Yoshino A. Takahashi, sister, 3229 Manoa Rd., Honolulu.

ARAKAKI, Pvt. Seiyei—Mrs. Matsu Arakaki, mother, Brodie 2, Box 142, Wahiawa, Oahu.

AKAKAWA, Pfc. James Y. — Togoru Arakawa, father, 2845-A 1 Henry St., Honolulu.

EBISUYA, Pvt. Kichio—Yoshito Ebisuya, brother, Waianae, Oahu.

EMOTO, Pvt. Tokuji—Mrs. Shizuko Emoto, mother, Waipahu, Oahu.

ENDO, Pfc. Eichi—Sakuji Endo, father, Box 516, Paia, Maui.

FUJII, Pfc. Lawrence T.—Kikumatsu Fujii, father, 1322 Richard Lane, Honolulu.

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

FUJIYAMA, Pfc. Hisashi—Robert I. Fujiyama, brother, 630 Wainaku Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.

FUKUJI, Pfc. Masao C.—Mrs. Otome T. Fukuji, wife, Box 222, Puunene, Maui.

FUKUSHIMA, Pvs. Tsunehisa—Nobuo Fukushima, brother, 17331 Algaroba St., Honolulu.

GORA, Pvt. Francis P.—Mrs. Elizabeth K. Gora, mother, 942 Alewa Dr., Honolulu.

GOYA, Pfc. Edwin S.—Sanra Goya, father, Box 487, Wai-pahu, Oahu.

HAMADA, Pfc. Ernest K.—Mrs. Lillian A. Hamada, wife, 2208 Booth Rd., Honolulu.

HAMADA, Pfc. Kaneichi—Mrs. Chieno Hamada, mother, Box 16, Kapaa, Kauai.

HAMADA, Pvt. Tetsuo—Mrs. Toki Hamada, mother, Box 48, Hilo, Hawaii.

HANDA, Pfc. David M.—Ralph K. Handa, brother, 1028 Piikoi St., Honolulu.

HARADA, Pfc. Norio—Hajime Harada, brother, 430 Lani-kaula St., Hilo, Hawaii.

HARAGUCHI, Pfc. Takao—Seijiro Haraguchi, father, Box 131, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

HAYASHI, Tech. Sgt. Tetsuo—Mrs. Chiyono Hayashi, mother, Waiakauka, Oahu.

HAYASHIDA, Pfc. Henry Y.—Yuhachi Hayashida, father, Box 11, Mountainview, Hawaii.

HEIRAKUJI, Pfc. Walter I.—Jack T. Heirakuji, father, Box 20, Hawi, Kohala, Hawaii.

HIGA, Pfc. Haruo—Taru Higa, father, Kekaha, Kauai.

HIGUCHI, Sgt. Kakuto—Kakuzo Higuchi, father, House No. 23, Alea, Oahu.

HOKAMA, Pfc. Noboru—Miss Harue Hokama, sister, Box 46, Lanai City, Lanai.

HONDA, Pvt. Mitsuo—Eizo Honda, father, 128 B Cane St., Wahiawa, Oahu.

HONMA, Cpl. Shigemi—Yoshio Kondo, brother, c/o Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

ICHIMURA, Staff Sgt. Yoshio—Shizuo Ichimura, brother, 3625 Pahoa Ave., Honolulu.

IDA, Staff Sgt. Fred S.—Mrs. Ume Ida, mother, Box 6, Lanigai, Oahu.

INADA, Pvt. Thomas T.—Mrs. Ritsu Inada, mother, 1128 Auld Lane, Honolulu.

INAKE, Sgt. James J.—Miss Matsue Inake, sister, 909 Lokahi St., Honolulu.

ISHIGURO, Pvt. Fusao—Ichiro Ishiguro, brother, Box 8, Kalaeo, Kauai.

ISHIKAWA, Pfc. Kinichi—Kintaro Ishikawa, father, Pearl City, Oahu.

ISHIKAWA, Staff Sgt. Shigeki—Happy Y. Mitsuihiro, half-brother, 2245 Star Rd., Honolulu.

ISODA, Pvt. Seishi—Ihei Isoda, father, Box 279, Koloa, Kauai.

ITO, Pvt. Robert M.—Yoemon Ito, father, 1248 North King St., Honolulu.

IWAMOTO, Pfc. Hiroshi—Haruo Iwamoto, brother, Box 1585, Lihue, Kauai.

IWANAGA, Pvt. Tadashi—George I. Iwanaga, father, 1878 Lusitana, St., Honolulu.

IWASA, 2nd Lieut. Walter M.—Miss Kiyoko M. Iwasa, sister, Box 527 Wahiawa, Oahu.

IZUMIGAWA, Pfc. Stanley Y.—Miss Kay Kameyo Izumi-

(Continued on page 3)

gawa, sister, 1470 Lusitana St., Honolulu.
 KADOWAKI, 2nd Lieut. Robert N.—Miss Grace T. Kadowaki, sister, 2025 Kealoha St., Honolulu.
 KAJIWARA, Pfc. Kaoru—Yurijiro Kajiwara, father, 856 Lanikai St., Honolulu.
 KAKAZU, Pfc. George—Kama Kakazu, father, Box 167, Lanikai, Oahu.
 KANOURA, Pfc. Tatsuo—Miss Tamako Kanoura, sister, 3261 Papala St., Honolulu.
 KATO, Pvt. Satoru—Tadashi Kato, brother, 3228 Winam Ave., Honolulu.
 KAWAMOTO, 1st Sgt. Masayoshi—Teru Kawamoto, brother, 1246 Center St., Honolulu.
 KAWAMOTO, Staff Sgt. Noboru—Kenneth K. Kawamoto, brother, 3537 Keanu St., Honolulu.
 KAWATE, Pfc. Suematsu — Masato Kawate, father, 631 South Hotel St., Honolulu.
 KAZUMURA, Pfc. Takeshi — Tadao Kazumura, brother, 1746 G Liliha St., Honolulu.
 KIMOTO, Pfc. Sanji—Mrs. Kinuyo Kimoto, mother, Box G, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.
 KIMURA, Pvt. Chimata—Mrs. Hatsuyo Kimura, mother, Waimea, Kauai.
 KINOSHITA, Pvt. Fukuo—Miss Nobuyo Wada, half-sister, Koloa, Kauai.
 KINOSHITA, Tech. Sgt. Takeji B.—Torakazu Kinoshita, brother, Box 55, Halaula Camp, Hawaii.
 KIRIHARA, Pfc. Henry H.—Miss Janet F. Kirihara, sister, 1642 Home Rule St., Honolulu.
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 TAKAHASHI, Pfc. Shingo—Jinshichi Takahashi, father, Pu-

Japanese American Artillery Maintains Yank Reputation



WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, CASTRELLINA SECTOR, ITALY—In the fire direction center of the 522nd Field Artillery of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Lieut. George S. Meany, Greenwich, Conn. (left) works with his Japanese American crew. In the center is Tech. Sgt. Shuichi Sakamoto, Lihue, Kauai, T. H., calculating vertical control and Staff Sgt. Yuki Amaki, Modesto Calif., at horizontal control, for massing artillery fire on the enemy. "American-born Japanese of the international Fifth Army are highly respected by Allied fighting men," the U. S. Army Signal Corps caption declares.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — In their first weeks of combat, Japanese American artillerymen on the Fifth Army front in Italy have demonstrated they have all the spirit and efficiency necessary to maintain the reputation of Yank artillery. "The boys are living up to our expectations — and that's praise enough from those of us who worked with them back in the States," says Lieutenant Colonel Baya M. Harrison, Jr., Field Artillery, 3009 San Miguel Avenue, Tampa, Florida. Formerly artillery instructor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Colonel Harrison was placed in command of the artillery battalion of the Japanese American combat team formed last year at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Like all units in the special combat team, his outfit is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent who volunteered from Hawaii and relocation centers in the States for combat duty. "When you have an entire unit of volunteers morale is no problem," the colonel pointed out. "And

we find that in combat they're the same bunch they were through the Louisiana maneuvers — warm, friendly, spirited and smart as whips."

The Japanese Americans have proved particularly keen in artillery work, where observations and calculations are of prime importance. About one in every four in the combat team has had college or university training.

The men at the guns justify their officers' enthusiasm. "Maneuvers were plain disgusting," says Private First Class Mamoru Yonashiro of Hawaii, husky little leader in the pit of a giant 105 howitzer. Stripped to the waist in the hot sun, he slams 42 pound shells into the breach of his gun.

"Up here in this draw," he added, "we've been firing over 400 real, live rounds a day—and half of these at night. This is more like it!"

"The fellows have been waiting for this quite a while," said Master Sergeant Kozo Kuroda of Nampa, Idaho, sergeant major of the artillery headquarters. "It's our first step to Tokyo."

unene, Maui.

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Sen. Downey Has Post-War Nisei Program

Urges Distribution Of Japanese Americans Throughout Country

WASHINGTON—Sen. Downey (D., Calif.) Friday proposed a national postwar program for expulsion of "disloyal" Japanese and a voluntary distribution of the remainder among the states.

Some 125,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them American citizens, were concentrated on the west coast before the war, Downey said. Most of them are now in relocation centers.

"It is my hope that some mutually agreeable basis can be found, one that would be fair and acceptable to Japanese who are citizens, for dispersing them throughout the country," he declared. "A few hundred or a few thousand in New York would not hurt, or a few thousand in New England or in Illinois or in Ohio or somewhere else. Then there would not be any problem."

THREE TULE LAKE NISEI KILLED IN ACTION IN ITALY

NEWELL, Calif. — Three Japanese American soldiers with next of kin residing in Tule Lake center were killed in action in the Italian campaign during the months of July and August, with two others reported wounded during the same period, the Newell Star reported last week.

The casualties were listed as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION

T/Sgt. Zentaro Akiyama (Sacramento, California), killed in July. Yukutaro Akiyama, father, 3701-AB.

Pfc. Genichi Hiraoka (Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H.) on July 11. Mrs. Tsuneko Komori, sister, 7905-BCD.

Pfc. Gordon Shimizu (Honolulu, T. H.) on Aug. 25. Seichi Shimizu, brother, 7918-D.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

T/Sgt. James Kazuto (Courtland, Calif.) on July 6. Tetsujiro Adachi, father, 2516-B.

Pfc. Roy S. Kunitake (Fresno, Calif.) on July 17. James Kunitake, brother, 1019-A.

Topaz Evacuee Lost Property in Recent Fire at Florin

WASHINGTON—Personal property belonging to Mary Kawamura of Topaz was lost in a fire which destroyed several buildings July 20, at Florin, Calif., the WRA reported. The property was stored in a small building belonging to Mrs. Ann Nelson of Florin.

This loss was discovered in an investigation, conducted by G. F. Castleberry, Washington Evacuee Property Officer, which followed several conflicting reports of a fire at Florin on June 21.

Chester W. Hatch, Evacuee Property Officer at Sacramento, reported to Mr. Castleberry that insofar as could be determined there was no fire at Florin on June 21 and that Miss Kawamura had suffered the only evacuee loss in the fire of July 20.

Dewey Dodges News Query on Coast Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, sidestepped attempts by newspapermen to put him on record regarding the problem of Japanese American evacuees during his press conference in San Francisco on Sept. 21.

Governor Dewey said he considered the rehabilitation of Japanese Americans a problem "more acute" in this State than elsewhere and announced his intention to confer on the subject while in California with Governor Warren, Lieut. Gov. Frederick Houser and others directly concerned.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: A Citizen's Right

Persons who offer resistance to the program of resettlement of Japanese Americans, citizens or aliens, are violating the fundamental law of the land, Milton R. Konvitz declares in the Autumn, 1944, issue of *Common Ground*. Mr. Konvitz notes "the impression has been created in some quarters that a state or city has the right to bar its doors against the entry of these American citizens."

Since the case of *Edwards v. California* was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1941, there has been no doubt concerning the right of an American citizen to move freely from state to state and to establish his home at any place of his choice. Edwards, a resident of California, had been convicted of violation of a California law which made it a misdemeanor to bring into the state an indigent person who was not a resident of the state. His conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court. In a concurring opinion, Justice Douglas declared that the right to move freely from state to state is an incident of national citizenship and is protected by the privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This right, Justice Douglas said, is enjoyed by all citizens.

Mr. Konvitz cited the earlier case of *Truax v. Raich* in upholding the right of aliens to move freely from state to state. In his opinion Justice Hughes declared that since aliens are admitted to the United States under Federal law, they have the right to enter and abide in any state in the Union.

Citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry are at the present time prohibited by a wartime military regulation from residing in the Pacific coast evacuated area, except with the permission of the military commander. When the Army restriction is lifted, however, the decisions of the Supreme Court implement their right to return to the west coast.

GIs and the Nisei

Democracy is not an empty word to GI Joe. The American soldier of World War II has shown in many ways a deep and compelling concern for democracy at home. Letters from servicemen overseas indicate a sharp interest in the way the machinery of democracy is running at home.

One of the home front problems with which the fighting man has shown concern is that of the treatment accorded America's citizens of Japanese ancestry. GI Joe has expressed himself in the "letters to the editor" columns of our daily and weekly newspapers, and in almost every case he has spoken out for democracy regardless of color, race or national origin. The *Pacific Citizen* has reprinted some of these letters. There have been many more. When the city council of Sunnyvale, Calif., and some of the citizens of Kent, Wash., took action in opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to these communities, they were reprimanded by men from these communities who were fighting overseas.

The GIs from the west coast states grew up with the Nisei, and are today fighting alongside Nisei soldiers, while some of their parents and some of their elders pass resolutions against these same Nisei. And the young veterans of this second World War have carried this interest in a working de-

mocracy back into civilian life. There attitude has been, indeed, at variance with the major veterans organizations of the first World War, like the American Legion and the VFW, which have been in the forefront of a campaign of persecution of a citizen group on the grounds of the later's racial ancestry. While GI Joe has been fighting the enemies of democracy abroad, the American Legion and the VFW have been tilting with the imaginary ghosts of a non-existent Yellow Peril.

When race-baiters brought their hate incitement to the campus of a western university last spring, the soldiers in training at the school and the war veterans, some of them wounded and disabled, were the ones who defended the right of Japanese American students to attend that university.

The American fighting man has not been so busy fighting the Axis enemies that he has ignored what is happening at home.

"One-Man Crusade"

The mere fact of the enrollment of a student in a college is an incident the like of which is repeated several hundred thousand times throughout the country. But when that student is a Japanese American and the school is in California, a hornet's nest is stirred and everybody, including a certain George Kelley, wants to get into the act.

It apparently does not matter to certain people that Esther Takei has returned to Pasadena with the permission of the Army, nor that this little slip of a girl is thoroughly loyal to the country of her birth. Nor does it seem to matter that ninety percent of her schoolmates have welcomed her. Such facts as these don't deter the George Kelleys who, when faced with facts not to their liking, appear perfectly willing to go out to spend good time finding others of similar persuasion.

We do not know what George Kelley is doing toward the war effort. But we do know that his current activities, including his announced attempt, which did not materialize, to lead a march of "outraged" taxpayers onto the campus of Pasadena J.C., and his attempt to initiate his own poll of student opinion, are not contributing toward victory, toward democracy or toward anything in particular, except perhaps toward the somewhat sinister satisfaction of those who would force racist conflicts to defeat those very purposes for which we fight a global war.

We can think of a good many ways in which a good civilian American can help win the war. But they do take straight thinking, clear action and good sense. And there has not been much of these qualities exhibited by Mr. Kelley and those like him in their attack upon a nineteen year old co-ed.

Mr. Kelley has no doubt achieved the purpose of his shameful performance, that of becoming something of a public figure and getting his name in the papers. But as far as his "one-man crusade" is concerned, it is apparently just that. The *Los Angeles Times* reported on Sept. 27 that the Pasadena school board had received 98 letters on the board's action in accepting Miss Takei as a student. Ninety-seven letters approved the action. There was one letter in opposition—from Mr. Kelley. That just about tells the story of the public's reaction.

The Native Sons

The Native Sons of the Golden West, twenty parlorful, have made it known if Joseph R. Farrington, territorial delegate, is correct in stating that Hawaii wants no part of the Japanese exclusion controversy, then Hawaii had best discard all hope of attaining statehood, and that she must first "be prepared to act in concert with the whole Nation and not attempt local solution of national problems."

The Native Sons might be reminded that they are attempting a local solution of a national problem in anti-Japanese American propaganda, in their wilful indiscriminate criticism of the WRA, in their attempts to propagandize the entire nation with their bitter racism, in their efforts to push anti-American legislation concerning Japanese Americans through the Congress of the United States.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

STREET INCIDENT

The other day we saw a racist crackpot in action. He was standing on a street corner attempting to impress upon a few passers-by who would stop to listen to him of the menace to America of persons of Japanese ancestry. The incident itself is of little importance, for he was so consumed with race hatred that he had the same effect that any ranting, raving, angry man would have on a group of Americans who were going about minding their own business. And incidentally, he was reportedly picked up the next day for disturbing the peace.

What calls this incident to mind is that one block away from this street corner race-baiter we met three Japanese American veterans of the Italian campaign. There was that great gulf between ignorance and reason, between hate and good-will, which separated the racist on one street corner and the Japanese Americans on the other. And as the soldiers walked away, you would not have noticed unless you looked closely that each walked with a slight limp. But unless you knew the soldiers you would not have realized that each of the three had left a leg somewhere in Italy.

PROPAGANDA

There is only one film about World War II among the 40 features which Hollywood has dubbed with French dialogue and sent to the movie houses of liberated France. It is unfortunate that this one film about this war is the Warner Brothers feature, "Air Force." The people of France have been insulated from the truth through four years of Nazi occupation. It now appears that the French will get another diet of fiction if "Air Force" is the only picture which will tell of the global war. "Air Force" purports to tell about Dec. 7, 1941, in Hawaii. There are scenes of a fifth column attack by resident Japanese in Maui on an Army airfield. In the film the commander of Hickam Field blames the damage there on sabotage by Japanese Americans (who, according to the picture, chopped off all the tails of the pursuit planes, as well as blocking the roads leading to the airfields.) The hatred of one of the film's characters for the enemy is motivated by the fact that his sister was run down and shot by a Japanese American. . . . No baser falsehoods have been propagated about any American minority. Now these Hollywood lies are being told to a liberated Europe.

RED BULL DIVISION

The 34th "Red Bull" division to which the Japanese American Combat Team has been attached in recent fighting in Italy is one of the most famous American units of this war. The 34th has been overseas longer, and has been in the line longer, than any other U. S. division. It was the Red Bull division which proved what is today an historic fact. In a critical period of the fighting for Tunisia, the Americans with the Red Bull shoulderpatch met the men of Rommel's Afrika Korps in a fight for a strategic hill. The battle lasted through a night and a day. When it was over the Americans had proved that they were more than a match for Hitler's vaunted "supermen." Writing in the Christmas, 1942, issue of Life Magazine, John Hersey describes it as a turning point in the battle against the Nazis.

GOP NOMINEE

In San Francisco last week Tom Dewey declined to comment when asked his opinion on the possibility of a return of Japanese American evacuees to the west coast, except to say that he considered the question of particular importance to Californians. He promised to confer with Governor Warren and Lieut. Governor Houser, both of whom have been vocally antagonistic to the return of the evacuees. However, Dewey did not issue any statement on the question while in California, although in a campaign speech last May his runningmate, Gov. Bricker of Ohio, then stamping the country for the Republican

presidential nomination, made the question revolving around Americans of Japanese ancestry the main feature of his address in Los Angeles. Although Bricker's call for local opinion on the right of evacuees to return may have won the approbation of the Hearst press and some racist dihardhs his speech had bad repercussions nationally. Except for one blast at Secretary Ickes, Bricker has avoided this particular issue since that time.

Although some Republican candidates in California like Lieut. Gov. Houser are campaigning against the New Deal's "coddling" of Japanese Americans, there has been no indication of any attempt by the Republicans to make a national campaign issue of the evacuees or evacuation. One reason for this may be that the GOP is making special effort to win the Negro vote, which conceivably can hold the balance of power in twelve large population centers east of the Mississippi. An attack on any minority group will have a negative reaction on the Negro vote, in view of the concern with which the Negro press in America has viewed the evacuation and relocation of Japanese Americans, as well as its interest in the problems of other non-Caucasian groups.

RACE VS. RACE

One of the arguments heard most frequently before the 1942 evacuation was that the removal of the west coast population of Japanese ancestry was necessary for their own own protection, the propagators of this view citing cases of violence by Filipinos against persons of Japanese ancestry. Rumors had it at that time that there were scores of such cases, although only a few were actually verified. One California State official is reported to have declared in Los Angeles in February, 1942, that a large California farm organization had reported more than one hundred cases of violence since Pearl Harbor, although the number of cases verified at that time, most of them minor incidents, was less than half a hundred. With the possibility of an early return of the evacuees to their homes, there are rumors again of the threat of such violence.

By the fact of circumstances or by design the history of California's industrial agriculture has been marked by competition of various immigrant groups in the field of labor, which has had a depressing effect on the wage structure. Race has been pitted against race and national groups against national groups on the huge absentee-owned farms of sunny California valleys.

The stratification of minority groups according to ancestry benefits only those who would exploit the effects of such disunity. The recently announced objective of the Filipino Inter Community council to work for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry attests to the influence of those who would utilize the Filipinos as an instrument of possible violence. The situation calls for statesmanship on the part of Filipino American leaders who realize that the security of their minority cannot be gained at the expense of another. In this regard, it should be noted that there has been a noticeable effort on the part of national Filipino American leaders to present accurate information on the evacuation and relocation of Japanese Americans, and to make a distinction between the Japanese American and the enemy Japanese who have overrun the Philippines.

NINETY PERCENT WELCOMES NISEI TO PASADENA

PASADENA, Calif. — Dr. John Sexson, superintendent of schools in Pasadena, reported on Sept. 23 that 90 per cent of the students at Pasadena Junior College, including 100 war veterans, have welcomed the admission of Miss Esther Takei, 19-year old student of Japanese ancestry, to the school.

Vagaries

Out of Bounds . . .

A Japanese American soldier, a veteran of the Italian campaign, arrived in a western city recently on furlough. In the foxholes of Italy he had dreamed of suki-yaki, or some such dish. He went to one of the several Japanese operated restaurants in the city—and was refused service. He was told that the Japanese restaurants in that city were "out of bounds" for "white" soldiers, the service personnel served being restricted to Negroes. Although he hankered for Oriental food, he was told that he must eat in the restaurants which catered to "white" servicemen.

GI Property . . .

It's announced that the property rights of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in California will be protected despite the present State-sponsored litigation against alleged violations of the state's anti-alien laws . . . In one California county according to the Christian Science Monitor, however, the state instituted escheat proceedings against a young Nisei woman with one brother in the Army, now hospitalized, another about to be drafted, a sister in the nurses' cadets, and another (the wife of a serviceman) working for the United Charities in Chicago . . .

Coast Return . . .

The San Francisco Chronicle's This World magazine last Sunday reported: "All along the West Coast loyal Japanese Americans were slowly being returned to their homes and jobs and schools." The account was titled "The Natives' Return." . . . However, there has been no large-scale return of evacuees to the Pacific coast. Only a handful have received the permission of the Western Defense Command, and such permission is being issued on an individual basis . . . It's hinted that there have been strong undercover pressures on the Army to withdraw permits given Japanese Americans to return to the coast. A few hotheads and racist crackpots are openly shouting against the return of even the Nisei of unquestioned loyalty, but the real pressures are being exerted behind-the-scenes . . . Meanwhile, more and more newspapers and community leaders are backing the rights of loyal Japanese Americans.

Campaign . . .

Bay Region liberals in California are out to defeat Representative Albert Carter because of Carter's reactionary record in Congress. Like many other Coast reactionaries, Carter is violently anti-Nisei. Running for re-election in the California 6th District (Contra Costa county,) Carter's campaign pamphlet carries the motto "Send the Japs Back to Japan." Carter's campaign literature also declares: "He is considering a Constitutional amendment that will deny the right of citizenship to a Japanese simply because he is born here." . . . Carter is opposed by united labor and liberal groups, including CIO-PAC. Liberals are backing his Democratic opponent, George Miller, former Alameda assemblyman.

Evacuation . . .

The recent demand by a Mazatlan newspaper for the internment of persons of Japanese ancestry indicates that Mexico has not carried out any large-scale evacuation and relocation of its 7000 persons of Japanese descent. At the time of the evacuation of west coast residents of Japanese parentage in the United States Mexico moved some of its Japanese to an interior camp near Mexico City . . . Many Japanese in Mexico have intermarried, and some have held important positions in Mexican communities. . . . Speaking of evacuation, there are still recurrent pressures for the evacuation of Brazil's 200,000 Japanese, most of whom live in Sao Paulo province where they are truck farmers and shopkeepers.

From the Palo Alto Times: Note to the Hot Heads

The announcement from the Evacuees Service Council that the infiltration of "screened" Nisei in the Pacific coast area has begun should prompt the hotheads in our midst — the direct actionists — to curb any impulses they may have to try to rout the returned Japanese Americans from their communities. Whatever Nisei are allowed to return have been carefully scrutinized for their American loyalty and permitted this exercise of free citizenship because of their adjudged personal worthiness. Whatever white citizen, pitting his own prejudice against the sober and careful judgment of the authorities, might assume the personal prerogative of taking the law into his own hands by mistreating any returned Nisei would be demonstrating his own unworthiness of citizenship.

It is a paradoxical trait that is exposed when citizens who condemn "the Japs" because of their racial cohesiveness and failure to become assimilated into American life persist also in closing tight the doors into Americanization indiscriminately against all Nisei on the theory that "a Jap's a Jap." If we fail to accredit a Nisei's loyalty to the United States when he has demonstrated that attitude by a clean record of conduct and service, we will be giving him no option but to align himself on the enemy side. We should not allow that to happen. — An editorial in the Palo Alto, Calif., Daily Times of Sept. 25.

A Short Story

THE GARDEN In the Winter of 1941

By Toshio Mori

Every now and then Tom Yamashita got up from his chair and looked out of the window to see if it were still raining. Each time, noting the heavy downpour, he paused by the window and clucked his tongue. "Why must it rain? It shouldn't rain. I have plenty of work piled up now. Why don't things go smoothly for me?" he cried time and again.

His father's friend, Papa Harada, chuckled and slowly shook his head. "The weather, career, the world . . . all the same. It is one matter. Sometimes it does not jell in the manner you wish."

Tom rejoined the others by the fireside. Mama Harada placed another log in the fire. Her second daughter Jean came hurrying in with hot coffee and doughnuts.

"Come on, Tom," cried Minoru Harada, slapping his friend on the back. "Shake off the blues. This is our holiday. You know, the gardeners' vacation."

The two old men laughed and nodded their heads approvingly. "That's it, boy," agreed Tom's father. "It's part of the game. Take it as it comes. Sure enough, three straight weeks of rain is too much but it will stop. Some day the sun will come out and you will have enough work."

Jean poured a cup of coffee for Tom. "They're right, Tom. Cheer up and make yourself comfortable. My boy friend mustn't be a sourpuss."

Tom did not smile. He accepted the cup and placed it on the table. His eyes turned in the direction of the window. "It isn't just the rain. It's something more, Jean. I'm worried about your garden and my garden and every other garden. Their fate is going to affect our lives."

"What do you mean, Tom? The gardens will take care of themselves," laughed Papa Harada. "Rain, sun, wind . . . they cannot kill it. How will it be ruined?"

The old folks and the young turned curiously on the young man. Georgie, the thirteen year old boy who likes Gene Autry pictures, dimmed his favorite radio program.

"War," Tom said quietly. "By war."

The room became silent. Mama Harada's face turned a trifle sallow, thinking of her oldest son in the United States Army. Jean looked at her mother with concern. Finally with gusto Tom's father broke the silence.

"There will be no war in the Pacific. Never in our lifetime. My boy's crazy. He's too much of a pessimist," he declared.

"Tom, do you think there will be a war between the United States and Japan?" Mama Harada asked anxiously.

Tom looked at his father and then Papa Harada. I don't know," he said.

"I pray for peace," Minoru cried fervently. "Give me thirty years of peace and I'll get on in the world. We Nisei are the luckiest guys in the world to be born and raised in the United States. We got a fighting chance here. Better stake and opportunity here than anywhere else in the world."

Little Georgie laughed. "He's going to be a great singer."

"All right, Georgie. You keep still," ordered Minoru. He eagerly turned on Tom. "I'm going to try my hardest and become a singer. My teacher says I got a good voice. I don't like gardening the way you do so I'm quitting at the first chance. If I study a few years I'll develop into a good singer."

Mama Harada smiled. "Minoru wants to be a singer more than anything else."

"Better he should stick to the family tradition . . . gardening," Papa Harada said. "Better he should use his vocal chords on his hired help and make money right away."

Tom rose once more from his seat and approached the window. His father's eyes followed his movements with concern. Jean got up to join Tom at the window.

Tom's father sadly shook his head. "Why don't you two kids go to the movies?" he suggested. "Here, take this five dollars and spend it. Have a good time."

Tom shook his head. "You don't want to go, do you, Jean?" he asked. She shook her head.

"Forget about the war possibility. You make all of us fearful of the future which it shouldn't be," Tom's father said. "Forget about everything and take things lightly for awhile. We came here to forget and pass the time away in friendship and pleasure."

"I can't forget its danger and possibility," cried Tom. "It won't be just the gardens churned up. It'll mean our lives and our democratic way of living, which we won't miss until we are deprived of it."

"I want an hour or two of relaxation this afternoon . . . to

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Elements behind the west coast's persecution of Japanese Americans had a dominant finger in the pie at the American Legion national convention last week in Chicago, judging from the resolutions that were passed.

The Legion as a body has been perennial about its resolutions directed against American residents of Japanese descent, but this time the resolutions were notable in that they carried deliberate misrepresentations about the functions of the War relocation authority which have been heard repeatedly on the Pacific coast despite frequent official corrections.

The legionnaires urged congress to abolish the War Relocation Authority and turn control of all "Japanese" in America over to the army. They also called upon

WRA to halt relocation from the Tule Lake center which, they pointed out, is for Japanese who expressed a desire for repatriation to Japan or who refused to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Another measure sought to guarantee that no Japanese nationals would be relocated from WRA centers without "exhaustive" investigation and hearings.

Actually, as anyone who has bothered to seek the facts knows, the army has on several occasions declined to accept responsibility for operating the relocation centers and indicated its willingness to have the WRA continue its functions. The WRA has never made it a policy to relocate persons from the Tule Lake segregation center except in isolated cases where, after thorough investigation, it has been proved that segregation was in error.

As for the exhaustive investigation of Japanese nationals prior to relocation, certainly no other segment of the American population has been so thoroughly cross-examined, finger-printed, catalogued, photographed, questioned and otherwise investigated.

Without making the ridiculous charge of "coddling" in just so many words, the Legion implies by its resolutions that WRA's policy is not consistent with the Legion's ideas of Americanism.

Unfortunately, despite the liberal outlook of many leading Legionnaires, the Legion often has been identified with the forces of reaction. This latest set of resolutions do not help to dispel this impression. In fact, the resolutions are practically identical in intent with the mouthings of the Costello sub-section of the Dies committee and other notorious race-baiting groups on the west coast.

If the Legion were acting on the high motives enunciated by Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and others of its founders, it would have denounced and called for an investigation of the groups and interests that demand continued restrictions of the rights of American citizens of Japanese origin.

It would demand the end of prejudice and discrimination against Japanese Americans on account of race or ancestry, and would urge recognition of their loyal cooperation in the evacuation and the vital roles they have played on every battle front and at home.

Many individual Legionnaires, and a number of posts, publicly have recognized the position of Japanese Americans and have gone out of their way to let the truth be known. But their positions cannot but be weakened when the national organization is taken in by, and publicizes, damaging untruths.

It is not possible for the Legion to plead ignorance of the facts or misunderstanding. The issues have been made too well known. Therefore it only can be concluded that the Legion, so far as the Japanese American problem is concerned, has joined the racists again in espousing a dangerously un-American program.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Explanation Needed

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

The influential San Francisco Chronicle on Sept. 25 asked for an explanation of a statement by Governor Osborn of Arizona that his state and the War Relocation Authority have an agreement whereby no Japanese Americans are to be released from Arizona for resettlement without the state's approval.

"Any person of Japanese origin who would be released from Arizona camps for resettlement are citizens of the United States," the Chronicle asserts. "We do not know what right any state has to say where citizens of the United States shall or shall not live."

"It is for the Army to say if the emergency is over as far as these individuals are concerned, and no state has any color of right to meddle."

"What right has the War Relocation Authority to let any state thus interfere with the rights of citizens?" the Chronicle asks. "What right has it to hold up the release of citizens whom the Army is willing to let go? If WRA is doing this, it is imprisoning citizens of the United States without a shadow of authority."

Straight Thinking PALO ALTO TIMES

The Daily Palo Alto Times of Sept. 16 denounced "the indiscriminating race hatred represented by the 'a Jap's a Jap' attitude" in an editorial titled, "A time for straight thinking."

"In view of the increasing number of Japanese Americans who, for one reason or another, are being allowed to filter back to the Pacific coast, it is imperative that straight thinking intervene to prevent injustice of a most flagrant sort," the Times declared.

"To say that a Nisei wearing the Purple Heart is no different from a banzai-shouting member of Tojo's army is a sign of bigotry of which any American should be ashamed—and by which all Americans should be alarmed," said the Times.

"Nor is the wearer of a Yank medal the only Japanese American who has demonstrated loyalty and earned respect. There are thousands of them who have not only taken banishment from their homes in a fine spirit but have devoted their energies to combatting bitterness among relocatees and helping with the difficult adjustments—all with a view to building a unified postwar America."

forget awhile," his father said.

Tom returned to his seat, leaving Jean alone by the window. "Pop, are you taking this war possibility lightly?"

His father shook his head and his figure slumped in the chair. Papa Harada added another log in the fire without a comment. Minoru perked up brightly.

"Well, I guess I have the only cheerful topic," he said. "Let's talk about my singing career. It won't cost anything or harm anyone."

"Fine!" cried Tom's father. "That's the spirit."

Jean came over to Tom's side with a checkerboard table. "Please, Tom, for my sake and your dad's. We'll play checkers again and see who will win this time."

"I'll win again!" cried Little Georgie bringing his chair up.

"All right, Jean," Tom agreed.

They drew lots, and Little Georgie and Minoru started the elimination game. Jean went around offering coffee and doughnuts. When Tom finished his second cup he got up in search of a match. Jean watched him moving over to the window and looking out.

"Is it still raining, Tom?" she asked.

Tom nodded. "Plenty," he said.

She crossed the room and joined him, and the eyes of the young and the old waited their reaction while the room became still.

ANN NISEI'S COLUMN

Home-Made Food For Men Overseas

This week and next you'll want to prepare overseas food packages for your friends in the army. Since homemade cookies and cake are infinitely preferable to commercially-made foods, try to make everything yourself.

Your food package might include fruitcake, chocolate brownies, and candied orange peel, all of which will keep very well if carefully packed:

FRUITCAKE

- 3 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup shortening
- 2 cups sugar
- 6 eggs, well-beaten
- 1/2 cup sherry
- 4 cups nutmeats
- 1 package raisins
- 3 1/2 cups fruitcake mix

Fruitcake mix can be bought all ready to go into your cake, or you can use candied orange and grapefruit peel, candied pineapple and citron.

Directions: Mix flour, baking powder, salt and spices, and mix three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, beating until light and fluffy. Beat in eggs, then sherry, nuts and fruit. Sift in flour mixture. Turn into 2 greased, paper-lined loaf pans and bake 1 to 1 1/2 hours, or until done at 300 degrees.

Remove paper and cool on cake rack. Wrap cold cake in waxed paper and store in covered containers. Recipe makes two good-sized loaves.

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CHOCOLATE BROWNIES

- 3/4 cup sifted flour
 - 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1 cup chopped nuts
 - 1/2 cup shortening
 - 1 cup sugar
 - 2 eggs, well beaten
 - 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 - 2 squares chocolate, melted
- Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt; stir in nuts. Cream shortening until soft; gradually beat in sugar, then eggs, vanilla and chocolate. Stir in flour-nut mixture. Turn into greased, shallow 8-inch square pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 30-35 minutes. Cut in squares before removing from pan. Makes approximately 16 squares.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL

Peel from 4 oranges
2 cups sugar
Remove peel from oranges in lengthwise sections. Cover with cold water, bring to boil and cook until tender. Drain, saving water. Scrape out white inner portion of peel with teaspoon and cut peel into thin strips with scissors. Dissolve sugar in 1 cup water in which peel was cooked, boil until syrup threads. Add peel and cook until most of syrup has been absorbed. Drain, spread on waxed paper and let dry overnight. Roll in granulated sugar, shake to remove excess sugar, then store in tightly covered container.

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Colorado Group To Open Fight On Amendment

Anti-Alien Initiative Aimed at Persons of Japanese Ancestry

DENVER, Colo. — Formed for the purpose of combatting racial discrimination, the Colorado Committee for Fair Play filed its incorporation papers on Sept. 22.

It was announced the new organization specifically would combat the "vicious, discriminatory and un-American principles embodied in Amendment No. 3, the anti-Alien Amendment."

It was also stated that factual data will be collected, and a publicity campaign will be conducted "to aid the electors in understanding the rather ambiguously worded amendment, which aims to deprive aliens ineligible to citizenship of the right to acquire, hold, or dispose of real property in the State of Colorado."

The amendment, which is on the November ballot by popular initiative, is aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the State.

The directors of the new organization are Prof. W. Lewis Abbott, Colorado Springs; Prof. W. D. Armentrout, Greeley; Sara Roe Bauer, Pueblo; Farrington Carpenter, Hayden; Clark P. Garman, Denver; Donald Mitchell, Delta; James Patton, Denver; R. B. Spencer, Fort Morgan; and, Ben Stauffer, Rocky Ford.

The offices of the committee are at 621 Mack Building, Denver 2. C. P. Garman is secretary-treasurer. Sponsors of the work are being solicited, as well as contributions for the publicity fund.

GI Serenaders Play on Hattiesburg Reveille Program

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Broadcasting for the first time over any of the local radio stations, the Hawaiian Serenaders of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Sep., were guest entertainers on the "Reveille News" broadcast on WFOR, Hattiesburg, Miss., on Sept. 20. Led by Pfc. Steve Watanabe, members of the Serenaders include Staff Sgt. Ken Okamoto, Staff Sgt. Robert Shimabuku, T/5 Frank Suzuki, and Pfc. Robert Terauchi.

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Milwaukee Nisei Honor Veteran Of Italy Campaign

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Milwaukee Nisei Council honored at a dinner on Sept. 27 a returned war veteran, Capt. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda of the 100th Infantry Battalion, who is spending his furlough with his wife and infant son at their home in Milwaukee.

Capt. Fukuda, a native of Hawaii, was recently awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Elmer L. Shirrell, former Chicago area supervisor for the WRA, was the main speaker at the dinner which was attended by Japanese Americans relocated in the Milwaukee area.

Henry Sakemi, formerly of Poston, was chairman, and was assisted in arrangements by Maki Ichiyasu, Sam Minami, Rio Kashiwagi, Masao Satow and Mrs. George Saito.

JACL President Will Visit Nisei Groups In Midwest, East

Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, left Salt Lake City on Sept. 23 on an extended tour of Middle Western and Eastern communities.

Mr. Kido, who will attend the Supreme Court hearings on the Endo and Korematsu cases in Washington, will visit JACL members and groups during his six-weeks tour.

He expects to meet with groups in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Dayton and Boston.

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By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge the following contributions received at National Headquarters last week: Mr. Henry T. Tanimura, \$5.00, Topaz, Utah; Mr. Albert D. Bonus, \$1.00, Seattle, Wash., and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Horio, 5256 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit 8, Michigan.

The Pacific Citizen received an anonymous contribution of \$10.00 from a soldier, APO San Francisco. We certainly appreciate the contribution as it will cover the cost of a number of copies of the Pacific Citizen now going gratis to many localities as a public relations medium.

OVERSEAS GIFTS

National Headquarters has been working on a Christmas present project for the boys overseas, but to date has not received a reply from the headquarters of the Fifth Army, granting us permission to send gifts. The time being short this project has to be abandoned, but arrangements have been made to ship books to our boys in the hospitals and the first batch has gone with the books being purchased by contributions of \$1.00 each from the office staff and their families. The initial contributions were from, Larry Tajiri, Saburo Kido, Mine Kido, Hito Okada, Hana Okada, Thelma Takada, Alice Korenaga, Kimi Toyota, Tama Sakai, and Atsuko Mori. If you are interested in joining this project to remember our boys in the hospitals overseas, your contributions will be appreciated, but send it in promptly.

MANY THANKS

We have been advised that Mr. Jack Aramaki was the host to our touring lecture duo, Pfc. Thomas Higa and Joe Masaoka on their recent visit to Price, Utah. We are indebted to him for the meeting place, banquet, and many other favors.

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Dr. Deutsch Questions Dewey Statement on Coast Evacuees

Military Commander Has Full Authority, He Writes Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Monroe Deutsch, provost of the University of California and prominent member of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, this week questioned a statement made by presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey regarding the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 19, reported Dewey as saying that he "expects to get first-hand information on the question of the return of wartime evacuated Japanese to Pacific states 'from the people with whom I confer this week' in California."

"It is a little difficult to understand what this means," Dr. Deutsch declared in a letter to the Chronicle published on Sept. 25.

"Since the Japanese and American Japanese were removed from this area by the military authorities, their return will not take

place until the military authorities permit. But when the military authorities have taken this action, it is difficult for one to see what the views of the people of California will determine," Dr. Deutsch said.

Stating that it is not legally possible to prevent American citizens, whatever their ancestry, from returning to California after the ban on their movement has been lifted, Dr. Deutsch asked if Dewey were "following the path of Governor Bricker, who stated that he favored allowing each community to determine whether the Japanese should be allowed to come back?"

"I am sure that Governor Dewey would be one of the first to emphasize the importance of living fully up to the Constitution," said Dr. Deutsch. "This should be done, however, not merely in those instances where popular support is readily obtainable, but even for those who may momentarily be unpopular in the eyes of some of our people. Surely, when one reads of the heroic deeds of the Americans of Japanese descent in Italy and sees the commendation given to them by Lieutenant General Mark Clark, when one scans the list of Japanese names among the wounded and among the dead, he has no right to treat them as though they are anything other than loyal citizens of the United States."

Gila River Nisei Ordained as Pastor

RIVERS, Ariz.—Clifford Nakadegawa was to be ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church at Chapel 59 on Sunday, Sept. 24, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Kaya (918-M, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsushige Mura (507-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyoshi Sumisaki (5911-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Asahara (7612-F, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeto Yamaguchi (4911-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuji Masai (8018-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Koshimizu (3718-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akio Suekawa (2418-F, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Matsunami (4104-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsui Hanzawa (8011-CD, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sukimoto (518-C, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Hirabayashi (5202-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Unosuke Koyama (7618-I, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobusugu Sasano (2004-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kanetomo (6814-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimori Kurakawa (5315-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Suekawa (4404-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Sugio (515-B 1, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nakao (47-13-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinobu Taketa (7011-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomio Okamoto (5312-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Tokushige (308-5-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Satoshi Iwasaki (215-7-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fujimura (13-8-D, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Asewa (20-4-F, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Usui (40-3-D, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Makino (13-2-A, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. Eri (24-8-E, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. Kozesa (4-8-E, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. Kabashima (4-3-F, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tominaga (23-3-F, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kivoshi Aso (29-9-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiichi Nakamura (52-8-D, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Richard Nishihara (10H-8E, Granada) a boy on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hoshivama (7H-4B, Granada) a boy on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kinoshita (17-16-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tanoue (24-19-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Shimokon (44-1-G, Hunt) a girl on Sept. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Shirov (21-6-F, Hunt) a girl on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akivama (29-1-F, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanichi Iwami (29-1-H, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi Mizuki (24-11-C, Hunt) a girl on Sept. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keihiro Mivao (13-10-D, Hunt) a girl on Sept. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Yabasaki of Hunt a boy on Sept. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isami Uchiyama (317-1-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George J. Matsui a boy on Sept. 20 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie F. Higuchi a boy in Denver, Colo.

Anti-Administration Figures Push Johnson Deportation Bill

Charge New Dealers "Protecting" Persons Of Japanese Descent

WASHINGTON—It was reported here last week that terms of a joint House and Senate measure providing for the deportation of allegedly disloyal Japanese Americans have been agreed on by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, D., Ariz., and Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif.

The report added that the McFarland-Johnson bill will be introduced when Congress reconvenes after the elections.

An anti-administration source declared that the bill "will serve as an amendment wiping out a New Deal Japanese protective measure carried through the Congress early this year by the New Deal congressional voting machine."

It was also indicated that the campaign for passage of the bill will be carried on as an anti-New Deal fight, on the grounds that the Roosevelt administration has been "protecting" persons of Japanese ancestry.

The anti-administration report declared:

"Johnson last winter introduced a bill which would have made original disloyalty statements in 1942 grounds for postwar deportation of Japanese Americans."

"The New Deal countered with a Department of Justice measure requiring the disloyalists to make new statements before they could be deported."

"The balloting in the House was so narrow administration leaders sent a call through Capitol corridors for absent New Deal congressmen. The Department of Justice bill carried by nine votes."

"Enormous evidence has piled up to show that the Japanese are an undesirable element at best, a very dangerous one at worst," Johnson was quoted as saying.

Johnson also attacked the WRA in his statement in support of his bill.

Evacuee Gets Permission to Return Home

TOPAZ, Utah—Ryuji Adachi, 5-12-B, Topaz, an American of Japanese ancestry, has been granted permission by the Western Defense Command to return to his pre-evacuation home at Redwood City, Calif., according to the welfare section of the Topaz project.

Adachi, who has passed his physical for the Army, will be permitted to reside there until he is called for induction after the expiration of his deferment.

He is an applicant for the position as language drillmaster at the Civilian Affairs School at Stanford university in Palo Alto.

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"One-Man Crusade" Against Nisei Girl Student Reported

Minor Agitation on Return of Evacuee To Pasadena Told

PASADENA, Calif. — Nineteen-year-old Esther Takei continued her studies at Pasadena Junior College this week, despite minor agitation for her dismissal.

Her presence at the school and the position of the school board on her case were defended by Dr. John A. Sexson, superintendent of schools, who termed as un-American the spectacle of "thrashing the matter out over the shoulders of a school child," and who warned that continued agitation over her enrollment had created a "dangerous situation."

In a statement on the situation, Dr. Sexson declared that Esther Takei was admitted in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the School Code of the state of California, and that he authorization to reside in Pasadena was issued by "the highest military authority in this area."

It was revealed by Mrs. Gladys Rinehart, president of the board, that 97 letters in support of the board's action had been received, whereas only one letter of protest had been received.

The letter of protest, it was declared, was sent by George L. Kelley, only individual so far figuring prominently in the agitation against the Nisei school girl.

Kelley appeared before the Pasadena Board of Education on Sept. 26 and threatened court action if the board refused to heed protests by himself and his supporters.

Kelley was described by the Pasadena Independent, daily Pasadena newspaper, as the "self-styled 'chairman of the Pasadena Safety Commission.'"

Asks Californians To Distinguish Between Groups

PASADENA, Calif. — "We must differentiate between loyal fellow Americans of alien ancestry and the enemy Japanese; to fail to do so is grossly unfair, un-American and un-Christian," Dr. John F. Scott, rector of the All Saints Episcopal church, declared on Sept. 24 during the morning service at the church.

"Many had asked my position in a matter which is causing considerable agitation in our community," said Mr. Scott.

"A California-born girl of Japanese parentage (but of whose loyalty there is no question) with the permission of military authorities has entered Pasadena Junior College, where she is welcomed by 90 per cent of the student body. Some citizens are disturbed and are seeking to have her removed. Why and from what motives, I do not know."

"Many American young men of Japanese ancestry are laying down their lives for our country. They and their sisters and wives are American citizens. If the authorities are convinced of their loyalty, they should have the same privileges as the rest of us."

Dr. Scott added that he is con-

Letter Supports Stand Taken by School Board

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif. — "Our schools have always been the bulwark of democracy. Let's keep them open for all our citizens always," it was declared in a letter to the Pasadena Board of Education by Charles Van Winkle of Huntington Park, California, in regard to the Esther Takei case in Pasadena.

"We owe at least this much to the families, to the brothers and sisters of our Japanese Americans in the armed forces of the United States who poured out their life-blood for liberty and democracy on the beach at Anzio and the slopes of Salerno. Anything less would be a complete denial of everything American, decent and Christian," said Mr. Van Winkle.

Mr. Van Winkle's letter was one of many letters of approbation sent this week to the Pasadena board, which has upheld the admission of Esther Takei, Japanese American student, to the Pasadena Junior college.

Thwart Kelley In Attempt to Poll Students

"One Man Crusade" Is Guided Off of J. C. Campus at Pasadena

LOS ANGELES — George L. Kelley, Pasadena's one-man committee of protest against the return of Japanese Americans to the west coast and against the return of Esther Takei to Pasadena Junior College, was "guided" from the campus of that school on Wednesday by Assistant Principal Archie M. Turrell, according to a report in the Los Angeles Times.

Kelley was escorted from the campus, where he had gone to conduct his own poll in an attempt to disprove Superintendent of Schools John A. Sexson's report that 90 per cent of the student body approved the enrollment of the Nisei student.

Meanwhile Carl Palmberg, student editor of the Chronicle and himself a discharged veteran, said that 90 per cent of the student body leaders approve Miss Takei's presence at that school and that an editorial to that effect would appear in the Chronicle on Friday, Sept. 29.

A plea against race prejudice in the matter was made by Mrs. Willard J. Stone, chapter executive committeewoman of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"When a citizen such as this girl is cleared by the military authorities, she has all the civil rights of all American citizens and such rights must be allowed," said Mrs. Stone.

vinced that a "great majority of our citizens in Pasadena are American enough to see that justice is done."

Nisei Soldiers Give Picnic for Girls in Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nisei soldiers from nearby camps were hosts to more than 100 girls on a recent Sunday, at a well-planned and enjoyable picnic in the famous Rock Creek Park in the Nation's capital. The guests were very surprised to see such delicacies as chicken maze-gohan (which included even gobo, takenoko, water chestnuts, and beni-shoga), tamagoyaki, pork and beef teriyaki, and omusubi.

In the afternoon entertainment was provided by the soldiers, who were mostly from Hawaii. Several novelties were presented, such as hula dances and war chants. The boys and girls thoroughly enjoyed every minute of the day, indulging in everything from baseball to folk-dancing on the grass.

The food was prepared in the homes of three Issei families who have lived in Washington for many years and who are going much out of their way these days to make Washington as much like home as possible for resettlers.

Topaz Evacuees Will Take Aviation Course at Delta

TOPAZ, Utah — Arrangements have been made for twenty Topaz residents to take an aviation mechanics course to be given at the Municipal airport hangar located northwest of Delta, the Topaz Times reported recently.

The course will give training in aircraft engines and mechanics, and persons completing the course may be employed as junior mechanics in aircraft industry.

Evacuee Resettlers in East Employed in Varied Fields

NEW YORK — The majority of the 156 resettlers who were guests of the Greater New York Relocation Hostel during its first three months of operation found work and housing in New York or vicinity after an average stay of eight days, according to a report recently issued by the WRA relocation office in New York City. Copies of the complete report, which indicates that 43 Issei and 32 family groups were among the hostel residents, can be obtained from the local relocation program office.

The report gives in detail some typical examples of how families and individuals were assisted in finding jobs and housing by the hostel staff, WRA relocation officers, and other cooperating agencies.

Gila River had the greatest number of former residents from any one center at the hostel, followed by Central Utah and Manzanar. The complete list of hostelers by centers follows: Gila River, 49; Central Utah, 24; Manzanar, 22; Colorado River, 17; Heart Mountain, 15; Minidoka, 6; Rohwer, Granada, and Jerome 4 each; and Tule Lake, 1. In addition, a paroled internee came to the hostel from Denver, four evacuees came from Chicago, four others from Cincinnati, and one from Boston. Fifty-five hostelers established permanent residence in New York City and 46 others resettled in other communities in the Middle Atlantic Area.

Hostel residents included 54 married and 102 single persons. The youngest hosteler was three months old, and the oldest was an Issei of 71 who took a position as an operator of an electric dishwashing machine at Mt. Sinai Hospital shortly after his arrival in New York. There were 15 children under the age of 16. Among the 32 family groups were nine consisting of both parents and one to four children; seven family groups of one parent and one to three children; eight married couples; and eight groups of brothers and sisters.

With the aid of the WRA relocation offices in New York City and Newark, N. J., hostelers secured positions in the following fields of employment: beautician, silk screen artist, dress designer, accountant, film projectionist, gardener, domestic, secretary, seamstress, student nurse, draftsman,

Native Sons Go on Record Opposing Hawaiian Statehood On Japanese American Issue

SAN FRANCISCO — Representatives of 20 parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West were on record on Sept. 26 as opposing statehood for Hawaii as a result of a statement made in San Francisco recently by Joseph R. Farrington, territorial delegate, to the effect that "Hawaii wants no part of the Japanese exclusion controversy of the West Coast."

The joint resolution asserted that if Farrington correctly represented opinions of the majority of people in Hawaii that

Hawaii had best discard all hopes of attaining statehood, "that Hawaii first be prepared to act in concert with the whole Nation and not attempt local solution of national problems," the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

It added "Hawaii must be a protection and not a menace to the homeland," after asserting that the Japanese problem is not a west coast problem "but a national problem, with Hawaii, New York, Missouri and Alaska no less affected than California as component units of this Nation."

The resolution was drafted by Webster K. Nolan, president of Stanford Parlor No. 76, and presented by Waldo F. Postel of the parlor's Japanese Exclusion Committee.

Congress was called upon in the resolution to adopt legislation now applying to the whole United States and making mandatory the deportation of all alien Japanese and the cancellation of American citizenship for "disloyal" American-born Japanese, together with their deportation.

Mrs. Tamao Takayoshi Dies in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Mrs. Tamao Takayoshi of Indianapolis passed away on Sept. 20 at the age of 70 after an illness of three months.

Formerly of Seattle, she moved to Indianapolis from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, to the home of her son, Yoshi, three weeks prior to her death.

She leaves four sons, Keigo, Tomeo, Yoshitaka and Taiji, who is now serving overseas with the armed forces, and four daughters: Yurino, Masako, Mrs. George Ishihara and Mrs. Harold Lewis.

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Nisei Servicemen Not Eligible To Vote in Wyoming Election

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Japanese American servicemen whose homes are at the Heart Mountain relocation center are not eligible to vote in the state of Wyoming, it was reported this week by the AP.

The ruling was made Saturday, Sept. 23, by Secretary of State Mart T. Christensen, who reported that two soldiers who had lived at the Heart Mountain center and are now stationed in Mississippi had applied for soldier ballots. Their applications were returned with the advice that they apply in the state from which they came to Wyoming, Christensen said.

The ruling was made in accordance with a law passed by the 1943 Wyoming legislature which provided: "... That each citizen of the United States who has been on is hereafter brought, or caused to be brought, into the state of Wyo-

ming by the war relocation authority, or other similar agency, and who is now or hereafter interned in a relocation center or concentration camp or any other similar governmental facility established in Wyoming under any national emergency which has been or is hereafter proclaimed by the president of the United States, shall be prohibited from voting in any election in the state of Wyoming until after such affecting national emergency has been terminated in an act of congress of the United States and said citizen thereafter qualifies as an elector under prior provisions. . . ."

Christensen said he regretted the law makes it impossible to allow Nisei servicemen to vote in Wyoming, declaring that "it hardly seems fair to require them to fight, but bar them from voting."

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