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Cite Japanese Americans on Burma Front

War Department Announces 27 Japanese Americans Killed, 46 Wounded in Combat

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced that 27 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had been killed and 46 others wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

One Japanese American from Hawaii was reported wounded in the European area, presumably in Normandy.

On Oct. 6 the War Department reported 2537 soldiers killed in action in Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific theaters. The War Department list included 27 soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

TOYOTA, Pfc. Shichizo—Mrs. Nase T. Toyota, mother, WRA center, Poston, Arizona.
YAMAJI, Staff Sgt. Bill L.—S. Yamaji, father, Newell, Calif.
ONODERA, Pvt. Satoru—Toyosuke Onodera, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
NISHI, Pfc. Takanori—Mrs. Frances T. Nishi, wife, 5001 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
MIZUKAMI, Pvt. William S.—Mrs. Isami Mizukami, mother, 2124 South Elm St., Spokane, Wash.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ASAUMI, Pfc. Kenneth I. — Eiaku Asaumi, father, 474 North King St., Honolulu.
GANEKO, Staff Sgt. Seikichi—Choso Ganeke, father, Mana, Kekaha, Maui.
HARADA, Sgt. Charles K.—Mrs. Hana Harada, mother, 936 Mahiki Way, Honolulu.
HASHIMOTO, Pfc. Denis M.—Kakichi Hashimoto, father, 556 North King St., Honolulu.
HIGASHI, Staff Sgt. James T.—Kitoshi Higashi, father, Box 417, Baalehu, Hawaii.
HIRANO, Pvt. Robert R.—Takeo Hirano, brother, Box 182, Kahului, Maui.
HIRAOKA, Pfc. Satoru—Seisaku Hiraoka, father, Box 284, Hanalei, Kauai.
HOTTA, Pfc. Kiyochiro J.—Kiyoshi Hotta, brother, Wailuku, Maui.
IGUCHI, Sgt. Kiyoshi—Mannosuke Iguchi, father, Box 302, Pearl City, Oahu.
KAJIKAWA, Staff Sgt. Tsugito—Mrs. Waka Kajikawa, mother, Box 22, Hilo, Kohala, Hawaii.
KASHIWAEDA, Pfc. Kenneth G. — Hifumi Kashiwaeda, brother, Makaweli, Kauai.
MATSUDA, Pfc. Carl G.—Dennojo Matsuda, father, Box 38, Hanalei, Hawaii.
MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Kiyuichi — Hisashi Matsumoto, father, Kahala, Hawaii.
NAGAMI, Sgt. Hiroshi — Masato Nagami, brother, 794 Kilaua Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.
NAKAMOTO, Staff Sgt. Joe K.—Miss Akiyo Nakamoto, sister, Box 839, Waikapu, Maui.
NAKAMURA, Pfc. Tadao — Toyohiko Nakamura, father, Kapoho, Hawaii.
OGOMORI, Pfc. Yoshio W.—Mrs. Yoshi Ogomori, mother, 3323 Hinahina St., Honolulu.
SHINTANI, Pfc. Takeo—Yutaka Sakamoto, half-brother, Kahuku, Oahu.
TAKAYAMA, Pfc. John N.—Miss Toshiko Takayama, sister, c/o Hamamoto Store, Box 70, Hilo, Hawaii.
TANAKA, Sgt. Jiro—Mrs. Yoshiko Kuratani, sister, Box 353, Makaweli, Kauai.
YAMASHITA, Pfc. Kazuo—Kiyoshi Yamashita, father, Box 146, Wahiawa, Oahu.
YOSHIMURA, Pfc. Toraichi—Masaichi Yoshihara, brother, Kapaa, Kauai.

On Oct. 4 the War Department announced the following soldiers as among those wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HATA, Pvt. Makoto M.—Mrs. Toniko Hata, mother (last War Dept. address, Jerome, Ark.)
KATO, Pvt. Ichiro B.—Mrs. Hatsu Kato, mother, Newell, Calif.
MORISHIGE, Pvt. Shigeru—Mrs. Chiyo Morishige, mother, 1223 21st St., Denver, Colo.
YAMASHITA, Pfc. Setsuro—Saburo Yamashita, brother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
MUKAI, Pvt. James S.—Mrs. Mura Mukai, mother, 4522 South Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ASATO, Pvt. Henry S.—Mrs. Shigeru Kamiya, sister, 1120-B Pua Lane, Honolulu.
DEGUCHI, Pfc. Yasunori—Mrs. Hajime Deguchi, mother, Box 232, Kona, Hawaii.
DOI, Pfc. Akira—Nisaburo Doi, father, Box 58, Kohala, Hawaii.
EGAMI, Pvt. Richard I.—Harry Minoru Egami, brother, 2946 Kam 4 Rd., Honolulu.
EZUKA, Pfc. Kazuo—Keiji Ezuka, father, Box 118, Halehu, Kau, Hawaii.
FURUNO, Pvt. Yeichi—Mrs. Tsune Furuno, mother, 2806 Kooniani St., Honolulu.
HASHIMOTO, Pfc. Henry I.—Mrs. Yumi Hashimoto, mother, Waimea, Kauai.
HIGA, Pvt. Masanobu—Mrs. Matsuno Taira, sister, 1616 Kahai St., Honolulu.
HIGA, Pfc. Teikichi—Teiho Higa, uncle, Box 359, Pearl City, Oahu.
HIRAOKA, Staff Sgt. Waichi—Mrs. Chise Hiraoka, mother, Box 14, Halaula, Hawaii.
HIRONAKA, Cpl. Yoshio—Takeo Hironaka, brother, Wailua, Oahu.

(Continued on page 2)

MEMORIAL RITES HELD FOR TOPAZ NISEI SOLDIER

TOPAZ, Utah—Memorial services for Pfc. Robert Sachiyo Hoshino, killed in action on the Italian front on Aug. 26, were held here on Oct. 3 at the Protestant church.

He was thirty years of age at the time of his death.

He is survived by a brother, Keith, who resides at 5-1-E, Topaz.

Pfc. Hoshino was discharged from the army just before the evacuation and was recalled to active duty last October. He went overseas in the spring of 1944.

Sgt. Tanouye Succumbs to Battle Wounds

Nisei Soldier Was
Former Resident of
Torrance, California

ROHWER, Ark.—The death in action of T/Sgt. T. Tanouye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mikuma Tanouye of 16-1-F, Rohwer, was announced here last week in a telegram to his parents.

Sgt. Tanouye succumbed to wounds received while serving in Italy.

Transferees from Jerome relocation center, the Tanouyes were formerly truck farmers in Torrance, Calif., the Rohwer Outpost said.

Facts Dispel Fear, Declares WRA Director

Public Acceptance
Easy, Says Myer on
Relocation Problems

PASADENA, Calif. — Facts have dispelled fear and ignorance in the problem of relocation evacuees of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared on Sept. 29 at a meeting sponsored by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"Public acceptance has proved to be one of the easiest problems in relocating the evacuees," he told an audience of 300. "The old story of the hate mongers, 'wait till the boys come back,' simply is not founded on fact. The boys who already have come home tell stories of valor and pride, not hate."

Myer said that scattering of such minority groups is desirable, rather than colonizing them in one section such as the Los Angeles area. He said 32,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry have already been relocated throughout the nation.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the board of California Institute of Technology and a member of the Fair Play committee, said his group stands for preserving the integrity of the Bill of Rights but not for "coddling the Japanese." He said the committee holds with the policy of "dispersed relocation."

Manzanar Center's Population Drops

LOS ANGELES — The population of the Manzanar, Calif., war relocation center, present home of evacuated Japanese Americans from the Los Angeles area, has dropped from a one-time peak of 10,003 to 5,400, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

Sgt. Kenny Yasui Captures 16 Enemy Japanese Troops In Action on Irrawaddy River

WITH U. S. ARMED FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE—In the China-Burma-India sector of the global war they call Staff Sgt. Kenny Yasui of Los Angeles, Calif., the "Baby Sergeant York."

Sgt. Yasui is five feet two and weighs scarcely more than 120 pounds. But on the Irrawaddy River front recently Sgt. Yasui captured 16 enemy Japanese.

According to Staff Sgt. Edgar Laytha, the case of Sgt. Yasui is "only one of the many bright spots the Nisei are writing into modern American military history." Sgt. Laytha told the story of Kenny Yasui's adventure in the China-Burma-India theatre.

Here is Sgt. Laytha's story:

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

"The Japs hid in the underbrush. None was seen. Then California-born Kenny Yasui yelled into the brush in the Japanese he learned while a student at Waseda University, Tokyo. He ordered the enemy to come out to surrender. The hidden men in the bush must have been stupefied to hear their native tongue. Instantly, a Nip sergeant appeared, looked amazed at the little naked man who said he was a Japanese colonel working with the Americans and ordered him to show the hiding places of his comrades. The Jap was impressed and bewildered, terribly so. He took Kenny around on an inspection tour and out of many foxholes jumped many a Nip, fully armed, 20 rounds of ammunition in each man's belt. Kenny Yasui asked for their arms, ordered them to line up. In that second, a Jap officer sprang from the thicket, threw a hand grenade to blow up Yasui and himself. Yasui jumped into a foxhole and the Japanese officer into another world. Then Kenny took his sword.

"While all this happened, a couple of recalcitrant Japanese soldiers were killed by the other Americans, but 13 prisoners waited shamefacedly for the orders of the little olive-skinned 'colonel.' Kenny remembered the close-order drills he had to take while he was a Kibei in Tokyo. And he gave them the words: 'Kio tsuke! Hidari muke hidari! Mae ssume!'

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

Official Censorship Lifted on Participation of Nisei Soldiers On Burma Front Against Japan

WITH U. S. ARMED FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE—Official censorship regarding the participation of American volunteers of Japanese ancestry in the war against the Japanese enemy in the China-Burma-India (CBI) theatre has been lifted and it can be disclosed that a small group of Japanese Americans from the American mainland and Hawaii fought through the entire Burma campaign as members of the famous Merrill's Marauders.

Official secrecy had been heretofore enforced to blanket the contributions of these Japanese Americans in Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders, as well as with the British and other Allied forces in this theatre.

The restrictions were removed with the publication of an article, "Nisei," by Staff Sgt. Edgar Laytha in the Sept. 14, 1944, issue of the "CBI Roundup," the GI newspaper in the China-Burma-India area.

It was also reported that the following Japanese Americans fought throughout the Burma campaign with Merrill's Marauders:

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS: Eddie H. Mitsukado, Honolulu, T. H.; Herbert Y. Mikasaki, Paauwilo, T. H.; Tom K. Tsubota, Honolulu; Robert Y. Honda, Wahiawa, Oahu; Calvin Kobata, Sacramento, Calif.; James Yamaguchi, Los Angeles; Akiji Yoshimura, Colusa, Calif.; and Roy Nakada, Honolulu.

STAFF SERGEANTS: Russell K. Kono, Hilo, Hawaii, and Roy Matsumoto, Los Angeles.

SERGEANTS: Henry H. Goshu, Seattle, Wash.; Ben Sugeta, Los Angeles; Howard Furumoto, Hilo, Hawaii; and Grant Hirabayashi, Kent, Wash. Meanwhile, among the other Japanese Americans serving in this Asiatic theatre with Unit-

ed States and Allied armed forces are the following who are mentioned in Sgt. Laytha's article:

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS: Koji Ariyoshi, (Honolulu), Manzanar WRA camp, Calif. and Chris Ishii (Los Angeles), Granada WRA camp Amache, Colo.

STAFF SERGEANTS: Kenjiro Akune, Turlock, Calif.; Clarke H. Kawakami, Washington, D. C.; Masao Kitsuda, Los Angeles; Sam S. Sasaki, Sacramento, Calif.; Kenji Yasui (Los Angeles), Granada WRA camp, Colo.; Karl C. Yoneda, San Francisco; and Alex Yoriuchi (Oakland, Calif.), Topaz WRA camp, Utah.

The Japanese Americans in the Marauders participated in all of the unit's campaigns, and later stayed behind at the front during mopping up operations.

All of the Japanese Americans in the Marauders wear the sky-blue citation ribbon of their unit, while three of the group were also cited individually. They are Staff Sgts. Russell Kono of Hilo and Roy Matsumoto of Los Angeles and Sgt. Henry Goshu of Seattle.

Another Japanese American, Sgt. Eddie Sakaue, who was on loan to a British unit, saved the life of an English captain under fire and was also cited.

Los Angeles Federal Court Denies Dr. Ochikubo's Petition For Injunction Against Military

U. S. District Attorney
Cites Army Board's
Decision on Evacuee

LOS ANGELES—Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall on Oct. 2 denied the petition of Dr. George Ochikubo of Topaz, Utah, for an injunction to restrain military authorities from preventing his return to his home in Oakland, Calif., from which he had been evacuated in 1942.

The ruling was handed down after a day of arguments in Federal Court by A. L. Wirin, attorney for Dr. Ochikubo, and U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr.

The injunction was sought against Maj. Gen. Charles Bone-steel, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command.

Carr argued that Dr. Ochikubo's case had come up for a hearing before an Army board and that the military had denied his petition to return to the coast.

Similar petitions for injunctions in behalf of six residents of the Poston relocation center are scheduled to be heard soon by U. S. Judge Ben Harrison.

Ochikubo Case Effect Clarified By WRA Official

WASHINGTON — Recent discussions in a number of project papers of the injunction suit filed by Dr. George Ochikubo, a former resident of Oakland, Calif., who is now at the Topaz relocation center, have included a misleading reference that should the case be tried in court its outcome will determine the rights of the Nisei in general, a WRA official declared this week.

It was pointed out that this was an erroneous interpretation of the facts. A WRA legal aide stated that the Army has revoked the applicability of the mass exclusion order as far as Dr. Ochikubo is concerned and has issued to him an individual exclusion order.

"Decision in his case will therefore pertain to him alone, and will not decide the question of return to the West Coast of other evacuees, either individually or as a group."

Gannon Names National JACL As Pressure Group for Nisei

Canada May Continue Evacuee Supervision In Post-War Period

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Regulatory supervision of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada is likely to be continued even after the end of the war, in order to effect a geographical distribution of this minority group across Canada, it was indicated in Vancouver last week by Arthur MacNamara, department of labor minister and director of national selective service.

"The first problem would be to distribute the 23,000 Japanese moved from the coast, across Canada. Until this was done, the ban would not be lifted," MacNamara was quoted as saying.

U of Washington Will Accept Nisei Students

No Discrimination on
Racial Grounds, Says
University President

SEATTLE, Wash. — Japanese Americans returning to the west coast will not be discriminated against insofar as attendance at the University of Washington is concerned, Dr. L. P. Sieg, president, announced last week.

"As long as the present laws govern the State of Washington, we have no discretion in the matter," Dr. Sieg pointed out. "In accordance with these laws we accept, and shall continue to accept, all students from both within the state and outside the state who have the proper credentials."

"In my opinion we had all better think pretty carefully before reaching any emotional solution of this difficult problem."

A number of former Japanese American students at the University have completed their courses by extension and been awarded degrees after removal to relocation centers elsewhere, Dr. Sieg said.

Mississippi School Offers Scholarships For Two Nisei

CHICAGO, Ill. — Wood Junior College at Mathewson, Miss., a liberal arts school sponsored by the Women's Division of Christian Service, recently extended an open invitation to two American-born girls of Japanese parentage to attend the college scholarships awarded by the school, the Christian Advocate reported.

Tuition will be paid by the scholarship and living expenses

Sacramento Legislator Envisions Return of Evacuated Group

SACRAMENTO — The International News Service reported on Sept. 30 that Assemblyman Chester H. Gannon, R., Sacramento, one of the leaders in the fight to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, had lashed out against what he termed "pressure groups" and warned "the Japs will be back here before we know it."

Gannon said he had been approached by a group to introduce a bill in the legislature amending the California School Code to make it possible to bar all students of Japanese ancestry from the public schools, "but I was forced to retort that I believe such a law would be unconstitutional."

Gannon, who is chairman of the assembly interim committee on Japanese problems, was reported by INS as expressing sympathy with the efforts of George L. Kelley of Pasadena who has protested the enrollment of a Japanese American student, Esther Takei, in a California school. (Assemblyman Gannon's statement was made before Mr. Kelley's repudiation of his own "Ban the Japs Committee.")

Referring to what he called new "pressure groups," Gannon declared:

"I want to warn California right now there are four strong minority groups which are fighting to return the Japs to California—not after the war but right now when we are about to put all our effort behind the gigantic task of whipping Japan."

Gannon asserted that the newest of these "pressure groups" was the "Japanese American Citizens League," which he charged was soliciting donations from Californians.

"This group," Gannon added, "was brought to my attention by another state legislator, who himself has been solicited to make a donation to the League fund."

"The prime purpose of this League is to return the Japanese to California right now, restore all their rights and it is an organization whose membership is made up mainly of easterners who know nothing of the Japanese problem in California."

Gannon described the JACL as a "New York outfit" which claimed that its national headquarters are in Salt Lake City, and that it has been in existence for 15 years. "I have never before heard of it," he said.

can be earned, according to a notice received by the Rev. Taro Goto of Ontario, Ore., and the Rev. Frank Herron Smith of Berkeley, Calif.

The school desires to have Nisei participate in extra-curricular activities and community activities as well as in academic work.

Rohwer Crusaders Make Plea For Financial Aid

Dear Pacific Citizen:

We are continuously "plagued" with the problem of raising enough money to send out batches of "letters to servicemen." For the past two and a half years, we have been sending out messages on holiday occasions. How? Only God knows!

The postage cost has been hard to meet, but we have managed through the generosity of others, plus "other means." But with more and more Nisei donning uniform, we are getting quite desperate for financial aid.

Could you, would you help us? A verbal plea to your readers, we feel, might bring results. Our goal each time is to hit every Nisei in uniform, but we are always stopped at the 5000 mark.

We feel our boys do appreciate mail, even though it comes from strangers. We are strangers, but in imagination, we are their anonymous rooting section, representing all their female left-behinders.

Contributions can be sent to the Crusaders, 38-4-E, Rohwer, Arkansas.

The Rohwer Crusaders.

Milwaukee Nisei Inducted into WAC

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first Nisei girl to be inducted in Milwaukee, Miss Suzue Yagi was sworn into the Women's Army Corps on September 30, 1944. Miss Yagi, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yagi of Newell, California, came here about a year ago from the Gila River Relocation Project at Rivers, Arizona. She will leave on October 11 for basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Officer, Nine Men Receive Bronze Stars

Japanese Americans
From Hawaii Honored
With Army Awards

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—A Texas officer and nine Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii, now serving with the Fifth Army in Italy, recently were awarded bronze stars for heroism in action on the Italian front.

The officer is First Lieutenant William S. Pye of Abilene, Texas.

The enlisted men, all veterans of the Fifth Army's drive from Salerno, are: Technical Sergeant Yeiki Kobashigawa of Waianae, Oahu; Staff Sergeant Susumu Musashi of Makaweli, Kauai; Sergeant Kaneichi Morimoto of Kealahou, Hawaii; Privates First Class Akira Ishikawa of Ulupalakua, Maui, and Takeichi Higa of Pearl City, Oahu; Privates Everett R. Odo, 969 Akepo Lane, Honolulu Oahu; Nobu Miyashiro of Honolulu, Hawaii; Hiromu Kobayashi of Ookala, Hawaii and Masao Awakuni of Minole, Hawaii.

All are members of the 100th Infantry Battalion composed entirely of Japanese Americans, most of whom are volunteers from Hawaii and Japanese relocation centers in the States.

The combat team, while attached to the 34th Infantry Division played a prominent part in the Fifth Army's drive up Italy's west coast.

Pfc. Murakami Wounded in Action

POSTON, Ariz. — Pfc. Yukito Murakami, son of Mrs. Sano Murakami, formerly of 44-5-B, Poston, was wounded in action in Italy on Aug. 31, according to word received here.

A former resident of Irvine, Calif., Pfc. Murakami is a member of the 442nd Central Postal Directory. He was the first councilman elected from Block 44. A graduate of Tustin, Calif., high school he was in the engineering department until he volunteered for military duty.

Members of his family are now relocated in Delta, Colo.

Supreme Court to Hear Endo, Korematsu Tests on Validity of Evacuation, Detention of Nisei

National JACL Files Friend of Court Briefs
In Actions Sponsored by Civil Liberties Union;
Coast Attorneys Expected to Argue Cases

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court is expected to hear the Korematsu and Endo test cases on evacuation and detention of Americans of Japanese ancestry on Oct. 11 and 12, according to present indications.

Arguments in the appeal of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, formerly of Oakland, Calif., from a conviction for violation of the military evacuation order in 1942 are expected to be heard on Wednesday afternoon. The Korematsu case is the first on the validity of the evacuation to reach the high tribunal.

Wayne Collins of the Northern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in San Francisco is expected to represent Korematsu before the Supreme Court, while James Purcell, San Francisco attorney will represent Miss Endo. Charles H. Hays, noted Washington attorney and a member of the ACLU, may be allotted time to argue both cases, it was expected.

The Endo case is expected to define the authority of the War Relocation Authority over Americans of Japanese ancestry now living in the relocation camps. Miss Endo, who filed her case while living at Tule Lake, is now a resident of the Topaz center.

Both cases are being sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union. Roger N. Baldwin, national director of the ACLU, declared that the cases were the two most important involving civil liberties to arise during World War I or World War II.

Saburo Kido, national president

of the JACL and a California attorney, will attend the Supreme Court hearings. The Japanese American Citizens League has filed brief as a friend of court in both the Korematsu and Endo cases.

LaViolette Describes Canadian Evacuation

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Dr. Forrest LaViolette, former community analyst, visited Heart Mountain recently on his return from British Columbia, where he has been making research studies of the Canadian evacuation problems, according to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Speaking of the Canadian evacuation, Dr. LaViolette declared that the centers are not as highly organized for recreational and vocational training as the American centers.

Education provided through the eighth grade is taught by a Nisei teaching staff, but high school work is done by correspondence from the Department of Education in Victoria, coordinated by Caucasian workers from the American, United and Catholic churches, he said.

The Canadian program has gone on much more smoothly in many ways, and has been less expensive than the American program, Dr. LaViolette declared. But smoothness has also involved less opportunity for the naturalization and native-born Canadians to maintain their citizenship status, he said.

War Department Announces Japanese American Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

HIYOTO, Pvt. Tadashi—Mrs. Ayako Shibao, sister, Box 188, Eleele, Kauai.

HORI, Pvt. Henry K.—Miss Dorothy K. Hori, sister 1177 Oili Rd., Honolulu.

IKEDA, Pfc. Masato—Satoshi Shirai, cousin, 318 Kalih St., Honolulu.

INOUE, Tech. 5th Gr. Toshio—Mrs. Sadayo Ogami, cousin, 917 Coolidge St., Honolulu.

ISHITANI, Staff Sgt. Saburo—Ichiro H. Ishitani, brother, 920-F Cedar St., Honolulu.

ITO, Pfc. David T.—Chutaro Ito, father, 1013 Kalo Lane, Honolulu.

KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Iwao—Shigeo Kawamoto, brother, Koloa, Kauai.

KURAOKA, Pfc. Shigeyoshi R.—Mrs. Tsuru Kuraoka, mother, 2773-B East Manoa Rd., Honolulu.

KURATA, Pfc. James I.—Seizo Kurata, father, 916 4th Ave., Honolulu.

KUROKAWA, Pfc. Yasuyuki—Junzo Kurokawa, father, Box 23, Papaikou, Hawaii.

MAEDA, Pfc. Isamu—Mrs. Masano Yamauchi, sister, Box 384, Waipahu, Oahu.

MATSUDA, Pvt. Sadao R.—Hideo Matsuda, brother, 813 Coolidge St., Honolulu.

MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Fred T.—Kanari Matsumoto, father, Box 25 Kai Malino, South Kona, Hawaii.

MURAKAMI, Pfc. Isamu—Mrs. Mitsuyo Murakami, mother, 909-A Makahiki Way, Honolulu.

NAGATA, Sgt. Robert T.—Donald Y. Nagata, brother, 1454 Hala Dr., Honolulu.

NAKAGAKI, Pfc. John M.—Mrs. Masuyo Nakagaki, mother, 631 6th Ave., Honolulu.

NISHIOKA, Pfc. Tomeki—Mrs. Tama Nishioka, mother, Box 460 Pahala, Kauai.

NISHITANI, Pfc. Chioto—Seichi Itakoa, friend, 677 South Beretania St., Honolulu.

OGATA, Pvt. Fred S.—Miss Fumiko Ogata, sister, Box 529, Paia, Maui.

OKIMOTO, Pfc. Charles J.—Jitsuo Okimoto, father, 2643 South King St., Honolulu.

SAKAMOTO, Pfc. Sueo—Miss Akiko Sakamoto, sister, Kaimanana, Hilo, Hawaii.

SUDA, Pvt. Tsuneki—Mrs. Hana Suda, mother, Kihei, Maui.

SUGIOKA, Pfc. Tokuo—Shoichi Sugiooka, father, Papaikou, Hawaii.

SUMIDA, Pfc. Yoshiyuki—Tsuruo Sumida, brother, Box 36, Pahala, Hawaii.

TAKUSHI, Pfc. Tetsuo—Matsu Takushi, father, Pepekeo, Hawaii.

WATANABE, Pfc. Masakatsu — Mrs. Sadame Watanabe, mother, 915 Robello Lane, Honolulu.

YAGI, Cpl. Toshio—Michio Yagi, brother, Box 113, Lanai City, Maui.

YOSHIDA, Pfc. Tsutomu—Kensuke Yoshida, father, Box 6, Naalehu, Hawaii.

YOSHIOKA, Staff Sgt. Kazuo B. — Harry J. Yoshioka, brother, 1456 Kam Four Rd., Honolulu.

On Oct. 4 the War Department announced that the following Japanese American had been wounded in action in the European area, presumably on the Normandy front:

YOSHIKAWA, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Tsuyo Yoshikawa, mother, 911-A McCully St., Honolulu, T. H.

Poston Girl Succumbs to Knife Wounds

Jealously Reported As Motive; Operation Fails to Save Life

POSTON, Ariz.—May Tsuboichi, an evacuee from Imperial, Calif., succumbed on Sept. 30 after she was taken to Poston General Hospital on Sept. 28 in a critical condition after she had been attacked with a butcher knife by a man identified as Isamu Takahashi, 36.

Jealously was given as the cause of the slaying.

Miss Tsuboichi was found with separate wounds on her body. Although she was operated upon immediately after her arrival at the hospital, doctors had given little hope for her life.

An inquest was held on Oct. 2.

Both the slain woman and her assailant were residents of Block 15 at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston.

She was the only daughter of Isamu Tsuboichi, a former Japanese American in Imperial Valley.

Takahashi was evacuated from Ukiah, Calif.

Both had been employed at the Block 15 mess hall.

DR. YATABE OPENS NATIONAL JACL LECTURE SERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. T. T. Yatabe, midwest representative of the National JACL, opened his lecture tour of the eastern seaboard in Rochester on Oct. 2 when he spoke before the student body of Benjamin Franklin high school.

Dr. Yatabe told of the wartime experiences of Americans of Japanese ancestry before an audience of 1500.

Miss Ruby Yoshino, Nisei soprano, sang several selections.

The tours of Dr. Yatabe and Miss Yoshino are being sponsored by the National JACL. The two were entertained at a tea in Rochester by Mrs. Harper Sibley, a sponsor of the National JACL. Mr. Sibley is former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The JACL representatives also spoke at a ministerial meeting in Rochester.

MacKenzie's Stand Rapped by Canadian CCF Officials

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Members of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) last week flayed the campaign slogan "Not a Day Between the Rockies and the Sea" made by Pension Minister MacKenzie as inconsistent with the present Liberal party policy of dispersing Canada's population of Japanese ancestry on a quota basis throughout Canadian provinces.

Grant MacNeil and Mrs. Grace MacNeil, both CCF members of the British Columbia legislature, pointed out that MacKenzie's statement differed from those of the Liberal Government.

Angus MacInnis, Member of Parliament for Vancouver East, declared at a CCF rally at Penikese on Sept. 26 that Mr. MacKenzie and Tom Reid, M. P. for New Westminster, should have the courage of their convictions and resign from the Liberal party because their views on the Japanese Canadian question do not coincide with those expressed by Prime Minister King.

Dr. Gustavson Will Head Colorado Fair Play Committee

DENVER, Colo.—Appointment of Dr. R. G. Gustavson, acting president of the University of Colorado, as honorary chairman of the Colorado Committee for Fair Play was announced on Oct. 3 by Mark P. Garman, secretary-treasurer.

The committee was formed recently to oppose Amendment No. 1 on the November state ballot which would prohibit aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning land in the state.

The committee has characterized the initiative measure as discriminatory legislation, aimed at perpetuation of Japanese ancestry in the state.

Myer Declares Public Opinion Change Due to Combat Record Of Japanese American Troops

LOS ANGELES—The temper of public opinion on the issue of Japanese American evacuees has been changing "rapidly and unmistakably" and this change has been brought about by "the magnificent combat record of Japanese American boys in the uniform of the United States Army," Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, told an Inter-faith meeting at the Friday Morning Club on Oct. 2.

The Japanese Americans in uniform, Myer reminded his audience, are not only on the Italian front, but are in Burma, China and the Pacific islands, some of them with the far-famed Merrill's Marauders. He said that some of these soldiers had been among the civilians of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942.

Discussing the problems of evacuee relocation, Myer said that approximately 800 of the 107,500 Japanese and Japanese Americans who were evacuated to relocation camps had returned with military permission to the coastal area.

Myer told the religious leaders that Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry, but a matter of the mind and heart.

Condemning racists and "their tawdry appeal to fear and hatred"

when they distort popular emotions by discrediting the ability of persons of Japanese descent to accept the principles of American democratic life, the WRA director pointed out that the child born of an old New England family and the Nisei youngster born in a relocation center have the same notion of Americanism at the outset—exactly none at all. Americanism, he said, is a creed learned by practice and action.

He branded as extremist those who keep the fires of hatred burning against the Japanese Americans, and declared that their un-American bigotry was "not based on suspicion of disloyalty but on racial prejudices."

Kelley, Pasadena's One-Man Crusade, Repudiates Racists, Asks to Join Fair Play Group

Amazing Turnabout Stuns Opposition to Return Of Nisei Evacuees to Coast; "Ban the Japs Committee" Leader Convinced by Myer's Talk

LOS ANGELES—George L. Kelley, Pasadena's "one-man crusade" against the return of Japanese Americans to the west coast and the organizer and chairman of the "Ban the Japs Committee," repudiated the race mongers on Sept. 30 in a startling statement and resigned from his own committee.

Kelley had been the vocal spearhead of a campaign of protest, largely organized by himself, which had been directed at 19-year old Esther Takei, California-born Japanese American who had recently enrolled at Pasadena Junior College after being permitted by the Western Defense Command to return to the evacuated area.

Describing himself as "just an unpredictable Irishman," Kelley resigned Saturday, Sept. 30, from his own committee and applied for membership in the Pasadena chapter of the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play which the previous night had sponsored a talk in Pasadena by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA. The Fair Play group has an announced program of democratic treatment for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"When I'm wrong I'll admit it, and I was wrong," Kelley told a Los Angeles Times representative. "That Dillon Myer fellow convinced me. Why, I have always felt just like they do only I didn't know it. At that meeting the people I'd been bucking invited me to sit on the platform with them."

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play committee, stated that Kelley was eligible for membership if he subscribed to the organization's principles.

During the week before his sudden change of heart, Kelley and his "Ban the Japs Committee" had bombarded the Pasadena Board of Education, President Roosevelt, Governor Dewey and Maj. Gen. Bonesteel with petitions protesting the return of Miss Takei to Pasadena. Kelley had been escorted off the Pasadena J. C. campus when he attempted to conduct his own survey of student sentiment after college authorities had announced that 90 percent of the students supported the return of the Japanese American student.

On Sept. 27 Kelley had announced, following another emphatic refusal by the Pasadena Board of Education to oust Miss Takei, that he and his "Ban the Japs Committee" would take their fight to Governor Warren. Kelley told a Hearst reporter that his organization was "in this fight to the finish—no matter how high

we have to go." Kelley and members of his group had staged a stormy session on Sept. 26 with members of the Pasadena Board of Education.

On the night of Sept. 27 Kelley and his committee had sponsored a "town meeting" which attracted some 200 persons to the Pasadena Public Library. Many of those attending openly announced their opposition to the objectives of the "Ban the Japs Committee," however. Harvey W. House, who described himself as a citizen of Oakland, declared from the floor that "one of the disciplines of American citizenship is that we shall let every man express his opinion." House said that we should not unconstitutionally deny the Nisei their citizenship status.

Second Lieut. R. P. Stinchfield of the U. S. Army Air Forces stated that he believed Japanese Americans should be treated no differently than German Americans, while Jean Tipton, Pasadena J. C. student, asked that her fellow students be given the right to present a petition airing their views on the question of Miss Takei's enrollment.

Public School Heads Commended for Stand By Church Leaders

LOS ANGELES—Public school officials "who have stood firmly in support of the Constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, as in the recent case of the Pasadena School Board," were commended in a resolution adopted on Sept. 26 at First Methodist Church by the Assembly of the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches.

The Assembly in its resolution urged "all citizens, public officials and churches to take the same attitude as the Pasadena School Board as the number of returning evacuees increases, and that this be done in recognition of the fact that the protection of citizenship rights is of the utmost importance at a time when we are fighting totalitarianism which would deprive citizens of their individual liberties."

Air-Borne Japanese American Troops Participated in Allied Invasion of Southern France

Nisei Soldiers Help Hold Small French Village Against Raid by Germans; Report Four Prisoners Taken; Letter Describes Front-Line Experiences

ROHWER, Ark.—A small group of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry participated in the invasion of Southern France in August and took part in the victorious march of Allied forces to the German frontier, according to a letter received last week by The Crusaders, a Rohwer organization.

The Japanese Americans were flown from Italy in gliders for the landings inside southern France, it was reported.

The Crusaders cited a letter from Tech. 5th Grade Ralph

Watanabe:

"A few of us came all the way from Italy on the gliders. Being one of the few that landed in enemy territory on invasion day in southern France is something to remember. From that first day on, we've been fighting—and what a fight!

"I had an experience a few weeks ago that I'll never forget. A few of us entered a village and the people all welcomed us. No sooner had our patrols left for reconnaissance, a dozen Jerries came down the mountainside into the village. Myself and five others were the only GIs left and we had a fight for the village; shot practically all of them and took four prisoners. Luckily our boys came out without a scratch. One of the Jerries almost got me. Thanks to my pal for his marksmanship.

"I had to go after a guy and after shooting him, I had to knife him as he was able to shoot back. All this seems a nightmare to me now.

"A few nights back our squad had the shelling of a lifetime. Everything was flying around, big and small guns. So many shells fell around us that I thought I was a goner. I had to pray and yet was mad at them for throwing it so close. A shell fell short a yard away from my buddy and me and hit our truck. Luckily it didn't hit the ammunition on the truck or we would have been flying in different directions."

(Pfc. Nobukazu William Kuwada, formerly of Morgan Hill, Calif., was recently reported in a War Department communication to his mother, Mrs. Teru F. Kuwada of Poston to have been "slightly wounded in action" on Aug. 15 during the invasion of southern France.)

Honolulu Soldier Wounded in France

HONOLULU, T. H.—The War Department recently notified Mr. and Mrs. Kaizo Ouchi of Honolulu that their son, Pfc. William Kunio Ouchi, 24, was wounded in action in France on Aug. 15, while presumably serving as a member of an air-borne glider unit during the invasion of southern France.

Nakaji, George Hara and Rose Kokubu.

The meeting was addressed by Saburo Kido, national president, who spoke on various phases of JACL work and his recent trip to California.

PLAN CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER OF NATIONAL JACL

CHICAGO—Fifty-two associated members of the JACL held their first meeting in the Chicago room of the Central YMCA college on Wednesday, Sept. 27, to set up plans for the formation of a Chicago chapter.

The meeting elected an organizational committee comprised of Dr. Henry Takahashi, Utako Takasu, Dixie Ishida, Dr. Yoshio

Men of 100th Infantry Send Greeting to Captain's Daughter

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Little Linda Ann Hawkins, baby daughter of Captain and Mrs. Lee B. Hawkins of Revenna, Ky., was recently sent a war bond, birthday gifts and greetings from 200 nisei admirers, members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which is commanded by her father on the Fifth Army front.

The greeting said in part:

"Today, we are somewhere in Italy. We are fighting a terrible foe that you and millions of other children like you may live in peace, security, and dignity, enjoying the blessings of liberty, democracy and humanity. When you can read this, you shall know the answer to that question which haunts us now: Whether we too shall have fought and perhaps died, in vain or not. God willing, we shall have won

that victory which is so vital to all.

"In the past year, during training and elsewhere, we have grown to love, admire and respect your father, and Captain Hawkins, because he is more than just a real officer and gentleman. He personifies to most of us by living example, the best of Americanism and the things for which we fight. We are proud to serve under the finest captain in the United Army.

"We hope that your father is with you today. If he is, you will know why we rate him 'tops.' If he is not, you will know that he died a hero, for men such as he can only die that way. If he has passed on to a soldier's death, we know that he would want his little girl to grow up to be the kind of a lady your mother must be."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Alien Land Laws

The months since Dec. 7, 1941 have been marked on the Pacific coast by a revival of long-dormant agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry. One of the features of this agitation particularly since evacuation, has been the renewal of demands for complete enforcement of the Alien Land Laws which were passed by California, Oregon, Washington and several other western states in the wake of the Yellow Peril scares which followed the end of the First World War. This anti-alien legislation, covering all aliens "ineligible to citizenship," but aimed specifically at the Japanese agriculturist, generally deprived an alien of Japanese descent of the right to lease farm land, to act as guardian for a native-born minor if his estate consisted of property which the Japanese could not hold under the law (although this provision was later declared unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court), or to transfer property with intent to evade the law. By 1934, however, Prof. E. K. Strong of Stanford University had reported that the law was virtually a dead letter in many if not all parts of the State of California, and a similar analysis no doubt could have been made in other states with similar legislation. Prof. Strong quoted a prominent citizen and a large landowner who had told him he had never heard of the Alien Land Law, and that in his entire district landowners found it more profitable to rent to Japanese than to farm the land themselves. It is probably by no means a coincidence that the departure of the Japanese lessees from California farms has been followed by revived demands for enforcement of the Alien Land Law, for those landowners who had profited from the leasing of land to Japanese aliens by various methods in contravention to the Alien Land Law no longer had an interest in the continued nullification of its provisions.

Since 1942 the office of the Attorney General of California has been calling on the officials of California's counties to initiate the prosecution of any infractions of the Alien Land Law. During the past year a number of suits charging the ownership of property by Japanese in violation of the law have been filed in California, and similar cases have also been brought to court in the State of Washington. In Stockton recently the Superior Court of San Joaquin county ruled for the state in the first of these cases to be decided, escheating the property in question to the State. The success of this prosecution, it is expected, will result in the filing of many other cases of alleged violation of the Alien Land Law.

"The real prejudice against the Japanese," Carey McWilliams comments in his book, "Factories in the Field," "dates back from the time when they began to be small owners, rather than farm laborers." Mr. McWilliams notes that when the Japanese in the western states moved out of their initial status of farm laborers into the land-owning classification, they ceased to be "desirable aliens," as far as California agricultural interests were concerned. "It was this ambition—land hunger," he adds, "that resulted in the hysterical campaign against the Japanese, which, tapping the current of feeling that had been developed against the Chinese, culminated in the enactment of the Alien Land Act in 1913 (re-enacted in 1919); and the Federal restriction on further Japanese immigration in 1924 . . ."

In reference to the Alien Land Law, Mr. McWilliams declares in "Factories in the

Field:" "... It should not be forgotten that the statute, when first adopted, had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese. An examination of court records in California would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the act has been used to rob the Japanese."

There can be no quarrel with the enforcement of a statute, so long as that statute remains in force in the commonwealth, and so long as it is enforced without prejudice, in this instance to property legally obtained and legally owned by American citizens of Japanese ancestry. But there is a question which should be answered. This question is whether this law is a good law, whether it was passed in greed, anger and hate, and whether it was designated as a punitive measure against a racial minority through a campaign of race hatred which is entirely foreign to the splendid principles and ideals of our democracy. Bad laws can be amended or changed by the direct vote of the people through initiatives or referendums, or by a vote of the people's representatives. Such action is one of the continuing processes of democracy itself.

There is much reason to believe that the Alien Land Law is a bad law, that it was passed in anger in greed, anger and hate, and that it has set aside a specific minority for discriminatory treatment because of race.

Congressional Views

Much of the news in Congress which directly affects Americans of Japanese ancestry as a group is made by the race-baiters and the reactionaries. Hardly a week passes without word of some proposed legislation to restrict the rights of Japanese Americans. If one were to obtain his news from a steady diet of the Hearst press, as some still do despite all circumstances, he could quite conceivably convince himself that Congress consisted entirely of mean, angry and shouting men. Such, of course, is not the case, although there are mean men, angry men and shouting men in Congress, as there are such men in almost any city or town in the country. But the malignant few are outnumbered and outvoted by men who believe in reason and justice, for such is also the case outside the Congress.

It should be noted that although Congress has considered much legislation of a nature discriminatory to Japanese Americans, no such legislation has been passed. Most of these suggested bills have been so patently unconstitutional that they have been scotched in committee. And Congress has not been without men who have had the courage to speak out for fair play at a time when such action could hardly have advanced their political popularity. In the Senate in 1942 a coalition of Republicans and Democrats blocked the Stewart concentration camp bill which its sponsors hoped could be railroaded through both houses.

In recent weeks Delegate Anthony Dimond of Alaska and Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota have recognized the splendid combat record of the Army's soldiers of Japanese ancestry in statements on the House floor and in the Congressional Record. Rep. Judd's statement reflects the attitude of a member of Congress to the achievements of Japanese Americans in service. In submitting a story from Time Magazine regarding the 100th Infantry Battalion, Rep. Judd declared on August 22:

"After Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, it was natural and understandable that many Americans in their shock and anger should conclude that all persons of the Japanese race are by nature hopelessly treacherous and that even those born and educated in America could never be trusted as true, loyal American citizens."

"But in the end we Americans usually make up our minds on the basis not of snap judgments or prejudices, but on the basis of evidence. A good deal of incontrovertible evidence has already been accumulated such as the official reports that not a single case of sabotage was carried out in Hawaii by the Americans of Japanese descent, even though they constitute 39 percent of the population and had an ideal opportunity to do incalculable damage during those first few days of confusion."

"Then the most thorough examination by the FBI of those placed in relocation camps in this country revealed that the overwhelming majority has never given the slightest bit of evidence of being a bit less loyal to the United States than, for example, the sons of Swedish, or German, or Polish, or English immigrants to this country. Those to whom any possible suspicion could be attached were carefully weeded out and segregated. The rate of voluntary enlistment in our armed services has been higher among the remainder than in any other minority group in America."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Political Race-Baiting

It is interesting to note that in twelve months time two public officials in California have warned that the return of Japanese American evacuees to their Pacific coast homes would result in violence and bloodshed. And it is something of a coincidence that both of these men are young Southern California politicians whose political fortunes are in the ascendancy, and that these two men, because of their names, sometimes have been mistaken for each other. One is Fred Howser, the district attorney of Los Angeles county and a former member of the State Legislature. The other is Fred F. Houser, present lieutenant governor of California and also a former legislator.

It was Fred Howser, the D. A. who dramatically warned last fall that members of three organizations had threatened to kill any person of Japanese ancestry who returned to California. In his statement, made before a legislative committee, Mr. Howser seemed more intent on fear mongering than on his public responsibility, which is law enforcement. It later developed that the "three organizations" cited were three rather obscure Korean groups and, anyway, there didn't seem to be any proof that anybody had "vowed" to kill any evacuees, as Mr. Howser had charged. His statement did provide a one-day sensation for the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times.

It may be that District Attorney Howser, who is considered a pretty decent guy, has lost his appetite for race-baiting, or it may be that he has found that hounding Japanese Americans isn't consistent with his pronouncements of fair dealings regardless of race, creed, etc., but he has not made any similar racist statements for some time. Then again, it may be that, as a politician, he talks the language of his supporters. Mr. Howser was reelected last May in the primaries when he received the majority of the votes cast. In this election he was bitterly opposed by the Hearst papers and the Times, and he was supported by united labor groups and liberals.

In fact, just before the May primaries District Attorney Howser was questioned by church groups as to his attitude toward Japanese Americans. His reply was that he would enforce the law fairly and without prejudice. Before the war about 40 percent of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the American mainland lived in Los Angeles county, so that the personal prejudices of a public official of that county is a matter of some importance to any individuals who may suffer as a result of such prejudices. Mr. Howser's statement, then, is a reassuring one. It is to be hoped that in the future he will vent both his spleen and his authority on those who threaten to commit violence, rather than on the intended victims.

Fred F. Houser, the lieutenant governor of California and the Republican nominee for United States Senator, is rather new at race-baiting. He gave it a tentative trial a few weeks ago in a small county seat in the Sierran hinterland. It may be that he has been warmed by the approbation he must have received from the misinformed, the ignorant and the hopelessly bigoted, from the white supremacists and the professional race mongers, for he now considers the 1944 Yellow Peril as his major campaign issue. Of course, the Lieutenant Governor, like his superior, Governor Warren, had publicly opposed any proposal for the return of the evacuees, but in the past few weeks he has been developing his thesis that everything concerned with fair play for Japanese American evacuees is a New Deal plot, including the possibility of the return of these evacuees to California, and forgetting that any decision to relax the present restrictions will be strictly the act of the military.

Lieutenant Governor Houser, who declared in Sunnyvale last

week that he was opposed to the return of Japanese Americans to their home state because he is a "native son," has aligned himself with that school of thought which holds that American democracy cannot win its war against Japan unless there is a total racist hate against even Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Hearst press and the Denver Post appear to be two outstanding proponents of this view.

Lieutenant Governor Houser is a young public official who is looking forward to a career in the United States Senate, but he looks back for guidance to the political Dark Ages of Know Nothingism, of the Yellow Perilism of the James Phelans and the early Hiram Johnson. A campaign of racist bogeyism seems hardly the proper preliminary to a career in the United States Senate. It is possible that the young candidate for Senator does not realize the whole sordid history of race mongering in California, of the propagation of racist hatred for economic advantage. It may be that he considers his attack on an American minority as political opportunism, and it is true that he has made his statements on this issue at places in California where there has been some popular activity against the evacuees—at Alturas, which is frightened by its proximity to the Tulare Lake segregation center, at Sunnysvale where the city council passed an anti-evacuee resolution at Salinas whose chamber of commerce has sent "missionaries" to the intermountain states and the east to speak on the "Japanese problem." But if his attitude is founded on such opportunism, then his political naivete is alarming. If he is not merely an opportunist but a sincere white supremacist of the Native Son stripe, then it is just as well that the fact is out.

Governor Dewey, who has demonstrated that he is an astute politician, declined to commit himself on the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry while in California recently. He did indicate that he might possibly issue a statement following a talk on the subject with Lieutenant Governor Houser and with Governor Warren, but he left the state without declaring himself. His silence begs the interpretation that he dared not echo the racism of Lieutenant Governor Houser, nor did he relish antagonizing some of the forces which support his candidacy in California. A clearcut statement by Governor Dewey would have done much to take the subject of the Japanese Americans out of politics where it certainly does not belong. If he had issued a forthright statement, there is no doubt that Governor Dewey would have felt compelled to uphold the constitutional rights of all citizens, whatever their ancestry. That he did not when the question was put to him in San Francisco, is a matter for regret.

It is also a matter for regret that Mr. Houser, as well as Congressmen Carter, Poulson, Ralph and others, have injected this issue into the election campaign. Irresponsible statements are a by-product of campaign oratory, and too many lies have already been spread about the Japanese Americans.

Without Authority

DAILY PALO ALTO TIMES

The recent announcement by Gov. Osborn of Arizona that the WRA and he have an agreement whereby no evacuees will be released for resettlement in Arizona "is without legal authority in that it ignores completely the status of the persons involved as United States citizens," says the Palo Alto Times of Sept. 29.

"It is not the first time, however, that officials have exceeded their authority in taking summary action to deprive citizens of their common rights," adds the Times. "Remember the time, a few years back, when the Los Angeles county sheriff had deputies on guard at the state's borders to prohibit migratory workers from entering the state?"

Vagaries

Mayor . . .

The mayor of a west coast town who personally led a demonstration against the return of Japanese American evacuees has been quoted in the press as saying recently that sentiment in his community has changed in the past year. . . . In a San Francisco Bay community a drive by some local citizens has resulted in the removal of anti-evacuee signs from the show windows of local stores. The drive was led by an 80-year old woman. . . . In a California community one of the women who is working for the return of Japanese Americans to their coast homes has had four sons in the service in this war. One of her sons was killed in action.

Kansas . . .

Students of Japanese ancestry have been barred from the University of Kansas since 1942, according to the A. P. The passage of the GI Bill of Rights, however, has compelled the relaxation of the ruling to permit enrollment of honorably discharged veterans of Japanese ancestry. . . . Carey McWilliams' new book, "Prejudice: The Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance" will be published on Oct. 16 (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, \$3.00). Mr. McWilliams wrote in 1940: "Reactionary politicians, incapable of coping with the nation's problems or answering its needs, try to find a way out by making a scapegoat of the foreign born and thus spreading confusion and distrust. . . ."

Cal Vets . . .

The "Cal Vets," an organization of World War II veterans on the UCLA campus, recently approved a resolution supporting the return of loyal Japanese Americans to the evacuated area. Gordon Cleator, speaking for "Cal Vets" stated the organization's stand regarding Japanese Americans: "We feel that Japanese Americans who have shown their loyalty on the battlefields of Europe are as good Americans as any other citizens. We do not think that Japanese Americans should be discriminated against on the basis of race." . . . The Poston Chronicle recalls that Sgt. Noboru Togioka of Reedley, Calif., who was recently awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action in Italy, was "an expert in picking right ripe watermelons back home and the best basketball player Reedley has ever produced. . . ."

PM, the liberal New York daily, gave a full page spread on Sept. 24 to an interview with Lieut. Masayuki Matsunaga of the 100th Infantry Battalion . . . The War Worker, Los Angeles' semi-monthly interracial newspaper has changed its name to "Now." . . . It is no longer necessary for Japanese Americans to obtain approval of the Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Army to enter certain educational institutions. The restriction, which barred Nisei students from certain universities, was lifted on Aug. 31.

Book Series . . .

Publication is expected to start shortly on Lippincott's "The Peoples of America Series" under the general editorship of Louis Adamic. Now in preparation are books on the American Indian and on Americans of Italian, Irish, Mexican, Negro, Czech, Hungarian, Armenian and Japanese ancestry. . . . The book on Japanese Americans is being written by Bradford Smith and will be called "They Came from Japan." Mr. Smith is the author of three novels with Japanese themes and characters, "To the Mountain," "This Solid Flesh," and "The Arms Are Fair." . . . The book on Mexican Americans is being written by Carey McWilliams whose "Prejudice: Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance" will be published next week by Little, Brown & Co. Mr. McWilliams is chairman of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee which won a ringing legal victory this week when the California district Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of 17 Mexican Americans in the now famous "Sleepy Lagoon" case.

From Camp to College: 3000 Japanese Americans Have Enrolled in 550 U. S. Schools Since Evacuation

By THOMAS R. BODINE

During the two years since the Student Relocation Council was organized, about 3000 students of Japanese ancestry have found their way from assembly and relocation centers to enroll at more than 550 institutions of higher education in 46 of the 48 states. It has been estimated that at the time of Pearl Harbor there were roughly 2500 students of Japanese ancestry enrolled in west coast institutions. Thus one of the objectives in the minds of the groups who set up the Council has been met. The college-level group evacuated from the coast in 1942 has successfully relocated.

During the course of those two years 4406 students in all filed formal applications with the Council. Of these, the Council found college acceptance for 3427 students. The other 1000 lost interest in college, as they went into the Army, found jobs, got married or were otherwise taken care of. Acceptance at some school was found for about 450 students who never actually enrolled, again because they went into the Army, found jobs, got married or because the school they wished to attend was prevented by military regulations from enrolling them.

In the early summer of 1942 the military authorities felt that for security reasons no evacuee student should attend any college that was within twenty-five miles of a railroad terminus. Fortunately, this was modified later in the summer to say that the names of colleges which had accepted an evacuee could be submitted to the War Department for clearance. Clearances came through slowly for most of the smaller schools not engaged in war work, but the school had to be sold on the idea of accepting an evacuee before the War Department would give its approval. In January, 1944, the military authorities lowered the restrictions further by announcing that henceforth clearance of schools would no longer be necessary and that, except for certain "proscribed" schools engaged in work important to the war effort, students could attend on a regular WRA leave clearance the schools which accepted them; for attendance at the proscribed schools, the student would have to secure a special Provost Marshal General's clearance. Under this arrangement, most of the large universities to which the Nisei wished to go accepted evacuees who received their PM General's clearance. On September 1, 1944, the War Department removed all restrictions on the attendance of students of Japanese ancestry at institutions engaged in work important to the war effort. In the words of the telegram from Dillon S. Myer: "Students to be accepted at all schools on same basis as any others."

When the Student Relocation Council was organized it was hoped that the Nisei college leaders by spreading to campuses all the way across the country could serve as ambassadors for all other Japanese Americans. That they have done so magnificently is indicated by the number who have been elected to college offices. The list (which is informal and incomplete) includes five presidents of student government, eleven class officers, five athletic officers, and a great many miscellaneous honors including fraternity memberships and one "Most Popular Girl on Campus." Of the 216 evacuee girls who have entered hospital schools of nursing, 194 have enrolled in the Cadet Nurse Corps.

Most of the relocated students have earned a large part of their way through part-time employment. Many have worked to save money before enrolling at school. Thus the Council has had to channel requests for grants in aid only to meet the higher tuition costs evacuees have had to face as they came east to school. The average grant arranged through the Council has been \$220 per year. In all the churches have provided \$106,534 through the Council for scholarship purposes these past two years and the World Student Service Fund \$19,758. Private donors, including residents of the Relocation Projects and relocated students, have also provided money for financial aid.

The Council's most time consuming and challenging task these past two years has been to overcome the apathy, apprehensiveness and misconceptions that are so often a part of Relocation Center life. In its correspondence with students it has therefore tried to be warm and human. Each boy and girl has been thought of and written to as an individual person, worthy of careful thought and consideration. Qualified Nisei have been brought from relocation centers to serve in the Council's Placement Department, counseling students by mail as to their choice of school and often as to their vocation. The Council's Field Director has made three trips to all the projects to meet with students individually and personally. Colleges were selected not for the student but by the student. Throughout, an attempt has been made to make of student relocation a joint enterprise in which Nisei and Caucasians have worked together on a common problem.

Each year about 2000 boys and girls graduate from the Project high schools. Of the 1944 graduates, about 400 have applied to the Council during the spring and summer months of this year, most of whom will be reaching their college campus. To help these boys and girls and to get the class of 1945 started now on their plans, the churches and agencies which make up the Student Relocation Council arranged for thirteen Nisei college leaders to return to their home projects for six weeks during their summer vacations. These young men and women report a growing apathy ("lose-fight") among young people in the Projects, an increasing discounting of the value of a college education and a great need for financial aid and advice. Now that the military restrictions have been removed, now that almost all colleges and universities are accepting students of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as all others, now that Nisei students all the way across the country have sold themselves as loyal, worthy, enthusiastic Americans, the greatest stumbling block to the high school boy or girl considering whether he should try for higher education is "How can I possibly swing it financially?"

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

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We received a letter from S. L. Sasaki, former president of the Puyallup Valley Chapter, in which a check for \$250.00 was inclosed. This contribution was decided upon by the officers of Puyallup Valley Chapter, and is from the treasury of that chapter.

PLEASE LOCATE

If you know of the whereabouts of Taisuke Murashige, formerly of Honolulu, Hawaii, please get in touch with Mrs. Alice U. Kashiwabara, 59-5-B, Rivers, Arizona.

OUR THANKS

Another batch of books will be sent overseas to our boys in the hospitals, as we received additional contributions this week. Miss Michi Sato, Roy, Utah and Miss Grace Kawamura, Salt Lake City, Bill Hosokawa, Des Moines, Hideo Iwamoto, Salt Lake, and Michi Andow, Denver, sent in their dollars to help things along.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

No Explanation for 4-C Draft Classifications

Some months ago when the army announced reinstitution of selective service for the Nisei, it was presumed the onerous classification 4-C would be abandoned. Since then large numbers of Japanese Americans have been called up for induction and accepted or rejected according to their physical qualifications.

But others continue to be classified as 4-C, with no explanation as to why they, as native-born American citizens, were given a designation assigned to aliens not subject to military service.

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

Soldier Tells of Coast Experiences

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

In a recent issue of the PC, I read an article about many of those persons who have not yet relocated and are hopeful for an early return to their homes on the Pacific coast.

Although I am in the service ready to go overseas, I used to be a resident of Southern California prior to my induction into the army 2 years ago and am very much interested in the affairs concerning the Nisei.

Since our transfer here to Camp Pinedale about a month ago, I have had an opportunity to observe much of the feeling toward the Nisei. Being in uniform, I have traveled to Los Angeles over weekends and visited friends there. Downtown Los Angeles, Wilshire Blvd., as well as Santa Monica and West Los Angeles have not changed very much. It was nice to see Ocean Park again, and I was really surprised to see the many fishermen on Santa Monica pier. I tried a hand at it myself, but without luck. Although I did not have a home to go back to, I still felt that I was returning home again.

During the past week, with the harvest of fruits and the labor shortage on their hands, the local growers asked the Army for soldier volunteer help. Several of us Nisei joined the hundreds of GI's who helped in the harvest of these crops.

I worked six days and was paid the prevailing wage. I thought it would be a good idea, as long as I was working, to find out exactly how the farmers, growers and people with whom we were in contact felt about the Nisei problem. Since all of the Pacific coast papers had some type of article regarding our presence here, everyone seemed to know that we were Nisei.

The first day I went to Sanger, where I had heard that anti-Japanese American feeling was very high. To my amazement, as soon as I started to work picking peaches, the form came to talk to me, and his first words were, "I'm surely glad to see you boys back," meaning, of course, the Nisei.

With the intention of seeing as many of the farmers and people as I could, I worked in different places everyday. I worked in the famous Tagus ranch, familiar especially to Nisei from central California, as well as in Selma, Tulare and Carthurs. No one we worked for showed any ill feeling toward us. Maybe it was because we are GI's, but we were treated very well, and everyone who had Nisei working for him would ask them to return the following day.

The outlook for an early opening of the Pacific coast for the Nisei is very good. I hope that my observations during the past month here will be of some benefit to those interested in returning, but discouraged because of fear of danger against those who may return to the coast before the end of hostilities.

I would like to stress this point. Except for refusal to serve some of the Oriental soldiers in a certain Fresno bar, or the admittance to a private swimming pool (a practice that was in effect prior to evacuation) I met with no discrimination during my visits to the nicer places in Hollywood and Los Angeles. I was treated as just another Yank.

Sgt. Arthur Ito.
Camp Pinedale
California

Many Nisei cleared by the numerous WRA checks and permitted to relocate were required, when selective service was restored to fill out once more the "loyalty questionnaire," used by the WRA in the segregation process. Many of these Nisei have not heard from their draft boards since submitting those questionnaires.

They can only presume that for some obscure and unrevealed reason they continue to be unacceptable to the armed forces under selective service, although in some cases these Nisei have been cleared for jobs which selective service considers essential enough to deserve deferments.

This 4-C business is more than just a matter of official inconsistency. For the individual classified 4-C, it is more than an amusing snarl of red tape.

First, the Nisei 4-C is entitled to know just where he stands as a citizen. Why, he asks, should he be given the same draft classification as his alien father?

Second, there is no justification for long-continued suspension of the rights and responsibilities of a citizen without making the charges known. If a Nisei is suspected of possible disloyalty, then he as a citizen is entitled to be presented with a bill of particulars and given a chance to reply to them in open hearing. Especially in wartime there can be no betwixt and between; either a man is loyal and subject to the responsibilities of that loyalty, or he is disloyal and subject to the legal penalties. There is no twilight zone of loyalty in which a citizen can be placed at the whim of a government agency. Anyone held suspect is not only entitled to hearing but it should be provided for the national safety.

Third, a 4-C status is unfair to the Nisei seeking a job. Every employer wants to know the draft status of the applicant. Anyone reporting himself a 4-C has to go into a long explanation as to why he was thus classified. In no case does the individual know why he is 4-C, which complicates the matter, confuses instead of clarifies the explanation, and casts an unjustified cloud of suspicion over someone who is in practically every instance a perfectly good citizen.

Fourth, a 4-C status will penalize the Nisei after the war. If he is eligible for induction and is denied, he is also denied the postwar benefits congress has provided for service men. He is also denied postwar job possibilities for even after the war he will be required to tell employers of his wartime draft status or service record, and again there must be a drawn out, difficult explanation for the 4-C.

Perhaps there was sufficient reason at one time for blanket 4-C classifications, but certainly there is not one now. The record of Nisei loyalty, on the home front and on practically every war front, is too familiar to need repetition. That war record was established by Nisei soldiers who were both volunteers and draftees.

In many instances those draftees were inducted after the west coast evacuation had been ordered. There were instances of Nisei helping to dispose of the family business and property and helping pack and store family possessions in preparation for the evacuation, then appearing for induction as the family prepared to register for evacuation.

The entire program is fraught with inconsistencies which do not speak well for the policy of expediency with which the problem has been administered. Heretofore the Nisei may have been an infinitesimal part of the American problem of winning a global war, but certainly it is possible now to repair glaring inconsistencies in accord with American principles.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Slit Trenches

By the Crusaders

Wtiting in whimsical mood, Pfc. Makio Akiyama of Co. I says: "We've slept in slit trenches, lived with straw so much that it's a part of us now. We've also lived in caves and holes to shelter us from shell bursts. It seems as if we've resorted back to the life of our stone-age ancestors. Van Loon, the historian, pictured such a life nicely in one of his books titled 'The Primitive Man' . . . or was it the 'Pre-Historic Man' 'I wonder if we soldiers will be reverting back to cave-man love tactics after this life? The gal friends and the wives will find out when we get back.' . . .

First Jerry

Pfc. Hisao Yanazaki of Co. L relates a momentous incident; that of seeing his first Jerry.

"The first Jerry we saw was a machine gunner. He didn't fire on us so we thought he was one of our boys. We called some of our buddies and said, 'Hey, who's that guy?' and pointed at him. The next thing we heard was brrrrrr. Boy! I never thought a machine gun could fire that fast. It was much faster than ours. Bullets were flying all over us and some kicked the dirt a few feet away from us, but none touched us. I guess the Jerry was cross-eyed. . . . or maybe he wanted to be friendly but that isn't the way we do in Hawaii. We say 'aloha' not brrrrrrr."

Another Islander, Pfc. Yasu Nakamatsu of Co. K writes: "Back where we came from, we had not understood your problems until we had hit the states, but now, with

Chicago Nisei Wed in Nebraska

CHICAGO—Miss Ruby Okawaki and Mr. Kiyoshi Yasui, both of Chicago, were married on September 1st in Mitchell, Nebraska, the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Yasui formerly lived in Seattle and Hunt. Mrs. Yasui is a secretary in the office of the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Transferred to Fifth Army Post

In a letter from Italy to the Pacific Citizen, Chaplain Thomas E. West of the 442nd Combat Team noted that he has been transferred to the Fifth Army Chaplain Office.

His new address is: Headquarters, Fifth Army Chaplain Office, APO 464, c/o Postmaster, New York City.

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better understanding and closer co-operation between your boys and ours, we're confident of facing the future and all that holds for us."

In a humorous vein, Pvt. Sueo Takahashi pens a few lines about the "women situation": "There are plenty of pretty gals here in Italy but there's a barrier of language between us. They say love's an International language but I don't believe it yet. 'They gotta show me first.' . . .

Mairzy Doats

As for music, Pvt. Paul Watanabe of the Engineers says: "You can't beat good ol' American jive like 'Mairzy Doats and Dozey Doats.' Right now the favorite American song for the Italians is 'Pistol Packin' Mama.' My favorites are 'Long Ago and Far Away,' 'There'll Never Be Another You' and 'I'll Be Seeing You.' Can you imagine a guy singing sentimental songs while shells and bullets whiz by? The truth is nobody is in a singing mood but it's heavenly to hear them over the radio . . . if you can."

The potency of a letter from home is again stressed. In a letter to Mr. Earl Finch of Hattiesburg from Cpl. Mike Masaoka we read:

"This morning we came across another dramatic example of how important letters from home are. We received a call from a field hospital that one of our boys who had received a terrific shock was acting so fitfully that even a straight-jacket couldn't hold him. They asked that his letters, if any be forwarded to him immediately so that they might soothe him. Well, our mail sergeant got on the ball, borrowed a jeep, and went right up to the front lines to the company command post and got all the mail which was waiting for him, and took them straight down to the hospital. Sure enough, letters from home soothed his jagged nerves and probably saved him from a violent night and possibly death itself. The poor kid had lost his arm and most of his left side from a grenade. But, even though the memories of war were still fresh in his mind, letters from home and dear ones brushed them all aside. Such is the magic tonic of letters."

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Salt Lake YW Solicits New Nisei Members

Nisei women in the Salt Lake City area were invited to join the YW association, sponsoring committee of the YWCA, in an appeal this week from Helen Eto, member of the board of directors.

Though membership in this group is now about 100 persons, a new drive is being held to raise this to 300 by the end of the year. Nisei members now number only four, it was pointed out.

Nisei are also invited to join the Friendship and Service club, a group of young Nisei women who meet twice monthly at the YWCA. Persons interested in joining either or both of these groups are asked to call Helen Eto, phone 3-8462.

WFA Farm Camp Schedules Dance For Hallowe'en

CALDWELL, Ida.—The WFA Farm Labor Camp at Caldwell, Idaho, will sponsor a Hallowe'en dance at the recreation hall on October 28 to raise funds for its grammar school.

The grammar school was established this year with the help of WRA officials at Boise, and it is under sponsorship of the Middleton school district. The great majority of its students are second and third generation Americans of Japanese descent.

Vale Girl Marries Sgt. Roy Yamada

CALDWELL, Idaho—Miss Kimiko Fujii of Vale, Oregon, was married to Staff Sgt. Roy Yamada of Nampa in a candlelight ceremony on Sept. 22 at the First Methodist church in Caldwell.

Sgt. Yamada has been stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Evacuees Fined on Draft Law Charge

CHICAGO—Saburo Yoshida, 22, was fined \$200 and costs by Municipal Judge John R. McSwenney for failing to carry his draft registration card. He could not pay the fine and was sent to the county jail.

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TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

JACL Program In Full Swing

The educational program of the JACL is in full swing now. Until recently the Pacific Citizen, correspondence and personal contacts by our staff members were the procedure employed. However, since August 15 lecture tours have been sponsored with great success.

The JACL started off with a 45-day tour for PFC Higa and has expanded it so that it has become national in scope. Everywhere he has spoken to the Issei parents he has received their grateful appreciation, since it was the first time they had heard about their boys overseas in Japanese. It was a sorely needed message that PFC Higa had brought to them through the understanding cooperation of the War Department. The morale of the parents and relatives has been boosted tremendously. At the same time, the press in general gave generous space everywhere PFC Higa visited, mentioning the role that the Nisei soldiers were playing in Italy for their country.

Letters have been coming in from various chapters and individuals, commending the work done in educating the American public concerning the Nisei. Although this phase was supposed to be secondary, the eyes of everyone has been opened to the need for this type of work. Requests for some Nisei soldier to address the American groups have increased, which indicates a definite change in outlook.

Heretofore, the consensus of opinion was that the brunt of the public relations work should be carried on by others than those of Japanese parentage. During this stage of thinking, it was felt that it would be easier for friends to talk about the hardships of evacuation, the constitutional rights and what should be done to solve the complications arising from the unprecedented action taken as a war measure. There is no doubt that a tremendous amount of work was accomplished without the help of the Nisei. The Pacific Citizen was the sole spokesman for the persons of Japanese parentage during this stage.

When resettlement became the major program of the War Relocation Authority, resettlers in certain communities began to take active interest. College students contributed to the promotion of understanding. And thus, gradually the Nisei have begun to take a more active role in this education work.

Lecture Tour Is Sponsored

The JACL has been working on a lecture tour of the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard. The arrangements have been made finally. Commencing from October 3, the team composed of Dr. T. T. Yatabe of our Chicago office and Miss Ruby Yoshino, formerly of Alameda, California and one of the most promising Nisei sopranos developed on the Pacific Coast, will start from Rochester, New

York and visit the various communities in that section. The first part of the tour will be for about two months.

With two representative Nisei appearing before clubs and other groups, it is hoped that more people will have the opportunity of meeting the Nisei personally. By presenting a Nisei who has a professional background and another who is an artist, the audience will be able to see that the Nisei are not different from other Americans.

This first tour is going to lay the groundwork for greater participation of the Nisei in carrying on the campaign for a better understanding of their problem by the American public. It has taken time to develop the itinerary, but results should be forthcoming soon. We hope that the resettlement committees in the various cities will avail themselves of the talent that the JACL is placing at their disposal.

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19 Minidoka Nisei to Serve Prison Terms

Convicted in Boise Of Violation of U. S. Selective Service Law

BOISE, Idaho — Federal Judge Chase A. Clark on Oct. 2 sentenced 25 persons, nineteen of whom were evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the Minidoka relocation center, to prison terms after a Federal court jury had convicted them of violating the selective service act.

The maximum sentence is five years and \$10,000 fine. Judge Clark sentenced 23 of those who were convicted to three years and three months imprisonment and fined each \$200. Those sentenced included 17 Japanese Americans and six Caucasians, the latter being members of a religious sect. The majority of the Japanese Americans had refused to report for preinduction physicals on the grounds that their civil rights had been infringed upon by their evacuation and detention.

One Japanese American was acquitted.

The others who received the three years and three months sentences are Hitoshi Gene Akutsu, 18, and Jim Hajime Akutsu, 24, Seattle; Hideyuki Henry Fujiwara, 24, Seattle; Bob Riyusho Hino, 19, Seattle; Yutaka Ted Kuramoto, 22, Seattle; Frank Yoshimatsu Kimura, 21, Seattle; Henry Nobuo Hirabayashi, 21, Seattle; Tsutomu Kajimura, 21, Cle Elum, Wash.; Yoshito Smith Hayami, 19, Seattle; Hiro Nagasugi, 19, Bellingham, Wash.; Kunichika Sakaguchi, 24, and Sumio Sakaguchi, 20, Seattle; Shiro Fujiwara, Frank T. Matsuzaki, Masao Ted Okada, Masayuki Kawako and Noy Yasuo Omoto.

Two others, the only ones to plead guilty, Saburo Numoto, 28, Seattle, and Kentaro Yasuda, 18, were sentenced to 18 months.

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Rep. Carter Backs Deportation Bill

HAYWARD, Calif.—Legislation to block a new influx of persons of Japanese ancestry into the Pacific coast area after the war was advocated by Congressman Albert E. Carter, Republican candidate for reelection, at a meeting at Dewey-Bricker headquarters here on Sept. 29.

Carter declared that he favored deportation of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Chosen President of School Class

CHICAGO — Earl Nakane, 12 years old, has been elected president of the seventh grade (Junior High School) in the Francis W. Parker school, Chicago. This school, a private institution, has a high reputation for its progressive educational methods and superior student body. Earl is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Nakane, formerly of Coachella, California, now of Chicago, where Mr. Nakane is a member of the staff of the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

CLASSIFIED ADS

MECHANIC WANTED \$1.25 hour to start; plenty of overtime — Write Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

HELP WANTED: We need an operator for a suit presser. George H. Hakata, Sr. De Luxe Cleaners, 511 Railroad Street, Elko, Nev.

WANTED: Experienced truck driver with mechanical experience to drive 10 ton coal truck. \$200 a month to start. Open to WRA center residents. Give personal history and experience. Fred Yamamoto, P. O. Box 787, Price, Utah.

WANTED TO BUY: Automobiles or trucks, direct from owners. Also interested in purchasing household goods of all types, either stored privately or in warehouses. Will buy improved City or County property or anything you have to sell in Los Angeles and territory. I pay all cash. W. M. Sheumaker, 1107 South Alvarado St. Los Angeles 6 California.

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BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Noriyuki Yonemura (21-21-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Matsushita (21-15-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Utsunomiya (6-11-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shiotsuka (30-4-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Sept. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andow (1-11-B, Rohwer) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taniguchi (11-8-C, Rohwer) a girl on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaykanko Endow (40-2-CD, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Tatsuno (41-6-EF, Topaz) a girl on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taro Takahashi (3-7-D, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Uchida (11-4-A, Topaz) a boy on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo John Yamaguchi (20-5-A, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mosnueda (31-2-B, Gila River) a girl on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuguo Nakao (74-1-B, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seito Yamaguchi (74-10-C, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mineo Lawrence Yamamoto (31-8-C, Gila River) a boy on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideichi Kohama (43-12-B, Poston) a boy on Sept. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takematsu Umeda (309-12-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Morishita (326-12-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isamu Izumida (26-12-B, Poston) a girl on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoichi Kinoshita (6-4-D, Poston) a boy on Sept. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Eki-moto (19-11-D, Poston) a boy on Sept. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wataru Shimahara (30-2-A, Poston) a boy on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kin Watanabe (7502-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuyasu Inadomi (5013-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuru Endow (5711-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Sept. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoichi Kanemura (5017-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Sept. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Togo Tanaka a girl on Sept. 28 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ryuei Masuoka of Poston a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Waichi Kubota (11K-3F, Granada) a boy on Sept. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Matsuo (11H-7A, Granada) a boy on Sept. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiromichi Morimoto (6F-2C, Granada) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Naota Yamasaki (10E-9C, Granada) a boy on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Yamamoto (30-5-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Okada (305-4-D, Poston) a girl on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeshi Yamano (43-9-B, Poston) a boy on Sept. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kotaro Takahashi (13-3-C, Poston) a girl on Sept. 25.

DEATHS

Tacichi Onishi, 65, (7-4-D, Rohwer) on Sept. 24.

Kimio Yamabe (74-13-C, Gila River) on Sept. 20.

May Tsuboichi, 24, on Sept. 30 at Poston, Ariz.

Infant Okada (5017-A, Tule Lake) on Sept. 21.

Hvoiro Hayashi, 60, (43-14-D, Poston).

Ronald Team Suroka, age 6 months (8F-9A, Granada) on Sept. 22.

Mrs. Fuji Ishizu, 53, (10H-10C, Granada) on Sept. 24.

Tsuruie Hamai, 47, (327-3-D, Poston) on Sept. 26.

Yampei Wake, 64, (326-10-D,

Japanese American Musicians Play for Fifth Army Troops

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Twenty-nine versatile musicians, members of the band of the 442nd regimental combat team of Japanese Americans, are dispensing music to suit all tastes among Fifth Army soldiers in Italy.

In addition to tooting the standard army marches, they are introducing both serious and popular Hawaiian music to the doughboys. And at GI gatherings their archestra unit comes through with straight American "swing."

Like all members of their outfit, they are Americans of Japanese ancestry who have volunteered for combat duty. Twenty of them are from Hawaii, five from Japanese relocation centers in the states, and four were in the army when the special combat team was formed last year at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

The popular "J-As" play at forward bivouac areas nearly every night and frequently entertain soldiers in field hospitals.

"The Hawaiian music was our own idea," says the leader, Master Sergeant Jun Yamamoto of Boise, Idaho. "All of us had been raised on it and we easily put to-

gether a complete repertoire. We didn't know how it would go over, but the GIs liked it and we're playing more at every engagement."

The Hawaiian portion of their program features a vaudeville act by several members of the band, who demonstrate the original hula dance as it has always been done in Hawaii and then give their own hilarious burlesque version, which will probably never be done anywhere else.

Costuming this act, the performers merely go into the surrounding fields before the show and make leis from weeds and hula skirts from sheaves of grain.

On the serious side, the band members are looking forward to organizing a 15-piece dance orchestra that will feature distinctive arrangements of Hawaiian music in popular tempo.

"We've already designed the music stands and the costumes," says Sergeant Yamamoto. "All we need is a good steel guitar and a name."

Sergeant Yamamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamamoto of Boise, Idaho, played trumpet for 10 years in the National Guard band in Boise.

Milwaukee Dinner Honors Veterans of Italian Campaign

Four Officers Tell Of Heroism of Men In Italy Fighting

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Four American army officers were honored here by 200 Americans at a banquet in the main dining room of the City club on Sept. 27.

Three of the officers wore the Purple Heart; the other the Silver Star for gallantry.

All the officers were Americans of Japanese parentage, as were half of the 200 dinner guests.

Reporting the dinner was the Milwaukee Journal of Sept. 28, which declared:

"They chatted together, got to know each other, the Fukudas and the Olsons, the Sakemis and the Joneses, the Ichiyasus and the Smiths, the Kuramotos and the O'Learys and the Shiomichis and

Poston) on Sept. 26.
Fuyutaro Nakamura, 55, (60-3-C, Poston) on Sept. 25.

MARRIAGES

Esther Ineyo Okuda to Sgt. George Nojiri on Sept. 7 in Columbus, Ohio.

Ayako Nakamura to Ken Okada on Sept. 23 at Gila River.

Masaye Yamauchi to George Tanimura on Sept. 21 at Poston.

Alice Hisako Yamamoto to Ken-ichiro Dei on Sept. 22 at Rohwer.

Elaine Emiko Hisaka to Larry Takeo Sato on Sept. 23 at Rohwer.

Toshiye Dorothy Fukutomi to George Kaneo Watanuki on Sept. 26 at Rohwer.

Chiyo Tamaki to Eichi Koiwai in Philadelphia.

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Bazooka Gunner Wins Bronze Star for Bravery in Action

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—A nine-month veteran of the Fifth Army's Italian campaign, Private Masao Awakuni of Ninole, Hawaii, member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed entirely of Japanese American men from Hawaii, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in action.

An expert with the "bazooka" anti-tank gun, Private Awakuni has on several occasions disregarded his own safety to open fire on German tanks at close range.

Below Cassino, he knocked out a German tank and prevented a surprise attack on his company's flank.

While serving with the 34th Infantry Division in the Cassino battle, Private Awakuni lugged his weapon forward to within thirty feet of a huge German tank that was firing on his unit with a three-inch gun. Completely ignor-

ing the great danger involved, he attacked the tank himself and set it on fire with his third shot. He was pinned down by German snipers for ten hours and almost froze before he could return to his outfit.

Commenting on the work of Private Awakuni, his commanding officer, First Lieutenant Boon E. Takagi of Jamestown, New York, said, "He is a modest fellow who never has much to say, but is amazingly cool under fire. His record with the bazooka gun has been an inspiration to the rest of the fellows in the outfit."

In civilian life, Awakuni was employed at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., of Honolulu, Oahu.

Private Awakuni's veteran battalion, as part of the Fifth Army's combat team of Japanese Americans, was attached to the 34th Infantry Division in the front lines in Italy.

Lieut. Tanahashi Refused Aid Until Other Soldiers Treated

Nisei Officer Died
To Save Lives of
Other Wounded Men

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain learned last week how its first son, Lieutenant Kei Tanahashi, died in battle refusing medical aid until every other injured soldier of his platoon had been given first aid and evacuated to a place of safety.

A Fifth Army release, published in the Sept. 30 issue of the Sentinel, gave the details of his death. The report, the first account received by either his friends or his family, brought the following statement from his mother, Mrs. Kin Tanahashi, of 2-20-F:

"Kei always told me of his loyalty as a citizen, and I am glad that he could do just a little for his country in her hour of need. I hope that his death will help the public realize that we are Americans fighting for America, too. I have lived in this country for over 30 years and it is my country just as it was Kei's, and I feel the way he felt—that of any American loving his country."

According to the Fifth Army release, Lieutenant Tanahashi's platoon was attacking Hill 140, near Castellina, when it was pinned down by intense enemy artillery and small arms fire. The terrain was rough and bushy but there was little cover for the advancing American troops.

Fire from enemy snipers and automatic weapons 400 yards ahead threatened not only the platoon but the entire company. Lieutenant Tanahashi led his platoon forward some 300 yards in order to dislodge the enemy.

In the meantime, another German automatic weapon on their flank caught them by surprise with its deadly firing. Lieutenant Tanahashi, leading his group, was wounded but refused medical attention until every other injured soldier of his platoon was treated.

Disregarding the serious nature of his wounds, he remained at his post and directed operations against the snipers and automatic weapons until he was evacuated.

He died in a field hospital from the loss of blood and the injuries sustained while in action. Had he permitted himself to be treated earlier and had he been evacuated along with the first group, he might have lived, doctors in the field hospital said.

Madison Evacuees "Meet the Town" at University Party

MADISON, Wis. — Thirty newcomers to Madison, students at the University of Wisconsin and cadet nurses in local hospitals, "met the town" at a party held in their honor on Sept. 24 in the Memorial Union of the university.

The committee in charge of arrangements included Bill Sakai and Buro Hosoume, Central Utah; George Azuma, Colorado River; and Tom Iura, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

California Files New Fresno Escheat Case

Suit Charges Alien
Ownership of Valuable
Orchard, Vineyard Land

FRESNO, Calif.—The State of California filed on Sept. 29 a second court action in Fresno county, seeking state seizure of 80 acres or orchard and vineyard land, valued at \$50,000, which it charged was owned by aliens of Japanese ancestry in violation of the state anti-alien land law.

The escheat action in Superior Court involves a farm one mile southwest of Parlier and names Tamigoro and Kite Chiamori, Akira and Toyoko Chiamori, Yasushi Chiamori, and others as respondents.

Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thompson prepared the petition on behalf of Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and District Attorney James M. Thuesen.

The petition alleges that Tamigoro and Kite Chiamori, parents of Akira and Yasushi, are alien Japanese and therefore are barred by the alien land law from owning property in California.

Tamigoro Chiamori is declared to have obtained title to the property as the distributee, the petition alleges, in a decree of distribution of the estate of another son, Kiyoshi Chiamori, who died. The decree was issued March 9, 1934. The father had been in charge of the estate.

The petition says that Tamigoro Chiamori executed two deeds soon after receiving the property, conveying it to his son, Akira. This son and his wife, Toyoko, later deeded the property to the other surviving son, Yasushi.

As ground for the escheat of the property to the state, the petition charges the conveyances from the father to Akira and from Akira to Yasushi were subterfuges to cover the fact of the father's illegal ownership of the farm.

The petition asserts the deeds were made because Tamigoro Chiamori illegally was made the distributee to the other son's estate. It says Tamigoro by executing the deeds did not intend to convey any right of title to Akira and both sons understood and agreed the father was to remain the owner.

Thompson said the elder Chiamoris are now in the Rivers, Ariz., relocation center. Yasushi is attending Harvard Medical school. The address of Akira and his wife is not known to Fresno authorities.

A court order fixing the time of the hearing on the petition will be issued shortly, it was reported.

Meanwhile, it was reported that difficulties of obtaining testimony on a previous action against Tokio and Kikou Shirakawa and others have delayed the hearing in the case.

been engaged in evacuee service work with the American Friends Service committee in Spokane. In what was termed the first Quaker wedding ceremony performed in Spokane, he was married on July 29 to Miss Esther Schmoie of Seattle.

Filipino Meet Tables Proposal To Exclude Coast Evacuees

Leaders of West Coast Filipino organizations, meeting in Fresno, Calif., recently in the Fourth Filipino Inter Community conference, tabled a resolution advocating the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California.

The resolution had been publicized in the Fresno Bee as one of the main objectives of the Filipino conference, held during the week of Sept. 10 at New City hall in Fresno.

The Pacific Citizen was informed this week that the resolution was proposed on the floor by a delegate who advocated the

permanent exclusion of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their parents from California, noting that some Filipinos have made substantial economic gains in taking over production of certain farm crops previously produced by farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution was tabled after a plea from a Filipino Minister, the Rev. Garcia of Stockton, Calif., who declared that the proposed resolution would "raise a race issue that may react unfavorably against Filipinos." Following his appeal, the delegates did not bring the resolution to a vote.

Initial Evacuee Group Will Begin Work at Ordnance Depot

Fifteen Applicants
From Centers Screened
By War Department

The first 15 families of Japanese Americans have been screened and approved by the Provost Marshal General's office in the War Department in Washington for work at the Army's Ordnance Depot at Tooele, Utah, the War Relocation Authority reported in Salt Lake City this week.

These Japanese Americans, residents of the Gila River and Poston relocation centers in Arizona,

are expected to arrive at the Tooele depot this week to begin work as munitions handlers. The men and their families will be housed at TOD Park, Federal housing project adjoining the Tooele installation.

It is understood that 37 other applications for work at Tooele are now being processed in Washington.

The War Department recently announced that Japanese Americans would be eligible for employment at U. S. Army Ordnance depots at Tooele, Utah, and Sioux, Nebraska. Since the Federal housing units at both Tooele and Sioux have no accommodations for single men, applications are being accepted only from men with families, it was reported.

Meanwhile, Otis Peterson, regional supervisor of the WRA, declared that men on seasonal leaves from relocation centers for farm work in the intermountain area who are interested in ordnance depot work should file their applications immediately with their nearest WRA office or official, in order that the applications may be processed by the time the agricultural work is ended. Mr. Peterson said that filing of the application would not be a definite commitment for the worker.

Nine Nisei Report at Fort Douglas

POCATELLO, Ida.—Nine Japanese Americans, all of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, left Pocatello on Sept. 15 for Fort Douglas.

They are Pvs. Wataru Nakashima, Doug Morimoto, Umeo Taki, George Sumida, Jiro Yamada, Ben Yamashita, Johnny Shimobayashi, Howard Hatakeda and Tom Nomura.

Helen Miyoshi Weds M. Wakai

CHICAGO — Mr. Masayoshi Wakai and Miss Helen Miyoshi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Miyoshi, were married in the Graham Taylor Chapel of Chicago Theological Seminary on September 30th. Mr. Wakai, who formerly lived in Hawaii, has been connected with the Hyde Park YMCA in Chicago and also has been a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

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