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Disclose Japanese Americans in France

Report 41 Japanese American Soldiers Killed in Action in Mediterranean War Zone

WASHINGTON—Forty-one Americans of Japanese ancestry, killed in action on the Italian front, were identified this week by the War Department. The casualties among Japanese Americans were included in a list of 2818 United States soldiers killed in the European and Mediterranean areas.

The War Department also announced that nine other Japanese Americans were wounded in the Mediterranean area and one in the European zone. One American was listed as a prisoner of war in Germany.

Killed in Action

On Oct. 21 the War Department included the names of the following soldiers of Japanese ancestry among a list of 2818 United States soldiers killed in action on the European and Mediterranean areas. All of the Japanese American casualties were in the Mediterranean area, presumably in Italy:

MADOKORO, Pfc. Harry F.—Mrs. Natsu Madokoro, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

OTANI, Staff Sgt. Kazuo—Yoichi Otani, father, WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.

SAKAMOTO, Tech. Sgt. Atsushi—Mrs. Setsu Sakamoto, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. John T.—Kanzo Yamamoto, father, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

MASUDA, Staff Sgt. Dick Z.—Miss Grace Y. Hagio, friend, WRA center, McGehee, Ark.

MASUDA, Staff Sgt. Kazuo—Mrs. Tamae Masuda, mother, (Last War Dept. address "Denson, Ark.")

SHIMATSU, Staff Sgt. Akira — Miss Fumiko Shimatsu, sister, (Last War Dept. address "Denson, Ark.")

OHKI, Pfc. Arnold—Mrs. Yaye Ohki, mother, WRA center, Amache, Colo.

OKAZAKI, Pvt. Isao — Matzujiro Okazaki, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

SATO, Pfc. Yukio—Mrs. Nami Sato, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

TAKETA, Pvt. Jimmie Y.—Miss Keiko Taketa, sister, Twin Falls, Idaho.

SHIOMICHI, Pvt. Joe A.—Mrs. Miye Shiomichi, wife, 810 East Mason St., Apt. 408, Milwaukee, Wis.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

CHINEN, Sgt. Jenhatsu—Saburo Chinen, father, Box 188, Ewa, Oahu.

DOI, Pfc. Haruo—Mrs. Hina Doi, mother, 616-C South Hotel St., Honolulu.

FUJII, Pfc. Masao—Mrs. Iyer Fujii, mother, 1829-D Liliha St., Honolulu.

FUJIKAWA, Pfc. Jitsuro—Mrs. Miyone Fujikawa, mother, 289 Haili St., Hilo, Hawaii.

HANAUMI, Staff Sgt. Richard S.—Mrs. Mildred K. Kaya, sister, 1248 Kinole St., Hilo, Hawaii.

IIDA, Sgt. Martin M. — Mrs. Rin Iida, mother, Box 23, Kilauea, Kauai.

IRIGUCHI, Pfc. Tadayoshi—Mrs. Kikuno Iriguchi, mother, Wailuku, Maui.

JICHAKU, Pfc. Thomas M.—Mrs. Makato Jichaku, mother, 4429 Sierra St., Honolulu.

KAMEDA, Pfc. Fred Y.—Genzo Kameda, father, Box 538, Wailua, Honolulu.

KARIMOTO, Staff Sgt. Haruo—Mrs. Tsugiko Karimoto, wife, 432, Paia, Maui.

KAWAKAMI, Pvt. Tetsuro—Yasuhiro Kawakami, brother, Wailuku, Maui.

KODA, Pfc. Kiichi—Mrs. Shizu Koda, mother, Box 310, Waiapahu, Honolulu.

MORIKAWA, Pvt. Haruto—Tokuwo Morikawa, brother, 36 Long St., Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKAZATO, Pfc. Saburo—Jira Nakazato, father, Box 23, Hakalau, Hawaii.

OKA, Sgt. Masayoshi—Mrs. Chieko Shishido, sister, Box 244, Lahaina, Maui.

OGAWA, Pfc. Sadao—Bando Ogawa, father, Eleele, Port Allen, Kauai.

SAHARA, Staff Sgt. Atsuo—Kanaye Sahara, brother, 819 Lakepane Ave, Honolulu.

SAITO, Pfc. Kinji—Kiyoshi Saito, brother, Box 482, Waiapahu, Honolulu.

SAKADO, Pfc. Masato—Kaoru Sakado, brother, Box 145, Kamuela, Hawaii.

SHIMIZU, Pfc. Gordon S.—Mrs. Vivian K. Shimizu, wife, Box 59, Aiea, Oahu.

TAKEMOTO, Pfc. Haruo—Hajime Takemoto, brother, House No. 50, Ewa, Oahu.

TAKENAKA, Pfc. Tooru—Miss Pauline Y. Takenaka, sister, Box 95, Hanalei, Kauai.

TAMASHIRO, Sgt. Thomas T. — William N. Tamashiro, brother, 948-A Winant St., Honolulu.

TOMITA, Pfc. Hiroichi—Mrs. Shizue Tomita, mother, Main St., Wailuku, Maui.

TOMITA, Pfc. Isamu—Tokuji Tomita, father, Box 563, Paia, Maui.

TOYAMA, Pfc. Shinsuke—Mrs. Kamado Nakata, sister, 2671 South King St., Honolulu.

WATANABE, Pvt. Kiyotoshi—Tsuneki Watanabe, father, 1128 Kamehameha St., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOSHIMURA, Pfc. Saburo—Bert Y. Yoshimura, brother, 508 Kiwila St., Honolulu.

Wounded in Action

On Oct. 15 the War Department announced that 3,577 United States soldiers had been wounded in action in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pa-

(Continued on page 2)

Japanese American Commissioned as Major in Army

ST. PAUL, Minn. — John F. Aiso, 36, was commissioned a major at Fort Snelling on Oct. 18, becoming the highest ranking Nisei in the United States Army, it was announced by Col. Kai E. Rasmussen, his commanding officer.

(Two other Japanese Americans with a similar rank are Major Kahn Uyeyama of San Francisco, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Major Robert Saibara of Texas, commander of a battalion at Camp Crowder, Mo.)

A native of Burbank, Calif., Major Aiso is a graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School. He once practiced law in New York. His parents are natives of Japan.

Aiso enlisted in the Army three years ago. His first assignment was as a mechanic in a motor repair outfit. He is now attached to the language school at Fort Snelling.

Twelve Nisei Girls Return To West Coast

Eleven Wives of Men In Army Reported Back in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Twelve American-born women of Japanese ancestry, all of them wives of United States servicemen, have been granted permits to return to the San Diego area from relocation centers, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported on Oct. 16.

The permits were issued by the San Francisco office of the civil affairs division of the Western Defense Command, it was stated. Some of the permits stipulate that the bearer must be escorted by her husband who is on Army furlough or Navy leave.

All of the women but one have returned to San Diego, the other going to San Francisco.

FORT SNELLING MAY ACCEPT NISEI IN WACS, REPORT

TOPAZ, Utah—The Military Intelligence Language School at Fort Snelling, Minn., is now accepting applications from nisei women who are qualified to serve in the Women's Army Corps, according to the Omaha WRA News Bulletin.

Story of the Week

Hawaiian Nisei Catches Shark With His Bare Hands

WAIHAWA, Oahu—Accomplishing a Tarzan feat, Kenneth Komori, 23, of Waihawa, caught a 65-pound five-foot man eating shark recently with his bare hands, reports the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Komori was attempting to retrieve his lobster nets off Moku-keia beach about 100 yards offshore with two companions, Richard Noguchi, 26, and Herbert DuPont, 21. One of them spied the man-eater and yelled "shark!" Noguchi and DuPont raced for shore, leaving Komori, who was removing a fish caught in one of the nets.

Too late, Komori saw the shark, on the opposite side of

Combat Unit Now Fighting as Part of Gen. Patch's Seventh Army on South France Front

First Group of Nisei Previously Reported To Have Participated in Invasion of Southern France; Seventh Army Engages Enemy in Vosges Hills

In a dispatch datelined "With the Sixth Army Group in France," the Associated Press reported this week in a delayed Oct. 16 dispatch that "American troops of Japanese descent have made their appearance in southern France under the command of the U. S. Seventh Army."

"Presence of these forces was disclosed," the Associated Press reported, "as several Army units hacked out small gains in the Vosges foothills despite many enemy counter-attacks."

Heart Mountain Mother Has Six Sons in Army

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Mrs. Hisako Tanouye of 23-10-E, Heart Mountain, has "six good reasons for continued faith and fortitude in America and a freer world," the Sentinel declared last week.

For Mrs. Tanouye is the mother of six sons in the armed forces, of whom two are overseas, and a seventh who is expecting his call to service.

Overseas are her sons Mark and Harry, both of whom are pre-Pearl Harbor servicemen.

Other sons in the army are Private Jim, stationed at Camp Blanding, Fla., and Privates George, Bill and Yas, all in the enlisted reserve corps.

(This Associated Press report is the first official announcement of the presence of a large unit of Japanese Americans in France. Previously published reports indicated that a small number of glider-borne Japanese Americans landed in southern France on invasion day in August and have been in action against the German enemy on the French front since that time.)

(A later news report received by a Salt Lake City newspaper on Oct. 18 disclosed that Cpl. Mike Masaoka, formerly of Salt Lake and executive secretary of the National JACL, was among the troops now fighting in southern France with Gen. Patch's Seventh Army.)

(Letters passed through Army censorship and received in the United States within the past two weeks disclose that the Japanese American combat unit, which has been in action on the western end of the Allied line in Italy, is now in southern France.)

110-Pound Private Carries Wounded Buddy to Safety

Santa Ana Nisei Crawls Under Fire To Rescue Friend

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Small, wiry, 110-pound Private Takaji J. Goto, ex-aviation mechanic of Santa Ana, California, rescued a 175-pound wounded comrade and carried him to safety under heavy enemy fire on the Fifth Army front in Italy recently.

The former Santa Ana Junior College student fights with the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, at the time attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division.

Their unit, a flank security detail, was attacked and driven back by a German rifle and machinegun company during the advance up

Hill 140 near Molino A Vento-abbato.

The unit withdrew 25 yards leaving one dead and one wounded. Goto voluntarily crawled back 75 yards to the wounded man in the face of machine pistol and rifle fire with scant concealment and no cover. Applying a tourniquet to the leg of his 175-pound comrade, and in the midst of small arms fire and hand grenades, he dragged the heavy man to safety.

Elements of Goto's company counterattacked a few hours later and secured the hill.

Before entering the army, Goto, with his mother, was evacuated to Manzanar Relocation Center, in California, from Santa Ana.

His mother, Mrs. Kotsuru Goto, still is at Manzanar.

Enlisted personnel of the 442nd is made up entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Japanese Canadians Volunteer for General Service in Army

TORONTO, Ont.—A list of names of Japanese Canadians in Toronto who have completed forms recording their willingness to enlist for general service with the Canadian armed forces has been forwarded to Ottawa, the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy announced.

The Japanese Canadians volunteering for service in the Canadian army expressed their belief "in the democratic principles for which this country is at war" and declared "that there should be no discriminatory treatment in the rights and responsibilities of all Canadian citizens."

The Japanese Canadians stressed their desire to serve "on the same basis as all other Canadians."

Japanese American Engineers Helped Keep Fifth Army Moving In Italy's Forested Mountains

Volunteer Unit Worked, Fought With Front-Line Infantry in Northern Italy; Described as "Smart, Rugged Gang" for Doing Some of Toughest Jobs

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—An advance company of volunteer Japanese American Engineers has been working and fighting with front-line Infantrymen in the Fifth Army's drive over the forested mountains of northern Italy.

They built roads, constructed by-passes and picked up hundreds of enemy mines, all in range of German shell fire—meanwhile knocking off their share of Krauts.

Part of a special regimental combat team activated and trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., last year, all members of the Engineer company are Americans of Japanese descent who volunteered for combat duty from Hawaii and relocation centers in the United States.

When they joined the Fifth Army as fresh troops, they were assigned the main road of advance in their sector—one of the toughest jobs on the front.

"From the first day we knew we had a smart, rugged gang," said First Lieutenant Frank Haten of White Lake, South Dakota, Engineer officer. "They are eager to learn and they cooperate perfectly. They're a good GI Engineer outfit."

Their normal work is routine and laborious. Road gangs swing picks and axes in broiling sun, often missing the noon meal. Sometimes they work 24 hours in one shift, filling up shell holes with rocks and gravel.

One of their most important jobs is constructing by-passes—emergency runarounds through stream beds where retreating Germans have blown up bridges. Huge, rumbling bulldozers and air drills are used for this work. As soon as the Krauts give up a bridge position, the advance Japanese American Engineers swarm in to chop trees around it, grade down the embankments. With every minute counting, the husky little GIs, stripped to the waist, work furiously along the streams so that infantry and vehicles may move up at the earliest possible moment. On three occasions this outfit has opened roads for the first of advancing Fifth Army tanks.

While the road gangs are at work, special crews sweep the area for mines. Swinging electric disc detectors in front of them a few inches above the ground, groups of two explore cautiously about through the dusty weeds along ditches and banks, listening intently for the sharp buzz of their instrument which reveals the carefully hidden trap of explosives. Immediately, skilled fingers "dehorn" the mine and dig it up. Vital areas are literally paved with mines, each of which must be discovered in this painstaking fashion.

It means hour after hour of tense, dangerous work. But at its completion they can tack up the most familiar and welcome road sign in Italy today: "MINES CLEARED—SIX FEET."

Knowing that the Engineers will immediately appear on the scene, the Germans usually leave snipers behind who guard the demolitions and mined areas, hoping to delay the oncoming troops by shooting up the repairmen. The Japanese Americans keep their Tommy guns handy and they know how to use them. Their combat record reads like that of Infantrymen: they have killed eight Germans, wounded several others, and captured five. Twelve of their own men have been wounded and one killed.

The company is led by energetic, cordial Captain Pershing Nakada of Mitchell, Nebraska. Having received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Nebraska, he entered the Army immediately upon graduation.

"An officer just couldn't ask for a nicer company of soldiers," declares Captain Nakada. "I've never had to discipline one of them and we've never had a single AWOL. Their morale is excellent and it always will be, because they know they're doing an important job."

Each of the six officers in the company, all of whom are Japanese Americans, has attended a college or university. In addition to Captain Nakada, First Lieuten-

ant Walter T. Matsumoto of Honolulu and Gilbert D. Kobatake of Hilo, Hawaii, both platoon leaders, studied engineering at the University of Hawaii and were civil engineers in the islands when they entered the Army. Two other officers are graduates of the University of Hawaii—First Lieutenant Yoshiharu Tsuji of Paia, Hawaii, platoon leader, and Second Lieutenant Francis I. Fujita, of Honolulu, administrative officer. The company's liaison officer, Second Lieutenant George Nagai of Alameda, Texas, was graduated from Texas A. & M. University.

Sgt. Masaoka's Courage Cited In News Story

Crawled 40 Yards Over Exposed Ground to Aid Wounded Men

Sgt. Akira (Ike) Masaoka of Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, who was seriously wounded in action on the Italian front in July, was cited in news dispatches received from the Fifth Army recently and published in the Salt Lake Telegram on Oct. 16.

Sgt. Masaoka's calmness under fire and his sincere interest in requests of injured men have won for him the praise of his entire rifle company, it was stated.

His company was pinned down in a narrow valley by the enemy and an entire mortar squad was injured when they attempted to set their mortar in a scantily protected area.

Though cautioned by his superiors not to go into enemy fire, Sgt. Masaoka, disregarding personal safety, crawled 40 yards over exposed ground to the injured men. He administered first aid to the soldiers.

Sgt. Masaoka is one of the five Masaoka brothers in the U.S. Army, four of whom are in the Mediterranean area.

He is the father of a baby son whom he has not yet seen. His wife, the former Sue Ando, and son are residing in Chicago.

POSTON FAMILIES HAVE 752 PERSONS IN ARMY SERVICE

POSTON, Ariz.—There are 752 service stars in the windows of the barracks of the war relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

In a survey completed recently it was disclosed that 752 members of Poston families are now serving in the United States Army.

Block 308 in Poston's Unit 3 has the greatest number of men serving from any single block with 26. Block 60 in Unit 1 has 25.

Men from Poston are serving in both the European and Pacific theaters of war.

Christmas Books, Games Sent Overseas By JACL Donations

Approximately 175 books, playing cards and 3 boxes of puzzles were sent overseas as Christmas packages for wounded soldiers of the 442nd Infantry by contributions sent to the Japanese American Citizens League.

Almost \$100 was contributed during the past month.

Books included novels and non-fiction.

Midwest Newspapers Tell Of Nisei on Burma Front

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several stories have appeared in Chicago, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin, newspapers recently telling of the experiences of Japanese American soldiers serving with Merrill's Marauders in Burma. One story which appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison, Wisconsin, on September 12, 1944 and was given more than a column of space in the paper's editorial page consists of a letter from Sgt. Henry Gosho of Seattle, Washington, to his friend, Toshiko Senda. Sgt. Gosho says that there were 14 Japanese Americans serving with Merrill's Marauders. Sgt. Gosho writes in part:

"I am very proud to say that 14 of us were one of the first elements of Merrill's Marauders to leave the States. . . . We held the recognition to be the first Nisei to be assigned to front line action with platoons. . . . I was proud to be with the boys because we were so readily accepted and the importance of our work was recognized. Two hundred per cent cooperation was given us and they looked after us better than brothers.

"My baptism of fire came at Walawbeun (Burma) when our platoon was flanked on all sides by Japs. Believe you me, Toshiko, the good Lord I know is looking after me. We were caught in a crossfire of machine guns and all I got in this four hour battle was a bullet hole in my pants leg. My knees were shaking but strangely enough I was calm and collected enough to translate enemy officer's orders who foolishly shouted aloud and enabled us to know their next move. . . . It was the calmness, coolness and alertness of the other 47 men in our platoon which kept me under control. Gee, but they sure are a bunch of swell pals and it brings a lump to my throat when I realize that each man in our outfit sort of secretly looks after my safety from capture from the Japs. Being with these boys gives me complete confidence."

Sgt. Gosho's letter is quite long and cannot be reproduced here in full, but it ends with two postscripts, one expressing his keen appreciation of V-mail, particularly one letter which arrived during a battle, and the other, telling of his having just received word that he is the father of a 6 lb. 10 oz. daughter.

On Sunday, September 24, the Chicago Sun carried another long letter written by a Japanese American soldier with Merrill's Marauders. This letter, which was signed simply Sgt. G and which may or may not be Sgt. Gosho, was addressed to his 12-year-old sister in a relocation center. He urged his sister to relocate and to "live the American way." Speaking of his experiences in Burma, Sgt. G is quoted as writing, "I questioned many Japanese prisoners and found that the Japanese army is rapidly deteriorating from lack of supplies and ammunition. The Americans have cut the supply lines in many places so that they have a hard time to do anything. One prisoner who recently left Japan told me that things are bad, food, clothing, recreation and all sorts of conditions are very bad, that the crime wave in Japan is terrible due to shortages."

Illustrating conditions in Japan Sgt. G says: "Now you know how suspicious the Japanese are of one another in Japan. It is such that if one family gets into a fight with another they report to the Japanese kenpei that such and such a family is doing many queer things, and as a result, they are sent to jail and undergo many cruel treatments."

In conclusion he writes: "These statements made by these prisoners set me to thinking very seriously of your mother and dad. For your sake I would want you to enter a real American school and live the American way. The life you are leading now is not the thing for you. You must live in America because you are American at heart. Dad and mother must realize this and they do know it deep down in their hearts. Japan is a country of the past—her history ended on December 7, 1941."

The Chicago Tribune has been running a series of articles written by Sgt. William J. Anderson, Composite Unit 5307 (Merrill's Marauders) United States Army, as told to Charles Leavelle. In various points of these stories Sgt. Anderson tells of his comradeship with Sgt. Henry Gosho and of actions in which they participated together in Burma.

He attended Supreme Court hearings on the Endo and Korematsu cases and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court on Oct. 11.

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JAPAN SOLDIER AIDED MARINES ON NEW BRITAIN

FARRAGUT, Idaho — The surrender of a Japanese Army soldier to U. S. Marines at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, was reported here last week by Pharmacist Mate 3rd Class Lyman B. Kenney of Kimberley, Ore.

Kenney said the fight had hardly begun after the landing of the First Marine Division on New Gloucester when a Japanese soldier surrendered and then pointed out to the marines the location of Japanese gun emplacements and gave other valuable information.

The Japanese soldier explained that his family was living in California and that he wanted to go home. He said that arrival of the U. S. Marines on New Britain was his first opportunity to surrender since his forced enlistment in the Japanese Army while on a visit to Japan.

GI in Italy Writes Letter Praising Japanese Americans

BAYONNE, N. J.—A GI, fighting with the United States armed forces in Italy, has written to his sister-in-law at home, expressing his "gratitude and appreciation" of the contributions toward victory which American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are making.

The sister-in-law had written to the private, telling him about a Japanese American girl who had come to work in her office. She received the following letter from the soldier, Pvt. Abe Cohen, in Italy:

"I received your letter of the 12th Sept. and I am very happy to hear all about your new addition to the office force.

"If I have not said so before, it must have skipped my mind. I had the pleasure to work with the Japanese Americans. They were

Three Hunt Soldiers Given Purple Hearts

Volunteers Wounded In Combat Action On Italian Front

HUNT, Ida. — Three Japanese American soldiers from the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center were recently awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

The men are Pfc. John Matsudaira, wounded in Italy on July 10; Sgt. Mike Hagiwara, wounded on the Fourth of July; and George Komoto.

Pvt. Matsudaira is now resting at Vaughn General Hospital. He volunteered for service with the Japanese American combat team early in 1943. His parents reside at 8-5-AB.

Sgt. Hagiwara is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hagiwara of 7-12-A, Hunt. He is a graduate of Ketchikan high school, and later spent three years at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. His brother, Sgt. Patrick Hagiwara, was with him in Italy.

Wounded on the Italian front, George Komoto was awarded the Purple Heart on Sept. 8. He suffered wounds in the right leg which forced an amputation of the leg below the knee.

He is now in a base hospital and plans to visit the project soon, according to the Irrigator.

Komoto's parents have relocated to Mesa, Ida.

Memorial Service Held in Poston For Pfc. Madokoro

POSTON, Ariz.—Poston center held memorial services last week for Pfc. Harry Madokoro, who died in action in the Italian campaign.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

cific areas. Included in the list were the following Japanese Americans, wounded in the Mediterranean area:

ISHIDA, First Sgt. Bill K.—Jisanda Ishida, father, Route 8, Box 967, Sacramento, Calif.

KOMOTO, Pfc. George—Nobuji Komoto, father, c/o Mesa Co., Mesa, Idaho.

TOCHIHARA, Pvt. Yukio—Kaguru Tochiara, father, Hunt, Idaho.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ISHII, Pvt. Francis F.—Mrs. Kimiyo Ishii, mother, 441-C Koola St., Honolulu.

ISHII, Pfc. Yoshimi J.—Konomu Ishii, father, 182, Waimea, Kauai.

KATO, Staff Sgt. Kiichi—Mrs. Jin Kato, mother, 1135 Kapahulu Ave., Honolulu.

KOKUBUN, Pfc. Toshio—Yoshio—Yosuku Kokubun, father, Box 126, Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii.

KUROZAWA, Pfc. Tetsuo—Miss Yishie Kurozawa, sister, Kualapu, Molokai.

SONODA, Pfc. Kiichi—Mrs. Mutsu Sonoda, mother, Box 35, Naalehu, Hawaii.

TSUKANO, Pvt. Tsugio Niso—Tsukano, father, Puunene, Maui.

On Oct. 20 the War Department listed the following Nisei among prisoners of war held by Germany:

NEZU, Pfc. Shigeki—Mrs. Tokue Nezu, mother, Hunt, Idaho.

On Oct. 19 the War Department listed the following Japanese American as wounded in action in the European theater presumably in France:

IKEDA, Pfc. Akimasa—Mitsukichi Ikeda, father, 968 Akepo Lane, Honolulu, Oahu.

New York Nisei To Hold Rally For Roosevelt

Japanese Americans Will Pledge Support In Election Campaign

NEW YORK — A Japanese Americans for Roosevelt rally will be held in New York City on Oct. 27 at 8:30 p. m. at Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th St., New York City, Ernest Iiyama, chairman pro-tem of the rally, announced this week.

Speakers at the rally will include Jerome Nathanson, news commentator on WEVD, New York, and a member of the Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt; Sono Osato, noted dancer; Dyke Miyagawa, and Thelma Dale of the National Negro Congress.

The entertainment program will include the PAC film, "Hell Bent for Election," and a skit by members of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

More than two hundred Japanese Americans in the New York City area are expected to attend. Sponsors of the rally include Maso Osato, Isamu Noguchi, Prof. Albert Einstein, Larry Tajiri, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Taro Yashima, Minoru Yamasaki, Thomas Komuro, Michael J. Obermeir, and Ernest Iiyama.

The group sponsoring the rally is composed of Japanese Americans who are "keenly aware of the necessity for winning the war and the peace under our present Commander-in-Chief," Iiyama said.

Southern California Baptists Support Return of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—More than 800 delegates to the Southern California Baptist convention in Pasadena adopted a resolution on Oct. 12, urging that persons of Japanese ancestry authorized to return to this area be received with "true Christlike spirit."

Baptists Urge Return Of Civil Rights to Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO—A convention of Northern California Baptists went on record on Oct. 13 urging restoration of civil rights to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, including their right to return to their former West coast homes.

Another resolution passed at the convention deplored "the rising tide of white supremacy propaganda."

Evacuees at Gila River Center Make Ship Models for Navy

WASHINGTON — Ship models made by Japanese Americans at the Gila River relocation center in Arizona aid American fliers in spotting Axis ships, the War Relocation Authority reported on Oct. 16.

The WRA said Japanese Americans at Rivers built nearly 800 models of Japanese, German and American ships for the Navy.

"They are considered of inestimable value in teaching new Navy personnel... the characteristics of ships of various types and na-

Canadian Newspaper Declares U. S. 'More Realistic' on Nisei

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Americans "have been more realistic" about the wartime treatment of its citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry, the Vancouver Daily Province declared in an editorial on Oct. 3.

The United States has not decided that "every Japanese is, because of blood inheritance, an enemy and an outcast."

"They have used thousands of their Japanese citizens in their armed forces. They have them in Italy where they have fought well and they have them as interpret-

Noted Columnist Denounces Assertions Against Evacuees At Coast Republican Meeting

Use of Japanese American Issue Carries "Charge of Dynamite Dangerous to Play With," Marquis Childs Comments in Recent Column

Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist, declared in a column in U. S. newspapers last week that assertions regarding Japanese Americans made at several recent Dewey meetings in California were "the silliest piece of deception... that has yet been injected into this campaign."

Childs, whose column is syndicated by United Features, warned, however, the use of the Japanese American issue by California Republicans "carries a charge of dynamite dangerous to play with in times like these."

Naval Hero Fights Return Of Evacuees

Commander McCoy Predicts Trouble On Pacific Coast

AUBURN, Wash.—Commander Melvin H. McCoy, Navy hero and survivor of the "march of death" from a Japanese prison camp, predicted trouble if persons of Japanese ancestry return to the West Coast areas from which they were evacuated in 1942, in a speech given before the Remember Pearl Harbor League, formed recently to fight the return of Japanese Americans.

McCoy, who has made several speeches before California groups in which he has violently attacked all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the new organization.

The Navy officer said trouble will likely arise if veterans returned from the Pacific to find their homes still surrounded by persons of Japanese ancestry.

R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, defended the return of loyal evacuees to their former homes and stressed the loyalty of Japanese Americans. Cozzens, who was invited to speak before the group, noted the war record of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Says Government To Deport Disloyal

LOS ANGELES—Senator Sheridan Downey, D. Calif., told the Democratic luncheon club on Oct. 13 that the government plans to return to Japan all aliens who wish to be repatriated and all persons who have expressed disloyalty to the United States.

"What is to happen to the 75,000 Nisei, the Japanese American citizens who were removed from their homes in this area in the emergency immediately following Pearl Harbor?"

"That is a question which deeply concerns responsible officials here," he said, noting that "so far, they have been unable to get any hint of policy from Washington."

"The tragedy of the Nisei," the columnist continued, "is one that cuts deeply into the pattern of thinking out here. They have proved their loyalty on many fronts of the war, and yet their families are regarded with suspicion and distrust at home."

Childs mentioned the contributions of the Nisei soldiers to the war effort in Europe and in the Pacific.

"Those who deliberately inject race politics do a vicious wrong to the whole country," he concluded.

Yaye Togasaki Wins Army Commission

NEW YORK — Yaye Togasaki, a registered nurse, has received her commission as a member of the U. S. Army Nurses Corps, it was reported here this week.

Second Lieut. Togasaki, a native of San Francisco, is now on leave before reporting for active duty.

CIO Federal Workers Union Protests Discrimination by Civil Service Against Nisei

UFWA Local Asks Immediate Abolition of Special Procedures on Japanese Americans; Resolution Will Be Taken to National Convention

WASHINGTON—Discrimination by the Civil Service Commission against American citizens of Japanese descent seeking Federal employment was condemned by Local 203 of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, in a resolution on Oct. 11, demanding immediate abolition of protested Commission procedures.

Adopted at a membership meeting of the National War Agencies Local of the CIO union, the resolution will be presented to the UFWA national convention to open on Oct. 23 in New York City.

Drake Nisei Is Lightest Fullback in College Football

DES MOINES, Iowa — The Drake University Bulldogs, undefeated in three games this season, boast probably of the lightest regular fullback in college football this year.

He is George Kita, a 165-pounder, Drake's heavy-duty blocking ace and line-backer in a speedy backfield of speed merchants. Kita, who made his letter last year as a regular guard and line-backer, was moved to fullback this year to make use of his blocking ability. He has started and played a large part of all three games.

Kita, a Japanese American, played at Fresno State college in California before the evacuation.

Nisei Gunner Visits Parents In WRA Camp

Sgt. Matsumoto Has Completed 50 Missions in Italian War Area

AMACHE, Colo. — Sgt. Johnny Matsumoto, a veteran of 50 combat missions aboard a medium bomber in the Mediterranean area, was "back home" this week.

Sgt. Matsumoto, the only Japanese American gunner in the 12th Army Air Force, was visiting his parents at their "home" in the Granada war relocation center at Amache.

The Matsumotos are from California, and were evacuated from Sebastopol in 1942.

During his 25 months of overseas duty, Sgt. Matsumoto served aboard A-20 Boston bombers. Most of his 50 missions were over Italy.

He volunteered for Army duty in Sebastopol on Dec. 1, 1941.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matsumoto.

Japanese Americans Win Back Jobs at New Jersey Plants

Employer Fights for Right of Nisei to Work at Radio Jobs

BY INA SUGIHARA
NEW YORK—Out of 15 Japanese Americans dismissed from two radio plants in Clifton and Paterson, New Jersey, last March, 11 are back at their jobs, according to Delbert Replogle of Ridge-wood, N. J., owner of the plants.

An FBI investigator visited the 15 persons last March and later the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C. ordered dismissal of all through the Second Service Command.

Mr. Replogle appealed the cases to the Provost Marshal, paid the employees salaries for seven months while they were out, and paid their expenses to Washington for their hearing. A "test case" was made by one of the 15 who set the pace for the others.

The New York regional office of the Fair Employment Practice Committee referred the cases to the national FEPC who exerted additional pressure on the Provost Marshal office.

George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Re-

The resolution cited declarations of President Roosevelt and Associate Justice Murphy on the Japanese Americans, and noted that the Civil Service Commission "continues to discriminate" against Japanese Americans "by requiring special procedures not applied to other citizens, which in effect place Japanese Americans at a marked disadvantage."

The resolution asked that the Civil Service Commission instruct all staff and field officers to cease application of discriminatory procedures against applicants of Japanese ancestry.

CHICAGO NISEI HEAR REPORT ON COURT HEARINGS

CHICAGO—A report by Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL on the recent Korematsu and Endo hearings before the United States Supreme Court, was a feature of the second meeting of associated members of the JACL in the Chicago area on Oct. 16.

The meeting, called to order by William Minami, was held at the International House. More than 50 persons attended.

The formation of the Chicago chapter of the JACL was discussed, and forms were passed out for those who wished to affiliate themselves with the chapter as charter members.

Forms are also available at the Midwest office of the JACL at 189 West Madison St., Room 1008, in Chicago.

Discharged Nisei Veterans Attend School

DENVER, Colo.—Discharged Japanese American war veterans are reported attending the University of Denver, utilizing the opportunities granted war veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

From word received some are family men and are enrolled in the pre-medics and engineering schools.

settlement of Japanese Americans of the Federal Council of Churches, visited Army officials in Washington and discussed the matter with lawyers.

Four of those dismissed were employed at General Electronics, Inc., Paterson; one was not allowed to return. The remaining 11 were at Electronic Mechanics, Inc., Clifton; two of these were refused reinstatement. The three not allowed to come back are working elsewhere.

Mr. Replogle attributes the investigation and the sudden dismissal to a commercial rival who is trying to hurt his business. "It has hurt it," he said, "but most of the people are back. They are not to blame and I didn't want to hurt them."

He was one of the first employers to call for Japanese American workers on the eastern seaboard. Several of those employed in his plants are local New Yorkers; the majority of them are from the West Coast.

Besides the 15 dismissed, one Japanese American employee at the Clifton plant was not questioned; two had volunteered into the Army; and one had been inducted.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Rights Regained

Americans of Japanese ancestry are slowly regaining the privileges and rights of citizenship which have been denied them since the beginning of the war. Although most of the limitations on citizenship were directly levied upon those Japanese Americans residing in the West Coast states, they affected as well those of Japanese ancestry who lived in mainland areas away from the West Coast and in the Territory of Hawaii. Selective service procedures were reopened for citizens of Japanese ancestry early this year, both on the mainland and in Hawaii. Restrictions against workers of Japanese ancestry in certain types of vital war work have been eased. Most of the regulations affecting Japanese Americans, however, were ordered and enforced in the eight states included in the Western Defense Command, and these regulations are still in force. They decree the exclusion of persons of Japanese Americans from the evacuated area, and forbid the possession of "contraband" which has been interpreted as cameras, short-wave radios, explosives and signalling devices. The rescinding of these military regulations will mark the final step in the return of Japanese Americans to normal conditions.

As Japanese Americans move toward the status which they enjoyed before the war, it is evident that the great majority have weathered the unprecedented experiences of evacuation and detention without any harm to their ability to resume their lives as free citizens. Many have already relocated successfully outside the relocation centers, while others are awaiting their opportunity to return to the homes from which they were evacuated. There are some, however, who will not be able to take their places beside other Americans when the final restrictions are lifted. These are the people who, in their bitterness and frustration, have forsaken hope in democracy and have chosen the barren security of internment in a segregation center. These are the few, the one hundred who been convicted for violation of the selective service act and must spend the months and years to come in prison. It is difficult to say at this time whether the blame for their disaffection must rest upon them as individuals for their lack of faith in the final justice of democracy, or whether democracy itself is at fault.

It should be noted, however, that all of those who refused induction into the Army were those who had undergone the evacuation experience and were still residing in relocation centers. There is no record of any Japanese American outside the relocation centers who has refused to report for induction, except two individuals who are conscientious objectors by reason of religious beliefs. And many of those in the camps who violated the draft law were misguided zealots who believed that in doing so they could protest the treatment which they had received. It is also interesting to note that since the reinstitution of selective service for Japanese Americans in Hawaii, there have been only two cases of violations, a figure which compares well with the record of any other group in the Territory.

Considering the tribulations which have been the lot of the Americans of Japanese ancestry, it is not surprising that some have become embittered by the sum of their experiences and have taken actions which, unfortunately, reflect upon the majority. Perhaps the best proof of the unbending loyalty of the Japanese American group is the fact

such instances of disaffection have been so few in number.

Japanese Americans will, in days to come, regain all of the rights which have been denied them since December, 1941. It should be a matter of pride that these rights have been regained in time of war through proof on foreign battlefields and in the production lines at home of the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Nisei Soldier

The disclosure this week that a combat unit of Japanese Americans is participating in the Seventh Army's offensive against the German enemy in southern France is added testimony to the fact that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are engaging the Axis enemies in every major theatre of war. Japanese Americans have written an enviable record of combat bravery in Italy. Their activities in Burma, the Southwest and South Pacific, the Central Pacific and in the Aleutians are now being told.

In view of the participation to date of Japanese Americans in every major action in the Pacific against the Japanese, it is probable that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are taking part in the return of United States forces to the Philippines.

Wherever they have served in this global conflict, the American GIs of Japanese ancestry have left a record of courage and a burning devotion to the principles of democracy. "The average Nisei is a model soldier," writes Staff Sgt. Edgar Laytha in the China-Burma-India theatre's Army newspaper, *The Roundup*. "He is aware of the burden of an unpopular ancestry, yet he knows that he is a good American and wants to prove it." And as Allied arms hammer on the Nazi Westwall and GIs land somewhere in the Philippines, the Nisei soldier has proved his point—in Burma, Italy, New Guinea, Saipan and in France. They will go on to prove it again and again wherever the tides of war take them. The Japanese American farmers and fruit-stand clerks from the West Coast, the plantation boys from the Big Island and Maui, and the city workers of Honolulu have shown that they are "loyal and courageous soldiers, inferior to none," as the Milwaukee Journal declared last week. Theirs is the strength of men of purpose, and theirs is the will of free men.

Commander McCoy

Commander Melvin H. McCoy dishonors the uniform of the United States Navy when he uses that uniform for the purposes of race-baiting in the interests of the economic greed of a group of West Coast residents. Commander McCoy, who survived the "death march" on Bataan and escaped from a prison camp in the Philippines, has been lending his name, his rank and the prestige of the Navy itself to the dishonorable campaign of race hatred being waged by diehard white supremacists and would-be profiteers against the return of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Commander McCoy has spoken on several occasions in advocacy of the racist treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry. He has sneered at the magnificent record of Japanese Americans in Italy, intimating that the Nisei soldier fought so well against the Nazis because he was fighting "white men." He does not mention that a large number of Japanese Americans have fought the Japanese in the Pacific, that many of these soldiers have been commended and cited for their service. The spectacle of a Commander of the United States Navy fomenting race hatred against a group of fellow Americans from the platform of the Remember Pearl Harbor League of western Washington is a reflection upon the integrity of the Navy. However, when a protest was made on an earlier occasion regarding Commander McCoy's irresponsible remarks on Japanese Americans, the Navy Department's answer was that Commander McCoy spoke for himself, not for the Navy.

When a Navy officer engages in organized and premeditated race-baiting from a public platform, such action clearly becomes the business of the Navy. It is difficult to believe that Navy Secretary James Forrestal has already forgotten that when he visited the Fifth Army front in Italy recently, his "guard of honor" was composed of members of a Japanese American unit.

The situation calls for a clear and public repudiation of Commander McCoy's recent activities by the United States Navy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nature of the Opposition

As a few Japanese Americans return on individual military permits to the homes from which they were evacuated by military order more than two years ago it is interesting to consider the form and character of the opposition which has risen against the return of the evacuees. Some opposition was, of course, to be expected, in view of the vicious and shameful campaign which has been waged against the Japanese Americans during their absence from the Pacific coast.

What is most revealing is the fact that most of the opposition to the return of the evacuees is economic in nature, though racist terms are used in some cases to cloak competitive commercial motivations. The new Remember Pearl Harbor League of the White River and Puyallup valleys south of Seattle has been engaged in a virtual orgy of race-baiting, although it is difficult to assess the extent and importance of the movement. Its activities, however, have supplied the major items of local news for the past several weeks in the weekly newspapers of Auburn, Sumner, Kent, Puyallup and other farm communities. The arguments of the leaders of the Remember Pearl Harbor are nakedly economic, and stress the alleged effects of competition from the farmers of Japanese ancestry, although it was the Japanese farmer who played an important part in developing the production potential of these valleys through careful cultivation of land which was originally considered marginal in character.

The Remember Pearl Harbor League has announced its desire to align its efforts with similar groups along the Pacific coast, and is no doubt soliciting affiliation with organizations such as The Americans League of California, formed by produce and wholesale flower merchants in Los Angeles, as well as with such old-line white supremacist groups as the Native Sons of the Golden West who are opposed not alone to those of Japanese ancestry but to all of California's many non-Caucasian minorities. In addition, there is the revived Citizens Committee of Santa Barbara county whose members are reported to have pledged not to sell or lease land to returning Japanese Americans. It is also enlightening to note that the Santa Barbara county movement is centered in the Lompoc and Santa Maria valleys where farmers of Japanese ancestry operated successfully until evacuation.

There are already hints of vigilantism, the same sort of hints which were circulated after the evacuation of the western half of California and which certainly was a factor in the eventual decision of Lieut. Gen. DeWitt to evacuate Japanese Americans from every inch of California soil, though whatever military justification there may have been for the initial evacuation did not exist in the case of evacuation and exclusion from Zone Two in California. The politicians and the race-baiters who forecast trouble and violence if the evacuees are permitted to return are placing most of the onus on GI Joe, arguing that servicemen returning from the Pacific will take matters into their own hands if they discover persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast. Those who sponsor this argument forget that the servicemen in the Pacific know far better than any civilian the important and necessary contributions which American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are making in the war against Japan. In addition, much of the military and naval personnel in the Pacific have been stationed at one time or another in Hawaii where they have been in close proximity with some 167,000 persons of Japanese ancestry without any serious incidents of a racial nature. Politicians like Fred Houser and Gordon Garland who purport to speak for GI Joe in this regard are as representative of the American soldier as the politician who purported to speak for GI Jim—killed in action.

The present situation is not

without its positive aspects. It is indeed revealing that the organized opposition to the return of the evacuees is based so frankly on economic considerations. The nature of this opposition lends support to those who have held that the evacuation decision was influenced by pressure groups which used patriotism and the fact of war to achieve their sordid ambition to eliminate the Japanese American from the economic picture on the West Coast.

In addition, although there was little in the way of organized opposition to evacuation, there is today a segment of an informed Pacific coast public which has expressed its desire, largely through religious organizations, for the immediate elimination of race laws excluding the Japanese American from the evacuated area. In fact, the present contradiction of Japanese Americans who are considered eligible for vital work in the Army's ordnance depots but who are restricted from farming or doing ordinary business in the state of California is enough to stomp anyone who would defend the present policy of exclusion.

The issue raised by the opposition to the return of the evacuees has had its effect in pointing up the inevitability of the return of the evacuated group, though it is quite unlikely that any number will return for a long time to come. The premature scare stories in the Hearst press regarding the return of the evacuees has had its salutary effect in preparing the public mind for the return of the evacuees. In fact, the recent announcement that only 800 evacuees had resettled in the evacuated area must have come as a surprise. More than two months ago the publisher of a large California newspaper declared in San Francisco that all the evacuees in his district had returned and had been reaccepted into their communities.

Speaking of the Hearst press, the opening shot of what well may be an editorial barrage against the return was fired in West Coast Hearst newspapers last week. The Hearst editorial trotted out the threadbare arguments of inassimilability and the possibility of violence, although it grudgingly admitted that some of the evacuees were loyal. Any organized opposition to the returning Japanese American would not be complete without the Hearst press whose attitude on the Nisei is comparable in its viciousness and in its disregard for facts to its attitude on both national and international issues.

Despite the efforts of certain political candidates to capitalize on the issue, there has not been at any time any reason to believe that the majority of the people of the Pacific coast was opposed to the enjoyment of constitutional privileges by a group of Americans simply because of the fact of ancestry. The failure of the Japanese Exclusion Association's effort to obtain 179,000 signatures to qualify a law aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry is a case in point. It should not be forgotten that the May primary elections disclosed that many political candidates advocated the limitation of the rights of Japanese Americans. There is no single instance in which this issue can be credited with having been a positive factor toward the nomination of such candidates. In fact, several of those who were most vocal on Japanese Americans were defeated. There is no indication at this date the raising of similar issues will aid any candidate on November 7. The morning of November 8 will undoubtedly tell the story that the Yellow Peril is washed up as a political issue on the West Coast.

Little Kenny TWIN FALLS TIMES-NEWS

Apparently destined to become legend, the story of Little Kenny Yasui, the "Baby Sergeant York" who captured 16 Japanese prisoners on the Burma front, was reported in an editorial on Oct. 13 in the Twin Falls Times-News for the benefit of "those skeptics who question the sincerity of Japanese American soldiers."

Vagaries

Alaska View . . .

Following on the heels of the statement in Congress by Delegate Anthony Dimond, stressing the war record of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Daily Alaska Empire of Juneau, leading Alaska daily, reprinted the Washington Post editorial, "Nisei Heroes," on Oct. 3. The editorial states that "the Nisei have made a magnificent record in this war."

Several Japanese Americans from Alaska are fighting with the 442nd Infantry in Europe. . . . At the time of the Pacific coast evacuation the Army also evacuated some 230 persons of Japanese extraction from Alaska, and the majority are in the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho. . . . Nearly a thousand Japanese Americans worked in Alaska's salmon canneries in pre-war days.

Church Aid . . .

The Rev. Clarence Gillette of the Congregational Conference of Southern California will serve as the representative and field worker of the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los Angeles, in aiding church leaders to set up their efforts on behalf of returning citizens of Japanese ancestry. . . . According to the Hollywood Citizen-News, a clipping of a magazine picture of Japanese American soldiers fighting in U. S. forces in Italy was found in the pocket of a dead Japanese soldier in the Marianas. . . . A hostel for Americans of Japanese ancestry in Washington, D. C., is expected to be opened soon at 2311 Washington Circle.

Ballerina . . .

Some Osato, one of Broadway's leading ballerinas, demonstrated classic ballet positions for forty Negro teen-age boys and girls at the American Theatre Wing's Youth Association in Harlem last week. Miss Osato, whose latest appearance was in "One Touch of Venus," in which she won acclaim for the best dancing of the past Broadway season, volunteered to help with the instruction, following a petition for a ballet course drawn up by 125 members of the Harlem youth group. After a meeting with the group Miss Osato declared: "It's their dream to put on a show adapting ballet to jazz music. Of course they are too old to learn pure ballet, but the moment they hear that jazz beat they feel it, and the dance steps come easier."

Nisei in Unions . . .

Labor: The CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, of which Harry Bridges is the head, has probably the largest enrollment of union workers of Japanese ancestry. The great majority of these Japanese Americans are in Hawaii where the ILWU is playing an important role in the growth of trade unionism. However, Japanese American seafarers at a Denver food processing plant last year voted for ILWU representation. Before evacuation one of ILWU's leaders was Karl Yoneda, now an Army sergeant in service on the Burma front. . . . The AFL Teamsters, whose national and West Coast leadership is bitterly anti-Japanese American, has several hundred Nisei members, as has the CIO National Maritime Union. . . . Before evacuation the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, affiliated with the CIO, had probably the largest membership of Japanese Americans.

Regulation . . .

A deterrent to the Canadian government's program to relocate its evacuees of Japanese ancestry in western provinces is the regulation that the evacuees cannot purchase property and cannot obtain licenses to open businesses. . . . In his new book, "Pacific Victory: 1945" Joseph Driscoll, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, discusses the Japanese Americans with whom he came in contact on the war record of Hawaiian soldiers in Italy. . . . California district attorneys are asking the federal government for cooperation in the prosecution of persons of Japanese ancestry for alleged violations of the California Alien Land Law.

A Sketch: TOPAZ MOZAIC

REUNION AT HOME

By Toshio Mori

"There's Sam!"
"Where?"
"See him? In the bus—standing in the rear!" exclaimed Mary, leading the way to the gate. "Sammy, Sammy! Here we are! Oh, Sammy!"

The father stolidly stood aside, watching his children make a fuss over the oldest boy. Mary linked her arms with Sam's; Shig slapped him on the back. Hiroshi reverently touched the insignia on his coat and Kenny stared with awe at the uniform.

"Hi, Pa!" Sam was now crossing the road toward him. They shook hands embarrassedly, as if such a gesture were a superficial one and yet the only means of expression in public.

"You look fine, Sam. You've gained weight," the father said as his eyes shone proudly.

"Twenty pounds," chuckled Sam. "And you look healthy. Say, where's Ma?"

"She's home preparing a hot supper for you. Let's hurry back, everybody," cried Mary. The family circled about Sam and Father and headed for home.

"Where's Sachi?" Sam asked Mary.
"She left for New York last week. Maybe we'll be hearing from her in a day or so."

Sam whistled. "New York," he whispered softly. "Well, she beat me to it. I've always wanted to see the Big City."

Hiroshi dashed in front of Sam, skipping in order to be ahead of the group. "Is this your last furlough, Sam? Are you going across?"

Sam nodded. "Yes, we'll be leaving Shelby soon."

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know, Hiroshi."

The father quickly changed the subject, pointing to his right. "See the hump there, Sam? Well, that's our root cellar. That's where we're going to store food in the winter. It was built after you left. Isn't Topaz progressing?"

"Yes, the camp looks a bit different," agreed Sam.

"See that big building ahead?" eagerly cried Father.

"That's our auditorium—seats 1500 persons. And built by our own carpenters!"

Sam smiled, amused. "Pa, you take pride in civic improvements. You talk like a booster or a chamber of commerce member."

Father took off his hat and scratched his head. He laughed, and his portly figure jiggled. He knew what had happened. In order to sidetrack emotions on Sam's return he had a topic on his hands which must be closed sensibly or else he would be a fool.

"No, Sam," he said slowly and carefully. "I take pride in our people's talent. We build houses; we raise farm products. We turn out nurses. We have new secretaries and stenographers filling the relocation girls' positions. We have a new crop of welders, mechanics, technicians. We have hotel cooks, civil service workers, teachers and professors. We have translators and we have soldiers. We are capable; we are self-reliant."

"Perhaps you want to stay in Topaz for the duration?" anxiously suggested Sam.

"No, pretty soon we move, too," the father said emphatically.

"Sachi is out already. Pretty soon Mary will join her. The two can call us parents as soon as they get settled. And then we'll join them, and even Hiroshi can help by working on a paper route or something like that."

"What about you, Shig? Why don't you go out and get a good job as an artist? You're wasting your talent here," said Sam, turning to his younger brother.

Shig grinned. "Too late, Sam. I have a date with Uncle Sam. I passed the physical at Fort Douglas last week."

Sam said nothing for awhile. "Another GI Joe, huh?" he commented huskily.

"Yes, we go out soon," persisted Father doggedly. "We go soon."

Sam could not understand him. "Why all the bother, Pa? Wait till Shig and I return. It'll be easier for you and the family."

"No. We want you boys to return to a home this time—a real home."

Sam understood.

"Hurry, everybody. Mama will be worried. Let's cut across the way," Mary said, now leading the group.

They walked fast. However, the father nudged Sam eagerly. "See that building rising? That's the high school science build. . . ."

"Papa!" cut in Mary exasperatedly. "Think of Mama. She wants every minute with Sammy."

The father gave in sheepishly. He became quiet. Mary took hold of Sam's hand and led the way. The sky darkened as the sun sank beyond the mountains and now the naked bulb lights became visible in every apartment along the line.

"There's our light, Sam," Mary cried excitedly.

"Yes, Mary—our light," agreed Sam softly. "Our light looks brighter than ever. Be sure, Mary, there's no darkness in our absence."

For a moment Mary tightly clutched his hand. She relaxed slowly. Then her whisper, stronger than bomb detonations and cannon's roar, stirred the night air, "Our light shall always be on."

Nisei Troops Want Pinup Photos Of Girls They Left Behind

Japanese American servicemen overseas are anxious for "pin-up" pictures of the girls they left behind, it was indicated this week in letters from servicemen in the Asiatic theater.

Writing from Burma, Sgt. Henry Kuwabara declares in a letter forwarded to the Pacific Citizen by his sister, Mary Toyoda:

"Say, this next is serious. Would you write to the P. C. and plead with them to publish a nisei pin-up girl in every issue? It would really make a hit 'cause lots of them are really beautiful. Also, it would give us something to show off to our friends. I'm sure the nisei service-men would really go for it. Would really boost circulation, too."

"Man! this is really a swell idea. I'd write myself but censorship regulations do not permit to write to newspapers. Don't forget to do this favor for me (and the rest of us.) They do it in Hawaii, you know, for the 100th."

Meanwhile, writing from "somewhere in New Guinea," a letter signed by T/Sgt. Harry Fukuhara, T/3 Ralph Kimoto, Sgt. Richard Hirota, and T/3 Kengo Nagasako also asks for nisei "pin-ups," declaring:

"All of us out here know what we're fighting for, but knowing is just not enough. Once in awhile we'd like to feast our eyes on them, too, while we're still young enough to enjoy things like that."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Principle Involved in Court Test Cases

At this stage of the evacuation and relocation program there seems little to be gained, other than the all-important matter of principle, in seeking a final ruling on the legality of the evacuation of Japanese Americans from the west coast.

Some 110,000 men, women and children have been removed bodily from their homes, and that disruption long has been completed. The financial loss resulting from that disruption is irretrievably gone.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Remember Cassino MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

The "Remember Pearl Harbor" league in Washington, organized to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to White River and Puyallup valleys, was called a "flagrant example of race prejudice and economic greed" by a strong editorial in the Milwaukee Journal of Oct. 10.

Of over 200 war dead in Hawaii, 163 names were Japanese, said the Journal. "They didn't just talk about Pearl Harbor, they died trying to avenge it. They died for the United States."

Citing the unblemished war record of Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Journal declared:

"These are our fellow Japanese Americans! These are the men against whom 'Remember Pearl Harbor Leagues' would forever discriminate. The small, mean souls in this league would do well to drop to their knees and prayerfully remember—not Pearl Harbor—but Bevedere, and Sassetta and Cassino. For there, and in a hundred other places, Americans of Japanese ancestry have won, with their blood and their lives, the right to the admiration and respect of their fellow Americans."

Common Sense COLLIER'S WEEKLY

The Japanese Exclusion Association failed by 100,000 signatures to place its initiative petition restricting Japanese Americans on the November ballot, said Collier's Weekly for Oct. 21, commenting: "—and California and common sense won, if you ask us, by the same score."

In Hawaii, Collier's declared, with a population 40 per cent Japanese, sabotage has been "practically nil,—partly, of course, because of Army-Navy vigilance, but also partly because the great majority of Hawaiian Japanese are loyal to the United States. On the Italian front, a considerable number of Japanese American troops have rolled up an admirable record. And we seem to have rounded up all, or almost all, disloyal Japs in the continental United States and interned them where they can't do us any harm."

"Altogether, it looks as if the ancient American policy of giving minorities — any and all of them — a fair stake pays dividends, in peace and in war. Why, then, chip holes in that ancient American policy?" concluded Collier's.

Vets Reject Racism PEOPLE'S WORLD

The People's World, San Francisco labor daily, commented on the World War II veteran's attitude on Japanese Americans in an editorial on Oct. 9. Declared the People's World:

"Attending the University of California at Los Angeles are 30 veterans of the present war. They have an organization called 'The Calvets.'"

"Meeting in the administration building recently, these veterans rebuked the Hearstian racism, an adaptation of Hitler's racism which is the stock-in-trade of some professional patrioters, by adopting a resolution pledging 'full cooperation and support from our group for loyal Japanese American students returned to the campus with permission of the Army.'"

"A Calvet vice president, Gordon Cleator, elaborated in saying: 'We do not think they should be discriminated against on basis of race.'"

"These young men are to be congratulated for their sensible immunity from the Fascist ideology which, though they fought against it with arms, has been sedulously cultivated at home. We trust that all veterans are equally wise."

The aching hearts and bitter memories have become less poignant with time; the sharp edge of nostalgia has been dulled by the years and their events, and the bewilderment, frustration, and humiliation of being singled out are only slightly more vivid.

Accepting on face value the government's assurance that the evacuees will be restored their rights "as soon as the military situation permits," the only objective in testing the legality of the exclusion orders is to determine the validity of deep-rooted American principles, principles so fundamental that the American way of life are based on them.

Among the questions posed by the evacuation are these:

Can an American civilian be deprived of his liberty at the direction of a military commander who has acted without suspending civil rights through proclamation of martial law?

Is it compatible with the American way to direct a discriminatory order, such as the exclusion order, against a group of citizens solely on a basis of ancestry? Persons who spoke no word of Japanese, who never had been to Japan, who had no contact with other persons of Japanese descent, were forced to leave the Pacific coast under the military's ban because a fractional part of their ancestry happened to be Japanese.

If these questions can be answered affirmatively, as apparently they can when applied to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's exclusion orders, then there are grave portents indeed for the future of the American way. What is there to prevent some future use of these precedents against some other minority group when the compelling causes are less urgent than that of war against a treacherous foe?

If anything is to be salvaged out of the tears; the cost, both monetary and to American prestige; the endangering of American principles, then there must be once and for all an unambiguous ruling by the courts which will answer the questions raised by the evacuation.

Thus the argument of Solicitor General Charles Fahy that the legality of the evacuation must be considered in the light of sacrifices made by millions of other citizens so far in the war has a hollow ring.

Mr. Fahy is quoted in press reports as having said: "Many persons have been required to endure dislocations. Hundreds of thousands already have been casualties. Those who have been injured, temporarily, in relocation efforts should be asked to view their cases along with the great hardships millions of our people have already endured in this war."

That, it seems, is beside the point. The privations and loss of evacuation are not the points of contention. The evacuees themselves would be the first to agree that millions of others have been subjected to hardships by the war. The evacuees have shared with them the inconveniences of rationing, and at the other extreme of wartime sacrifice, the loss of sons who will not be coming back. These are things to be accepted as a consequence of war.

It is another thing for American citizens to be herded from their homes and placed within barbed wire barricades, under the eyes of armed guards in watch towers equipped with flood-lights and machine guns, and for no reason other than that the citizen's forebears were Japanese.

This experience is more than an ordinary sacrifice.

Despite whatever resentment the evacuees may have felt over this treatment, it is now largely a thing of the past. What matters now is that we must use this tragic episode in the lives of a small fraction of the American population to make sure that similar abridgment of rights cannot take place.

ANN NISEI'S COLUMN

Using Herbs, Spices In Your Cooking

The cook with a reputation is generally one who knows when and how to use spices, herbs and seasonings. She has a deft and knowing touch when it comes to flavoring—a dash of thyme in lamb stew, a bay leaf in the soup pot, a couple spoonful of soy sauce in gravy.

She uses mint with peas and potatoes; she uses minced parsley and chopped chives with melted butter for steaks and fish.

There are no hard and fast rules for the use of herbs and spices. We take the use of certain spices for granted—like whole cloves and mustard for ham and cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves for pumpkin pie. But most of us don't get around to using the lesser-known and more subtly-flavored seasonings. Or if we do, we use them with such a heavy hand that the flavor of the food is ruined, not enhanced.

Your spice cabinet should include these: allspice, bay leaves, caraway seeds, cinnamon, whole and ground cloves, curry, ginger, mace, mustard, nutmeg, paprika, black and white pepper, cayenne, chili, sage, thyme, tumeric, celery seed, dill, and some of the salts, like celery, garlic and onion.

With these for a start, you'll have a good selection of spices on hand for most occasions. Later on you can add such seasonings as fennel, sesame seed, coriander, cardamon, anise, borage, peppercorn, basil and marjoram.

These are some of the uses for the more common herbs and spices:

Basil: especially good with tomato dishes, tomato juice and sauce. Try with chopped meat, eggs, peas, potatoes and salads.

Bay Leaves: especially good in vegetables, soups and all savory foods.

Marjoram: meat dishes and stuffings, stews and soups.

Mint: standard garnish for beverages and fruits, and standby for lamb. Also used with peas, carrots, and potatoes.

Tarragon: Salad herb. Use leaves in salad dressing, or use tarragon vinegar.

Sage: for stuffings, sausage and pork dishes.

Thyme: Use sparingly in stuffings, stews, and meat and fish sauces.

Allspice: flavor comparable to a combination of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg.

Chives: salads, savory foods, and in herb butters.

Paprika: meat, fish and vegetables as garnish.

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How to Use

There are no rules for using spices and herbs. But here's a suggestion or two you may find useful:

When using whole leaf herbs, tie together and drop into stew, soup, etc. If you use seeds and whole spices like cloves, etc., tie into muslin bag and drop into pot.

Most spices should be added at the last moment possible to preserve flavor.

The next time you make a pot roast, spread with prepared mustard before searing and cooking. Do this, too, with hamburgers for a new and different flavor, or add a bit of mustard seed to the hamburger mix.

For a beef stew or beef pot pie add one or two of the following: bay leaves, celery seed, chili powder, thyme. And don't forget the dash of soy sauce and a bit of ajinomoto.

When you're boiling fish, add bay leaves or celery seed to water. Tomatoes take to this same celery seed or a little basil. And the next time you make a cottage cheese salad, try adding caraway seeds to the cheese.

Potato soup takes to whole cloves (just a few) and/or a dash of chili powder.

Lamb takes quite a bit of peppering up; so try any of the following: thyme, horseradish, parsley, mint.

Scarce Spices

Some of the most common spices are becoming more rare these war days. They include cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, caraway, white pepper, and mace. You've doubtless noticed particularly that real cinnamon is very hard to find on your grocer's shelves.

You can make substitutions in most cases, substitutions which will prove entirely satisfactory.

You should be able to find imitation cinnamon in place of real cinnamon. Lacking this, try using allspice or mixed cake spices as a substitute. In spice cakes and pumpkin pies, etc., calling for nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon, allspice or mixed cake spices can be used in an amount equal to the total of the spices required.

You'll have to substitute black for white pepper, and in recipes calling for cardamon seeds try using dill seed instead.

Use these hard-to-find spices sparingly.

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WAR FILM TELLS OF 100TH'S BATTLES ON ITALIAN FRONT

OAKLAND, Calif.—A pictorial record of the 100th Infantry Battalion's contribution to the war in Italy is given in a war film produced jointly by the U. S. Signal Corps and the men of a British photographic unit who took part in the Italian campaign, according to the Oakland Tribune.

The film is a record of the days and weeks of fighting which followed the American landing on the Italian coast a year ago.

A small group of persons, invited to preview the film an hour after its arrival in San Francisco, was surprised to see companies of the 100th Infantry Battalion, Americans of Japanese ancestry, "whose battle history had its opening chapters in those days of bitter fighting on the Anzio beachhead, in the crossings of the Volturno River and before Cassino—right up to the gates of Rome itself," said the Tribune.

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions this week at National Headquarters, Roger N. Baldwin \$10.00, New York City; Mrs. Katai \$6.00, Salt Lake City; Fred Nomura \$10.00, Salt Lake City; Duncan Iwagaki \$5.00, Grand Junction, Colorado; Ralph Nakamoto \$5.00, Albert D. Bonus \$1.00, Seattle; Pvt. Joseph K. Ishii \$2.50, Camp Hood, Texas; Kazuo Kato \$3.50, Moab, Utah; Masao Uyekihara \$5.00, Salt Lake City; and Dr. Galen Fisher, \$20.00, Orinda, California.

We wish to specially thank Mr. T. Takaki of Grantsville, Utah for bringing in the following contributions from the people in that area: G. Sechi \$5.00, B. Morizawa \$2.00, C. Murase \$1.00, E. Utsumi \$2.00, C. Shibasaki \$3.00, and T. Takaki \$5.00. This contribution is in addition to that which we received earlier in the year through the courtesy of Fred Yamamoto.

Kay Inouye, treasurer of the Boise Valley Chapter, sent in a most welcome check for \$196.00, completing in full their \$1,000.00 contribution to National Headquarters as their share in the Intermountain District Chapters' total contribution of \$5,000.00. It is hoped that the three chapters who have not fulfilled their quota will do so promptly.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

Three more new members were added to the Buck-a-Month Club the last several weeks with the pledges of the following persons to remit monthly \$1.00 to National Headquarters for its General Operating Fund, Y. W. Abiko, Pfc. George Ishida, and Leslie Abe. We now have 95 members and their monthly support takes care of the office rent and telephone bills for the Salt Lake City office. A few less gray hairs for yours truly.

OVERSEAS BOOK PROJECT

The Book Project has been completed and it might interest the donors to know that 27 packages of books were sent overseas. We had additional contributions as follows: Susumu Togasaki \$1.00, Fred Toyota \$4.00, Mrs. Richard Setsuda \$5.00, Mrs. Kay Terashima \$1.00, and through the courtesy of Sgt. George Inagaki \$63.01. The \$63.01 was contributed by the Men of Annex Detachment and the Girls of Branfleet.

Evacuee Student Heads Junior Class At Nebraska School

LINCOLN, Neb.—Harry Tsuneo Hidaka, evacuee student at Nebraska Wesleyan University was elected president of the junior class by his fellow classmates on Oct. 12.

Hidaka was also elected to the Student Senate, a council of eleven students.

The Nisei, who was a student at the University of Washington before evacuation, was a member of the varsity basketball team last year.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heizo Hidaka, reside at 21-7-B, Hunt, Idaho.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Supreme Court Hears Civil Rights Cases

Two of the most important cases touching on the civil liberties of American citizens since the Civil War were argued before the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The first case taken up was the case of Fred T. Korematsu vs. United States of America. The attorneys who argued for the petitioner were Wayne Collins of San Francisco and Charles Horsky of Washington, D. C. Mitsuye Endo was represented by James C. Purcell of San Francisco. The government's arguments were delivered by Charles Fahy, the solicitor general.

The nine justices heard the cases with great interest. Very pointed questions were asked. This was particularly true in the Endo case as far as the government's position was concerned. But a certain amount of uncertainty was created because of the fact that Miss Endo is now in the Topaz relocation center and is outside of the jurisdiction of the district court of San Francisco where the original petition for writ of habeas corpus had been filed. Mr. Fahy argued that this may have mooted the case in that the decision would be of no effect if the court could not order any person to free Miss Endo. Chief Justice Stone replied that for that very reason, it may be necessary for the Supreme Court to act.

As to the Korematsu case, there were two points: one pertained to the constitutionality of the evacuation and the other was that the claim that the exclusion order may be illegal in that it actually meant detention without due process of law. The attorneys for Korematsu claimed that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt has exceeded his authority.

Mr. Fahy argued that the government would like to have a clear cut decision on the evacuation orders and not on a technicality such as to declare that General DeWitt exceeded his authority. Otherwise the most important question of whether only citizens of Japanese ancestry can be evacuated would still remain unsettled.

The courtroom was packed on both days with attorneys, tourists, and interested spectators, including Nisei. The Nisei who were in court for the first time were impressed with the fact that the constitutional question pertaining to evacuation was not as simple as they had thought before they heard the arguments. The fundamental principle which would be decided in the test case would be the wartime power of a commanding general in an emergency. As in the Hirabayashi-Yasui cases, the justices seemed to be troubled with the question as to how far the courts can interfere with the military decisions of a general who is entrusted with the vital duty of national defense in an area where invasion was imminent.

The Nisei should know that Mr.

Collins has spent close to \$2000 of his own money to carry the Korematsu case to the Supreme Court and that Mr. Purcell has spent about \$3000 himself. In other words, the traveling expenses, printing of briefs and so forth have had to be defrayed by the attorneys themselves to a great extent, even though the American Civil Liberties Union extended some help.

Briefs were filed by the Civil Liberties Union and the Japanese American Citizens League. The JACL brief is 200 pages long and is a reply to General DeWitt's Final Report on Evacuation. It has been suggested that the brief be printed in book form and be distributed amongst those who speak in behalf of the Nisei and those who should be informed of the true facts. However, the JACL is not able to finance such a project. The filing of the brief, the research work, and other expenses have cost the JACL about \$1500 already.

The question which many Caucasian friends have asked is: Are the Nisei financing these test cases? They are surprised when they are informed that the American Civil Liberties Union and the attorneys interested in the cases have carried the brunt of the cost. Even in the Yasui case, excepting for some help the Minidoka relocation center people gave, there was no contribution. This does not speak too well for persons of Japanese ancestry whose fundamental rights are involved. It is a source of considerable embarrassment because some government officials pointedly asked: Don't the Nisei expect to fight for their rights? Don't they realize that it costs money to carry on test cases? The Issei will recall that the attorney's fee for the California Alien Land Law test case cost \$15,000 when it was argued before the United States Supreme Court.

The outcome of the two cases is uncertain. Most of the attorneys seem to believe that the evacuation orders should be declared unconstitutional but how the justices will decide remains to be seen. The Korematsu case may bring an unfavorable decision in view of the curfew decision of Yasui-Hirabayashi case. On the other hand, in view of the searching questions fired at the Solicitor General by all the justices, there seemed to be hopes for a favorable decision.

Inasmuch as the court has until next June to decide the case, it was the general opinion of those who know the practices of the Supreme Court that a decision will not be rendered for at least six to eight weeks.

Pocatello JACL Will Sponsor Dance

POCATELLO, Idaho — The Pocatello JACL will sponsor a "Harvest Sport Dance" which will be held on Oct. 28 at 9 p. m. at the LDS Institute on the campus of the University of Idaho, Southern Branch. Wayne Chiver's orchestra will play.

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Wounded Veteran of Italian Campaign Visits Hunt Center

Sgt. Sumioka Was Flown Back to U. S. From Mediterranean

HUNT, Idaho—S/Sgt. Shigeo Sumioka, 26, formerly of 1211½ Main street, Seattle, Washington, who was wounded on the Italian front, arrived Oct. 14 at the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho, to visit his father, Sachiko Sumioka. Sgt. Sumioka is the first wounded soldier to visit his family in Hunt.

Wounded in the right leg by shrapnel on July 11, Sumioka spent 2½ months in a hospital in Italy. He arrived at Mitchell Field, New York, by plane on September 29. Since his arrival in this country, he has received treatment at the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois.

Following a month's furlough in Hunt, Sgt. Sumioka will report back to the Illinois hospital for his third operation. According to doctors, the nerve in his leg which must be grafted will require from one to two years to heal completely.

Sgt. Sumioka was inducted into the Army from Seattle in February, 1942. He is a 1936 graduate of the Broadway High School.

Despondent Issei Commits Suicide

POSTON, Ariz.—Nobuichi Muramoto, 58, of 14-13-A, Poston, died here Oct. 4 shortly after he was found in his room with his right wrist slashed by a straight razor.

Muramoto, who was a farmhand in McFarland, Calif., prior to evacuation, had just returned to the project from Nampa, Ida., after almost six months of seasonal leave.

Three days before his death he had confided to a roommate that he did not wish to live, the Poston Chronicle reported.

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Carey McWilliams Scheduled for Talk In Denver Oct. 2

DENVER Colo.—Carey McWilliams, noted author and authority on problems of America's racial minorities, is slated to speak in Denver on October 28 at 8 o'clock at the Morey Junior High School of this city, according to the Japanese American Citizens League, one of the sponsoring organizations.

Mr. McWilliams' local appearance is under the auspices of the Denver Unity Council and the Colorado Committee for Fair Play. Coming on the heels of the debut of his most recent book, "Prejudice, Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance," and the November 7 ballot proposal to curb property ownership by Japanese, McWilliams talk is considered timely.

Camp Blanding Nisei Softball Team Plays For Championship

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. — The 64th Regiment's IRTC softball championship team, composed mainly of Japanese American trainees, is engaged in a three-game series with the Station Complement All-Stars for the Camp Blanding title.

The 64th won the first game of the series, 2 to 0. The second game was halted by darkness, 8 to 8, in the seventh inning. The game was played at the Red Cross field before 1,500 spectators.

Owing to the departure of IRTC's strikeout ace, Sgt. Gene Cyganiak, Pvt. Jimmy Takahashi was on the mound for the 64th Regiment.

The Camp Blanding Bayonet carried an action picture of the game last week, showing Pvt. Hiroshi Nishikawa of Company B, 232 Battalion, being called out at second on a close play.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kadoya (30-10-8, Manzanar) a girl, Sachiko.

To Mr. and Mrs. William W. Yoshida (33-5-5, Manzanar) a girl, Carole Emiko.

To Mr. and Mrs. Junro Amos Kashitani (28-6-2, Manzanar) a girl, Joan Maiki.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hasuto Yamashita (21-3-1, Manzanar) a boy, Katuki.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Nitta (23-4-1, Manzanar) a boy, Hideo.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Jun Watasuki (31-6-3, Manzanar) a boy, Lawrence.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeyoshi Inouye (30-2-4, Manzanar) a girl, Lorraine.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goro Watanabe (23-14-3, Manzanar) a boy, James Royichiro.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sukuichiro Kishi (20-9-1, Manzanar) a boy, Tetsuo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Buntaro Mitsuno (22-8-4, Manzanar) a girl, Eiko Darlene.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Ota (20-6-A, Ht. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Segawa (25-1-F, Ht. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kashiki (328-5-B, Poston) a girl on Oct. 6.

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

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Ito, a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tashima (14-8-C, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fuji (216-14-A, Poston) a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taisuke Yasukochi (37-2-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Izumizaki (219-11-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toraji Mano (19-3-A, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Koizumi (14-9-F, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanematsu Fujiwara (3-9-E, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 8.

DEATHS

Tsuyu Yamato (60-2-D, Gila River) on Sept. 30.

Shina Takahashi, 58, (4-8-E, Rohwer) on Oct. 6.

Fusakichi Kanow, 75, (3-11-C, Rohwer) on Oct. 6.

Richard Shoso Masuhara, 15, (6-11-H, Hunt) on Oct. 4.

Gerald Hirano, 1-day, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hirano (14-3-D, Topaz) on Oct. 9.

Nobuichi Muramoto, 58, (14-13-A, Poston) on Oct. 4.

Mac Matsuoka, 18, (Block 306, Poston) on Oct. 6.

Naoe Okamura (12-6-2, Manzanar) on Sept. 1.

Yonekichi Uyeno (11-3-4, Manzanar) on Sept. 8.

Emiko Amy Motoyama (19-10-3, Manzanar) on Sept. 11.

MARRIAGES

Naka Samiye to Thomas Matsui on Sept. 30 at Manzanar.

Kichinosuke Okamoto to Toyoi Morimoto on Oct. 7.

Kiyoko Tsuji to Sgt. Ben Sugawara on Oct. 9 at Hunt.

Shizuko Matsumoto to Pfc. George Saito on Oct. 6 in Twin Falls, Idaho.

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Ceremony Opens Buddhist Church for Chicago Evacuees

Rev. Kubose, Nisei Priest, Holds First Rites at New Church

CHICAGO, Ill.—Established to be of assistance to its members relocating to this area, the Chicago Buddhist Church, 5487 S. Dorchester, was opened Sunday, October 8, with an inaugural worship service of dignity and beauty. A good-sized congregation chiefly Nisei but including Americans of other ancestries, was present.

The Rev. Gyomay M. Kubose, pastor, officiated, with the aid of Mr. Roy Y. Higashi, assistant minister and executive secretary. In his sermon, "Life Without Regret," the Reverend Kubose, who was born in San Francisco and graduated from the University of California, emphasized Nisei dedication to the teachings of their parents and the principles of their fellow Nisei who are giving their lives on scattered battlefronts. The sermon, as well as all other parts of the service, was in English.

The new church is affiliated with the Buddhist House of Los Angeles and the Dharma House of Santa Fe. It will maintain a counseling service for resettlers and assist with such problems as housing and general information.

The incense offering was particularly impressive with representatives of the eight War Relocation projects, Nisei servicemen, the Issei, and longtime Japanese American residents of Chicago taking part. Included were: George Fujiwara, Central Utah; Bob Shimizu, Colorado River; Jiro Aratani, Gila River; Kikuyo Masuda, Granada; Asako Kubo, Heart Mountain; Kiyo Nishimori, Manazar; Koichi Hayashi, Minidoka; Shig Kihata, Rohwer; Sgt. Hiroshi Tanigawa, Camp Snelling; Teruo Muroyama, Chicago, and T. Mayeda, Issei.

The service was opened by Arthur A. Takemoto, executive secretary of the Young Buddhist Association of Chicago, who introduced Taro Kawa, chairman, formerly an active Bussei leader of Los Angeles and Gila River. Takemoto, who is from the Colorado River and Central Utah centers, is the only Japanese American member of the Board of Directors of the Buddhist Brotherhood in America.

G. Raymond Booth, Chicago district relocation officer of the WRA, gave a congratulatory message, while Gustav Carus, attorney and son of the late Dr. Paul Carus, author of a number of well-

known books on Buddhism, responded in behalf of the church. A period of silent meditation was observed for the nation's war dead.

The offertory ceremony was conducted by Handy Matsuda, San Fernando and Gila River, and James Mayeda, Los Angeles and Manzanar. Helen Muneakiyo of Yakima, Washington, and Heart Mountain, was the pianist.

The Reverend Kubose was in Japan for six years of graduate study after leaving the University of California. He returned to this country just before the outbreak of the war and was associated with the Buddhist Church in Oakland. A former resident of the Heart Mountain Project, he is planning to visit various centers in the near future. Mrs. Kubose and their two sons, 7 and 3, are presently living with her parents at the Colorado River Project.

JACL Speaker, Nisei Contralto Continue Tour

CHICAGO—Appearances in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington are scheduled for Dr. T. T. Yatabe of the Chicago JACL office and Ruby Yoshino, nisei contralto, during the next week of their present eastern tour.

Their itinerary for Oct. 22 to 31 will be as follows:

Oct. 22: Philadelphia, National Association for Advancement of Colored People at Catherine St. YWCA; Oct. 23: Wilmington, N.J., YMCA; Oct. 24: Ursilina Academy, Philadelphia; Oct. 25-26: Baltimore; Oct. 27-30: Washington, D. C.

Mt. Olympus Chapter Plans Nomination Of New Cabinet

Minoru Matsumori, Mrs. Shigeki Ushio, Mary Iwata, Nobuo Mori and Frank Tashima were selected as members of a committee to nominate Mt. Olympus JACL officers for the coming year at a meeting held at the Jensen Home on Oct. 14.

Matsumori will act as chairman of the committee.

Shigeki Ushio, president of the chapter, urged all unregistered Utah voters to register Oct. 31 or Nov. 1. He also stressed the necessity of giving to the War Chest drive.

An informal dance was held after the meeting.

171st Infantry Has New Commander

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Lieut. Col. Harrison M. Markley assumed command of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Sep, composed of soldiers of Japanese ancestry, last week.

Lieut. Col. Sherman L. Watts was transferred to a new command.

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Three Veterans of Italy Battles Convalescing in U. S. Hospital

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — Major James Lovell, formerly one of the commanders of the 100th Infantry Battalion, and two of the men who served under him, S/Sgt. Jack Murata of Honolulu and Pfc. Yamamoto of Kauai, are now convalescing at O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Mo.

They were visited last week by T/Sgt. Morioka, patient at the Walla Walla General hospital in Washington, and Cpl. Albert Yokoyama, dental technician at Fort Leonard Wood General hospital. Major and Mrs. Lovell entered

tained men of the 100th Infantry last week at a Hawaiian dinner. Present were S/Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Murata, Pfc. Yamamoto, Sgt. Richard Hirakawa, surgical technician from Honolulu, Cpl. Shinobu Tokufuji, pharmacist at O'Reilly General hospital, and Jean and James Lovell.

Major Lovell is from Hastings, Nebraska, was head coach at Roosevelt High school in Honolulu prior to the war, acting as basketball, football and baseball coach and boys' adviser. Mrs. Lovell is a native of Lahaina, Maui, and is a former school teacher.

Californian Wins Battle Field Commission for Combat Action

Nisei Demonstrates Ability as Leader On Italian Front

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—For demonstrating exceptional qualities of leadership against the enemy on the Fifth Army front in northern Italy, Technical Sergeant Masuo Chomori, formerly of Glendale, California, has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

A platoon sergeant with the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team since its activation in Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in February, 1943, Chomori won his battlefield commission for his exemplary and inspiring leadership during both training and battle periods. He demonstrated his abilities as a field commander under the most adverse conditions in combat.

When his platoon leader was wounded during an attack in the vicinity of Suvereto, Italy, Chomori assumed command. His rifle platoon was counterattacked by enemy forces consisting of one infantry company, three Mark IV tanks, and one self-propelled 88mm gun. The enemy also had the advantages of commanding ground, initial surprise and superior fire power.

Chomori reorganized his platoon and directed its withdrawal to more tenable positions. His cheerfulness and efficiency contributed much to the maintenance of morale in his platoon and company.

On another occasion, in the vicinity of Hill 140, near Molino A Ventoabbato, he again assumed charge of his platoon when his platoon leader was wounded. His company had dug in to hold off enemy counter thrusts after capturing its objective. His platoon was entrenched in the center of

the company sector on high ground which dominated the fields of fire to the company front.

Toward evening, German artillery laid an extremely heavy barrage on the Japanese American positions, followed by a concentrated 81mm mortar barrage. In the face of the extremely difficult and hazardous situation Chomori displayed extraordinary coolness in controlling his men. Several German counterattacks in force were driven back, largely through the effective rifle fire of the platoon under his direction. Though his group suffered ten casualties during this action, he personally supervised their evacuation to safer territory.

Several days later during the attack north of Castellina, Italy, he assumed command of his platoon in the absence of a commissioned officer. He led his group over dangerous terrain some 1500 yards and then ordered them to dig in to withstand expected enemy assaults. For more than 48 hours, during heavy enemy artillery shelling concentrated on his platoon sector, he kept his men inspired. Early in the morning of the third day, he led his platoon and company in an attack which smashed forward 1200 yards. His company commander complimented his actions by stating that his platoon executed its difficult part in the attack in perfect tactical manner, as well as the holding action which followed while concentrated sniper, machinegun, machine pistol, artillery, and heavy mortar fire showered around them.

In all subsequent action, for a period of almost three weeks, he remained in sole charge of his platoon in lieu of an officer during some of the bitterest fighting for the approaches of Pisa and Leghorn.

His professional knowledge and the highly competent manner in which he met every tactical situation ably demonstrated his ability to fill the position of platoon leader, his captain stated.

For six years prior to entering the army at Fort MacArthur, California, January 29, 1941, Chomori was a produce truck driver living at 439 South Pacific Ave., Glendale. He received his basic training at Fort Ord, California, latter being transferred to Camp Crowder, Missouri. He was as-

Court Drops Case Against Two Evacuees

Dismissal Follows Reversal of Verdict By Court of Appeals

SEATTLE, Wash.—After three years of litigation, the case of two Seattle Japanese American exporters, Charles T. Takahashi and Edward Y. Osawa was dismissed on Oct. 14 by U. S. District Judge Lloyd L. Black on the motion of J. Charles Dennis, United States attorney.

The conviction of the two men on charges of violation of the United States embargo on Japan at the end of their second trial in Oct., 1942, was reversed last May 31 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Circuit returned the case to the District Court for further trial "if the government be so advised," but since the reversal was on the grounds of illegal search and seizure of personal papers from the pair by United States agents, there was no new evidence that could be used in a new trial.

The first trial ended May 23, 1942, in a mistrial. The second ended in a conviction on Oct. 7, 1942. The men were sentenced to three years in prison April 17, 1943, but two days later Judge Black changed his mind and added two years to each sentence.

Takahashi is at the Minidoka relocation center, while Osawa is believed to be living in Colorado.

Evacuee Youth Held For Wearing Uniform Of Air Forces Cadet

DETROIT, Mich.—Masato Momom Fukumoto, 19, was arrested in Detroit by federal agents last week for illegally wearing an air cadet uniform.

He told officers he donned the uniform "to avoid heckling."

Fukumoto pleaded guilty and was held for trial. He refused to change his plea to innocent because he wanted "to tell the truth."

Heart Mountain Evacuees Working At Tooele Depot

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Seven men from this WRA center are already working at the Army Ordnance Depot at Tooele, Utah, Joe Carroll, relocation officer, reported last week, according to the Sentinel.

signed as one of the cadre for the 442nd, composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry, on its activation at Camp Shelby.

His wife, Mrs. Elsie F. Chomori, lived in Compton, California, before she was evacuated to the Rohwer Relocation Center, Arkansas. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsaku Chomori, and four brothers and two sisters live in the Manzanar Relocation Center, California.

Idaho Rules Nisei GIs Must Vote in Pre-Evacuation State

BOISE, Ida.—Japanese American soldiers from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Ida., will not be eligible to vote in the Idaho elections, it was reported this week, as Secretary of State George H. Curtis Thursday upheld the Jerome county prosecutor, R. H. Seely, in his rejection of Pvt. E. Hiromura's application for an Idaho soldier vote ballot.

Pvt. Hiromura, who is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., listed Portland, Ore., as his residence in his application. Curtis informed Hiromura that if he were a resident of

Oregon, he should apply to that state for a ballot. Hiromura thereupon corrected his application to state that his residence was in Hunt, but it was returned to Curtis with the notation by Jerome County Recorder Charlotte Roberson that "it is the contention of our county attorney that these applications cannot claim Hunt, Ida., as a residence."

Curtis said he regretted that Japanese American soldiers could not vote at Hunt, and said he had information there was no voting precinct at the center.

Engle Asks Inquiry Into Charge He Wrote Tule Lake Letters

Congressman Admits Note of Condolence To Mother in Camp

RED BLUFF, Calif.—Rep. Clair Engle, author of a bill to deport all aliens and "disloyal" citizens

of Japanese ancestry, this week asked a committee of world war veterans to make an impartial investigation of charges that he has written letters of sympathy to evacuees at Tule Lake to secure votes.

The charge was made by State Sen. Jerrold L. Seawell, campaign managers for Engle's republican opponent, State Sen. Jesse M. Mayo.

Engle said he had written condolences to a woman in Tule Lake after her son, an enlisted man in the U. S. army, had been killed in action in Italy.

Seawell, Engle charged, implied there was more than one letter and that the congressman was "writing letters of sympathy to the Japanese on account of their internment."

Poston Girl Weds Soldier in Illinois

PEORIA, Ill.—Miss Irene Aiko Yonemura, Colorado River, was married to Pvt. Victor Hada of Camp Shelby on Tuesday, October 3. The wedding service was read by the Rev. William A. Young at the First Presbyterian Church in the presence of close friends.

After a trip to visit their parents in Arizona and Idaho, Mrs. Hada will return to Peoria, where she is employed in the public library, and her husband to Camp Shelby.

Sacramento Court Grants Divorce to Evacuee Couple

SACRAMENTO — John Kiichi Matsumoto was granted a divorce in a Sacramento superior court here last week from his wife, Helen Kaoru Matsumoto. Both are residents of Tule Lake.

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