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Proclamation Restores Right Of Evacuee Group to Return To Homes After January 2

Military Commander Rescinds Contraband Bans; Individual Exclusion Orders Will Be Issued Against Persons Ineligible to Return to Coast

SAN FRANCISCO-The War Department on Dec. 17 revoked e military orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from he Pacific coast military area.

The sweeping revocation of the exclusion orders against izens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese ancestry was carried t through the issuance of Public Proclamation No. 21 by Maj. m. Henry C. Pratt, acting commander of the Western Defense mmand in the absence of Maj. Gen. Charles Bonesteel.

army's proclamation reed the right of loyal evacuees b return to their homes in the West Coast area and rescinded emtraband regulations affecting American citizens of Japanese

The proclamation will become ective at midnight of Jan. 2. he army announced that the inprovement in the military sit-ution on the Pacific coast was reponsible for the revocation of the exclusion orders.

"The present military situation makes possible modification and relaxation of restrictions and the termination of restrictions and the termination of the system of mass exclusion of persons of Jap-anese ancestry," Gen. Pratt declared

He added that a system of individual determination and exclusion of those individuals whose presence within sensitive areas of Western Defense Command deemed a source of potential danger to the military security" would follow the lifting of the mass exclusion restrictions. It was announced that those

persons concerning whom individ-ual exclusion orders have been ued prior to the effective date of the proclamation shall con-tinue to be excluded. The army explained that those persons who to remain excluded will be

lamation No. 1, March 2, 1942, requiring execution of "change of residence" notices. 2. "Paragraph 5, Public Proc-lamation No. 2, March 16, 1944, requiring execution of "change of residence" notices. 3. The following Public Proclamations are rescinded in their entirety. No. 3, March 24, 1942, establishing curfew for German and Italian aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry persons of Japanese ancestry within the military area, and prohibiting the possession of "contraband" by such persons; No. 4, March 27, 1942, freezing the travel of persons of Japanese ancestry in the military area; No. 5, March 30, 1942, area; No. 5, March 30, 1942, establishing evacuation proced-ure; No. 6, June 2, 1942, freez-ing travel of persons of Jap-anese ancestry in Military Arca No. 2; No. 7 and No. 11, ex-cluding persons of Japanese an-cestry from the West Coast military

itary area. 4. Civilian exclusion orders Nos. 1 to 108 inclusive and Civilian Restrictive Order No. 1.

Maj. Gen. Pratt also announced

Maj. Gen. Pratt also announced the following elaborations of the new Western Command policy: 1. The revocation order applies to all the Pacific Coast states but not to the Territory of Alaška. 2. Americans and aliens of Jap-All persons not individually anese ancestry may return to homes in the Territory of Hawaii if they can get transportation and if they can satisfy the command-ing general of the Hawaiian com-mand of the desirability of their return

Supreme Court Rules Loyal Citizens Cannot Be Detained

JACL President Declares Nisei Loyalty Vindicated

THROUG

Commenting on the army's revocation of the coast exclu-sion orders, Saburo Kido, na-tional president of the JACL, declared in Salt Lake City this week that the action was "a vindication of the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ances-

In a message to JACL mem-bers, Mr. Kido reported that the JACL will open an office in San Francisco soon after Jan. 2, and may open offices in Los Angeles and Seattle if staff workers and funds are available.

Western Nisei **Casualties in** France Told

One Japanese American soldier was reported killed and another is missing in action in casualties reported from the western front to next of kin of Japanese Americans fighting in Europe.

Tech. Sgt. Akira Richard Otsubo of Rohwer was reported killed on Nov. 23 in France, while Lieut. James Kanaya of Portland is missing. Lieut. Kanaya, who won his commission on the battlefield, was recently cited for bravery in action when he risked his life to go to the aid of wounded men.

Killed in Action

Validity of Army Evacuation **Order Upheld by Tribunal in Decision on Korematsu Case**

Dissenting Opinions by Justices Murphy, Roberts, Jackson in Evacuation Test Condemn Racista Implications in Military Order for Removal

WASHINGTON-In an unanimous decision Monday the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in the Mitsuye Endo case that American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty has been established should not continue to be subjected to the authority of the War Relocation Authority.

At the same time the Supreme Count announced a 6 to 3. decision in the case of Fred T. Korematsu, upholding the validity of the army's exclusion order "as of the time it was made and when the petitioner violated

The decision in the Endo case gave legal substance to the army's announcement on Sunday revok-ing West Goast restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Miss Endo had appealed to the Supreme Court contending that her rights as a citizen were im-paired by WRA regulations. Al-though eligible to leave the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz under the WRA's "indefin-ite leave," regulations limited her freedom of movement.

The court's opinion in the Endo case was delivered by Jus-tice William O. Douglas who emphasized the basic liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and said that "loyalty is a thing of heart and mind, not of race, creed or color."

"We must assume," he added, that the chief executive and members of congress, as well as the courts, are sensitive to and respectful of the liberties of the citizeil. In interpreting measure we must assume that their purpose was to allow for the greatest possible accomoda-tion between those liberties and the exigencies of war. Justice Douglas added that the intent of the original evacuation hardship upon those evacuated, but simply to remove any threat that they might aid the enemy. "If we assume that the original evacuation was justified," he said. "its lawful character was derived from the fact that it was an espionage and sabotage measure, not that there was community inhospitality to this group of American citizens." The decision in the Korematsu case was delivered by Justice Hugo L. Black. Korematsu had been given a five-year probation-ary sentence for failure to report to an evacuation station. Chief Justice Stone and Jus-tices Rutledge, Reed, Douglas and Frankfurter concurred with the Black decision. Justices Murphy, Jackson and Roberts wrote dissenting opinions. Justice Frank Murphy charged that the evacuation was unconsti-tutional and that "it goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abvss of racism." Justice Robert Jackson said that

even though the program might have been a permissible military precaution it does not follow that is constitutional.

In ruling the evacuation valid the court majority did not rule on the constitutional issues involved.

"We uphold the evacuation order as of the time it was made, and when the petitioner violat-ed it," Black said. "In doing so, we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citi-zens. But hardships are a part of war, and war is an aggrega-tion of hardships. All citizens alike, both in and out of uni-form, feel the impact of war in greater or lesser degree.

"Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direct emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to tect must be commensurate with the threatened danger.'

designated for exclusion will be exempted from the provisions of all public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders and civilian restrictive orders pertaining exclusively to persons of Japanese ancestry when Proclamation No. 21 goes into effect.

The effect of the recision . is to restore to all persons of Japanese ancestry who were ex-cluded under orders of the Com-manding General. Western Defense command, and who have not been designated individually for ex-clusion, or other control, their full rights to enter and remain in the military areas of the West-ern Defense Command," Gen. Pratt announced. "The people of the states situated within the Western Defense Command are assured that the records of all persons of Japanese ancestry have en carefully examined and only OSA persons who have been cleared by military authority have n permitted to return. They should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents."

Proclamation No. 21 revokes. ary orders affecting persons of ese ancestry: Paragraph 5, Public proc-

3. Those initially excluded on Jan. 1 will not be on a perman-ently excluded list. The names of those excluded will not be made public. Those permitted to return after hearings will carry cards certifying to their release.

4. An army board will visit the relocation centers for personal conferences with persons on the excluded list and will examine their records to see if release is desirable.

5. Those who have relocated outside the WRA centers may inquire to see if they are on the excluded list.

Family Returns To Fowler Area

FOWLER, Calif.—Thomas Hir-aoka, 71, his wife, and three of their children are preparing to reoccupy their 40-acre ranch two miles east of Fowler, the first evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to the community. The Hiraokas are living temporarily in Del Rey pending the re-novation of the house on their ranch.

T/SGT. AKIRA RICHARD OTSUBO, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shintano Otsubo of 9-9-F, Rohwer, killed in France on Nov.

Missing in Action

LIEUT. JIMMY KANAYA, (Portland, Ore.), son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanaya of Chicago, Ill., missing in action since Oct. 23. Awaiting further word are his parents; a sister, Mrs. George K. Suzuki of Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and a brother, Pvt. Enoch Kanaya of Camp Blanding, Fla. Lieut. Kanaya enlisted in the army in April, 1941, and was commissioned by General Mark Clark in Italy in September, 1944.

Wounded in Action

T/4 TSUNEO P. HARADA, son of Tsuneyemon Harada of 48-14-A. Gila River, slightly wounded on Leyte on Oct. 25. SGT. GEORGE NOGUCHI, (Suisun, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Noguchi of 65-5-B, Cila River seriously wounded Mrs. Eijiro Nogueni of 65-5-B, Gila River seriously wounded on Nov. 15 in France. PFC. GEORGE TAKIZAWA, 24, (Seattle, Wash.), second son of Mr. and Mrs. Aisushi B. Tak-izawa, Hunt, Idaho, wounded on Nov. 3.

In a concurring opinion on the Endo case Justice Roberts said he felt that the court was "squarely faced" with the con-stitutional rights of Miss Endo.

In another concurring opinion on the Endo decision Justice Mur-phy said he was "of the view that detention in relocation centers of persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of loyalty is not only unauthorized by congress or the executive, but is another example

(Continued on page 8)

Japanese American **Reported** Wounded In Philippines

RIVERS. Ariz. - The first Japanese American casualty of the Philippines was reported here recently with the wound-ing of T/4 Tsuneo P. Harada on Leyte on Oct. 25.

His injury was reported as slight.

T/4 Harada is the son Tsuneyemon Harada of 48-14-A, Gila River, according to the Gila News-Courier.

From the Frying Pan - By BILL HOSOKAWA -

The Army's Revocation Orders

The army, the one authority that could lift the West Coast exclusion orders, has ruled that loyal Japanese Americans may return to their homes.

There can be no doubt whatever that the de-There can be no doubt whatever that the de-cision was reached only after long and careful deliberation. In lifting the ban, the army act-ed with more time for weighing of the facts, and with greater knowledge of the situation, than it did in the fear-filled days of early 1942 when the order first was invoked.

Certainly the exclusion orders would not have been rescinded if the army had believed that the nation's war effort would be impeded by the return of Japanese Americans.

Even-and we stress the word even-Gov. Earl Warren of California has told the people of his state the new order was designed to aid the war effort and that any provocative acts could only retard the flow of materials "to our boys."

The army has said repeatedly that military considerations and military considerations only were the reasons for the ban. Its proclama-tion announcing the revocation of the ban stresses that military considerations prompted the lifting of the ban.

Thus it is obvious that the army is con-vinced that the end of the ban is for the best national interests. No one can accuse the army of being Jap-lovers, or acting under a "softheaded, coddling, New Deal policy," Unfortunately, and with startling incon-

sistency, some congressional foes of the war relocation authority who sought army super-vision of the relocation centers now are the loudest critics of the army's decision.

It is a matter of record that the 115,000 evacuees who were forced to leave their homes. in 1942 cooperated in every possible way with the military. Army spokesmen have said that without this cooperation from the Japanese Americans, the evacuation could not have been accomplished so smoothly. Internal difficulties at that time might have had disastrous results.

But the Japanese Americans chose to cooperate because they were convinced it was the patriotic thing to do. The Japanese Americans fought the principle of evacuation until a mil-itary order was issued, and then they obeyed the order as good soldiers. It is disturbing that in the name of patriot-

ism and Americanism the west coast's hatemongers warn of violence and bloodshed should the evacuees return to their homes. Certainly they are less patriotic than the Japanese Americans they would cast aspersions against because it is so obvious that their pa-triotism is tainted with economic self-interest. That these interests will stop at nothing is

indicated by reports that they are stirring unrest among Filipinos and whites alike in an effort to instigate race riots. These individuals must be prosecuted and punished in the same

way as Japanese Americans would have been punished had they resisted the evacuation. Meanwhile it is only right that returning evacuees be given every protection for them-selves and their property. A show of force that the federal government means business should be sufficient to silence cowardly attacks.

VAGARIES

California's State Senator George J. Hatfield, Republican from Merced county, is advocating a systematic search of land titles held by persons of Japanese ancestry in each of the State's 58 counties, looking for violations of the California Anti-Alien Land Law. Farm property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry at the time of the evacuation in 1942 was valued in excess of \$60,000,000. . . . Time Mag-zine recently reported the opening of an interracial barber shop in Oberlin, Ohio, home of Oberlin college. Heretofore, Negroes have been forced to go out of town for haircuts, while many members of liberal Oberlin college's faculty and student body have let their hair grow in protest against this discrimination. Finally, a cooperative barber shop was set up on an in-terracial basis. The barber is Jerry Mizuiri, a Japanese American evacuee. . . . Ogden, Utah is continuing its policy of not granting business licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry who were not in husiness in the city on Dec. 7. were not in business in the city on Dec. 7, 1941. *

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

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EDITORIALS: Supreme Court Decisions

The Supreme Court's decisions in the Mitsuye Endo and Fred Korematsu test cases, delivered within 24 hours of the issuance by the army of Public Proclamation No. 21 revoking military exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry, present judicial affirmation of the army's action. The unanimous decision of the nation's highest tribunal in the Endo case clearly struck at the exclusion of any American citizen from any part of the United States on the basis of racial ancestry when it declared that no power exists for the detention of any loyal citizen. The verdict in the Endo case was, as the San Francisco Chronicle declared, "a foregone conclusion." The decision would have made inevitable the military proclamation rescinding the exclusion order against loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese ancestry. As it happened, the army order preceded the Supreme Court's decision by only a matter of a few hours.

It is also interesting to note that the Supreme Court, in Justice Black's majority opinion, skirted the constitutional issues involved in the Korematsu case and stressed that it upheld the legality of the evacuation action at the time the order was issued. The three dissenting justices have written vigorous opinions which strike at the racist implications of the evacuation and exclusion orders. Justice Murphy, whose concur-ring opinion in the Yasui and Hirabayashi cases warned that the curfew order approached "the very brink of constitutional power," charged in the Korematsu case that such exclusion "goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism." Justice Jackson also warned: "Once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions an order, the court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent nee Justice Douglas' unanimous opinion orders the release of Miss Endo, ruling that the government has "no authority" to detain citizens or impose conditions on their freedom of movement once the loyalty of the citizen is established. Had the Endo decision been delivered by the Supreme Court before the army's revocation of its exclusion orders the effect of that decision would have been to create a contretemps which would have placed in question the entire exclusion program. It is conceivable that the impending decision in the Endo case, and the inevitability of the nature of that decision, may have precipitated the sweeping revocation of the restrictive regulations. Without the pressure of the test cases the authorities concerned, faced with noisy and insistent opposition from self-interest groups against the return, may have hesitated from taking such a decisive step toward the restoration of the rights of the evacuees. Both the Korematsu and Endo cases have served the cause of justice.



From the long view of histori-cal perspective there will be few domestic developments as decisive in their ramifications as the restoration in wartime of the right of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast. Although West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry are the group directly af-fected by revocation of the milifected by revocation of the mil-tary exclusion orders, all of the 300,000 persons of Japanese ra-cial origin in the continental United States and Hawaii have been freed of war-inspired regu-lations which have infringed upon their right of freedom of travel and residence.

The army's decision which was announced Sunday is a heartening demonstration of the capacity of a democratic nation to carry out its functions of democracy even in the midst of an emergency created by the necessities of a global war. The army and the government are to be congratulated upon their forthright action in rescinding the exclusion orders at this time. In doing so, the army has strength-ened its contention that military necessity, and military necessity alone, determined the original de-cision for mass evacuation. It must be acknowledged that powerful pressures were exerted upon military authorities and on the civil government for the maintenence of the exclusion orders for the duration of the war in the Pacific. The constitutional rights of an American minority were pitted against the weight and influence of the lobbies of business and special interest groups. The Bill of Rights won.

The army's action will have far reaching effects at home as well as abroad. It must be remembered that the summary disposal of a problem of military security through the medium of mass and complete evacuation was an act which conceivably menaced all other racial minorities in the nation. Through its sweeping revo-cation of the evacuation and exclusion orders the army has given notice that groups of Americans cannot be categorized on the basis of race or ancestry, a fact which the Supreme Court affirmed on the day following the issuance of the revocation proclamation. The army and the govern-ment have repudiated the "a Jap's a Jap" type of thinking in which at least one high military official, as well as an unreasoning horde of racists and reactionaries, have indulged. The army's decision is an important victory in the un-ceasing war against racist think-ing, a war which must be waged in the Wain Structure in the Main Streets of our home towns as it is waged today on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific. The army's move illumines the strength of democracy itself.

As far as their rights and priv-ileges are concerned, Japanese

Americans will revert back to the status they enjoyed before that December Sunday three years ago when their world fell apart. But the world is not the same, nor will Japanese Americans return to the status quo of Dec. 6, 1941. As a group the Japanese Americans have gained in stature and matur-ity through the tempering of their wartime experiences. Mass evacuation and detention, the inevitable losses of businesses and homes which accompanied the forced migration, and the anti-democratic activities of the race-baiters sorely tested the faith and loyalty of the group during the past three years. But today the Japanese Americans stand stead-fast in their loyalty which has fast in their loyalty which has been established beyond challenge and affirmed by the army's cancellation of the exclusion orders. For most Japanese Americans the significant point presented by the army's action is its vindication of that loyalty. It was not easy to hold fast to

the truths of democracy while living behind the armed guards and the barbed-wire of the assembly centers and in the segregated isolation of the relocation camps. The approach and general conduct of the War Relocation Authority under Dillon S. Myer, and the activities of church groups and the many friends of civil liberties throughout the nation helped keep that faith in democracy alive. If the Japanese Americans have been vindicated, our democratic way of life has also been vindicated.

The evacuation destroyed the insular world of the Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast (as the impact of war has affected the lives of other Japanese Americans in Hawaii), but it has also introduced them, through the government's vigorous relocation program, to the main stream of American life. The Nisei have said their final farewells to the Little Tokyos of the mind, although the physical realities may continue to exist so long as there are restrictive covenants and residential ordinances which bind and segregate members of non-Caucasian groups on the Pacific Coast.

The group identification of Japanese Americans has been strengthened and maintained through the exigencies of war and the promulgation of military restrictions based on the fact of ancestry. But these military regulations have now been removed, and the Japanese Americans can stand today beside all of the great and varied peoples of America in their rights, their privileges and their obligations.

The mass dislocation resulting from evacuation will not be settled for many months to come, but the evacuation is now history.

War Department Announcement Affirms Loyalty of Nisei Group

The opinions of Justices Black and Douglas and the various separate concurring and dissenting expressions show a deep concern regarding the use of the racial yardstick in the evacuation program. The net effect of these opinions is a resounding blow against racism in the United States.

WASHINGTON-The War Department announced on December 17 that the revocation of the exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast following a determination by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command that continued mass exclusion was no longer a matter of military necessity.

The War Department announcement added:

"The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese

ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Jap-anese attitude will continue to be excluded on an individual basis. Those persons of Japanese an-cestry whose records have stood the tests of Army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law abiding aliens."

The announcement noted that the decision to revoke the exclusion orders was prompted by military consideration based on the progress of American armed forc-

es in the Pacific. "In 1942," the War Department said, "it was impossible to make an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not. Mass treatment of all Japanese Americans. therefore, was a necessary military precaution.

been thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of loyalty, probab-ly more thoroughly than any other segment of our population. "As a result of these investigations, it has been possible to make progress in separating those who may be dangerous from those who are loyal to the United States. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the army itself in selecting those persons of military age among the persons of Japanese ancestry who were acceptable for the army, initially as volunteers and later under selective service. Many of these men were recruited from the war relocation centers and many of them have families in the centers. The outstanding record which these men have made fighting for the United States in Italy, in France and in the Pacific has shown conclusi-vely that it is possible to make Since that time, persons of Jap-anese ancestry who were evacua-ted from the costal area have

The latest issue of New Masses weekly con-tains a cartoon of the Japanese emperor on a broken-down hobby horse, drawn by Nakata, a Japanese American political cartoonist. John Gould Fletcher, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1939, has written an article on Rohwer relocation center in his native Arkan-sas, "East Meets West in Arkansas," published in the December issue of Asia and the Americas. . . Vice President Henry Wallace's IPR pamphlet on Pacific affairs is illustrated by Bunji Tagawa.

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Japanese American girl violinist, Eiko Yoshisato, 19, made her orchestral debut in New York's famed Carnegie Hall last Saturday evening, Dec. 16, as a member of a new musical organization, the American Youth Orchestra. Leader of the American Youth Orchestra is Dean Dixon, young Negro conductor who has guest-conducted the Philharmonic and Philadelphia symphony groups. Miss Yoshizato and other members of the new musical organiz-ation will play for wounded GIs at Halloran hospital next would hospital next week.

Gardena VFW Post Refuses to List Name of Dead Nisei Hero

Hood River Legion Post May

Replace Some Nisei Names

GARDENA, Calif. — The Gar-dena post of the Veterans of For-eign Wars has refused for the third time to include the names Gardena honor plaque listed 1000 of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from this Los Angeles suburb on the Honor Roll for Gardena servicemen and servicewomen.

One of the Japanese American soldiers whose name is omitted is

The third repainting of the Gardena honor plaque listed 1000 names but did not list any of the several score Japanese Americans who have gone into the army from this area.

Walter Kelly, quartermaster of the VFW post sponsoring the plaque, blamed public pressure for the decision not to include the

soldiers whose name is omitted is Pfc. Kiyoshi K. Muranaga who won the Distinguished Service Cross and lost his life when he, singlehandedly destroyed a Ger-man 88 emplacement in Italy. Another Nisei name the post does not permit listing is that of a Japanese American reported missing in action. A third is that

Sixteen Japanese Americans **Reported Wounded in Action**

WASHINGTON-The War Department this week identified 16 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have been reported wounded in action in the Mediterranean and European areas, presumably in Italy and France.

On Dec. 21 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans wounded in action in the European area, presumably in France:

MAEDA, Pfc. Richard S.—Mrs. Yoshiko Maeda, mother, WRA camp, Hunt, Idaho. MIZUTA, Pfc. Yoshito—Mrs. Sadano S. Mizuta, mother, WRA camp, Hunt, Idaho. MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Takeo—Sam Hayashi, friend, Capitol

Apts., Ogden, Utah. FUKUDA, Staff Sgt. Koichi — Kameatsu Fukuda, father,

Waialua, Honolulu. GOTO, Pvt. Nobuaki-Mrs. Kimie Osado, aunt, 955 Cook St.,

Honolulu.

GOTO, Pfc. Suewo-Mrs. Take Goto, mother, Box 2, Hakalau. HARADA, Pvt. Yoshitatsu-Saburo Harada, brother, Hanalei, Kauai.

HARAI, Pvt. Takashi-Hajime G. Harai, brother, Box 41, Kono.

HIRAI, Staff Sgt. Noboru-Mrs. Tama Hirai, mother, 2085 South Beretania St., Honolulu. NISHIMURA, Pvt. Yukitsugu—Shigeru Nishimura, brother,

Kapaa, Kauai.

NITTA, Pfc. Richard S.—Mrs. Tsugi Nitta, mother, 1727 Kapalama Ave., Honolulu. ODA, Pfc. Yoshinori — Mrs. Natsu Oda, mother, Keokea,

Kona. OKI, Pfc. Tomoo-Miss Linda M, Oki, sister, 1830 Waiola

On Dec. 18 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

SHINTAKU, Pfc. Kivoshi-Mrs. Toka O. Shintaku, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz. TERAMAE, Sgt. Ted A.—Koudo Teramae, father, 2311 Lime

St., Honolulu. ARAKAWA, Pvt. Jeneye-Jensei Arakawa, father, Kaheka, Paia, Maui.

Expanded Relocation Effort By WRA in East Seen by Ickes

Secretary of Interior **Comments** on Reopening **Of Coast to Evacuees**

WASHINGTON - Revocation of blanket exclusion orders by the Western Defense Command will mean an immediate expansion of the War Relocation Authority's the war Relocation Authority's program of relocation to cover the entire country, including the West Coast, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes declared in a statement issued Monday, Dec. 18. Financial assistance will be giv-

en evacuees whose relocation plans are approved by the WRA, he said, including payment of rail or bus fare to the point of re-location and transportation of personal property, such as house-

bold furnishings. Declaring that no center will be closed in less than six months or that any will be open after a year, Ickes said that funds have been movided to the Bodowal Security Agency for public assistance through state and local welfare agencies for those evacuees who are incapable of self-support.

"It is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship in this great Nation to do every-thing that he can to make easier California Army Captain Backs **Nisei Soldiers**

A PACIFIC COAST ARMY HOSPITAL—An Army officer from California, Captain L. Leo Sautler, Long Beach, had some words to say about the Japanese American soldiers who are now fighting the German enemy in Europe. The United Press quoted

Capt. Sautler: "The job these kids did and

are doing in Europe is one of the toughest and most heartbreaking ever given any body

of men. "They gave everything they had—many of them their lives. And we're going to see to it that the ones who do come back are given every consider-ation possible."

Warren Urges **Citizens Comply** With Decision

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California Governor Supports Rights of **Japanese** Americans

SACRAMENTO - Gov. Earl Warren of California called on citizens of the State on Dec. 17 citizens of the State on Dec. 17 to "join in protecting constitu-tional rights" of evacuees of Jap-anese ancestry who are expected to return to their homes follow-ing the army's revocation of the coast exclusion order. It is the most important func-tion of citizenship, as well as

tion of citizenship, as well as government, to protect constitu-tional rights and to maintain order. In this situation, both must combine to accomplish that re-sult," Gov. Warren said. "Any public unrest that devel-ops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from interments action will be

from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort," he added.

Nisei Doctor Wins Captain's **Rating in UNRRA**

First Japanese American woman to win her captain's bars is Captain Yoshiye Togasaki, who will serve with the United Na-tions Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Captain Togasaki is a graduate of the University of California and of Johns Hopkins Medical col-

lege. She served as bacteriologist for California, the city of Berkeley, California, and a resident physician at the Los Angeles County hospital prior to the evacuation.

She was one of the first doctors to go to Manzanar to organize the medical department at that center.

ter. Captain Togasaki is the daugh-ter of Kikumatsu Togasaki. A sister, Yaye Togasaki, was recent-ly commissioned a lieutenant in the Army Nurses corps. Two oth-ers sisters are doctors, while two more are registered nurses.

Council of Churches In San Francisco **Raps Anti-Nisei Bias**

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Council of Churches

Francisco Council of Churches went on record on Dec. 15 as "vig-orously" opposed to "all legisla-tion proposing to cancel or to deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship." "No Christian can do less than cooperate heartily with the mili-tary and other proper authorities . . in assuring to these indiv-iduals their constitutional rights in California," the resolution adopted by the council's board of directors stated.

To the Members of the 442nd Combat Team and

Their Loved ones — with every good wish for

Overlooked Name of Japanese American In Erasing Sixteen

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Follow-ing a storm of protests from civ-ilians and servicemen from all parts of the nation, as well as from the Hood River area itself, the American Legion post in Hood River has approved action to relace the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who are not "dual citizens" on the

winty war memorial. (Ed. note: There are no "dual dizens" in the United States army.)

Answering critics of their action in erasing the names of Japmese Americans from the honor will, the Hood River Legionnairies charged that Americans of Japa-ness ancestry were "dual citi-

Meanwhile, it developed that the name of one Japanese Ameri-an soldier had been overlooked in the exclusion process. The Le-connaires removed 16 names from the memorial but forgot the

wenteenth, Isao Namba. It was also stated that although 17 names of Japanese Americans were on the board, actually neary 60 Hood River soldiers of Japmese ancestry are now in service

The Associated Press reported that, in addition to removing the names. of Japanese Americans from the war memorial, the Hood River American Legion post is backing a move to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to their homes in the area by buying up their land and refusing to sell or lease property to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Kumaichiro Shinoda Succumbs to Illness

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. – Kumaichiro Shinoda, 77, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., died in Grand Junction on Dec. 22 after Betraved Veteran a long illness.

Mr. Shinoda, who came to the

Nisei Names Segregated on **Honor Plaque**

Ministerial Group Of Yuba-Sutter Area Protests Action

MARYSVILLE Calif. - Members of the Yuba-Sutter Ministerial Association, meeting in the Christian church on Dec. 14, adopted resolutions protesting against discrimination against Japanese American soldiers in the arrangement of names on the Marysville honor roll in Cortez

Square. When the plaque was erected recently some citizens protested because the alphabetical list of heroes was headed by a soldier of Japanese ancestry. Acting on these protests the local post of the American Legion segregated the 13 Japanese American pames the 13 Japanese American names on the plaque and placed them to-gether in a separate space.

That arrangement, too, met with protests from those who held such grouping singled out the Japanese Americans for spec-ial honors not accorded the rest of the names

of the names. "We urge that such practices be discontinued and that all names be placed on the honor roll without discrimination against any race or color," the resolution declared.

"We connot too strongly protest discrimination such as the rearrangement of names of Ameri-can-born Japanese on the honor roll," Rev. R. W. Lowry of Yuba City, president of the association, declared.

Legionnaire Charges **Betrayed** Veterans

Christmas and health, peace and happiness in SAN FRANCISCO United States 42 years ago from Japan and who had never return-- Members the return to normal life of these the return to hormal life of these people who have been cleared by the Army authorities," Ickes de-clared. "By our conduct towards them we will be judged by all of the people of the world." of the Hood River, Ore., post of ed, had been living in Grand Junction with members of his family since 1943. He is survived by his wife and by eight children, 29 grandchilthe coming New Year. Col. and Mrs. CHAS. W. PENCE He is survived by his wife and by eight children, 29 grandchil-dren and six great-grandchildren. His sons and daughters are To-mitaka, the Rev. Masamoto Nish-imura Mrs. Kiming Nichimura 307 East Monroe St. Attica, Indiana He called upon state and local moving the names of .16 soldiers officials throughout the country of Japanese ancestry from its and especially on the West Coast, and on public and private agen-cies to assist in the task of recounty honor roll. The charge was filed by Rob-ert B. Cozzens, assistant direct-or of the War Relocation Authormura, Mrs. Kimiye Nishimura, Mrs. Shigeye Sakai, Joseph, Paul, SEASON'S GREETINGS turning the evacuees to ordinary community life. Peter and Daniel. The deceased was engaged in ity and a veteran of World War "I believe that the response will the wholesale flower industry in be enthusiastic and wholeheart-ed," he said. "And I particularly California until the evacuation in In a strongly worded protest to Commander Jess Edington of the Hood River post Cozzens de-1942, having organized the San hope that we may see veterans' organizations like the American Lorenzo flower company in 1919. A Merry Christmas to all our Friends and the During recent years, however, he spent most of his time in reliclared: "What Legion and church and welfare strange reasoning hope that the New Year will see us all return to groups in the fore-front of those prompts you to strike at these heroes who are facing our enegious and welfare work. who will consider it their respon-Funeral services will be held sibility to aid these people, and by so doing, to show their devo-tion to the American principles of charity, justice and democra-ev" you! at the Martin mortuary in Grand Junction on Thursday, Dec. 28, mies in deadly combat? "You have betrayed the Legion by a deliberate insult to our ar-my, its uniform and the brave men who wear it. You have at-tempted to loosen the cornerstone Lee B. Hawkins Larry Collins George Y. Morikawa at 2 p. m. Louis R. Manaka Masami Endo **Richard M. Nomura** cy The secretary declared that he believed most of the 35,000 per-Named for Taketo Kihara Takemi Kajikawa Charles S. Miyaji of our democracy by striking at one racial group of descendants out of the six nations we have de-Miles E. Cary Kiyoji Yamada **Thomas Tamai Thomas Tanaka** sons now relocated have become satisfactorily adjusted in their new locations and will stay where Joseph R. Itagaki Herbert S. Sasaki **Richard K. Chagami** POSTON, Ariz.—Miles E. Cary Righ school was chosen the per-manent name of the Poston II high school recently in honor of the former superintendent of educlared war against. "You should make haste to re-Charles M. Sugi Teruzo T. Hata **Mutt Miyake** they now live. He declared that one of the ma-Joe Iwaoka place the names of the loyal American soldiers on the Hood Mike Masaoka jor WRA aims has been to en-courage the widest possible dis-persal of evacuees throughout the ing school recently in honor of the former superintendent of edu-cation of the Colorado River re-location project by majority vote of the student body, the Chron-icle eported here. SERVICE COMPANY, 442nd Infantry Regiment River honor roll and confine your hate complex to the enemy Japanation, and that would continue as nese rather than attempting to imitate the sordid attitudes of Somewhere in France a prime objective during the final phase of the relocation program. those we are fighting."

Roy Hanaki

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Final Phase of WRA Program In Sight as Centers to Close Within Year, Says Dillon Myer

WASHINGTON-"The lifting of the blanket exclusion orders by the Western Defense Command is undoubtedly the most significant event since evacuation both in the lives of the evacuated people and in the program of the War Relocation Authority," Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, declared Dec. 17 in a statement issued simultaneously with the War Department announcement of the revoking of the West Coast restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry.

"To the great majority of the evacues, it means full restora-tion of the freedom of movement

which is enjoyed by all other loy-al citizens and law-abiding aliens in the United States," Mr. Myer added. "To the War Relocation Authority, it signifies the begin-ning of the final phase of the relocation program."

Mr. Myer outlined the position of the WRA in relation to the new orders in a message to Japanese American evacuees:

"Our prime objective in WRA as always, is to restore the people residing in relocation conters to private life in normal com-munities. The lifting of the exclusion orders makes it possible to broaden the scope of this program and put it for the first time on a completely nationwide basis. Within the next few weeks WRA will establish field relocation offices at key points in the evacuated area and will extend assistance to those who have good reason to return. At the same time, we shall also continue our relocation offices and assistance for those who wish to locate in other parts of the country. "Although the WRA is now en-

tering the final phase of its program, the relocation centers will not be closed immediately. All of them will remain in operation for several months so that all the residents will have reasonable and adequate time and opportunity for the development of sound relocation plans.

"During the period ahead, many of the facilities at the centers will have to be sharply curtailed as the population declines. Schools, however, will be continued through the current year. This will enable families with schoolage children sufficient time to plan their relocation so that the pupils may enter school in their new communities at the beginning of the fall term. All the really essential services at the centers, including mess operations, hous-ing, and medical care, will of course be provided until the time

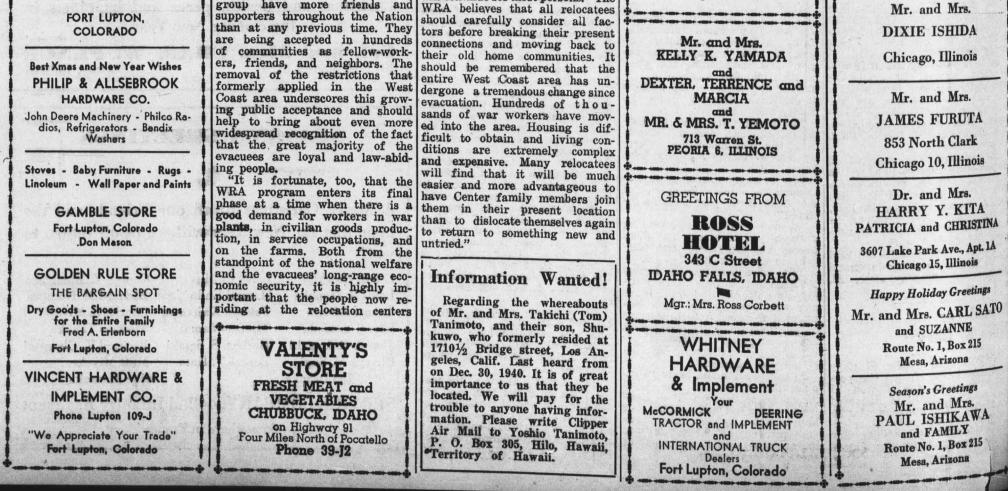
each center actually closes. "The reopening of the evacuat-ed area and the broadening of the reolcation program come at a fortunate time for the evacuated people. Largely as a result of the splendid record that your sons, brothers and husbands have achieved in the armed services, the American public has come increasingly to recognition of the essential good faith and loyalty that characterize the great majority of people of Japanese de-scent. Today the evacuees as a group have more friends and supporters throughout the Nation

make the transition back to private life at a time when employment opportunities are still plentiful. "Recognizing that there are a

number of people in the reioca-tion centers who have not been able to relocate previously be-cause they are incapable of selfsupport, the War Relocation Au-thority is now making intensive efforts to meet this problem by mobilizing facilities and resources that are available for public assistance in normal communities throughout the Nation. Special funds have been provided by Congress through the Federal Security Agency for the assistance of needy people who have been dis-placed from their homes by re-strictive government action. All evacuees both citizens and aliens -who are in need of such assistance are eligible to apply for it under the terms of this Federal law. In addition, old-age assistance and grants to certain other types of handicapped people are available to both citizens and alien evacuees as they are to all per-sons who can qualify under the regular program of the Federal Security Agency. In the develop-ment of individual or family relocation plans at the centers, the Welfare Section will give special attention to those who may need some form of public assistance after relocation. In all cases of this kind, the specific needs of the family or individual will be presented in advance of reloca-tion through the WRA field office to the appropriate state or local agency. In view of the funds that are available and the arrangements that are being made, the War Relocation Authority feels wholly confident that no evacuee will be deprived of advance means of subsistence by reason of the closing of the centers.

"It is possible that some evac-uees who have relocated outside the evacuated area will not wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to their for-mer homes. The final decision as to whether this is the best thing to do rests with the individual relocatee. Many have homes, business connections, or close per-sonal friends in the evacuated area and will be anxious to get back to them. On the other hand, many relocatees have found new friends and much greater opportunities, both social and economic, than they enjoyed prior to evacuation. There is every indication that these greater opportunities will continue for most persons. The WRA believes that all relocatees WR all relo

To Our Readers	
Bocause of WPB restrictions	KIYOSHI TOMITA
of the use of newsprint, it has	TAKIKO TOMITA
been necessary to limit the holi- day edition of the Pacific Citi-	SATOSHI TOMITA
and to three sections.	4404 South 21st St.
Eighty inches of advertising have been withheld from this is-	Omaha 7, Nebraska
and will be published in	The second s
next week's edition. The Pacific Citizen expresses its apprecia-	For a Better World through
tion to these advertisers, as	Greater Freedom - Negross
well as to all of the individuals	Jews, Issei, Nisei, Sansei, et al.
holiday greetings and messages	INA SUGIHARA
in this issue The sale of adver-	39 E. 10th St New York City 3
tising in this issue will go far toward placing the Pacific Citi-	
zen on a naving basis, since the	JAPANESE METHODIST
newspaper has been operated at a slight deficit during the past	CHURCH & INSTITUTE
two years. It should be noted	323 W. 108th St. New York 25
that operational losses in the	Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, Minister
drawing on the National JACL.	Tadashi Miya, Secretary
Through the medium of this ea-	Tauashi Miya, Secretary
ition, however, it is hoped that the Pacific Citizen will be able	GREETINGS FROM RENO.
to make its own way financial-	NEVADA!
ly in the year to come. We have been forced to with-	Mr. and Mrs.
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laturday, December 23, 1944

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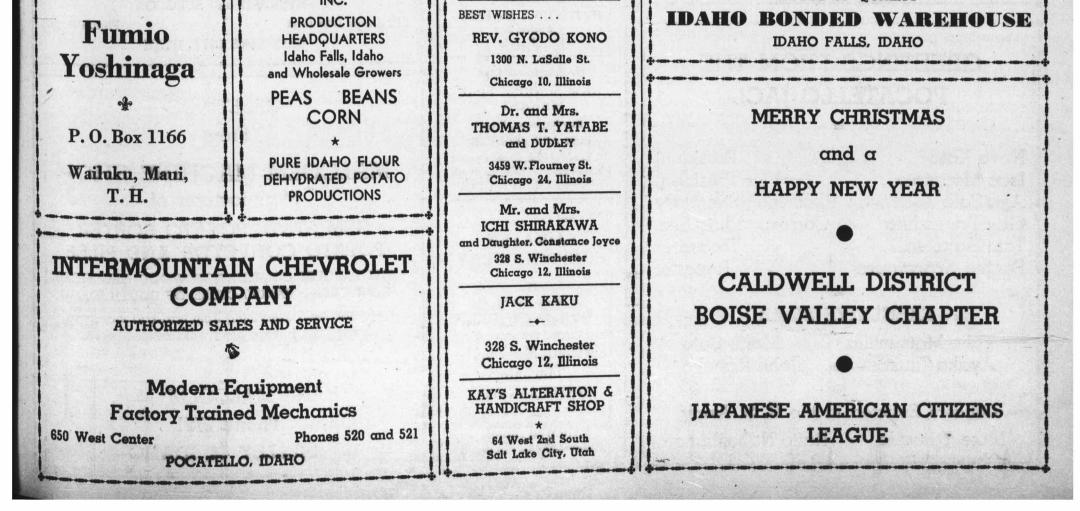
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Saturday, December, 28 1944





apanese American Troops **Provided Biggest Nisei News**

Headlines in 1944 for a nation at war were, as they must ays be for a country engaged in battle, big and black. They of desperate fighting on long and tortuous battlefronts. y told of people at home working to produce munitions, of tious blood plasma sealed into tubes, of bond drives. They of mass slaughter, of sickness and filth and disease. But sang, too, of heroism, and rang with the courage of fightmen. And they told of the wounded, the missing and the and of those who mourned.

With no less avidity-and with no less sorrow-Japanese ricans, too, read of their war-record. They read of their going into training camps, they read of these men in e. They watched them on the the iney watched them on the mt, and saw the first few kle back home again—crippled d wounded, but not despairing. was a story marked by the kk headlines of death, but it

ack headlines of death, but it is a story of courage. It began in IANUARY, 1944: The Pacific dizen published on New Year's by printed two major wartime adlines: "Sgt. Kuroki, Nisei ar Hero, Returns to U. S." and War Department Announces

War Department Announces were of 26 Nisei Killed, 56 Wounded on Italy Front." For Japanese American fight-were many home. But for most Japa-ming home. But for most Japa-ming home. But for most Japa-ming home. But for most Japasee American citizens the war as still a closed book, for at is beginning of the year, select-re service was still in the offing. It was therefore an auspicious tart for the year when, on Janneed the biggest story of the mth, perhaps of the year, for Americans — selective vice. With this story Nisei pared to take their places in draft with other places. draft with other citizens, and for their inevitable 1-A draft citizens, ifications, welcomed at their this vindication of their If on January 1, Nisei Amerias read for the first time of her first war hero, Sgt. Kuroki, hey were to read of him again ad soon. The Nebraska "homewhen boy who went on so inter's ombing missions over Hitler's hand and came home with the cross and boy who went on 30 heavy istinguished Flying Cross and ak leaf clusters hit the headlines an on January 29 when he as barred from an appearance Ginny Simms' program by N C on the grounds that his ap-arance would be "highly con-wersial." He later appeared on G Ginny Simms show Ginny Simms show And on January 19 Secretary War Stimson gave the latest title record of the 100th In-ntry Battalion: 96 killed, 21 wounded. The Oshiro case, under which fendent Y. Oshiro asked to be sed from further liability on leased hotel because of the ef-

of February blew cold, but the winds of racism were hot in Colo-rado and Utah. The Colorado legislature was embroiled in hot de-bates on the ownership of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry, and the fight extended into the farmlands of the state. But on Feb-ruary 8 the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 12, defeated an anti-land proposal approved by the House. In Utah prospective Nisei businessmen were denied licenses to nessmen were denied licenses to operate businesses in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The state AFL imported John R. Lechner and Kilsoo Haan for a Salt Lake City meeting on the "Japanese prob-lem," tried to gag JACL Repre-sentative Joe Grant Masaoka, who finally won the microphone on the stage amid prolonged ap-plause from the audience. In this month too the War Re-

In this month, too, the War Relocation Authority moved into the sphere of the Department of In-erior under Harold Ickes. Dillon Myer retained his position as head of the WRA, and the White House at this time called the work of the agency "sound in principle" and "highly satisfact-ory."

Sergeant Calvin K. Shinogaki, recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Ser-vice Cross for saving the lives of his comrades by defusing mines with his bare hands during a picht struck on the Consideration night attack on the Cassino front; Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, who saved the life of a U. S. Army major on the Italian front; Lieut. Noboru Ta-shiro of Colorado who won his commission as the only Japanese American officer in the U. S. Ar-my Air Forces my Air Forces.

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania this month took on his committee, the Dies commit-tee, by challenging the group's Tule Lake report, calling it "bias-ed," "prejudiced," and "written with a view of obtaining maxi-mum publicity for the most irre-sponsible charges." In New York City Carey Mc-Williams urged the Nisei to work toward lifting the ban upon re-turn to the Pacific coast area. And it was at this time that the 442nd Combat Team, formed Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of

the 442nd Combat Team, formed of Japanese American volunteers, adopted its now-famous slogan, "Go For Broke."

And then in

APRIL, 1944: two months aft-er he had "inherited" the WRA, Harold L. Ickes challenged the "pro-fessional race mongers" of the coast, and said the WRA has been coast, and said the with has been criticized for "not engaging in this sort of a lynching party." Speaking to the press in San Francisco, Ickes promised that the WRA would not be "stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, in-human action and will not be converted into an instrument of reSaturday, December 23, 1944

What's Ahead For Evacuees? Group Resettlement May Be Answer to Relocation Riddle

By FLOYD SCHMOE

I have been happy to see considerable discussion in the Citizen regarding possible solutions of the relocation problem. There should be more, because we will need to pool our very best thinking if we are to find an out that is in any way satisfactory to the majority of the people. Obviously the government has not yet found the answer. The dispersal policy of WRA has worked only for a certain group-young Nisei, well equipped educationally and without too great family responsibilities. To say that because one third of the people have resettled the job is one third done is to fool ourselves. For a large, substantial

group of older Nisei — men and women with dependent children— and for most of Issei the way is not yet clear. No use to go into the reasons—they are obvious and adequate. May I contribute my ideas on the matter?

We will assume that the Camps are not the answer. They are bad both for their residents and for the country as a whole. Everyone (except a few old people who see no other possible future) agrees on this. Therefore, the sooner they are broken up the better. But they cannot be closed until some other place is provided and was other place is provided— and we are back at the starting point again.

In my opinion it will take three additional things to break up the Camps. No one of them will do it alone, just as the W.R.A.'s relocation program has not done it— and on its present policy never will

First, the ban must be re-moved on the West Coast; Second, there must be ade-quate provision made for the

old people; and Third, there must be some plan of group resettlement, with financial assistance, for the remainder.

Lifting the ban will not empty Centers. It won't even make "return home" easy-it will the the only make it possible-but it is an absolutely necessary first step. Lifting the ban will remove the cloud of suspicion that retards accloud of suspicion that retards ac-ceptance everywhere. It will make relocation easier in the East as it will do away with the old—and never truer—statement that "if they are not wanted on the West Coast why should we want them here." Fortunately, an early lift-ing of the ban by the Army seems a reasonable expectation. It must be done by the Army—W.R.A. is correct in maintaining this point. The Army took you away; the

The Army took you away; the Army must bring you back. Provision for the old people without families able to provide for them—the "unrelocatable" for them—the unrelocatable group—seems fairly easy also, and no doubt is already provided for in W.R.A. plans not yet an-nounced. It is likely to take the form of some social security program of old age pensions or un-employment assistance paid from Federal funds but administered by Federal runds but administered by the local agencies, e. g., the city or county agencies of the orginal home locality. This is no more than is due any of our elders who, from one misfortune or another, are no longer able to care for their own needs. It falls a long way

short of the best, however, for it means a dole and a dreary life in cheap rooming houses with a so-cial worker calling occasionally to check up. A long step farther— subsistence homesteads of a half acre or so of garden and some op-portunity for community social life—would not only cut the cost If half because the people could practically feed themselves, but it would give them a much fuller, happier life, with incentive and the satisfaction of being "on their own" which is every person's due. The third problem is most diffi-

The third problem is most difficult. I have two questions con-cerning the plans most often pro-posed. One is that a 100% Japanese American colony in economic competition with neighboring communities would retard acceptance munities would retard acceptance and assimilation, create suspi-cions, and provide an abnormal, un-American form of life, un-healthy socially for the children and the community at large. The other is the cost. America will pay five hundred million to kick you out when the proper strings are pulled by people with something to gain by your absence and the cloak of "war emergency" to hide under, but they will not provide a dime to reestablish you or compensate you for your losses unless perhaps you can force restitution by court action. Unfortunately the people don't react that way.

My suggestion—and the prob-lem needs a lot more study—is that a number of communities be formed where hard work and enterprise can so develop the natur-al resources that an increased popal resources that an increased pop-ulation can be supported—but not a 100% Japanese American popu-lation. The Tri-County Irrigation Project in the Platte Valley (Ne-braska) and the Grand Coule Pro-ject in Washington are examples of scores of such areas scattered throughout the West. On the Tri-County Project (an area approxi-County Project (an area approxi-mately ten by fifty miles) some 2,000 families are living on an av-erage of about 300 acres of wheat come, with a swing over from wheat to potatoes, onions, and su-gar beets and a reduction of the farms from 300 to an average of 60 agrees which with more inter-60 acres-which with more intensive cultivation and more valu-able products brings in a greater income. This means that five times as many people can live in this area. If say 2,000 families of the new settlers were Japanese Am-erican farmers there would be some 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry within the area and it would still be a normal correction still be a normal cosmopolitan American community only 20% Japanese American. Ten thousand people in an area ten by fifty miles could have a normal social opportunity, could organize their own buying and selling co-operatives, their own churches (for the Issei who do not under-stand English), have their own newspaper if the need existed, and otherwise onice the privilege of otherwise enjoy the privileges of a friendly community There would need to be financial. assistance, but rather than expect government subsidy or a spe-cial government loan (neither of which, in my opinion, can be ex-pected) there should be first, a pooling of individual resource for the good of the community; and second, the existing sources of credit should be tapped-whatever government agencies exist or are set up for the aid of all peoples, and private credit at local banks. I am no authority on the subject but I am of the opinion that plenty of credit is available to organized groups of good far-mers. If a sizeable group can get together and decide what they want to do and where they want want to do and where they want to do it many people and organi-zations will rally to help them put it over. But I think the initiative should come from the evacuees we should not attempt to blue-print their future for them. There has already been too much of that.

Fred Korematsu filed, this month, the first test case in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the evacuation program.

In Canada persons of Japanese ancestry in Toronto declined Jap-anese foodstuffs which arrived via the Gripsholm as a gift of the Japanese Red Cross, declaring the act "can only be construed as an attempt on their (Japan's) part to convert our sympathies to the fascist philosophy."

Fifty-nine members of the 100th Infantry, it was announced in February, received the Order of the Purple Heart. Sgt. Ben Kuroki won a standing ovation from the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on Feb. 4. And in different parts of the world, Japanese American soldiers were cited for their gallant fighting in the Marshall islands and in the bitter battle of Cassino.

And so came

MARCH, 1944: It was reported this month that the 100th Infan-try was the first battalion to storm Cassino in one of the maj-or battles of the European war. as decided this month in Los receives. The case thereby set a medent freeing many evacuees in liabilities that had become mossible or of "unconscionable rdship" by the evacuation. And so the month turned into FEBRUARY, 1944: The winds

venge or racial warfare."

Later in the same month the secretary blasted New York's Mayor LaGuardia, Governor Bricker of Ohio and Governor E. Edge of New Jersey for "discrimination" in the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry. Influential Fortune

magazine this month questioned if the Ar-my forbid the return of evacuees "less for military reasons than because of strong California pre-ssures and "threats," "in an ar-ticle titled "Issei, Nisei, Kibei."

The Supreme Court shifted one of its hottest cases, the Korematsu case on detention, to its fall calendar, added also for decision at that time the Mitsuye Endo case, which was put into its hands by the Ninth Circuit court of appeals.

Thousands of Nisei children at the Heart Mountain center had their first glimpse of their hero, Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki when he visited the center late this month. And the casualty reports con-tinued: the first Nisei death in the Pacific area was announced to be that of Staff Sergeant Ken

Gunnison of their pledge to kill their fourth brother, Kazumaro Uno, because he was "a traitor to the American way of life under which he has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him," they told Gunnison. All three of the brothers were volunteers for U. S. army service. MAY, 1944, too, told of Japanese

American heroism on foreign bat-tlefronts. Nine hundred Purple Hearts were awarded men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, it was reported. And in addition to these

reported. And in addition to these medals, the battalion wore three Distinguished Service Crosses, 21 Bronze Stars, 36 Silver Stars. On May 27 the Pacific Citizen published a picture of a U. S. Ar-my "brother act," a picture of Mike, Ike, Tad and Ben Masaoka, all of the U. S. Army. By year's end two of the brothers were wounded in action, a third miss-ing.

wounded in action, a third miss-ing. The WRA gave its latest fig-ures on relocation this month: 22,000 Japanese Americans reset-tled away from the prohibited areas of the west coast. The fig-ure did not include 39 Japanese American women allowed to re-turn to their homes on the coast. And among those who this month urged fair play for citizens of Japanese ancestry were R. J. of Japanese ancestry were R. J. (Continued on page 12)

The President's Report: JACL Intensified Its Public Relations Activity in 1944

By SABURO KIDO National President, JACL

first few months finances scraped bottom and staff members had to wait for about a month for their wages. Words cannot adequately laud the loyalty of the staff members who remained with the organization during those critical days and helped it to weather

The new year opened with a note of optimism. But with the reinstitution of the selective service for the Nisei, many chapter leaders were inducted. This naturally crippled our activities.

the storm.

New chapters have been or will increase the amount. be functioning soon in Murray, Utah; Ontario, Oregon, and neighboring districts; Greeley, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; and New York City. Other sections of the Middle West and the East most likely will see our supporters and JACL leaders from pre-evacua-tion days getting together to be-gin the nucleus for new chapters. To facilitate money raising and To facilitate money raising and membership drives and to coordinate activities to carry out the objectives and purposes of the JACL, the formation of new chapters is now accepted as a logical step.

The educational program of the JACL was intensified. Thousands of pamphlets were printed and distributed. Sergeant Ben Kuro-ki's speech before the Common-wealth Club of California in San Francisco has been the meet non-Francisco has been the most pop-ular. Over 13,000 copies have been printed and circulated. 5,000 cop-ies of an article. on Nisei GIs by our national secretary on leave, Corporal Mike M. Masaoka, were printed. 2,500 copies of the "Nisei in Uniform" were purchas-ed from the Government Printing Office.

We can say without exaggera-tion that national headquarters distributed over 100,000 copies of reports, pamphlets, bulletins and other material to our members and to the public. And if all cor-respondence should be counted the number should easily exceed the 150,000 mark.

ino, soprano, formerly from Ala-meda, California, and that of Pfc. Thomas Higa of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion were our out-standing public relations pro-grams. The letters of commenda-tion and appreciation series of the second tion and appreciation received atto the valuable contributions test made through this medium. The former duo visited sections of the country which had not seen Nisei or had very little contact with Japanese Americans in the past.

pri

1944 was a most interesting been it would have boosted the year for the JACL. During the first few months finances scraped

educational organization was clareducational organization was clar-ified for income tax purposes. This matter was believed to have been decided through the San Francisco office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in 1938; but there was no record in the Wash-ington D. C. office. As a result, a new application was filed and the exempted status was obtained. This means that any person who has made a contribution to the JACL will be able to deduct this amount in his income tax returns. When we make our next appeal for funds this fact may have some influence in obtaining con-tributions or in having our friends

The Pacific Citizen was placed in a healthier condition financialy. Just when we were looking ly. Just when we were looking forward to see it become self-supporting the new regulation pertaining to newsprint "froze" the circulation. It is going to be difficult to satisfy all those who now desire to become readers. An appeal has been made to the War Production Board in Wash-ington D.C. ington, D. C.

The national conference held in Salt Lake City from December I to 3 adopted a budget for \$39,-866.00 for 1945. This included an item for a San Francisco office. In view of developments, it was deemed advisable to provide for this. It is possible that offices in Seattle and Los Angeles may have to be opened if the return to the Pacific Coast should become a reality.

The work of the JACL offices has been in different fields. Interpreting, translation, employ-ment, social service, letter writ-ing, furnishing public relations material to interested persons, con-ferences with government agen-cies, and many other things have occupied the staff members. These are not spectacular jobs but they have required considerable time. We consider ourselves fortunate

now receiving from the Japanese operation to work for the com-mon cause of promoting the wel-

Chinese American Backs Nisei in Letter to Soldier

A Chinese American GI sta-tioned somewhere in Germany has written a letter to Corporal has written a letter to Corporal Robert L. Hill of Harvard com-mending him for a recent letter in the Army weekly, "Yank," in which Hill took issue with those who would deny the right of naturalization and citizenship to Japanese while extending it to the Chinese.

"At this school (Harvard) we have several native Japanese, citizens of the Empire, doing a man-sized job trying to insinuate knowledge of their tongue into GI skull," declared Cpl. Hill. "If they were to be transported to Tokyo they could expect short shrift. As they are very talented. shrift. As they are very talented, intelligent gentlemen I see no reason why American citizens should try to exclude them from sharing in our citizenship.

"Also at this school we have GIs of Jap ancestry who for the most part have longer service in the Army than 90 percent of the white students and are damn good eggs. Though most of their parents are in relocation centers or concentration camps, and though occasionally they get pushed around by white trash, they have no bitterness. In closing I'd like to ask that guy who wanted to exclude the Japanese if he ever saw a Jap or is like most Amer-icans—calling the Chinese won-derful and the Japs terrible, and not knowing one from the other?'

Commending Corporal Hill for his stand, the Chinese American, T/5 Herbert H. Chan, declared in his letter to Hill:

"Being born of Chinese parentage, I wish to convey to you that there is great wisdom on your part, and I am glad that there is such broad - mindedness in the American army. If there should be any real hatred for the Japanese, I should have it, because my ancesters have been tortured by them since the beginning of the century, your hatred only be-gan after December 7, 1941. I have no ill-feelings for the Japanese Americans, and I am glad you agree with me that they are just as loyal as you or I and that we are fighting for one cause— democracy."

Victory Committee

Persons interested in working in behalf of Japanese American soldiers at Bushnell hospital, Camp Kearns and Fort Douglas are invited to attend the next meeting of the Nisei Victory committee, it was announced this week.

A Nisei in Chicago: SOME NOTES FROM A RENTED ROOM

BY JOBO NAKAMURA Chicago, Ill.

It is near Christmas time in Chicago and Bing Crosby's recorded rendition of "White Christmas" is amplified up and down State street. Even the raw chill wind does not daunt the hurrying, rushing, and shoving crowd that surges endlessly in and out of Loop stores, unheeding traffic lights, entirely unresponsive to Bing Crosby's sentimental efforts. Sure-ly, on the stoic facial expression of a Nisei burrowed in the raging theft, there's a metalence traited of a Nisei burrowed in the raging traffic, there's a nostalgic twitch when he hears the strains of "White Christmas" for there is so much in the past with which the song may be associated: the last Christmas dance in the messhall; Christmas dance in the messhall; mama shoving coal in the big, black stove; the peace and solem-nity of the wide, unbroken, moon-lit sky and the pinpoints of little stars he counted as he strolled home between snow covered barracks.

The elevated train roars south-ward cutting between sodden, acidward cutting between sodden, acid-eaten, soot-caked buildings, and through the great ugly slums of the near northside overlooking urine-smelling dark alleys. The commotion of the hurtling train is only exceeded by the noise of the hurbaring surface cars and the lumbering surface cars and the maniacal confusion of down-town factories which thunder into the night.

He sits in the seat of the "L' He sits in the seat of the "L", his short legs uncomfortably reaching the floor. At one end, a woman argues with the busy con-ductor and finally tells him off by referring to the latter's illegiti-mate birth. Disgruntled, he stares out of the window parents the mate birth. Disgruntled, he stares out of the window across the darkening pall. The faint light of the lake shore reminds him of San Francisco. His mind wanders to thoughts of California . . . the basketball games . . . the valley orchards. He dismisses it quickly, "Heck, if I were back in Califor-nia, I'd probably be picking grapes and cutting asparagus with a college diploma in my back pocket."

But what of Chicago? Chicago, with its preposterous paradoxes; its contrasting cruel touches of impassiveness and open-minded tenements . . . the fabulous

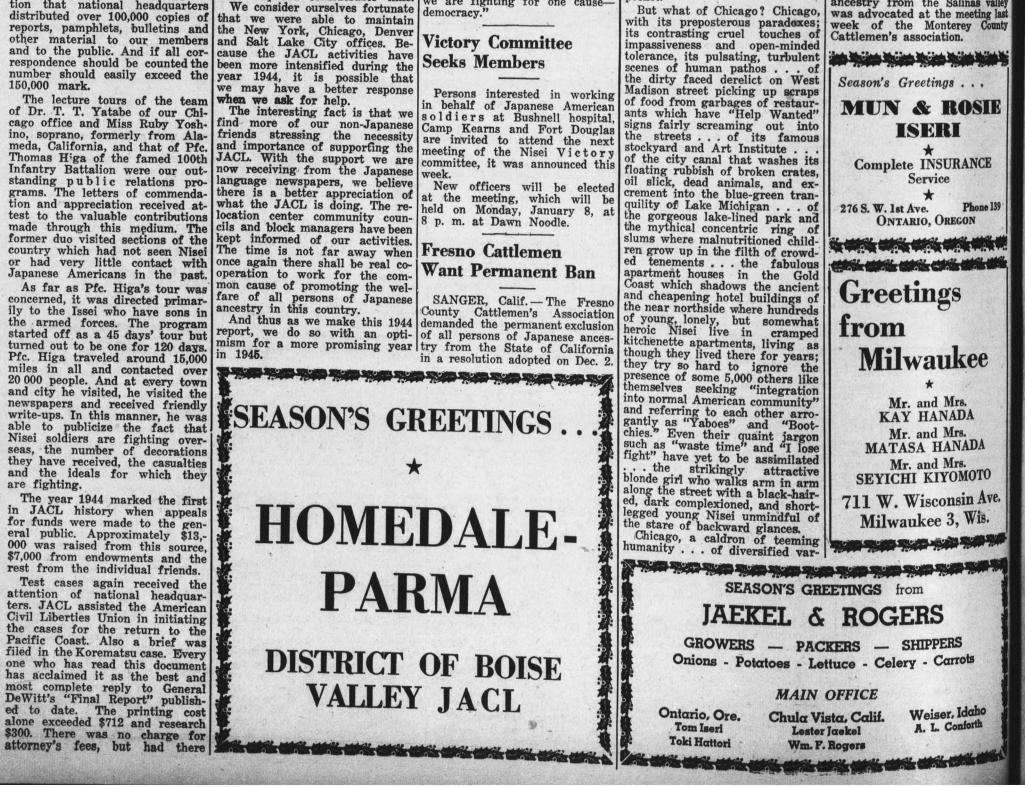
iety of humanity: Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, Poles, Italians, Rus-sians, Greeks, Chinese, Croats, Bohemians . . . adding to the con-fusion and the maddening pace of metropolitan life. How can one continue to live here all his life! . . . in the nauseating stench from the stockyard that permeates the city when the wind picks up . . . in the chaotic noise of machines, cattle, and of shouting men and women and squalling babies . . . in the impersonal day-to-day re-cord of social maladjustment. He climbs the three weary flights of stairs to his one-room apartment of an old mid-Victorian house. His roommate has gone

house. His roommate has gone out to the neighborhood theater. With a pan of water from the washbasin he warms his soup on washbasin he warms his soup on a small gas burner. Finishing his soup, he proceeds to write to his parents that he won't be back in camp this winter for Christmas. The melody of "White Christmas"

The melody of "White Christmas" vaguely haunts him. But there is so much to do in Chicago and so little time; there is a world to conquer in Chicago. Chicago is violent. She is brutal, lustful, prodigious, dynamic, fas-cinating, incomprehensible, abom-inable, intense . . . damn it ... throw the whole damn dictionary at her . . . still the description is far from adequate. Chicago is a frustration of desires and disillu-sionment ... because you can't get sionment.. because you can't get what you want but are dissatis-fied with what you do get and the fied with what you do get and the desire is greater. Sure, Chicago is a turbulent chaos of maddening pace and unrest, but she is full of vitality and life; she is not set in her ways. Opportunities are abun-dant—even of Alger's fantasies— and the strong will move ahead, the weak will not survive. What of tomorrow? There is nothing but uncertainty and fore-boding. But is anyone sure of what tomorrow brings?

Salinas Ranchers Oppose Evacuees

SALINAS, Calif. - Permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Salinas valley was advocated at the meeting last week of the Monterey County Cattlemen's association.



First Evacuee Family Back in Orange County

PLACENTIA, Calif. — Thrilled at returning to their ranch home in Placentia, the first Japanese American family to return to American family to return to Orange county since their evac-uation in May, 1942, was getting reacquainted with their 14-acre ranch and their neighbors. They are William S. Fukuda,

11, his wife and three children, I, his who and three children, Janet, 10, Louann, 7, and Mary Helen, 4, who arrived from Col-orado. With them was Shigeto Fukuda, a brother, who received an honorable discharge from the

U. S. army about a year ago. "I'm mighty glad to be back," Fukuda, who attended Placentia schools and was graduated from Fullerton high, said.

His citrus acreage had been operated in his absence by A. J. Dunbar. Fukuda's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fukuda, who purchased the property 34 years ago, are still in the Poston enter.

The Fukudas were given a warm welcome by their neighbors on their return. Neighboring ranchers whisked away the older daughters to begin practice for participation in a Christmas program to be presented by the Anaheim Lutheran church. The girls resumed classes in the Pla-centia school this week.

Mt. Olympus JACL Ends Fund Campaign

Appreciation of the efforts of those contributing to the success of the recent National Fund drive of the Mt. Olympus chapter of the JACL in Utah was voiced this week by Tadeo Takehara, chair-

man of the campaign. Tadehara said the Mt. Olympus hapter had topped its quota. Othmapter had topped its quota. Oth-er members of the committee were Frank Tashima, Shigeki Ushio, Minoru Matsumori, Yukus Inouye, Roy Iwata, George Fujii, June Niki and Hero Yasukochi. Grant H. Ivins, who resided in Japan for five years, told of his experiences at the Dec. 9 meeting at Jensen home. at Jensen home.

The Mt. Olympus chapter is sending subscriptions to the Paci-fic Citizens to its members who are in the armed forces.

Salt Lake Soldiers **Receive** Combat Infantryman Badges

rican soldiers have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, it was reported last week.

'Season's Greetings



By TOSHIO MORI

There was a man at Tanforan Assembly Center who was noted for his bulging pockets and for his admiring followers. From the first day he stepped onto the grounds of the once race-track he was singled out by the young, and not many days passed when everyone began to call him grandpa. That was the beginning of his growing fame, perhaps unequaled by anyone at Tanforan with the excep-tion of the most noted thoroughbreds of the pre-war days. His smil-ing old face, wrinkled with time and energy, bobbed in and out of the children's gathering. Wherever he went the cries of "Grandpa! Here comes Grandpa!" trailed him, and his smile broadened more than ever. than ever.

No one in the community ever saw him before and for a long while people did not know where he lived. Then one day his young friends trailed him to his room which he shared with his wife. Day after day the children came to his door, calling his name, and when home he would open his docr and come out with a boxful of candies. Children with sharp eyes began to notice his special made pockets all over his coat and they would cluster around him with wide-open eyes for surprises and sweets.

As the people from many communities of the Bay Region entered the gates of the center they soon learned of Grandpa, the man with a nouseful of candies and sweets, and his unaccountable amount of cash in the bank. Some of his new acquaintances swore that he was the richest man in Tanforan with hidden treasure in every state of the union while others claimed that he had retired with several thousand in cash and was using it as "candy money" for the chil-dren. When the old folks commended him for his generosity he simply smiled and brushed off the compliment but when someone in his young following asked him how rich he was, he would give some kind of answer.

'Yes, Sammy," he would say and nod. "I am rich. I am not rich with money perhaps but I am rich. I am rich for I think I am rich, because I have no aim for money-making now."

But Sammy was still curious. "But if you were poor would you like to be rich with money so you can buy us candy?

Grandpa would then slap his knees and roar with laughter and nod his head. "Yes, Sammy. Then I would like to be rich with money.

As the number of his friends grew Grandpa found himself short of help and soon the spry Sammy was appointed the head assistant. On Grandpa's daily walk around the center Sammy would accompany him and assist in passing out the sweets. From many barracks the boys and girl swould come running with shouts of glee, dropping their toys and playthings. Boys in high spirits would confide in him their hopes and ambitions, making Grandpa simle.

"When I grow big I'l' buy tobacco for Grandpa. I'll buy many cans of the best for him," one of the boys would cry.

"Grandpa, we'll all buy tobacco for you. So much tobacco that you won't ever have to worry about it," the second boy would exclaim.

"Yes?" Grandpa would ask with a twinkle in his eyes.

"You bet your life," a chorus would reply. "Thank you, thank you, Grandpa would say and pat the up-

lifted heads. "And when you die, Grandpa, we'll carry your coffin to the grave. We'll remember you, Grandpa. Always," Sammy would exclaim.

Grandpa would chuckle and nod his head in appreciation. "Now I feel safe and comfortable no matter what happens. But if you wish to carry my coffin, you boys must eat and sleep a lot and grow big and strong."

ing but he began to look for the children of the newcomers and here he had luck. As time went on his following too became quite large but he was dissatisfied. He wanted Grandpa's following. He wished to be the only popular man of the center and this he earnest-ly set out to accomplish once and for all.

Grandpa's staunch young followers pleaded with Grandpa about the coming nemesis but he laughed it off.

"He's doing good, boys. He makes people happy. You should not tear down the good he is doing," Grandpa said. "But he talks bad about you," his young friends cried.

Grandpa would not listen. "That is all talk, children. I would not believe such things until I hear directly from him."

At first Grandpa did not hear The Old Man talk, but one after-noon when he and Sammy were late going on their round he over-heard The Old Man's words. The Old Man was talking to the young people.

"Grandpa is a no good man. Do not accept his candy, boys and girls," The Old Man was saying. "His candies are bad and you mustn't touch them. Take mine."

. Sammy pulled at Grandpa's sleeve. "Did you hear that, Grand-pa? Did you hear The Old Man?"

Grandpa nodded his head quietly and continued walking. For a moment his face became stern and set, and his eyes were glued to the ground. Sammy watched him with concern. "Don't feel bad, Grandpa. It's all right. We all like you," Sammy

cried.

Grandpa patted his head and his familiar smile returned. Sev-Grandpa patted his head and his familiar sinile returned. Sev-eral minutes later he was roaring with laughter as he watched the youngsters romp around the playground. His eyes twinkled and his greetings reached the barracks where the children lived and played. His buiging pockets were reached into many times and soon they were emptied, and the youngsters sat around Grandpa munching their sweets and waiting for Grandpa's little stories. Grandpa look-ed at the gathering and beamed with pleasure. He watched the youngsters' faces whose features were yet unscarred by the wear youngsters' faces whose features were yet unscarred by the wear and tear of life and nodded his head hopefully. He patted their heads and playfully pinched their cheeks. The youngsters noticed his silence and curiously looked at his face.

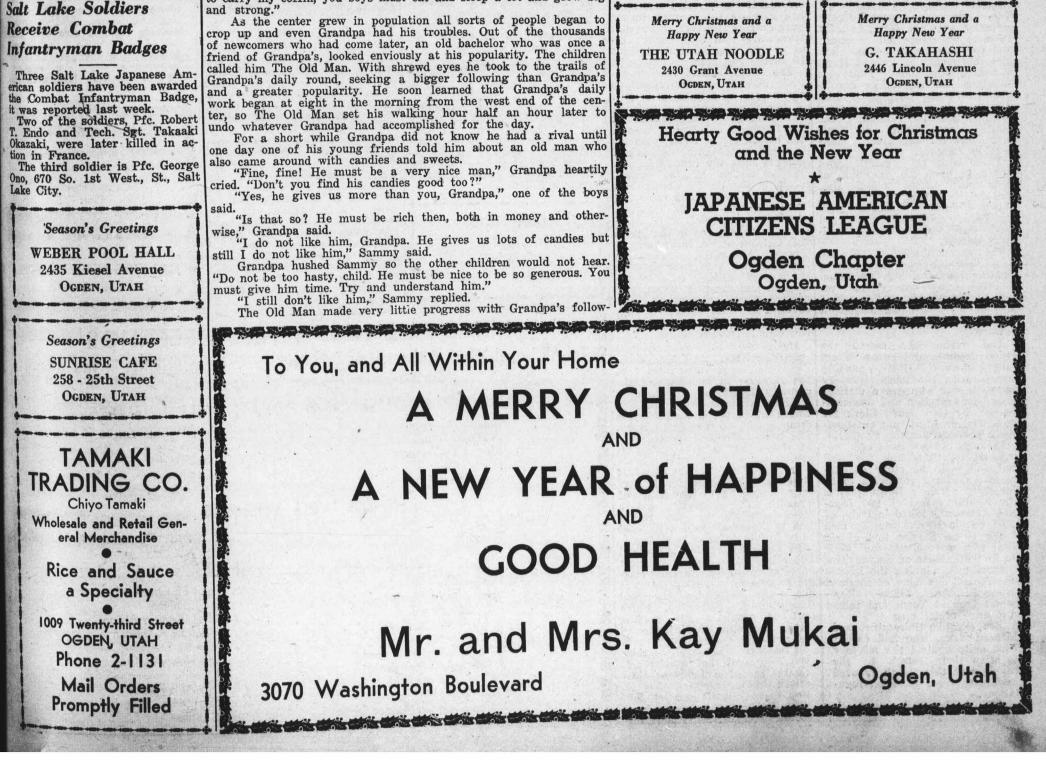
"What's the matter, Grandpa? What's wrong?" one tiny voice asked.

asked. "Nothing, nothing. Everything is all right. Where the children live there is life. Do you know that, boys and girls? You are very valuable people. We old folks are worthless and some day you are going to take our places," said Grandpa. The children jumped around happily. Their cries filled the air, and the passersby beamed at the group. Grandpa waved his hands and began his story-telling. The youngsters leaned forward atten-tively. Suddenly the attention of the group was dispersed by whis-pers. The Old Man was coming up the road. Grandpa hailed The Old Man but the latter walked by silently. He had two handsful of candies, smiling at the children. Several

Grandpa hailed The Old Man but the latter walked by silently. He had two handsful of candies, smiling at the children. Several of the youngsters ran after him, following him as he showered them with packages of gum and chocolate bars. The rest of the children watched hesitantly and then they saw Sammy sit down and lean closer to Grandpa to hear the story. The children followed suit and Grandpa happily looked at his crowd and smiled. He chuckled loudly and his little friends joined him. "What is so funny, Grandpa?" Sammy asked innocently. "Aren't you mad at The Old Man?" Grandpa shook his head and smiled. "I am not mad because I

Grandpa shook his head and smiled. "I am not mad because I have many nice friends, too. He needs nice little friends, too, don't you think?"

you think?" The group remained silent, and Grandpa picked up his story. As he watched the rapt features of his little friends his face be-came lined with concern. In that moment of a dark recess a fore-boding thought flashed in his mind. The Old Man and he belonged to one big circle where no ill feelings and furtive deeds need enter. They should join hands and rejoice in the heart of a child. They should inspire and sing in the oneness of hope, but no. They were partisans, and the split in their circle was the enigma and blot of all mankind.



PACIFIC CITIZEN

Exploits of Nisei Soldiers Noted in Review of Headlines

(Continued from page 9) Thomas, international president of the CIO United Auto Workers; Rep. Will Rogers; Sigmund Gold-stein, executive secretary of the Socialist party; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger N. Baldwin of the ACLU; the Citizens Union of New York; the Salt Lake City Ministerial Association; the First Methodist church of Alhambra, Calif., the Forty-First Conference of the Methodist church, meeting in Kansas City; the Los Angeles County chapter of American As-sociation of Social Workers; and a large number of U. S. service-men. (Continued from page 9) men.

It was turning warm in

JUNE, 1944, and relocation was on the upswing. Director Dillon Myer of the WRA urged the early return of the Japanese American evacuees to the west coast, re-ported that 500 had already been allowed to go to their former ported that 500 had already been allowed to go to their former homes by the Army. The first To-paz returnees were reported as Mrs. George Shiraki, wife of a serviceman, and her daughter Jean, and California Methodists, meeting in Sacramento, asked for restoration of the rights of the evacuees, including the right to return. And 150 Pasadenans promised temporary homes, as-sistance in finding employment and friendship when the govern-ment permitted Japanese Ameri-cans to return to the coast. In Salt Lake City the U. S.

In Salt Lake City the U. S. district court upheld the rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry to engage in business in the state in the case of Clarence Okuda, businessman of Layton, Utah.

Utah. Racism reared its ugly head this month in, of all places, the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania, when the school barred a Nisei honor stu-dent, Naomi Nakano, from its graduate courses, because of her ancestry. Miss Nakano, express-ing her disappointment, revealed she had been offered and would accept a fellowship at Bryn Mawr. Mawr.

JULY, 1944: The war came home to the desert relocation centers this month of July with the first reported deaths of a the first reported deaths of a number of Japanese American soldiers from these war camps. Nine soldiers from Hunt, Rohwer, Granada, Heart Mountain and Tule Lake were reported killed in action with the 442nd in Italy. 12 more were reported wounded, and two missing in action. And also this month 63 men at Heart Mountain were found guilty of violating selective service regula-tions in a mass trial at Cheyenne. Against this record Nisei pointed to 1,000 who had already been drafted since opening of draft procedures for Japanese Ameri-cans in January.

Rabbis announced their opposi-tion to agitation against the re-turn of the Japanese Americans, urged "justice and fair play for these fellow citizens." And in Manzanar, California, it was revealed that a Mexican Am-erican had passed himself off as a Japanese American, lived for two years in that WRA camp be-cause "I did not believe that my friends of Japanese ancestry were

cause "I did not believe that my friends of Japanese ancestry were disloyal to the United States." SEPTEMBER, 1944, found the casualty lists of Japanese Ameri-cans growing. Reported on Sept. 2: 32 killed, 11 missing, 165 wounded; on Sept. 9: 54 wounded; on Sept. 16, 103 wounded, 2 killed; on Sept. 23: 3 killed, 14 wounded, 12 missing; and on Sept. 30, 34 killed, 162 wounded. The American Newspaper

The American Newspaper Guild, CIO, urged at its conven-tion that evacuees be allowed the right to return, as did the Catholic International Council.

And in September, traditional month of school's opening, 19-year-old Esther Takei returned to Pasadena to enroll at the Pasa-dena Junior college, first student to return to the coast for the purpose of continuing her education.

And on Sept. 13 the War De-partment announced that Japa-nese Americans would be allowed to produce munitions at ordnance depots with their first employ-ment to take place at Tooele, Utah, and Sioux, Nebraska. First Nisei to sign for work at Tooele was Tom Okamura, World War II veteran.

And so the year went on into OCTOBER, 1944: The U. S. Supreme Court this month con-sidered the cases of Fred T. Kor-ematsu and Mitsuye Endo, testing the legality of the evacuation and detention.

The attorneys general of Cal-ifornia, Oregon and Washington petitioned the Court to lift civil-ian exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry as soon as national security permits.

Meanwhile it was reported that 12 evacuee women, 11 of them wives of servicemen, had been granted permits to return to the San Diego area. Official censorship was lifted this month on the story of Japa-nese Americans in the CBI thea-ter, and it was revealed that Nisei

ter, and it was revealed that Nisei had aided in the entire Burma campaign as members of Merrill's Marauders, that Sgt. Kenny Yas-ui of Los Angeles had captured 16 energy Lagrages

ui of Los Angeles had captured 16 enemy Japanese. The 442nd Combat Team mean-while moved on into southern France and was fighting as part of the Seventh Army. This month it was revealed that the Student Relocation Council had helped 3,000 Nisei students to enroll in 550 U. S. schools and colleges since the evacuation and procedures for Japanese Ameri-cans in January. Three Nisei this month filed test cases upon the question of their return to the coast, Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of a Japanese American soldier; Mas-aru Baba, honorably discharged serviceman; and Dr. George Ochi-kubo, dentist. The 442nd Combat Team this month absorbed the famous



distributed around the were distribu United States.

And so the year neared its end. In

DECEMBER, 1944, aliens of DECEMBER, 1944, aliens of Japanese ancestry won a long-fought-for right—to U. S. army service. First to volunteer under this new procedure outlined by the War department was Henry Ebihara, 24, who declared he wanted to go "to the China thea-ter and fight the Japanese fas-cists."

The casualty lists had gotten no smaller. Eight were killed, 46 wounded, the Pacific Citizen rewounded, the Facilic Citizen re-ported on December 2. And on December 9, the report was 6 killed, 11 wounded. The record meant nothing, however, to the Hood River American Legion, which this month erased the names of its 16 Nisei from a county war memorial county war memorial.

The Japanese American Citi-zens League met this month, and moved to allow all Americans, re-gardless of ancestry, membership in the league.

And a near-year's-end report by the War Relocation Author-ity gave great promise for the future of Japanese Americans: 29,740 evacuees had to date re-located within 47 states.

The year was near its end. There was no hope that casualty lists would lessen in length throughout the following year, but the status of the Japanese American had, through the twelve months previous, risen to new heights. And the year 1945 prom-ised greater security, greater reised greater security, greater re-sponsibility and greater happiness -based upon a year's record of loyalty and devotion.

Two wounded veterans of the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, recuperating from battle wounds at Fitzsimmons General hospital in Denver, Colo., talk over their combat exper-iences with film star Alan Ladd and his wife, Sue Carol. They are (left to right), Pfc. Edwin Ohki of Livingston, California, who volunteered for the army from the Granada relocation cen-ter, and whose brother, Arnold, was killed in action near Leg-horn, Italy, and Ladd, Miss Carol, and Pvt. Ichino Kato.

Gls In California Help Buy Gifts for Children In Camps

PASADENA, Calif. — Be-cause his buddies like and re-spect Sgt. John Endo, Japanese American, and because they believe children should have a happy Christmas, regardless of their ancestry, seven men of the 78th medical company stationed at the Regional hospital at Pas-adena, California, dug down in-to their pockets recently to fito their pockets recently to fi-nance a Christmas shopping tour by Sgt. Endo for children

Fifth Member Of Ishida Family Joins U. S. Army

MADISON, Wis.—Mochiu Ish-ida, 25, who was recently induct-ed into the U. S. Army and placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, is

behind barbed wire in the relocation centers.

The men are Pvt. K. Hielman, Pfc. A. Erie, Sgt. M. Baran, Pvt. C. Arena, Pfc. F. Hajew-aki, Pfc. Schwarz and T/4 Owen.

en. Sgt. Endo was accompanied on his shopping tour by Esther Takei, first Nisei student to continue her college work in California. They purchased Par-cheesi sets, jigsaw puzles, crayolas, marbles, the "Fuzy Wuzzy Elephant Book," -58 presents in all for children whose fathers are fighting val-iantly in France, children whose brothers rescued stranded Ter-ans of the "Lost Battalion," children who because of their Japanese ancestry are remain-ing yet another Christmas in desert camps.



fighting 100th Infantry Battalion. A Fifth Army communique re-porting the transfer declared that men of the 100th had played "a major role in the campaign's fighting."

And during the month the 442nd Regimental Combat Team surged onward in Italy, pushing into Livorno. The 100th Infantry

surged onward in Italy, pushing into Livorno. The 100th Infantry battalion was awarded a disting-uished unit citation and was com-mended by Gen. Mark Clark for its battle record of "one outstand-ing achievement after another." Through the hot days of AUGUST, 1944, and the fall that followed, the story of Jap-anese Americans continued to be the story of their fighting men. The headlines told of 120 Japa-nese Americans killed in Italy, of 1,000 Purple Hearts won by men of the 100th. Stories told of six Nisei who were cited for their aid in the capture of Saipan, five of these men winning the Bronze Star medal. The King of England reviewed the 442nd Regi-mental Combat Team and talked with some of its men.

mental Combat Team and talked with some of its men. Mrs. Shizuke Shiramizu and Masaru Baba, who had earlier filed suits against the military to allow their return to the coast, were this month granted exemption from exclusion regu-lations

lations. In St. Louis members of the Central Conference of American

hibition and one-time screen favorite Sessue Hayakawa was dis-covered in Paris, where, it was revealed, he had resisted Nazi and collaborationist offers.

By NOVEMBER, 1944, Japanese Americans were in the thick of the fighting in France, and the casualty lists were still coming in. Here at home the nation was embroiled in the hottest election campaign in the country's history. The Nisei figured in the elections as voters and as a campaign isas voters and as a campaign issue.

In New York City the Japanese American Committee for Democ-racy urged the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a Nisei committee for the reelec-

Nisei committee for the reelec-tion of Roosevelt held a political rally for its favorite candidate. In Colorado an anti-alien land bill aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry failed by a narrow mar-gin to become law. Its defeat was due to the efforts of an organized Committee for Fair Play, which sent out speakers and reading matter protesting the injustice of the proposed amendment.

the proposed amendment. President Roosevelt this month praised the "wonderful" combat record of Japanese Am-erican troops, declared that it would not "discombobulate" the existing population much if 75,000 Japanese Americans

Poston Nisei Soldier Given Silver Star

POSTON, Ariz.-Technical Serreant Atsushi Sakamoto, who died in Italy on July 17, has been posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Poston Chronicle reported recent-

The award was presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Uhachi Sakamoto of 226-8-B, Poston. The citation read as follows: "For: Gallantry in action on the 6th and 17th of July, 1944, in the vicinity of Molino A Ventoabbato and Luciano, Italy. "As two platoons of an assault company fought their way up Hill 140, they were subjected to a scatcentrated mortar barrage which killed one man and wound-ef several. Although the platoons were seriously disorganized, Sgt. Sakamoto gained control and suc-cessfully led men through a dead-ly counterattack by a superior enemy force, enabling the superior the war relocation center at Pos-ton came from a "Pacific vet of New Guinea," a Boy Scout in Washington, a housewife in Chi-cago, from the mother of an Amer-ican flier who was killed last pear, and from many others. All were the result of Matsu-da's story, as relayed by Mrs. Pauline Brown, WRA official at "You are just as good an Amer-ican as any of us." (John Kluska, Chicago.) "There are a good many boys like you who are or will be come ly counterattack by a superior enemy force, enabling the com-pany to hold the hill until they were relieved by another company in the morning.

"On another occasion, Sgt. Sa-kamoto led his platoon on an at-tack on the village of Luciano, although aware of the fact that the enemy, consisting of approxi-mately 30 men were heavily armed with machine guns, he crept forward to fire his sub-machine-gun when he was shot and in-stantly killed by a machine pistol sniper.

"The courageous leadership displayed by Sgt. Sakamoto is exemplary and a credit to the armed forces of the United States."

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Pvt. Matsuda Learns of U.S. **Opinion on Arizona Incident**

WASHINGTON — The report from Poston, Ariz, that a war-crippled Japanese American sol-dier, Pvt. Raymond Matsuda, had been ejected from a barber shop has brought him sympathy let-ters from nearly every state it that I am sorry you have been wounded, but that is the lot of many. My own son—20 years old—was killed . . piloting an army bomber." (Helen C. Twitch-ell, Seattle, Wash.)

Ikuyo Matsumoto

Denver 2, Colorado

Denver 5, Colorado

TAKUWAN MISO-ZUKE

KARASHI-ZUKE

EBI TSUKUDANI

URI-MIRINZUKE

MUGI-CHA

RA-KYO

was reported here. Letters to the soldier or to the war relocation center at Pos-ton came from a "Pacific yet of

"This note is just to tell you York News on Nov. 21.)

"WINTER WHIRLIGIG" ENJOYED BY NISEI

COLUMBUS, O .- The Colum- | bus, Ohio, Nisei sponsored a successful "winter whirligig" dance on December 2 in the Coral Reef Rooms of the local YWCA.

High-lights of the evening were the vocal solos of talented James Osuga, the baffling magic acts of Robert Katase and the suspense-packed playlet enacted by Joni Shinoda and George Yoshida of Dayton.

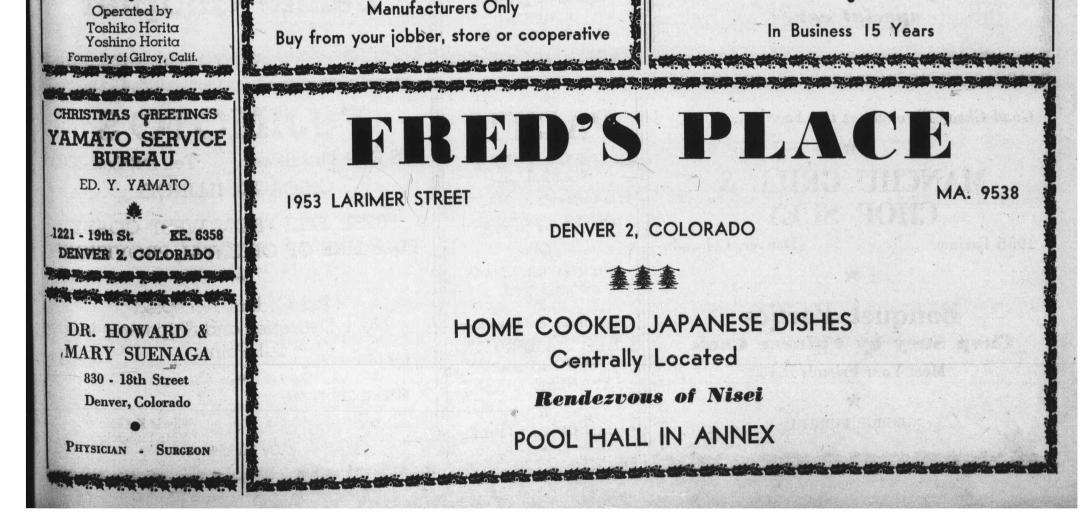
Honor guests of the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gerhard, Miss Rowena Kesler, Mrs. Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. Everett L.

wounded veteran of the 442nd in Italy from Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, Ohio; Sgt. and Mrs. Miyake, Fort Snelling, Min-nesota; Paul Ohmura, Tony Tak-ashima, Ichiro Sugiyama, Woost-er College, Wooster, Ohio; Mary Yamanaka, Ohio Wesleyan Uni-versity, Delaware, Ohio; Dave Takahashi, Velma Yemoto, Alice Kikuchi, Albert Kanzaki and Rob-ert Katase of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio; George Tan-aka, Detroit, Michigan; Catherine Sasaki, George and Archie Yosh-ida, Joni Shinoda, Yo Sato and Dave Nakagawa from Dayton, Ohio. pital, Cambridge, Ohio; Sgt. and Ohio.

Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Dakan, Mr. and Mrs. John Naka-gawa, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Spicer and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Okawara. Out of town guests attending included Sgt. Tommy Yokoyama,



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Poston Casualty List Reaches 70

POSTON, Ariz.-Poston's casualty list for her 844 men in uniform rose to 70 this week with the report of the wounding of Pvt. Hideo Okanishi in France, the Chronicle reported on Dec. 7.

Poston families have so far suf-fered 13 killed, 45 wounded in ac-tion and two missing.

Four Poston soldiers, including one since killed in action, were given battlefield promotions for demonstrating "exceptional lead-ership qualities and military acu-men in actual combat with the German enemy," the Chronicle said. said.

The promotions were given as follows

To T/Sgt: S/Sgt. Abraham G. Ohama of 222-9-C, Poston, killed in action on Oct. 20.

To Sgt.: Cpl. Yoshio Kashiki of 328-5-B, Poston, and Pfc. Nobuo Kunishige of 305-12-A.

To T/5: Pvt. Haruki J. Koba of 330-4-B. T/5 Koba was wounded in France on Oct. 30.

VFW Council Raps Relocation Plan in Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Al-legheny Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars was on record this week as opposing the proposal of the War Relocation Authority to relocate evacuees of Japanese an-cestry in western Pennsylvania. The announcement was made

by William J. Gumbert, county adjutant, and Harry H. Theil, county commander.

San Jose Students **Oppose Nisei Return**

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Fifty-five per cent of the students at San Jose State College oppose the re-turn of Japanese Americans to the West Coast at the present time, according to a poll conducted by the race relations committee of the Student Christian association at

20 Nisei Gls Convalescing In California

AUBURN, Calif. — Approxi-mately 20 Japanese American sol-diers, veterans of nearly every theater of operations, are being treated at DeWitt General Hos-ital near Auburn it was dispital near Auburn, it was dis-closed by Col. William H. Smith, commandant of the hospital. The soldiers are from Hawaii and the great majority are vet-erans of the 100th Infantry Bat-talion's Italian campaign.

talion's Italian campaign. Col. Smith said the Japanese Americans represent practically all the branches of the service, in-cluding paratroopers and infantrymen.

trymen. Col. Smith singled out Sgt. Imoto of Honolulu, a veteran of the Italian front and of early Pacific fighting, as a typical Japa-nese American. Imoto, who holds 13 different ribbons, was machine gunned in the shoulder in Italy. The patients were sent to De-Witt General Hospital because of the army nolicy placing wounded

the army policy placing wounded soldiers in hospitals nearest their

Musical Comedy Star Sings for **Chicago** Evacuees

CHICAGO - Presenting John CHICAGO — Presenting John Raitt, male lead of the musical comedy hit, "Oklahoma," as guest artist, the United Ministry to Re-settlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and the Chi-cago Resettlers Committee spon-sored a tea and recital at the Loop YWCA on Sunday, December 3. Raitt, formerly of Pasadena.

YWCA on Sunday, December 3. Raitt, formerly of Pasadena, California, where he sang in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, presented a variety of numbers which gave him an op-portunity to show his talent to the fullest extent as a baritone. Mrs. Raitt, an attractive and tal-ented Pasadena girl, was the ac-companist.

Fresno Nisei Wins **Army Commission**

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Second Lieut. Haruo Miyamoto, who was commissioned recently fol-lowing completion of training at Fort Benning OCS, spent his fur-lough at his home here last week. A former resident of Fresno, Calif., Lieut. Miyamoto had been in the army three years prior to his appointment to OCS. His wife, the former Yumiko Umatsu, resides with her parents in Honeyville. The Miyamotos be-came proud parents of a baby girl on Dec. 8.

ists were Helen Mayeda and Yo-

portunity to show his talent to the fullest extent as a baritone. Mrs. Raitt, an attractive and tal-ented Pasadena girl, was the ac-companist. Among the Nisei artists ap-pearing on the program were Dora Sato, soprano, and Sally Fu-jimoto, violinist. The accompan-

an an ciant an



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the college. Forty-two per cent of the stu-dents favored the return of the

Broadway Columnist Censures Hood River's American Legion

NEW YORK-"Nothing has so | as many decorations for gallantry NEW YORK—"Nothing has so riled Americans as the action of that Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion, censured here, which erased the names of Ameri-can Japanese soldiers from its Honor Roll," Ed Sullivan, nation-ally syndicated columnist, de-dared on Dec. 13 in the New York Daily News.

Writing in his "Little Old New York" column, Sullivan, news-paperman and radio commentatr, said:

"Jean A. Brunner, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of For-eign Wars underscores this col-umn's blast at the Oregon post; 'Anyone of any race, color or creed who risks his life for our country certainly deserves our gratitude. The latest American Japanese serviceman to be admit-ted to our organization is Captain K. Kurimoto of Honolulu. He has

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in action as any one of our other comrades of whom we are very proud.' . . . North Arlington, proud. . . . North Arlington, N. J., Legionnaire Artie Lacour observes: 'Wonder how the Am-erican Legion post in Oregon feels when they see the current Para-mount newsreel pictorial record of the American Japanese heroes who rescued trapped U. S. troops?'

"The American Legion should hammer some American history into the Oregon post; should tell them that American Japanese soldiers attached to the famous Merrill's Marauders did magnifi-cent work . . . Although they were aware that, if they were cap-tured, the Japs had special tor-tures reserved for them these tured, the Japs had special tor-tures reserved for them, these American Japanese with Merrill daringly crawled through the un-derbrush, found Jap phone wires, cut in on them and listened to or-ders from Jap command posts. In this way, Merrill's Marauders learned in advance of a midnight attack that was to be launched against them, an attack which might have wiped out one-third of the Americans . . The Oregon-ians should know that in Italy, the American Japanese fought so the American Japanese fought so brilliantly and courageously that they were decimated. Their first bayonet charge against the Ger-mans demoralized the Huns . . . I've seen these American Japan-ese heroes at Halloran (General Hospital) and most of them are amputation cases!"

Denver 2, Colorado

Arthur Hirose, Newsweek Official. **Dies Suddenly**

HARRISBURG, Pa. - Arthur Pierson Hirose, 42, director of promotion and research for Newsweek magazine, died on Dec. 9 of pneumonia.

Hirose, a native of New York, was director of promotion for McCall publications before join-ing the Newsweek staff last month.

Mr. Hirose was on a speaking tour in the Midwest when he con-tracted a heavy cold in Chicago but insisted on filling his engage-ments. On his way home his con-dition become worse and he was dition became worse and he was removed to a hospital when the train reached Harrisburg.

Born in New York, he began his career with the McGraw-Hill his career with the McGraw-Hill Publishing company, where he be-came manager of the sales pro-motion and market analysis de-partments of a group of publica-tions as well as an editor. In 1934 he went to McCall Corpora-tion tion.

In 1941, Mr. Hirose won the research medal in the Annual Advertising Awards. During 1942 he was consultant to the Office of Price Administration in Washington and was a member of the promotion advisory committee of the Magazine Advertising Bureau and research co-ordinator of the War Advertising Council.

Mr. Hirose was treasurer of the American Marketing Association, former president of the Market Research Council, and a lecturer at the Advertising Club of New York.

He leaves a widow, the former Margaret Byrne; a daughter, Nancy, his mother and a brother.

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AFL IN OREGON

Oregon Labor Press last week asked for fair play for Japanese American citizens, following the action of the Hood River American Legion post in removing the names of 16 Japanese American soldiers from its war memorial.

"We have laws to take care of any citizens who are disloyal to our country, and we should not violate our Constitution by denying privileges given by it to any group, regardless of race, creed or col-or," the AFL newspaper said.

DR. THOMAS

KOBAYASHI

PHYSICIAN and

SURGEON

2205 Downing

WRA Official Raps Agitation Against Nisei

LOS ANGELES — Robert B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director, speaking before the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce on Junior Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 7, vigorously condemned agi-tation to bar evacuees of Japa-nese ancestry from returning to California as contrary to the Bill of Rights and something that "should not be permitted." "It is difficult for me to under-stand how the Bill of Rights can function in 47 States and not in California," Cozzens was quoted by the Times as declaring.

California," Cozzens was quoted by the Times as declaring. Noting that the return of evac-uees to the West Coast was the responsibility of the military, Cozzens said: "I want it made clear that the WRA has no authority to relocate people on the West Coast who have been removed by military order, and that those who are re-turning are coming back without our assistance." He contended that Gen. John

He contended that Gen. John L. DeWitt, in ordering the evac-uation of persons of Japanese an-cestry, had no intention of keep-ing them under "complete deten-tion."

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Bronze Star Medal Won by Californian

Delta Legionnaires Take Part in Topaz Memorial Service

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Saturday, December 23, 1944

A Decision for Evacuees: TO RETURN OR TO RETURN

By GALEN M. FISHER

The Army has spoken. Mass exclusion from the Western Defense Command area will end on January 2nd. Putting myself in the shoes of an evacuee Nisei, as nearly as I can, by imagination, yet looking at the whole situation through my own unevacuated eyes, and from a California viewpoint, I am going to weigh the question: Shall I, A B. Nisei, an American cleared as loyal by the Army, plan to return at once to the Coast?

My first spontaneous impulse, as A. B. Nisei, is to exclaim: "Thank God that my faith in the basic fidelity of my country America to her traditions and her Constitution has been justified. To be sure, it has taken three years and that has seemed a century to me; but in a nation's history, that is but a few days."

Well, the question keeps pursuing me, "To return, or not to return?" Gradually, a three-pointed criterion or test shapes itself in my mind. This test is: First, which course will best enable me to live a self-respecting life-to return soon, or to settle for an indefinite period to the eastward? Second, since I have a social conscience, which course will help America most? Third, what do my wisest and least biased friends advise? With this test as a touchstone. I tackle the question afresh. The more I think, the more complex it becomes. At length, out of the fog of my inward debate the factors For and Against Early Return take shape somewhat as follows.

FOR RETURN. As a loyal American citizen, I have an unquestionable right to go anywhere I want in this country. Now is no time to be squeamish about exercising the very rights for which the war is being fought. Why should I sit back and let my white friends alone go on asserting those rights for me? Isn't it high time for me and my fellow Nisei quietly, but firm-ly, to assert them for ourselves? The magnificient heroism of my fellow Nisei in the armed forces and my own patient endur-ance for three long years of undeserved suffering and loss should have erased forever the stigma of disloyalty. Now I can hold my head up and walk unafraid, anywhere in this land of freedom. Besides, my birthplace, my childhood home, my school and playmates, and many prized friends of my maturity, are all on the Coast. Why should I give them up in order to placate race-baiters and politicians and the other folks who want to con-tinue profiting by the evacuation? questionable right to go anywhere I want in this country. Now tinue profiting by the evacuation?

AGAINST RETURN. This may be one of the very times when discretion is the better part of valor. Outrageous though the indiscriminate anti-Japanese agitation on the Coast has been, still, this is wartime, and many ordinarily sane people are tem-porarily insane on this point. They are deaf to reason, swayed by fears and hates and obsessions which they distort into pat-riotism. Time is the great healer, and perhaps, the only healer for many such cases.

If all the Nisei who are eligible to return, do return in the near future, several unfortunate results are likely to happen: the housing shortage will be aggravated; pressure upon the greatly expanded Negro and Mexican populations, in California, especially, may cause friction; and the old evil of Little Tokyos may be reproduced. Perhaps I am one of the limited number of those Nisei who should return, but let me look well before I leap. From the sociological viewpoint, there is no doubt that dispersal of the evacuees over the whole country is desirable. Therefore, should I not make certain that my reasons for returning are decidedly stronger than the reasons against it? Using mathematical terms, it is probably true that, for a short time, social friction on the Coast will increase by geometrical progression for every additional returnee. But if only superior specimens of Nisei return for a while then the friction is likely to subside rather quickly. Do wise friends rate me as such a superior Nisei?

No matter where I may settle on the Coast, there are likely to be enough blind "Jap-haters" to make life unpleasant, and perhaps, tough. Will I have the financial and emotional staying power to stand it? Can I successfully participate in the social, religious and civic life of such a community, without being too forward on the one hand or too self-conscious and backward, on the other?



Japanese Americans in Action: Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, Rome, France and...On to Germany



In the dust of summer and in the mud and snow of winter the doughboy's lot is the same. In this Army Signal Corps photo Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry Battalion photo Japanese

of the 442nd Combat Team move forward on a dusty road near Velletri, Italy. Many of these men are still fighting the Germans with the 442nd Com-bat Team in the bitter winter

of the Vosges forests on the western front in France. In the article below from the Beachhead News, a GI reporter tells of these Japanese American sol-diers in the battle of Europe.

"They Have Made Good, They Are In, As Soldiers, They Can't Be Beat"

By PVT. JOSEPH E. PALMER,

Staff Writer, The Beachhead News The colonel rolled his cigarette reflectively in his fingers, stood looking out through the mist-thickened forest for a minute and then repeated the question:

What do you think of the Japanese Americans as fighters -that's what you want to know, is it? All right then you can quote me as follows: they're the best outfit in the United States Army!"

He paused again, took a quick puff, then exploded: "You go so far as to say that they're the best D---- outfit in can the United States Army!"

The officer, Lieut. Col. Virgil R. Miller, executive officer of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, made it plain that he wasn't using idle words in des-cribing action of his unique outfit which, during its brief tenure in France already has left indelible marks on the Hun.

marks on the frun. The men standing around the dugout CP grinned a little, pride-fully perhaps but if so it's a jus-tified pride and one that extends from the recruit buck private to the top men in the organization. The Japanese Americans have fought a long, tough morale-crack-ing battle to reach the high rung on the military operations ladder which they now occupy—and that makes their record all the more amazing to contemplate. Take a look at what the Ger-mans think of them, via the me-dium of a captured Kraut document-it reads: "The men (Germans) are not used to fighting in wooded terrain -morale dropped when (German) officers and men found themselves in the woods with narrow fields and the men were unnerved when they heard that a Japanese American battle group was operating in their sector. They felt they would not stand a chance against the skilled jungle fighters." You hear a lot of questions about the paradox arising when Japanese Americans fight allies f Japan. How do the boys of the 442nd feel about it? Is there any trace of remorse, etc., etc. Well, to start with, it is es-timated that at least 90 per cent Well, to start with, it is es-timated that at least 90 per cent of those in the combat team what counts in any analysis. As a point of background, let it be said that it was a matter of

The Beachhead News

This article on Japanese American soldiers in France, re-printed from the Beachhead printed from the Beachnead News, was part of a special supplement of the Beachhead News devoted to Nisei GIs which was published on the western front in France on Nov. 12. The Beachhead News, established on the Anzio beachhead, is now printed somewhere in France.

14 months or so after the Pearl Harbor debacle that authorization was obtained for formation of a combat outfit using only as its en-listed personnel Americans of Japanese descent.

Volunteers were called for and the number which swamped draft boards in the States and Hawaii asking to be selected far exceeded

As I try to weigh all these pros and cons, I feel no clear and unmistakable leading. I am torn between the urge to face hardship as a good soldier should, and to avoid stirring up trouble. Dozens of my relatives and friends are at this moment undergoing terrific danger, hardship and agony abroad for America. I, too, am ready to plunge into battle for justice and tolerance here at home. After being cooped up for two years, I'd like nothing better than a hot fight for something worth while. Yet, yielding to this impulse may relieve my personal sense of frustration at the expense of the larger social good. I am in a strait betwixt two. What is my duty? In perplexity, I sink on my knees in honest prayer.

So far, I have been trying to think for and with A. B. Nisei. Now I resume my own first person. If any Nisei asks my advice, I shall tell him that each case must be treated on its own merits. No generalization is possible. The same is true of the Issei, but I haven't space here to discuss their different situations. Let me close with two observations.

The vast majority of citizens on the Coast will stand squarely for law and order. This is true of many who still can't distinguish Nisei fellow-citizens and their anti-militarist elders in America from our national enemies in Japan.

There are strong organizations united in working out a solution of the maze of problems that now face us all. To name but a few of them, there are the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play; the Protestant Church Commission and all the thousands of ministers and laymen whom they represent; the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends of the American way; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; the International Institutes, and many international groups, and many internacial committees. They that juncture.

who volunteered from Hawaii,

either saw the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor or had relatives injured in it. That explains a little, doesn't it.

When MacArthur's forces storm-

ed ashore in the Philippines on Leyte island, the invasion was

marked by a big cheering section from the 442nd.

of the Philippine invasion. "That's the biggest news since D-Day in Normandy!"

"I hope they get worse than they gave us at Pearl Harbor," offered Sgt. Jitsuo Yoshida, who saw the attack in Hawaii and won't forget it.

But it was left for Sgt. George Y. Morikawa, who resided for 12 years in Japan, to express the fondest hope of all members of the combat team. Said he: "Soon they'll be able to bomb Japan like Germany—that'll be the end

of Japan as such." "What we want to do is win the what we want to do is win the war and get home as quickly as possible—just like everyone else," explained Corp. Fred T. Matsuo. "It would be the same thing if we were fighting the Japs—we'd kill 'em just the same" And that polishes off the Axis as far as any tias with the Jap

as far as any ties with the Jap warlords are concerned. A bullet from the rifle of a Japanese American kills a German just as sure as one from the weapons of a Connecticut Yankee—and that's

be for us are far more than they that be against us. Being a member of several of these myself, I know that they are atempting more than ever before to pull together at this critical

exceeded the original established quota.

Bulk of the volunteers in the States came from relocation cen-ters where persons of Japanese ancestry had been removed fol-lowing Dec. 7, 1941.

Controversy flared in the States over lumping all persons of Japanese ancestry together in such camps, the question revolving itself mainly around the thesis that those loyal to America were de-serving of better treatment.

Take one case wherein five sons answered the call for volunteers when the combat team was formed.

Today, one of those brothers has been killed, two have been wound-ed so seriously they have been evacuated to the United States, a fourth brother is in training as parachutist and the other still serves with the combat team.

A flaming patriotism marks the Japanese American soldier and the spots they see in front of their eyes are of three colors red, white and blue.

"We feel that we have a two-fold purpose in fighting over here the way we do," said Cpl. Mike Masaoka (Salt Lake City). First, we hate the Germans and every-thing we can do to finish them off is well and good second thing we can do to hinsh them on is well and good; secondly, we feel that we have to prove to the American people back home that (Continued on page 19) 18

The Rights of All Men: RACE RELATIONS And Progressive Democracy

By ELMER R. SMITH Asst. Prof. of Anthropology, U. of Utah (on leave).

This year we face the fourth Christmas in war torn America. We also are faced, because of circumstances in our democracy, with the problem of our ideals and our democratic creeds in terms of human relations as they now exist and as they may exist in the future. All of us are looking toward the day-we hope not too far away-when "peace on earth, good will toward men" will reign supreme. But to be realistic in this hope we must not lose perspective; to lose perspective is to betray the trust placed in us by our living and dead friends of all races, colors and creeds. Yet for many years perspective, especially in the field of ethnic (race) relations, has been difficult to achieve. The war and propaganda for race hatreds make perspective more difficult be-cause the day's news is so tragically dramatic in terms of human relations and conflicts between ethnic groups that it tends to swallow up one's sense of proportion. Rumors and discriminatory exper-iences that persons of various ethnic groups experience in America in relation to this war news hysteria, often makes them wonder and question the "rightness" of democracy and of the war itself. On the other hand, persons of the majority group, under the pressure of "war nerves," forget, in the heat of emotions, that the color of the skin, the slant of the eye, the straightness the hair, the shape of the nose do not make an enemy of democracy nor a per-son to be distrusted. All must recognize that America and democ-racy throughout the world was born in a fight for the freedom of trust placed in us by our living and dead friends of all races, colors racy throughout the world was born in a fight for the freedom of all people; that perspective must be developed and adhered to in our living if we are to have faith to carry on for other Christmases.

We must recognize, if we are to be realists, that democracy is a way of life as well as an ideal. It is necessary, therefore, for the people to realize clearly for what they strive, and the practical factors involved in the problems they will be forced to solve. De-mocracy, in this sense is only a means to ultimate social and cul-tural ends. At times like these, when emotions run high against cultures and peoples who are considered to be "strangers," the im-pulse is strong to insist on superficial manifestations of democracy and to lose sight of the basic issues and with stakes. pulse is strong to insist on superficial manifestations of democracy and to lose sight of the basic issues and vital stakes. Freedom, as it is associated with democracy, is considered in two basic aspects, but each is a vital part of the other. In one sense, freedom means escape from harmful coercion, but in the other sense—and especially the most important—freedom means the ability and the right of all persons to live a rich and satisfying life. Democracy, taken from this angle, means that human existence must be rich in meaning, in happiness, and in social and cultural achievement for all the people. This in the last analysis means equality. Equality is the basic idea of democracy. It may not be, and was not, at first a notion of uniof democracy. It may not be, and was not, at first a notion of uni-versal equality or of equality among all men in all fields, but it originates and continues to develop as a demand for rights by a class or group that has formerly been excluded from such rights.

The progress toward these principles is dependent upon all the people all of the time. It cannot be the business of the few. Social mindedness must be developed. The people must be able to recognize the rights of other individuals. They, as individuals, must be able to recognize and understand that there are many things which individuals prize that can be attained only through social cooperation. The individual must also realize that he is simultaneously a member of several groups, some of which are small and closely knit some more extensive and less tightly organized. He as an individual, must grasp, at least in some measure, the import to basic issues, to distinguish between ends and means, and to evalnate alternative ends and alternative means for the achievement of these ends. He must also realize that the government is duty bound to create the conditions under which each person can pursue happi-ness in his own way, provided that his own conduct does not jeopar-dize the equal right of others to lead their own lives. Someone has said in this respect that "the ideal objective of our American democracy may therefore be summarized as the preservation and en-hancement of human dignity and all that this implies—freedom from tvranny, opportunity for development and growth, enrichment of life. moral and spiritual maturity. To us the individual is of supreme immort, and by an individual we mean a person able and willing to assume the ultimate responsibility for his private and social ac-tivities."

The realistic understanding of the principles and ideals outlined above demands that we take cognizance of the fact that we have not reached the limit of these basic principles of democracy. Democracy is dynamic, not static. It is something living and growing. It is not we must recognize, always growing entirely, or even pre-dominantly, in a logical manner, because growth is not governed by logic alone; all growth is unique in whatever relationship we find it. It is never in perfect balance, and could not be put, much less kept. in perfect balance. Growth, in whatever field. represents a constant battle between growth and decay. Its dominant characteristic is vital-

Nisei in Uniform: Letters from Servicemen

Excerpts from our servicemen's letters tell of front-line condisentiments, groans and tions, jests.

Pvt. Frank Nakayama of Medic Detachment, 100th Infantry says: We are fighting in the woods and so whenever a shell hits the trees, fragments come straight down at us. That's why out here we have to put roofs over our heads."

From T/4 Tadao Seo of Co. A, 100th: "This is beautiful country compared to Italy and that includes the fair sex, but I some-how prefer Italy. Probably be-cause of the language and friend-liness of the people there."

Sgt. Norman Sato of Cannon Co., 442nd says jestingly and to the point: "With more rice and miso-shiru we'd fight better."

Pfc. Richard Furuta of Btry. A, 522nd writes: "Our mail has finally caught up with us and it's a wonderful sight to see the mailclerks bring in a bag full (that is if there is one for you.")

Pvt. Yoshito Kinoshita of Med-ics, 3rd Battalion says: "I've seen a lot of new faces. I guess they must be our replacement boys. The rest of our gang is just do-ing fine . . . Jodi Terada, Glenn Yoneda, Howard Kozuma, and Bob Furuya. At present, I'm in the hospital again, but not from any shrapnel wound. It's trench foot, but the doc said it wasn't serious."

Pvt. Joe Nishimoto of Co. G, an early casualty, says: "The wound I got wasn't anything to worry about. I was hit just below my right eye on the cheek. The doc took eight stitches to fix it up and it's just as good as new now . . . except for a three inch scar."

From Pvt. Alan Naguwa of Cannon Co.: 'Haven't seen the sun for quite some time but guess ole sol's behind those thick clouds. This is my first experience in snow. Hands and feet get numb and when those crystals start piling up on your collar . .. well

T/4 Yoshito Oshita of Co. L says: "It's no picnic. To think of the boys sleeping in foxof the boys sleeping in the holes filled with water . . . At times one can't sleep thinking that the enemy might infiltrate to our lines. Then, shells start falling. You wonder just where the next shell's going to land. Even tonight while I'm writing this letter, it's just pouring hell."

In a Caucasian Field Artillery ministered in our country would say to the world: "We are for Observation Battalion, S/Sgt. Fu-jio Matsuda, former 232nd Enginveteran or any other person to determine the true productive say to the world: We are to tolerance, for justice, for equality of opportunity for every single man, woman, boy or girl, regard-less of his or her racial origin." eer, writes a humorous query with value of any property to be aceer, writes a humorous query with on answer from "somewhere in Europe." "Have you ever lived in a gooey, sticky, mess known as mud? If you haven't, don't do it. This thing resulting from a mixture of dist soon. We express wishes that it will be a white Christmas and not Such a Commission could do works a bloody one. That is a wish we of profound global significanse. continuation is vital to each long and pray for. Yet in reality Its a mixture of dirt and water is the most unpleasant, most inconwe cannot say. It will no doubt of us who believes in democracy, to each of us who sincerely be-lieves that "Americanism is a be cold from rain and snow out venient most everything." there on the battlefields. May we be able to contribute verbally or From Bushnell General Hosmatter of the heart." by a little reminder of their needs...a little cheer to warm their hearts. They are doing a helluva lot." pital, Pvt. Haruo Nakano pens: In the postwar, the Nisei, as all Americans, should face the fu-"In a few days I'll be leaving the hospital and going back to ture daringly, courageously, with bold thinking to mold their atthe islands. It's sure been a long time since I left there. Two and titudes. As President Rooseveltso aptly expressed it, "The only thing to fear is fear itself." They should continue in their policy of From the 232nd Engineers, a a half years is too long for any Christmas message comes across man." in the form of a poem: Pfc. Joe Yamauchi, a returned It's yuletide in a war-torn land, 100th man writes from one of the co-operation with other construc-tive People's organizations, the No message sounds sincere, islands, presumably near his home. His reassignment is with "Peace on earth, good will tochurch groups, the labor move-ments, the Farmers Union moveward men," a station complement. His letter Seems out of place this year. of enlightening insight and The sword is mightier than the ment. thoughts of those still at the It is upon just such co-opera-tion as this that so much of the world's future course must rest. front, reads: "Individually we differ in the pen, The world is re-arranged. But even now, as "way back I acknowledge that too much cannot be said of the loyalty, the courage, the fine contributions made by the Nisei in the war period in America. In war many things we are fighting for, but it sums up in the prinwhen," Some things remain unchanged. ciples of freedom; freedom in the pursuit of happiness, free-The dove of peace still spreads its wings dom in the expression of our period in America. In many re-And soars o'er all the earth, spects, as one Farmers Union member from Grand Junction, Col-orado told me, "They have shown by their attitude that they are thoughts, and to live a life Where once again it brightly that is not regimented by fear. sings. "Christmas season will be here The song of Jesus' birth. broader than we are." I hope that the dynamic force for democracy in a society during its period of you can continue in this manner revolutionary growth and change you can continue in this manner in the postwar, whether it be in agriculture, in the city workshops, or in the higher professions. For, surely, by your thinking today, will you mold your future. We all need to help to mold the lasting peace the world needs. I. for one shall shows fight The student of society and human culture can show that de-mocracy, freedom. and justice have been and are essential factors in all creative and constructive processes of culture. Progressive de-mocracy has as its cornerstone the rights of all men. We are in the process of restating that proclamation for our world of today mocracy has as its cornerstone the rights of all men. We are in the process of restating that proclamation for our world of today and tomorrow. People of various groups are beginning to recognize as never before that if a society, particularly a democratic one, is to function smoothly and efficiently, group co-operation must replace interracial strife and conflict. It is with this belief in and recogni-tion of the principles of progressive democracy that we look forward sociation, Bureau for Intercultural Education, Committee Against Discrimination in the War Effort. Fair Play and Practice Committee of California, and many others. At no other time in the history of the world have we had such demands and groups working for the establishment of more democracy for more people! This is part of I, for one, shall always fight for the minority groups, and will be backing you as actively as I can. I believe in you and in your future as Americans.

The Problems of Minorities: FARMERS UNION And Japanese Americans

By JAMES G. PATTON National President, Farmers Union

World peace must needs rest upon first, individual peace of mind; secondly, national peace of mind; and thirdly, upon world peace of mind. This can be accomplished only by the fullest cooperation on the part of all peoples of the world working for the security, the abundant life of all peoples of the world as a basis for such a collective peace of mind. If one part of the world goes hungry, ill-sheltered, maltreated, the seeds of distrust and dissatisfaction are bound to spread over the world to engulf all nations.

The Farmers Union is a People's organization, working in

co-operation with other People's organizations to establish the abundant life for the small farmer, the little worker, and it does not matter whether he may be a railroad hand in Oregon, or a steel worker in Pittsburgh, and whether he may be black, yellow or white.

Recognizing the fact that the so-called white race is an actual minority in numbers, and the evver growing necessity for recognition of the rights of other minorities, the Farmers Union advocates and believes in equality of opportunity for all , regardless of race, color or creed.

Specifically, in regard to the Nisei in the postwar, I feel that they should be given every oppor-tunity to re-establish themselves in farming where they have been farmers. As in the case of other Americans who need credit or government subsidization of one kind or another, I believe the Nisei, likewise, should have the s a me opportunities opened to them. They should have, and most likely will have, in an enlightened postwar, the same door open to them as is open to others, in spite of the few race baiters that would campaign to the contrary.

The Farmers Union actively supported the campaign against the Alien Land Amendment in Colorado. The Farmers Union has always stood by its conviction that the conservation of human resources is a necessary prerequisite to the maintenance of an abundant economy. In the 1945 Program adopted at the Annual Convention in session at Denver, November 20-22, there was includ-ed under Section III, CONSERVA-TION OF HUMAN RESOURCES. Paragraph 6, a provision for vet erans, which would of course, include some ten thousand or more Nisei:

quired; "(b) Extension of medical care and health services now available to veterans, to members of veterans' families;

"(c) Early completion of a survey in every agricultural township in the nation by local community groups to determine the availability of land of family-type units to provide homes for returning service men and war workers

(d) Immediate action by Congress to authorize acquisition by option or otherwise of avail-able land suitable for re-sale or long-time lease with option to purchase, to veterans, and oth-

ers; "(e) Amendment to the GI Bill of Rights to provide full rehabilitation, vocational training and educational opportunities for all service men and women.

Under the same section, para-raphs 8, on MINORITY graphs 8, on MINORITY GROUPS, there was written into the final program the following: "All minority groups must be given protection against discrimination as to employment, voting franchise, education and living conditions in the transition per-iod, and must be given opportunity to participate fully in the coming age of abundance. Speci-fically, this requires abolition of the Poll Tax as a prerequisite for voting, and the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission."

Whereas the abolition of the Poll Tax may not directly con-cern the Nisei, the far-reaching effects of such a democratic victory cannot be overestimat-ed. For, indirectly, one minority victory effects another min-ority in their struggle for recognition on an equal footing.

The establishment of a perman-ent Fair Employment Practices "To enable returning servicemen to re-establish themselves in Commission would affect every single Nisei in America directly civilian life under a postwar age of abundance, we propose: and indirectly. Such a democratic policy-making body properly ad-"(a) A public appraisal sys-tem to be made available to any

The principles and ideals of democracy are being stimulated as never before in the history of the struggle of man to be free. On all the frontiers of the world where men and ideals are locked in a battle to the death, there we have the vitality for the development of democracy. These frontiers may be along the western front in Europe. on the islands of the Pacific, in a slum region in Detroit in a War Relocation Center along the Pacific Coast of the United States. Wherever we find principles of democracy being involved there we find the forces at work potentially developing a progressive democracy.

Democracy cannot go so far and no farther. It must move with the times and be influenced by the times. As men grow in intelli-gence, they reflect more critically upon the laws and customs and institutions which make for inequalities. This critical reflectiveness upon the part of men about the inequalities of men and their actions associated with such thoughts. creates an unbalanced state where our older and more set concepts about democracy are conwhere our older and more set concepts about democracy are con-cerned. Many of us, when we think of democracy in terms of politics or economics, may feel as if democracy was no more. We may, due to the total social and political situations, associated with this "un-balanced state of afairs," experience more discrimination, more frus-tration, and tend to "lose fight" as well as hope in democracy. Yet, in terms of perspective the facts would tend to make clear another picture. This picture is one showing the programs wideping of the picture. This picture is one showing the progressive widening of the scope and increasing the demands that are implicit in the demo-cratic view of life. The greatest talents and the best will of mankind are in the United States large numbers of local, national and inter-national groups and associations working for the principles of progressive democracy as appled to our inter-racial relations Some of these groups to name but a few-are: Committee on Internacial Co-operation, Common Council for American Unity, Council Against Intolerance in America. Council for Democracy, East and West As-sociation, Bureau for Intercultural Education, Committee Against

GI Writer Reviews Record Of Japanese American Troops

we are true citizens, real pa-triots." (Continued from page 17)

As far as other troops over here are concerned, the combat team has proved both of its points be-cause the praise in their behalf is loud and long. And, according to all reports back home where Americans of Japanese ancestry can now be drafted the case for them is clinched.

In other words, they have made good. They are in. As soldiers, they can't be beat.

The officer corps for the out-fit is, in most instances, officered by Caucasians, but all of the en-listed personnel — from front-line fighting men to operations sergeants-are Japanese Americans.

A point to be reckoned with in showing the quality of the Japa-nese Americans is the distinction they hold of never having had an AWOL or desertion.

And, in the words of Col. Miller; "We never have given any ground — never have taken a backward step."

The combat team, arriving in Italy last May, went into action the following months with a U. S. division on the hills below Suverto and Belvedere, Italy. Attached to it, but now a regu-

Attached to it, but now a regu-lar combat team member was a famed Japanese American infan-try battalion made up of former Hawaiian national guardsmen which preceded the 442nd over-seas and marked such a record as Kraut fighters that they re-ceived a Precidential unit diction ceived a Presidential unit citation. This one battalion-by the way This one battalion—by the way of showing the action it has seen —has well over 1,000 Purple Hearts out of some 1,3000 which comprised the original group. It was a mark noteworthy enough to evoke special comment from Sec-retary of War Stimson and still these veterans of Salerno, Cassino. these veterans of Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the drive to Leghorn, keep on killing Krauts.

All elements of the combat team participated in the Fifth Army's drive to crack the Gothic line, with two battalions being credited with a "first"—that-of fording the Arno river to capture towns on the north bank.

The Japanese Americans left Italy to come to France with a letter of commendation from Lt. commander, to their CO, Col. C. W. Pence. It said in a significant

your men have demonstrated an eagerness for combat and have proved themselves better than anything the enemy has een able to put against them . ."

Stories about the fighting tenacity, the bald courage of the Japa-nese Americans are told, retold and told again by the other troops which fight by their sides. Bayonwhich nght by their sides. Bayon-ets, hand grenades, and rifle club wielding are things the Germans don't like—they don't go for that stuff a bit, and for that reason

the Japanese Americans give the Krauts a double dose. One of the greatest achieve-ments of the Japanese Americans since they joined the French campaign, came when cans

had been accomplished in bare time

"Those Japanese Americans are the best fighting men I ever have

the best fighting men 1 ever have seen—1've fought beside them and 1 know," exclaimed Pfc. Norman A. Lindauer of the "lost" Yanks. "Yeah," put in Pfc. Stan A. Trakul, "those guys take more chances than any other outfit." Pvt. Joseph R. Fry said it was "like a miracle when we saw these

'like a miracle when we saw those Japanese Americans on that hill; we knew we were safe." Pfc. Alexander G. Ferguson expressed the opinion that he couldn't have felt better "if someone had told me the war was over."

You get a pretty good idea of how the combat team went about the job of moving the Germans out from the action of one platoon which alone killed and wounded 125 squareheads and threw another 95 into the POW cage.

It was part of a squeeze play engineered by Lieut. Col. James M. Hanley, battalion comman-der, against the Krauts on a hill position.

The move called for a long envelopment march by one company to come down on the Germans from the top of a hill while an-other unit kept them busy at the bottom.

In the course of the operation one of the Japanese American units got on the wrong ridge and when the CO informed the captain of that fact the 'latter replied: "What's the difference, we're kill-ing Krauts aren't we?" And they were.

But the main objective was reached and the Germans so little expected an attack from the hilltop that when the Japanese Americans opened up on them they still had their rifles pointed down-grade. Quite an unpleasant surprise.

The downhill jump on the Krauts was pointed by the platoon mentioned earlier and in the trip the boys had to smash through three German defense lines. They

did it with a vengeance. As they cracked one line, Ger-man prisoners would be tossed back to the supporting platoon and so on right on through.

Once the addled Krauts sought to throw in a flank counterattack

but a four-man party changed the plans—and changed 'em for good. There it was that a tommy gun expert from California, Pvt. George Sakato, came into his own although he used a cap-tured German rifle to do it.

When he was through with his when he was through with his sniping, plus a little accurate toss-ing of hand grenades, six Ger-mans were killed. He did his shooting from a German foxhole and was so mixed up with the en-emy that he was afraid to answer when his compared to the his

emy that he was alraid to answer when his sergeant yelled for him, lest he give away his position. Staff Sgt. Tusuemo Takemoto, who had told how his boys ran down the hill yelling for the Ger-mans to "come out," credited Sa-kato with "saving the day by clip-ping the Kreut counterative he ping the Kraut counterattack be-fore it got well underway."

One of the captives was a German captain, an especially juicy morsel because he commanded a attalion in that sector. American

Second Lieut. Masanao Otake. last summer when the taken Lahaina, Maui, who was com-442nd Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans, was in action in Italy. In October the Combat Team was reported in action in France as a part of Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army.

> from Pfc. Johnny K. Okuda who wears a Purple Heart for injur-ies received while fighting the Hun there.

Conservative estimates placed the number of dead at more than 80, all slain by small arms fire and French civilians later related that 300 additional bodies were found scattered through the area.

There are a lot of unique things about this outfit-lots of colorful incidents.

There are, for instance, more than 300 different brother combinations in the team. Then there is Pfc. Halo Hirose, who was na-tional AAU swimming champion in 1939 and Cpl. Bill Kajikawa was coach at Arizona State College and who was on the little all-America football team.

Pfc. "Lefty" Higuchi threw them at the Japs long before the war—that was when he pitched for a champion Hawaiian baseball team against a Jap nine.

War, with its misery stretching into seemingly ceaseless months, can knock ideals and patriotism into something remembered in times gone past — not something of the present.

But with the Japanese Americans the idealism clings like a glove—it's there all the time, it never leaves.

Ann Nisei's Column

We observe this year another wartime Christmas.

There was first that Christmas of '41 when the shock of war was still upon us, and we were bewildered and lost. Those were quiet celebrations then, with fear and doubt creeping through the hum of Christmas carols.

Then there was that first Christmas in the war camps of America, when the carols fioated over desert homes and could not be stopped at the barbed wire fences that held the people. That was the year when Christmas was most sharp and poignant, when freedom was held most dear and when we felt most the shock of spending within a desert camp that day dedicated to goodwill and the brotherhood of man.

But that was the year, too, and the day that Americans every-where in a great voluntary act of love sent forth an outpouring of gifts to the children in the evacuee camps. From every state and from a hundred cities came the presents, each bearing the friendship of the sender.

It was a Christmas reminiscent of that first of Christmases, when, on a silent night, came bearers of gifts on the birth of Jesus.

By Christmas, 1943, the pattern of center living had set. There or center living had set. There were children now who had never gone out beyond the gates. There were daily classes at schools, there was work to be done daily, there were household tasks and community life. The shock had gone out of these dislocated lives, and a little of the faith and a little of the faith.

But faith in Christmas remained, and this year it was affirm-

Next year there will be no Christmases in the war reloca-tion camps. By this time next year the camps, those sorry blots on the democratic American landscape, will have been disbanded, and it can be presumed that Japanese Americans will celebrate their own Christmases in their own homes.

Through the past two and one half years Japanese American women kept faith with America and the Christian spirit. They can be proud, now that their day of vindication is here, of the part they played in America's war years.

Many have sent their husbands to war. Many will not see their men come home, and the gold star of ultimate sacrifice has gone up in the place of the blue star of service star of service.

The war years are not over. The days of relocation are only now in full swing. The months ahead will be hard, sometimes harder, than the months behind us.

For this is the year of decision for many of us. This year we decide in what direction our fu-ture lies. This is the year many of us will make new homes, will find new jobs, will make new



There's a Long, Long Trail ...

19

missioned in battle, leads his platoon from the town of Orciano into an attack pressing toward Leghorn, Italy. This Army Signal Corps photo was who went out to rescue a wounded man on the base of the hill. Dur-

ing the errand of mercy, the non-com was himself wounded. Then, when he was being carried off the battlefield by two volunteer litter-bearers, the Ger-mans opened up, killed the ser-geant and wounded the other

So when the Krauts, a short time later, tried an infiltration move and heralded their presence by firing down on the Japanese Americans the stage was set for

Yelling and cursing their hate of the Nazis, the Japanese Amer-icans charged the hill with bay-

Result: at least 125 Germans

killed, one of them by a brand-new replacement, Pfc. Toshio Mori-shita—his first enemy dead.

The word "Banzai" is a Japa-nese exclamation of "Hurrah!" and taken literally means "10,000 years of happiness."

Staff Sgt. Akira Hamaguchi of Hawaii explained "Banzai" this

"It is a banzai in reverse for

the Germans—that's the way we mean it in other words: 10,000 years for the Germans, 10,000 years in hell!"

onets, grenades, rifles - every-

thing at their command.

men.

way:

a revenge move.

the rescue of the now famous	losses, incidentally, were very,	One of the best moves made by	mon nomiliar that is unloss multire	Our wight to noture to the
"ant hattalion" of the 141st In	very few.	the Japanese Americans came	gan, peculiar that is, unless you're	Our right to return to the
"lost battalion" of the 141st In- fantry.	That action wasn't far re-	soon after the unit was committed		West Coast has been established.
	moved from the one undertaken	in France and they were credited	go.	Through the next twelve months
The battalion, you recall, was	by two other companies of a	with breaking one especially	The slogan is "Go for Broke,"	we must decide whether or not
cut off from the outside world for	different battalion.	tough line of German resistance	or in the dice rattler's jargon "Go	we will return, or if we shall go
seven days, when it pushed for-		through a bold encirclement ac-	all out" or "risk all on one toss."	farther eastward where, perhaps,
ward to take a strategic hill and	In this instance the Krauts	tion.	Lots of slogans in lots of cases	some of us can make a better
was surrounded by Germans.	again were dug in on a hill and	The Japanese Americans were	are just so many words, so much	thing of our lives.
When it was determined that	they taunted the Japanese Amer-	rounded into a special task force	mouthing. But with the Japanese	Through it all Japanese Amer-
the enemy had too much power	icans to: "C'mon up and get us,	which drew as its mission to sneak	Americans it sticks, it means	ican women will bear the brunt
for the battalion alone the com-	c'mon."	in around the Krauts as part of a	something "	of the suffering and the worry
bat team was assigned the job	So the two outfits, with Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Pursall and his	pincers move against enemy posi-	"Go for broke"—you couldn't	and the work. And for those who
of making the rescue—and how it	Col. Alfred A. Fulsan and ms	tions dug in along the railroad	put it a better way.	have sent their men to war, there
	flaming pistol in their midst, fixed bayonets and charged the Ger-			is always the unending pain and
Fierce fighting all the way	Dayonets and charged the der	commanding ridge.		worry.
thick that ampliant morests so	mans. It was steel against steel	To do this meant that the boys		Nisei women will not relax
trates had to had to had to had	and close in fighting against more	had to cut 1½ miles in Kraut ter-	Season's	this year or next, or any year,
trates had to be cleared of dug-in	Let it be said that the Germans	ritory before reaching the position		from the work cut out for them.
krauts who had moved in back	Let it be said that the definition	to be assaulted and this they did	Greetings	They lived the past two and a
of an instruction a depth	regretted their taunts — that is,	so secretly that the squareheads		half years bravely, they face
"depth" sills as 21/2 miles—a	those who lived to regret. Yes, it	had not the faintest idea of their		the future without fear.
"depth" filled with machine gun	was quite a miscalculation of their	whereabouts.		The second second
nests, riflemen, booby traps, and	part. Maybe they had placed too much faith in the mine field in		Thomas	
almost any lethal weapons you could choose.	front of their position; anyway,	talions opened up, the Krauts felt	Inomas	And the second second second second second second
It was a start it o bt	the Japanese Americans went	fairly secure-but that was be-		A Merry Christmas and
It was a steady grinding fight.	the Japanese Americans went			A Happy New Year
One that called for charges up	through it. And when this war is through	made their move.	M. Yego	I Inappy new rear
hills with cold steel and rapid fire	And when this wat is through	The surprise was terrific-and	M Tedo	and the second
shooting from the top. The Ger-	to be relived again in the tell-	so was the rout.	M. ICGO	TA A STREET BY
		"Those Krauts fled into houses,		EASTERN
they melted away or, if you pre-	never will fail to mention ban	into barns, the woods and the	P. O. Box 374	FISH CO.
		brush-just any place to try and	T. O. DOX 374	
the combat team to crack through and make the relief.	Banzai hill occupies a wooded	get away," was the picture told		240A-213 Front Street
and the relief	sector — like all the rest of the	by Pfc. Takeshi Matsuda. "It was	GRANDVIEW,	New York 7, N. Y.
Some of the men of the "lost"	sector - like all the rest of the	good fun to see Krauts pop out	GRANDVIEV,	
battalion cried unashamedly	country in that area it's covered	like rabbits and go running into	10,110	Producer and Wholesaler of
Americans saw the Japanese	with tall trees so thick, so bushy	the trees."	IDAHO	Dried Squids and Sardines
	covered that the sun rarely pene-	"That day I got back at them		a serie and the series of the series of the series of the series and the series of the
With scarcely any food or water and with the	The story revolves itself mainly	for what they did to me in	THE REAL MERCE MERCE MERCE MERCE	
			I per soon soon soon soon soon so	
immediate attention, the rescue	about a lavored platoon berget		the second s	

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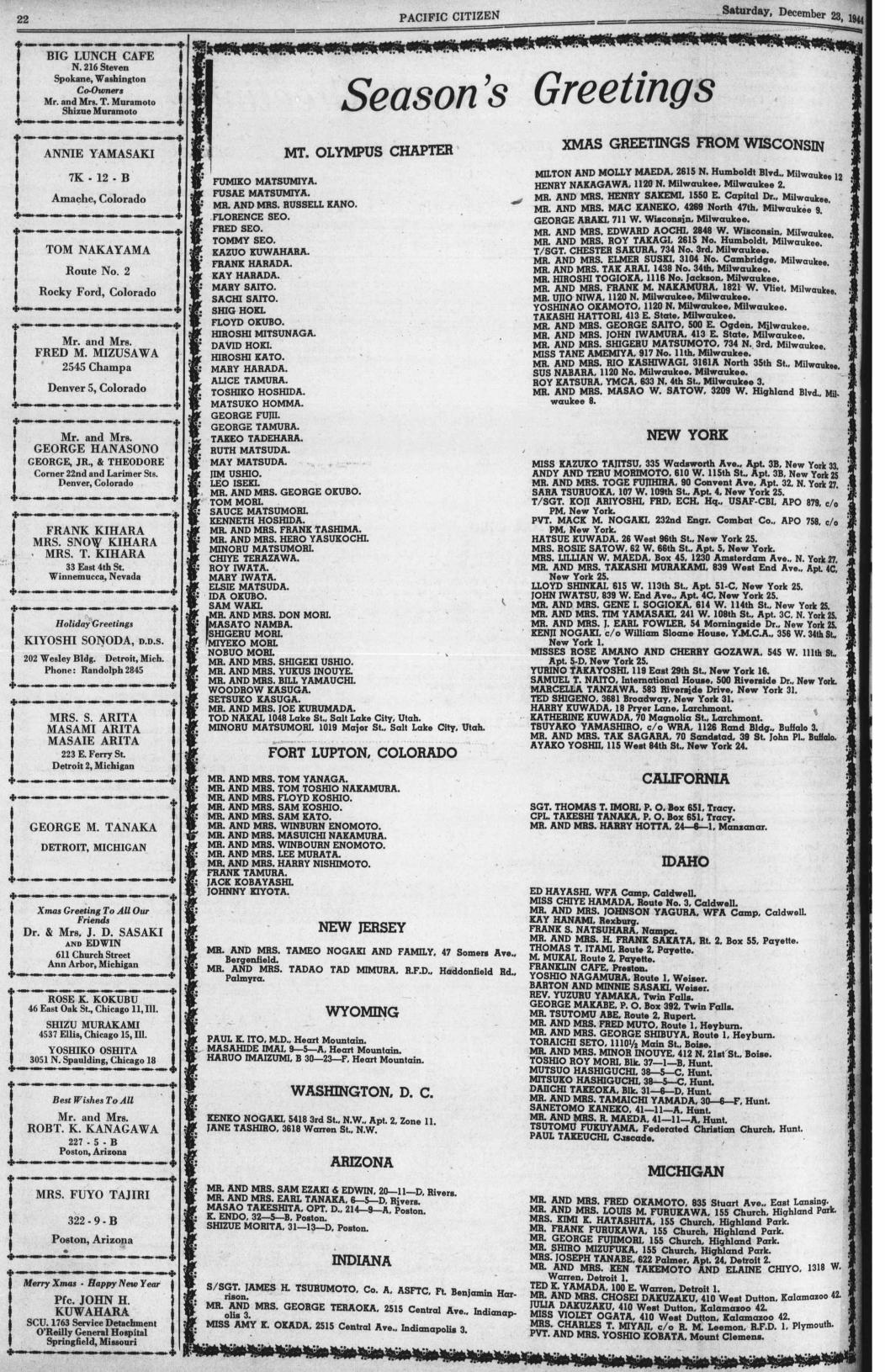
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PACIFIC CITIZEN



saturday, December 23, 1944		PACIFIC CITIZEN		23
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