

PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 20; NO. 5

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1945

Price: Five Cents

Air Force Medal for Nisei



STAFF SGT. KENJI OGATA, 6 East 16th St., Sterling, Ill. is shown being awarded the Air Medal by Lieut. Col. J. B. Knapp, commanding officer of a B-24 group in Italy. Of Japanese extraction, the airman, a gunner on a Liberator, is popular with his bomber buddies, according to the U. S. Army Air Forces. Sgt. Ogata, as a typical Nisei soldier, was given a "hat's off" salute by the New York newspaper, PM, recently.—Photo by U.S. Army Air Forces.

War Department Announces 4 Japanese Americans Killed, 29 Wounded on Western Front

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified four American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed and 29 wounded in action in the European area.

One soldier was also reported wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

(In all these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status. In case of divergence between this list and information sent to the next of kin, the last War Department telegram or letter to the next of kin is always the appropriate final authority on the status of a soldier. Because of the time necessary to compile these lists, information is listed several weeks after next of kin have been notified. Some of the casualties listed have previously been reported in the Pacific Citizen through information from the next of kin or relocation centers.)

Killed in Action

On Feb. 2 the War Department identified the following soldiers of Japanese ancestry among United States soldiers killed in action in the European area:

TESHIMA, Pfc. Robert T.—Mrs. Betty F. Teshima, wife, Springfield Ave., New Providence, New Jersey.
ISERI, Pfc. Mitsuo M.—Mrs. Sumiyo A. Iseri, wife, P. O. Box 522, Ontario, Oregon.
OKAZAKI, Tech. Sgt. Takaaki — Kazuo Okazaki, father, West First South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
KAWANO, Pfc. Cike C.—Yonosuke Kawano, father, Rt. 1, Powell, Wyo.

Wounded in Action

The War Department this week identified the following Americans of Japanese ancestry wounded in action in the European area:

ARKANSAS
ENDO, Pfc. Kayo—Mrs. Mary M. Muranaka, mother, WRA center, Rohwer.

ARIZONA
MATSUMOTO, Staff Sgt. Suikichi—Mrs. Margaret E. Matsumoto, wife, WRA center, Poston.
NOGUCHI, Sgt. George — Mrs. Naka Noguchi, mother, Rivers.
OKANISHI, Pvt. Hideo—Mrs. Riki Okanishi, mother, Poston.

CALIFORNIA
NISHIKAWA, Pfc. Masato—Mrs. Rai Nishikawa, mother, WRA center, Manzanar.

COLORADO
SAKAI, Pfc. Lawson I.—Mrs. Perry M. Sumida, sister, Rt. 4, Grand Junction.

IDAHO
KAWAHARA, Pvt. Harry T.—Y. Kawahara, father, Box 455, Parma.

MURAKAMI, Pfc. Tsuguo—Keo K. Murakami, brother, Box 686, Caldwell.

ONODERA, Pfc. Kaun—Mrs. Tamaki K. Onodera, mother, WRA center, Hunt.

TAKIZAWA, Pfc. George—Atsushi B. Takizawa, father, Hunt.

INDIANA
TABATA, Staff Sgt. Isawo — Mrs. Sue Y. Tabota, wife, 1115 North Rural St., Indianapolis.

MONTANA
OCHITANI, Pfc. Bunjerie B.—Mrs. Isao Ochitani, mother, Box 907, Malta.

WADA, Pfc. George S.—Paul S. Wada, brother, care of L. R. Co., Hardin.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Shiroshi — George Yamamoto, brother, Box 911, Malta.

WASHINGTON
MATSUMURA, Pfc. Henry T.—Mrs. Aiko K. Matsumura, mother, 6912 38th Ave., South, Seattle.

(Continued on page 2)

Placer County Citizens Will Organize to Aid Evacuees

Japanese American Sent Corregidor's Surrender Message

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon — With the rescue by American Rangers on Jan. 31 of 513 American prisoners of war from a Japanese Army prison camp, it was revealed that a Japanese American soldier, attached to Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's headquarters, radioed Corregidor's final surrender message on orders from Gen. Wainwright.

This Japanese American soldier from Hawaii was presumably captured by the Japanese. (Published reports have noted that another Japanese American, Tech. Sgt. Arthur Komori, attached to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters during the battle of Bataan was ordered by Gen. MacArthur to be evacuated by plane to Australia shortly before the fall of Bataan.)

Five Casualties Reported from Western Front

One Japanese American soldier has been reported killed in action, two are wounded and two are missing according to information received last week by next of kin from the War Department.

The following casualties have been reported:

Killed in Action

PFC. KAZUO MITANI, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mitani, 145 East 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, reported killed in action in France on Jan. 18.

Missing in Action

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES N. YAMAZAKI (Los Angeles), son of the Rev. John M. Yamazaki, Sr., of Chicago, and husband of Mrs. Aki Yamazaki of Cincinnati, O., missing in action in France since Dec. 21. Lieut. Yamazaki was attached to the 106th Division which fought in the Ardennes salient in mid-November.

PVT. MAKOTO YOSHIMURA, (Guadalupe, Calif.), son of Mrs. Hideo Yoshihara, 47-2-D, Gila River, missing in action in Germany since Dec. 22.

Wounded in Action

SGT. BOB Y. TOMINAGA (Los Angeles), husband of Mrs. Amy Tominaga of Greeley, Colo., wounded in action in France on Dec. 9.

PFC. KOYO ENDO, son of Genji Endo of 33-14-C, Gila River, slightly wounded in France on Oct. 27. Pfc. Endo was awarded the Purple Heart and the Combat Expert Citation.

THREE SEATTLE GROUPS OPPOSE WALLGREN STAND

SEATTLE — Three Seattle organizations have gone on record criticizing Governor Mon. C. Wallgren for his statement expressing opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

The American Friends Service Committee, the American Council on Race Relations and the Seattle Council of Churches and Christian Education have issued public statements denouncing the governor's attitude.

Meanwhile, Gov. Wallgren's statement was hailed by the Auburn chapter of the Remember Pearl Harbor League at a recent meeting.

Four Men Held on Suspicion Of Participation in Attempted Dynamiting of Sumio Doi Farm

Wounded Japanese Americans at DeWitt General Hospital in Auburn Arrange to Aid Evacuee Family on Farm; Report Pleasant Reception

By TEIKO ISHIDA

AUBURN, Calif.—A strong reaction is already setting in against intimidation through boycotts and violence against returning Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Placer county area, and stable citizens of Auburn are anxious to express their feeling against intemperate acts which reflect discredit upon the community.

These citizens are determined that law and order be maintained in Placer county and have already laid the groundwork for the creation of the Placer County Council for Civic Unity with Dr. Rufus Richardson of Auburn high school and Junior college as one of its leading organizers.

Rabbi Goldburg, chairman, and Dr. Joseph Tyler of the Sacramento Council for Civic Unity have been invited to assist in the organization of the new group next week.

Meanwhile, four men are being held by District Attorney Clarence Tindall of Placer county on suspicion of participating in the attempted dynamiting of the Sumio Doi ranch near Auburn on the night of Jan. 19. Two AWOL soldiers, Alvin and Elmer Johnson, brothers, and Charles and James Watson, ranchers, are the men who have been questioned in connection with the raid on the Doi ranch. All except Charles Watson are reported to have confessed.

As a representative of the National JACL, I visited Auburn on Jan. 30 and spoke with many of the leading citizens in the area.

I was informed that the membership of the California Preservation Association, formerly known as the Placer County Anti-Japanese League, had dwindled to 60 from a previous high of 300 after the acts of violence against the Doi family.

Ministers of churches in the area and many civic leaders expressed interest in the hospitalization of more than a score of wounded Japanese American veterans of European fighting at De Witt General Hospital in Auburn and are now extending these wounded veterans invitations to attend religious services, forums and other civic functions to meet Placer county citizens.

On a visit to Sumio Doi's farm I found everything proceeding calmly with members of the family peacefully pruning trees, milking cows and churning butter.

I was impressed by the indomitable spirit of Mrs. Doi, who returned here with her husband and son early in January from the Granada war relocation center in Amache, Colo.

"We have lived here for thirty years," Mrs. Doi said. "And now that the Army is allowing us to return we owe it to our country of adoption to claim our rights and responsibilities. As more families return there will be better understanding on the part of the California community."

The Dois have two sons in the armed forces, one of whom is overseas.

On Jan. 31 I visited with a dozen wounded soldiers of Japanese ancestry at De Witt General Hospital, two and a half miles from the Doi farm. All of these Japanese Americans, most of whom are from Hawaii, expressed themselves as staunchly behind the Dois. Convalescent soldiers have made arrangements to visit the Doi farm and to help with the harvesting in the spring.

Two of the wounded veterans are attending Auburn Junior College and, contrary to other re-

ports all reported they have found a friendly reception in Auburn.

(Miss Ishida, the author of this article, was formerly head of the Eastern office of the JACL in New York. She is now in San Francisco where she has reestablished the JACL's office there at 1860 Washington St.)

State Deputies Investigate Placer Affair

Attorney General's Office Sends Men To Auburn Area

AUBURN, Calif.—Representatives of the State Attorney General's office have conducted an extensive investigation into circumstances surrounding the recent terroristic raids against the ranch property of Sumio Doi, Japanese American farmer.

The investigators were ordered to Auburn by Attorney General General Robert Kenny.

Meanwhile, representatives of a national picture magazine visited Auburn on Jan. 26 and took pictures of Doi, Sheriff Charles Silva and others and attended the second meeting of the new organization which has been formed to combat the return of Japanese American evacuees to the Placer county area.

Those attending the meeting ratified an executive committee proposal to change the name of the organization from the Placer County Anti-Japanese League to the California Preservation Association. Dues were set at \$1 a year. It was decided not to incorporate and meeting dates were set for the first and third Fridays of each month.

California Farmer Has Six Brothers In Army Service

RIVERS, Ariz.—Yoshio Nakada, 27-year-old Gila River resident, who returned recently to his ranch home in Azusa, California, has six brothers in the U. S. Army, according to the News-Courier.

They are Pfc. Henry, 22, and Pvt. George, 19, in France; Pvt. Saburo, 25, in the South Pacific; Pvt. Minoru, 23, in Minnesota; Pvt. James, 18, at the University of Illinois; and Staff Sgt. Yoshinao, 24, training in Washington, D. C.

Urge Welcome for Returning Evacuees

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The San Diego Race Relations Society adopted a resolution last week urging that residents of the area welcome returning Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Statute of Limitations Bars Escheat Proceedings, Contends Defense Council for Evacuees

Acceptance of Alien Japanese Into U. S. Armed Forces Changes Status, Court Told; Attorney for Parlier Family Granted 30 Days to File Briefs

FRESNO, Calif.—Escheat proceedings instituted by the State of California over a 50-acre Parlier ranch, allegedly owned by Japanese nationals in violation of the State's anti-alien land law, were attacked on Jan. 26 by defense counsel as barred under the statute of limitations.

Iener W. Nielsen, counsel for the Chiamori family, made the further contention that under a federal law any person serving in the armed forces of the United States is eligible for citizenship, which technically grants aliens of Japanese ancestry the right to own land in California.

Assistant Attorney General Everett T. Matton of Los Angeles and Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thompson appeared before Superior Judge Ernest Klette in support of a move for State seizure of land, valued approximately at \$50,000.

The action to seize the property is directed against Tamigoro, Akira, Yayoka and Yasushi Chiamori, former residents of Parlier, who were evacuated with other persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942.

Following oral arguments the court granted Nielsen, the defense attorney, 30 days to file briefs, with the same time given the State to submit answering briefs.

Nielsen argued the state of limitations provides the State may not assert any right to any real property unless title had been acquired within a specified time. He declared that if the State's contention is true, a decree of distribution under which the land was transferred is void and the property still belongs to the estate of a deceased member of the family, an American citizen.

Referring to Federal statutes, Nielsen declared that notwithstanding any other provisions of law any person who serves in the United States armed forces is eligible to citizenship. He said under this interpretation Japanese technically are entitled to citizenship.

Nielsen's position was countered by Thompson who declared that the Federal law relative to citizenship in the armed forces is special legislation and in no way intended to affect the general law on alien ineligibility.

The State contends Tamigoro Chiamori, the father of the other defendants, acquired the orchard and vineyard property as the distributee in a decree of distribution of the estate on another son, Kiyoshi Chiamori, who died. The decree was issued March 9, 1934.

Publication of Anti-Evacuee Acts Endorsed

Sacramento Council For Civic Unity Commends Police Chief

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento Council for Civic Unity issued a statement on Jan. 30 endorsing the policy of the press in publicizing "incidents, property burning and threats of violence" in connection with the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California.

The council's statement declared that "the manner in which these people return to their homes and properties and the unlawful means by which they may be hindered are newsworthy and should be reported."

"The newspapers are going to continue to report every incident of lawlessness and disorder. The only way to prevent such reporting is to refrain from provoking to violence and participating in illegal activities against returning evacuees."

The council called upon civic groups, governmental, business, professional, interdenominational and denominational groups, lodges, fraternal organizations and others for "a clear-cut statement or indication that will not thwart or hinder" the policy of the government in permitting "the peaceful return of citizens checked and double checked and cleared by the authorities as loyal to the United States."

The council pointed out that property belonging to Americans of Japanese descent is insured, "not with the big insurance companies of Yokohama and Tokyo, but with American companies."

"When this property is burned down, destroyed or mutilated, the American companies must pay the claims. Thus, the more property of evacuees destroyed, the greater the financial burden upon American insurance companies," the statement added.

The Council for Civic Unity also made public a resolution commending Chief of Police Alec K. McAllister "for his forthright statement on the return to Sacramento of the evacuees."

The chairman of the Council for Civic Unity is Rabbi Norman M. Goldberg.

Hollywood World War II Post Demands Filing of Formal Charges in Legion Dispute

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The World War II post No. 591 of the American Legion, rebuked last week by P. A. (Dick) Horton, district Legion commander for admitting an ex-serviceman of Japanese ancestry into membership, this week demanded that Horton file formal charges against the post or make a public apology.

The demand, the United Press reported, was made by the membership of Post 591 in a telegram to Ed W. Bolt, California department commander, following a resolution passed at a special meeting of the executive committee of the World War II post on Jan. 29.

The dispute began on Jan. 23 when Horton visited a Post 591 meeting to criticize the post's action in admitting Harley M. Oka, a Japanese American veteran, and in adopting a resolution condemning the Hood River, Ore., Legion post for erasing the names of Japanese American soldiers from an honor roll. Oka, along with 30 other World War II veterans, had been inducted into the ranks of Post 591 a few weeks earlier. Post 591 now has a membership of 450, all veterans of World War II.

Members of 591 charged that Horton demanded they expel Oka along with Post Commander William Schneider who Horton allegedly said was "unfit for leadership."

The resolution wired to State Commander Holt declared:

"In view of the various false public accusations made by P. A. Horton, 24th district commander,

against individual members and officers of Post 591, we demand that the commander (Horton) file any formal charges that he may have against our post conformative . . . in order that this post may have the right to vindicate its action in the eyes of its members, the American Legion and the public."

The request also said that "in the absence of any formal charges by Horton against the post," he "be made to publicly apologize to the post for his accusations."

The Los Angeles Times reported that State Commander Bolt was expected to "come to Los Angeles within 10 days" for a hearing on the controversy.

Horton, meanwhile, declared that his criticism of the post was not because it had accepted Oka as a member, which he said "it has every right to do," but because Post Commander Schneider, Publicity Chairman Milton Luban and other post officials had criticized another Legion post (Hood River) without official clearance, the Times reported.

World War II Veterans Group Backs Stand of Hollywood Post

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The American Veterans Committee, an organization of World War II veterans, on Jan. 27 bolstered the stand of the youthful American Legion Post 591, composed also of World II veterans, in admitting a Japanese American to membership.

Despite threats of having its charter withdrawn unless it "cleans its linen," Post 591 declined demands from District commander Dick Horton of the Legion that Harley M. Oka, the post's new Nisei member, be expelled and that its commander, William G. Schneider, resign.

The post asked Horton to appear before its executive committee to explain his charges of radicalism against the World War II post.

According to members, Horton claimed Schneider was "unfit for office," but 200 members of the post last week gave Schneider a vote of confidence.

Milton Luban, publicity chairman of the post, reported that since its action in accepting Oka into membership and in condemning the Hood River, Ore., post for removing the names of Japanese Americans from an honor roll had been announced, the post had received 200 commendatory letters and two letters criticizing its action. The two critical letters, according to Luban, were unsigned and were post-marked "Hood River, Ore."

The American Veterans Committee endorsed "wholeheartedly" Post 591's action in inducting the Japanese American.

Rohwer Buddhists Write Letters for Parents of Soldiers

ROHWER, Ark.—Adding their efforts to another worthy cause, members of the Rohwer Young Buddhist Association initiated a letter writing and translating service last week for the anxious parents who are handicapped in communicating with their sons in the Armed Forces because of common language difficulties.

This service which is handled by various Busseis in each block — volunteers numbering close to 75, is rendered to all Isseis regardless of any other religious affiliation, who have difficulty in writing to their sons in English or for those who cannot read the letters received.

The announcement of this service was enthusiastically received by parents.

Other projects already undertaken by the Rohwer Busseis include writing letters to all Nisei combat men who are convalescing in the States and the sending of gift packages to the boys overseas during the last seasonal holiday.

Honor Poston Nisei Killed On Italy Front

Pfc. Madokoro Given DSC; Knocked Out Nazi Machine-Gun Nest

POSTON, Ariz.—Killed in action in Italy last August, Pfc. Harry F. Madokoro, 32, formerly of Watsonville, California, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action" on two occasions, the Chronicle reports.

Pfc. Madokoro, former chief of police in Poston, Unit II, was the son of Mrs. Matsu Madokoro, 213-13-G.

According to his citation from Lieut. General Mark Clark, Pfc. Madokoro on July 7, 1944, during a final assault on an enemy hill, advanced ahead of his squad to a strategic position from which he could deliver effective automatic rifle fire. Partly exposed to enemy fire, he forced the dispersal of a nest of snipers, neutralized another enemy nest and pinned down the enemy to enable his platoon to take the hill.

On July 17 at Luciana, Italy, Pfc. Madokoro occupied an advanced position and held his position despite heavy fire directed at him. The next day he provided flank protection against determined enemy attacks. Enemy soldiers entered a nearby draw and threw hand grenades at him, but he crawled toward them and tossed a grenade into the enemy position. On another occasion he left his position and silenced a machine pistol position with a grenade. Still later in the course of the battle, he approached an enemy machine gun nest and silenced it by firing from a kneeling position.

"By his stubborn determination, conspicuous devotion to duty and courage, Pfc. Madokoro inspired his squad in preventing the enemy's escape while his company closed in to occupy the town," said his citation.

442nd Soldiers Send Flowers to Families Of Gila Casualties

RIVERS, Arizona.—Five Rivers families whose sons have died in action last week received flowers from enlisted men and officers of Co. E, 442nd Regiment, and the chaplain of the 2nd Battalion, the News-Courier reports.

Families receiving the flowers were Komoto, 23-13-D; Otani, 22-6-A; Matsumoto, 23-2-C; Kondo, 58-1-C; and Kojaku, 72-13-C.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Wounded

(Continued from page 1)

WYOMING

KANZAKI, Tech. 5th Gr. Tomoyuki—John N. Kanzaki, brother, WRA center, Heart Mountain.

KAGETA, Pvt. Sanai—Mrs. Yukiko Kageta, mother, Heart Mountain.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

HAMAGUCHI, Staff Sgt. Akira — Matsuhei Hamaguchi, father, 971-A Robello Lane, Honolulu.

HAYASHIDA, Pfc. Harold T. — Mrs. Hatsu Hayashida, mother, Box 160, Hualaloa.

HIGA, Pvt. Hideo—Yetsuo Higa, Hauola St., Wahiawa, Oahu.

KANEHIRA, Pvt. Sueo—Mrs. Miyo Kanehira, mother, 1530 Palama St., Honolulu.

KIKUKAWA, Cpl. Manabu—Mrs. Hisae Kikukawa, mother, Box 217, Kaunakakai, Molokai.

MITSUMI, Pfc. Kiyotoshi—Kohei Mitsui, Kaulapuu Camp, Mokokai, Maui.

MORITA, Pfc. David K.—Mrs. Rebecca K. Morita, mother, Kapaa, Kauai.

NAGASAKO, Pfc. Goro — Mrs. Chiyo Nagasako, mother, 1349 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.

SATO, Pvt. Harold Y.—Norman M. Sato, brother, Box 519, Paia, Maui.

SHIMABUKURO, Pfc. Kenny M. — Takeo Shimabukuro, brother, Box 275, Aiea, Oahu.

SUMIDA, Pfc. Teizo—Mrs. Shizuno Sumida, mother, 213 Mamane St., Hilo.

TANDO, Pfc. Isamu—Hirokichi Tando, father, 910-B Kaakea Lane, Honolulu.

On January 20 the War Department identified the following Japanese American among United States soldiers wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific area:

KOYAMA, Tech. 3rd Gr. Spady A.—Mrs. Frances S. Koyama, wife, Box 689, 1st and Lewis Sts., Pasco, Washington.

California Nisei Posthumously Honored for Bravery Under Fire

Staff Sgt. Otani Given Distinguished Service Cross

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, (DELAYED)—For outstanding leadership above and beyond the call of duty, Staff Sergeant Kazuo Otani, an American of Japanese ancestry, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously.

Sergeant Otani was a member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, now fighting in Northeastern France with the Seventh Army. This is the outfit that rescued the now famous Lost Battalion of World War II after days of isolation.

His activities leading to the high honor took place on a hill west of Pieve di S. Luce, an Italian village in the northern foothills leading to the Arno river.

His citation reads:

Posthumous. KAZUO OTANI, Staff Sergeant, Infantry, Army of the United States. For extraordinary heroism in action on July 15th, 1944, in the vicinity of Pieve di S. Luce, Italy. When his platoon was pinned down in an open wheat field, Staff Sergeant Otani, who was under cover, deliberately exposed himself to shoot and kill a sniper who was firing on his men. Realizing the urgent necessity for leading his platoon out of the vulnerable position

in which it now found itself, he boldly dashed across the open wheat field for a distance of 150 yards to survey the terrain for a covered route of advance. When the enemy again commenced firing as his men began crawling toward cover in response to his instructions, he deliberately exposed himself by running out in the open and firing at the enemy, thereby drawing enemy attention and fire away from his men. Observing that part of his platoon was still helplessly pinned down by the enemy, he once more dashed across the wheat field, again under enemy fire, shouting instructions to his men. Reaching the farther end of the wheat field, he remained there under partial cover to direct covering fire while his men moved forward. It was while rendering first aid to one of his men who was wounded in the crossing that he was mortally wounded by a machine gun bullet. Sergeant Otani's utter disregard for personal safety, his inspiring leadership, and his undaunted bravery are exemplary and a credit to the Armed Forces of the United States. Next of kin: Yoichi Otani, father, 22-6-A, Rivers, Arizona.

Before enlisting in the army Sergeant Otani operated a farm with his father in Visalia, California. His family now resides at the Gila River Relocation center, Rivers, Arizona.

442nd Infantry Honors Fallen Comrades



ON THE WESTERN FRONT — In a field somewhere in northeastern France American soldiers of Japanese ancestry of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team pause in the fighting against the German enemy to honor comrades who have fallen in battle. A Japanese American honor guard is shown firing a salute for men who were lost in recent operations of the unit. — Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Japanese American Combat Team Honors 78 Members For Heroism in Action in Italy

Citations Ceremony Held on Western Front in France; Officers, Men Pay Homage to Those Who Died in Action on Arno River Front North of Rome

WITH THE 442ND COMBAT TEAM OF THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE—Seventy-eight members of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Infantry Regiment were honored at a Citations Ceremony near Lepanges, France.

Just returned from the fighting front for a brief rest, while their Field Artillery and Engineers were still carrying on against the enemy in the hills, the Infantry Regiment honored their comrades who have won decorations for their part in the great Fifth Army drive northward from Rome to and across the Arno River in Italy.

Standing at attention throughout the ceremonies, the officers and men of the Japanese American Infantry Regiment paid their respects to those who had to receive their awards posthumously, watched Major General John E. Dahlquist, Commanding General of the 36th Division to which they were attached, decorate all those who were able to be present, and thought of those who were now in hospitals, were missing, or were killed in action since winning these tokens of appreciation from a grateful country.

The Regiment presented arms when General Dahlquist approached to make the presentations, while the 206th Army Ground Forces Band, another unit of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, played honors.

Captain Harry B. Farr, Union, South Carolina, Regimental Adjutant, read the citations of those who were receiving their honors posthumously and those who were present. The remaining are to receive theirs either at a later ceremony or individually.

Those decorated by General Dahlquist were: Staff Sergeant Shinyei Matayoshi, Kalaheo, Kauai, Hawaii; and Private First Class Jack S. Sakamoto, Honolulu, Hawaii, Silver Stars;

Private George M. Hata, Minidoka War Relocation Center, Idaho; Second Lieutenant Edward E. Androvette, Mountain Lake, New Jersey; Staff Sergeant Albert K. Nakama, Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii; Private First Class John M. Naganuma, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii; Private Suetaka Takahashi, Rohwer War Relocation Center, Arkansas; Private Arthur K. Kaisaki, Lewiston, Idaho; Private Masaharu Okumura, formerly of Camarillo, California, and the Gila River War Relocation Center, Arizona Staff Sergeant Henry C. Oyasato, Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii; Private Sadao Sakamoto, Ninoole, Hawaii; and Staff Sergeant William Y. Thompson, Hilo, Hawaii, Bronze Stars; and

Private Frank T. Okita; Sergeant William I. Imamoto, Rohwer War Relocation Center, Arkansas; Sergeant Robert M. Akita, Rockford, Illinois; Pri-

vate First Class Richard K. Kinoshita, Amache War Relocation Center, Colorado; Staff Sergeant Roy K. Fukushima, Bronx, New York; Private First Class Kiyomi Yamamoto, Hawaii; Private First Class Paul M. Shimada, Central Utah War Relocation Center, Utah; Private First Class Takeshi Onuma, Kalaheo, Kauai; Staff Sergeant Akira A. Nishimoto, Honolulu, Hawaii; Sergeant Iwao Kojiro, Hilo, Hawaii; Sergeant Seikatsu H. Kikuyama, Lahaina, Maui; Private First Class Robert Y. Tanna, Honolulu, Hawaii; Private First Class Taketo Kawabata, Kona, Hawaii; Private First Class Kenneth Arashiro, Honolulu, Hawaii; Private First Class David K. Shidaki, Honolulu, Hawaii; Private First Class Takeshi Takayama, Poston War Relocation Center, Arizona; and Sergeant Satoru Inouye, Honolulu, Hawaii, Division Commendations.

After personally decorating those present for their respective awards, General Dahlquist spoke briefly to the men, saying: "We have only the utmost admiration for you and what you have accomplished. . . . No finer fighting, no finer soldierly qualities have ever been witnessed by the United States Army in its long history."

The Japanese American Band concluded the ceremonies by playing the National Anthem.

Winner of Highest Army Honor Praises Nisei Soldiers

SEATTLE—Pfc. Leo Powers who last week received the nation's highest military award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, from President Roosevelt fought side by side with men of Japanese ancestry while in Italy, a Navy V-12 student reported in a letter in the University of Washington Daily on Jan. 25.

The Navy student quoted his uncle, Pfc. Powers, as describing these Japanese Americans: "Those fellows were some of the bravest men I've ever seen. More than once they went back up to the front lines before taking their allotted time of rest to relieve conditions for the other fellows. I've fought with them, been in the hospital with them, even borrowed money from them. You can imagine how I feel when I see 'stay at home' Seattleites oppose the return of the widows and children of the fellows who died over there, or see someone agitating for the removal of these boys' names from the 'honor roll.'"

Lieut. Yamazaki Missing in French Action

Was Field Artillery Surgeon With U. S. Unit in France

CHICAGO—First Lieut. James N. Yamazaki of Los Angeles, son of the Rev. John M. Yamazaki, is reported missing in action in France since Dec. 21, according to information from the War Department.

Lieut. Yamazaki is attached to the 106th Division as a field artillery surgeon and was with the unit when it fought in the Ardennes salient in mid-December.

His wife, the former Aki Hiraishi, is living in Cincinnati at the home of his brother, the Rev. John H. M. Yamazaki, Jr., Mrs. Yamazaki lost her new-born baby, Noel, on Jan. 22. Final rites were held in Cincinnati for the child on Jan. 26.

Deplore Attempts to Create Friction Between Nisei, Negroes

SAN FRANCISCO—A resolution deploring attempts to create misunderstanding and hate between American Japanese and American Negroes has been passed by the San Francisco branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under its president, Joseph James.

In a letter accompanying the resolution, the NAACP through its president expressed "the friendly sympathy of the Branch and the Negro Community in general for the American citizens of Japanese ancestry and those among you who are non-citizens

through no fault of their own."

"We recognize that those who have, and would continue, their campaigns of hate and discriminatory practices against you are the very ones who are actually or potentially our enemies also. We were alert to the attempts which were made on the eve of your return to this area to foment hostility against you among the Negro people, many of whom are now living actually in the very dwellings you once occupied. To counteract this conspiracy and to stop it by making our true feelings known we passed the resolution," the letter declared.

Seattle CIO Council Extends Welcome to Nisei Evacuees; Resolution Raps Race-Baiters

NISEI AMERICANS CITED SCAPEGOATS OF WORLD WAR II

SACRAMENTO — Dr. Gordon Chapman, executive secretary of the Protestant Commission for Japanese Service, told a legislative committee on Jan. 24 that "Japanese American citizens are the scapegoats of this war, just as the German American citizens were the scapegoats of the last war."

Senator Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, a member of the Senate committee on Japanese resettlement, retorted:

"Why shouldn't we hate a nation that has done the things the Japs have?"

Chapman replied, the Associated Press reported, that "you can match every Japanese atrocity with a German atrocity."

U of Washington Paper Asks For Fair Play

Front-Page Editorial Follows Statement By Gov. Wallgren

SEATTLE—In a front-page editorial the University of Washington Daily on July 24 asked Governor Wallgren of Washington for fair play on the issue of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The editorial, signed by Julie Legg, editor of the Daily, declared "it is too bad that Governor Wallgren had to speak out on this question."

"The Army order holds true. There is no changing it. These people, if they want to, will return to the Pacific Northwest. Here would be a chance for the State of Washington to stand for the democratic ideals upon which our nation is supposedly based. Here would be a chance for our state to take the lead and see that these loyal Americans are given just treatment," the editorial stated.

"Let California and Oregon bar these citizens if they wish to. Let them form their anti-Japanese groups, but need we follow suit?"

"The Governor has missed an excellent opportunity in failing to show those who elected him that he stood for liberal and fair treatment of the citizens of the state."

"In protecting and standing up for constitutional rights of the Japanese Americans we would be supporting our armies, our constitution and the human freedom and international liberty for which we are fighting."

The editorial asked, in conclusion:

"Mr. Wallgren, can't we be fair and allow them to return to their homes?"

Minidoka Evacuees Report for Induction

JEROME, Idaho — Thirty-four Japanese Americans from the Minidoka relocation center took pre-induction and induction examinations at Boise last week.

San Jose College President Doubts Campus Poll Accuracy

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Doubt as to the accuracy of a student poll taken at the San Jose College which purported to show that majority opinion was against return of the evacuees, was expressed by Dr. T. W. MacQuarrie, president of the college, in a column in the Spartan Daily of Jan. 22.

"I was surprised to learn that an attempt had been made to survey campus opinion in this connection," Dr. MacQuarrie wrote. "I was surprised to learn that news had gone out over the press wires to the effect that our students were hostile to the return of these Japanese American citizens. I doubt if it truly represented this campus."

Many CIO Local Unions Already Have Ratified Action of Council

SEATTLE — The Seattle CIO Council this week welcomed Americans of Japanese ancestry and declared in a resolution that Japanese Americans who are "returning to their native state to the homes and lands in which they have lived for years are entitled to a place of dignity and opportunity within the community."

The resolution, passed at a recent Council meeting, has been ratified already by more than 50 per cent of the CIO locals in the Seattle area.

Noting the heroism of Japanese American soldiers and the loyalty record of the Nisei group the CIO Council declared:

"It is for that reason that the Seattle CIO Council welcomes the order of the War Department permitting the relocation of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry to the State of Washington."

"Loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry have the same rights as any other American citizens," the CIO declared, adding "certain elements within our community are attempting to fan the flames of race hatred as a result of this recent order by the Army."

The CIO said that "some leading citizens" are innocently lending their names to this hate campaign.

"This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people. Every American must reject this attempt to crucify individuals on the basis of their race. This is Hitler's technique; this is the technique of fascism," the Seattle CIO continued.

"We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American unity at home and our prestige and leadership in other lands," the resolution concluded.

Parents Learn Of Son's Death On West Front

Pfc. Kazuo Mitani Killed in Action on Jan. 18 in France

The death in action of Pfc. Kazuo Mitani, 25, of Salt Lake City was reported to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitani, 145 East 2nd South St., by the War Department.

Pfc. Mitani was killed while fighting with the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team of the Sixth Army Group in northeastern France.

He had previously been wounded on Oct. 17 in France but had recovered and had gone back into action.

Born on Sept. 23, 1919, at Devil's Slide, Utah, Pfc. Mitani was inducted in April, 1941, and went overseas in August, 1944.

A brother, Pvt. Harry Mitani, is in training at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Pfc. Mitani graduated from Carbon high school at Price, Utah, in 1937.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year Non-members, \$2.50 year

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Trial by Dynamite

Last month peaceful Placer county in California was racked by an ugly display of rampant racism and terrorism when the ranch home of Sumio Doi, Japanese American, was threatened by fire, shot and dynamite.

All who read the ugly details of the first reports were aghast at the evil effects of unthinking, prejudice and unreasoned action. Other Japanese Americans once from Placer may have felt, and understandably, that this was not the time to return to their former homes, as the Doi family had done.

Yet already a reaction to this violence has set in. Those few men perpetrating the attempted dynamiting have precipitated no further anger against the evacuees, but have brought forth action from the decent, law-abiding citizenry of Placer county.

There is in Placer a growing resentment not against the Nisei Americans, but against violence, against the projected boycott, against intimidation through fear and terrorism.

Placer citizens have started to form a Placer County Council for Civic Unity with Dr. Rufus Richardson, one of its leading citizens, at the head. The anti-Japanese league has on the other hand found that its membership is dwindling.

Thus these violent anti-evacuee acts have had repercussions boomeranging upon those who wanted to persecute the Nisei, upon those who put lawlessness and self-interest and prejudice above the established rules of law and order.

Violence and gangsterism are the weapons of those who do not have the law on their side. They are the weapons of the fearful.

We noted last week that Sumio Doi had announced his intention of standing firmly upon his rights as an American citizen to reside peaceably in his home. It was greatly to be regretted that following the evacuation, Sumio Doi had to bear yet another trial by fire.

But today it would appear that he has undergone his trial. Because he stood firm he has greatly increased the opportunities for other Nisei Americans to resettle successfully in the Placer area.

Facts Versus Errors

The best refutations against the wild theories and distortions of the race-baiting elements in our population are plain, simple facts.

In this connection Dr. Paul S. Taylor, professor of economics at the University of California, has done a commendable job in his refutations of four of the most common and effective lies used as propaganda against the Japanese Americans.

Here are the errors and their refutations, as given in a speech by Dr. Taylor on Jan. 11 at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco:

Error No. 1: That the population of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast 'breeds like rabbits' and is destined in a few generations to overwhelm the descendants of the rest of us.

The fact is: There were less persons of Japanese ancestry on the coast in 1940 than in 1930, less by 8,145 or by nearly seven percent. There will be still less in 1950 than in 1940, and this would be true, even had there been no evacuation, for the population of Japanese ancestry is decreasing, not increasing. As a Congressional committee declared in 1942: 'Contrary to alarmist predic-

tions about the reproductive tendencies of the American Japanese, their birth rate during the past decade has been insufficient to balance mortality and emigration . . . The births of third-generation Japanese will fail for some time to offset the high mortality rates consequent upon the abnormal age composition of the alien Japanese. The total Japanese population, therefore, may be expected to drop substantially during the coming years.'

"Error No. 2: Japanese laborers offer a serious threat to American laborers in agriculture."

The fact is: The entire number of wage workers of Japanese ancestry in Pacific Coast agriculture in 1940 was 8,307, or less than five percent of the total. At the present time, this small number—one in 20—will be available largely to substitute for an equal number of Mexican nationals whom we now import at the taxpayers' expense. Since most of these agricultural laborers of Japanese ancestry are in the higher age groups, they cannot under any circumstances remain active for very many years in the agricultural labor market. Therefore, the prompt employment of loyal Japanese workers holds no threat at all to other Western agricultural workers; their employment now will afford some relief to the taxpayer.

"Error No. 3: American farmers of Japanese ancestry are a serious competitive threat to other farmers."

The fact is: Farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in the three Pacific Coast states were a smaller percentage of the total number of farms in 1940 than 1920. The total number of their farms increased by the slight figures of 43 farms in twenty years, while the proportion of farms which were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry decline from 2.6 to 2.2 percent, or by more than one-seventh.

The fact is: During the same twenty-year period the acreage of land in farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry declined from seven-tenths of one percent of the total acreage in farms to four-tenths of one percent.

The fact is: The total value of farms, land and buildings, operated by persons of Japanese ancestry fell from 148 million dollars to 72 million dollars, or less than half, during the same period. The average value per farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry also fell by more than one-half.

Error No. 4: Farm operators of Japanese ancestry are a competitive threat to American farm operators because they employ members of their own families to work without wages.

The fact is: The number of unpaid family laborers of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific Coast states in 1940 was only 4,832. The fact that there is less than one unpaid family laborer per Japanese-operated farm, or about one for every 57 farms in the region certainly is no ground for arousing a general fear of competition among family farmers of other ancestries."

Rankin for Dies

By a feat of parliamentary legerdemain Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi recently succeeded in establishing a permanent House committee to investigate un-American activities. Rep. Rankin, one of the South's bitterest poll-taxers, made no secret of the fact that he is seeking to perpetuate the now-notorious Dies committee, in the absence of Chairman Dies who is no longer a member of Congress along with three other Dies committee standbys, ex-Reps. Costello, Starnes and Busbey.

In a radio speech on a national network Rep. Rankin recently presented a verbal blueprint of his suggestions for the work of the new committee which will be under the leadership of Rep. Hart of New Jersey. It came as no surprise, of course, that Rep. Rankin's suggestions called for the perpetuation of those very tactics which made the Dies Committee notorious. Among Rep. Rankin's proposals was an investigation of a group he described as the "so-called Japanese Americans" who, he said, had operated through a sinister Black Dragon Society to foment racial discord throughout the nation.

It is by no means certain, however, that Poll-taxer Rankin has achieved a complete victory. Rep. Hart, has indicated that the group will engage in no witchhunts. This indication is buttressed by the fact that J. B. Mathews, Robert Stripling and James Steadman of the Dies staff are no longer on the payroll.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Writing the Nisei Story

A writer in the Catholic weekly, America, suggests this week that the name of Fred Korematsu in time to come will join that of Dred Scott as landmarks of judicial interpretation of the freedom of individuals. The Supreme Court legalization of racism in the Korematsu decision is softened, however, by three vigorous dissenting opinions by Justices Murphy, Roberts and Jackson. The effect of the majority opinion, supporting the validity of wartime action based on racial distinctions, becomes, as Justice Jackson observed, a "loaded pistol" which conceivably can menace the future welfare of any American citizen.

The Korematsu case and, in fact, the whole Nisei experience during World War II will be assessed and reassessed by future historians. The circumstances of war, and such matters as the geographical concentration of Japanese Americans on the West Coast, the combustible remnants of Pacific Coast anti-Orientalism, and the various factors which entered into the military's decision for evacuation, have resulted in a gauntlet of experiences which have already made the Nisei story an indelible part of the American record.

Many of the histories are yet to be written, because the Nisei story of World War II is not complete. The day-to-day entries in that record appear on the news and editorial pages of the nation's press. But newspapers are too soon gathered and tied in bundles to wait on windy street-corners for the collection trucks of the scrap drives. The Nisei story which will be available to coming generations will live in the histories and novels of our time, and in such documentation as the published report of Lieut. Gen. DeWitt who ordered the evacuation, the collected data of the Tolan committee hearings and in the records of the War Relocation Authority.

Carey McWilliams, an outstanding social historian of contemporary America's racial and economic minorities, has written the story of the Japanese in America, with particular emphasis on the political and economic exploitation of this group from the time of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants, in his "Prejudice: The Japanese Americans, Symbol of Racial Intolerance" (Little Brown, 1944) which takes the story of this American minority through the evacuation. "Prejudice" installs the experiences of the Japanese Americans and their alien parents in historical perspective, shows that wartime discriminations against the group had their origins in the past and stresses its manifold ramifications. Mr. McWilliams has also commented at length on the Japanese American group in two earlier works, "Brothers Under the Skin" and "Factories in the Field." It may be recalled that in the Hearst-propelled Yellow Peril agitation which developed on the West Coast following the end of World War I, which was culminated by the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act in 1924, the racist persuasion of such propaganda novels as Peter B. Kyne's "Pride of Palomar" and Wallace Irwin's "Seed of the Sun," both concerned with Japanese farmers in California, did much to shape the public's thinking, while Irwin's books on teeth-sucking Hashimura Togo, the Japanese schoolboy, provided a stereotyped picture of the Japanese in America which lingers even to this day in the public consciousness. The Yellow Peril tracts of Lothrop Stoddard and his contemporaries during the agitations of the 1920's are still being revived by the hate bundists of the Hood River, White River and Puyallup valleys and on Bainbridge Island, storm-centers of anti-Nisei action in 1945.

In contrast to the use of fiction as an instrument of racist propaganda two decades ago, there are no novels being published today which reflect the time-worn bigotry of West Coast diehards. This is consistent with the general sense of responsibility which has been shown by America's writers of today in matters concerning race relations and democratic pro-

gress in general. One slight jarring note was Alan Hynd's "Betrayal from the East," a book of the sensational expose type, which devoted some pages to a distorted appraisal of the government's program for relocations of Japanese American evacuees, using material gleaned from the Dies Committee and California's "Little Dies" Committee.

In addition to the writings of Carey McWilliams, many books published since Pearl Harbor have reported and commented on the wartime situation of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Blake Clark's "Remember Pearl Harbor" (Harper's, 1942) was a straightforward account of Pearl Harbor day and after in Hawaii and Mr. Clark's chapter on Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry put to rest the unfounded rumors which had gained wide circulation regarding the conduct of the Japanese American group. Alexander McDonald's "Revolt in Paradise" (Stephen Daye, 1944) supplied additional details of the loyalty and devotion of Hawaii's Japanese Americans to the war effort.

Marquis Childs, whose nationally syndicated column called national attention last October to the character of California's hate mongers, pointed out the threat to civil liberties in the West Coast evacuation in his book, "I Write from Washington," published in 1942. Similar comment appeared in Selden Menefee's "Assignment: U. S. A.," published in 1943, a splendid study of the American home front at war. Mr. Menefee, in his columns in the Washington Post and other papers, and in magazine articles, has stressed the contributions of Japanese Americans at home and overseas to the war effort.

In his autobiography, "Journey from the East," (Knopf, 1944), Mark Gayn declares: "I consider the wholesale, indiscriminate detention of American Japanese without any semblance of judicial procedure a stark tragedy whose scars on the hearts and minds of a hundred thousand men and women will never be erased."

Pearl Buck, author of the Nobel prize novel, "The Good Earth," one whose contributions toward the average citizen's understanding of the people of China and the Far East can be matched by few Americans, was one of the first to publish a statement on Japanese Americans. In "American Unity and Asia" (John Day, 1942) she declared: "We cannot and will not see a world where the military fascist mind is the ruler. We are enemies to that mind. I know that the Japanese Americans of whom I speak are enemies, too, of that mind. They hate the Japanese mind that is waging this war of Japanese aggression. But even those Japanese who are loyal to our democratic cause and to the American government and American people must bear the added burden on suspicion. The burden of proof rests upon any Japanese, and for the moment there is no way of removing this burden of proof." Miss Buck stands vindicated today for the faith she placed in the troubled early months of 1942, for Japanese Americans have borne that burden of proof at home and on the battlefronts abroad.

John Patric who lives in Oregon wrote a book about a pre-war journey through Japan in his "Why Japan Was Strong" (Doubleday, Doran, 1944), in which he adds some criticism of the West Coast evacuation. An American novelist whose three published books have had Japanese backgrounds, Bradford Smith, has been commissioned to do a book on Japanese Americans for the "Peoples of America" series to be published by Lippincott. Mr. Smith's book will cover the story of the Japanese in the United States and Hawaii from the time of the earliest immigrants to the present day.

Rackham Holt whose book on George Washington Carver is the latest of a number of notable biographies, is now completing the story of an American of Japanese ancestry. The book, tentatively titled, "The Golden Door,"

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

"Misquoted" . . .

Washington's Governor Wallgren has been showered with protests since his statement last week opposing the return of Nisei evacuees. Recently Wallgren was visited by representatives of Washington labor groups who criticized his racist statement. Wallgren is reported to have reported that he was "misquoted" by the Hearst press . . . It's reported that clearance procedures have been facilitated for evacuees desiring employment at the army's Tooele Ordnance Depot. Any evacuee who was on the WRA's "cleared" list can receive his Army clearance in about an hour after he applies for the job.

Bus Drivers . . .

The City of Detroit employs approximately 250 Japanese Americans. Many of these Detroit workers are employed by the city's transit system as bus drivers, conductors and mechanics. Others are public health nurses, laboratory workers, dieticians and pharmacists. Other Nisei are employed in the city's post-war planning division as engineers, draftsmen and architects . . . A Japanese American was recently commissioned an ensign in the U. S. merchant marine after completing his training course. He is a U. S. Army veteran who received his discharge because of his pre-war experience as a merchant seaman . . . Al Funabayashi, recently elected president of the New York JACL, is head of his union local at an Electronics Corp. plant.

Filmland . . .

Return of Nisei to the coast may help meet Hollywood's shortage of Oriental actors and extras . . . One of the leading national magazines will publish an article on Japanese American soldiers soon . . . It's reported Sono Osato, dancing star of the new New York hit musical "On the Town," quit the musical revue, "One Touch of Venus," when the show's manager declined to read to the audience President Roosevelt's prayer on D-Day . . . Crane Wilbur, Warner Brothers director who went to Springfield, Mass., recently to direct a short subject on Springfield's successful experiment in interracial relations, as-tounded Springfield residents with his racist statements against Americans of Japanese ancestry. Wilbur repeated the fantastic rumors which were current on the West Coast shortly after Pearl Harbor but which long since have been discredited.

Welcomed . . .

Nisei soldiers at Fort Ord, California, are welcoming evacuees returning to the Monterey area . . . The U. S. daily with the world's largest circulation, the New York Daily News, recently devoted a page in its rotogravure supplement to photos of evacuees returning to California under the heading "Reward for Loyalty." . . . A timely cartoon appearing in U. S. papers is Cargill's titled "Here but for the grace of God comes John Jones." The cartoon shows three hoodlums, one armed with a club and another with a bucket of tar and feathers waiting at a railroad station for a returning Nisei. The cartoon has appeared in the Wilmington, Del., Morning News, the Phoenix Gazette and other papers.

NISEI USA

Writing the Nisei Story

(Continued from page 4)
will be published by John Day with illustrations by Henry Fukuhara.

The full Nisei story will not be complete, however, without the contributions of Japanese American writers. There are men today overseas with the 442nd Infantry and with American units scattered across the broad map of Pacific combat who will help write that story. And there are others at home in the relocation camps like Toshio Mori who are already engaged in writing it. Toshio Mori has completed two novels and is working on a third. One of these, "Send These, the Homeless," is being considered by a New York publisher.

History will receive a full account of the Nisei history in World War II.

A Sketch by Toshio Mori: THE DAY AFTER TODAY

By TOSHIO MORI

In the middle of the night his eyes opened and the quietness of the room disturbed him again. He looked at his wife soundly sleeping beside him. The one-room apartment was warm with the heat coming from the recently fired stove. Tonight his physical comforts were assured. He rubbed his wrinkled face and felt the stubby gray whiskers that covered his face. His face was hot and sweaty. He tossed fitfully and sighed wearily. I must sleep, he thought desperately. But sleep did not come and the disturbing thoughts returned.

He rose once again and groped for the water bag that hung by the window sill. Cautiously he picked up a porcelain cup and poured himself a drink. Tomorrow he would feel better, he assured himself. It always came after dark—in the dead of the night. He looked at his sleeping wife and envied her. How soundly she slept. He wished he could do the same. He returned to his bed. Tomorrow . . . tomorrow . . . he thought. Then hopefully he visioned tomorrow as of dawn. His face relaxed a bit. Now he could go to sleep. He closed his eyes, smiling at the vision of a better day.

Twenty minutes later his aged eyes were once again open. He gazed out of the barrack window and pensively studied the clear autumn sky of Utah waiting for the break of the day. The neighbor who was the fireman for the dining hall was heard scurrying about his quarters. Must be four-thirty, he guessed. Yes, his neighbor was lucky though old. He had children, and his children's support in the postwar period was assured. He could join his children—in Chicago, Cleveland, New York. He possessed destination. His neighbor need not worry.

At one time he, too, had security—perhaps not a comfortable one, but a means to destination. There was a house in San Francisco which he called his home. It was a little place in the center of a business district. On the street floor he had a tiny cleaning shop, and the rooming quarters above it served him well. He took pride in keeping his premise neat and clean. There was not a speck of dust or scrap when he operated the shop. It was his stamp of belonging to a spot which he had become attached to after twenty years of residence. Then one day he had to close his shop for he had no buyers and had to go to Tanforan.

Now his wife stirred in the bed as she stretched her arms in sleep. He heard someone in the barrack stoking the stove. Far away he heard the truck passing. Too late to go to sleep, he decided. Then he realized that his good old friend was leaving Topaz in a few hours, joining his son's family in Ohio. How lucky. He envied his friend. Once again he gazed at his wife and a pang of pity and sorrow possessed him. She was dependent on him, and he had no future—no possibility of a job, no destination, no youthful energy. They had no home—no children to comfort them, and they were waiting helplessly for the camp to close permanently.

He sighed loudly, and at that minute his wife opened her eyes. "What is it?" she asked sleepily. "Is it time to get up?"

He shook his head. "No," he said gently. "We still have a couple of hours of sleep."

He stared at the ceiling a long while as if an adequate solution were written there. Then slowly he turned over on his side and gazed out the window as the light of dawn filtered in to the room.

STAR OF GOLD

Dedicated to Pfc. Edward Ogawa, who was killed in action somewhere in France, October 18, 1944.

*Shadows fall and day is ending,
Night's dark curtain wraps the earth
Shutting out the sun's bright glory,
Hushed the rolling, swelling surf;
But a new light, soft and mellow,
Creeps above the mountains far,
Hallowed in its quiet splendor,
'Tis the evening's first bright star.*

*And its rays fall whitely, softly,
Thru a window, bright and new.
Like a silent benediction
On a star that once was blue.
Somewhere on the fields of battle,
Out where hearts are brave and bold,
Death has called another comrade—
Turned that star of blue to gold.*

*He would not have us murmur,
At the fate which seems so sad,
He was proud to fight for freedom,
Glad to give the all he had.
How he must have loved Old Glory,
As she floated high and bright,
Loved her field of richest blue,
With stars of purest white.*

*For that flag he faced all danger
On the shores of Normandy,
In his loyal heart rejoicing
For the chance to keep men free.
"Greater love hath no man,"
So the master's words are penned,
"That he give his life for others
And their sacred rights defend."*

*Now he sleeps in peace out yonder,
Under skies of azure blue,
And the glow of God's own candles
Sheds a golden, heavenly hue.
Stars above in all their beauty,*

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Prominent Citizens Define Americanism

This is the story of the might-have-been, the bitter, sad story of one incident in democracy's blundering attempts to find a more perfect way of government. This is the story of an after-thought which, had it arisen earlier, might have saved a vast amount of unwarranted sensationalism, misunderstanding costly to national unity, and the taxpayer's money.

Representative Karl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, a member of the new permanent house committee on un-American

activities, set out recently to define un-Americanism. He asked 100 prominent Americans for their views on what constitutes un-Americanism.

The consensus of the first replies, according to the press, is that un-Americanism is "any action that would tend to harm or overthrow the Constitution."

Wrote William L. Chenery, editor of Colliers weekly: "I define an un-American activity as any propaganda or action designed to restrict or abolish the civil rights of Americans or to change by force the American form of government."

Arthur W. Krock of the New York Times said: "I think the committee should classify as un-American only those activities which strike at faith in, or practice of, the American democratic process of government by members of that government or of the people. And then, if any such subversive person is to be questioned, a set of fair rules or evidence and publicity should govern."

Said Ben Hibbs, editor of the Saturday Evening Post: "The committee can properly be concerned only with the efforts of subversive or obviously traitorous groups, some of whom may not have violated any existing statute. The bench mark here would be the good faith of the persons investigated. Are they agents of foreign governments or honest dissenters?"

These are definitions to make ex-Representative Martin Dies turn over in the solitude of his political graveyard. For few of the activities of his now defunct and unlamented committee to investigate un-Americanism stand up against such a standard.

Rather, there is reason to suspect that more of the activities of the Dies committee itself come under these definitions of un-Americanism than the groups that were the victims of the Dies committee's zeal.

Representative Mundt was a member of the original Dies committee. It is significant that, after his years of experiences with this group, he is seeking help to define un-Americanism, the better to carry out his duties with the successor to the Dies committee.

Representative Mundt did not seek nor get the headlines in the manner of Dies or Hollywood's John Costello. Costello's specialty, it will be recalled, was the War Relocation Authority's allegedly un-American treatment of Americans of Japanese extraction. What constituted ex-Congressman Costello's definition of un-Americanism as it applied to Japanese Americans will be taken up later.

But Mundt sat with Costello in Costello's star chamber hearings, sessions from which the public was barred and to which only the hatchet men of the press were given admittance. Mundt set his signature down with Costello's under reports which the third member of Costello's subcommittee, Congressman Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania, found so prejudiced and objectionable that he produced minority reports refuting what he considered misrepresentations and unwarranted deductions.

It is not difficult to recall that one of Costello's tactics in his campaign to blacken the WRA was to air unproven charges for the press before conducting hearings. Nor is it beyond memory

that Costello accepted favorable (to his predetermined objective) testimony without cross-examination, to have the public only discover much later that some of his star witnesses were disgruntled former employees of the WRA, at least one with a jail record.

Despite the Costello smoke-screen, the truth about Japanese Americans and the WRA's effort to accord them decent treatment and help in rehabilitating themselves became known long ago. But some of the high-flown yarns circulated under Costello's and Mundt's signatures die hard, and the doubts that these untrue stories raised have been costly to national unity and the war effort.

Alongside the yardstick on un-Americanism as outlined by three prominent Americans, there appears to be little subversion in being of Japanese descent, or of trying to make the best of one's lot under military orders which enforced evacuation solely on a racial basis. Nor is there anything remotely resembling treachery in the WRA's efforts to carry out its mandate—the difficult task of operating detention camps for American citizens who were provided with fewer facilities than those guaranteed enemy nationals under international treaty.

What becomes obvious after all this is: The Dies committee could have served its functions and the nation better by refusing to persecute innocent by-standers and turning its inquisitorial eye on some of these questions:

Why was the evacuation delayed for months after the Pearl Harbor attack if military necessity were the sole consideration?

Why did the public and state and local governmental clamor for evacuation suddenly develop approximately a month after Pearl Harbor, whereas the popular sentiment until then had been for tolerance, understanding and American treatment toward Japanese Americans?

Why were there well-organized attempts to arouse public feeling in opposition to the WRA's relocation program?

And if Representative Mundt can get the new committee to accept some of the definitions previously quoted, this is a suggestion for one of its early projects:

Why did the Costello-Mundt majority of the Dies subcommittee circulate propaganda and act to restrict the civil rights of Americans whose only crime was that they were born of Japanese stock?

We trust that this column falls into that category defined by Ben Hibbs as "honest dissenters" to the standards of un-Americanism set up by the Dies committee.

West Coast and Evacuees HONOLULU-STAR BULLETIN

The "Japanese question" on the Pacific coast can gradually disappear, says the Honolulu-Star Bulletin of Jan. 6, with dispersal of the Japanese Americans throughout the country "if there is exercised the tolerance, fair play and sportsmanship we like to call typically American."

"It will not disappear," adds the Bulletin, "if diehard oppositionist groups continue to act on the long-disproved assumption, 'Once a Jap, always a Jap.' For that would keep the intolerance active and vocal so long as any Americans of Japanese ancestry remain on the west coast."

*Seem to whisper as they shine,
"Rest securely in thy slumber,
We are guarding thee and thine."
So when shadows fall at evening
And we kneel our thanks to give,
Let's not forget our debt to him
Who died that we might live.
Let us ask our God in heaven,
Whose love is all untold,
Just to smile upon our comrade
And keep his star all gold.*

—By Kathryn Fagnant.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Chieru Yamaji, 20-3-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Kamei, 24-12-F, Heart Mountain, a boy on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaki Watanebe, 12-9-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kawayoshi, 1-11-A, Heart Mountain, a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Masami Kuramoto, 10-12-D, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Rintaro Koyama, 9-1-B, Gila River, a boy on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kuwada, 56-5-B, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kusaka, 66-5-C, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Murakami, a boy on Jan. 19 in Chicago, Ill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Masaki, a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tomotsu Iwatsuko of Adams county, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Obelle Iwasaki of Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morio Aoyama, 1602-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shikichi Nakashima, 3907-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takenobu Toma, 5015-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiichi Inouye, 3103-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Masuda, 5617-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumaji Iwasaki, 4106-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisaku Naito, 805-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatsuichi Iwo, 3217-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kadoya, 7515-E, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Nakatani, 3819-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuki Matsuoka, 2305-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Matsuoto, 1602-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Matsutani, 6812-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morito Ueki, 37-7-D, Poston, a boy on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoji Uyeda, 45-8-B, Poston, a girl on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugi Uyeki a girl on Jan. 8 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinji Nishi, a girl on Jan. 10 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukuzo Kawasaki 5301-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikiyo Ozawa, 8406-G, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reichi Mohri, 2002-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Kuromi, 7404-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Uye-mura, 1514-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Soichi Araki, 34-18-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Morioka, 7407-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruto Hamamoto, 906-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenshi Iwao, 2006-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Nakao, 5714-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeharu Miyoshi, 1218-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Kuwahara, 5817-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kame-tani, 1119-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Misashi Kaneko, 5112-F, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kanshi Esaki, 3304-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shikao Hirata, 5814-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Ikeda, 7806-G, Tule Lake, twin girls on Jan. 17 and 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaharu Rui-jin, 8111-I, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Miyakawa, 5908-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Onizuka,

6715-A, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sakai Arie of Gila River, a girl on Jan. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsugi Bungo, 24-8-B, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Egusa, 4-11-B, Gila River, a boy on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arifuku, 9-3-D, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshizo Kataoka, 60-14-B, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kunio Yoda, 26-4-C, Topaz, a girl on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Nomura, 10-11-E, Topaz, a girl on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shitenobu Matsumoto, 26-12-CD, Topaz, a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Ishibashi, 23-8-B, Gila River, a boy on Jan. 24.

To Rev. and Mrs. Nobuo Matsumoto, 45-11-D, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masashi Watanebe, 13-2-E, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 6.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Nobuichi Tanaka, 28-2-G, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Fukutomi, 37-8-D, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. H. Nakamura, 5-9-C, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi Dogen, 28-10-A, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Kihara, 12-10-CD, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. James Okamoto, 15-4-F, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ikebe, 29-2-F, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kudo, 10-11-B, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 14.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Henry Nishimura, 19-2-F, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 15.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Arthur Yamada, 17-4-D, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnny H. Nakano, 15-6-F, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Neishi, 5-8-D, Poston, a boy on Jan. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. James I. Oki of Denver a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo Masuda of Brighton a boy.

DEATHS

Eddie Tanabe, 16, on Jan. 30 in Salt Lake City.

Kaziyi Watanabe, 58, of East Garland, Utah, on Jan. 29 in Brigham.

Mrs. Tai Asai, 48, 36-1-C, Poston, on Jan. 12.

Noel Yamazaki, infant, on Jan. 22 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hideko Masai, 30-3-D, Gila River, on Jan. 12.

Nihei Yoshimori of 33-1-C, Gila River, on Jan. 15.

Tatsuno Chikuma, 39, of 2-18-C, Heart Mountain, on Jan. 25.

Shizuo Sagara, 2½ months, of 3614-A, Tule Lake, on Jan. 5.

Natsuko Sato, 32, of 4405-E, Tule Lake, on Jan. 5.

Tomo Nishimura, 49, 2201-D, Tule Lake, on Jan. 6.

Nobuichi Yorichi, 48, 11-6-E, Topaz, on Jan. 19.

Takeichi Osaki, 10-13-C, Gila River, on Jan. 23.

Inosuke Esaki, 69, of 3301-C, Tule Lake, on Jan. 9.

Kiwako Takeoka, 22, of 5217-C, Tule Lake on Jan. 10.

Roy Seichiro Fujii, 56, of 5605-D, Tule Lake, on Jan. 20.

Fred Makino, 19, of 2613-C, Tule Lake, on Jan. 21.

Koshiro Ishi, 64, of 27-5-E, Rohwer, on Jan. 23.

Enichi Saiki, 72-12-B, Gila River, on Jan. 19.

Yonesaku Horiguchi, 29-11-D, Gila River, on Jan. 22.

Mrs. Motomi Yamamoto, 17-12-E, Hunt, on Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES

Masanori Iyama and Hatsuye Otsu on Jan. 20 at Poston.

Fumiko Maruyama to Matao Shimada on Jan. 22 in Billings, Mont.

May Ohashi to Frank Yokooji on Jan. 7 in Fort Lupton, Colo.

Fumiko Tsutsumi to Tom Sagara on Jan. 18 in Billings, Mont.

Satoko Suehiro and Isamu Isomoto on Jan. 15 at Poston.

Mitsuko Kuramoto to Hideo Yoshimura on Jan. 11 at Tule Lake.

Yeiko Hamada, Yoshikazu Tani on Jan. 25 at Gila River.

Mitsuhiro Iwamaye to Hideko Matsumoto on Jan. 14 at Tule Lake.

Misao Toriumi to Reiko Ruth Shimizu on Jan. 14 at Tule Lake.

Shigeru Yamamoto to Mitsuye Yamaichi on Jan. 20 at Tule Lake.

Shigeru Kaita to Miyoko Sandra Morita on Jan. 21 at Tule Lake.

Isamu Tsuji to Sumayo Nakohama on Jan. 21 at Tule Lake.

Shohei Matsuura to Fumiko Mine on Jan. 22 at Tule Lake.

Ann Nisei's Column

Warm Mittens for Wintry Mornings

A few hours of work will make toasty warm mittens that are as perky and clever as they are handy. These directions given today are extremely easy to follow, and the mittens will be wonderful for the two or three months of cold weather still coming.

Make the mittens of a dark or light color and finish them off with a contrasting edge that goes up the sides of the mittens. Top off with embroidery or felt flowers, if desired.

MITTENS

2 ounces 4-ply fingering yarn

Contrasting yarn

Sock needles, size 3

Medium size

Left mittens: Starting at top with main color, cast on 44 stitches. Divide onto 3 needles and work in rib of knit 2, purl 2 for 1½ inches. Then work in stockinette stitch (knit each round) for 2 inches.

Next round: Work around to last 7 stitches, drop yarn and with another color thread for marker, knit across these 7 stitches. Drop marker, slip marked stitches back onto lefthand needle, go back and pick up yarn and continue to work around, until piece measures 5 inches from end of ribbing.

To shape tip: Put first 22 stitches on 1st needle and divide remaining stitches between 2nd and 3rd needles.

1st round: On 1st needle, knit 2 together, knit across to last 2 stitches on 1st needle, knit 2 together. On 2nd needle, knit 2 together, knit across to last 2 stitches on third needle, knit 2 together. 2nd round: Knit around. Repeat these two rounds 2 more times. Then decrease in same manner every round until there remain 20 stitches. Weave stitches together, or bind off, fold and sew.

Thumb: Pull out marker, then pick up stitches on 2 needles, having 7 stitches on outer needle and 6 stitches on inner needle. Attach yarn and with 1st needle knit across outer needle. With 2nd needle pick up 2 stitches between needles and work across 3 stitches on inner needle. With 3rd needle work across remaining stitches and pick up 2 stitches before 1st needle. Join and work around in stockinette stitch on 17 stitches until thumb measures 2 inches.

Next round: *knit 1, knit 2 together. Repeat from * around. Knit 2 rounds straight. Following round: Knit 2 together around. Break yarn, leaving 6-inch end. Thread this end onto needle and run through the remaining stitches. Draw tight and fasten securely on wrong side.

Right mitten: Work as for left mitten, except for thumb. When stockinette stitch measures 2 inches from top of ribbing, mark thumb as follows:

Next round: Drop yarn, and with another color thread, knit across first 7 stitches. Drop marker, slipped marked stitches back onto left-hand needle, go back and pick up yarn and continue to work around until pattern is completed. Finish as for left mitten.

Contrasting edge: Flatten mittens out and press flat, with thumbs folded under neatly.

With back of mitten facing, starting at side, work one row of single crochet around mitten in contrasting color. Turn and slip stitch in each stitch around. Fasten off.

Flowers can be embroidered directly on the mitten now, or you can use felt flowers or any other decoration desired.

Agnes Oyesugi to Tokuo Okazaki on Jan. 25 at Rohwer.

Takeko Yabumoto to Jim Susumu Taniguchi on Jan. 18 at Gila River.

Sarah Yoko Kaito to T/5 Akira Tanimoto on Jan. 11 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Mary Enomoto to Shigeki Matsura in Fort Lupton, Colo.

Frances Suzuki to George Hishinuma in Fort Lupton, Colo.

MARRIAGES LICENSES

Toyoko Tanaka, John R. Ishii in Denver.

Magochi Takemoto, Saku Marumoto in Denver.

Ginichi Mikomi, Teruko Futa in Denver.

Isami Yoshikawa, Tashio Nishimura in Denver.

Jiro Tamaki, Michiko Doihara in Denver.

Army Air Forces Dramatizes Life Story of Sgt. Kuroki on Nation-wide Broadcast on CBS

Racial Discrimination Produces "Wounds in This War That Don't Get the Purple Heart;" Army Program Denounces Coast Race-Baiters

NEW YORK—Emphasizing that racial discrimination produces "wounds in this war that don't get the Purple Heart," the Army Air Forces Radio Unit dramatized the story of Technical Sergeant Ben Kuroki, Nebraska-born Nisei hero of the Eighth Air Force, in a half-hour program which was broadcast on January 19 from New York City's Station WABC over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Air Forces program wove together some of Sergeant Kuroki's experiences and several of the incidents directed against Japanese Americans in various parts of the United States, to drive home the point that "it isn't race or religion that makes free men."

Soldiers of the Army Air Forces wrote, directed, and acted on the program. Music was provided by a 50-piece Army Air Forces orchestra.

Early in the program the narrator said it would "tell the story of a boy from a farmhouse near a potato field in Hershey, Nebraska," who had "picked up a very fancy collection of decorations, commendations, medals and citations—including two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Air Medal and four oak leaf clusters, a Presidential citation, and half a dozen bronze stars—but no Purple Heart. Which is the point of the story."

Recent incidents were used to emphasize that Japanese Americans should not be discriminated against because of their race in the following and other excerpts from the script:

"Have you heard the story of the boy from Nebraska? He was missed by flak over Germany, but he could get it right in the teeth from a store keeper out West. He flew past the Fock-Wulfs all right, but the gentleman from the little town nailed him. He made it through the Ploesti raid, but he didn't quite make it through a truck farm in the U. S. A. And the point is, there are wounds in this war that don't get the Purple Heart. "The neighbors of the truck

farmer who needed help with his crops and hired five Japanese Americans . . . didn't run out five of the people who brought death to China, and plunder to Burma, and starvation to the Philippines. They ran out five people like the boy from Nebraska. . . .

"The gentlemen (who) counted off the names of the Japanese Americans on their servicemen's honor roll and got a bucket of paint and wiped out the names. . . weren't wiping out the people who raped Nanking, who came to Pearl Harbor in the dawn, who planned the death march of Bataan. They were wiping out the brothers of the boy from Nebraska. . . ."

Summarizing the theme of the program, the narrator said:

"Do you hear the story of the boy from Nebraska? Do you listen closely and understand that he could have been from Seattle or Staten Island, or Sandusky, Ohio? And for Kuroki, read Canelli, read Kantowitz, read Kerchuski. Any name that comes hard to the tongue, a different slant to the eye, the shape of a nose. They are riding the tall turrets from Hell to Burma. They are spelling it out slowly in fifty calibre bullets that it isn't race or religion that makes free men. They are writing it across the sky in demolition bombs that freedom isn't color, but a way of life. And all men are created equal until they prove otherwise. . . ."

Several hundred persons attended the broadcast in the New York CBS studio and applauded enthusiastically at the end of the program. The audience included numerous men and women from the armed forces of the United States, Canada, and other countries.

Rohwer All-Stars Beat Shelby Soldiers

ROHWER, Ark.—The visiting basketball team of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Sep., from Camp Shelby was defeated, 25 to 24, by the Rohwer All-Stars on Jan. 20.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Letter From a Wounded Nisei

By the Crusaders

Rohwer, Ark.

A returned infantryman writes optimistically from a hospital.

"My eye is getting much better and I am just waiting for my operation to come. I have been here four months today and it really was a long four months. My eye isn't too seriously hurt, but as yet I can't have my artificial eye put into the socket. Nothing to worry for I have one good eye, and it serves the purpose for two eyes. I am a very fortunate guy. Almost got both of my eyes shot, so I have many things to be thankful for. I was blind for a week and my sight came back very gradually and now it is getting better. I am glad I can walk around like a normal person and go on passes and see the towns around here."

Taking his handicap lightly, he goes on to commend the courage and cheerful spirit of another: "Some day I hope you can meet Kiyoto Nakai. He's a fellow to be proud of. He's a blind 442nd boy, but he's always jolly and takes life so pleasantly. When you meet a fellow like him, you can't gripe."

Determined Faces Of Nisei Soldiers

And . . . from somewhere in France, 1st Sgt. Willy Sakai pens a vivid picture of "one cool, crisp, December morn."

"The unusually warm, wintry sun shines down upon the haggard, tired, sunshaven, dirty, but determined faces of the G. I.'s and melts their heart into something that is soft, tender, and real. Away temporarily from the con-

tinuous action which robs men of their independence, their thoughts of home, their sleep, we find them all doing a thousand and one odd things.

"If you could be here, this is what you would see: a fellow has a uke in his hand and hums songs such as 'What the Lei Said to the Two Hearts,' 'Sweet Lileani,' etc. With songs such as those, it always brings up subjects for three or four fellas to reminisce and reveal their experiences (mostly intimate things). Another group is in a semi-circle around the fire, relating their experiences of their last battle, or predicting the outcome of war, speaking in terms of days and months. However, they soon change their subjects away from war and delve into an argument, one saying that Selma is better than North Hollywood and the third poppin' up by saying Lihue is the best.

"Off to the right you could see three men with dirty clothing, G.I. soap, helmet in their hands and hopping off to a nearby village to do their washing in a public laundry place. A couple of fellas with some heated H2O are now (sans clothing, of course) bathing themselves in a crude yet effective sort-of-way. Yep, there's a barber (always at least one in a company) giving his buddy a G.I. cut. Strange to say, there is no dice-rolling at present, but there is a card game going on. . . . rummy . . . a friendly game and yet dispersed with arguments which invariably amounts to nothing. Thus days pass lazily by, similar to that of the Shelby days."

Very well liked by "his boys," 1st Sgt. Sakai, now with Co. K, was formerly the top sergeant for the 171st's Headquarter Company. Both his former boys and his new men write in mutual sentiment: "Can't meet a better guy."

Evacuee Dancer Tours East With Martha Graham Troupe

NEW YORK—Miss Yuriko Amemiya, Nisei dancer who relocated to New York City in September 1943 from Gila River, started a tour of seven Eastern cities on January 23 with world-famous Martha Graham and her Dance Company, with which Miss Amemiya has been appearing in public recitals for nearly a year. Miss Amemiya, who is 24 years old, is known professionally as Yuriko.

In addition to Yuriko, Miss Graham's company includes nine other dancers of various nationalities. Five of them are young women and four are young men. Accompanying the dancers on the tour is an orchestra of ten musicians. The troupe was scheduled to give performances of the modern dance in Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Danbury, Conn., New York City, and the following cities in Upstate New York: Rochester, Poughkeepsie, and Saratoga Springs. Two recitals will be given in Boston and there in New York City, one of which will take place in Brooklyn.

Yuriko was awarded a full-time scholarship by Miss Graham early last year and in May became a permanent member of the company. An accomplished seamstress as well as a talented dancer, Yuriko supported herself by working in a New York dress shop until she joined Miss Graham's troupe.

A native of San Jose, Calif., Yuriko has been a dance student since she was six years old. Prior to evacuation in the spring of 1942, she studied the modern dance at the University of California at Los Angeles and appeared in dance recitals in Hollywood. While at the Tulare Assembly Center and Gila River, Yuriko taught classical dancing to children. She is now a teacher of modern dancing at the New Dance Group's studio in New York City.

Included on the program for each recital in which Yuriko and the other members of her company will appear during the present tour are three famous works by Miss Graham: "Appalachian Spring," "Deaths and Entrances," and "Every Soul Is a Circus."

Mt. Olympus JACL Hears Joe Masaoka

MURRAY, Utah — Highlights of the past year's work of the National JACL were outlined at the Jan. 27th meeting of the Mount Olympus chapter of the JACL at Jensen Home.

President Shigeki Ushio opened the program, announcing new committee chairmen. These officers include Ruth Matsuda and Frank Harada, Red Cross; Frank Tashima, finance; Takeo Tadehara, membership; Mary Iwata, blood donors; and Miyeko Mori, servicemen's correspondence.

A program of music and dancing, including selections on the accordion by Fred Seo, rounded out the evening. Gwen Colton is now lining up chapter talent for the presentation of a play in March.

Home of Evacuees Reported Looted

SACRAMENTO — The sheriff's office received a report on Jan. 29 that looters had entered the vacated home of Roy Kawamura, Rt. 2, Jackson Road, and had stolen the furniture in the house. Entry was made by removing a window, which was also stolen.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED worker in a dry cleaning establishment. Preferably a man or a couple. Good wages. Write qualifications to George H. Hakata, Sr., 511 Railroad Street, Elko, Nevada.

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Nisei Trombonist Plays with Band at Milwaukee Hotel

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paul Higaki, known professionally as Paul Murphy Lee, opened an indefinite engagement with the Bill Cross band in the Empire Room of the Schroeder Hotel on Jan. 23.

Higaki, a trombone player, volunteered in May, 1943, from the Granada project and trained with the 442nd Combat team until medically discharged five months later. Shortly afterward, he became a member of Lee Williams' orchestra and played in leading cities of the Midwest for about a year. Having joined it only recently, he came to Milwaukee with the Cross band from Kalamazoo.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. M. Higaki, 6H-2B, Granada. Prior to the evacuation, the family lived in San Francisco.

Issei Maryknoll Sister Succumbs

NEW YORK—Sister Marianna Akashi died in New York City on Dec. 29 following many years of teaching in her native Japanese tongue at the Maryknoll Mission here.

Girls Organize Basket Ball Team

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Calling themselves the 442nds, Nisei girls in Milwaukee have organized a basketball team and are playing in the Major AA League of the Women's Municipal Athletic Association.

Girls who have signed up to play include: Alice Nitta and Shizuko Yokomiza, Central Utah; Toshiko Etow, Mariko Iwashita, Mary Naganuma, manager, Colorado River; Bonnie Mori, Gila River; Agnes and Irene Inouye, Heart Mountain; May Hoshizaki, Helen Uyeno, Manzanar; Betty

Pasadena Group Informs Nisei Troops of Relocation Progress

Chicago JACL Group Elects Cabinet

CHICAGO—William Minami was elected president of the Chicago chapter of the JACL at a meeting held Jan. 23 at the Delaware Gardens.

Supporting him will be Dr. R. Mas Sakada, vice pres.; Lily Nanbara, recording secretary; Uta Takasu, corresponding secretary; Dixie Ishida, treasurer; Dr. Harry Kita, Sgt.-at-arms; and the following members-at-large: Ronald Shiozaki, Dr. Henry Takahashi and Tom Nakamura.

Taki Domoto Will Head Denver JACL

DENVER, Colo.—Taki Domoto has been elected president of the Denver JACL chapter for 1945 as a result of the mail ballot election held last week.

Others elected for the new cabinet are:

First vice president (program and activities), Min Yasui; second vice president (memberships and organization), Merijane Yokoe; third vice president (publicity and public relations), Haruko Kobayashi, recording secretary, Michi Ando; corresponding secretary, Toshiko Kako; financial chairman, George Furuta; treasurer, Jack Noda; and sergeant-at-arms, Charles Kamayatsu.

Retiring officers are George Kashiwagi, president; Charles Kamayatsu, vice president; Merijane Yokoe, secretary and Mits Kaneko, treasurer.

Aoki, Mariko Fujioka, Martha Okada, Catherine, Lily and Mitsue Shio, Minidoka.

James Yamaguchi of Manzanar is the coach

SAN FRANCISCO — To keep Nisei fighting on the far-flung battlefronts informed of progress on the home front, Pasadena Friends of the American Way, through Marjorie Noble, executive secretary of that group, has sent letters to Nisei soldiers whose homes were in the Pasadena area.

Addressed to "Dear Nisei Soldier," the letters tell the names of the returnees and what they are doing. Here's a sample:

"In this first week after the lifting of the ban, thirteen Japanese Americans have come to Pasadena. They include:

"Ko Yamaguchi, age 10, living with the Emerson family and attending McKinley Junior High School. A clipping about him, from the Los Angeles Times is enclosed.

"T. Hata, who has found a gardening job, and housing for his family. He is temporarily living with the Emersons.

"Ruby Hori, who will be a freshman at U.C.L.A. next term, and has a housework job in Los Angeles.

"Akira Kageyama, who will work at Caltech, living now with the Emersons.

"Mitsuko Koyama, living at the Morses', will attend P. J. C. next term.

"Francis Uyematsu and Francis Uyematsu, Jr., now at the Carrs', are here to look over their nursery and make arrangements for reopening the business.

"Mr. and Mrs. Iida and Mr. Yamamoto, who may accept jobs offered them at Moody's mattress factory, in Los Angeles. With the Nicholsons.

"Mrs. Lily Moriguchi, who lived with Miss Fanning while she was here on business.

"Mary Aota, living with the Pomeroyes, starts at P. J. C. in February.

"Rev. T. Kowta, living now with the Nicholsons, is here to observe conditions and sentiment and report them in the centers.

"Mr. Takayama, the father of Hideo and Shigeo Takayama, is expected to arrive tomorrow, and others have written that they are coming. We welcome all these, and hope more will soon be with us. And needless to say, we hope that before long you will be among them."

NOTICE:

The present addresses of YOHAI KATOKA, formerly of Rt. 2, Box 706-J, Santa Cruz, Calif., and TED TAKASHI YASUDA are requested in communications received this week by the Pacific Citizen.

Katoka's address is wanted by the American Red Cross in Chicago, Ill., and that of Mr. Yasuda by an official at the FSA camp in Caldwell, Idaho. Information regarding the present whereabouts of these persons will be forwarded by the Pacific Citizen.

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Tom Maeda, Mgr.

FEPC May Investigate Walkout Threat Against Nisei Worker

LOS ANGELES—Whether official investigation of the reported threatened walkout of 50 men at the Kinney Aluminum Co., 5950 So. Boyle Ave., over the hiring of a worker of Japanese ancestry will be undertaken hinges on filing of a complaint with the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Robert Brown, district manager of FEPC, declared on Jan. 26, the Times reported.

"We'll investigate thoroughly if we get a complaint," Brown said, "in order to see whose fault it is. But we've had no complaint so far."

According to the reports of

some workers, a returned evacuee from a relocation center was hired for the night shift, whereupon 50 employees threatened to quit unless the Japanese American was dismissed.

Clayton von Dietz, office manager of U. S. Employment Service, said the man returned to his office and was placed elsewhere.

Kinney officials declined to discuss the incident.

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California's Majority Opinion Supports Return of Nisei to Coast Homes, Says Governor

Howser Charges Project Attorney "Coached" Evacuee

LOS ANGELES — A charge that a War Relocation Authority attorney at Poston "coached" a Japanese American witness into refusing to answer questions at a deposition hearing into an alien land law suit was made on Jan. 29 by District Attorney Fred Howser.

Howser is seeking to escheat a four and one-half acre tract in the Welteria district in Los Angeles county, valued at \$40,000 and owned by Hideo Suyenaga, a former Los Angeles resident. Howser charges that Suyenaga, a citizen, is holding the property for an alien, Yukichi Yamaguchi. He said Suyenaga refused to answer questions and was ordered to jail for 30 days for contempt of court.

Evacuees Return To Florin District

SACRAMENTO—The Bee reported on Jan. 29 that residents of the Florin and Walsh Station areas report that "a dozen or more" evacuees of Japanese ancestry have returned within the last few weeks from war relocation centers.

Among those preparing their vineyards for spring are three young men of the Chikioaka family of Walsh station and Frank and Mike Umeda.

Warren Believes Nisei Will Be Accepted Without Ill Feeling

SACRAMENTO—Majority opinion in California supports the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to homes from which they were evacuated in 1942, Governor Earl Warren informed a meeting of his cabinet members on Jan. 29.

The governor said that present indications are that the return of the evacuees, as permitted by a recent War Department order, will be without ill feeling or harassment of any kind.

"The situation," he said, "is very encouraging."

The governor informed the meeting there have been a few isolated incidents against the returning Japanese Americans, but added he does not believe they represented the true sentiment of the communities in which they occurred.

"I believe," he declared, "the people of California now are definitely of the opinion it is the duty of all good citizens to go along and play the game in furtherance of the war effort. Even organizations created to oppose the Japanese have announced they are definitely against violence or harassment of any kind."

Japanese Americans Can Turkey for U. S. Armed Forces

CLEARFIELD, Utah — One hundred and fifty persons, the majority of whom are of Japanese ancestry, are employed in the newest of Utah's war industries, it was revealed here.

These Japanese Americans are now canning turkey for the exclusive use of soldiers overseas.

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STAFF SGT. GEORGE UYEMURA of Denver, Colo., is now overseas with the U. S. Army Eighth Air Force in the European theatre. Sgt. Uyemura is serving with a heavy bombardment group of the Eighth Air Force.

171 Tule Segregates Transferred to Alien Internment Camp

NEWELL, Calif. — It was reported that 171 male residents of the Tule Lake segregation center are being transferred to an enemy alien internment camp under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Ray L. Best, Tule Lake project director, said the contingent left by special train. Of the group 144 members stopped at San Francisco and completed action to renounce their United States citizenship. A large percentage of the group were born in America, but educated in Japan.

International House Director Will Aid Returning Students

BERKELEY, Calif.—Japanese American students returning to the University of California who would like aid in finding housing or who plan to stay at the International House in Berkeley are urged to write to Allen C. Blaisdell, director, International House, immediately.

Applications from Nisei will be acted upon individually and on the basis of qualifications, as are all other applications, it was indicated.

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Nation Watches California on Evacuee Issue, Declares Wise

LOS ANGELES—"The nation's eyes are on California to see whether it will treat returning Nisei with justice and generosity," James Waterman Wise of New York, director of the Council Against Intolerance in America, said on Jan. 25 in an interview in Hollywood.

Wise, son of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Zionist leader, said he was "delighted" to learn that when a

protest was made against the return of a Nisei girl to Pasadena Junior College, "the faculty and student council voted unanimously" that the Nisei be accepted "and that everything should be done to make them welcome."

He said that a hopeful sign for tolerance lies in Congressional interest in a bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Man Who Opposed Nisei Group Baptized by Rev. Morikawa

CHICAGO—The story of a war worker who wanted to quit his job when his plant employed Americans of Japanese ancestry was told last week as the Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa observed his first anniversary as assistant minister of the First Baptist Church in Chicago.

A story by Julia Edwards in the Chicago Daily News on Jan. 27 reported that a friend took this war worker to the First Baptist Church to hear Rev. Morikawa.

Recently, the Nisei minister baptized the "Jap hater."

Chicago Baptists believe they have an answer to racial prejudice, Miss Edwards reported.

A year ago Dr. Eric L. Titus, then pastor, urged church mem-

bers to invite Rev. Morikawa, relocated from the West Coast, to minister to them and to welcome other relocated Nisei into the congregation.

"Members hesitated," Miss Edwards reported. "There was fear the Nisei would split the church, that membership would drop off. Instead Caucasian membership has increased considerably."

Today there are 150 Nisei attending the Baptist Church, most of them joining the young people's group.

"To me the remarkable fact is not that the Baptists have opened their doors to Japanese Americans, but that all have become members of a homogeneous unit without suggestion of difference," says Rev. Morikawa.

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