



Night-Riding Hoodlums Blamed For Second Shotgun Attack on Evacuee Home in Fresno Area

Home of Morishiges in Selma Burned Down By Incendiaries; Officials Promise Full Prosecution of Perpetrators of Violence

FRESNO, Calif.—Night-riding hoodlums were blamed for the second shotgun attack within six days on the home of returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Fresno area, while unidentified incendiaries put the torch to the unoccupied home of a Japanese American at Selma.

Investigation of a shotgun attack on Feb. 16 on the home of S. J. Kakutani, 35, at Smith and Adams avenues on the outskirts of Fresno had failed to reveal clues which might lead to the identification of the person or persons responsible, it was reported. There was no evidence to link the assailant with the perpetrator of a similar shotgun attack on the home of Frank Ozaki near Fresno six days previously.

At about the same time of the attack on the Kakutani home, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morishige, now relocated in Des Moines, Ia., burst into flames and was destroyed along with the stored furniture of the owner and several other evacuated Japanese Americans. The loss was estimated at \$7000.

Fire Chief Julius Jensen of Selma pronounced the blaze as "plainly of incendiary origin." Jensen reported that the gas and electricity had not been turned on for months and the bedding was new "and unlikely to be subject to spontaneous combustion."

Undersheriff John Ford and District Attorney James M. Thuesen revealed that the investigation of the attack on the Kakutani home revealed that someone had been in the vineyard south of the house at about the time of the shooting.

"We know that someone walked from Smith Avenue, to the ditch bank and from there opened fire on the house," Ford said. "However, we can find no tire tracks to link up with the footprints, and we have been unable to find anyone in the neighborhood who heard a car in the vicinity after the shots were fired."

Kakutani and his wife and three children and another Nisei couple, Ty and Kay Arifuku, who were in the house at the time were unhurt.

Sheriff George J. Overholt and his deputies found many lead pellets lodged in the side of the house. This indicated, he said, that the blasts were fired from perhaps 100 yards distant.

Deputies Conrad Spomer, Harold Emmick and Eugene Hunter said they were unable to find anyone expressing resentment against the return of the Kakutani family who arrived in their home from a relocation center on Feb. 13.

Thuesen talked to residents of the neighborhood and is convinced none of them had any part in the shooting.

"I think it is the work of a hoodlum," Thuesen said. "No one would have any reason to keep

Kakutani off the place because he owns the property and employed a company to operate it during his absence. I am satisfied the neighbors had nothing to do with it and know nothing about who would be responsible for it."

The Sheriff's deputies and Thuesen said Kakutani reported the theft of a considerable amount of household goods, which he stored in the garage on his property during his absence. His automobile, which was stored in the barn, was completely stripped, the tires were stolen, the motor was removed and even the upholstery had been taken.

The investigation of the fire which destroyed the unoccupied home of Bob Morishige, who operated Selma's largest garage before the evacuation, is being carried on by the police department of Selma. Thuesen said he believed the fire was incendiary in origin.

"I found some resentment against Morishige in Selma," Thuesen reported, "but the feeling was not sufficiently strong to have been responsible for the fire. The resentment apparently was caused by Morishige's refusal to rent the property or to sell the household goods with which it was furnished."

Thuesen said the house was insured for \$2,000 and the contents for \$1,000 but estimated the actual value of the house and contents in excess of treble the amount of the insurance.

Kakutani told officers the family was at dinner when they heard the shots fired. There was a short lull and then three more shots were heard. Lead pellets were found imbedded in the side of the house.

WRA Representative Investigates Fire Which Razed Home

SELMA, Calif.—A representative of the War Relocation Authority has investigated the fire which destroyed the home of Bob Morishige in Selma on the morning of Feb. 16.

Fire Chief Julius Jensen said careful investigation at the scene of the fire disclosed no definite evidence as to the cause.

Target of Shotgun Attack Will Stay on California Farm

FRESNO, Calif.—Frank Osaki, 27, of Fowler who was the object of a gunshot attack on Feb. 10, declared here last week that he will not be frightened away by acts of violence.

Osaki appeared undisturbed by the shotgun attack, declaring: "If someone plugs me, I'll just have to get plugged."

The Nisei farmer, who returned to his home recently from a war relocation center, said there have been no threats against his life since his return.

His chief regret was that his brother, Moro, was not at home when the attack occurred. Moro is in Chicago.

"I'd have gone after him if Moro had been here," he asserted. "I'd have had more chance of catching him that way. The way it was I knew I didn't have a chance, so I just rolled over and

went back to sleep. They know I've got plenty of guts. I'm not going to leave either."

Sheriff George J. Overholt reported that an investigation had failed to uncover any evidence of an organized anti-evacuee movement in Fresno county.

"We have been watching carefully for any indication that there might be an organized effort directed against returning evacuees. We started our investigation as soon as we learned the evacuees were to be permitted to return here," Overholt said.

"So far we have found no evidence of any such movement. In this case our investigation failed to show any instances in which individuals may have felt resentful concerning Osaki's return."

Although no clues have been discovered as yet, Sheriff Overholt stressed that the investigation was being continued.

Law Enforcement Agencies Promise Full Prosecution

FRESNO, Calif.—Recent attacks against the persons and properties of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Fresno county brought a warning from District Attorney James M. Thuesen and Sheriff George J. Overholt last week that the perpetrators will be hunted down and vigorously prosecuted.

"We will make every effort to find out who committed these atrocities and prosecute the cases of any persons arrested," Thuesen said. "It does not make any difference whether or not we like the Japanese to come back. We've got to preserve law and order."

500 Return To Homes in Coast States

Twelve Hundred Have Relocated Eastward In Past Seven Weeks

WASHINGTON — More than 500 evacuees of Japanese ancestry have returned from relocation centers to their homes in Pacific Coast states since the reopening of the evacuated area. Secretary of Interior Ickes declared on February 23.

WRA records completed through Feb. 17 show that 413 persons went to California, 43 to Washington, 33 to Oregon and 32 to Arizona. The report covered the seven-week period since the Army's revocation of the exclusion regulations on Jan. 2.

The WRA records also indicated that an additional 1200 evacuees have relocated eastward in the same period since Jan. 2. These included 352 who went to Illinois, 120 to Ohio, 85 to New York, 78 to Michigan and 63 to New Jersey.

This group followed an approximate 33,000 evacuees who have relocated previously.

NISEI ATTEMPTS SUICIDE, SAVED BY BLOOD PLASMA

CHICAGO—Charles J. Oda, 30, was reported recovering this week at Illinois Masonic hospital, his life saved by blood plasma from the American Legion blood bank.

Oda, who served in the U.S. Army from September, 1931, to November, 1943, when he was honorably discharged, slashed his arm three times with a razor after writing a note reading:

"I am a good, loyal American. Honest to God, I am no spy or the things they say. Please believe me. There will never be peace anywhere for me."

NISEI WOUNDED IN ACTION ON EUROPE FRONT

One Japanese American was reported wounded in action and another a prisoner of war in Germany, according to information received by next of kin.

Wounded in Action

PVT. JUNIE KAWAMURA (Seattle, Wash.), son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Kawamura of Minneapolis, Minn., wounded in action in November, 1944, during paratroop operations in France.

Prisoner of War

SECOND LIEUT. JAMES KANAYA (Portland, Ore.), son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanaya of Chicago, reported a prisoner of war according to information received by his parents last week. Lieut. Kanaya was reportedly missing in action in France on Oct. 23.

Gen. Devers Awards Two DSCs, 19 Silver Stars, 12 Bronze Star Medals to Japanese Americans

Nisei Fighting Men Cited for Bravery on French Front; Three Silver Stars Awarded Posthumously by Sixth Army Group Commander

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ON THE WESTERN FRONT—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Allied Sixth Army Group, recently awarded two Distinguished Service Crosses, 19 Silver Stars and 12 Bronze Stars to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry of the Japanese American Combat Team.

Three of the Silver Stars were awarded posthumously.

The Distinguished Service Cross, second highest U. S. military decoration, was given for "extraordinary heroism in action" to Staff Sgt. Tsuneo Takemoto of Hilo, Hawaii, and Staff Sgt. Yoshimi R. Fujiwara of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Silver Star, third highest U. S. military decoration, was awarded to 2nd Lieut. Masami S. Yoshinari, Portland, Ore.; 2nd Lieut. Shigeo Teraji, Los Angeles; Tech. Sgt. Mitsuo D. Tsuruda, Los Angeles; Tech. Sgt. Toshio Suymatsu, Casper, Wyo.; Sgt. Mitsuoka Fujimoto, Los Angeles; Cpl. Victor S. Izui, Jerome, Idaho; Pvt. Richard N. Fukano, Oakland, Calif.; Pfc. Joseph Wakamatsu, Hunt, Idaho, formerly of Seattle, Wash.; Pvt. Hideo Uyesaka Los Angeles; Pfc. Setsuo J. Matsuura, Potlatch, Idaho; Staff Sgt. Ralph Y. Tomei, Honolulu, Oahu; Tech. 5th Gr. Wilfred M. Taira, Honolulu; Pfc. Edward Fujiwara, Wailua, Oahu; Robert T. Muraoka, Honolulu; Pfc. Satoru Shikasho, Koala, Hawaii; and Pfc. Akira Okamoto, Honolulu.

The Silver Star was awarded posthumously to the following: Pfc. Hatsuji Hadano, son of Mr. Kinichiro Hadano, House 21, New Mill Camp, Aiea, Oahu, Hawaii; Pvt. Walter E. Kanaya, son of Mr. Risaku Kanaya, 1521-A Young St., Honolulu; and Pvt. Tomoaki Shimabukuro, survived by his brother, Eiko Shimabukuro, 1011 Webb Lane, Honolulu.

The Bronze Star was awarded to the following: Cpl. Kenzo Okubo, Honolulu; Pfc. Nichiji Nii, Pahoa, Hawaii; Pvt. Joseph K. Yasuda, Honolulu; Sgt. Shozo Kajioka, Honolulu; Tech. 5th Gr. Harry Y. Ishibashi, Honolulu; Pfc. James H. Matsunaga, Honolulu; Pvt. Nadao Yoshinaga, Wailuku, Maui; Pvt. Teiji Ishii, Honolulu; Pfc. Arthur A. Susumi, Seattle, Wash.; Staff Sgt. Kay Kashiwabara, Penryn, Calif.; Sgt. Kay Ihara, Denver, Colo.; and Pfc. Martin L. Ito, San Diego, Calif.

The following citations were awarded by Gen. Devers to Japanese Americans of the U. S. Seventh Army from western states:

The Silver Star to 2nd Lt. Masami S. Yoshinari, Portland, Oregon.—"... for gallantry in action near Biffontaine, France, from 27 to 30 October 1944. Lieutenant Yoshinari, forward observer for a Cannon Company, accompanied the front line troops of the 442d Regimental Combat Team in their drive to relieve the 'Lost Battalion' of the 141st Infantry Regiment. Although fully aware of the dangers to which he was exposed, he fearlessly proceeded through every conceivable enemy created hazard and obstruction, and was frequently within fifty yards of hostile

lines in his desire to give close support to the attacking troops. In a third attempt to gain an enemy-held hill he fearlessly crept and crawled to an exposed position well in advance of his own men and adjusted a creeping barrage up the hill. By his accurate and concentrated directions of fire throughout the drive, Lieutenant Yoshinari contributed immeasurably to the successful completion of the mission and reflects much credit upon himself and the United States Army."

The Silver Star to 2nd Lt. Shigeo Teraji, Los Angeles, California.—"... for gallantry in action on 28 October 1944, in France. When the (Continued on page 6)

War Department Identifies Ten Wounded in Europe

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified ten American soldiers of Japanese ancestry wounded in recent action in the European theater.

(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.)

The casualties are presumably members of the Japanese American Combat Team.

Wounded in Action

ARIZONA

KANATANI, Tech. 5th Gr. George S.—Mrs. Himeyo Kanatani, mother, Boston.

ARKANSAS

ISHIKAWA, Staff Sgt. Jin—Mrs. Fusa Ishikawa, mother, Rhower.

COLORADO

HARA, Sgt. Sam S.—Mrs. Ruth K. Sato, sister, Amache. MATSUSHIMA, Pfc. Takashi—Kihei Matsushima, father, Rt. 2, Box 151-A, Fort Lupton.

OKAGAWA, Tech. 3rd Gr. Tsuru T.—Kaichi Okagawa, father. Rt. 2, Grand Junction.

TSUHARA, Pfc. Jim—Jack Y. Tsuchara, father, Rt. 2, Box 98, Fort Lupton.

YURA, Pfc. James N.—Mrs. Mikiye Yura, mother, 1669 E St., Denver.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

HONMA, Pfc. Lizo—Minoru Honma, brother, 1710 Fort St., Honolulu.

KUBOTA, Tech. Sgt. Sadaichi—Sakuichi Kubota, father, Box 172150, Amaaluu St., Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKASHIMA, Pvt. Richard Y.—Mokuta Nakashima, father, 1651 Alaneo Pl., Honolulu.

100 Percent Increase in WRA Relocation Program Revealed By Secretary Ickes in Report

Annual Report of Agency Notes 33,000 Have Resettled in 47 States, District of Columbia; WRA Camps Have Sent 2,500 into Armed Forces

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority's proposal to wind up its affairs before the war ends, made in that agency's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, released this week, is being translated into action by a 100 per cent increase in relocation of Japanese American evacuees over the past seven months, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said.

Secretary Ickes said that in the plan to work itself out of a job as early as possible by resettling the 60,000 evacuees remaining in its eight relocation centers, the WRA will be greatly aided by the recent War Department order which permits the great majority of evacuees to settle anywhere in the United States. Previously the entire group had been excluded from returning to their former homes in the Pacific Coast area.

Under its director, Dillon S. Myer, the WRA became a part of the Department of Interior in February, 1944. It is scheduled for liquidation sometime within the next fiscal year and is working to close all relocation centers by January 2, 1946.

The 1944 report recorded full scale development of the agency's relocation program. By the end of the fiscal year, almost 17,000 loyal citizens and lawabiding aliens had been assisted in leaving the centers and adjusting themselves to normal working and living conditions in communities outside the once restricted West Coast area. Since that date the figure has increased to 33,000 civilian evacuees who are now relocated in 47 states and the District of Columbia, and 2,500 Japanese Americans who have left WRA centers to join the armed forces.

At the close of the 1944 fiscal year the WRA was actively enlisting the aid of outside public and private agencies interested in assisting individual evacuees, the report states. WRA aided in the organization of local cooperating committees. It also secured an agreement with the Federal Security Agency, making relocated evacuees eligible for assistance under the program for aiding aliens and other persons affected by restrictive governmental action during the war. Since June 30, this program has been further developed and has become an essential part of relocation.

During the five months following reinstatement of Selective Service for Nisei in January, 1944, the report shows 460 draft-age men were inducted from the centers into the Enlisted Reserve Corps and an additional 194 entered active duty. That figure, increased by more than 800 volunteers, has grown rapidly since June to the present total of 2,500 men in active service. Parents at the centers and others recently relocated have received more than 500 casualty notices, listing dead, wounded and missing in every war theater.

During the 1944 fiscal year thousands of center residents left on seasonal leave to work in the sugar beet, potato and long staple cotton fields, and were credited with saving priceless war essential crops. Since June 30, permanent relocation has substantially reduced this reservoir of available farm labor, and now with the lifting of the exclusion orders and announcement of liquidation plans, the agency is abandoning seasonal

Lieut. Kimura Wins Air Medal For Flights Over Nazi Lands

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—Second Lieutenant Arata Kimura, formerly of Santa Clara, California, an air observer of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was recently awarded the Air Medal for participation over enemy territory in France.

Engaging in five official flights, spotting out enemy gun positions, and seeking possible targets for artillery fire, Lieutenant Kimura won his award during the Combat Team's push with the 36th "Texas" Division in the Seventh Army's drive through the Vosges Mountains in Northeastern France.

leave entirely in favor of leaves for permanent relocation.

Agricultural programs at the centers produced food crops, poultry and beef valued at more than \$3,000,000 during the 12-month period, all of which was consumed by the residents to effect a saving of that amount in center operation. Present agricultural plans embrace planting of spring crops only at the Arizona centers at Poston and Rivers, where harvesting can be finished by July 1. Farm tracts at other centers will be planted in cover crops where necessary. All farm machinery will be made available for other use as quickly as relocation center needs for it are reduced.

At the close of the fiscal year WRA was given administrative responsibility for operation of an Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario to house nearly 1,000 war refugees from Southern Europe until they can be returned to their homelands. The refugees arrived in August, and have made satisfactory adjustments to Shelter life and activities. The project has been accepted by the American public as a gesture of this country's good will and an indication that the United States is assisting the other United Nations in meeting the refugee problem.

Oregon Nisei Hero Reported War Prisoner

Lieut. Kanaya Wears Silver, Bronze Stars For Italian Actions

HUNT, Idaho — Second Lieut. James Kanaya of Portland, Ore., is now a prisoner of war in Germany, according to a letter received by his parents in Chicago.

Lieut. Kanaya, who received a battlefield commission in Italy, has been awarded the Silver Star and the Bronze Star for gallantry in action.

He was reported missing on Oct. 23 during an operation of the Japanese American Combat Team on the Western Front.

Fair Play Urged By Monterey Area Ministerial Group

MONTEREY, Calif.—A formal resolution urging residents of the Monterey Peninsula to treat returning Japanese Americans with "all fairness and respect" has been adopted and signed by members of the Monterey Peninsula Ministerial Association representing churches of Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel, Del Monte and Seaside, it was revealed last week.

Before engaging in the Vosges battle, Lieutenant Kimura fought with his unit, then attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division, in the Italian campaign from north of Rome to and across the Arno River.

Prior to his induction into military activities, Lieutenant Kimura was a student of the University of California. He entered the service from Berkeley, California, on June 24, 1941. On October 19, 1944, he earned his battlefield promotion in France.

His mother, Mrs. Tsuji Kimura, lives at 15-24-A, Heart Mountain War Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

From the New York Times: Frank Hachiya, American

The members of the Hood River, Ore., Legion post who removed from their county war memorial the names of sixteen Americans of Japanese ancestry would do well to heed the case of Frank T. Hachiya, whose name was one of the sixteen.

Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor reacted upon Hachiya as upon other patriotic Americans. To be sure, his eyes slanted, his skin was yellow, his name different. But Hachiya was an American. He enlisted at once, and it must have been a dramatic moment when he told his Japanese father of his plan. The son went to the front; the father was removed to a War Relocation Authority camp.

As a soldier, Private Hachiya saw action at Kwajalein, at Eniwetok at Leyte. There he lay in a little valley under withering Japanese fire. Bullets cut up the ground. Men were killed and wounded beside him. The attack was stopped. Information on the enemy's strength was essential. The commanding officer asked for a volunteer to reconnoiter the position. Private Hachiya volunteered. He crept forward through the grass, now crawling, now running quickly through the open from cover to cover. The men behind watched him descend the slope and work into the valley. Then they saw him drop. A Japanese sniper had got him.

But Private Hachiya, mortally wounded though he was, could not lie there. The battalion wanted the information he had gathered. He must get back. So he crawled bleeding and in agony, out of the valley and up the hill, through the grass and scrub and around the merciful protection of little hillocks. He was dying when he reached the lines. He made his report while they bound his wound. Then about a month after his name had been removed from the Hood River war memorial, Private Hachiya died.

Perhaps Private Hachiya never knew that the Legion post had dishonored him back home. Perhaps some day what is left of him may be brought back to this country for reburial among the honored dead.—An editorial in the New York Times of Feb. 16, 1945.

Portland Newspaper Condemns Hood River Legion's Policy

PORTLAND, Oregon — The position of the Hood River American Legion Post in refusing to list the names of Japanese American servicemen on its honor roll is "untenable and shameful," the influential Portland Oregonian declared in an editorial on Feb. 17.

Recounting the death in action of Frank T. Hachiya, Japanese American soldier whose name was expunged from the post's honor roll, the Oregonian declared:

"The Hood River American Legion post has stubbornly refused to admit it acted too presumptuously, to say the least, when it ordered the names of Japanese Americans, reared in the area and taken into the armed service, stricken from the county memorial roll. The post would not agree that these boys were Americans. 'Now there comes from Leyte the story of Frank T. Hachiya, one of the expunged sixteen, and of how he died by way of proving that the American flag and Hood River apple bloom were as dear to him as to any. Who is un-American now? Not the late Frank Hachiya, GI.

"This American soldier of Japanese blood was a veteran of Kwajalein and of Eniwetok. In the fighting on Leyte he volunteered to scout an enemy position, while necessarily under fire. His regiment depended upon him, and Frank Hachiya was in advance of a protecting patrol. A Japanese sniper shot him in the abdomen, but, returning the fire, he killed the sniper. Then he walked back to the American lines and was taken to a hospital—where he died. Most of the men in his regiment had offered blood transfusions. They knew an American and a soldier beyond all mistaking. Is the Hood River post so sure that it can identify one? What price its prejudice?

"Such shining tales of gallantry and devotion of Japanese Americans fighting under the flag have been more than occasional. The Hood River American Legion post has chosen to disregard them—but this one strikes home. This one is about a boy who died for the orchards and the valley, for the Oregon sunshine and mist, for the principles of his birthright. Doubtless he would have liked to return, but he cannot—yet forever he is part of America.

"We should like to know what

Hood River Legion Retracts Charge Against One Nisei

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — In a recent issue of Hood River newspapers American Legion Post No. 22 of Hood River published a list of names of Americans of Japanese ancestry who have 4-C draft classifications, intimating that these Japanese Americans are considered "disloyal" by the War Department. Included in the list was the name of Nobuo Takasumi, a Nisei who was evacuated from Hood River.

In the issue of the Hood River News of Feb. 16 the Legion post, over the name of Commander Jess B. Edgington, published an advertisement retracting their charge against Takasumi. The ad declared:

"Through an unintentional error the name of Nobuo Takasumi was included in a list of 4-C Selective Service registrants in an advertisement, space for which was purchased in the Hood River News by the Hood River Post No. 22 of the American Legion, in the issue of Jan. 12, 1945.

"The records reveal that Pvt. Nobuo Takasumi's name was transferred from Selective Service classification of 4-C to 1-A on Sept. 20, 1944, and that he is now in service in the United States army."

It was reported that the Hood River post had been threatened with a court suit unless the retraction was published.

the Hood River post now intends to do about his name. Clearly the post blundered into an untenable and shameful position. The American way to deal with this error is to confess and to remedy it. The memory of Frank Hachiya is not suppliant; it is proud; it is proved. This is the inescapable rebuke."

Paratrooper Wounded on French Front

Minidoka Youth Tells Of Visits from Nisei Combat Unit Members

MILWAUKEE, Minn. — Pvt. Junichi Kawamura, one of the first Japanese Americans to win his wings and boots as a U. S. Army paratrooper, is now recovering from wounds received in action in Southern France, according to information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Kawamura, formerly of the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt.

Pvt. Kawamura sustained three compound fractures involving the arm, leg and jaw, while in action with the paratroops in November, 1944.

His parents reported that Pvt. Kawamura was anxious to rejoin his outfit which has since been transferred to the Belgian area.

During his convalescence at an army hospital, he was visited by members of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team. He also reported that a Hawaiian Nisei orchestra from the Japanese American unit has been making quite a contribution in entertainment at hospitals and dances in France.

Pvt. Kawamura, who was evacuated to Minidoka with his parents from Seattle, volunteered for the paratroops from the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul where he was a student in 1943.

Police Investigate Telephone Threat To Evacuee Family

OAKLAND, Calif. — Policemen were called on Feb. 19 to investigate a telephone death threat to Kakuichi Sadamune, 45, and his wife, Clara, of 220 Sixth Street, Oakland, who recently returned from a war relocation camp in Arizona.

The Sadamunes have three sons in the armed forces.

The former Oakland grocer informed authorities his telephone rang at 2:30 a. m. on Feb. 18. His wife picked up the receiver, and a man's voice said:

"You and your husband are to get out of town, or I'll cut your throat!"

The Sadamune boys in the army are Sgt. Alfred Sadamune, 28, wounded in the fighting in Germany; Pfc. Raymond Sadamune, 26, with Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines, and Pvt. Clarence Sadamune, 24, in training in Texas. The parents were evacuated from Oakland to the Poston relocation center where they lived until early last month when they returned to Oakland.

Nisei Serviceman Returns to U. S. on Hospital Ship

STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, Charleston, S. C.—Pvt. Mitsuo Nagaoka of Los Angeles, infantryman member of the Japanese American Combat Team, returned from ten months of overseas service on the Italian front aboard the U. S. hospital ship, Acadia, it was reported last week.

Pvt. Nagaoka wears the Bronze Star for bravery in action, in addition to the Combat Infantryman Badge, the European theater ribbon and the Good Conduct medal.

He is temporarily being treated at Stark General Hospital, Ward 12, prior to being transferred to another Army hospital for definitive treatment.

He is the husband of Mrs. Yoshiko Nagaoka.

Placerville Lions Advocate Boycotting Of Returned Nisei

PLACERVILLE, Calif. — The Placerville Lions club was on record on Feb. 15 advocating a boycott campaign to prevent the resettlement of Americans of Japanese ancestry in El Dorado county.

The Lions group urged that residents of the county refrain from employing Japanese Americans, or leasing or selling property to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Backbone of Coast Opposition To Return of Evacuee Groups Now Broken, Declares Myer

Japanese American Girls Honored by San Diego YWCA

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Japanese American Girl Reserves, formerly of Chula Vista, have been honored as "keepers of the light" by the San Diego YWCA during February, the local membership of the "YW" was informed in the group's monthly news-letter.

Accompanying the announcement was a letter from Yukiye Kushino, a member of the Chula Vista group, expressing pleasure that the Japanese American girls could fulfill this duty.

"Although we of the Chula Vista Japanese Girl Reserves are now scattered, we like to feel that we still have a little part in keeping the 'Y' sign lighted," the letter said. "To us it is the symbol of what we all are striving for—that of Christian fellowship."

Myer Stresses WRA Plan to Close Centers

Determination Told Delegates to Center Confab in Salt Lake

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, reportedly affirmed the determination of the War Relocation Authority to resettle before Jan. 1, 1946, in an appearance at the all-center evacuee conference at the YWCA in Salt Lake City on Feb. 21.

Stressing that majority sentiment on the West Coast does not oppose the return of the evacuees, the WRA director advised evacuee representatives to make plans for the closing of the camps and declared that the evacuee group would have the full cooperation of both government and civic and social welfare agencies during the resettlement period.

Myer described West Coast opposition to the evacuee as consisting of a "vocal minority" who have profited by the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry and would boycott their return.

"This limited antagonism is economic rather than racial," he declared.

Mas Narahara, chairman of the all-center conference, described evacuees in the war relocation centers as consisting of three groups: (1) Those who are making plans to resettle, (2) Those who would like to resettle but fear economic insecurity, and (3) those who are unable to leave the centers.

In a short talk to the center delegates Mr. Myer expressed the view that the third group consisted rather of persons who "believed" they were unable to leave the camps.

He emphasized that the functioning of evacuee assistance groups at the present time in the West Coast area would ease the readjustment of the evacuees upon their return and praised the cooperation of various civic, social welfare and religious groups in the resettlement program.

Delegates from the Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Colorado River, Rohwer and Topaz centers attended the conference. Manzanar was the only one of the relocation centers not represented.

In a closed session on Wednesday morning the delegates informed the WRA director of the fear prevalent in the centers that an early closing of the WRA camps would leave aged, ill and underage evacuees destitute. They were assured by Myer that governmental and private machinery is available to care for any cases which may arise.

Other problems relating to the relocation centers were also discussed by the delegates in discussion with the WRA chief.

During the week-long conference the evacuee delegates have reportedly prepared a list of some thirty requests and recommendations concerning relocation center policies which will be brought to the attention of Federal authorities.

Chief Justice James Wolfe of the Utah State Supreme Court was one of the main speakers at the Wednesday public meeting of the all-center conference.

WRA Director Says Feats of Nisei Troops Changed Opinion

HUNT, Idaho—The backbone of the opposition against the evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers returning to West Coast homes has been broken, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority declared on Feb. 19.

Mr. Myer credited the "fine work" of Japanese American soldiers as chiefly responsible for the change in sentiment on the Pacific coast.

The WRA director spoke before a joint meeting of block commissioners and members of the community council at the Minidoka center. He was introduced by Yoshita Fujii, chairman of the community council.

Myer, who said that the real reason of his visit in Hunt was to explain certain WRA policies, stated that the center would be closed by the first of next year.

During his talk he listed five reasons for getting the WRA program completed, and the camps closed as soon as possible. The reasons were:

1. That the Japanese American children should get back into normal communities.

2. From the adult standpoint, it is easier to make a living now while the war is going on. Jobs are available which will not be available after the war and will aid the evacuees in again becoming established.

3. The welfare agencies are now better able to help the evacuees because of the smaller case load.

4. When Myer goes before Congress he must be in a position to stipulate a reasonable time when all the camps will be closed.

5. The relocation centers are the best available targets for the agitators who are against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

"We were on the defensive until last year, but now the backbone of the opposition has been cracked," Myer indicated.

He declared that he did not believe that the AFL unions would oppose Japanese Americans joining them and pointed out that the California State Council of the CIO is giving full support to the evacuees.

Troubles of securing loans for persons of Japanese ancestry are more psychological than real, he said, and added that so far as the housing problem is concerned the only way to solve it is to get out and look for a house.

He cautioned the center residents against depending for all support on the government and said that there never has been a guarantee of economic security in this nation for any class.

He said during his talk that help would not be forthcoming for "camp sitters" but rather for those who had energy to do something for themselves.

He added that the rate of relocation is now stepping up.

Vacaville Group Will Take Evacuee Issue to Soldiers

VACAVILLE, Calif.—The Vacaville Anti-Japanese League, organized to prevent the return of Japanese American evacuees to homes in the Vacaville area, last week called on men and women in the armed forces to express their views on the League's plan to boycott Japanese Americans and prevent their return to the West Coast.

Frankly stating that their boycott proposal has caused adverse criticism, the League issued the following statement:

"The return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast is an issue of prime importance to everyone at this time. We, who are opposed to their return, have formed an organization to boycott them. We have been subjected to adverse criticism for our stand by some who have adjudged us unpatriotic.

"You have no doubt read our resolution, in which we have plainly set forth our views. We believe our views are patriotic and this letter is an appeal to you to write and inform us of your opinion on the various angles of the question."

California Alien Land Law May Face New Court Test

Henry Ebihara Inducted Into Army Under New Policy

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Henry Ebihara, who was born in Japan but who came to this country with his parents when he was a child and grew up in New Mexico, was inducted into the U. S. Army on Feb. 19.

Ebihara, who volunteered for the Army in February, 1943, while at Topaz relocation center, is believed to be the first alien of Japanese ancestry to be inducted into the Army on the mainland under a new War Department policy.

Ebihara, who has been in war work in Cleveland, indicated that he would bear arms for the United States on any front. He is now a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps and is awaiting his call for active duty.

Veterans May Revise Stand On Evacuees

Action Deferred on Resolution Before Fresno VFW Group

FRESNO, Calif. — Action was deferred on Feb. 19 by the Fresno County Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars on the question of the return of Japanese Americans to California amid indications that the VFW group eventually will vote to accept the situation, the Bee reported.

Commander J. D. Imperatrice of Clovis advised the council he has been notified by state headquarters the central VFW office soon will make public its position.

Reports by delegates to the district VFW council Sunday in Porterville presaged a stand by VFW officials accepting the action by military officials permitting the return of Japanese Americans to their homes, the Bee stated.

Although some members of the council indicated that the return of Japanese Americans is personally objectionable, delegates went along with Imperatrice in his suggestion no action be taken by the body at this time.

Delegates to the Porterville meeting of the VFW declared returning Pacific veterans, by a huge majority, observed when interviewed in San Francisco they now are fighting to uphold the Constitution, and quoted them as advising citizens to uphold it on the question of Japanese Americans.

Columnist Asks If Name of Nisei Hero Will Go Back on Memorial

WASHINGTON—Citing the heroic death of a Japanese American soldier, Frank T. Hachiya, whose name was erased by the Hood River, Ore., American Legion post from the county war memorial, Thomas L. Stokes, noted Washington correspondent, asked in his nationally syndicated daily column last week:

"Will his name go back on the honor roll?"

Stokes, winner of a Pulitzer prize for journalism, had related the record of West Coast racial discriminations against Americans of Japanese ancestry in a previous column. In this column he condemned the racist activities of the Hood River post.

"Now comes the story of one of the 16, Frank T. Hachiya, 25, of Portland, Ore., who died a hero's death after a dangerous mission for which he volunteered at Leyte," Stokes wrote.

The columnist also noted the action of the Disabled American Veterans post at Hermiston, Ore., which has voted against admission of Japanese American or Negro veterans. He quoted from a letter

Attorneys in San Diego Case Argue State's Law Invalid on Grounds of Racial Prejudice

That the Supreme Court of the United States may be asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law was indicated last Wednesday, when Attorneys A. L. Wirin and Hugh E. MacBeth of Los Angeles argued in the Superior Court of San Diego County that the California law was unconstitutional, contending that the California law was invalid because it was based upon race prejudice and resulted in racial discrimination. The attorneys urged that escheat proceedings

filed in behalf of the State of California against the Hirose and Oyama families should be dismissed. In a law memorandum filed with the Superior Court in both cases the attorneys declared that the California Alien Land Law is unconstitutional in that it deprives the defendants of liberty and property, and of the equal protection of the laws under the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and abridges the rights of the defendants under the Constitution of the State of California, to due process of law under Article 1, Section 13 of the Constitution of the State of California, and of

privileges guaranteed by Article 1, Section 21 of said Constitution.

Attorneys Wirin and MacBeth added:

"Discrimination because of race is constitutionally justified only when required by pressing public necessity, under circumstances of direct emergency and peril. No such necessity warrants the enforcement of said Statute against the defendants. The California Alien Land Law was conceived in race prejudice and as enforced against the defendants has the effect of penalizing the defendants solely because of race."

Although the Alien Land Law had been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court over twenty years ago, the attorneys urged that the earlier Supreme Court decisions were not now binding.

"Since the decision of the Supreme Court over twenty years ago, many living waters have run under the bridges of the Constitution; and these twenty old cases are not controlling, so far as the application and enforcement of the Statute, as against the particular defendants herein, and in 1945, are concerned," the brief continued:

"A statute constitutional at one time and under certain sets of circumstances may be invalid at a later time and under different circumstances."

Another point presented to the court concerned recent Amendments to the Federal Naturalization Law which permits all aliens, including those of Japanese descent to be naturalized upon honorable service in the Army, no longer making persons of Japanese ancestry ineligible for citizenship. Since the California Alien Land Law applies only to aliens who are ineligible for naturalization it is claimed that the law no longer applies to aliens of Japanese ancestry. The effect of the 1942 Amendment to the Federal Naturalization Law, according to the attorneys, is to eliminate race as a basis for citizenship; and thus eliminate former discrimination because of race in the Federal Naturalization Laws.

Another important legal point urged upon the Court is that suits to escheat property under the California Alien Land Law must be filed by the State of California within one year after the taking of title; in other words, that such action is barred by what is known as the "Statute of Limitations" of one year. Under a provision of the California Code of Civil Procedure, suits for penalties of forfeitures must be filed by the State within the one year from the time the suit may be filed, to recover such a penalty or forfeiture. Should the latter claim be upheld by the Courts, it will have the effect of dismissing all escheat proceedings filed in California since all such suits have been filed long subsequent to a year after taking title to the property.

The defendants for whom the Attorneys Wirin and MacBeth are appearing in the Hirose suit are: Mather Masako Hirose; Shigeru Hirose, Yoshitaro Yoshimura; Shiga Hoshimura; Clarence I. Nishizu, George Yasukochi, Torao Yoshimura and Sakae Yasukochi; and in the Oyama case they are: Fred Oyama, Tajiro Oyama, Kohide Yonazo, Ririchi Kynshino and June Kynshino.

A. L. Wirin is attorney for the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League; Hugh E. MacBeth is a well known Negro lawyer of Southern California.

Anti-Evacuee Group Planned By Yakimans

YAKIMA, Wash.—More than 300 farmers and ranchers from Yakima, Kittitas and Benton counties jammed a grange hall south of Yakima on Feb. 13 and reportedly gave "enthusiastic approval" to a motion to organize a chapter of the Remember Pearl Harbor League in the area.

Official establishment of a group in Yakima, to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to the area, was referred to a later meeting.

Benjamin Smith, president of the Remember Pearl Harbor League's original group in Kent, Wash., attended the meeting and told the Yakima farmers that "religious and racial" training of the Japanese Americans made their "Americanization" impossible.

"The Japanese Americans are a permanent threat to the United States," Smith said.

Two other members of the visiting delegation from White River valley, Lewis W. Lingley of Auburn and William B. Leber of Kent also spoke at the meeting.

First Evacuee Family Returns to Hanford

HANFORD, Calif. — The first known Nisei family to return to the Hanford area are Mr. and Mrs. Kay Magota and their son, Shugo, who are now reestablished on their farm.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Violence in the Night

Part of the racist opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to West Coast homes stands revealed today as composed of arsonists, vandals and night-riding hoodlums.

It is quite obvious that certain individuals, if not groups, hope to use the torch and the gun to frighten evacuees from returning to their former homes and communities. In recent weeks there have been outbreaks of violence, though directed in almost every instance at the properties rather than the persons of Japanese Americans, on Vashon Island in Puget Sound, in Placer county and in the Fresno area. Following each instance of violence there have been assurances from local authorities that these acts do not represent the majority sentiment of the communities.

Some anti-evacuee organizations have condemned outright violence as an instrument of policy and have urged such "peaceful" procedures as the total boycotting of Japanese Americans returning to their communities. A pious washing of hands in public, however, cannot absolve these organized hate bunds from their share of blame in any incidents of violence which occur. If individuals, rather than organized groups, are responsible, it seems logical to assume that these individuals were stirred to violence by the hate campaigns of organized bodies.

The very fact that a group of citizens will organize for the purpose of individual and group persecution of their fellow citizens because of the latter's racial ancestry, or will use the symbol of race to advance economic and political interests, is a terrible reflection on the sincerity of their belief in the basic principles of our democratic civilization. Though they angrily will protest the analogy, they have joined the diminishing Hitler and the diminished Tojo in their avowal of conflict based on racial differences.

These perpetrators of violence hope to make the evacuees timid and afraid to return to their homes, but two of the returned evacuees who have been the targets of night-riders have declared that they will not be intimidated, and it is to be hoped that others who have not yet returned will display the quiet fortitude of the Sumio Dois and the Frank Ozakis.

Lesson in Democracy

Two Chinese Americans have shown an official of the State of California the meaning of Americanism. It seems that the Chinese Americans offered two evacuees of Japanese ancestry jobs in Los Angeles. Since liquor is served in the establishments the question came up before a meeting of the State Board of Equalization. The official in question, William G. Bonelli, whose political thinking follows racist lines, expressed amazement that men of Chinese ancestry would offer employment to men of Japanese descent.

"I am amazed at this application," Bonelli is quoted by the Associated Press on Feb. 15. "Where is there any justification for two Chinese to embrace our enemies, and theirs, in a public place?"

We hope that Mr. Bonelli has found through the example of two American of Chinese race that among most of the people

of America, racial designations are unimportant, particularly in such employer-employee relationships, so long as both parties are loyal residents of the United States. It may be recalled, however, that William Bonelli has a record of political racism, which he is expressing in his actions as a servant of the people of California, and that he used anti-Japanese American slogans when he ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate in 1944.

The Servicemen Speak

Critics to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast prohibited areas have often declared that servicemen returning from fighting the Japanese enemy in the Pacific would not stand for Nisei coming back to the evacuated areas. They have declared, too, that before any move was made to return the evacuees, the servicemen must be consulted.

These critics held their position, despite hundreds of letters from servicemen overseas asking that the nation preserve at home the democracy for which they were fighting abroad.

This week it was evident that some of these critics, at least, are finally listening to the pleas of the American fighting men.

The Fresno County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars early this week announced that, following interviews with returned Pacific veterans the VFW would defer action on the question of the return and indicated that the group would eventually vote to accept the return of the evacuees.

The Pacific war veterans, it was indicated, following interviews in San Francisco, had stated by a huge majority, that they were fighting to uphold the Constitution and advised that citizens at home uphold it on the evacuee question.

The Nisei have long realized that the American servicemen, fighting alongside Japanese Americans, have had first hand knowledge of the bravery and loyalty of these Nisei troops. These servicemen who have actually served in battle have been forthright and positive in their stand that the freedom they fought to protect must be preserved within as well as beyond our country's borders.

Dillon S. Myer

When that mythical list of "most thankless war jobs" is made up, that held by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, will probably be close to the top.

For Myer has been confronted with an almost impossible task in maintaining democratic methods within the framework of an undemocratic institution, the WRA camps.

He has in addition been subjected to demagogic congressional investigation, dealt with vicious anti-evacuee groups on the West Coast, calmed the troubled waters of inter-departmental affairs and faced the pointed queries of the press.

He has managed, meanwhile, to convince the evacuees of his complete sincerity and to give them confidence in their status as full-fledged Americans. He has brought vitality and hope and a sense of security to the relocating evacuees and has spurred on their resettlement in the midwest and the east.

This month Dillon Myer is visiting the relocation centers, explaining the new program for complete relocation and the closing of the centers by the end of the year.

Many of the evacuees are honestly worried by the new problems to be met with the closing of the camps. They are not yet ready to overcome the difficulties caused by the evacuation, and they are still fearful of the consequences of returning to the West Coast.

Myer is making it clear in his many talks to the evacuees that the entire resettlement of the people in the centers in normal communities is indeed to the benefit of all the evacuees, now and in the future. Bringing out the point that Nisei youngsters cannot benefit from continued seclusion and isolation in the camps, he also makes it evident that the present is the best time to resettle and that the help of the government and civil and social agencies is assured.

Dillon S. Myer is a symbol also, of the virtually anonymous hundreds of WRA officials who have carried forward the authority's program in the best traditions of American democratic government.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei in the Pacific

One of the favorite canards of certain barroom patriots on the West Coast is the charge that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have compiled a record of courage and gallantry in the European and Mediterranean war theatres because their job has been that of killing white men, meaning the Nazis, and that this is part of an Imperial Japanese plan for global conquest. This charge is shouted at West Coast "anti-Jap" meetings and whispered in bars, restaurants and other public places. It crops up occasionally in the Vox Pop columns of the coastal press. Commander Melvin McCoy, one of the heroic few who escaped the Bataan death march, heard it somewhere and gave it wide circulation and a certain respectability in a newspaper interview in San Francisco.

This lie, circulated by some of the West Coast's race-baiters, is a vicious fabrication which is deliberately designed to defame the thousands of Japanese Americans who fought honorably and gallantly at Benevento and San Michele, at the Volturno, the Rapido and before Cassino, on the Anzio beachhead and along the Appian way to Rome, and even farther along the battle-studded route which has taken combat troops of Japanese ancestry to Livorno and the Arno and through southern France to the bitter foothills of the winter Vosges. The military services of the United States recently paid tribute to these troops in a recent edition of the Army-Navy screen magazine, a motion picture feature especially prepared for showing before GI audiences. But the big lie persists, and is being whispered by scheming men who seek to use it for what it will bring them in economic and political advantage.

Like other ugly stories spread by many of these same men against Americans of other racial extractions, particularly against the Jewish and the Negro, this particular charge is one which generally is circulated through whispering campaigns.

There is no better refutation of this charge than an accounting of the important role that the American soldier of Japanese ancestry is playing in the mounting fury of the war in the Pacific against Japan. Although the brilliant combat record of Japanese Americans in the battles for Italy, France and Germany have been acknowledged widely, there has been almost a blackout of news concerning the many thousands of Nisei serving in the Pacific war. It is to be hoped that when the requirements of military security permit, the War Department will issue a public statement on the integral service which Nisei specialists have performed and are performing in the war against Japan. It certainly must be common knowledge to the enemy in the Pacific that Japanese Americans are in active service on every front of the vast war against Japan, and it is time the people of America were apprised of the fact from official sources.

News, of course, has trickled through official censorship concerning individual Japanese Americans on Pacific fronts. All of the facts related here have been published previously. Both Blake Clark's "Remember Pearl Harbor" and Alexander MacDonald's recent book, "Revolt in Paradise," mention that the first Japanese prisoner, one-half of the crew of a Japanese midget submarine, in the war against Japan was seized by Japanese Americans patrolling a Hawaiian beach shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. A volunteer Nisei gun crew at Pearl Harbor was one of the first to shoot down an attacking Japanese plane, according to Mr. MacDonald.

The story last week by Lief Erickson, Associated Press correspondent, from the U. S. Army's Pacific headquarters, which told of the heroic death in battle of Sgt. Frank Hachiya on Leyte in the Philippines, dramatized the nature of the Nisei's role in the Pacific war. Hachiya, a veteran of Kwajalein and Eniwetok, was a member of an Army unit participating in a critical engagement on Leyte. Certain information concerning the enemy's disposition

was essential and Hachiya, who was raised amid the orchards of Oregon's Hood River valley, volunteered for the job. He moved ahead of a protecting patrol, obtained the necessary information and was shot by a sniper. He disposed of the sniper and returned fatally wounded to the American lines.

There were Nisei with the defenders of Bataan in that grim spring of 1942, and at least one of them was flown to Australia on orders of General MacArthur. A Japanese American from Texas fought with American forces on Java and is believed a prisoner of war. A number of Nisei wear battle stars for their part in the recapture of Kiska and Attu, those fog-shrouded rocks which were once a symbol of the closeness of enemy forces to the western hemisphere.

On an NBC broadcast in the fall of 1942 Robert St. John told of Sgt. Fred Nishitsuji of Los Angeles, somewhere in the Solomon Islands, and perhaps thousands of Japanese American soldiers have followed Sgt. Nishitsuji and the other Nisei who participated in the early fighting in the Pacific.

Returning from a tour of our Pacific outposts, H. V. Kaltenborn declared in December, 1943, that the Japanese Americans were contributing a most important service toward Pacific victory, and the realization of that contribution has made Mr. Kaltenborn an effective fighter for fair play at home for the kin of these Japanese Americans. Drew Pearson has reported that Undersecretary of War Patterson was surprised during a visit to a Pacific base to be introduced to a group of these Nisei specialists.

Major General Corlett of the Army's Seventh Division, veterans of Attu, cited the special role of his Japanese American enlisted men in the capture of Kwajalein in the Marshalls. A Nisei Marine sergeant was wounded in the landing on Tarawa. A number of Nisei have been decorated for action on Saipan, one of them, according to an Army newspaper, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross.

There have been lines from time to time of Nisei in action with United States forces on Guadalcanal, Bougainville, New Georgia, in the long and hazardous fighting on New Guinea, on Leyte. The Coast Guard has released one news photo of a Japanese American on Anguar in the Palaus, calling over a loud-speaker system for the enemy to surrender. And, no doubt, Japanese Americans have participated in many of the recent major actions which have brought the war, in its fourth year, to the inner perimeter of the enemy's defenses.

Last fall the news blackout on Japanese Americans was lifted in the China-Burma-India theatre and the outspoken GI newspaper, the CBI Roundup, published a special article, "Nisei," which told of the activities of one group of these Japanese American volunteers in Burma, and particularly of the exploits of a half-pint Sgt. York, little Kenny Yasui, who captured thirteen enemy Japanese on the Irrawaddy river. When three battle-hardened Japanese Americans returned by plane from Burma recently, Florida newspapers noted that these men had fought with Merrill's Marauders and that one had been a personal aide of Gen. Frank Merrill.

An officer of Merrill's Marauders recently described on the Vox Pop radio program how a Nisei sergeant had saved a company of this famed unit by obtaining advance information of the enemy's plans for an attack.

The facts reported here are a reiteration of only such information that has trickled through the censorship which has restricted news of Japanese Americans in the Pacific. The full story has never been told, and perhaps will not be told until long after the war has ended.

Civilians of Japanese ancestry are also playing an important role in news intelligence and in the psychological counter-offensive that is waged in the battlefronts of radio. Their work in the OWI

(Continued on page 5)

Gen. Devers Honors Members Of Japanese American Unit

(Continued from page 1)
communication line suffered a direct hit from an enemy artillery shell, Lieutenant Teraji, with utter disregard for his personal safety, dashed out into the enemy artillery barrage in search of the break in the line. Locating and repairing the break after following the line for 200 yards, Lieutenant Teraji, upon noting that he was unable to contact the Regimental switchboard operator, followed the line for another 50 yards until he located a second break. While he was making repairs, an artillery shell exploded nearby, painfully wounding Lieutenant Teraji's right thigh and causing it to bleed profusely. After applying a tourniquet and dressing his wound, Lieutenant Teraji, though considerably weakened by his injury managed to complete repairing the break, and after having ascertained that the communication system was again intact, crawled back 250 yards to the rear. By his courage, initiative and devotion to duty, Lieutenant Teraji reflects credit upon himself and the United States Army.

The Silver Star to Technical Sergeant Mitsuo D. Tsuruda, Los Angeles, California.—... for gallantry in action near Biffontaine, France, on 6 November 1944. After being subjected to a heavy enemy barrage of artillery and tank guns, Company "E" was attacked by a strong enemy force before the automatic weapons could be well placed into position. Sensing the desperate situation, Sergeant Tsuruda left his cover and immediately began to place his machine guns at points of greatest vantage, displaying outstanding courage in the face of constant enemy automatic small arms and rifle grenade fire. When the enemy's withering fire wiped out a machine gun squad, wounding six men, Sergeant Tsuruda raced for the unmanned gun, assumed the gunner's position, and delivered such long bursts of accurate fire that the enemy's attack was halted and broken. Sergeant Tsuruda's courage in the face of grave personal danger reflects much credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States.

The Silver Star to Pfc. Joseph Wakamatsu, Hunt, Idaho.—... for gallantry in action, in France, on 31 October 1944. When six riflemen of Company "L" were wounded by a direct hit from an enemy self-propelled gun, Private First Class Wakamatsu, though himself seriously wounded, went to their aid. He quickly treated and evacuated one of the injured and, disregarding the continued heavy barrage laid down by the enemy and his own painful leg wound, returned a second and third time to successfully remove the stricken men. Only after being assured that all had been properly treated did he allow himself to be given first aid and evacuated. By his courage, initiative, and devotion to duty, Private First Class Wakamatsu contributed greatly to the quick treatment of his fellow soldiers and reflects credit upon the armed forces of the United States.

The Silver Star to Pvt. Hideo Uyesaka, Los Angeles, California.—... for gallantry in action on 22 October 1944, in France. When two riflemen of Company "L" were seriously wounded by enemy machine gun fire, Private Uyesaka, with utter disregard for his personal safety, proceeded under enemy machine gun fire to their aid. While crawling to the nearest of the wounded he was hit in the left foot by enemy fire. Despite his painful wound he continued forward and, upon reaching the wounded soldier hurriedly brought him to a point of safety where he administered first aid. After he had treated the patient, he crawled ten yards to aid the second man and again administered first aid. While dressing the wound of the second patient, the enemy machine gun nest was neutralized by the forward elements. Observing that the area was now comparatively safe, Private Uyesaka called his little squad and did not permit himself to be evacuated until the two patients had been safely removed to the rear. By his courage, initiative and devotion to duty, Private Uyesaka reflects credit upon himself and the United States Army.

The Silver Star to Pfc. Setsuo J. Matsura, Potlach, Idaho.—... for gallantry in action near Biffontaine, France, on 30 October 1944. In a fierce fire fight with the enemy, the heavy machine gun crew of which Private First Class Matsura was a member, found itself running dangerously short of

ammunition. Fully aware of the danger involved, he left his place of cover, and alternately running and crawling for 100 yards, he made his way through the heavy enemy fire to the ammunition supply depot. Upon reaching the supply of ammunition, he quickly gathered a maximum load and, ignoring the unabated enemy fire, fearlessly made the return trip to the endangered company. By his voluntary and heroic action, Private First Class Matsura enabled his company to continue firing and subsequently drive the enemy from his positions.

The Silver Star to Pfc. Setsuo Suyematsu, Casper, Wyoming.—... for gallantry in action on 22-24 October and 28-29 October 1944, near Biffontaine, France. Sgt. Suyematsu was a forward observer with the 100th Battalion during that unit's isolation near Biffontaine. When he was directed to lay a creeping barrage on the reverse side of a hill to forestall enemy counter-attack against friendly positions on the opposite side, he guided the barrage from his OP until the rounds were just clearing the trees above him. Despite the ever present danger of tree bursts, and a subsequent counter barrage by the enemy which came in over the ridge and bracketed him between two curtains of fire, he continued his fire mission until certain that he had discouraged any contemplated counter-attack. During the subsequent days he twice disregarded hostile fire to aid seriously wounded comrades and refused medical treatment for his own wounds in order to remain in action with his unit. By his courage, determination and devotion to duty, Sgt. Suyematsu was a source of inspiration to his men and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

The Silver Star to Sgt. Mitsusuke Fujimoto, Los Angeles, California.—... for gallantry in action on 1 November 1944, in France. When a rifleman of Company "I" was severely wounded by enemy small arms fire, Sgt. Fujimoto and his litter squad proceeded to his aid. When they had reached a point 20 yards from the patient, they were suddenly pinned down by an increased concentration of enemy machine pistol, machine gun and mortar fire. Observing that it would be impossible for his squad to reach the patient, Sgt. Fujimoto ordered his men to remain under cover and, creeping and crawling the remaining distance to the wounded man, he grasped and pulled him back to his litter squad, administering first aid and evacuated him to the waiting jeep 300 yards away. By his courage and unselfish devotion to duty Sgt. Fujimoto reflects honor upon himself and the United States Army.

The Silver Star to Cpl. Victor S. Izui, Jerome, Idaho.—... for gallantry in action in France on 29 October 1944. During an assault on well-entrenched enemy positions, Cpl. Izui, unmindful of the heavy enemy fire, continually exposed himself in order to give medical aid to approximately 30 of his injured comrades. On one occasion he went forward 50 yards, through a hail of enemy light arms fire, to the assistance of an injured man. Observing that the patient was lying in direct line of the enemy fire, he pulled him on a shelter-half to a point of safety and administered first aid. Deciding that his comrade's injuries necessitated immediate and further medical attention, Cpl. Izui carried him on his back the remaining distance to the forward collecting point. By his courage, initiative, and devotion to duty, Cpl. Izui reflects much credit upon himself and the United States Army.

The Silver Star to Pvt. Richard N. Fukano, Oakland, California.—... for gallantry in action on 29 October 1944, in France. During Company "I's" heroic bayonet charge on the enemy's strongly entrenched position, Pvt. Fukano, with utter disregard for his own safety, remained with his men to treat approximately 30 wounded soldiers. On one occasion during the attack, when a rifleman was severely wounded, Pvt. Fukano ran for 50 yards under intense machine gun and machine pistol fire to his aid. Quickly grasping the patient who was lying directly in the line of fire, he pulled him to a point of safety, administered first aid and evacuated him without delay. By his bravery and unselfish devotion to duty in the face of great danger, Pvt. Fukano reflects credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States.

The Bronze Star to Pfc. Arthur A. Susumi, Seattle Wash.—... for heroic achievement on 22-24

Takahashis Open San Francisco Home To Aid Relocation

TOPAZ, Utah—Mr. and Mrs. Henri Takahashi are opening their home at 1259 Arguello Blvd. in San Francisco as a guest house for evacuees returning on short term leave to the Bay Region, it was reported.

Henri Takahashi is leaving for San Francisco to reopen the house, Mrs. Takahashi, the former Tomoye Nozawa, reported. Rooms will be available from Feb. 26 and reservations will be received by mail at the San Francisco address, Mrs. Takahashi stated.

Tenants File Suit In Chiamori Case

FRESNO, Calif.—A complaint in intervention was filed last week by William Eason and Hoyt Snell in the State of California's escheat action against the Chiamori family, it was reported.

The plaintiffs are asking to be named tenants by court order.

for heroic achievement on 22-24 October and on 29 October 1944, near Biffontaine, France. Pfc. Susumi was radio operator for the forward observer with the 100th Battalion during that unit's isolation near Biffontaine. When the forward observer was ordered to lay a creeping barrage on the reverse side of a hill to forestall enemy counter-attack against friendly positions on the opposite side, he relayed the fire orders until the rounds were just clearing the trees above. Despite the ever present danger of tree bursts, and a subsequent counter barrage by the enemy which came in over the ridge and bracketed him between two curtains of fire, he continued to relay the fire orders until it was felt that the enemy had been discouraged from counter-attacking. During the unit's return to rest, when one of the men was seriously wounded in the face by shrapnel, Pfc. Susumi, heedless of the danger from exploding shells and his own injury, helped render first aid.

The Bronze Star to S/Sgt. Kay K. Kashiwabara, Penryn, Calif.—... for heroic achievement in France, from 28 October to 5 November 1944. While seeking cover from an intense enemy artillery barrage, Sgt. Kashiwabara, section sergeant of a heavy machine gun section, was painfully wounded in the back by shrapnel. Disregarding instructions by the medical aid man to be evacuated, he remained with his men because of the imminent danger of an enemy counter-attack, and in the ensuing action skillfully and successfully led his men against the strong enemy forces. Sgt. Kashiwabara's courage and devotion to duty inspired his men to continue their advance, despite the heavy opposition and unfavorable weather.

The Bronze Star to Sgt. Kay Ihara, Denver, Colorado.—... for heroic achievement in France from 15 October 1944 to 8 November 1944. During this entire period, acting as artillery liaison radio operator in heavily wooded, mountainous terrain, Sgt. Ihara maintained continuous communication between his artillery battalion and the attacking forward echelons of the supported infantry. Often in danger of tree bursts from enemy artillery and mortars, Sgt. Ihara worked untiringly sometimes for 24 hours a day and in the most miserable weather, in order to maintain the vital continuous flow of information from infantry to artillery. By his efficiency, courage and devotion to duty, Sgt. Ihara reflects credit upon himself and the United States Army.

The Bronze Star to Pfc. Martin L. Ito, San Diego, California.—... for heroic achievement in

France from 27 to 28 October 1944, while serving as radio operator for the forward observer in the drive to relieve the "Lost Battalion" of the 141st Infantry. As a result of heavy enemy concentrations of artillery fire there were many casualties among the forward troops. When poor observation forced the forward observer into temporary inactivity, Pfc. Ito, ever ready to be of service, notified the unit's aid station whenever there were wounded and litter cases. Though severely wounded across his upper arm, he did not seek any treatment himself and continued to maintain contact until assured that medical aid was on its way to his comrades. By his courage, initiative and devotion to his injured comrades, Pfc. Ito insured prompt treatment for the wounded and reflects much credit upon himself and the United States Army.

Japanese American Patrol First to Reach Isolated GIs Of Lost Unit on French Front

Legislature Charged With Stalling on Anti-Evacuee Proposal

SALEM, Ore. — Oregon anti-evacuee interests apparently are getting worried that their memorial to Congress, calling for the deportation of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry isn't getting a fair break in the State Legislature, it was reported.

This sentiment was expressed by Rep. Vernon Bull of Union county on the floor of the assembly on Feb. 17 when he charged that the resolutions committee was delaying requests for a public hearing on the resolution.

Ex-Governor Walter M. Pierce, one of the leaders of Oregon's movement to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to the Hood River and Gresham areas, had requested a hearing for delegations from the two areas, Bull indicated. He was told by the committee chairman that such a hearing was "out" unless requests were made direct to the committee by people involved or their representatives in the Legislature.

Rep. Chindgren, resolutions committee chairman, said his group had not denied a hearing but was "waiting for a definite request."

The memorial, House Joint Memorial No. 7, was introduced Feb. 14. It asks Congress to deport any persons of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or aliens who are proved to be disloyal or to have dual citizenship.

Memorial Service For Nisei Soldiers Held in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—An unusual Memorial and Recognition Service dedicated to Japanese Americans in the armed forces of the United States was held the last Sunday in January in the First Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan. The address of the evening was given by Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, Executive Secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches, on the subject: "Loyalty to the Highest."

One hundred and seven candles, arranged around the altar, were lit by relatives or close friends in honor of the absent ones serving either in the Pacific or the European theatres of war. One part of the service was set aside for the thirteen who had been killed in action. The audience rose and stood as candles were lighted for these who had lost their lives fighting for American democracy and ideals. The playing of Taps closed the service.

This was a feature of the program of the United Ministry to Resettlers, sponsored by the Detroit Council of Churches and of the Fellowship Hour, held each Sunday at First Baptist Church at Woodward and Pingree. These programs are arranged and supervised by Miss Virginia Swanson of the Baptist Missionary Society, who for several months has been ministering to "Nisei" needs under the sponsorship of the Detroit Council of Churches.

PC Editor Gets Salt Lake Award

Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, was one of the recipients of the annual Americanism awards to persons of various racial and nationality groups by the Salt Lake City Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The award, a gold medal, was presented at the Junior Chamber's annual Citizenship luncheon at Hotel Utah.

Madison Group Holds Barbecue

MADISON, Wis.—Tobogganing and a barbecue supper were the main attractions when the recently organized Friendship Circle of young Madison matrons held its meeting in late February.

Members of the circle include: Mrs. George Caine, Mrs. Clyde Bowles, Mrs. Arthur Lillie, Madison; Mrs. Morris Abe, Mrs. Edward Hara, Minidoka; Mrs. Edward Ochi, Mrs. Shinji Yamamoto, Central Utah; Mrs. Takeshi Yama-

Los Angeles Nisei Sergeant Led Group To Encircled Battalion

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE — First Americans to reach the now famous "Lost Battalion" of World War II were 10 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

Their names can now be given. They comprised a contact patrol from a company of the infantry regiment from which the 442nd Japanese American combat team receives its designation.

After four days and nights of slugging it out with the Germans in close, sometimes hand-to-hand fighting, through some of the heaviest timbered hills in this part of northeastern France, Lt. Col. Alfred A. Pursall, Crystal City, Mo., found some communications wire which he thought might lead to the Lost Battalion.

That was the morning of the eventual rescue date for the trapped soldiers.

Col. Pursall ordered Staff Sergeant Tak Senzaki 5-8-B, Rohwer Relocation, McGehee, Ark., formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., and nine men to follow that wire and see whether it led to the encircled men.

The other nine men in the patrol were Privates First Class Henry Nakada, 47-9-A, Gila River Relocation center, Rivers, Ariz., formerly of San Fernando valley, Cal.; Matsuji Sakumoto, Waiialua, Oahu, Hawaii; Fred W. Ugai, Palace hotel, North Platte, Neb.; Makoto Fujioka, Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii; Kohei Ikeda, Minidoka Relocation center, Hunt, Ida., formerly of Seattle, Wash.; Cooper Tahara, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal.; Masao Furugen, Halaula, Hawaii; Hideo Takahashi, Central Utah Relocation center, Topaz, Utah, formerly of Portland, Ore., and Technical Sergeant Kameo Toyota, formerly of Modesto, Cal., a replacement serving as a rifleman.

The nine men took turns in following the wire; while the other kept watch for possible German units and snipers. The patrol moved up in single file, Indian fashion or squad column as the army calls it.

It was rough going; the men had to smash their way through underbrush and bushes alongside the path, always being careful that no hidden trap wires would set off German booby-traps and anti-personnel mines.

About 1,000 yards from the starting point, they reached the roadblock which had prevented the entrapped battalion from withdrawing to the rear. At the moment, however, no Germans were manning it so the patrol moved ahead cautiously.

Private Henry Nakada, who was following the wire, and Private Sakumoto, who was right behind him, were the first to see the Lost Battalion.

"They were well dug-in in a circular defensive circle, well-camouflaged, so that I didn't notice them until some GIs crawled out of their dugouts and slit-trenches to welcome us. Boy, that was a welcome sight!" Private Nakada stated emphatically.

"I guess we were just as happy to rescue them as they were to be rescued," observed Private Sakumoto.

The Japanese American patrol, having established contact, called the rest of the 3rd battalion in to effect the actual relief. In the meantime, the 10 men passed out all the cigarettes, K-rations and water that they were carrying on their persons.

Private Furugen announced that he had never seen soldiers so emotionally wrought up as some of the rescued men. "They had tears in their eyes when they came up to thank us for breaking through. They could hardly speak, they were so happy. Man, we didn't do anything unusual. We just did our jobs as soldiers, that's all."

shita, Gila River; Mrs. Ken Kozasa, Jerome; Mrs. George Kambara, Tule Lake.

Another social event of the month will be the Nisei party and dance on February 24 at the YWCA gymnasium.

200 Japanese Americans Have Found Jobs in Washington

Majority Employed In Federal Service, Says A. P. Writer

WASHINGTON — There are now 200 Japanese Americans, many of whom spent months behind barbed wire at relocation centers, working in Washington, a large percentage in government jobs, according to Jane Eads, Associated Press feature writer.

Some of the Japanese Americans are doing highly confidential work for the War Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, others are translators and researchers, and some are stenographers and clerks, the AP writer discloses.

Among these relocated Japanese Americans are Sahichiro Kobayashi, his wife Irene and son Bill, who now work on the poultry farm of Sam Rice, former big league baseball player.

Bill's brothers, Fred and Roy, formerly worked for Secretary of Interior Ickes, whose farm adjoins that of Rice. Fred, who left to become an instructor in kendo at the University of Maryland, is now in the Army while Roy moved to Toledo, Ohio, to work in a war plant.

Maj. H. Bradford Ross, son of the mint director, Nellie Tyloe Ross, and Dr. Ernest Griffiths of

the Library of Congress staff and president of the Council of Social Agencies, have young Nisei in their homes.

Another Nisei works in the office of the CIO.

Japanese Americans coming to Washington are aided in getting settled by the Washington Committee for Americans of Japanese Ancestry, Inc. This group of prominent Washingtonians sponsors a hostel for the newcomers on Pennsylvania Ave., not far from the White House. Fourteen men and women can be quartered here at one time. The average stay is eight days. Lodgings and two meals daily cost \$1.75. Since the hostel opened on Nov. 18, more than 100 Nisei have stayed there.

Resident directors of the hostel are Mr. and Mrs. Parker Barrett of Walla Walla, Wash. Parker, a past president of the Chamber of Commerce and overseer of Whitman College, retired last year from the shoe business he had run for 41 years. He and his wife, a Quaker, submitted their names to the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia and were assigned to the Washington hostel.

"The folks who come to us show no resentment against the government for their treatment, though they feel it was a mistake to evacuate them from their homes," says Barrett.

"They are loyal Americans, all earnestly wanting to do their utmost to help their country. They are extremely well educated and have traveled extensively."

Rose Katagiri Weds T/5 Senda

CHICAGO—Miss Rose Katagiri, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Katagiri, became the bride of T/5 Kane Senda of Fort Snelling, Minn., on February 20 at Central church, Chicago with the Rev. S. Takagishi officiating.

The bride was feted at a surprise shower on Feb. 6 in the West Ball Room of the Stevens hotel, Chicago, by many of her friends.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moriuchi, 2-2-F, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Feb. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Suketo Fujii, 9-7-F, Ht. Mountain, a boy on Feb. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Yuki, 20-7-F, Ht. Mountain, a girl on Feb. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hashisaka, 8-5-C, Ht. Mountain, a girl on Feb. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gene Miyakawa, 27-6-D, Ht. Mountain, a girl on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ito, 40-4-B, Rohwer, a boy on Feb. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Ishibashi, 13-2-F, Rohwer, a boy on Feb. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sano, 15-11-E, Rohwer, a girl on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Nakamitsu, 19-10-E, Topaz, a boy on Feb. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Takeida, 13-9-D, Topaz, a boy on Feb. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Okamoto, 31-10-B, Topaz, a boy on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Saito a girl, Jeanette Midori, on Jan. 30 in Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Maeda a girl, Sharon Rae, on Feb. 16 at Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Kawaguchi a girl, Christine Yukie, on Feb. 20 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karl Taku a boy, Gary, on Feb. 25 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iiyama a son on Jan. 18 in New York City.

DEATHS

Keiji Hitomi, age 22, of 13-4-F, Topaz, on Feb. 15.

Kenneth Matsumoto, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Matsumoto, on Feb. 19 in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Shizu Nomura Yamashita, 49, on Feb. 14 in Pocatello, Idaho.

Mrs. Mary Kiyoko Takeuchi, age 25, of 41-6-D, Topaz, on Feb. 9.

Kichizo Shimosaka, age 65, of 33-7-D, Topaz, on Feb. 10.

Chester Shichisaburo Shigio, age 67, of 40-11-E, Topaz, on Feb. 11.

Edward Toshiharu Oda, age 23, of 4-5-D, Topaz, on Feb. 13.

MARRIAGES

Chizuko Hirata to Yoshio Inouye on Feb. 10 at Rohwer.

Rosie Matsumura to Mike Maruyama on Feb. 7 in Billings, Mont.

Naomi Arita to Tom Yoshitami Fujii in Billings, Mont.

Toshiko Honda to M/Sgt. Kazuo Iwahashi in Billings, Mont.

Tomie Shingu to Tatomu Tanaka on Feb. 13 at Rohwer.

Dorothy Yoshiye Kaneshige to George Akimoto on Feb. 14 at Rohwer.

Emiko Yamanishi to Tokuo Nishimura on Feb. 10 at Hunt, Idaho.

Tello Nagatoshi to Makizo Ogata on Feb. 3 in Chicago.

Mary Louise Seo to T/5 John Yoshino on Feb. 11 at Fort Snelling, Minn.

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Seattle Group Warned Over Prejudicial Acts Against Nisei

SEATTLE—A warning against prejudicial feelings against Americans of Japanese ancestry in Seattle and throughout the West Coast was voiced on Feb. 15 by officials of Friends of the Seattle Public Library during a book-review program at the central library, attended by about 200 persons, the Times reported.

The principal speaker was Mrs. Robert B. Miller, trustee of Friends of the Seattle Public Library, who reviewed "Prejudice," a book by Carey McWilliams.

Mrs. Miller was introduced by Mrs. Victoria Sivertz, president of the organization, who also warned against bitterness toward Japanese Americans.

"We are anxious that there shall be no repetition of the incident at Harborview County Hospital," Mrs. Sivertz said, referring to the withdrawal of Masako Takayoshi, Japanese American nurse who returned to the hospital recently but left after protests by some of the nurses. Mrs. Sivertz later referred to the incident as a "terrible happening which proves that there is prejudice."

Reviewing the entire situation affecting Japanese Americans, Mrs. Miller replied with an emphatic affirmative to the topic

question of the afternoon: "Is anti-Japanese prejudice dangerous?"

Mrs. Miller declared that anti-Orientalists stated as far back as 1930 that persons of Japanese ancestry would have to be removed from the West Coast in time of war, and exerted political pressure on military leaders. She cited the case of the 1942 evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or aliens, from the West Coast.

"A small Fascist group was able to do this in the United States; was able to engineer a movement of people based on racial origin alone and entirely contrary to democratic procedure," Mrs. Miller declared.

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Native Sons Will Continue Racist Drive

Peace Officers Told Of Long-Term Plans Of California Group

YUBA CITY, Calif. — Grover Powers, a vice president of the Native Sons of the Golden West and a state officer of the American Legion, told members of the Northern California Peace Officers Association at a luncheon on Feb. 16 that the American Legion-Native Sons Committee plans to continue their battle to "deport alien-born Japanese who cannot prove legal entry into the United States."

Powers, U. S. postmaster in Colusa, said:

"The Native Sons of the Golden West began their fight to save California from Oriental invasion in 1876. First it was the Chinese, then the Hindus and now the Japanese. We intend to keep up that fight."

Evacuee Girl Graduates Phillips

ENID, Okla. — Haruko Morita, one of six Americans of Japanese ancestry to enroll in the past two years, recently completed requirements for a bachelor of arts degree at Phillips university, the Morning News reported on Feb. 16. Miss Morita, who was chosen for inclusion in the college "Who's Who" from Phillips, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Morita, formerly of Stockton, Calif. and now at the Rohwer relocation center.

Group to Assist Persons Returning To Portland Area

PORTLAND, Ore.—An organization to assist former Portland residents of Japanese ancestry in reestablishing themselves in the city was formed last week with Dr. Blair Stewart, economics professor of Reed College, as chairman. Miss Lorene Rickett, instructor at St. Helen's Hall, is temporary secretary of the new group. Principal objectives of the new organization are to find jobs and homes for returning evacuees.

WRA Reemploys Nisei War Veteran In Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The first war veteran to be reemployed by the War Relocation Authority in Washington is a Japanese American, Ken Nishimoto, who went back to work last week as associate relocation officer of the Washington WRA office.

Nishimoto fought with the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy and sustained wounds which necessitated his transfer back to the United States for treatment. He has been at Walter Reed General Hospital for several months.

Relocated Evacuees Learn of Fire Which Gutted Home

DES MOINES, Idaho — Bob Morishige, a Japanese American evacuee, walked into his Des Moines home, 1162 Tenth St., on Feb. 16 to learn that his five-room bungalow had been burned to the ground at Selma, Calif., the Register reported.

An Associated Press dispatch brought the bad news to him and his wife, Annie, with the added sting:

"The fire apparently was of incendiary origin."

Morishige, 44, a Des Moines resident since May, 1944, read through the dispatch calmly, then commented:

"Gee, that's bad. All our furnishings were in the house, too. Golly."

Mrs. Morishige was disturbed, too, as she remembered her electric refrigerator, her mangle, the bedding and other home furnishings that had gone up in flames.

Morishige, born in Hawaii in 1900, is now employed as a mechanic by the Schulze Baking Co. of Des Moines, and had operated a garage at Selma before he, his wife, and their relatives were evacuated to Arizona in 1942. About the time he came to Des Moines he sold the Selma garage and, his wife said, had only recently had two offers to sell the bungalow which burned on Feb. 16.

"We had planned on going back to Selma soon," said Mrs. Morishige, "to see how things were getting along. Now it looks as though there's still trouble."

Social Welfare Chief Outlined Agency's Role

Wollenberg Considers Problems Raised by Return of Evacuees

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Charles M. Wollenberg, California Director of Social Welfare, disclosed Feb. 21 that return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast is presenting his department with "serious social and medical problems."

He reported that \$245 was granted five aliens of Japanese ancestry during January under the enemy alien program and that another two cases were given service.

Basic question which have arisen, Wollenberg said, involve residence, methods of referral and the scope and duration of eligibility for assistance.

Dr. Chapman Asks For Integration of Nisei Americans

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A program for the integration of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the West Coast community was advocated by Dr. Gordon Chapman at an Inter-church Luncheon Forum on Feb. 11.

In line with recommendations of the Church Commission, he advocated Japanese American membership in Caucasian churches, and, in the case of a large group, a Japanese assistant pastor for the church.

Harold Ouye Passes Pharmacist Test

CHICAGO, Ill. — Harold N. Ouye, formerly of Sacramento, Calif., was recently informed that he had passed the examination for a certificate of registration as a registered pharmacist in the State of Illinois.

NOTICE

Relatives in Europe are asking our assistance in locating the following persons:
KUSUMI, Mr. Magoichi, formerly of 1218 4th street, Sacramento, Calif.
YAMA, Mrs. Tomlinson, formerly of 102 Seale Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.
 Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these persons please communicate with the Foreign Service Department of the American Red Cross, 616 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Phone HARRISON 5910.

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Chicago Doctor Fights for Rights of Nisei Girl Patient

Portland Library Displays Medals Won by Nisei GIs

PORTLAND, Ore. — Photographs, medals and ribbons awarded American soldiers of Japanese descent for their exploits in this war are being shown this week in a special exhibit in the entrance lobby at Central library arranged by Nellie Mignon Fisher, head of the library's business technical department.
 The exhibit was arranged in connection with the international celebration of Brotherhood week.

Nisei Evacuees Purchase Homes In Wisconsin City

MADISON, Wis.—Nisei resettlers are putting down permanent roots in Madison.

With their recent purchase of a house in the newly developed, westside residential area, Mr. and Mrs. William Mimbu, formerly of Seattle, Washington, and Rohwer, became the third Nisei home owning couple in the city.

Mimbu, who was a practicing attorney in Seattle, is associated with the Public Welfare Department of the State of Wisconsin.

Other Nisei home owners are Mr. and Mrs. George Okada, Seattle and Minidoka; Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Yamashita, Oakland, California, and Gila River.

Final Rites Held For Mother of Five Sons in Army

POCATELLO, Idaho — Final rites were held on Feb. 16 for Mrs. Shizu Nomura Yamashita, wife of T. Y. Yamashita and mother of five sons in the U. S. Army.

Funeral services were observed at the First Methodist church with the Rev. Albert B. Parrett officiating.

Mrs. Yamashita died of illness in a Pocatello hospital on Feb. 14.

Besides her husband and a daughter, Clara, she is survived by six sons: Pfc. Harvey and Pfc. Arthur, in France; Pvt. Melvin, Camp Wolters, Texas; Pfc. Frank, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Pvt. Ben, Fort Meade, Md.; and Guy, Pocatello.

Idaho Falls JACL Opens New Year

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The first 1945 meeting of the Idaho Falls JACL was held on Feb. 11.

Members of the new cabinet include Eli Kobayashi, pres.; Jun Ueda, vice-pres.; Mrs. Fred Ochi, sec.; Asako Haga, treas.; Miki Kobayashi, Kamachi, social chmn.; Chiz Ueda, Sadao Morishita, Kiyo Sato and Sam Yamasaki, reporters. W. L. Shattuck, A. Yamasaki and S. Sato are advisers.

CHICAGO—Stories in the newspapers and protests from Chicago citizens have brought about a denial by a hospital superintendent that the Jackson Park Hospital discriminates in admitting patients because of race or national ancestry.

Dr. Selig A. Shevin, veteran of World War II, recently resigned from the staff of the Jackson Park Hospital when one of his patients, Toyoko Murayama, 19 year-old Nisei, was refused a bed in the ward. Dr. Shevin, who had served on the staff of the Jackson Park Hospital for 17 years, resigned to protest Supt. Lucius W. Hilton's eviction of Toyoko Murayama a few hours after she entered the hospital.

"She is entitled to all the privileges of other Americans," Dr. Shevin stated, according to a Chicago Sun story February 7, 1945, "and any other attitude in un-American, unpatriotic and inhuman. It is the sort of thing that our boys are fighting for."

"This is a private hospital," Hilton told the Chicago Sun, "and we have absolute power over who we take in. It is our opinion that because of the war situation and because of the fact the hospital is crowded as it is, we have to be careful who we let into our wards. Some of our patients might object to such close bed contact to a Japanese."

Dr. Shevin stated that Miss Murayama's condition was not critical, but that she needed abdominal surgery. She has been accepted as a patient in another Chicago hospital. Half a dozen hospitals offered Miss Murayama their facilities. Miss Murayama has donated blood to the Red Cross and has an uncle and a brother in the U. S. Army.

Later the president of the Jackson Park Hospital staff, Dr. Roy R. Jamieson denied that the hospital was guilty of race prejudice. According to the local newspapers, Dr. Jamieson and Supt. Hilton pointed out that the hospital has admitted Japanese and Chinese interns, now has American Indian and Mexican student nurses, and has employed a Japanese in the diet kitchen.

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