PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 19; NO. 18 — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, — SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944 — Price: Five Cents

Report First Nisei Killed On French Front

Salt Lake Relatives Learn of Death of Sergeant in France

The death in action of Tech. Sgt. Mitsubu E. Miyoko on Oct. 15 "somewhere in France" was reported this week by his sister, Mrs. Tadashi Sato, 923 Rio Grande Street, Salt Lake City. Mrs. Miyoko, wife of the sergeant, was notified by the War Department this week.

He is the first soldier of Japanese ancestry to be reported killed in action on the western front in France.

(Recent news reports have noted that the United States Seventh Army was in action in the vicinity of Baccarat, southeast of Nancy.)

U. S. SEVENTH ARMY MOUNTS ATTACKS AGAINST GERMANS

American troops of Japanese ancestry, recently disclosed to be fighting as part of the United States Seventh Army under Lieut. Gen. Patch, were believed to be in action in France this week.

Front-line reports declared that the Seventh Army, fighting against the Germans on the western front, had mounted attacks east and southeast of Luneville on Nov. 2. Advancing between the Meurthe and Vezouse rivers, the Seventh Army Yanks overran the towns of Fremenil and Ogeville on the railroad seven miles north of Baccarat, as well as Pettonville, five miles north of Baccarat.

Army Awards Bronze Stars To Nisei GIs

Awards Presented for Meritorious Action On Unnamed Front

WASHINGTON—The awarding of Bronze Star medals to two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry for meritorious services, presumably in the Pacific war theatre, was announced on Nov. 3 by the War Department.

The soldiers honored are Tech. Sgt. Mac N. Nagata, RFD 2, Sanger, California, and Sgt. Masaaki Kawamoto, Fort Shafter, T. H.

American Way Group Seeks Nisei For Schools on Coast

RIVERS, Ariz.—Nisei interested in attending colleges on the Pacific coast have been asked to submit their names to Marjorie Noble, secretary of the Friends of the American Way, according to a recent story in the Gila News-Courier.

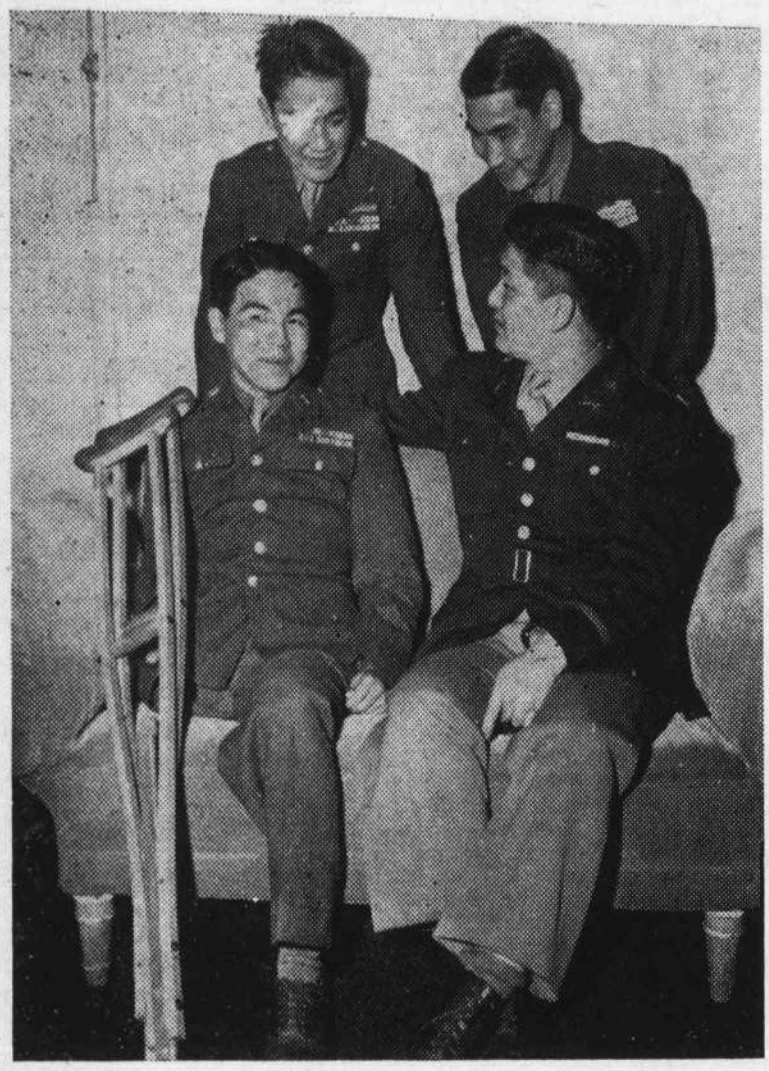
Lieut. Matsunaga Commands Company At Fort Snelling

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Lieut. Masayuki Matsunaga, wounded twice in Italy by antipersonnel mines, is the new commanding officer of Company I, School Battalion, at Fort Snelling.

"I feel that although I am now unfit for further combat because of my wounds, I might do my part by letting the people here at home know that the Japanese Americans are fighting for the same ideals and ideologies for which all other Americans are fighting," Lieut. Matsunaga declared in a statement published by the Fort Snelling Bulletin.

Lieut. Matsunaga is a native of Hawaii and served with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

Wounded GIs Tell Experiences



NEW YORK—After telling of their experiences with the 100th Infantry Battalion, 34th Division, during the fighting in Italy in which they were wounded, these four Japanese American GIs, natives of Hawaii, posed for pictures at the Hotel Astor. They were guests of Earl Finch, Hattiesburg, Miss., businessman, while in New York City. They are (back row) Cpl. Robert Y. Oda and Pfc. Tamotsu Shimizu, and (front row) Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki and Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto. (Acme Photo.)

Nazis Rigged Booby Traps On Bodies of Nisei Dead

NEW YORK—How Nazis on the Anzio beachhead callously used the bodies of fallen Japanese American dead to rig booby traps was disclosed on Oct. 26 by Pvt. Tamotsu Shimizu in an interview with Norma Abrams of the New York Daily News.

Pvt. Shimizu lost his left arm in such a trap. On leave from Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, the Japanese American soldier was reluctant to discuss his battle experiences. His buddy, Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki, who lost his leg at Cassino, told the full story:

"He (Shimizu) had been assigned to a burial detail with four other soldiers to clear up our dead. When they went to lift the body of one of our officers, well, the Germans had made it into a booby trap and they were all hurt."

Shimizu nodded in agreement and added:

"We had pushed the Germans back, losing some of our men. I was one of those assigned to go to the rear and take care of the dead. I saw the body of this officer, but when we lifted him, there was a terrific explosion—a mine went off. The Nazis had wired it to the body in such a way that any attempt to move it would set it off."

War Department Announces Nine Japanese Americans Killed in Action in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced on Nov. 2 the deaths of nine Americans of Japanese ancestry in combat action in the Mediterranean area.

The casualties announced by the War Department this week included the following who were killed in action:

YAMASHITA, Pfc. Setsuro — Saburo Yamashita, brother, Minidoka WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MASUDA, Pfc. Yoshito—Akira Masuda, brother, Kuiaha, Haiku, Maui.

MIYAMOTO, Pvt. Yasuo—Mrs. Yachiyo Miyamoto, mother, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.

MORISAKI, Pfc. Harold H.—Yohei Morisaki, father, 1749 Waiola St., Honolulu 2.

MURAKAMI, Staff Sgt. Toshio T. — Jimmie Murakami, brother, Box 686, Wailuku, Maui.

NAGAJI, Staff Sgt. Grover K.—Herbert I. Nagaji, brother, Box 387, Waipahu, Honolulu.

NISHITANI, Pfc. Chieto—Seichi Itaoka, friend, 677 South Beretania, St., Honolulu.

NUMA, Pfc. Toshio—Masami Numa, brother, 1370-A Cunha Lane, Honolulu.

SUGAHARA, Sgt. Shinichi—Jan Goo, uncle, 2789 Pauoa Valley Rd., Honolulu.

War Department Denies Story Of Decision to Relax Coast Restrictions After Nov. 15

Statement on Military Attitude Follows Charge By California State Official; Dillon Myer Has No Information of Survey Allegedly Sought by WRA

WASHINGTON—A War Department spokesman denied on Oct. 31 that there has been a decision to permit persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from California to return to that state after Nov. 15.

The denial followed a statement by Charles Wollenberg, California Director of Social Welfare, who declared in Sacramento on Oct. 30 that he had "an idea" that the evacuees "will begin to filter back" to California after that date.

"There has been no decision in this department which would allow them to return," an aide in the office of John J. McCoy, Undersecretary of War, declared.

Wollenberg had charged in a meeting of Governor Warren's Cabinet that he had been asked "by deputies of the War Relocation Authority from Washington" to sound out sentiment in California counties on returning the evacuees to the state.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, said that he had no information about such a request.

Under rules governing the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from military zones the War Department is given authority to determine when they can safely be returned to their homes.

WRA Interested in California Sentiment, Says State Official

Evacuation Decision Up to Army, Declares Relocation Official

SAN FRANCISCO—Commenting on a statement by Charles Wollenberg, State Director of Social Welfare, in Sacramento on Oct. 30 that the War Relocation Authority had asked him to "sound out sentiment" in California regarding the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, WRA officials in San Francisco stressed that the entire decision of returning the evacuees comes under Army control.

"The WRA," a spokesman stated, "merely takes care of the actual job of relocation, handles the Japanese evacuees' property and administers the relocation for the 33,000 who have been resettled outside the centers."

Wollenberg Charges Relocation Agency Requested Survey

SACRAMENTO—The Associated Press reported on Oct. 30 that Charles Wollenberg, State Director of Social Welfare, told the monthly meeting of Gov. Warren's Cabinet that he had been asked by "deputies of the War Relocation Authority from Washington" to sound out sentiment in California counties on the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the State.

Wollenberg said he flatly refused the request and that "the State of California would have nothing to do with it." The request was made within the last 30 days, Wollenberg said.

"I told the WRA officials it was an imposition to even ask the State to do such a job. My reply was that Federal officials evacuated the Japanese from California and it was their duty to return them."

As a result of his refusal, Wollenberg said the "plan fell flat," but he said he thinks "something will be done about it after Nov. 15."

Asked specifically what might be done, Wollenberg said:

"I have an idea the Japanese will begin to filter back to California after Nov. 15."

The State Social Welfare Department was approached on the proposition by the WRA, Wollenberg explained, because that department through its tieup with the Social Security Board in Washington, assisted in the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California.

"If the WRA now moves a Japanese family into a certain county, and the Social Security Board in Washington makes a payment to it under law—and thereby orders my department to supplement the payment under our State law—I will have to do it," he said.

Wollenberg asserted that the Army has declared California is no longer a critical war area.

WRA Issues Pamphlet on Nisei Troops

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority issued on Oct. 31 a pamphlet, "Nisei in Uniform," relating battle exploits of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

"Men whose parents came from Japan are showing that devotion to America and gallantry in action are not determined by the color of skin," the pamphlet declares.

The pamphlet describes the record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, of whose 1300 members 1000 have received Purple Hearts and which was awarded a unit Presidential Citation, and the 442nd Combat Team, 90 per cent of whose men have won the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

"No publication can do full justice to the heroism of Joe Nisei," declared Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, in explaining that Nisei achievements in Burma and France had been reported too late for inclusion in the pamphlet.

Speaking of the Japanese American soldier, Mr. Myer said:

"He is giving a splendid account of himself faster than anyone can record it."

Sign for Work At Sioux Depot

HUNT, Ida.—Forty-one families from Hunt, Idaho, have signed up for work at the Sioux ordnance plant located at Sydney, Nebraska, the Minidoka Irrigator reported here last week.

Hunt Soldier Sends Purple Heart Medal Home to Mother

HUNT, Ida.—Pfc. Minoru Nagaoka, receiver of the Purple Heart for wounds received in action, has sent his medal home to his mother, who is residing at 6-1-E, Hunt, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

Pfc. Nagaoka is now resting in a hospital in Italy, recovering from an injury on his right hand, received July 17.

A former resident of Seattle, he volunteered for the armed services. He has a brother also serving overseas.

Nisei Gunner From California Neutralizes German Field Gun Which Threatened Company

Pfc. Muranaga Left Granada Center to Volunteer for Combat

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Neutralizing an 88-mm self-propelled German field gun which was threatening his entire company, Private First Class Kiyoshi Muranaga of Los Angeles, California, recently was credited with saving the lives of many of his buddies on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

As the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team was moving up a narrow, winding valley in the vicinity of Suvereto, northern Italy, it was challenged by strong enemy forces. The Germans were well dug-in in prepared positions and had the additional advantage of initial surprise.

The sudden fire of a German 88 caused disruption of the Japanese American company's ranks.

Private Muranaga was first gunner of a 60-mm squad. His sergeant called the squad together and ordered them to set up the mortar in position for action. The gun was in a slight depression on the forward slope facing the enemy artillery piece across the narrow valley.

Heavy casualties were being inflicted upon the company and Muranaga volunteered an attempt to neutralize the German weapon. He remained behind while the rest of the squad sought protective cover, manned the mortar and opened fire upon the enemy 400 yards away. The shells were landing close and directly in front of the enemy piece. Meanwhile, the German gun crew, spotting the source of mortar fire, turned the 88 directly upon Muranaga.

In the midst of heavy shrapnel, the Japanese American soldier continued to fire until the 88 was neutralized and the enemy forced to withdraw.

Son of Mrs. Kikoyo Muranaga, now of the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado, Muranaga lived in Southern California until all persons of Japanese extraction were evacuated from that area. A truck driver, he volunteered for combat duty from the relocation center and entered service at Fort Warren, Wyoming, May 29, 1943.

Nisei Hero Killed Eight Nazis, Knocked Out 4 Machine-Guns

Sgt. Togo Sugiyama Later Reported Killed In Action in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Sergeant Togo S. Sugiyama, former Los Angeles, California, truck driver, in a single day near Pastina, Italy, recently killed three German snipers and five machine gunners, took one prisoner and was credited with knocking out or routing four machinegun nests.

(Sgt. Sugiyama was killed in action on July 12 in Italy, according to information received by his next of kin.)

Sugiyama's outfit, the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, was fighting with the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division on the Fifth Army front at the time.

In the early morning attack upon Hill 119, Sugiyama first supervised his squad in setting up their heavy machinegun on a saddle-back between two hills to protect the advance of two companies of riflemen, along the forward slopes of both hills.

Having his guns and men emplaced, Sugiyama crawled along a ridge and established an observation post on a point of high ground about 75 feet away.

From his OP post the sergeant noticed an enemy machinegun and snipers firing on his gun positions from a point 150 yeards away. He crawled 150 yards along the reverse side of the slope until he was opposite the enemy position. Using his Garand rifle, Sugiyama killed two snipers and drove off the machine gunners.

Later, after returning to his OP, he sighted two snipers about 15 yards from his gun position. Taking a bag of grenades, he led three riflemen to the German dugout. He ordered the two snipers to surrender but one refused. Firing a rifle grenade into the dugout, Sugiyama killed the remaining German.

Early in the afternoon the Japanese American squad leader located a hostile machinegun firing from a slope directly in the path of his advancing riflemen. Sergeant Sugiyama fired tracer bullets to indicate the enemy position and they were wiped out by the American riflemen.

Later, he noticed enemy troops in a concrete building 25 yards away on the right forward slope. Crawling 25 yards back, he went around the right reverse slope to warn the advancing infantrymen. He led a squad back and drove out the Germans.

He returned to his OP and sighted two light machineguns manned by eight Germans. They were crawling up a draw to ambush the advancing Americans and were below the line of fire of Sugiyama machineguns. He crawled 25 yards and took cover in a shallow ditch.

Firing rifle grenades he killed five Germans and the other three fled without their machineguns. This action drew fire from another machinegun 600 yards across the valley. The weapon withdrew, however, before he could return the fire.

Sugiyama's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yasukichi Sugiyama, reside in the Rohwer Relocation Center in Arkansas to which they were evacuated from the Pacific Coast with others of Japanese extraction. His brother, Franklyn, is now employed by the Hudson Coal Mine, Sweetmine, Utah. He, too, was removed from California.

Japanese American Soldiers Treated at Spokane Hospital

HUNT, Ida.—Among the soldiers in his hospital ward at Naples, Italy, were a Pole, Greek, Canadian, Italian, Russian, and himself—a Japanese American, all of whom had been wounded fighting with the Fifth Army, said S/Sgt. George K. Yamauchi, now a patient at the Baxter General hospital in Spokane, during a recent interview in the Spokesman Review.

Other Japanese American patients at Baxter General are Pvt. Yukio Tochihara, graduate of Broadway High school in Seattle and former member of the 442nd Infantry, and T/3 Frank Tomita of Seattle.

All are former residents of Hunt, Idaho.

T/3 Tomita has been with the armed forces for 3 years and 8 months. He served for one year in the southwest Pacific, part of the time on temporary duty with the Australian forces on New Guinea.

Federal Jury Convicts Seven On Draft Conspiracy Charge

James Omura Freed After Trial in U. S. Court at Cheyenne

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A United States District Court jury on Nov. 1 returned a verdict of guilty for seven of eight Japanese Americans charged with conspiracy to aid and abet violation of the Selective Service Act.

The jury, after deliberating six hours, returned a verdict of innocent for James M. Omura, former editor of the English section of the Rocky Shimpo in Denver.

Convicted after more than a week of trial were Kiyoshi Okamoto, Paul T. Nakadate, Frank S. Emi, Isamu Horino, Guntaro Kubota, Tsutomu Wakaye and Minoru Tamesa. Wakaye and Tamesa are already serving three-year sentences in the federal prison at Leavenworth for conviction of failing to report for draft pre-induction examinations.

The seven who were convicted were members of the Fair Play Committee at the Heart Mountain relocation center and were charged with influencing other Japanese Americans at the camp to refuse to report for induction until their civil rights were clarified.

Among the government witnesses at the trial were several Japanese Americans. One of them Pvt. Minoru Yonemura, a former resident of the camp, testified he had attended some of the meetings of the Fair Play committee and, as he understood it, the members advocated refusing to respond to the draft until their citizenship rights were clarified.

Jack Nishimoto and Harry Yoshida, veteran of World War I, were among the other witnesses who were called, and testified regarding the activities of the Fair Play committee at Heart Mountain.

Judge Eugene Rice of Oklahoma presided at the trial.

Story of the Week

Oldest 'Nisei' Has Two Grandchildren in Service

MANZANAR, Calif.—The first Japanese American soldier, Nobuteru Harry Sumida, now 72, is also the proud grandparent of two present-day members of the U. S. Army, Monroe Fukuoka and WAC Margaret Fukuoka, according to a recent story in the Manzanar Free Press.

The white-haired Japanese American, who is much older than most Issei, served as gunner's mate on the battleship Indiana during the Spanish American war in 1898.

He was recently transferred from the Manzanar hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for rheumatism in his left leg, to the Manzanar Community hostel. His leg, he explained, was struck by cannon shot. He receives monthly compensation from the government.

Despite a noticeable limp, Sumida, who will be 73 years old this coming Christmas, was in good health and in a happy state of mind.

Monroe and Margaret Fukuoka formerly resided in Manzanar at 26-10-1.

Deputy Marshal Fined $100 For Striking Colorado Nisei

Fort Lupton Town Board Calls for Justice, Fair Play

FORT LUPTON, Colo.—George T. (Red) Smith Jr., a deputy U. S. marshal from Cheyenne and a former captain of the Wyoming State Highway Patrol, was fined $100 in Justice Court in Fort Lupton on Nov. 2 as an outgrowth of an altercation in which he struck Mike Shigetomi, 17, a native of Fort Lupton.

Smith was arrested in Fort Lupton by Al Posornow, town marshal. According to Posornow, Smith was taking two prisoners from Cheyenne to the Federal Correction Institute near Englewood on Nov. 1 and was driving through Fort Lupton. As he drove down the street, Posornow said, Smith's attention was attracted by three youths engaged in friendly scuffling:

"As Smith approached, a 16-year old youth of Japanese descent jokingly called a name at his two companions, neither of whom was Japanese. Two were on one side of the street and the third on the other when Smith drove through," Posornow said. "Smith must have thought the name was directed at him because he stopped the car, got out of it and swung at the youth, knocking him down. He didn't hit him again."

It was reported that young Shigetomi has volunteered for the Army Air Forces and that he has a brother fighting overseas somewhere in France.

It was also reported that members of the high school student body threatened to beat up Smith but their principal, Mr. Butler, intervened. Fort Lupton citizens were reported "wrought up" over the matter, and the high school student body called a special meeting and requested their principal to obtain justice for the Japanese American student.

The town board of Fort Lupton held a meeting on Nov. 1 and served notice that justice and fair play should be observed toward all persons, irrespective of their ancestry.

Rivers Resident Killed in Accident

RIVERS, Ariz.—Teruo Matsumoto, 28, of 44-14-D, Rivers, was killed on Oct. 20 when he fell from a mess operations truck on which he was working.

Matsumoto fell from the truck just before it stopped at Mess Hall 40 to unload vegetables. It is reported that he landed on his head, receiving a skull fracture.

Buddhist Service Held Recently in U. S. Army Camp

CHICAGO—The first Buddhist service to be given in an Army camp in the United States was held at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Oct. 22.

More than 50 American soldiers of the Buddhist faith took part in the ceremony.

The sermon was given by the Rev. Newton Ishiura of New Haven, Conn., who is a Japanese American teaching the Japanese language at Yale University.

Arthur Takemoto, executive secretary of the Chicago YBA, was the chairman and a welcome address was given by Staff Sgt. Katsumi Onishi of Hawaii.

Gladys Yoshikawa of Minneapolis was the pianist.

Further services are planned. It was also stated that the Chicago YBA, 1300 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, will make arrangements for similiar services at any camp within a reasonable distance from Chicago.

Pfc. Nakamura Saves Lives Of Nisei GIs

Seattle Volunteer Neutralizes Enemy Heavy Machine Guns

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Bill Nakamura of Seattle, Washington, member of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, singlehandedly neutralized four German heavy machineguns on the Fifth Army front in Italy recently.

Two platoons of Nakamura's outfit were pinned down by fire from the heavy machineguns near Castellina, Italy. Without awaiting orders, the Seattle soldier crawled across exposed terrain toward the enemy emplacements. His comrades discovered his action and opened up with supporting rifle fire.

When within 150 yards, he fired upon one machinegun nest with his Garand rifle. His accurate fire knocked it out and forced the other three gun crews to retreat in disorder.

Returning to his platoon, Nakamura noticed that automatic weapons fired from a farmhouse were harassing his buddies. Nearest to the farmhouse, he signaled his company to withdraw while he covered their movement. Making his way 75 yards to the left, he fired from the protection of a slight depression, holding the enemy and protecting the withdrawal of his unit.

His squad leader, Staff Sergeant Stanley Serikaku of Kaneohe, Oahu, credited Nakamura with having saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers.

A student at the University of Washington, Nakamura lived in Seattle, Washington, until all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast. He volunteered for the combat team from the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

Japanese Worker Found Dead Near Brigham City

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah—Shosa Mitsudo, 59, formerly of Hunt, Ida., and employee of the Perry Canning company, was found dead in his cabin several miles south of Brigham City on Oct. 27 by fellow workers.

Sheriff Warren W. Hyde said death was apparently from natural causes and that Mitsudo had probably been dead about 24 hours before his body was found.

Mitsudo came to Box Elder county last June from the Hunt relocation center.

Los Angeles Artilleryman Wins Silver Star for Gallantry

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—First artilleryman in the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team to receive the Silver Star for gallantry in action on the Fifth Army front in Italy is Sergeant Mac Motonaga, formerly of Los Angeles, California.

He was decorated for risking his life to establish communication with an artillery observer. His voluntary action enabled the forward observer to direct devasting artillery fire upon enemy positions, silencing their small arms and mortars and permitting American troops to continue an advance.

His citation reads, in part:

"Motonaga was accompanying an Infantry company as a member of an artillery forward observation section when they became pinned down by hostile small arms crossfire from three directions as well as continuous and concentrated mortar and artillery fire. One of the platoons occupied a hill which afforded the only means of observation of hostile positions. This platoon was cut off from the remainder of the company, and the position it held was becoming untenable due to enemy pressure. Motonaga voluntarily went forward to establish communications for the artillery observer. He worked his way forward under heavy hostile fire to the position occupied by the forward platoon, assisted in organizing an observation post and established radio communications, enabling the adjustment of artillery time fire on the enemy positions which completely silenced all small arms and mortar fire coming from the left front.

"The initiative and courageous determination of Motonaga enabled the forward platoon to maintain its position until relieved by another unit."

Motanaga, lived at 1825 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, until he was sent to Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Wyoming. He resettled in Oklahoma and signed up for overseas service when the War Department called for volunteers for the Japanese American combat team. He entered service at Durant, Oklahoma.

Nisei Captain Visits Parents In Wyoming

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Capt. Tokio Ishikawa, currently stationed at Camp Shelby, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Takuji Ishikawa of 9-1-C, Ht. Mountain, last week.

Capt. Ishikawa received his commission shortly after Pearl Harbor. For two years he was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois, where he helped train medical soldiers. Subsequently he was transferred to the hospital at Camp McCoy, Wis., and then to Shelby.

Colorado Citizens Organize Campaign Against Anti-Alien Proposal on State Ballot

Opponents of Measure Aimed at Aliens of Japanese Ancestry See Good Chance to Defeat Amendment; Mayor Wells of Brighton Leads Proponents

DENVER, Colo.—Opponents of Colorado's proposed anti-alien land bill, which will go before the State's voters on Nov. 7, expressed confidence this week that the legislation, aimed specifically at persons of Japanese ancestry, would be defeated.

Organized opposition to the measure, which was placed on the State ballot as an initiative following the defeat of a similar proposal in the State Senate in the spring of 1944, is centered in the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, of which R. G. Gustavson, president of the University of Colorado is honorary president.

The Colorado Committee of Fair Play has conducted an intensive campaign through publications, speeches and radio programs against what it describes as "the vicious, discriminatory, and un-American principles embodied in Amendment No. 3, the Anti-Alien Amendment."

Sponsors of this Committee for Fair Play include many of the leading citizens of the state. Its executive secretary and treasurer is Clark P. Garman.

Under its sponsorship, the Rev. Galen Weaver of the famous Church of the Crossroads in Honolulu, has made 54 speeches against the amendment in a recent tour of the state.

One of the leaders in the fight against Amendment No. 3 has been Assemblyman Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., a Republican candidate for the State Senate and a member of the Committee for Fair Play. Mr. Brooks who fought the proposal in the Legislature last spring, has described it as "the opening wedge for racial and religious intolerance on a broad scale."

"Similar measures were adopted by Pacific coast states during the height of the power of the Ku Klux Klan," Mr. Brooks pointed out.

Another legislator who fought the proposal last spring is Senator Edgar Bray of Redvale who is a sponsor of the Committee for Fair Play.

Proponents of Amendment No. 3 are led by Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton. Mayor Wells has been campaigning throughout the state in recent weeks.

On Oct. 30 at Brighton Wells was chairman of a public meeting at which John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles, was the main speaker. The meeting, held at Brighton high school, was attended by less than 100 persons. Following the conclusion of Lechner's speech, some of his statements were challenged by Joe Masaoka, Colorado representative of the National JACL.

Lechner spoke at a meeting at the court house in Grand Junction on Oct. 31 in support of Amendment No. 3

According to the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, 64 aliens of Japanese ancestry who own property in the state would be affected by the passage of the legislation which forbids the ownership of land to any alien "ineligible."

JACD Group Votes Support To Roosevelt

Selection Reportedly Made on Basis of Foreign, Domestic Record

NEW YORK—As the presidential candidate best-fitted to carry America through her crucial years of a war to be won and a peace to be fashioned among a family of nations, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy endorsed the candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the President of the United States of America, Friday, October 20th at a general membership meeting.

In making its choice the organization has acted on the stand that to remain inarticulate now was to jeopardize the domestic reforms that have come from twelve years of President Roosevelt's administration and the enduring peace that must follow the war.

Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACD pointed out that the endorsement of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket does not necessarily imply approval of the Democratic Party candidates in general. The criterion is what candidate for any electoral office, regardless of party affiliations, best serves the interests of the greatest number of people, he said.

President Roosevelt, on the basis of his record on domestic and foreign problems, offers America far better hope for prosperity at home and stability abroad than the Republican candidate, he said.

Iiyama declared that most Republicans, unable to offer leadership, proffered in their stead "fuel for prejudices and have turned to pure vilification."

Such irresponsible statements by men running for high office will spread seeds of distrust which will adversely affect plans for a healthy world organization, he continued.

In tying up the interests of the Japanese Americans with that of the victory of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, Iiyama stated that in essence there is no difference between the interests of the plain people of America and of the world and that of the Japanese Americans. If the political, economic, and social conditions make for the greatest good to the greatest number, the Japanese Americans can likewise expect a square deal, he asserted.

Mrs. Roosevelt Greets Nisei Couple on Arrival in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y.—As far as Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Baishiki are concerned no relocation office in the country could have given them a better reception than they received upon arriving in Buffalo. As they got off the elevator on the eleventh floor of the Rand Building, they looked up and saw Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the President of the United States, approaching them with outstretched hand.

Mrs. Roosevelt shook both their hands and said to them; "Hello. I am so glad to see you." Then she entered the elevator and was gone.

The Baishikis, who are newly-weds, had just arrived from the Denver Relocation Center. The reception so startled and pleased them that they said they were speechless and couldn't believe their eyes.

What they didn't know was that Mrs. Roosevelt had just been visiting a friend in an office next to the WRA. Earlier Mrs. Roosevelt had met Miss Rose Sakata, also of Rohwer and now a WRA stenographer in the Buffalo office.

"From the warm and friendly way she greeted me," said Rose, "I knew she understood our problem and I felt good all over about it."

Mark Gayn Criticizes Evacuation of Nisei

SACRAMENTO—Mark Gayn, noted author and expert on the Far East, told the Sacramento Community Forum on Oct. 30 that he felt that Japanese Americans who were evacuated from California "have been dealt with unfairly."

Colorado Race-Baiters Bar Nisei From Public Meetings

MASAOKA BARRED FROM MEETING AT GRAND JUNCTION

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, was barred Tuesday, Oct. 31, from a widely-advertised public meeting sponsored by the American League of Colorado at the Grand Junction City Courthouse at the request of Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton and John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Education League of Los Angeles, according to a report issued this week by the Denver JACL.

The meeting was held on the subject, "The Jap Problem—Amendment No. 3."

Sheriff Jack Adams, on whose orders Masaoka was barred from entering the meeting hall, told Masaoka that Dr. Wells and Lechner had called upon him, declaring that Masaoka had followed them from Brighton to embarrass them before the audience. The sheriff suggested that since Masaoka had heard Lechner's speech in Brighton, there was no further need to hear the speaker again.

Rev. Hideo Hashimoto of Grand Junction was also barred from the meeting.

Rev. Hashimoto, a minister of Japanese ancestry in Grand Junction, declared that he had tried to enter the courthouse but was prevented by the under sheriff, who questioned him closely.

A single Japanese American was allowed to hear Lechner speak. About 50 persons in all attended the meeting.

The lone Nisei in the audience later declared there was no applause at the conclusion of Lechner's talk.

JACL Representative Refused Admittance to Lechner Talks In Grand Junction, Denver

Uniformed Veterans of Foreign Wars Turn Away Japanese Americans, Negroes, High School Students From Meeting Called to Hear Californian

DENVER, Colo.—As uniformed Veterans of Foreign Wars guarded the entry of the Conoco building auditorium, the Denver representative of the Japanese American Citizens League for the second time within a week was denied entrance to a "public" meeting featuring John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles.

Joe Grant Masaoka, Denver JACL representative who two nights earlier had been kept from a meeting featuring Lechner in Grand Junction, Colo., was Thursday threatened with arrest on a charge of disturbing the peace when he asked for admission.

As members of the VFW guarded the entry, Walter Mears and Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton, Colo., issued tickets to those passing their scrutiny. Japanese Americans, Negroes and a group of high school students were among those refused admission to the "public" meeting.

Masaoka was threatened with arrest when he and a Caucasian friend, whose ticket had been rescinded, stayed near the entrance in an attempt to hear Lechner. They were charged with attempting to create a disturbance, and police were called. Several clergymen and a lawyer who were present pointed out the ridiculousness of the situation to the police, and the matter was dropped.

Lechner, who has lectured in recent days n Brighton, Grand Junction and Denver, has been speaking in support of Amendment No. 3, the anti-alien land bill.

Masaoka appeared in Brighton and Grand Junction at the request of Japanese Americans resident in those communities, who felt that the anti-Japanese American sentiment built up by proponents of Amendment No. 3 should be combated.

After Masaoka appeared at the Brighton meeting, he was forbidden entry to the Grand Junction meeting on Oct. 31 by the sheriff's office.

Evacuees Recall Service in Navy

POSTON, Ariz.—Four old navy men, one-time members of the Great White Fleet, met in Poston recently and recalled old Navy days.

They were Capt. R. C. MacFall, Chief Yoeman L. D. Lore, and Charles Arata and Iwakichi Kanasawa of Poston.

Captain MacFall, who served in the Navy for 43 years, and Chief Yeoman Lore, who has served for 27 years, accompanied Lt. Commander L. P. Bascom, who is stationed at Phoenix, on a sightseeing tour of the relocation center.

Arata and Kanasawa served for 12 and 31 years respectively in the Navy.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

Colorado Racists Trot Out A Threadbare Yellow Peril

Making a mountain of menace out of Colorado's molehill population of Japanese evacuees, Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton has been stumping nearby metropolitan Denver. The "Jap peril" scare, transplanted from California, is the bogeyman used by the campaigning mayor in an effort to rouse voters against what he believes is the evacuee attempt to control farmlands in Colorado.

To curb property ownership by Japanese aliens is Amendment No. 3, placed on the November 7 ballot through an initiative sponsored by the Americans League, Inc.

When Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado convened a special session of the legislature in February to consider this selfsame measure, legislative fireworks reminiscent of the West Coast "yellow peril" frights crackled.

Mayor Wells in the hearings charged that in his own Adams county 3,000 Japanese had bought land. Denver's Rocky Mountain News checked through the county recorder's books and counted 23 names as Japanese landowners. The proposed amendment was defeated.

Frustrated proponents of the bill organized the Americans League, Inc., and circularized petitions gaining sufficient signatures to place their bill as an initiative on the fall ballot.

Now appearing before service and civic clubs, Mayor Wells paints an ominous picture of impending Japanese domination of state's agricultural economy and subsequent white political subservience.

Mayor Wells' son is a captive in the Zentsuji prison of Japan. In a prisoner - of - war picture which emerged from the Zentsuji prison, seated next to Mayor Wells' son, Lt. Robert Wells, is Captain Lee C. Brooks, also captured in the Nipponese conquest of the Philippines. Brother of Captain Brooks is Denver's representative, Arthur A. Brooks, one of the opposition leaders in the legislature which defeated the anti-Japanese land bill in the February session.

Now staking his political future by espousing democratic treatment of all minorities, not excluding Japanese aliens, Representative Brooks is seeking election as state senator. He has opposed Mayor Wells with statistics showing that of the 51,000 farms in the state, 64 are owned by Japanese aliens and only 9 have been buyers since 1942.

Concerned in the matter are also 1,113 American citizens of Japanese descent from Colorado serving in the U. S. Army. Some of these solliers have parents whose land holdings are jeopardized.

In the face of Mayor Wells' frenzied premonitions, Denver voters remain unperturbed. Perhaps they remember the forthright Americanism of their own former Governor Ralph Carr, who in 1942 when other western states were still hostile to evacuees, declared: "If we do not extend humanity's kindness and understanding to these people, if we deny them the protection of the bill of rights, if we say they may be denied the privilege of living in any of the 48 states wthout hearing or charge of misconduct, then we are tearing down the whole American system."

By contrast, Mr. Wells' conclusion rises to a crescendo: "Our ancestors came to this country to build a free country for themselves and their posterity . . . not for every alien, outcast breeds of the world . . . The days of the melting pot are over . . . We have builded a certain culture, a certain civilization, and a certain way of life, and we aren't going to sit by idly, and see it destroyed."

Statistically Mayor Wells "infiltrating hordes" turn out to be but 7/10 of 1% of Colorado's war time population of 1,223,296 (estimated November 1, 1943).

Rohwer Art Work Shown in East

ROHWER, Ark.—Art work by students at Rohwer have been exhibited in Philadelphia by the International Institute, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

McWilliams Hits Amendment in Denver Talk

Declares Proposed Legislation Prejudicial To Minority Groups

DENVER, Colo.—Carey McWilliams, noted author and civil rights attorney, characterized as ineffective, distracting and prejudicial to all minority groups proposed Amendment No. 3 of the November Colorado ballot, when he spoke at the Morey Jr. High school in Denver Saturday evening, Oct. 28.

McWilliams appeared under the auspices of the Colorado Committee for Fair Play and was sponsored by a number of organizations, including the JACL.

The noted author and sociologist stated that the actual effect of the present Colorado agitation against alien Japanese who are so few in number is to divert attention away from the real issues of the day. In California, when such legislation was brought up in 1920, the public scrutiny was shifted from the increasing number of corporation land owners, he said.

McWilliams warned that other minority groups should be concerned about any attacks upon one group. He pointed out the California Land Act of 1920 brought many pressures and mob action against Armenians who were thought to be covered by the newly-enacted law.

The speaker pointed out that with the emerging of the Pacific Basin and the need for California to turn to the Far East for market outlets, harmonious relations must be worked out among the various peoples of the Basin. He emphasized that Coloradans would be running counter to this trend by passage of Amendment No. 3.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

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

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

LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Racism in Politics

It is not necessarily axiomatic that anything goes in an election campaign, but America's political war which will be concluded on Nov. 7 has been one of the dirtiest in recent history. If it has any parallel, its rival is the campaign of religious bigotry of which the late Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic, was the victim in 1928. In this present campaign there have been whispers—nay, shouts, about the President's health and there has been sinister campaign against foreign-born Americans and against Americans of recent foreign ancestry. This latter campaign, aimed at a labor leader of the Jewish faith, has had its minor counterpart on the West Coast in the use of the Japanese American as the political scapegoat.

We cannot believe that the majority of members of the political party which has used these tactics approve of them. Racial and religious issues have no place in a political campaign in a democracy. It is to be hoped that the elections will result in a return to sanity. The stirring of racial or religious hatreds on a national scale is of particular concern to Americans of Japanese ancestry whose present predicament can be traced, in part, to the virulent prejudices of a few.

It has been noted that agitation against persons of Japanese and Oriental ancestry in California generally reaches its peak in presidential election years. This was the case in 1912, 1920 and in 1924. It is to be hoped that the electorate will finally repudiate this kind of political agitation in 1944.

Colorado Amendment

Amendment No. 3, which will be presented on the Colorado ballot on November 7, gives the voter no indication as to its vicious character and intent.

It is, according to its chaste wording, "An Act . . . to provide that aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property. Also, that provision shall be made by law for the right and power of aliens ineligible to citizenship to acquire, hold and dispose of real property; . . . "

But aliens—all aliens—in the state of Colorado can, and always have been able to acquire, hold and dispose of read and personal property. The stated "intention" of the bill, therefore, means nothing.

After having laid down this little smokescreen of confusion, however, the writers of the bill have gone on with their real purpose:

" . . . otherwise there shall be no right or power as to them, directly or indirectly, except as to vested rights already acquired and guaranteed by law, which rights may be dissolved, liquidated or terminated by law."

And upon this bit of doubletalk, the voters of Colorado are expected to vote either "yes" or "no."

Had the writers of this bill been honest as their real intentions, they would have written a bill such as follows:

"An act to provide that aliens of Japanese ancestry shall be prohibited from acquiring, holding and disposing of real property; such vested rights already acquired and guaranteed by law may be dissolved, liquidated or terminated by vote of the state legislature."

In their campaign for the bill, its proponents have not been afraid of stooping to such racist talk, have not been afraid of admitting its racist implications. Actually, the entire campaign has been based upon race hatred, race-smearing and hate-provoking oratory. Japanese Americans have been vilified, their parents laid bare to hate.

The furore of racism raised by backers of Amendment No. 3 harms all persons of Japanese ancestry. And yet this bill, if passed, would affect the rights of only 2200 persons of Japanese ancestry, over half of them women.

It would affect an unknown number of persons of other ancestries who are ineligible to citizenship—Filipinos, Koreans, Indians, and persons from other countries who have no rights in the acquiring of citizenship.

It is a bill double-talking in presentation, double-dealing in character. It is a sorry piece of race legislation, spurred on by racist talk.

The only fortunate thing about the amendment is the notable effort made by its opponents. Leading Coloradoans have been generous in giving the use of their name, their their time and their efforts toward its defeat. The Colorado Committee for Fair Play is to be commended for working so effectively and constructively on this issue. If the bill fails to pass, as it is greatly to be hoped, the committee will surely deserve all credit.

Financing Test Cases

No problem of civil liberties in wartime has been as vital as those affecting the rights rights and liberties of Japanese Americans during the present war. Those test cases fought in our defense before the Supreme Court will affect those of all ancestries not only during this war or any possible future wars, but for decades to come. Supreme Court rulings, as decisions of the highest legal authority in the land, will be precedents by which future cases of this type will be determined.

And yet, toward these test cases to determine their present day and future rights, Japanese Americans have given very little support.

Writing from San Francisco, Ernest Besig, director of the Northern California branch of the ACLU, declares: "While we haven't solicited funds from Japanese Americans in support of these cases, it is interesting to note that of our expenditure of $2224.62, not one cent has been contributed by any persons of Japanese ancestry."

Aside from those persons actively engaged in these test cases, Japanese Americans can show support in only one way, financially. We actively urge all Nisei who are interested in their future welfare to give some contribution, however small, to the American Civil Liberties Union, earmarked, if desired, for Japanese American test cases.

Note to Mr. Carr

The statement by United States Attorney Charles Carr of Los Angeles this week that a person of Japanese ancestry should be excluded from the State of California because of the danger of sabotage from persons of Japanese ancestry within the State is the sort of declaration which encourages wartime hysteria. Mr. Carr's statement should not go unchallenged.

There are at the present time some 800 persons of Japanese ancestry within the State of California outside of the Manzanar relocation center and the Tule Lake segregation camp. These 800 people have received individual permits from the Western Defense Command, exempting them from restrictions affecting persons of Japanese ancestry within the evacuated area. To assume that any of these people may be potential saboteurs, and this is the only assumption possible from Mr. Carr's statement, is a reflection on the integrity of the Western Defense Command and the government's investigative agencies. In addition, Mr. Carr, being a representative of the Department of Justice, knows better than the average civilian that there have been no acts of sabotage committed by a person of Japanese ancestry in the United States or Hawaii before or after Pearl Harbor. To accuse Japanese Americans of being potential saboteurs is to indulge in a type of alarmist thinking which has been disproved by the outstanding record of war service by Americans of Japanese ancestry.

There is a danger to democracy in California, but that danger stems from those who would put Americans against other Americans on the basis of race, color or religion. Mr. Carr's irresponsibile statement lends aid and comfort only to the race-baiters, the agents of disunity.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei and the Elections

There has been but little electioneering in the usual sense among Japanese Americans in this national election. The war, the evacuation and the events that followed have disrupted, in many cases, pre-war patterns of political thinking. The migratory nature of the Nisei population since evacuation has had the practical effect of disfranchisement for many evacuees as far as this election is concerned. Of those who have resettled outside the relocation camps, it can be estimated that far less than 50 per cent have fulfilled the residential requirements necessary to cast a vote on Nov. 7. As for those who will vote by absentee ballot, and all those still residing in the WRA camps must vote by this method, there is no indication that any substantial number have applied for such ballots.

There has been no electioneering in the relocation centers. The fact that all WRA personnel comes under the provisions of the Hatch Act no doubt accounts for the absence of stress on the elections. The situation is an unfortunate one, but one that is unavoidable under existing conditions. Cut off from their West Coast communities for more than two years, few evacuees are still interested in home town politics. In addition, the geographical isolation of the relocation centers lends to the disassociation of the problems of community living from the national and international issues of the political campaign. The internecine warfare on the political front seems unreal from a barrack window in a relocation camp. The mess halls, the gray barracks, the watertower and the silent desert on all sides have reality, but the world is far away.

Yet it should be noted that the results of the national election on Nov. 7 may have an almost immediate effect on those isolated relocation centers.

Although it is difficult to gauge the extent of political sympathies under the abnormal conditions spawned by mass evacuation, there is every indication that the majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry on the mainland will vote for President Roosevelt. (Japanese Americans in Hawaii, along with other residents of the Territory, cannot participate in a presidential election. Hawaii's lively local elections, filled with campaign oratory and luaus, have also been affected by the war. For the second time since 1941 there will be no candidates of Japanese ancestry on the ballots.)

This prediction that the Nisei vote will go for Roosevelt does not mean to imply that all Japanese Americans are Democrats, as some Republicans in California have charged in this campaign. In fact, the ratio of Democrats to Republicans, and vice versa, among voters of Japanese ancestry undoubtedly compares closely with the ratio in the states in which the evacuees lived before E-Day. In Hawaii which is strongly Republican, it is believed that the majority of Japanese Americans are normally in the GOP. In California where the Democrats have had a 5 to 3 edge in registrations, it can be presumed that a majority of the Nisei voters were Democrats.

In addition to the national and world issues in the campaign, support for President Roosevelt among Nisei is predicated on the belief that the present administration, through the War Relocation Authority and other agencies, is making a sincere effort to assist the Japanese Americans in their wartime predicament. If this reasoning is a factor in uniting the Nisei behind the present administration, it is an interesting development, since the Nisei have not always voted in their own interest. In the past Japanese American groups have supported Sen. Hiram Johnson who has made so much of the Japanese in America as a political scapegoat, and in 1942, voting from behind the fences of the relocation camps, it is believed that a majority of the absentee votes cast by California evacuees were for Earl Warren for governor, although Governor Warren (then Attorney General) is described by Carey McWilliams as "perhaps, the most forceful advocate of mass evacuation."

Another development which will influence those Nisei who will vote on Nov. 7 is the fact that California Republicans are using the absent evacuees as political whipping-boys and have charged that the impending return of Japanese Americans to their homes is a "New Deal plot." Lieutenant Governor Houser, who is running for the United States Senate, has made good use of the Japanese American issue and has charged the incumbent, Senator Sheridan Downey, with the heinous crime of advocating fair play for Americans of Japanese descent. Mr. Houser, in a campaign speech, has predicted blood and violence if the evacuees return.

Republican Congressional nominees, Carter, Anderson, Gearhart, Leroy Johnson, Rolph, Hinshaw, and Poulson, have engaged in race-baiting during the campaign and have announced their opposition to the return of the civil rights of Japanese Americans. Clair Engle, Democrat, is as violent as any member of California's racist bloc in Congress. Mr. Engle's district, by a strange coincidence, embraces both the Manzanar relocation center and the Tule Lake segregaetion camp. But Mr. Engle, who wants to deport persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States and who has prepared legislation to that effect, was himself the victim of a political attack by his opponent who charged him with soliciting the votes of the segregees at Tule Lake. The fact that not one of the segregees at Tule Lake can vote in that Congressional district was not brought up at the time.

The "Japanese issue" in the West Coast elections is an extraneous one and has been injected by political hacks like Rep. Albert Carter of Oakland, who, apparently, doesn't know any better. It is an unfortunate occurrence that the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, or the possibility of the return of the evacuees, both problems for which the military is solely responsible, has been introduced into a political campaign.

Governor Bricker's Los Angeles speech last May, when he called for "local option" on the right of the evacuees to return, has not been forgotten, while Governor Dewey's performance in San Francisco when he ducked questions regarding Japanese Americans lends only faint hope that he will not let California run hog-wild on this question. Incidentally, the newspapers which have been most violent in demands for punitive measures on Japanese Americans, the Hearst newspapers and the Los Angeles Times, are also Governor Dewey's loudest supporters, though it should be noted that the McClatchy press is supporting the President, although condemning the War Relocation Authority.

There has been little in the way of individual electioneering by Japanese Americans. Isamu Noguchi, one of the country's leading sculptors, and Sono Osato, whose dancing in "One Touch of Venus" was a feature of the last Broadway season, are two exceptions. Mr. Noguchi is one of the charter members of the Independent Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt, while Miss Osato has danced at CIO-PAC parties and is campaigning for the President. Mr. Noguchi and Miss Osato, along with other Nisei liberals in New York, sponsored a rally for Roosevelt last week.

The only other electioneering among Japanese Americans has been noted in Colorado where the fight is being waged against Constitutional Amendment No. 3, legislation which is aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry, and which is being utilized by its proponents in a campaign against all persons of Japanese ancestry in the State. The sponsors of Amendment No. 3 have waged a campaign which in its incitement of race prejudices, is reminiscent of days two decades ago when the Ku Klux Klan rode the State's highays. Joe Grant Masaoka, Min Yasui and others are speaking before civic and religious groups in the fight against this proposal. However the major effort to defeat this amendment is being put forth by the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, an organization of leading citizens, ministers, educators and labor leaders.

The months to come will decide

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Navy Veteran . . .

Ordnance Depot: According to the daily information bulletin published at the Tooele Ordnance Depot near Salt Lake City, the latest Japanese American employee at Tooele is a veteran of the U. S. Navy, Edward Yonemura, who received his honorable discharge papers back in 1923. The Tooele bulletin recalls that according to a recent Collier's article the Navy has had no persons of Japanese ancestry since 1907. However, Mr. Yonemura's papers prove that he served as Carpenter's Mate First Class until 1923. When he enlisted in 1919 another Japanese American, George Kamiya, enlisted with him and served the same hitch. . . Incidentally, Tooele depot is proud of its safety record. In September it topped the army's field service establishments with an accident frequency rate of an absolute zero... More than 20 Nisei families are already at Tooele and more are expected daily.

* * *

Advance Unit . . .

Captain Robert Hempstead of Atlanta, Ga., led the first American troops to contact the German enemy on the Arno River, according to a War Department news report. Captain Hempstead's troops were Americans of Japanese ancestry, members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Japanese Americans in his unit were the first to exchange fire with the Germans along the Arno, and were the first to enter Pisa, according to the report. A month before this report was released in Atlanta newspapers, however, Captain Hempstead's mother, Mrs. H. W. Hempstead of 414 9th St., N.E., in Atlanta, had been informed by the War Department of his death in action in Italy.

* * *

Housing Shortage . . .

New York's critical housing shortage, the most severe in the history of the metropolis, may limit relocation possibilities in the area. . . An Army Signal Corps radiotelephoto in the New York Times on Oct. 26 shows Pvt. Lester Kato using his helmet to bail out his foxhole after an all-night rain somewhere in France. The photo indicates the possibility that Japanese American units are already in action against the Germans on the western front. . . A letter from a GI in California points out a mistake in a Fifth Army news report carried in the Oct. 28 issue of the Pacific Citizen. The report declared that the "majority" of the members of the Japanese American Regimental Combat Team now overseas were from the west coast and a "few" from Hawaii.

* * *

Sixty-six percent of Japanese American evacuees polled in a straw vote in Philadelphia recently were for FDR. The rest were undecided. . . Rackam Holt's forthcoming book on Japanese Americans, illustrated by Henry Fukuhara, is expected to be published by John Day in the spring.

* * *

John Terry, the newspaperman who spent several weeks with the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby in 1943, and who wrote a series of 15 articles for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on the Japanese Americans, was knocked unconscious during the Leyte invasion by the same enemy bomb which killed the A. P.'s Asahel Bush. Terry is in the Philippines as a representative of the Chicago Daily News. His series on the AJA troops at Camp Shelby was the first of its kind to appear on the Japanese American soldier and was a forecast of the splendid fighting record compiled by the unit.

* * *

Pinup Girls . . .

The story in the Oct. 21 issue of the Pacific Citizen about letters received from Nisei GIs for pinup photos of Nisei girls has created considerable interest. A letter from Kaysville, Utah, nominates Mitsi Watanabe of Ogden as a pinup sweetheart. A soldier at Camp Crowder, Mo., however, would rather have photos and stories about Nisei WACs. The Japanese Canadian weekly, the New Canadian of Kaslo, B. C., picked up the story last week and advised Japanese Canadian girls to send photos to lonely Nisei GIs in the south Pacific. "Canadian Nisei beauties might help a Japanese American doughboy to dream," said the New Canadian.

A Short Story:

MY MOTHER STANDS ON HER HEAD . . .

By Toshio Mori

This was the thirty-ninth time it happened. Our family sat at the kitchen table and did nothing but talk. In the morning Ishimoto-san, the food peddler left a bill of statement for us. "What's the matter with that man?" my father kept saying. Then his face became red. "Mama, don't buy from him again! Don't buy, that's all!"

"Eleven dollars and eighty-five cents! For what?" my brother said. "This isn't funny. Who does he think he is? What did we buy from him?"

"How do we know? He doesn't leave the sales tag at the time of our purchase," I said. "When does he write down what we buy?" I haven't seen him with a salesbook."

"Don't buy anything from him. That'll settle it," my father said.

"He's got a fine memory. He goes home in the evening and writes down what we bought that day," my brother said.

We laughed although we were angry. Every time we bought half a dozen articles he'd forget to leave one or two things. If it weren't the eggs it was the butter.

"Look here," my mother angrily said, showing us the latest statement. "Look at the 17th. That was last Wednesday. He forgot to leave the eggs that day. I clearly remember this because I needed them, and he's charged us eighty cents. I told him to leave a pound of butter. If he forgot the eggs how could it be eighty cents?"

Don't buy from him," my father said. "He can't charge us anything on that."

"Let's see," my brother said. "A pound of butter from him must cost about forty cents. That's fifty cents, and the eggs must be thirty cents to make it eighty cents altogether."

"That's the way it goes every time," my brother said, furiously. "What fools we are."

"Tell him to knock off thirty cents," my brother said.

"Let's see you convince him that he forgot the eggs," I said. "He'll swear that he left the eggs last Wednesday. He'll clearly remember that he gave us the box with the two dozen brown eggs."

"You can't beat his memory," my father said.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Ishimotosan came around in his 1928 Model A Ford. He peddled vegetables and groceries within the radius of fifty miles. My mother pitied him, remembering the old days when he had a prosperous grocery store on Seventh street. She saw him go down the ladder of success until he had only the old route left for a living. Even the route wasn't on a paying basis. The prices for things which we could have bought cheaply at the neighborhood stores. My father always complained when he saw the bill.

"Today at the Safeway's we could have bought the number one grade salad oil for a dollar and a quarter," he moaned to mother. "That's cheap. Look at Ishimoto-san's price. A dollar seventy."

"He sells a bit high," my mother admitted. "You know, he must bring it out here. And he must live."

"And we must live," my father said. "Don't buy from him, mama. Buy at the Safeway's and save."

Mother shook her head. "I couldn't do that," she said. "He's been coming here for twenty years, and I couldn't do a thing like that as if it's nothing."

Father was now on the defensive. "When I used to go to the Oakland Free Market for groceries I always used to see him there. You know what that market is . . . a retail market. He buys his stuff there and brings it out here and sells at a profit. How do you like that?"

Mother shook her head with finality. She knew all about it. It was an old story. Our neighbors quit buying from Ishimoto-san long ago. They learned from a competitive grocer that Ishimoto-san often came into his store and bought articles at retail price to peddle in the out-of-town district. The news ruined Ishimoto-san's business in our district. One by one the customers left him.

"We won't drop him," my mother declared. "We'll continue buying from him. Even if it's a little amount."

"At the Safeway," my father observed, "you could buy Salinas lettuce three for a nickle. And you buy an apple-size lettuce from him for a nickle apiece."

"They're bigger than an apple," mother defended herself and Ishimoto-san.

Ishimoto-san came regularly to the house. He pestered my mother. If she didn't want carrots, would she care for dry onions. If she didn't want a can of bamboo sprouts would she need a package of shredded shrimp. Some days he would stop on the way home and look up my mother. When he found her he'd look anxiously at her.

"Would you lend me a dollar, mama?" he'd ask. "I had a flat on the way and I must get a tire patch and fix my spare."

"Business is bad," my mother would say. "My boy goes collecting on the old bills but nothing comes in. This is a bad year for flower nurseries."

She would then drop her work and go in the house for the money. "Put two dollars credit on the bill," she'd tell Ishimoto-san. And he would go away happy, his problem solved.

Then this thing happened. We put Ishimoto-san on trial for one month. The month was July, and every time we bought something we noted it down.

"I think our July bill will be around six dollars. Anyway it won't be over seven dollars," mother calculated. She added, looking wisely at father. "If Ishimoto-san's figures matches ours, you'll have no kick coming."

"Don't buy from him and you'll have no worry like this," father said. He looked up brightly. "If he overcharges us this time we'll quit buying from him."

"In that case we'll stop buying from him," mother agreed.

We didn't have to wait long. Punctually Ishimoto-san left the statement on the first of the following month. At noon we pounced on the statement as if it were an important pronouncement. My brother glanced at the total amount and whistled. My mother became furious for the first time on Ishimoto-san's account. My father laughed.

"Eleven eighty-five!" my brother echoed, and whistled again.

"The brainless fool! what does he use his head for?" mother fumed.

Father continued to laugh.

My brother looked up from Ishimoto-san's statement as if he had suddenly smelled a rotten odor. He looked at us and then turned back to the paper once more.

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Anything wrong?"

"Wait a minute," he said importantly. He kept adding the figures. Then he looked up, convinced. "Add those figures, papa. See if the total is right."

"Is his addition wrong, too?" I asked my brother.

"Wrong?" he said, half chuckling. "That guy's added a dollar and forty-nine on the total, that's all."

"What'" mother cried. "This is the end. We'll never buy from him again."

Father added again and again. My brother went to the corner for the old bills.

"What's happened to him lately?" mother wanted to know. "Is he loose in the head?"

From the corner my brother exclaimed, "Here's some more profit for Ishimoto-san on last month's bill."

Mother moaned.

"He made a dollar on nothing," my brother continued. "It should have been seven thirty-three and he's got it down eight thirty-three."

My father finished adding at last. "Don't buy any more!" he shouted. "Don't buy any more."

"No more," mother said solemnly.

On his next round we watched Ishimoto-san from the house while mother went out to meet him with the bill. We watched him add several times. Finally he scratched his head. He burst out, "Ho-ho-ho-ho-ho." His sweat-stained derby went up and down with vibration.

When mother came in the house she had with her two bean cakes and a big head of cabbage.

"Did you buy those, mama?" father demanded.

"No. he gave these to me," she said somewhat sadly.

"Remember, don't buy any more," father warned us.

For several weeks we didn't buy a thing. Some times mother waved him away. Sometimes I did it. Then one day mother lost her fury, and the old habit overtook her.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Yanks Write a Record of Glory

A Japanese American army lieutenant, twice wounded himself in the bitter Italy campaign, recently told a U. S. audience of seeing his men die and hearing as their almost invariable last words:

"I hope that as the result of my dying, you, my wife and my kids will have a better world in which to live."

The record of glory that Nisei Yanks have written in blood on far-flung war fronts has been not without cost. Most Nisei know of many dead and wounded among their acquaintances, and this is saying a great deal since prewar Japanese American communities were widely scattered and the Nisei outlook was usually provincial.

But already, even while the war is far from over, there is proof that Nisei Yanks have not shed their blood nor died in vain. The Nisei GI Jims who died hoping that their deaths would help to build a better world for their wives and children and friends can rest assured.

For the feats of these men with the faces of the enemy but with the hearts of great American heroes withstand all the lies and aspersions of bigoted, malicious, selfish home-front commandos who would shatter for personal gain or spite all the things for which the American armed forces are fighting.

Here are excerpts from the citations which accompanied U. S. awards to three Nisei heroes:

Sgt. Mike Sakamoto, awarded a Bronze Star at Saipan for service which was "at great personal risk to himself and was of material assistance in the successful occupation of three islands in an atoll."

Pfc. Haruo Kawamoto, posthumously awarded a Silver Star for rescuing a buddy and helping to knock out enemy positions. "His courage and selfless action reflects highest credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

Pvt. Masao Awakuni, awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for stalking and destroying an enemy tank with a rocket launcher. "His courage and tenacity in the face of deadly fire were an inspiration to his fellow soldiers and reflect the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

In the face of this praise in official citations, the charge of Commander Melvin McCoy, a survivor of the Bataan death march, that Nisei are acquitting themselves so well only because of a lust for killing white men, has a simultaneously pathetic and outrageous ring.

Few persons can be misled by below the belt slurs of this kind from an American officer in uniform, much less by civilians whose bitterness may be less extreme but whose motives are economic and therefore more obvious.

Where there may have been doubt before Pearl Harbor, the record of Nisei loyalty now has been written in blood for all to see.

WRA Director Dillon Myer has noted shifting public opinion — "rapidly and unmistakably"—toward Japanese Americans in the last few months. The change was brought about, he said, "by the magnificent combat record of Japanese American boys in the uniform of the United States."

There are other factors, to be sure. The WRA has had much to do with the trend. Japanese Americans themselves, carrying on quietly and dependably in hundreds of home front positions—in government work, war industries, in countless other occupations, have made themselves known and helped to dispel fear and suspicion. The uneventful operation of WRA centers also has helped.

But whereas these last roles have been prosaic, the record of fighting men demonstrating their love for country at the risk of their lives has a dramatic appeal that stirs the imagination. Throughout the country men and women who have never seen a Japanese American know of the combat record of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

To these men in service, and to their less well-publicized brothers in arms in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters, Japanese Americans owe more than they can ever tell. It is a debt of gratitude which can be repaid only by maknig sure that the dying Nisei GI Jim's hopes were not empty dreams, or their sacrifices in vain.

NISEI USA: On the Elections

(Continued from page 4)

the immediate future of the American of Japanese ancestry. Because of this, the Japanese Americans have a vital stake in the elections. And it is because of this that the majority, by all indications, are supporting the liberal and humanitarian. Mr. Roosevelt has proven his belief in an America of people of all ancestries. In his political life he has never allowed the use of racist and religious bigotry as campaign methods.

A Soldier on the Subway

NEW YORK CITY—A story of two American veterans of overseas duty is told this week in a letter to the New York newspaper, PM, by Gertrude Berger.

"The two soldiers sitting in the subway train had seen a lot of action," the letter said.

"A look at their campaign ribbons showed that. One boy was what some might call a 'typital' American—tall, rawboned, freckle-faced; the other was small and slight, obviously of Japanese heritage. A man stood in front of them, glaring at the Japanese American boy. Then he gave vent to a stream of profanity that accused and denounced that boy because he dared to have Japanese blood, and had the audacity to wear an American uniform.

"Neither of the soldiers said a word. At the next station, they got off the train. As they started to move toward the door, it was apparent to every person in that car that the Japanese boy was blind, and needed the other man to guide him."

Ann Nisei's Column

Looking Forward To Christmas

This Christmas let your children get into the real holiday spirit by helping them make the gifts they are to give away. You can make this seem like a wonderful gift project by gathering odds and ends of things to be made up into presents—empty boxes and jars, wallpaper, colorful bits of ribbon and cloth, gold and silver wrapping paper, tubes of oil paints, a few tiny cans of enamel and some decals.

Of course it will all be quite messy—what with glue and paint and scissors coming into play. But the enjoyment your children will derive from this will certainly be worth the work on your part.

Oil paints can be purchased in small tubes for decorating jars, bottles, trays, boxes, etc. Use turpentine to thin. You need only red, yellow and blue to make all the desired colors. If you've forgotten your color chart, here's how it goes: yellow and red—orange; yellow and blue—green; blue and red—violet.

If your child is too young to handle paints, buy some decals, which are just as attractive as painted designs, and are clean and easy to handle. Decals can be used on almost any surface.

Knitting Bag

Materials: Round oatmeal boxes, wallpaper to cover, heavy cotton cord. Other trimming as desired.

Directions: Cover box carefully with paper. Cover lid with matching or contrasting paper. Cut three-foot length of cord. Make three holes in box—one in center of lid, two near top of box opposite each other. Knot cord at one end, bring through lid with knot on top of lid. Put cord through one of holes in box from inside. Bring through other hole from outside box. Trim front of box with colored cutout, decal, or as desired.

Wastebasket

Materials: Paper carton, wallpaper to cover, roll of wallpaper trim to match.

Use paper carton that is taller than it is wide. Merely glue wallpaper to box (inside and outside) and trim with wallpaper tape.

Kitchen Utensils

Wooden kitchen utensils—spoons, forks, cutting board, bowls, etc. Shellac, turpentine, paint in various colors.

Any wooden kitchen tool will take on a lot of glamour and that expensive, handpainted look when given a paint job. Any two or three objects can be painted to match. Use simple peasant designs—flowers, hearts, scrolls, etc. Paint only the outside of bowls, the ends of handled tools like forks and spoons, and the outer edges of a cutting board. Use enamel for the designs and finish with coat of shellac or varnish.

Christmas Cards

Jar of poster paint in white or any desired color, small piece of wire screen, old toothbrush, cardboard, colored paper for cards.

You probably remember back to the days when you used to do spatterwork in school. Remembering, then, that it was fun, teach your child to make his own cards this way:

Cut out any desired design (cherubs, Christmas trees, a house on a hill, etc.) from thick paper or very thin cardboard. Cut out frame of cardboard. Place frame and design on colored paper cut to size of desired card. Thin poster paint with water. Hold screen a few inches above your work and spatter paint through it with toothbrush. Take gentle, even strokes.

Decorative Boxes

Small wooden boxes of any size and shape. Cheeseboxes are ideal. Enamel paint for background, oil paints for trimming.

Go through old magazines to find peasant designs that can be used for trimming boxes, or better still, make your own designs.

Give boxes one or two coats of white enamel. When dry, trim them with flowers, peasant figures, leaves, or anything that suits your fancy. Don't be stiff when decorating. These boxes need a "careless" air about them. And be lavish about the designs—trim the boxes within an inch of their lives. The more color the better.

Tin trays, cake pans and pie plates can be treated this same way. Two or three coffee tins, treated this way, will make handsome sets for kitchen use.

Water Bottles

Dark ginger ale bottles (large); oil paints, raffia or thin cotton cord.

Get your brushes and paints out again for these. Peasant designs again—this time on bottles. Wrap raffia or cord around bottom of bottle for two or three inches. Gifts shops show these—and at very fancy prices, too, considering!

Baby Sets

Small jars with metal caps, paints.

A set of three small jars (of the type holding mayonnaise will do nicely.)

Paint metal caps light blue, put a few blue flowers on the jars. Put on tray painted light blue.

Nisei in Politics:

New York Japanese Americans Sponsor Rally For Roosevelt

BY DYKE MIYAGAWA

NEW YORK CITY—We're more than ready, even anxious, to concede that Nisei political savvy is distributed evenly from Spokane to the Atlantic, but there are some grounds for suspecting that most of it is at work right here on Papa Knickerbocker's Isle of Manhattan.

At least it's true that Nisei in no other point of relocation can boast of having put on a campaign show such as the one a group of New York Japanese Americans staged on the night of October 27th.

Political rallies, Democratic or Republican, cost money, need weeks of organized preparation. They need a collection of individuals who not only have political convictions, but who aren't timid about going out and beating a few drums for their candidate and his program.

Above all, a political demonstration needs an audience—preferably an enthusiastic partisan audience—and the Nisei New Yorkers who staged the rally for Franklin D. last Friday drew 200 who left no doubts as to which side they're for in this year's elections.

The crowd, biggest since the one that turned out to hear Carey McWilliams last March, made it no secret that they smell on the other side of the campaign (the Republican side, of course) the rotting leftovers of the unwanted past. Tom Dewey, they let it be known, may be a hot-shot at playing cops-and-robbers on a municipal scale—but when it comes to picking the American who will deal with defeated Germany and Imperial Japan and sit with Churchill, Stalin and the other giants of the United Nations to write the substance of a permanent peace, these Nisei can see no one comparable in stature to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The faces of the 200 who came to root for FDR dropped considerably — and understandably — when Chairman Ernie Iiyama sorrowfully announced that Sono Osato, busy with rehearsals for a new show, would be unable to appear. The promised glamour of the evening faded a bit, of course, because of the regrettable absence of the exotic gal who'd made jaded Broadway buzz with her performances in "One Touch of Venus."

But the show went on, and it was clear all the way through that it had been built around more than Sono Osato.

Jerome Nathanson, commentator for Station WEVD and member of the big-name-studded Arts and Sciences Committee for Roosevelt which sponsored the first big local Roosevelt rally in Madison Square Garden, led off with an expose of the shams and hoaxes of the Republican campaign. He was followed by Thelma Dale, young, comely and brilliant executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, who spoke of the stake racial minorities have in the re-election of the President, and by your sometime correspondent who attempted to prove that Nisei are not congenital fence-straddlers.

The evening's big moment, the clinching climax of the proceedings, came, however, with the showing of "Hell Bent for Elections," the cartoon film made in Hollywood with money from the treasury of the CIO's United Auto Workers' union, and with the performance of "Joe McGinnacle, Cynical Pinnacle" by the stage for Action Players.

The latter treat especially delivered the blow that knocked out the Republican cause for Manhattan's Nisei. The superb script, prepared by the CIO Political Action Committee, was brought to sizzling life with professional precision and gusto by the radio and stage actors comprising the Stage for Action group.

Communications of support from the office of Vice President Henry Wallace, from artist Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Sono Osato, Pacific Citizen editor Larry Tajiri and the Japanese American Committee for Democracy were read amid resounding applause from the 200 who were excitedly happy at being participants in the dramatization of the Nisei's arrival at political maturity.

If the rally was any indication of the temper of Nisei throughout the country, then it can be set down as a symbol of the awareness which Japanese Americans have acquired since evacuation—the awareness that their future lies with the cause of all other citizens who work and fight for the men and ideals that are liberal and progressive in American politics.

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

Compensation For Test Cases

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

I have noted the statement in Saburo Kido's column of October 21 that Wayne Collins spent $2,000 of his own money in the Korematsu case and that James Purcell has spent about $3,000 of his own money in the Endo case. No mention is made of the time the attorneys have spent in these cases, to the detriment of their own private practices.

As a matter of fact, the Northern California Branch of the A. C. L. U. has thus far spent exactly $1485.16 for the printing of Mr. Collins' briefs in the Korematsu case, while Mr. Collins has contributed the substantial cost of making two trips to Washington besides months of time in working on the case.

Mr. Collins has also prepared briefs for the Northern California Branch of the A. C. L. U. in the Hirabayashi, Yasui, Endo, and Regan cases. The branch has spent exactly $739.46 in the printing and filing of these briefs and Mr. Collins has not been compensated for his work.

I venture to say that if Mr. Collins were compensated for all the work he has done in these Japanese test cases in accordance with usual fees in the legal profession the bill would run into five figures.

Sixty per cent of the money the branch expended on the Japanese test cases came out of its reserve funds. While we haven't solicited funds from the Japanese in support of these cases, it is interesting to note that out of our expenditure of $2,224.62 not one cent has been contributed by any person of Japanese ancestry.

Sincerely yours,
Ernest Besig, Director

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WANTED TO BUY: 10 to 15 acre Citrus or Avocado ranch in Southern California. Write: B. A. Reynolds, 2146 East 13th So., Salt Lake City, Utah

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TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Notes Changes In Nisei Outlook

During my recent travels through the Middle West and the East, I have been able to discern a marked change in the Nisei's outlook. In May of last year, everybody was talking about integration and assimilation. Any idea of a Nisei organization was frowned upon. Consequently, a strange complex has been developed. One person terms it an "escapist mania." The sole desire of some persons has become to lose his identity completely, submerge himself into a community and forget that he is of Japanese extraction. Our conviction had been that everyone should give a helping hand in spreading the message of better understanding of Japanese Americans and that those who were in friendly communities had the greater responsibility.

Today more and more are coming to have a better outlook. The realization that the Nisei must shoulder some of the burden is growing, whereas the tendency in the past had been to leave everything up to our Caucasian friends. Conditions have changed to such a degree that many communities have welcomed the appearance of the Nisei. It may sound strange to some of our readers, but there are many communities which have not seen any persons of Japanese extraction.

We hope the "escapist mania" will disappear altogether and that everyone will strive for a better future for all of us in America.

Changed Attitude Due to Soldiers

When and if the day should come for all persons of Japanese ancestry to return to the Pacific Coast, no one must forget that the changed attitude of the public has been chiefly due to the feats of the 100th and the 442nd Combat Team. During war time the psychology of the people is keyed up to activities connected with the battlefront. The glamour is in the fighting men and not the civilians, regardless of the contributions they make.

When I visited Los Angeles over a month ago, the people of Pasadena frankly stated that the sudden change for the good that had taken place was primarily due to the wide publicity that had been given to the 100th Battalion and the 442nd. And when I went to San Francisco and talked to those persons who are working for the restorations of our rights as citizens, including the return to the Pacific Coast, they informed me that a remarkable change had been noticeable in public sentiment within the past six months. Everyone stated that no one can publicly attack the fighting men who are being killed or wounded for the sake of their country. Consequently, the agitators have been placed on the defensive now. The more rabid they are in their utterances and resolutions, the more obvious it becomes to the general public that such persons are swayed by prejudice and not by reason and fact.

Corporal Mike Masaoka, who is serving overseas with the Seventh Army in France, is reported to have stated that the Nisei soldiers have fve objectives: "(1) To fight for the United States and help win the war; (2) By making a good showing to ensure our future in the United States; (3) To justify the confidence of Americans and the American army in us; (4) To disprove the argument of race-baiters and to prove that we are Americans and not Japanese and not in any way sympathetic with Japanese militarism; (5) To give the lie to Japanese propaganda which would harp on this war as a conflict of color or race, when it really is a conflict between ideologies."

Until one returns to California and witnesses the fight that our friends have been putting up to win back our rights as citizens, one cannot really appreciate what is being done. Prominent community leaders have been branded as "Jap-lovers" through the Hearst press as well as other prejudiced local newspapers; they have been persecuted through legislative investigations; they have been targets of whispering campaigns. It has taken real courage and confidence in the loyalty of the Nisei to stand up for us.

I am sure the members of the 100th Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and other Nisei soldiers who are serving with other units in Europe as well as in the Pacific will be happy to learn that their brave feats have made their friends on the coast proud of them. Instead of being the targets of jibes, now they are able to take the initiative and broadcast with pride the splendid work that the soldier boys are doing. It seems to me that this is one of the most important objectives that have been attained because vindication of the confidence reposed in the Nisei as American citizens was sorely needed to bolster the fight for fair treatment and justice.

William C. Carr of the Friends of the American Way in Pasadena told me that many friends had come to the parting of ways because of the Nisei problem, but that the breach had been healed with the showing of a news reel depicting the citation of the 100th Battalion. James C. Purcell, the San Francisco attorney, was relating to me the many questions directed at him as to why he was trying to do so much to fight for the rights of the "Japs."

It is a hard road that we persons of Japanese ancestry have traveled since the attack on Pearl Harbor. But the future looms bright on the horizon. Our patience and faith in American ideals will win back for us our citizenship rights which had been temporarily suspended.

Nisei in Illinois Inducted into WACs

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mary Yamagiwa of Barrington, Ill., a volunteer for the WACs, was pictured with three other newly-recruited WACs on the first page of the local news section of the Chicago Sun on Oct. 26.

Miss Yamagiwa left with other members of the group for Fort Des Moines on Oct. 25.

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Protest Canada School Ban on Nisei Students

McGill's Action Taken in Common With Other Schools

MONTREAL, Que.—The McGill Senate in a secret session last week barred Canadian students of Japanese ancestry from studying at McGill University.

It was reported that the action barring Japanese Canadians was taken in common with a number of other Canadian universities on the ground that training Japanese Canadians was a waste of university facilities in wartime, because Japanese Canadians are not eligible for service in the armed forces or for vital war plant positions requiring university training.

Meanwhile, the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Alumni Association last week passed a resolution protesting this action by the McGill Senate.

Idaho Woman Leader Hits Race Prejudice

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Pointing to the serious danger in what she described as the growing attitude of racial hatred and prejudices against Americans of Negro, Japanese and Chinese ancestries and members of the Jewish faith, Mrs. Ida Cobbett of Kellogg, president of the Idaho Business, Professional Womens organization called for racial tolerance in a speech before the Twin Falls BPW on Oct. 31.

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NISEI WAC TALKS ON JAPAN BEFORE HOSPITAL GROUP

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Pvt. Miyoko Sadahiro of Layton, Utah, recently lectured on the lives and customs of the Japanese before a large group of patients in the advanced reconditioning section of Regional Hospital.

Pvt. Sadahiro was a student at the Women's college in Hiroshima, Japan, for 14 months, and was a passenger on one of the last ships to leave Japan for the United States before the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

She is assigned to the WAC medical detachment and is one of the assistants in the hospital's laboratory.

Wedding Rites Unite Milwaukee Couple

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Miss Masaye Nakahira was married to Mr. Toshiro Hara on Saturday evening, October 7, at the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Andrew Gladstone Finnie officiated.

Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. George Morimoto of Chicago. Mr. Satoshi Nakahira gave his sister in marriage. Mr. Bernard Hoff was the best man for Mr. Hara, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eizo Hara of 12-9-3, Manzanar.

Active Duty Calls Fifty-five Men

POSTON, Ariz.—Fifty-five Japanese American residents of the Poston relocation center were sent active duty orders, effective November 8, bringing the total of Poston men in service to 820, the Chronicle reported last week.

The men will report to Fort Douglas, Utah.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Itaro Tani (29-1-A, Ht. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tesshin Shibata (23-5-E, Ht. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Uyeda (8-6-A, Ht. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Higashi (24-5-E, Ht. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Morishita (4905-B, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Nakayama (2601-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Nomura (8211-H, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigekazu Umemoto (7906-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokiya Sagara (3614-AB, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Takahashi (1506-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hikoichi Watanabe (7712-A, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Utaka Omoto (2208-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Yamaoka (7012-E, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoto Furumoto (1517-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hirose Nakashimo (2604-B, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asaichi Imai (4316-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yudayu Tanabe (7615-E, Tule Lake) a girl on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. William S. Matobe a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shigekawa (21-11-D, Poston) a girl on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chizuto Wayakayama (4004-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kato (30-8-F, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Isokawa (26-11-C, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kirita (30-10-A, Poston) a girl on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Akutagawa (12-2-D, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyo Nerio (40-12-D, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Saito (29-2-C, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Saito (34-3-D, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokiichiro Murase (10-3-A, Topaz) a boy on Oct. 26.

DEATHS

Floyd Fujihira, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Toge Fujihira in New York City.

Teruo Matsumoto, 28, (44-14-D, Gila River) on Oct. 20.

Jirokichi Ogata (30-17-CD, Ht. Mountain) on Oct. 24 at San Bernardino, California.

Takeji Uno, 66, on Oct. 8 at Kirkland, Illinois.

Matsujiro Natsuhara, 56, (5901, Tule Lake) on Oct. 21.

May Tsumori on Oct. 18 at Canyon Sanatarium, Redwood City, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Kimiye Shimizu to Kiyoshi Kako on Oct. 20 at Gila River.

Tsugio Kaku to Tokuke Moriyama on Oct. 14 at Tule Lake.

Haruye Okumura to Nobutsugu Tokuno on Oct. 14 at Tule Lake.

Fujiye Imahori to Isamu Urayama on Oct. 16 at Tule Lake.

Hisaye Akada to Shin Adachi on October 19 at Tule Lake.

Alice Ikeda to Roy Hideo Miyamoto on Oct. 18 at Tule Lake.

Yuri Uchida to S/Sgt. Joe Akiyama on Oct. 19.

Kiyoko Hoshiga to Cromwell Mukai on Oct. 26 at Topaz.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Nisei Doctor

By the Crusaders

Rohwer, Ark.

Capt. Norman Kobayashi, serving in an all-Caucasion Evacuation Hospital unit, writes the following missive:

"We are within hearing distance and sometimes in sight of our artillery as it thunders on through the night, searing the darkness.

"Our outfit is a mobile hospital and the brave men we've cared for have written their names in blood in some of the toughest engagements in this war. Their ability to carry on through unspeakable ordeals has won our undying admiration. As surgeons and nurses, we have never cared for a finer group of patients; brave, uncomplaining, cheerful, and grateful. You cannot glamorize the work of the Infantrymen like that of other service branches, but by the same token, his glory burns no less brightly in the eyes of those who see."

"We've set up for action in the queerest places. An apple orchard in Normandy, a cow pasture in Brittany; today, we are on the grounds of an old chateau. We've seen new sights and new people, but each day that goes by brings greater longing for familiar old sights and faces. In the medical corps we do not see the victories, only the terrible price our lads are so manfully paying.

"You who have loved ones in the service can understand these crystal-brilliant words of the Persian poet:

"Ah love, could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits and then,
Remold it nearer to the heart's desire."

* * *

Back Home

From the Hawaiian Islands, T/4 Jesse Miyao writes:

"Not very long ago we came back here from the war fronts. Thanks to the people here (they are so good to us), they are making it possible for us to enjoy the good times we missed for awhile."

"Being a soldier, Time is a most important factor in our life. We don't know when we have to go out again, so we're 'going for broke,' as the 442nders term it.

"Every time I visit homes, I feel that old nostalgia for quiet home life coming to me. I am tired of this G.I. life, but I can't quit yet. There is still a war to be won."

* * *

From New Guinea

T/Sgt. Charles Hamaguchi pens his letter from New Guinea.

"At present, not saying for how long, we are situated near a beautiful beach somewhere on the coast of New Guinea. Since the climate is very hot, we often go out to the beach for a swim. There's nothing better than to go swimming in the cool waters of the South Seas. I have no intentions of dressing up the South Seas as Hollywood does with sarong girls but I must admit that it would be a nice place to visit during peacetime. Of course, it may be different after this turmoil is over because our superior air force, navy and the army has nearly wiped out all the beautiful scenic spots in this part of the globe. As for 'chow' over here, there is quantity but not too good a quality. However, I do not complain because ice cream is obtainable once a week. I cannot give you any details of my work but I have been carrying on with the same duties for two years now. First it was the Guadalcanal campaign and then the New Georgia campaign, and now I am in New Guinea for my third campaign. I suppose it won't be long before moving again."

* * *

Paratrooper

Sgt. James Urano who transferred to the paratroopers, writes from Fort Benning, Georgia.

"Parachute training here is very tough. We have finished Pre A and A Stage. At present we're in B Stage. We are very proud of our Paratroop boots. We are jumping daily. Next week we go to our first free tower. It's about 250 feet high. Right now we are jumping from 40 foot mock towers. It's a lot more fun now than last week. Out of 300 men who started, we have about 180 men left. All AJs who came down are still here. We are going to be good troopers."

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U. S. Attorney Opposes Return Of Nisei Dentist

Files Court Answer Opposing Action Of Dr. Ochikubo

LOS ANGELES—Pointing out that California still faces the danger of sabotage from persons of Japanese ancestry within the State, U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr filed an answer in Federal Court on Oct. 31 opposing an action brought by Dr. George Ochikubo, Oakland dentist.

Dr. Ochikubo has filed an injunction action in Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall's court that Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel and members of his staff be restrained from preventing his return to California, where he wishes to practice his profession of dentistry.

In answering the injunction action Carr pointed out that Gen. Bonesteel had conducted a thorough investigation of Dr. Ochikubo and that the judgment of the Army board of inquiry was that he should not be permitted to return to California at this time.

The answer also states that the defendents, Gen. Bonesteel and his staff, will, if necessary, prevent the plaintiff by physical and military force from entering the military areas from which he has been excluded, including the entire State of California.

Pfc. Higa Speaks To Chicago Groups

CHICAGO—Audiences of from 90 to 250 persons heard Pfc. Thomas Higa of the 100th Infantry Battalion during three speaking engagements Oct. 28 and 29 in Chicago.

A fourth lecture was scheduled for Nov. 2 at the First Baptist church.

Other requests were made to schedule Pfc. Higa, it was reported by the Chicago JACL, but previous schedules made it impossible for him to accept any more speaking engagements in this city.

Three Convicted on Failure to Report

DENVER, Colo.—United States District Court juries on Oct. 24 convicted three Japanese Americans for failure to report for Selective Service inductions.

Judge J. Foster Symes deferred sentencing of Katsuma Yoshikawa of Fort Lupton and H. Yamauchi and Iwaharu Isomura of the WRA center at Amache. The attorney for the defendants pleaded that the rights of the Japanese Americans had been violated when they were forced to evacuate from their homes on the West Coast.

Chicago Nisei Girls Group Plans to Entertain Soldiers

CHICAGO, Ill.—Visiting service men in Chicago will be entertained by a girl's club which was organized and has affiliated itself with the Chicago YWCA. Although no name has been selected as yet, one of the aims of the club is to entertain service men who spend their furlough in Chicago. The girls also expect to participate in other "Y" activities.

The first major activity of this club will be a benefit dance on November 11, at the Loop YWCA, 59 E. Monroe St. Funds raised at this dance will be used for various social activities in behalf of the service men. An orchestra which has played in the Camellia Room of the Drake Hotel has been engaged for the occasion. Tickets are now being sold by the members at $1.20 per person.

During the intermission the group will be entertained with songs and dances by local talent. Inez Nagai, who is now a staff member of the YWCA, will be mistress of ceremonies for the occasion. Miss Nagai is also temporary chairman of the club.

Among the patrons and patronesses for the dance will be Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Booth, Miss Prudence Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. Izumi of the WRA, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Shirrell, formerly of the WRA, Miss Hazel Orth of the Chicago USO, Miss Bert Lincoln of the YWCA, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mukoyama, and Mr. and Mrs. Bill McKee. Mrs. McKee is adviser of the club.

CANDIDATE RAPS ICKES' HANDLING OF EVACUEE GROUP

OAKLAND, Calif.—Rep. Albert E. Carter, Republican candidate for reelection to Congress, lashed out at Secretary Harold L. Ickes and his subordinates in a statement on Oct. 30, criticizing their handling of the problem of "disloyal Japanese."

"A legal way must be found to send these Japanese out of the country and never permit their return," Carter said.

"There are those in high stations in the present national administration who want to return the Japanese to California at once," Carter charged. "Some are being permitted to return. What else could you expect from a man like Secretary Ickes, who at this very hour is employing a number of Japanese on his farm in Maryland.

"The War Relocation Authority, headed by Director Dillon S. Myer and having control of the Japanese, is within the Interior Department, which is headed by Secretary Ickes. With such men as Ickes and Myer in charge of the Japanese, California can expect to get them back just as soon as they can give them to us, unless a legal method is found for blocking such a program."

Two Plaintiffs Win Right to Return Home

Three Others Turned Down by Military in Test Case in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—Two Japanese American plaintiffs in the pending injunction suit to restrain the military from preventing their return to the Pacific coast have been advised that their return to the evacuated area is not objectionable to the Western Defense Command, it was learned last week.

They are Mary Duco of Terminal Island and Tadayuki Todah of Los Angeles. Both have been residents of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston since the evacuation in 1942.

Mr. Todah, former proprietor of the City Hall Grill in Los Angeles, is a veteran of World War I.

Meanwhile, the Western Defense Command has advised the other three plaintiffs in the case, Elmer S. Yamamoto, Yoshio Ekimoto and Kiyoshi Shigekawa, all residents at present in Poston, that the individual exclusion orders issued against them have been continued.

The hearing on the injunction suits has been pending in the Federal district court of Judge Pierson M. Hall who postponed action to await the decision of military authorities.

Each of the excluded individuals was offered a hearing by a board of officers appointed for the purpose.

Utah Child Dies Of Injuries Received in Fall

OGDEN, Utah—Tomeko Horiuchi, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chohei Horiuchi of Syracuse, Utah, died on Oct. 31 as a result of injuries received in a fall from a small house in which she was playing.

She was born in Los Angeles, September 18, 1939.

Survivors include her parents, a grandfather, Fude Horiuchi of Syracuse, her brothers Eakiri, Fred and Eddie; her sisters Chiyeko, Yumiko and Shiguko, all of Syracuse, and Mrs. George Cheeman, St. Paul, Minn.

West Coast Anti-Evacuee Group Plans to Extend Movement

Considers New Technique For Organization After Tacoma Meeting

SEATLE, Wash.—Directors of the anti-evacuee Remember Pearl Harbor League, organized in the Puyallup and White River valleys to prevent the return of evacuee farmers of Japanese ancestry, are considering new organizational techniques following the meager audience response to their meeting in Tacoma last week.

The Tacoma meeting was the first to be held outside the League's headquarters in Auburn. Only a small number of persons attended the meeting which was to have launched the League's drive in the Tacoma area.

"We learned several things through the move into a larger city," George Westbeau, secretary of the organization, declared. "First of all, we now know that the best way to carry out organizational work is through the small community groups or clubs. And that's the way we intend to enlarge.

"Quite a few Tacoma community group leaders stepped forth and said they were ready to work for the League's program in their own circles. After small groups have organized, we'll plan city-wide meetings in the larger places."

Future organizational efforts in Seattle will also be channeled through small community groups, Westbeau declared.

Westbeau also announced that directors of the group would delay plans for filing articles of incorporation until after a meeting in Sumner. Following the filing the League will announce plans for expansion, it was stated.

Nisei Sergeant Wins Lieutenant's Bars

First Sgt. James Mizuno of Los Angeles, a member of the 522nd Field Artillery unit of the Japanese American Combat Team, has received a battlefield promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, according to word received by his friends.

Seven Charged with Draft Law Violations

Seven Japanese Americans were charged with selective service violation in federal grand jury indictments returned Oct. 30 in Salt Lake City.

Charges were filed against Kenchiro Mike Yoshida, Masamitsu Yoshida and Sakaye Yoshida, brothers; Hiroshi Tsuyumine, Irvin Masanobu Hirabayashi, Joe Nakahira and Toshio Minemoto, all of Topaz.

Miss Fukutome, Akira Horikoshi Wed in Chicago

CHICAGO—Miss Teruko Fukutome and Mr. Akira Horikoshi were united in marriage on Oct. 28 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Alvin Brightbil in Chicago.

Roy Takagi of Milwaukee was the best man and Miss Miyoko Kitahara attended the bride as maid of honor.

Dudley Yatabe sang several selections, accompanied by Miss Cosette Will. Pianist for the wedding was Miss Charlotte Weaver.

Topaz High Rams Defeat Carbon Team

TOPAZ, Utah—The Topaz high school eleven, composed of Japanese American evacuee students, turned loose its passing attack in the fourth quarter to defeat the visiting Carbon Junior College eleven, 13 to 0, on Oct. 25.

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