Army Revokes West Coast Exclusion Order



PACIFIC CITIZEN

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

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

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

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

The army's proclamation restored the right of loyal evacuees to return to their homes in the West Coast area and rescinded contraband regulations affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The proclamation will become effective at midnight of Jan. 2. The army announced that the improvement in the military situation on the Pacific coast was responsible for the revocation of the exclusion orders.

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

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

It was announced that those persons concerning whom individual exclusion orders have been issued prior to the effective date of the proclamation shall continue to be excluded. The army explained that those persons who are to remain excluded will be designated.

All persons not individually designated for exclusion will be exempted from the provisions of all public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders and civilian restrictive orders pertaining exclusively to persons of Japanese ancestry when Proclamation No. 21 goes into effect.

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

Proclamation No. 21 revokes, specifically, the following military orders affecting persons of Japanese ancestry:

1. Paragraph 5, Public proclamation No. 1, March 2, 1942, requiring execution of "change of residence" notices.

2. Paragraph 5, Public Proclamation No. 2, March 16, 1944, requiring execution of "change of residence" notices.

3. The following Public Proclamations are rescinded in their entirety. No. 3, March 24, 1942, establishing curfew for German and Italian aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry within the military area, and prohibiting the possession of "contraband" by such persons; No. 4, March 27, 1942, freezing the travel of persons of Japanese ancestry in the military area; No. 5, March 30, 1942, establishing evacuation procedure; No. 6, June 2, 1942, freezing travel of persons of Japanese ancestry in Military Area No. 2; No. 7 and No. 11, excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast military area.

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

Maj. Gen. Pratt also announced the following elaborations of the new Western Command policy:

1. The revocation order applies to all the Pacific Coast states but not to the Territory of Alaska.

2. Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry may return to homes in the Territory of Hawaii if they can get transportation and if they can satisfy the commanding general of the Hawaiian command of the desirability of their return.

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

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

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

Family Returns To Fowler Area

FOWLER, Calif.—Thomas Hiraoka, 71, his wife, and three of their children are preparing to reoccupy their 40-acre ranch two miles east of Fowler, the first evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to the community.

The Hiraokas are living temporarily in Del Rey pending the renovation of the house on their ranch.

Supreme Court Rules Loyal Citizens Cannot Be Detained

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

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

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

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

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

Miss Endo had appealed to the Supreme Court contending that her rights as a citizen were impaired by WRA regulations. Although eligible to leave the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz under the WRA's "indefinite leave," regulations limited her freedom of movement.

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

"We must assume," he added, "that the chief executive and members of congress, as well as the courts, are sensitive to and respectful of the liberties of the citizen. In interpreting a wartime measure we must assume that their purpose was to allow for the greatest possible accomodation between those liberties and the exigencies of war."

Justice Douglas added that the intent of the original evacuation order was not to place undue hardship upon those evacuated, but simply to remove any threat that they might aid the enemy.

"If we assume that the original evacuation was justified," he said. "its lawful character was derived from the fact that it was an espionage and sabotage measure, not that there was community inhospitality to this group of American citizens."

The decision in the Korematsu case was delivered by Justice Hugo L. Black. Korematsu had been given a five-year probationary sentence for failure to report to an evacuation station.

Chief Justice Stone and Justices Rutledge, Reed, Douglas and Frankfurter concurred with the Black decision. Justices Murphy, Jackson and Roberts wrote dissenting opinions.

Justice Frank Murphy charged that the evacuation was unconstitutional and that "it goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism."

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 8)

JACL President Declares Nisei Loyalty Vindicated

Commenting on the army's revocation of the coast exclusion orders, Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, declared in Salt Lake City this week that the action was "a vindication of the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry."

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

Western Nisei Casualties in France Told

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

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

Killed in Action

T/SGT. AKIRA RICHARD OTSUBO, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shintano Otsubo of 9-9-F, Rohwer, killed in France on Nov. 23.

Missing in Action

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

Wounded in Action

T/4 TSUNEO P. HARADA, son of Tsuneyemon Harada of 48-14-A, Gila River, slightly wounded on Leyte on Oct. 25.

SGT. GEORGE NOGUCHI, (Suisun, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Noguchi of 65-5-B, Gila River seriously wounded on Nov. 15 in France.

PFC. GEORGE TAKIZAWA, 24, (Seattle, Wash.), second son of Mr. and Mrs. Aisushi B. Takizawa, Hunt, Idaho, wounded on Nov. 3.

Japanese American Reported Wounded In Philippines

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

His injury was reported as slight.

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

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Supreme Court Decisions

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

It is also interesting to note that the Supreme Court, in Justice Black's majority opinion, skirted the constitutional issues involved in the Korematsu case and stressed that it upheld the legality of the evacuation action at the time the order was issued. The three dissenting justices have written vigorous opinions which strike at the racist implications of the evacuation and exclusion orders. Justice Murphy, whose concurring opinion in the Yasui and Hirabayashi cases warned that the curfew order approached "the very brink of constitutional power," charged in the Korematsu case that such exclusion "goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism." Justice Jackson also warned: "Once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions an order, the court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

Justice Douglas' unanimous opinion orders the release of Miss Endo, ruling that the government has "no authority" to detain citizens or impose conditions on their freedom of movement once the loyalty of the citizen is established. Had the Endo decision been delivered by the Supreme Court before the army's revocation of its exclusion orders the effect of that decision would have been to create a contretemps which would have placed in question the entire exclusion program. It is conceivable that the impending decision in the Endo case, and the inevitability of the nature of that decision, may have precipitated the sweeping revocation of the restrictive regulations. Without the pressure of the test cases the authorities concerned, faced with noisy and insistent opposition from self-interest groups against the return, may have hesitated from taking such a decisive step toward the restoration of the rights of the evacuees. Both the Korematsu and Endo cases have served the cause of justice.

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

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

From the long view of historical perspective there will be few domestic developments as decisive in their ramifications as the restoration in wartime of the right of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast. Although West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry are the group directly affected by revocation of the military exclusion orders, all of the 300,000 persons of Japanese racial origin in the continental United States and Hawaii have been freed of war-inspired regulations which have infringed upon their right of freedom of travel and residence.

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

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

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

It was not easy to hold fast to the truths of democracy while living behind the armed guards and the barbed-wire of the assembly centers and in the segregated isolation of the relocation camps. The approach and general conduct of the War Relocation Authority under Dillon S. Myer, and the activities of church groups and the many friends of civil liberties throughout the nation helped keep that faith in democracy alive. If the Japanese Americans have been vindicated, our democratic way of life has also been vindicated.

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

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

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

War Department Announcement Affirms Loyalty of Nisei Group

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

The War Department announcement added:

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

The announcement noted that the decision to revoke the exclusion orders was prompted by military consideration based on the progress of American armed forces in the Pacific.

"In 1942," the War Department said, "it was impossible to make an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not. Mass treatment of all Japanese Americans, therefore, was a necessary military precaution. Since that time, persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the costal area have been thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of loyalty, probably more thoroughly than any other segment of our population.

"As a result of these investigations, it has been possible to make progress in separating those who may be dangerous from those who are loyal to the United States. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the army itself in selecting those persons of military age among the persons of Japanese ancestry who were acceptable for the army, initially as volunteers and later under selective service. Many of these men were recruited from the war relocation centers and many of them have families in the centers. The outstanding record which these men have made fighting for the United States in Italy, in France and in the Pacific has shown conclusively that it is possible to make sound judgements as to their loyalty."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Army's Revocation Orders

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

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

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

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

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

Thus it is obvious that the army is convinced that the end of the ban is for the best national interests. No one can accuse the army of being Jap-lovers, or acting under a "soft-headed, coddling, New Deal policy."

Unfortunately, and with startling inconsistency, some congressional foes of the war relocation authority who sought army supervision of the relocation centers now are the loudest critics of the army's decision.

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

But the Japanese Americans chose to cooperate because they were convinced it was the patriotic thing to do. The Japanese Americans fought the principle of evacuation until a military order was issued, and then they obeyed the order as good soldiers.

It is disturbing that in the name of patriotism and Americanism the west coast's hatemongers warn of violence and bloodshed should the evacuees return to their homes. Certainly they are less patriotic than the Japanese Americans they would cast aspersions against because it is so obvious that their patriotism is tainted with economic self-interest.

That these interests will stop at nothing is indicated by reports that they are stirring unrest among Filipinos and whites alike in an effort to instigate race riots. These individuals must be prosecuted and punished in the same way as Japanese Americans would have been punished had they resisted the evacuation.

Meanwhile it is only right that returning evacuees be given every protection for themselves and their property. A show of force that the federal government means business should be sufficient to silence cowardly attacks.

VAGARIES

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

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

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

Gardena VFW Post Refuses to List Name of Dead Nisei Hero

GARDENA, Calif. — The Gardena post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has refused for the third time to include the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from this Los Angeles suburb on the Honor Roll for Gardena servicemen and servicewomen.

One of the Japanese American soldiers whose name is omitted is Pfc. Kiyoshi K. Muranaga who won the Distinguished Service Cross and lost his life when he, singlehandedly destroyed a German 88 emplacement in Italy.

Another Nisei name the post does not permit listing is that of a Japanese American reported missing in action. A third is that of a soldier of Japanese ancestry reported badly wounded.

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

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

"We were going to add the names of the Japanese Americans but the public won't stand for it," Kelly said. "Some people said their boys' names would have to come off if the Japanese American were listed."

Hood River Legion Post May Replace Some Nisei Names

Overlooked Name of Japanese American In Erasing Sixteen

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Following a storm of protests from civilians and servicemen from all parts of the nation, as well as from the Hood River area itself, the American Legion post in Hood River has approved action to replace the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who are not "dual citizens" on the county war memorial.

(Ed. note: There are no "dual citizens" in the United States army.)

Answering critics of their action in erasing the names of Japanese Americans from the honor roll, the Hood River Legionnairies charged that Americans of Japanese ancestry were "dual citizens."

Meanwhile, it developed that the name of one Japanese American soldier had been overlooked in the exclusion process. The Legionnaires removed 16 names from the memorial but forgot the seventeenth, Isao Namba.

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

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

Kumaichiro Shinoda Succumbs to Illness

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

Mr. Shinoda, who came to the United States 42 years ago from Japan and who had never returned, had been living in Grand Junction with members of his family since 1943.

He is survived by his wife and by eight children, 29 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. His sons and daughters are Tomitaka, the Rev. Masamoto Nishimura, Mrs. Kimiye Nishimura, Mrs. Shigeye Sakai, Joseph, Paul, Peter and Daniel.

The deceased was engaged in the wholesale flower industry in California until the evacuation in 1942, having organized the San Lorenzo flower company in 1919. During recent years, however, he spent most of his time in religious and welfare work.

Funeral services will be held at the Martin mortuary in Grand Junction on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 p. m.

Named for Miles E. Cary

POSTON, Ariz.—Miles E. Cary High school was chosen the permanent name of the Poston II high school recently in honor of the former superintendent of education of the Colorado River relocation project by majority vote of the student body, the Chronicle reported here.

Nisei Names Segregated on Honor Plaque

Ministerial Group Of Yuba-Sutter Area Protests Action

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

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

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

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

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

Legionnaire Charges Hood River Post Betrayed Veterans

SAN FRANCISCO — Members of the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion were charged by a fellow Legionnaire on Dec. 15 with "betraying the Legion" and "desecrating the grave of the Unknown soldiers" by removing the names of 16 soldiers of Japanese ancestry from its county honor roll.

The charge was filed by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority and a veteran of World War I.

In a strongly worded protest to Commander Jess Edington of the Hood River post Cozzens declared:

"What strange reasoning prompts you to strike at these heroes who are facing our enemies in deadly combat?

"You have betrayed the Legion by a deliberate insult to our army, its uniform and the brave men who wear it. You have attempted to loosen the cornerstone of our democracy by striking at one racial group of descendants out of the six nations we have declared war against.

"You should make haste to replace the names of the loyal American soldiers on the Hood River honor roll and confine your hate complex to the enemy Japanese rather than attempting to imitate the sordid attitudes of those we are fighting."

Sixteen Japanese Americans Reported Wounded in Action

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

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

MAEDA, Pfc. Richard S.—Mrs. Yoshiko Maeda, mother, WRA camp, Hunt, Idaho.

MIZUTA, Pfc. Yoshito—Mrs. Sadano S. Mizuta, mother, WRA camp, Hunt, Idaho.

MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Takeo—Sam Hayashi, friend, Capitol Apts., Ogden, Utah.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

FUKUDA, Staff Sgt. Koichi — Kameatsu Fukuda, father, Waialua, Honolulu.

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

GOTO, Pfc. Suewo—Mrs. Take Goto, mother, Box 2, Hakalau.

HARADA, Pvt. Yoshitatsu—Saburo Harada, brother, Hanalei, Kauai.

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

HIRAI, Staff Sgt. Noboru—Mrs. Tama Hirai, mother, 2085 South Beretania St., Honolulu.

NISHIMURA, Pvt. Yukitsugu—Shigeru Nishimura, brother, Kapaa, Kauai.

NITTA, Pfc. Richard S.—Mrs. Tsugi Nitta, mother, 1727 Kapalama Ave., Honolulu.

ODA, Pfc. Yoshinori — Mrs. Natsu Oda, mother, Keokea, Kona.

OKI, Pfc. Tomoo—Miss Linda M. Oki, sister, 1830 Waiola St., Honolulu.

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

SHINTAKU, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Toka O. Shintaku, mother, WRA center, Poston, Ariz.

TERAMAE, Sgt. Ted A.—Koudo Teramae, father, 2311 Lime St., Honolulu.

ARAKAWA, Pvt. Jeneye—Jensei Arakawa, father, Kaheka, Paia, Maui.

Expanded Relocation Effort By WRA in East Seen by Ickes

Secretary of Interior Comments on Reopening Of Coast to Evacuees

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

Financial assistance will be given evacuees whose relocation plans are approved by the WRA, he said, including payment of rail or bus fare to the point of relocation and transportation of personal property, such as household furnishings.

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

"It is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship in this great Nation to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of these people who have been cleared by the Army authorities," Ickes declared. "By our conduct towards them we will be judged by all of the people of the world."

He called upon state and local officials throughout the country and especially on the West Coast, and on public and private agencies to assist in the task of returning the evacuees to ordinary community life.

"I believe that the response will be enthusiastic and wholehearted," he said. "And I particularly hope that we may see veterans' organizations like the American Legion and church and welfare groups in the fore-front of those who will consider it their responsibility to aid these people, and by so doing, to show their devotion to the American principles of charity, justice and democracy."

The secretary declared that he believed most of the 35,000 persons now relocated have become satisfactorily adjusted in their new locations and will stay where they now live.

He declared that one of the major WRA aims has been to encourage the widest possible dispersal of evacuees throughout the nation, and that would continue as a prime objective during the final phase of the relocation program.

California Army Captain Backs Nisei Soldiers

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

The United Press quoted Capt. Sautler:

"The job these kids did and are doing in Europe is one of the toughest and most heartbreaking ever given any body of men.

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

Warren Urges Citizens Comply With Decision

California Governor Supports Rights of Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Earl Warren of California called on citizens of the State on Dec. 17 to "join in protecting constitutional rights" of evacuees of Japanese ancestry who are expected to return to their homes following the army's revocation of the coast exclusion order.

It is the most important function of citizenship, as well as government, to protect constitutional rights and to maintain order. In this situation, both must combine to accomplish that result," Gov. Warren said.

"Any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort," he added.

Nisei Doctor Wins Captain's Rating in UNRRA

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

Captain Togasaki is a graduate of the University of California and of Johns Hopkins Medical college.

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

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

Captain Togasaki is the daughter of Kikumatsu Togasaki. A sister, Yaye Togasaki, was recently commissioned a lieutenant in the Army Nurses corps. Two others sisters are doctors, while two more are registered nurses.

Council of Churches In San Francisco Raps Anti-Nisei Bias

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Council of Churches went on record on Dec. 15 as "vigorously" opposed to "all legislation proposing to cancel or to deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship."

"No Christian can do less than cooperate heartily with the military and other proper authorities . . . in assuring to these individuals their constitutional rights in California," the resolution adopted by the council's board of directors stated.

To the Members of the 442nd Combat Team and Their Loved ones — with every good wish for Christmas and health, peace and happiness in the coming New Year.

Col. and Mrs. CHAS. W. PENCE
307 East Monroe St. Attica, Indiana

SEASON'S GREETINGS

A Merry Christmas to all our Friends and the hope that the New Year will see us all return to you!

Lee B. Hawkins	Larry Collins	George Y. Morikawa
Louis R. Manaka	Masami Endo	Richard M. Nomura
Taketo Kihara	Takemi Kajikawa	Charles S. Miyaji
Kiyoji Yamada	Thomas Tamai	Thomas Tanaka
Joseph R. Itagaki	Herbert S. Sasaki	Richard K. Chagami
Charles M. Sugi	Teruzo T. Hata	Mutt Miyake
Joe Iwaoka		Mike Masaoka

SERVICE COMPANY, 442nd Infantry Regiment

Somewhere in France

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225½ South West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah
G. TOBARI

MIYAZAKI CLEANERS
MRS. BETTY UCHIYAMA
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STATE HOTEL
240 South State
Salt Lake City
Mr. and Mrs. George Kiyoguchi

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR
IKE KAWAMURA
Route No. 1 Pocatello, Idaho

STAR CLEANERS
523 South 3rd East
Salt Lake City, Utah
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George Yoshimoto

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AUTO REPAIRING - WELDING
MOBILGAS - MOBILOIL
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When in
FORT LUPTON, COLORADO
It's the
FORT LUPTON DRUG
Drugs - Liquors - Fountain

LUPTON CLEANERS AND CLOTHIERS
A Complete Stock of Clothing for Men
FORT LUPTON, COLORADO

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P. O. Box 104 Phone 153-W
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5c - 10c - 15c Store
FORT LUPTON, COLORADO

Best Xmas and New Year Wishes
PHILIP & ALLSEBROOK
HARDWARE CO.
John Deere Machinery - Philco Radios, Refrigerators - Bendix Washers

Stoves - Baby Furniture - Rugs - Linoleum - Wall Paper and Paints
GAMBLE STORE
Fort Lupton, Colorado
Don Mason

GOLDEN RULE STORE
THE BARGAIN SPOT
Dry Goods - Shoes - Furnishings for the Entire Family
Fred A. Erlenborn
Fort Lupton, Colorado

VINCENT HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO.
Phone Lupton 109-J
"We Appreciate Your Trade"
Fort Lupton, Colorado

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

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

"To the great majority of the evacuees, it means full restoration of the freedom of movement which is enjoyed by all other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens in the United States," Mr. Myer added. "To the War Relocation Authority, it signifies the beginning of the final phase of the relocation program."

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

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

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

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

"The reopening of the evacuated area and the broadening of the reolcation program come at a fortunate time for the evacuated people. Largely as a result of the splendid record that your sons, brothers and husbands have achieved in the armed services, the American public has come increasingly to recognition of the essential good faith and loyalty that characterize the great majority of people of Japanese descent. Today the evacuees as a group have more friends and supporters throughout the Nation than at any previous time. They are being accepted in hundreds of communities as fellow-workers, friends, and neighbors. The removal of the restrictions that formerly applied in the West Coast area underscores this growing public acceptance and should help to bring about even more widespread recognition of the fact that the great majority of the evacuees are loyal and law-abiding people.

"It is fortunate, too, that the WRA program enters its final phase at a time when there is a good demand for workers in war plants, in civilian goods production, in service occupations, and on the farms. Both from the standpoint of the national welfare and the evacuees' long-range economic security, it is highly important that the people now residing at the relocation centers make the transition back to private life at a time when employment opportunities are still plentiful.

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

"It is possible that some evacuees who have relocated outside the evacuated area will not wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to their former homes. The final decision as to whether this is the best thing to do rests with the individual relocatee. Many have homes, business connections, or close personal friends in the evacuated area and will be anxious to get back to them. On the other hand, many relocatees have found new friends and much greater opportunities, both social and economic, than they enjoyed prior to evacuation. There is every indication that these greater opportunities will continue for most persons. The WRA believes that all relocatees should carefully consider all factors before breaking their present connections and moving back to their old home communities. It should be remembered that the entire West Coast area has undergone a tremendous change since evacuation. Hundreds of thousands of war workers have moved into the area. Housing is difficult to obtain and living conditions are extremely complex and expensive. Many relocatees will find that it will be much easier and more advantageous to have Center family members join them in their present location than to dislocate themselves again to return to something new and untried."

VALENTY'S STORE
FRESH MEAT and VEGETABLES
CHUBBUCK, IDAHO
on Highway 91
Four Miles North of Pocatello
Phone 39-J2

Information Wanted!

Regarding the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Takichi (Tom) Tanimoto, and their son, Shukuwo, who formerly resided at 1710½ Bridge street, Los Angeles, Calif. Last heard from on Dec. 30, 1940. It is of great importance to us that they be located. We will pay for the trouble to anyone having information. Please write Clipper Air Mail to Yoshio Tanimoto, P. O. Box 305, Hilo, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

To Our Readers

Because of WPB restrictions of the use of newsprint, it has been necessary to limit the holiday edition of the Pacific Citizen to three sections.

Eighty inches of advertising have been withheld from this issue, and will be published in next week's edition. The Pacific Citizen expresses its appreciation to these advertisers, as well as to all of the individuals and firms who have inserted holiday greetings and messages in this issue. The sale of advertising in this issue will go far toward placing the Pacific Citizen on a paying basis, since the newspaper has been operated at a slight deficit during the past two years. It should be noted that operational losses in the past have been made up by drawing on the National JACL. Through the medium of this edition, however, it is hoped that the Pacific Citizen will be able to make its own way financially in the year to come.

We have been forced to withhold advertising by the following individuals and firms in Salt Lake City until next week:

GOLDEN PHEASANT CAFE
MAC'S CAFE
CITY CAFE
SNOW WHITE CAFE
MANHATTAN CAFE
STATE NOODLE HOUSE
O. K. CAFE
COLONIAL HOTEL
WEST SIDE HOTEL
HONEST CLEANERS
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RELIABLE CLEANERS
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IGATA BARBER SHOP

LARRY TAJIRI
Editor, Pacific Citizen

BRENNAN'S STORE
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CHUBBUCK, IDAHO
Phone 39-J1

Holiday Greetings
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76 West 1st South
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Phone 5-8506
Operators:
Mrs. Mary Kobayashi
Miss Rose Oda

IDAHO Photo Studio
445 East Center
POCATELLO, IDAHO
Roy Hanaki

Mr. and Mrs.
KELLY K. YAMADA
and
DEXTER, TERRENCE and MARCIA
and
MR. & MRS. T. YEMOTO
713 Warren St.
PEORIA 6, ILLINOIS

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ROSS HOTEL
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Mgr.: Mrs. Ross Corbett

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McCORMICK DEERING
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For a Better World through Greater Freedom — Negroes, Jews, Issei, Nisei, Sansei, et al.
INA SUGIHARA
39 E. 10th St New York City 3

JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH & INSTITUTE
323 W. 108th St. New York 25
Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, Minister
Tadashi Miya, Secretary

GREETINGS FROM RENO, NEVADA!
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215 Maple Street

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MR. & MRS. TAIJYU KATO
and FAMILY
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Greetings!
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LEE M. WATANABE
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEARBORN HOTEL
123 So. Second Avenue
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YOKOTA BARBER SHOP
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242 East Center
Pocatello, Idaho

IDAHO FUEL AND SUPPLY COMPANY
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WATCH REPAIR
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Denver, Colorado

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853 North Clark
Chicago 10, Illinois

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3607 Lake Park Ave., Apt. 1A
Chicago 15, Illinois

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and SUZANNE
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Season's Greetings
Mr. and Mrs.
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and FAMILY
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Mesa, Arizona

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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Season's Greetings

NEW KIMPA CAFE

J. S. NISHIDA

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Season's Greetings

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Salt Lake City, Utah

Greetings . . .

WESTERN CAFE

S. KAWAKAMI

Phone 4-0618

36 East First South

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

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Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday

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Mesa, Arizona

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Route 2

Pocatello, Idaho

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Mr. & Mrs. HARRY MASTO and SHERRIE

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

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Mr. and Mrs. G. Tobari

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HIDEO H. NAKAMURA

and

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941 East 3rd South

Salt Lake City, Utah

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and a

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Our appreciation to the Japanese Patrons

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CHOP SUEY - NOODLES - CHOW MEIN

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Masao "Fats" Tanaka	Jun "Jackie" Ueda

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BISTLINES IDAHO LUMBER & HARDWARE COMPANY

of Pocatello

wishes to take this opportunity of thanking its patrons for their generous patronage during the past year.

Mr. Bistline and Mr. Wells, and all the employees, wish to extend the season's greetings.

GREETINGS FROM THE POCATELLO JACL

⚑

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All Kinds of Fish, Crabs, Oysters
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Phone 5-2841

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"If It Swims — We Have It"

MR. & MRS. I. KIHARA
ONTARIO, OREGON

Season's Greetings . . .

DR. TETSUO T. SUGAHIRO

Dentistry

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301 S. W. Fourth St.
TEL. 417
Ontario, Oregon

Season's Greetings

MR. and MRS. BOB YAMAZAKI, 553 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago 14.

IWAO KAWAKAMI, 1636 S. Avers St., Chicago 23.

MRS. FLORA ITO, 115 N. Oak Park, North Park, Illinois.

MR. and MRS. K. PATRICK OKURA, Boys Town, Omaha, Nebraska.

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HENRY T. NUNOTANI, Lanai City, T. H.

MR. and MRS. PHIL MATSUMURA, 435½ W. 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Best Wishes for
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY NEW YEAR

E. I. HASHIMOTO, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

315 South 12th East Phone 5-2268

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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MALCOLM MACHINE SHOP
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THE LARGEST COMBINATION WOOD AND STEEL STRUCTURAL MANUFACTURE OF SOUTH IDAHO

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3309 Warrensville Center Road
Shaker Heights 22, Ohio

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SUMIO HOSHIKO
1805 E. 19th Street
Cleveland 14, Ohio

FRANK, CAROLYN and
DIANE SHIBA
1567 Dexter Place
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. T. HOSHIDE
3407 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

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Dissenting Opinions Condemn Racist Implications in Orders

(Continued from page 1)

of the constitutional resort to racism inherent in the entire evacuation program."

Justice Murphy termed the evacuation "an obvious racial discrimination" and added that it was "one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law."

He declared in his dissenting opinion that no reasonable relation to an "immediate" public danger is evident "to support this racial restriction."

Justice Murphy said it was essential "that there be definite limits to military discretion, especially where martial law has not been declared."

He declared that it was a denial of our system of law "to infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group," or that loyalty cannot be determined by investigations and hearings as was done in the cases of German and Italian aliens.

"I dissent, therefore," he said, from this legalization of racism. Racial discrimination in any form and in any degree has no justifiable part whatever in our democratic way of life."

Justice Roberts said he dissented "because I think the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights."

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PACIFIC CITIZEN



PC Headlines in Review:

Japanese American Troops Provided Biggest Nisei News

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

With no less avidity—and with no less sorrow—Japanese Americans, too, read of their war-time record. They read of their men going into training camps, and they read of these men in battle. They watched them on the front, and saw the first few trickle back home again—crippled and wounded, but not despairing. It was a story marked by the black headlines of death, but it was a story of courage.

It began in

JANUARY, 1944: The Pacific Citizen published on New Year's Day printed two major wartime headlines: "Sgt. Kuroki, Nisei War Hero, Returns to U. S." and "War Department Announces Names of 26 Nisei Killed, 56 Wounded on Italy Front."

For Japanese American fighting men the war was well on its way. The casualty records were coming home. But for most Japanese American citizens the war was still a closed book, for at this beginning of the year, selective service was still in the offing.

It was therefore an auspicious start for the year when, on January 21, the War Department announced the biggest story of the month, perhaps of the year, for Japanese Americans — selective service. With this story Nisei prepared to take their places in the draft with other citizens, waited for their inevitable 1-A classifications, welcomed at last that this vindication of their rights.

If on January 1, Nisei Americans read for the first time of their first war hero, Sgt. Kuroki, they were to read of him again and soon. The Nebraska "home-town" boy who went on 30 heavy bombing missions over Hitler's Europe and came home with the Distinguished Flying Cross and oak leaf clusters hit the headlines again on January 29 when he was barred from an appearance on Ginny Simms' program by NBC on the grounds that his appearance would be "highly controversial." He later appeared on the Ginny Simms show.

And on January 19 Secretary of War Stimson gave the latest battle record of the 100th Infantry Battalion: 96 killed, 221 wounded.

The Oshiro case, under which defendent Y. Oshiro asked to be excused from further liability on a leased hotel because of the effects of evacuation upon clientele, was decided this month in Los Angeles. The case thereby set a precedent freeing many evacuees from liabilities that had become impossible or of "unconscionable hardship" by the evacuation.

And so the month turned into

FEBRUARY, 1944: The winds of February blew cold, but the winds of racism were hot in Colorado and Utah. The Colorado legislature was embroiled in hot debates on the ownership of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry, and the fight extended into the farmlands of the state. But on February 8 the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 12, defeated an anti-land proposal approved by the House. In Utah prospective Nisei businessmen were denied licenses to operate businesses in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The state AFL imported John R. Lechner and Kilsoo Haan for a Salt Lake City meeting on the "Japanese problem," tried to gag JACL Representative Joe Grant Masaoka, who finally won the microphone on the stage amid prolonged applause from the audience.

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

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

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

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

And so came

MARCH, 1944: It was reported this month that the 100th Infantry was the first battalion to storm Cassino in one of the major battles of the European war. The story, which came from Cyrus L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, praised the "tremendous bravery" of the Nisei troops. Nisei war heroes of the month were Pvt. Yutaka Nezu, who led a squad of soldiers into Benevento, killed in action; Technical Sergeant Calvin K. Shinogaki, recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross for saving the lives of his comrades by defusing mines with his bare hands during a night attack on the Cassino front; Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, who saved the life of a U. S. Army major on the Italian front; Lieut. Noboru Tashiro of Colorado who won his commission as the only Japanese American officer in the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania this month took on his committee, the Dies committee, by challenging the group's Tule Lake report, calling it "biased," "prejudiced," and "written with a view of obtaining maximum publicity for the most irresponsible charges."

In New York City Carey McWilliams urged the Nisei to work toward lifting the ban upon return to the Pacific coast area.

And it was at this time that the 442nd Combat Team, formed of Japanese American volunteers, adopted its now-famous slogan, "Go For Broke."

And then in

APRIL, 1944: two months after he had "inherited" the WRA, Harold L. Ickes challenged the old L. Ickes challenged the "professional race mongers" of the coast, and said the WRA has been criticized for "not engaging in this sort of a lynching party." Speaking to the press in San Francisco, Ickes promised that the WRA would not be "stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action and will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare."

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

Influential **Fortune** magazine this month questioned if the Army forbid the return of evacuees "less for military reasons than because of strong California pressures and 'threats,' "in an article titled "Issei, Nisei, Kibei."

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

Thousands of Nisei children at the Heart Mountain center had their first glimpse of their hero, Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki when he visited the center late this month.

And the casualty reports continued: the first Nisei death in the Pacific area was announced to be that of Staff Sergeant Ken Omura of Seattle, Washington; April 8—1 killed, 13 wounded; April 15—8 killed, 27 wounded, 1 missing; April 22—2 wounded, 1 prisoner of war. And in the story of the week for April 1, three Americans of Japanese ancestry, told correspondent Royal Arch Gunnison of their pledge to kill their fourth brother, Kazumaro Uno, because he was "a traitor to the American way of life under which he has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him," they told Gunnison. All three of the brothers were volunteers for U. S. army service.

MAY, 1944, too, told of Japanese American heroism on foreign battlefronts. Nine hundred Purple Hearts were awarded men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, it was reported. And in addition to these medals, the battalion wore three Distinguished Service Crosses, 21 Bronze Stars, 36 Silver Stars.

On May 27 the Pacific Citizen published a picture of a U. S. Army "brother act," a picture of Mike, Ike, Tad and Ben Masaoka, all of the U. S. Army. By year's end two of the brothers were wounded in action, a third missing.

The WRA gave its latest figures on relocation this month: 22,000 Japanese Americans resettled away from the prohibited areas of the west coast. The figure did not include 39 Japanese American women allowed to return to their homes on the coast.

And among those who this month urged fair play for citizens of Japanese ancestry were R. J.

(Continued on page 12)

What's Ahead For Evacuees?

Group Resettlement May Be Answer to Relocation Riddle

By FLOYD SCHMOE

I have been happy to see considerable discussion in the *Citizen* regarding possible solutions of the relocation problem. There should be more, because we will need to pool our very best thinking if we are to find an out that is in any way satisfactory to the majority of the people. Obviously the government has not yet found the answer. The dispersal policy of WRA has worked only for a certain group—young Nisei, well equipped educationally and without too great family responsibilities. To say that because one third of the people have resettled the job is one third done is to fool ourselves. For a large, substantial group of older Nisei — men and women with dependent children—and for most of Issei the way is not yet clear. No use to go into the reasons—they are obvious and adequate. May I contribute my ideas on the matter?

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

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

First, the ban must be removed on the West Coast;

Second, there must be adequate provision made for the old people; and

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

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

Provision for the old people without families able to provide for them—the "unrelocatable" group—seems fairly easy also, and no doubt is already provided for in W.R.A. plans not yet announced. It is likely to take the form of some social security program of old age pensions or unemployment assistance paid from Federal funds but administered by the local agencies, e. g., the city or county agencies of the orginal home locality. This is no more than is due any of our elders who, from one misfortune or another, are no longer able to care for their own needs. It falls a long way short of the best, however, for it means a dole and a dreary life in cheap rooming houses with a social worker calling occasionally to check up. A long step farther—subsistence homesteads of a half acre or so of garden and some opportunity for community social life—would not only cut the cost in half because the people could practically feed themselves, but it would give them a much fuller, happier life, with incentive and the satisfaction of being "on their own" which is every person's due.

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

My suggestion—and the problem needs a lot more study—is that a number of communities be formed where hard work and enterprise can so develop the natural resources that an increased population can be supported—but not a 100% Japanese American population. The Tri-County Irrigation Project in the Platte Valley (Nebraska) and the Grand Coule Project in Washington are examples of scores of such areas scattered throughout the West. On the Tri-County Project (an area approximately ten by fifty miles) some 2,000 families are living on an average of about 300 acres of wheat land each. Irrigation has now come, with a swing over from wheat to potatoes, onions, and sugar beets and a reduction of the farms from 300 to an average of 60 acres—which with more intensive cultivation and more valuable products brings in a greater income. This means that five times as many people can live in this area. If say 2,000 families of the new settlers were Japanese American farmers there would be some 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry within the area and it would still be a normal cosmopolitan American community only 20% Japanese American. Ten thousand people in an area ten by fifty miles could have a normal social opportunity, could organize their own buying and selling cooperatives, their own churches (for the Issei who do not understand English), have their own newspaper if the need existed, and otherwise enjoy the privileges of a friendly community.

There would need to be financial assistance, but rather than expect government subsidy or a special government loan (neither of which, in my opinion, can be expected) there should be first, a pooling of individual resource for the good of the community; and second, the existing sources of credit should be tapped—whatever government agencies exist or are set up for the aid of all peoples, and private credit at local banks. I am no authority on the subject but I am of the opinion that plenty of credit is available to organized groups of good farmers. If a sizeable group can get together and decide what they want to do and where they want to do it many people and organizations will rally to help them put it over. But I think the initiative should come from the evacuees—we should not attempt to blueprint their future for them. There has already been too much of that.

The President's Report:

JACL Intensified Its Public Relations Activity in 1944

By SABURO KIDO
National President, JACL

1944 was a most interesting year for the JACL. During the first few months finances scraped bottom and staff members had to wait for about a month for their wages. Words cannot adequately laud the loyalty of the staff members who remained with the organization during those critical days and helped it to weather the storm.

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

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

The educational program of the JACL was intensified. Thousands of pamphlets were printed and distributed. Sergeant Ben Kuroki's speech before the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco has been the most popular. Over 13,000 copies have been printed and circulated. 5,000 copies of an article on Nisei GIs by our national secretary on leave, Corporal Mike M. Masaoka, were printed. 2,500 copies of the "Nisei in Uniform" were purchased from the Government Printing Office.

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

The lecture tours of the team of Dr. T. T. Yatabe of our Chicago office and Miss Ruby Yoshino, soprano, formerly from Alameda, California, and that of Pfc. Thomas Higa of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion were our outstanding public relations programs. The letters of commendation and appreciation received attest to the valuable contributions made through this medium. The former duo visited sections of the country which had not seen Nisei or had very little contact with Japanese Americans in the past.

As far as Pfc. Higa's tour was concerned, it was directed primarily to the Issei who have sons in the armed forces. The program started off as a 45 days' tour but turned out to be one for 120 days. Pfc. Higa traveled around 15,000 miles in all and contacted over 20 000 people. And at every town and city he visited, he visited the newspapers and received friendly write-ups. In this manner, he was able to publicize the fact that Nisei soldiers are fighting overseas, the number of decorations they have received, the casualties and the ideals for which they are fighting.

The year 1944 marked the first in JACL history when appeals for funds were made to the general public. Approximately $13,000 was raised from this source, $7,000 from endowments and the rest from the individual friends.

Test cases again received the attention of national headquarters. JACL assisted the American Civil Liberties Union in initiating the cases for the return to the Pacific Coast. Also a brief was filed in the Korematsu case. Every one who has read this document has acclaimed it as the best and most complete reply to General DeWitt's "Final Report" published to date. The printing cost alone exceeded $712 and research $300. There was no charge for attorney's fees, but had there been it would have boosted the cost to the $1500 mark.

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

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

The national conference held in Salt Lake City from December 1 to 3 adopted a budget for $39,866.00 for 1945. This included an item for a San Francisco office. In view of developments, it was deemed advisable to provide for this. It is possible that offices in Seattle and Los Angeles may have to be opened if the return to the Pacific Coast should become a reality.

The work of the JACL offices has been in different fields. Interpreting, translation, employment, social service, letter writing, furnishing public relations material to interested persons, conferences with government agencies, and many other things have occupied the staff members. These are not spectacular jobs but they have required considerable time.

We consider ourselves fortunate that we were able to maintain the New York, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City offices. Because the JACL activities have been more intensified during the year 1944, it is possible that we may have a better response when we ask for help.

The interesting fact is that we find more of our non-Japanese friends stressing the necessity and importance of supporting the JACL. With the support we are now receiving from the Japanese language newspapers, we believe there is a better appreciation of what the JACL is doing. The relocation center community councils and block managers have been kept informed of our activities. The time is not far away when once again there shall be real cooperation to work for the common cause of promoting the welfare of all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

And thus as we make this 1944 report, we do so with an optimism for a more promising year in 1945.

Chinese American Backs Nisei in Letter to Soldier

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

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

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

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

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

Victory Committee Seeks Members

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

New officers will be elected at the meeting, which will be held on Monday, January 8, at 8 p. m. at Dawn Noodle.

Fresno Cattlemen Want Permanent Ban

SANGER, Calif. — The Fresno County Cattlemen's Association demanded the permanent exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the State of California in a resolution adopted on Dec. 2.

A Nisei in Chicago:

SOME NOTES FROM A RENTED ROOM

BY JOBO NAKAMURA
Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

But what of Chicago? Chicago, with its preposterous paradoxes; its contrasting cruel touches of impassiveness and open-minded tolerance, its pulsating, turbulent scenes of human pathos . . . of the dirty faced derelict on West Madison street picking up scraps of food from garbages of restaurants which have "Help Wanted" signs fairly screaming out into the streets . . . of its famous stockyard and Art Institute . . . of the city canal that washes its floating rubbish of broken crates, oil slick, dead animals, and excrement into the blue-green tranquility of Lake Michigan . . . of the gorgeous lake-lined park and the mythical concentric ring of slums where malnutritioned children grow up in the filth of crowded tenements . . . the fabulous apartment houses in the Gold Coast which shadows the ancient and cheapening hotel buildings of the near northside where hundreds of young, lonely, but somewhat heroic Nisei live in cramped kitchenette apartments, living as though they lived there for years; they try so hard to ignore the presence of some 5,000 others like themselves seeking "integration into normal American community" and referring to each other arrogantly as "Yaboes" and "Bootchies." Even their quaint jargon such as "waste time" and "I lose fight" have yet to be assimilated . . . the strikingly attractive blonde girl who walks arm in arm along the street with a black-haired, dark complexioned, and short-legged young Nisei unmindful of the stare of backward glances.

Chicago, a caldron of teeming humanity . . . of diversified variety of humanity: Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, Poles, Italians, Russians, Greeks, Chinese, Croats, Bohemians . . . adding to the confusion and the maddening pace of metropolitan life. How can one continue to live here all his life! . . . in the nauseating stench from the stockyard that permeates the city when the wind picks up . . . in the chaotic noise of machines, cattle, and of shouting men and women and squalling babies . . . in the impersonal day-to-day record of social maladjustment.

He climbs the three weary flights of stairs to his one-room apartment of an old mid-Victorian house. His roommate has gone out to the neighborhood theater. With a pan of water from the washbasin he warms his soup on a small gas burner. Finishing his soup, he proceeds to write to his parents that he won't be back in camp this winter for Christmas. The melody of "White Christmas" vaguely haunts him. But there is so much to do in Chicago and so little time; there is a world to conquer in Chicago.

Chicago is violent. She is brutal, lustful, prodigious, dynamic, fascinating, incomprehensible, abominable, intense . . . damn it . . . throw the whole damn dictionary at her . . . still the description is far from adequate. Chicago is a frustration of desires and disillusionment . . because you can't get what you want but are dissatisfied with what you do get and the desire is greater. Sure, Chicago is a turbulent chaos of maddening pace and unrest, but she is full of vitality and life; she is not set in her ways. Opportunities are abundant—even of Alger's fantasies—and the strong will move ahead, the weak will not survive.

What of tomorrow? There is nothing but uncertainty and foreboding. But is anyone sure of what tomorrow brings?

Salinas Ranchers Oppose Evacuees

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

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First Evacuee Family Back in Orange County

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

They are William S. Fukuda, 41, his wife and three children, Janet, 10, Louann, 7, and Mary Helen, 4, who arrived from Colorado. With them was Shigeto Fukuda, a brother, who received an honorable discharge from the U. S. army about a year ago.

"I'm mighty glad to be back," Fukuda, who attended Placentia schools and was graduated from Fullerton high, said.

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

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

Mt. Olympus JACL Ends Fund Campaign

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

Tadehara said the Mt. Olympus chapter had topped its quota. Other members of the committee were Frank Tashima, Shigeki Ushio, Minoru Matsumori, Yukus Inouye, Roy Iwata, George Fujii, June Niki and Hero Yasukochi.

Grant H. Ivins, who resided in Japan for five years, told of his experiences at the Dec. 9 meeting at Jensen home.

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

Salt Lake Soldiers Receive Combat Infantryman Badges

Three Salt Lake Japanese American soldiers have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, it was reported last week.

Two of the soldiers, Pfc. Robert T. Endo and Tech. Sgt. Takaaki Okazaki, were later killed in action in France.

The third soldier is Pfc. George Ono, 670 So. 1st West., St., Salt Lake City.

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An Assembly Center Sketch: THE MAN WITH THE BULGING POCKETS

By TOSHIO MORI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You bet your life," a chorus would reply.

"Thank you, thank you, Grandpa would say and pat the uplifted heads.

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

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

As the center grew in population all sorts of people began to crop up and even Grandpa had his troubles. Out of the thousands of newcomers who had come later, an old bachelor who was once a friend of Grandpa's, looked enviously at his popularity. The children called him The Old Man. With shrewd eyes he took to the trails of Grandpa's daily round, seeking a bigger following than Grandpa's and a greater popularity. He soon learned that Grandpa's daily work began at eight in the morning from the west end of the center, so The Old Man set his walking hour half an hour later to undo whatever Grandpa had accomplished for the day.

For a short while Grandpa did not know he had a rival until one day one of his young friends told him about an old man who also came around with candies and sweets.

"Fine, fine! He must be a very nice man," Grandpa heartily cried. "Don't you find his candies good too?"

"Yes, he gives us more than you, Grandpa," one of the boys said.

"Is that so? He must be rich then, both in money and otherwise," Grandpa said.

"I do not like him, Grandpa. He gives us lots of candies but still I do not like him," Sammy said.

Grandpa hushed Sammy so the other children would not hear. "Do not be too hasty, child. He must be nice to be so generous. You must give him time. Try and understand him."

"I still don't like him," Sammy replied.

The Old Man made very little progress with Grandpa's following but he began to look for the children of the newcomers and here he had luck. As time went on his following too became quite large but he was dissatisfied. He wanted Grandpa's following. He wished to be the only popular man of the center and this he earnestly set out to accomplish once and for all.

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

"He's doing good, boys. He makes people happy. You should not tear down the good he is doing," Grandpa said.

"But he talks bad about you," his young friends cried.

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

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

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

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

Grandpa nodded his head quietly and continued walking. For a moment his face became stern and set, and his eyes were glued to the ground. Sammy watched him with concern.

"Don't feel bad, Grandpa. It's all right. We all like you," Sammy cried.

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

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

"Nothing, nothing. Everything is all right. Where the children live there is life. Do you know that, boys and girls? You are very valuable people. We old folks are worthless and some day you are going to take our places," said Grandpa.

The children jumped around happily. Their cries filled the air, and the passersby beamed at the group. Grandpa waved his hands and began his story-telling. The youngsters leaned forward attentively. Suddenly the attention of the group was dispersed by whispers. The Old Man was coming up the road.

Grandpa hailed The Old Man but the latter walked by silently. He had two handsful of candies, smiling at the children. Several of the youngsters ran after him, following him as he showered them with packages of gum and chocolate bars. The rest of the children watched hesitantly and then they saw Sammy sit down and lean closer to Grandpa to hear the story. The children followed suit and Grandpa happily looked at his crowd and smiled. He chuckled loudly and his little friends joined him.

"What is so funny, Grandpa?" Sammy asked innocently. "Aren't you mad at The Old Man?"

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

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

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AND
A NEW YEAR of HAPPINESS
AND
GOOD HEALTH
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Exploits of Nisei Soldiers Noted in Review of Headlines

(Continued from page 9)

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

It was turning warm in

JUNE, 1944, and relocation was on the upswing. Director Dillon Myer of the WRA urged the early return of the Japanese American evacuees to the west coast, reported that 500 had already been allowed to go to their former homes by the Army. The first Topaz returnees were reported as Mrs. George Shiraki, wife of a serviceman, and her daughter Jean, and California Methodists, meeting in Sacramento, asked for restoration of the rights of the evacuees, including the right to return. And 150 Pasadenans promised temporary homes, assistance in finding employment and friendship when the government permitted Japanese Americans to return to the coast.

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

Racism reared its ugly head this month in, of all places, the University of Pennsylvania, when the school barred a Nisei honor student, Naomi Nakano, from its graduate courses, because of her ancestry. Miss Nakano, expressing her disappointment, revealed she had been offered and would accept a fellowship at Bryn Mawr.

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

Three Nisei this month filed test cases upon the question of their return to the coast, Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of a Japanese American soldier; Masaru Baba, honorably discharged serviceman; and Dr. George Ochikubo, dentist.

The 442nd Combat Team this month absorbed the famous fighting 100th Infantry Battalion. A Fifth Army communique reporting the transfer declared that men of the 100th had played "a major role in the campaign's fighting."

And during the month the 442nd Regimental Combat Team surged onward in Italy, pushing into Livorno. The 100th Infantry battalion was awarded a distinguished unit citation and was commended by Gen. Mark Clark for its battle record of "one outstanding achievement after another."

Through the hot days of

AUGUST, 1944, and the fall that followed, the story of Japanese Americans continued to be the story of their fighting men. The headlines told of 120 Japanese Americans killed in Italy, of 1,000 Purple Hearts won by men of the 100th. Stories told of six Nisei who were cited for their aid in the capture of Saipan, five of these men winning the Bronze Star medal. The King of England reviewed the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and talked with some of its men.

Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu and Masaru Baba, who had earlier filed suits against the military to allow their return to the coast, were this month granted exemption from exclusion regulations.

In St. Louis members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis announced their opposition to agitation against the return of the Japanese Americans, urged "justice and fair play for these fellow citizens."

And in Manzanar, California, it was revealed that a Mexican American had passed himself off as a Japanese American, lived for two years in that WRA camp because "I did not believe that my friends of Japanese ancestry were disloyal to the United States."

SEPTEMBER, 1944, found the casualty lists of Japanese Americans growing. Reported on Sept. 2: 32 killed, 11 missing, 165 wounded; on Sept. 9: 54 wounded; on Sept. 16, 103 wounded, 2 killed; on Sept. 23: 3 killed, 14 wounded, 12 missing; and on Sept. 30, 34 killed, 162 wounded.

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

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

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

And so the year went on into

OCTOBER, 1944: The U. S. Supreme Court this month considered the cases of Fred T. Korematsu and Mitsuye Endo, testing the legality of the evacuation and detention.

The attorneys general of California, Oregon and Washington petitioned the Court to lift civilian exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry as soon as national security permits.

Meanwhile it was reported that 12 evacuee women, 11 of them wives of servicemen, had been granted permits to return to the San Diego area.

Official censorship was lifted this month on the story of Japanese Americans in the CBI theater, and it was revealed that Nisei had aided in the entire Burma campaign as members of Merrill's Marauders, that Sgt. Kenny Yasui of Los Angeles had captured 16 enemy Japanese.

The 442nd Combat Team meanwhile moved on into southern France and was fighting as part of the Seventh Army.

This month it was revealed that the Student Relocation Council had helped 3,000 Nisei students to enroll in 550 U. S. schools and colleges since the evacuation, and Thomas Bodine of the council wrote in the Pacific Citizen that the college-level group evacuated from the coast in 1942 "has successfully relocated."

Issei, too, figured in the news this October of '44. In Pittsburgh, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, nationally-known artist, won first prize in the annual Carnegie Institute exhibition and one-time screen favorite Sessue Hayakawa was discovered in Paris, where, it was revealed, he had resisted Nazi and collaborationist offers.

By

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

In New York City the Japanese American Committee for Democracy urged the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a Nisei committee for the reelection of Roosevelt held a political rally for its favorite candidate.

In Colorado an anti-alien land bill aimed at aliens of Japanese ancestry failed by a narrow margin to become law. Its defeat was due to the efforts of an organized Committee for Fair Play, which sent out speakers and reading matter protesting the injustice of the proposed amendment.

President Roosevelt this month praised the "wonderful" combat record of Japanese American troops, declared that it would not "discombobulate" the existing population much if 75,000 Japanese Americans were distributed around the United States.

And so the year neared its end. In

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

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

The Japanese American Citizens League met this month, and moved to allow all Americans, regardless of ancestry, membership in the league.

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

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

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Alan Ladd Visits Nisei Soldiers in Hospital



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

GIs In California Help Buy Gifts for Children In Camps

PASADENA, Calif. — Because his buddies like and respect Sgt. John Endo, Japanese American, and because they believe children should have a happy Christmas, regardless of their ancestry, seven men of the 78th medical company stationed at the Regional hospital at Pasadena, California, dug down into their pockets recently to finance a Christmas shopping tour by Sgt. Endo for children behind barbed wire in the relocation centers.

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

Sgt. Endo was accompanied on his shopping tour by Esther Takei, first Nisei student to continue her college work in California. They purchased Parcheesi sets, jigsaw puzzles, crayolas, marbles, the "Fuzzy Wuzzy Elephant Book," —$8 presents in all for children whose fathers are fighting valiantly in France, children whose brothers rescued stranded Texans of the "Lost Battalion," children who because of their Japanese ancestry are remaining yet another Christmas in desert camps.

Fifth Member Of Ishida Family Joins U. S. Army

MADISON, Wis.—Mochiu Ishida, 25, who was recently inducted into the U. S. Army and placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, is the fifth member of his family to be called for military service. Until summoned for active duty, Ishida will continue working here as an auto mechanic at Pyramid Motors.

His oldest brother, First Lt. Hiraku Ishida, 29, is a surgeon stationed at an army hospital somewhere in England. His other brothers in service are his twin, Pfc. Sonau Ishida, in Fort Meade, Maryland, awaiting overseas orders; Pvt. Masuru Ishida, with the Japanese American unit in France; and Pvt. Sodatsu Ishida, in training at Camp Blanding, Florida.

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XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS
To All Loyal Nisei, Others, and Friends . . . from Friends in the China-Burma-India Theatre of Operations

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Maung Tin Nyunt
A Hindu Friend
Maung Thein Aung
Gustave Sword
Sao Htun Yin
Rev. Wilfred Crittle
Carlos Pasco
Isaac David
U Ra Nau

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Jackie So
Chiau Ai-Da
Shelly Chang

AMERICAN WELL WISHERS
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An Oregonian Friend
Sgt. Mike Zwyer
S|Sgt. Clarke H. Kawakami
A Washington Friend
Wife of Washington Friend
A Fellow American (Irish)
1st Lieut. Glider Pilot
Cpl. Mac J. McLain
Sutton Christian (former Editor, Santa Cruz Sentinel, Santa Cruz, Calif.)
Louis H. Green
R. C. Phillips
S|Sgt. Kenjiro Akune
A Fellow American (Russian Jew)
John H. Steeves (Calif.)
Sgt. Henry H. Gosho
A Fellow American (Irish)
Palo Alto Friend
S|Sgt. Alex N. Yorichi

Poston Nisei Soldier Given Silver Star

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

The award was presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Uhachi Sakamoto of 226-8-B, Poston.

The citation read as follows:

"For: Gallantry in action on the 6th and 17th of July, 1944, in the vicinity of Molino A Ventoabbato and Luciano, Italy.

"As two platoons of an assault company fought their way up Hill 140, they were subjected to a concentrated mortar barrage which killed one man and wounded several. Although the platoons were seriously disorganized, Sgt. Sakamoto gained control and successfully led men through a deadly counterattack by a superior enemy force, enabling the company to hold the hill until they were relieved by another company in the morning.

"On another occasion, Sgt. Sakamoto led his platoon on an attack on the village of Luciano, although aware of the fact that the enemy, consisting of approximately 30 men were heavily armed with machine guns, he crept forward to fire his sub-machine-gun when he was shot and instantly killed by a machine pistol sniper.

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

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

WASHINGTON — The report from Poston, Ariz., that a war-crippled Japanese American soldier, Pvt. Raymond Matsuda, had been ejected from a barber shop has brought him sympathy letters from nearly every state, it was reported here.

Letters to the soldier or to the war relocation center at Poston came from a "Pacific vet of New Guinea," a Boy Scout in Washington, a housewife in Chicago, from the mother of an American flier who was killed last year, and from many others.

All were the result of Matsuda's story, as relayed by Mrs. Pauline Brown, WRA official at Poston, that a barber, Andy Hale, had pushed him out of the shop.

Here are excerpts from some of the letters to Pvt. Matsuda:

"You are just as good an American as any of us." (John Kluska, Chicago.)

"There are a good many boys like you who are or will be coming home again. Some of them are mixed nationalities, some German, some Japanese, some Chinese . . . You're all our boys." Mrs. Laura Bevan, Milwaukie, Ore.)

"This note is just to tell you that I am sorry you have been wounded, but that is the lot of many. My own son—20 years old—was killed . . . piloting an army bomber." (Helen C. Twitchell, Seattle, Wash.)

"Boy Scout Troop 326 congratulates you on your fine work in blasting the Nazis. The troop has a collection of autographs from men like Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Montgomery, Tedder, Doolittle, Bradley. We would like to have your name among those great soldiers." (Ben Kohn, Washington, D. C.)

"I would like to have you spend your convalescence at our farm home where you would be most welcome." (Mrs. M. Waegell, Elk Grove, Calif.)

"It is not the color of the skin of the shape of the nose that makes people decent or good Americans." (Pfc. Arthur J. Erickson, McLean, Tex.)

"At least the Japanese was Yank enough to risk his life in this war on our side, to help save this country for that barber . . . What difference does nationaliy make, if a person has a Yank heart? (From a "Yank" in Washington in a letter to the New York News on Nov. 21.)

"WINTER WHIRLIGIG" ENJOYED BY NISEI

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

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

Honor guests of the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gerhard, Miss Rowena Kesler, Mrs. Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Dakan, Mr. and Mrs. John Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Spicer and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Okawara.

Out of town guests attending included Sgt. Tommy Yokoyama, wounded veteran of the 442nd in Italy from Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, Ohio; Sgt. and Mrs. Miyake, Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Paul Ohmura, Tony Takashima, Ichiro Sugiyama, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; Mary Yamanaka, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Dave Takahashi, Velma Yemoto, Alice Kikuchi, Albert Kanzaki and Robert Katase of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio; George Tanaka, Detroit, Michigan; Catherine Sasaki, George and Archie Yoshida, Joni Shinoda, Yo Sato and Dave Nakagawa from Dayton, Ohio.

Committee heads serving under chairman Mary Ishikawa were Aiko Nishi, Housing; Akiko Shiotani, Program; Alice Takeuchi, Refreshments; Nori Hishiko, Music; Yoshi Ogata, Finance; Memi Asakura, Reception; and Yuki Minamoto, Bids and Publicity.

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Poston Casualty List Reaches 70

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

Poston families have so far suffered 13 killed, 45 wounded in action and two missing.

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

The promotions were given as follows:

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

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

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

VFW Council Raps Relocation Plan in Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Allegheny Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars was on record this week as opposing the proposal of the War Relocation Authority to relocate evacuees of Japanese ancestry in western Pennsylvania.

The announcement was made by William J. Gumbert, county adjutant, and Harry H. Theil, county commander.

San Jose Students Oppose Nisei Return

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

Forty-two per cent of the students favored the return of the evacuees.

20 Nisei GIs Convalescing In California

AUBURN, Calif. — Approximately 20 Japanese American soldiers, veterans of nearly every theater of operations, are being treated at DeWitt General Hospital near Auburn, it was disclosed by Col. William H. Smith, commandant of the hospital.

The soldiers are from Hawaii and the great majority are veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion's Italian campaign.

Col. Smith said the Japanese Americans represent practically all the branches of the service, including paratroopers and infantrymen.

Col. Smith singled out Sgt. Imoto of Honolulu, a veteran of the Italian front and of early Pacific fighting, as a typical Japanese American. Imoto, who holds 13 different ribbons, was machine gunned in the shoulder in Italy.

The patients were sent to DeWitt General Hospital because of the army policy placing wounded soldiers in hospitals nearest their homes, in this case the Hawaiian Islands.

Oppose Return

CHICO, Calif.—Chico Post No. 17, American Legion, adopted a resolution on Dec. 11 proposing permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the State of California.

Musical Comedy Star Sings for Chicago Evacuees

CHICAGO — Presenting John Raitt, male lead of the musical comedy hit, "Oklahoma," as guest artist, the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and the Chicago Resettlers Committee sponsored a tea and recital at the Loop YWCA on Sunday, December 3.

Raitt, formerly of Pasadena, California, where he sang in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, presented a variety of numbers which gave him an opportunity to show his talent to the fullest extent as a baritone. Mrs. Raitt, an attractive and talented Pasadena girl, was the accompanist.

Among the Nisei artists appearing on the program were Dora Sato, soprano, and Sally Fujimoto, violinist. The accompanists were Helen Mayeda and Yoshiko Kuramoto, respectively.

Mrs. Helen Nishi was the mistress of ceremonies. After the concert tea was served with Mrs. Teruo Mukoyama and Merian Kanatani pouring. Wood carvings made by Richard Nakata, formerly of Jerome, were on display.

Fresno Nisei Wins Army Commission

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Second Lieut. Haruo Miyamoto, who was commissioned recently following completion of training at Fort Benning OCS, spent his furlough at his home here last week.

A former resident of Fresno, Calif., Lieut. Miyamoto had been in the army three years prior to his appointment to OCS.

His wife, the former Yumiko Umatsu, resides with her parents in Honeyville. The Miyamotos became proud parents of a baby girl on Dec. 8.

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Broadway Columnist Censures Hood River's American Legion

NEW YORK—"Nothing has so riled Americans as the action of that Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion, censured here, which erased the names of American Japanese soldiers from its Honor Roll," Ed Sullivan, nationally syndicated columnist, declared on Dec. 13 in the New York Daily News.

Writing in his "Little Old New York" column, Sullivan, newspaperman and radio commentator, said:

"Jean A. Brunner, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars underscores this column's blast at the Oregon post; 'Anyone of any race, color or creed who risks his life for our country certainly deserves our gratitude. The latest American Japanese serviceman to be admitted to our organization is Captain K. Kurimoto of Honolulu. He has as many decorations for gallantry in action as any one of our other comrades of whom we are very proud.' . . . North Arlington, N. J., Legionnaire Artie Lacour observes: 'Wonder how the American Legion post in Oregon feels when they see the current Paramount newsreel pictorial record of the American Japanese heroes who rescued trapped U. S. troops?'

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

Arthur Hirose, Newsweek Official, Dies Suddenly

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

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

Mr. Hirose was on a speaking tour in the Midwest when he contracted a heavy cold in Chicago but insisted on filling his engagements. On his way home his condition became worse and he was removed to a hospital when the train reached Harrisburg.

Born in New York, he began his career with the McGraw-Hill Publishing company, where he became manager of the sales promotion and market analysis departments of a group of publications as well as an editor. In 1934 he went to McCall Corporation.

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

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

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

AFL IN OREGON ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR EVACUEES

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

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

WRA Official Raps Agitation Against Nisei

LOS ANGELES—Robert B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director, speaking before the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 7, vigorously condemned agitation to bar evacuees of Japanese ancestry from returning to California as contrary to the Bill of Rights and something that "should not be permitted."

"It is difficult for me to understand how the Bill of Rights can function in 47 States and not in California," Cozzens was quoted by the Times as declaring.

Noting that the return of evacuees to the West Coast was the responsibility of the military, Cozzens said:

"I want it made clear that the WRA has no authority to relocate people on the West Coast who have been removed by military order, and that those who are returning are coming back without our assistance."

He contended that Gen. John L. DeWitt, in ordering the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, had no intention of keeping them under "complete detention."

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Bronze Star Medal Won by Californian

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Dec. 9 that a Bronze Star Medal had been awarded to Staff Sgt. Frank J. Yamasaki of Norwalk, Calif.

Pismo Beach Girl Enlists in WACs

DETROIT — Kathryn Tanaka, formerly of Pismo Beach, Calif., became the first American of Japanese ancestry to enlist in the WACs in Michigan when she was sworn in on Dec. 7.

Miss Tanaka, who came to Detroit from the Gila River relocation center, was employed as a secretary in the State office of the YWCA.

She has a brother in the army and two sisters who are working in Detroit.

Delta Legionnaires Take Part in Topaz Memorial Service

DELTA, Utah—Delta's Arthur L. Cahoon post No. 89 of the American Legion participated in an impressive memorial service at Topaz relocation center on Dec. 3, honoring ten Japanese Americans from the WRA center who have been killed in action in Italy and France.

The high school auditorium at Topaz was filled with 1400 persons who participated in the first camp-wide memorial service.

R. P. Hilton, commander of the Legion post, and Harold R. Morris, Hinckley, spoke for the eight Legionnaires present and presented gold stars and flags to the next of kin of the servicemen.

Arizona Barber-Shop Incident Dramatized on New York Radio

NEW YORK—The widely publicized recent incident at a barber shop in Parker, Ariz., where Private Raymond Matsuda, who had been wounded in Italy, was refused a shave, was dramatized in the radio program "Five Star Final" broadcast on November 15 from Station WMCA in New York City. Coupled with the dramatization was the reading of a letter from Private George Saito to his father regarding the death in action of his brother Calvin.

The following excerpts are from the script used in the broadcast:

Announcer: Private Raymond Matsuda, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, had been wounded in Italy; crippled in the service of this nation, he walked with the aid of crutches. Now he was hobbling down the main street of Parker, Arizona. With difficulty he climbed the steps and entered Andy Hale's barber shop . . .

Sound: Crutches on steps . . .door opens.

Matsuda: (slight accent) Good morning.

Hale: Eh? (hard) Hey, what do you want?

Matsuda: I'd like to get a shave if you're not busy.

Hale: Go on, get out of here . . . beat it!

Matsuda: Now wait a minute . . .

Hale: Can't you see that sign?

Matsuda: What sign?

Hale: The sign over the door . . . read it . . . if you can read English.

Matsuda: (grimly) I can read English as well as you can.

Hale: What does the sign say, wise guy?

Matsuda: (slowly) No Japs wanted here. Japs keep out.

Hale: Get out.

Matsuda: Look, mister, this is the uniform of the United States Army.

Hale: Get out!

Matsuda: See these decorations on my blouse? . . . the Purple Heart . . . the Combat Infantryman's Badge . . .!

Hale: I don't care if you've got the Congressional Medal of Honor! Get outa here before I throw you out!

Announcer: Raymond Matsuda, a veteran of two years of overseas duty, wounded member of a regiment which had distinguished itself in action, was ejected from an Arizona barber shop. The proprietor didn't like the color of his skin and the slant of his eyes. In contrast to this attitude is the following letter from a Japanese American soldier on the Italian front. Describing the death of his brother in action, George Saito wrote:

Saito: Calvin is dead, Father, and this is no time to be preaching to you. But I have something on my chest which I want you to hear. In spite of Cal's supreme sacrifice, don't let anyone tell you that he was foolish to volunteer. I'm more than convinced that we've done the right thing in spite of all that's happened. America is a darned good country, and don't let anyone tell you otherwise.

Announcer: George Saito, a Japanese American soldier, felt that his brother Calvin had done right to give his life for this country. Last week George also gave his life; he was killed in action. And at the same time Raymond Matsuda, a member of Saito's regiment, was shoved out of an Arizona barber shop.

Idaho Grange Group Adopts Contradictory Resolutions at Meet

BOISE, Idaho — Contradictory resolutions on Japanese Americans were adopted on Dec. 8 at the state convention of the Idaho Grange.

The Idaho Grange approved a resolution opposing further resettlement of Japanese American evacuees in Idaho and urged its members to discourage "renting, leasing or selling land or property to Japanese."

But the Grange turned down, on grounds the federal Constitution would be violated, a resolution advocating a legislative prohibition on ownership of land by persons of Japanese ancestry.

And the Grange approved a resolution submitted by the Twin Falls unit declaring that it reaffirms "its faith in our democracy by opposing any attempt to discriminate between Americans on the basis of race, religion or color."

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

A Decision for Evacuees:

TO RETURN OR NOT TO RETURN

By GALEN M. FISHER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * *

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

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

There are strong organizations united in working out a solution of the maze of problems that now face us all. To name but a few of them, there are the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play; the Protestant Church Commission and all the thousands of ministers and laymen whom they represent; the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends of the American way; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; the International Institutes, and many international groups, and many interracial committees. They that be for us are far more than they that be against us. Being a member of several of these myself, I know that they are attempting more than ever before to pull together at this critical juncture.

Japanese Americans in Action:

Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, Rome, France and...On to Germany



In the dust of summer and in the mud and snow of winter the doughboy's lot is the same: In this Army Signal Corps photo Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team move forward on a dusty road near Velletri, Italy. Many of these men are still fighting the Germans with the 442nd Combat Team in the bitter winter of the Vosges forests on the western front in France. In the article below from the Beachhead News, a GI reporter tells of these Japanese American soldiers in the battle of Europe.

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

By PVT. JOSEPH E. PALMER,
Staff Writer, The Beachhead News

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

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

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

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

The men standing around the dugout CP grinned a little, pridefully perhaps but if so it's a justified pride and one that extends from the recruit buck private to the top men in the organization.

The Japanese Americans have fought a long, tough morale-cracking battle to reach the high rung on the military operations ladder which they now occupy—and that makes their record all the more amazing to contemplate.

Take a look at what the Germans think of them, via the medium of a captured Kraut document—it reads:

"The men (Germans) are not used to fighting in wooded terrain —morale dropped when (German) officers and men found themselves in the woods with narrow fields and the men were unnerved when they heard that a Japanese American battle group was operating in their sector. They felt they would not stand a chance against the skilled jungle fighters."

You hear a lot of questions about the paradox arising when Japanese Americans fight allies of Japan. How do the boys of the 442nd feel about it? Is there any trace of remorse, etc., etc.

Well, to start with, it is estimated that at least 90 per cent of those in the combat team who volunteered from Hawaii, either saw the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor or had relatives injured in it. That explains a little, doesn't it.

When MacArthur's forces stormed ashore in the Philippines on Leyte island, the invasion was marked by a big cheering section from the 442nd.

Sgt. Royal Manaka (Monterey, Calif.), for instance, had this explanation to make when informed of the Philippine invasion.

"That's the biggest news since D-Day in Normandy!"

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

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

"What we want to do is win the war and get home as quickly as possible—just like everyone else," explained Corp. Fred T. Matsuo. "It would be the same thing if we were fighting the Japs—we'd kill 'em just the same . . . ."

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

As a point of background, let it be said that it was a matter of 14 months or so after the Pearl Harbor debacle that authorization was obtained for formation of a combat outfit using only as its enlisted personnel Americans of Japanese descent.

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

Bulk of the volunteers in the States came from relocation centers where persons of Japanese ancestry had been removed following Dec. 7, 1941.

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 19)

The Beachhead News

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

The Rights of All Men:

RACE RELATIONS And Progressive Democracy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Democracy cannot go so far and no farther. It must move with the times and be influenced by the times. As men grow in intelligence, they reflect more critically upon the laws and customs and institutions which make for inequalities. This critical reflectiveness upon the part of men about the inequalities of men and their actions associated with such thoughts, creates an unbalanced state where our older and more set concepts about democracy are concerned. Many of us, when we think of democracy in terms of politics or economics, may feel as if democracy was no more. We may, due to the total social and political situations, associated with this "unbalanced state of afairs," experience more discrimination, more frustration, and tend to "lose fight" as well as hope in democracy. Yet, in terms of perspective the facts would tend to make clear another picture. This picture is one showing the progressive widening of the scope and increasing the demands that are implicit in the democratic view of life. The greatest talents and the best will of mankind are being called and must continue to be called into action. There are in the United States large numbers of local, national and international groups and associations working for the principles of progressive democracy as applied to our inter-racial relations. Some of these groups—to name but a few—are: Committee on Interracial Co-operation, Common Council for American Unity, Council Against Intolerance in America, Council for Democracy, East and West Association, Bureau for Intercultural Education, Committee Against Discrimination in the War Effort, Fair Play and Practice Committee of California, and many others. At no other time in the history of the world have we had such demands and groups working for the establishment of more democracy for more people! This is part of the dynamic force for democracy in a society during its period of revolutionary growth and change.

The student of society and human culture can show that democracy, freedom, and justice have been and are essential factors in all creative and constructive processes of culture. Progressive democracy has as its cornerstone the rights of all men. We are in the process of restating that proclamation for our world of today and tomorrow. People of various groups are beginning to recognize as never before that if a society, particularly a democratic one, is to function smoothly and efficiently, group co-operation must replace interracial strife and conflict. It is with this belief in and recognition of the principles of progressive democracy that we look forward to Christmas in 1944.

Nisei in Uniform:

Letters from Servicemen

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

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

From T/4 Tadao Seo of Co. A, 100th: "This is beautiful country compared to Italy and that includes the fair sex, but I somehow prefer Italy. Probably because of the language and friendliness of the people there."

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a Caucasian Field Artillery Observation Battalion, S/Sgt. Fujio Matsuda, former 232nd Engineer, writes a humorous query with on answer from "somewhere in Europe." "Have you ever lived in a gooey, sticky, mess known as mud? If you haven't, don't do it. This thing resulting from a mixture of dirt and water is the most unpleasant, most inconvenient most everything."

From Bushnell General Hospital, Pvt. Haruo Nakano pens: "In a few days I'll be leaving the hospital and going back to the islands. It's sure been a long time since I left there. Two and a half years is too long for any man."

Pfc. Joe Yamauchi, a returned 100th man writes from one of the islands, presumably near his home. His reassignment is with a station complement. His letter of enlightening insight and thoughts of those still at the front, reads:

"Individually we differ in the many things we are fighting for, but it sums up in the principles of freedom; freedom in the pursuit of happiness, freedom in the expression of our thoughts, and to live a life that is not regimented by fear.

"Christmas season will be here soon. We express wishes that it will be a white Christmas and not a bloody one. That is a wish we long and pray for. Yet in reality we cannot say. It will no doubt be cold from rain and snow out there on the battlefields. May we be able to contribute verbally or by a little reminder of their needs . . . a little cheer to warm their hearts. They are doing a helluva lot."

From the 232nd Engineers, a Christmas message comes across in the form of a poem:

It's yuletide in a war-torn land,
No message sounds sincere,
"Peace on earth, good will toward men."
Seems out of place this year.
The sword is mightier than the pen,
The world is re-arranged.
But even now, as "way back when,"
Some things remain unchanged.
The dove of peace still spreads its wings
And soars o'er all the earth,
Where once again it brightly sings,
The song of Jesus' birth.

The Problems of Minorities:

FARMERS UNION And Japanese Americans

By JAMES G. PATTON
National President, Farmers Union

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

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

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

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

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

"To enable returning servicemen to re-establish themselves in civilian life under a postwar age of abundance, we propose:

"(a) A public appraisal system to be made available to any veteran or any other person to determine the true productive value of any property to be acquired;

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

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

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

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

Under the same section, paragraphs 8, on MINORITY GROUPS, there was written into the final program the following:

"All minority groups must be given protection against discrimination as to employment, voting franchise, education and living conditions in the transition period, and must be given opportunity to participate fully in the coming age of abundance. Specifically, this requires abolition of the Poll Tax as a prerequisite for voting, and the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission."

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

The establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission would affect every single Nisei in America directly and indirectly. Such a democratic policy-making body properly administered in our country would say to the world: "We are for tolerance, for justice, for equality of opportunity for every single man, woman, boy or girl, regardless of his or her racial origin." Such a Commission could do works of profound global significanse. Its continuation is vital to each of us who believes in democracy, to each of us who sincerely believes that "Americanism is a matter of the heart."

In the postwar, the Nisei, as all Americans, should face the future daringly, courageously, with bold thinking to mold their attitudes. As President Roosevelt so aptly expressed it, "The only thing to fear is fear itself." They should continue in their policy of co-operation with other constructive People's organizations, the church groups, the labor movements, the Farmers Union movement.

It is upon just such co-operation as this that so much of the world's future course must rest.

I acknowledge that too much cannot be said of the loyalty, the courage, the fine contributions made by the Nisei in the war period in America. In many respects, as one Farmers Union member from Grand Junction, Colorado told me, "They have shown by their attitude that they are broader than we are." I hope that you can continue in this manner in the postwar, whether it be in agriculture, in the city workshops, or in the higher professions. For, surely, by your thinking today, will you mold your future. We all need to help to mold the lasting peace the world needs.

I, for one, shall always fight for the minority groups, and will be backing you as actively as I can. I believe in you and in your future as Americans.

GI Writer Reviews Record Of Japanese American Troops

(Continued from page 17)

we are true citizens, real patriots."

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

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

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

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

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

The combat team, arriving in Italy last May, went into action the following months with a U. S. division on the hills below Suverto and Belvedere, Italy.

Attached to it, but now a regular combat team member was a famed Japanese American infantry battalion made up of former Hawaiian national guardsmen which preceded the 442nd overseas and marked such a record as Kraut fighters that they received a Presidential unit citation.

This one battalion—by the way of showing the action it has seen —has well over 1,000 Purple Hearts out of some 1,3000 which comprised the original group. It was a mark noteworthy enough to evoke special comment from Secretary of War Stimson and still these veterans of Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the drive to Leghorn, keep on killing Krauts.

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

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

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

Stories about the fighting tenacity, the bald courage of the Japanese Americans are told, retold and told again by the other troops which fight by their sides. Bayonets, hand grenades, and rifle club wielding are things the Germans don't like—they don't go for that stuff a bit, and for that reason the Japanese Americans give the Krauts a double dose.

One of the greatest achievements of the Japanese Americans since they joined the French campaign, came when the whole combat team went to the rescue of the now famous "lost battalion" of the 141st Infantry.

The battalion, you recall, was cut off from the outside world for seven days, when it pushed forward to take a strategic hill and was surrounded by Germans.

When it was determined that the enemy had too much power for the battalion alone the combat team was assigned the job of making the rescue—and how it did!

Fierce fighting all the way marked the mission. Forests so thick that sunlight never penetrates had to be cleared of dug-in Krauts who had moved in back of the "lost" Yanks to a depth of as much as 2½ miles—a "depth" filled with machine gun nests, riflemen, booby traps, and almost any lethal weapons you could choose.

It was a steady grinding fight. One that called for charges up hills with cold steel and rapid fire shooting from the top. The Germans couldn't stand up under it—they melted away or, if you prefer, were salted away, enabling the combat team to crack through and make the relief.

Some of the men of the "lost" battalion cried unashamedly when they saw the Japanese Americans come into light. With scarcely any food or water and with the wounded needing immediate attention, the rescue had been accomplished in bare time.

"Those Japanese Americans are the best fighting men I ever have seen—I've fought beside them and I know," exclaimed Pfc. Norman A. Lindauer of the "lost" Yanks.

"Yeah," put in Pfc. Stan A. Trakul, "those guys take more chances than any other outfit."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As they cracked one line, German prisoners would be tossed back to the supporting platoon and so on right on through.

Once the addled Krauts sought to throw in a flank counterattack but a four-man party changed the plans—and changed 'em for good.

There it was that a tommy gun expert from California, Pvt. George Sakato, came into his own although he used a captured German rifle to do it.

When he was through with his sniping, plus a little accurate tossing of hand grenades, six Germans were killed. He did his shooting from a German foxhole and was so mixed up with the enemy that he was afraid to answer when his sergeant yelled for him, lest he give away his position.

Staff Sgt. Tusuemo Takemoto, who had told how his boys ran down the hill yelling for the Germans to "come out," credited Sakato with "saving the day by clipping the Kraut counterattack before it got well underway."

One of the captives was a German captain, an especially juicy morsel because he commanded a battalion in that sector. American losses, incidentally, were very, very few.

That action wasn't far removed from the one undertaken by two other companies of a different battalion.

In this instance the Krauts again were dug in on a hill and they taunted the Japanese Americans to: "C'mon up and get us, c'mon."

So the two outfits, with Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Pursall and his flaming pistol in their midst, fixed bayonets and charged the Germans. It was steel against steel and close in fighting against more of the same.

Let it be said that the Germans regretted their taunts — that is, those who lived to regret. Yes, it was quite a miscalculation of their part. Maybe they had placed too much faith in the mine field in front of their position; anyway, the Japanese Americans went through it.

And when this war is through to be relived again in the telling, the Japanese Americans never will fail to mention "Banzai Hill."

Here's how it happened:

Banzai hill occupies a wooded sector — like all the rest of the country in that area it's covered with tall trees so thick, so bushy-covered that the sun rarely penetrates.

The story revolves itself mainly about a favored platoon sergeant who went out to rescue a wounded man on the base of the hill. During the errand of mercy, the noncom was himself wounded.

Then, when he was being carried off the battlefield by two volunteer litter-bearers, the Germans opened up, killed the sergeant and wounded the other men.

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

Yelling and cursing their hate of the Nazis, the Japanese Americans charged the hill with bayonets, grenades, rifles — everything at their command.

Result: at least 125 Germans killed, one of them by a brand-new replacement, Pfc. Toshio Morishita—his first enemy dead.

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

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

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

One of the best moves made by the Japanese Americans came soon after the unit was committed in France and they were credited with breaking one especially tough line of German resistance through a bold encirclement action.

The Japanese Americans were rounded into a special task force which drew as its mission to sneak in around the Krauts as part of a pincers move against enemy positions dug in along the railroad tracks on the forward slope of a commanding ridge.

To do this meant that the boys had to cut 1½ miles in Kraut territory before reaching the position to be assaulted and this they did so secretly that the squareheads had not the faintest idea of their whereabouts.

When two other attacking battalions opened up, the Krauts felt fairly secure—but that was before the Japanese Americans made their move.

The surprise was terrific—and so was the rout.

"Those Krauts fled into houses, into barns, the woods and the brush—just any place to try and get away," was the picture told by Pfc. Takeshi Matsuda. "It was good fun to see Krauts pop out like rabbits and go running into the trees."

"That day I got back at them for what they did to me in Italy," was the grim remark from Pfc. Johnny K. Okuda who wears a Purple Heart for injuries received while fighting the Hun there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The outfit has a peculiar slogan, peculiar that is, unless you're well versed in "crap shooting" lingo.

The slogan is "Go for Broke," or in the dice rattler's jargon "Go all out" or "risk all on one toss."

Lots of slogans in lots of cases are just so many words, so much mouthing. But with the Japanese Americans it sticks, it means something . . . "

"Go for broke"—you couldn't put it a better way.

There's a Long, Long Trail . . .



Second Lieut. Masanao Otake, Lahaina, Maui, who was commissioned in battle, leads his platoon from the town of Orciano into an attack pressing toward Leghorn, Italy. This Army Signal Corps photo was taken last summer when the 442nd Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans, was in action in Italy. In October the Combat Team was reported in action in France as a part of Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army.

Ann Nisei's Column

We observe this year another wartime Christmas.

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

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

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

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

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

But faith in Christmas remained, and this year it was affirmed.

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

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

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

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

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

Our right to return to the West Coast has been established. Through the next twelve months we must decide whether or not we will return, or if we shall go farther eastward where, perhaps, some of us can make a better thing of our lives.

Through it all Japanese American women will bear the brunt of the suffering and the worry and the work. And for those who have sent their men to war, there is always the unending pain and worry.

Nisei women will not relax this year or next, or any year, from the work cut out for them. They lived the past two and a half years bravely, they face the future without fear.

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