PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Coast Leaders Meet to Aid Returning Nisei

War Department Identifies 7 Japanese Americans Killed, 151 Hurt on Western Front

WASHINGTON—The War Department during the week of Jan. 7 identified seven killed and 151 wounded United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

All of the casualties were reported from the European theatre, presumably in operations of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team of the Seventh Army on the Western Front.

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

Killed in Action

On Jan. 9 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans as killed in action in the European area:

FURUKAWA, Pvt. Tatsumi—Sam Furukawa, brother, Rivers, Arizona.

MASUMOTO, Pfc. George H.—Mrs. Tsuma Masumoto, mother, Rivers, Arizona.

KAMEOKA, Pfc. Bob T.—Mrs. Margaret Yamashita, friend, Rohwer WRA center, McGehee, Ark.

NAKAMOTO, Sgt. Seichi — Moritaro Nakamoto, father, Rohwer.

SAKAI, Cpl. Yoshinori—Mrs. Tsuneyo Sakai, mother, Rohwer.

NORITAKE, Pfc. Yoshito—Teiichiro Noritake, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

HOSODA, Sgt. Max M. Jr.—Mrs. Rose T. Hosoda, wife, 1708 North Crilly Court, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded in Action

During the week of Jan. 7 the War Department announced that the following United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry were wounded in action in the European area, presumably in France:

ARIZONA

HAMAGUCHI, Pfc. Atsushi G.—Mrs. Miyo K. Hamaguchi, mother, WRA center, Rivers.

HASHIGUCHI, Pfc. Henry S.—Frank K. Hashiguchi, father, WRA center, Poston.

HIROKAWA, Pfc. Kenji — Mrs. Tomo Hirokawa, mother, Poston.

KATAYAMA, Pfc. Sho—Mrs. Midori D. Katayama, wife, Poston.

KATO, Pvt. Dane—Mrs. Peggie K. Furugai, sister, Rivers.

KIMURA, Pfc. Yasuchi J.—Miss Kiyoko Kimura, sister, Poston.

KIZUKA, Pfc. Frank S.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Kizuka, parents, Poston.

SHIGENAKA, Pfc. Akira—Mrs. Masu Shigenaka, mother, Rivers.

SUMIDA, Pvt. Yukio—Mrs. Mariko T. Sumida, wife, Poston.

SUMINAGA, Pfc. Hitoshi — Mrs. Wari Suminaga, mother, Rivers.

TAKUSAGAWA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Mrs. Toyono Takusagawa, mother, Rivers.

WADA, Staff Sgt. Frank M.—Mrs. Jean I. Wada, wife, Poston.

ARKANSAS

AKABA, Pfc. Kenji—Mrs. Dorothy H. Akaba, wife, WRA center, Rohwer.

CHOMORI, 2nd Lieut. Masuo—Mrs. Elsie F. Chomori, wife, Rohwer.

HOZAKI, Pvt. Toshio—Kyuji Hozaki, father, Rohwer.

MIZUFUKA, Pfc. Frank I.—Mrs. Mizue Mizufuka, mother, Rohwer.

MURANAKA, Pfc. Shigeru—Mrs. Kiku Muranaka, mother, Rohwer.

YOSHIMURA, Cpl. Hideo D.—Hajime Yoshimura, father, Rohwer.

CALIFORNIA

ABE, Pfc. Yasuaki—Katsumi W. Abe, brother, Newell.

ITO, Pfc. John—Mrs. Kita Ito, mother, 412 3rd Ave., San Mateo.

OKAMOTO, Pvt. Tito U.—Mrs. Pearl Zieglar, friend, 1407 Graynold St., Glendale.

OYE, Pvt. Wataru—Mrs. Yei Uchida, sister, Newell.

SARAYE, 1st Sgt. Hatsuo—Koichi D. Saraye, brother, Hillcrest Sanatorium, La Crescenta.

TANIZAKI, Pvt. Frank T.—Mrs. Masaru Tanizaki, mother, Newell.

COLORADO

MIYAI, Pfc. Arthur A.—Mrs. Sumiye Miyai, mother, WRA center, Amache.

OMOTO, Pfc. Kay—Mrs. Nobu Omoto, mother, Amache.

SAKAMOTO, Cpl. Walter W.—Mrs. Edith Chikuda, sister, Amache.

SATOW, Pfc. Susumu—Riichi Satow, father, c/o John Jakel, Keenesburg.

TANAKA, Pvt. Thomas R.—Miss Yukiye Tanaka, sister, Amache.

TERANISHI, Sgt. George—Mrs. Mei Y. Ternishi, wife, Rt. 1, Box 191, Loveland.

TOGASHI, Pfc. Naoye—Shinsaburo Togashi, father, Amache.

TOMIYE, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Toyojiro Tomiye, father, Amache.

UMENE, Pfc. Hideharu—Miss Mitsuko Umene, sister, 3021 East 32nd Ave., Denver.

USHIYAMA, Pfc. Paul C.—Jim Ushiyama, father, Rt. 2, Rocky Ford.

YAMANAKA, Pvt. Shizuo B.—Takeo T. Yamanaka, brother, 2242 Emerson St., Denver.

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Hood River Area Citizens Plan New County Honor Roll

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — Members of the Hood River community, led by the Ministerial Association, was preparing to remove the black mark of the American Legion's action in erasing the names of 16 Japanese American soldiers from a county war memorial, it was stated here.

A resolution passed by the Ministerial Association sharply condemned the Legionnaires and proposed a new county honor roll to include the names of the Japanese Americans.

"We consider it unjust, un-American and un-Christian to deprive them (the Japanese Americans) of their privileges and rights," the resolution said. "It can only make more difficult the solution of racial problems and bring trouble and shame upon Hood River Valley."

Three Soldiers Wounded on Western Front

Three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were reported wounded and another a prisoner of war in Germany, according to information reported by next of kin this week.

The casualties are:

Wounded in Action

PFC. BEN T. TACHIHARA, 40-13-A, Gila River, wounded in action in France on Dec. 9.

SGT. WILLIAM E. ARII, 4-4-A, Gila River, wounded for the second time on Dec. 8. Sgt. Arii was wounded previously in France on Oct. 18.

PVT. MASARU ISHIDA, 22, (Atherton, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Arata Shin Ishida, 29-6-AB, Topaz, wounded in action on Dec. 13 on French front. Pvt. Ishida has four brothers in the armed services, including two overseas: 1st Lieut. Hiraku, France; Pfc. Sonau, France; Pvt. Sodatsu, Fort Meade, Md.; and Pvt. Mochiu, ERC.

Prisoner of War

PFC. JOU OKITSU, son of Mr. Eikichi Okitsu, 54-1-C, Topaz, formerly reported missing in action, now reported prisoner of war of Germany.

SOLDIER HERO REPORTED HELD IN GERMANY

POSTON, Ariz.—Pfc. Jou Okitsu, Japanese American war hero and wearer of the Bronze Star for heroism in action, has been reported a prisoner of Germany, in a report to his father, Eikichi Okitsu, from the Red Cross, the Chronicle stated on Jan. 6.

Pfc. Okitsu was previously reported missing in action since Oct. 19.

Serviceman's Family First to Leave

TOPAZ, Utah — The Topaz Times has reported that Mrs. Yoshiaki Moriwaki and her daughter, Suga Ann, are the first to leave this center for California since lifting of West Coast exclusion orders.

Mrs. Moriwaki is the wife of a serviceman in France and sister of another soldier.

"It will be much easier for my husband on the battlefront to visualize us in California, which is familiar to him, than to try to imagine us in some new strange place. Knowing that we are 'back home' will give him peace of mind," Mrs. Moriwaki said.

Federal Agencies to Assist Reassimilation of Evacuees Into Former Home Communities

Dillon Myer Believes Largest Movement of Evacuees Back to Coast Will Come Between March and September; Forecasts Little Trouble

SAN FRANCISCO—Procedures to ease the reassimilation of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry by West Coast communities were explored thoroughly on Jan. 10 and 11 by representatives of more than a score of private organizations interested in race relations and by officials of a dozen government agencies.

The conference was called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and was attended by officials from the three West Coast states.

The National Japanese American Citizens League, invited to participate in the conference, was represented by Saburo Kido, national president, and Teiko Ishida, head of the JACL's new San Francisco office.

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority and the main speaker at the Wednesday morning session, predicted that the largest movement of evacuees back to their former West Coast homes would come between March and September of this year.

He expressed hope that the evacuees still in camps would relocate in normal communities soon because the WRA expects to close its camps by January, 1946. He explained that the Tule Lake segregation center will be operated by the Justice Department after that date for those persons who are not eligible for relocation.

Declaring he does not believe West Coast citizens will persecute Japanese Americans in uniform or members of their families and they will not stand for any disruption in the war effort, Mr. Myer said most of the talk of boycott is bluff.

"There may be incidents," he declared, "but they will be very occasional and not very important."

In response to a question regarding what would happen to evacuees remaining in relocation camps who either fail or refuse to leave, Mr. Myer said:

"There won't be any and we have no plans for any such alternative."

He said Tule Lake evacuees who are free to return to their homes are to be treated the same as others, but those held there will be under the Department of Justice.

"These people (from Tule Lake) will naturally feel more insecure than those from other centers," he observed.

He stressed that the WRA is not planning loans to anyone and it is his assumption the evacuees will be able to arrange loans either from Federal or private agencies the same as anyone else.

The fullest cooperation of government agencies toward the reintegration of the Japanese Americans into West Coast communities was promised by representatives of various agencies.

Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of Federal Social Security, said "detailed arrangements are now being concluded for the care of dependent groups and the establishment of vital services such as schools, medical aid and welfare."

Anthony O'Brien of the War Manpower Commission added that the "fullest cooperation of the WMC and the U. S. Employment Service is to be extended the Japanese Americans."

"However, we do not feel we can accept responsibility for such problems as housing in 'tight' areas, such as San Francisco, Los Angeles or Seattle," O'Brien said.

Discussing the housing problem, Omar Mills of the Federal Public

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Gov. Earl Warren Commends Aims of Coast Conference

SAN FRANCISCO — "I am pleased to note that plans are being made everywhere to discourage friction during the period of the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to our State," Gov. Earl Warren declared on Jan. 10 in a telegram to the conference sponsored in San Francisco by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Gov. Warren regretted his inability to attend the conference because of opening of the State Legislature.

"It is a most important function of citizenship as well as government to protect constitutional rights," Gov. Warren said.

Nisei Soldier Wins Second Bronze Star

Oak Leaf Cluster Awarded Pvt. Hata On Western Front

HUNT, Idaho—Pvt. George M. Hata, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitsune Hata of 37-9-E, Hunt, has received an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star medal for volunteering to try to contact an isolated platoon, though it meant risking his life time and time again over the perilous route, an Army report in the Minidoka Irrigator declared recently.

Pvt. Hata, who received his Bronze Star for being a member of the first Allied patrol to penetrate the historic city of Pisa, Italy, is a graduate of Gresham High school, Oregon.

TWO HUNT NISEI WIN BRONZE STAR AWARDS IN EUROPE

HUNT, Idaho — Two Japanese American soldiers from the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center were recently awarded Bronze Stars for heroic action in Italy with Lieut. General Mark Clark's Fifth Army, the Irrigator has reported.

They are Pfc. Yasuo Pete Fujino, since killed in action, and Pfc. Ken Higashi.

Fujino and Higashi and members of a volunteer reconnaisance patrol which moved six miles into enemy territory to obtain information on enemy forces in and around a key town. The Patrol succeeded in avoiding detection.

Pfc. Fujino later was killed in action in the Italian campaign. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fujino, reside at 41-7-C, Hunt.

Pfc. Higashi is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Higashi of 19-1-E, Hunt.

War Department Announces Names of 158 Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

YASAKI, Pvt. Paul T.—Philip Iwao Yasaki, brother, Lamar.

IDAHO

HAYASHI, Pfc. George M.—Henry K. Hayashi, guardian, Hunt.

MOMODA, Pvt. Shigeru G. — Mrs. Shika Momoda, WRA center, Hunt.

MURAKAMI, Pfc. John—Mrs. Sumi Murakami, wife, Hunt.

OUCHI, Pfc. Albert Y.—Frank K. Ouchi, father, Hunt.

TANI, Pfc. Kenji—Mrs. Sawano Arakawa, friend, Hunt.

UJIIYE, Pfc. Joe H.—Katsutaro Ujiiye, father, Rt. 1. Nampa.

YAMASHITA, Pfc. Harvey E. — T. Y. Yamashita, father, Rt. 1, Pocatello.

YANAGIMACHI, Pfc. Frank S.—Mrs. Toshi W. Yanagimachi, mother, Hunt.

ILLINOIS

AOKI, Pfc. Toru—Mrs. Toshiko Aoki, wife, 5342 Allis Ave., Chicago.

AKIYAMA, Pvt. Kay S.—Tom Akiyama, father, 611 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

KUNISHIGE, Sgt. Kazuo — Sam Kunishige, brother, 207 North Winnebaga St., Rockford.

ITO, Staff Sgt. David M.—Chotaro Ito, father, 1428 North Clark St., Chicago.

KENTUCKY

SATO, Staff Sgt. George K.—Tatsumi Sato, father, 23 River Rd., Fort Thomas.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAMANO, Pfc. Kinzo—Mrs. Yoneno S. Hamano, mother, 62 Henley St., Charlestown.

MINNESOTA

TERAZAWA, Pfc. Henry M.—Mrs. Helen H. Terazawa, wife, 3047 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

MIYAKO, Pvt. Yozo—Mrs. Mine Miyako, c/o Marysville college, 2900 Meramec St., St. Louis.

MONTANA

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Shigeto — Saikichi Yamamoto, father, Malta.

NEBRASKA

SATO, Pfc. Frank H.—Harry H. Sato, father, Rt. 1, Mitchell.

NEVADA

CHIKAMI, Pvt. Frank M.—Harry Chikami, Box 1024, Reno.

OHIO

NOMURA, Pfc. Ray M.—Mrs. Barbara S. Nomura, wife, 1397 East Blvd., Cleveland.

OREGON

IWASAKI, Pvt. Arthur—Mrs. Ito Iwasaki, mother, Rt. 5, Box 59, Hillsboro.

TEXAS

YASUTAKE, Pvt. William T.—Mrs. Hide S. Yasutake, mother, Box 78, Crystal City.

UTAH

DOI, Pvt. Misao—Sekizo Doi, father, 529 West 2nd South St., Salt Lake City.

TERAO, Pfc. Michio F.—Sadaichi Kawaguchi, uncle, WRA center, Topaz.

YAMANE, Pfc. Kozo—Yasaburo Yamane, father, Layton.

YAMANI, Pfc. Michio J.—Mrs. Chieko Yamani, wife, Rt. 2, Box 505, Ogden.

WYOMING

HORIUCHI, Pfc. Munetoshi G. — Mrs. Fujiye Nakamura, sister, WRA center, Heart Mountain.

NAKADATE, Pfc. Shoji — Mrs. Kimi Nakadate, mother, Heart Mountain.

OYAMA, Pvt. Hiroshi — George Oyama, father, Heart Mountain.

HAWAII

ABE, Pvt. David Y.—Miss Kiyoko Abe, sister, Box 48, Kailua, Oahu.

ADANIYA, Staff Sgt. Seigi—Mrs. Ushi Adaniya, mother, Ewa, Oahu.

AKAHOSHI, Pfc. Yutaka L.—Umeji Akahoshi, father, Box 8, Honauaun, Hawaii.

AOYAMA, Sgt. Chikata—James H. Aoyama, brother, 718-B 10th Ave., Honolulu.

ARAKAKI, Pfc. Seiki—Mrs. Tsuru Arakaki, mother, 1371-A, River St., Honolulu.

DESAKI, Pfc. Sojiro—Misuo Desaki, brother, 66 Cabrinha Lane, Hilo, Hawaii.

EGO, Pfc. Kenji—Mrs. Ishi Ego, mother, 93 28th Ave., Honolulu.

ENDO, Sgt. Toshio—Sakuji Endo, father, Box 516, Paia, Maui.

FUJIKAWA, Sgt. Peter S.—Miss Nora N. Fujikawa, sister, 561-A North Vineyard St., Honolulu.

FUJIWARA, Pfc. Edward S.—Masayoshi Fujiwara, father, Box 33, Waialua, Oahu.

HAMADA, Pfc. Ernest K.—Mrs. Lillian A. Hamada, wife, 2208 Booth Rd., Honolulu.

HASHIMOTO, Pfc. Henry I.—Mrs. Yumi Hashimoto, mother, Waimea, Kauai.

HIMURA, Pfc. Norito—Mrs. Toshiko H. Brown, sister, 2115 Armstrong St., Honolulu.

HINO, Pfc. Joichi—Takeo Hino, brother, 1752 Algaroba St., Honolulu.

HIRAI, Staff Sgt. Toshitsugu—Mrs. Hisako Hirai, mother, 3419 Hardesty St., Honolulu.

HIRAKAWA, Pfc. Seiye J.—Mrs. Nabe Hirakawa, mother, Kokokahi Rd., Kaneohe, Oahu.

HIRANO, 2nd Lieut. Dick N.—Eijiu Hirano, father, 1021-C Pua Lane, Honolulu.

ISHIBASHI, Pfc. Giichi B.—Shigenori Ishibashi, brother, Box 33, Eleele, Kauai.

ISHIKAWA, Pfc. Akira — Mrs. Tome Ishikawa, mother, Ulupalakua, Maui.

ISHIKAWA, Sgt. Yukio—Kintaro Ishikawa, father, Box 114, Pearl City, Honolulu.

IWAMASA, Pfc. Yoshio—Takeo R. Iwamasa, brother, Box 254, Halaula, Hawaii.

KADOMOTO, Pfc. Masaru—Yutaka Kadomoto, brother, Box 1162, Honolulu.

KANEKO, 2nd Lieut. Kenneth K.—Miss Aiko Kaneko, sister, 1537 Young St., Honolulu.

KANESHIRO, Tech. 5th Gr. Shigetoshi S.—Shigemitsu Kaneshiro, brother, Waiahole, Kaneohe.

KATAYAMA, Pfc. Robert N.—Mrs. Yuki Katayama, mother, 329-D Buckle Lane, Honolulu.

KAWABATA, Pfc. Denichi — Koichi, Minemoto, guardian, Waiakea, Hilo.

KAWAMURA, Pfc. Shigeo—Kiyoichi Kawamura, brother, Box 296, Pakoa, Puna.

KAWASUGI, Pvt. Shigeru—Masaji Kawasugi, brother, 1132-A Hoolai St., Honolulu.

KAWAUCHI, Pfc. Yamato — Rokunojo Kawauchi, father, Piihonua, Hilo, Hawaii.

KINOSHITA, Pvt. Yoshito—Rinji Kinoshita, father, Box 393, Hana, Maui.

KOBASHIGAWA, Pfc. Masashi—Mrs. Kamata Kobashigawa, mother, Lowella Ave., Pearl City, Honolulu.

KOBAYASHI, Staff Sgt. Stanley S. — Ruichi Kobayashi, father, Box 617, Paia, Maui.

KOHASHI, Pfc. Hiroshi—Mrs. Nami Kohashi, mother, 38 Paneaewa St., Hilo, Hawaii.

KOJI, Pfc. Yoshio—Mrs. Shizuyo Koji, mother, Box 182, Honokaa, Hawaii.

KONDO, Sgt. Akira — Mrs. Tama Kondo, mother, 1412-A Puhala Lane, Hilo, Hawaii.

KONDO, Pfc. Herbert Y.—James S. Kondo, father, Koloa, Kauai.

KUNISHIGE, Pvt. Tadashi—Mrs. Satsuyo Kunishige, mother, Box 652, Wahiawa, Oahu.

KURAMOTO, Pfc. Sueo—Charles M. Kuramoto, brother, Box 321, Waialua, Oahu.

KUTAKA, Cpl. Clifford M.—Masao Kutaka, brother, Kapaa, Kauai.

MAEDA, Pfc. Robert N.—Nobuji Maeda, brother, Waipahu, Oahu.

MASUMOTO, Pvt. Noriyoshi—Norito Masumoto, brother, 212 Kawailani St., Hilo, Hawaii.

MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Clarence M.—Masaichi Matsumoto, father, Box 62, Paia, Maui.

MATSUNAMI, Staff Sgt. Kazumi—Kazuo Matsunami, father, Haina, Hawaii.

MATSUURA, Pfc. Stanley F.—Mrs. Tajiu Matsuura, mother, Box 188, Waialua, Oahu.

MIYAMOTO, Staff Sgt. Fujio—Hyoichi Miyamoto, brother, 453-A Cooke St., Honolulu.

NAGAKI, Pfc. Mitsuo—Mrs. Umeyo Nagaki, mother, Brodie 2, Wahiawa, Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Sgt. James T.—Tsutomu Nakamura, brother, 1498 Dillingham Blvd., Honolulu.

NAKAYAMA, Pfc. Takeo—Isao Nakayama, brother, Box 24, Mountainview, Hawaii.

NISHIDA, Pfc. Paul N.—Mrs. Helen Nishida, aunt, 615-A South Beretania St., Honolulu.

NOGAMI, Pfc. Haruo—Mrs. Tsuneyo Nogami, mother, Box 152, Honokaa, Hawaii.

OSUMI, Pfc. Paul K.—Mrs. Tamae Uyeda, sister, 2018 Pahukui St., Honolulu.

OTA, Pfc. Tatsuo—Tatsuichi Ota, father, Box 197, Waipahu, Oahu.

SAGOMI, Pfc. Senichi — Mrs. Masako G. Schmidt, sister, Aiea, Oahu.

SAMURA, Staff Sgt. Tsutomu—Ichigaku Samura, father, Waialua, Hakalau, Hawaii.

SASAKI, Pfc. Hideo J.—Mrs. Terue Sasaki, sister, Naalehu, Hawaii.

SASAOKA, Staff Sgt. Daniel M. — Mrs. Ishino Sasaoka, mother, Box 46, Kealekekua, Hawaii.

SATO, Pfc. Saburo—Yoshitaro Sato, father, Box 523, Hilo, Hawaii.

SOMEDA, Sgt. Tadashi R.—Mrs. Mayo Someda, mother, Makaweli, Kauai.

SUGA, Pfc. Sterling S.—Masaichi Suga, father, c/o Mrs. A. Robinson, Makaweli, Kauai.

SUGAI, Pfc. Harry Y.—Fukuichi Tachibana, father, Box 153, Naalehu, Hawaii.

TACHIBANA, Pfc. Harry Y.—Fukuichi Tachibana, father, Box 153, Naalehu, Hawaii.

TAHARA, Staff Sgt. Kazumi—Mrs. Sue Takahashi, mother, Mill Camp No. 9, Waialua, Oahu.

TAKAHASHI, Pfc. Kazumi—Mrs. Sue Takahashi, mother, Mill Camp No. 9, Waialua, Oahu.

TAKEMOTO, Staff Sgt. George T.—Richard Y. Takemoto, brother, Waialua, Oahu.

TANAKA, Pfc. Allen H.—Kazuo Tanaka, brother, Box 289, Eleele, Kauai.

TANAKA, Staff Sgt. Daniel Y.—Kikunobu Tanaka, father, Box 226, Hilo, Hawaii.

TANAKA, Pfc. Kenneth K.—Mrs. Toshio Tanaka, mother, Box 254, Kailua, Oahu.

TANIGAWA, Pfc. Kimiwo—Kijiro Tanigawa, father, 529 Libby St., Honolulu.

TOMITA, Sgt. Lawrence S.—Yasumatsu Tomita, father, 623-A Waipa Lane, Honolulu.

TOYAMA, Pvt. Hideo C.—Shoye Toyama, brother, 57 Aylett Lane, Honolulu.

TSUGAWA, Pfc. Mitsuo—Murajiro Tsugawa, father, Box 128, Waipahu, Oahu.

TSUJI, Sgt. Isami—Miss Thelma T. Tsuji, sister, 2106 Aulii St., Honolulu.

UESUGI, Pfc. Noboru—Masao Uesugi, brother, Box 391, Waialua, Oahu.

UMETSU, Pvt. Harry K.—Yosaku Umetsu, father, Pulehu, Keahua, Maui.

URASAKI, Pvt. Seizun—Seifu Urasaki, father, Andrade Camp, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

WATANABE, Pvt. Atsushi—Mrs. Katsuko Watanabe, mother, 749, Lihue, Kauai.

WATANABE, Pfc. Mitsuru—Toyoshichi Watanabe, father, Box 95, Aiea, Oahu.

WATASE, Pfc. Edward K., Jr.—Edward K. Watase, father, Port Allen, Kauai.

YAHATA, Sgt. Yoshiaki—Yoshitaro Yahata, father, Amaulu Camp 1, Hilo, Hawaii.

YAMAMOTO, Pvt. Takeo—Yuki Yamamoto, brother, Aiea, Oahu.

YAMAMOTO, Pvt. Tadashi—Mrs. Eleanor C. Yamamoto, sister-in-law, 1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu.

YAMASHITA, Pfc. Paul Y.—Patrick Y. Yamashita, brother, 637 Winant St., Honolulu.

YASUDA, Pfc. Wasuke—George S. Yasuda, brother, Box 28, Kailua, Oahu.

YATSUSHIRO, Sgt. Yasuo—Mrs. Tsumuyo Yatsuhiro, mother, Box 629, Wailuku, Maui.

YOSHIMORI, Pfc. Sunao—Ryoji Yoshimori, father, Box 230, Koloa, Maui.

YURUKI, Staff Sgt. Fujio R.—Mrs. Miki Yuruki, mother, Bo 207, Waialua, Oahu.

Mother of Air Corps Hero Hits Gardena Discrimination

LOS ANGELES — A mother of an American airman, killed last fall in combat over Germany, asked her son's friends at a memorial service on Dec. 29 to honor all who fell for democracy, regardless of race.

The Air Corps officer was Lieut. Maurice Levine, and his friends of Lodge 141 of the International Workers' Order had gathered to honor his memory at services held at Odd Fellows hall.

Rising to speak of her son, Mrs. Sophie Levine, declared:

"Since my son died, we are gathered here to honor him. But in the city of Gardena, another American boy gave his life fighting the Germans, and his home town will not even allow his name to be put on the roll of honor. His mother is denied the privilege of meeting with her boy's friends, like this. That boy, Kiyoshi Muranaga, was an American of Japanese ancestry, decorated for bravery after he died. I want that mother to know that other Americans feel toward her boy just as they do toward mine."

Coast Leaders Hold Meeting To Aid Nisei

Fair Play Committee Sponsors Coast-Wide Meeting on Evacuees

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out that any of the returning Nisei who enter war work will be immediately eligible for public housing the same as anyone else.

Miss Effie Gordon, medical consultant with the Children's Bureau, said there is never any discrimination of race or creed in the welfare of children and stated that "our program is set up to include the wives of Japanese American servicemen overseas under the infant and maternity services."

A letter from the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, suggesting the construction of a housing project for minorities in the San Mateo area, was read. The letter brought up the problem of some 100 Negro families who may face possible eviction if the evacuees return. The NAACP letter noted that San Mateo County housing has been of a "Jim Crow" nature so far.

The problem of assistance for elderly single men of Japanese ancestry was discussed. It was explained that the percentage of needy cases among this group was less than in other minorities but that now more will be dependent on public assistance, suffering from the shock of evacuation and relocation.

"The employment of Nisei is a hot potato," Harry Kingman, regional director of FEPC, conceded. "On the whole, however, we expect no trouble with unions or employers, especially since Japanese Americans have been making a remarkable record, not only in the armed forces, but in the whole war effort."

Maurice Harrison, San Francisco attorney and community leader, presided over the conference. Mr. Harrison pointed out that the "constitutional right of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes" has been vindicated by the Supreme Court and recognized by the government.

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, executive secretary of the Fair Play committee, indicated that efforts will be made to establish permanent machinery to coordinate the 300 groups concerned with race problems on the West Coast.

Following a general discussion of the employment situation facing Japanese Americans, a recommendation was passed unanimously that returning evacuees should not underbid in order to obtain employment.

Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno State College, chairman of the discussion on employment, said a good start on the problem of reemployment for returning evacuees had been made in the assurance of cooperation from the various Federal agencies and in the promise of the AFL to aid in the program.

Report Commander Of Nisei Combat Unit Wounded

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced this week that Col. Charles W. Pence, commander of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team had been wounded in action in France.

The War Department report did not specify the extent of Col. Pence's wounds.

Col. Pence has commanded the 442nd Combat Team from the time of its activation at Camp Shelby, Miss., through its actions in the Italian campaign and in its present advances in France.

His wife, Mrs. Charles W. Pence, resides at 307 East Monroe St., Attica, Ind.

Pvt. Arthur Yamada Graduates from Parachute School

HUNT, Idaho — Pvt. Arthur T. Yamada, husband of Mrs. Shizuke Yamada of Hunt, Idaho, is a recent Nisei member of the United States Army Paratroops, the Irrigator reported recently.

Report Evacuee Homes Burned In Placer Area

Yamazaki, Makabe Properties Razed by Mysterious Flames

AUBURN, Calif. — An unoccupied house at the Yamasaki nursery was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 3, the third building owned or formerly occupied by persons of Japanese ancestry to burn in Placer county in the last six weeks.

Mrs. Emily Morvan, Auburn store clerk, reported she watched the fire from her home last Wednesday night. There was no report of the blaze to the sheriff's office or other local agencies.

The Yamasaki nursery is five miles from Auburn.

The Makabe home in the Loomis section burned three weeks ago. Previously a hall in the Virginia Town section, once used by persons of Japanese ancestry as a school and meeting place, was leveled by flames.

Twenty-two Men Given Honorable Army Discharges

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Honorably discharged servicemen from Heart Mountain since last July total 22, the Heart Mountain Sentinel reported on January 6.

The men were reported to be Hitoshi Jimmie Akiyra, Shigeo Dohara, Roy Egami, Robert N. Fujimoto, Minoru Fujino, John T. Fukumoto, Kunio Hiuga, Yuta Jongo, Shoji Ichikara, Roy Y. Kato, Kaoru Kawamoto, Hiroshi Jim Kawakami, Susumu Kawamoto, Joe Kiyoshi Kimura, Mitsuru Matsunaga, Johnny Miyamoto, George Nagata, Tamotsu T. Nishimura, Hisashi Shimizu, George Mitsuo Watanabe, Stanley Yoshida, and Masatoshi Henry Yoshiyama.

Heart Mountain Youth Graduates Paratroop School

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Pvt. Robert Konishi, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Konishi of 14-21-E, Ht. Mountain, is the second Heart Mountain youth to graduate within recent weeks from the Fort Benning, Ga., paratroop school, the Sentinel reported here last week.

Pvt. Stanley Sagara, also of this center, graduated the preceding week.

Churchgoers Welcome Nittas Home from Relocation Camp

SANTA ANA, Calif. — Shosuki Nitta, patriarch of one of the first Japanese American families to return to Southern California, this week shuffled about his 100-acre ranch with a heart-warming memory of his welcome home by worshippers at the Methodist church in which he was active for years, the United Press reported.

The Methodist minister, mindful of the church Shosuki Nitta organized at the Poston relocation center and the Sunday school teachings of his son and daughter-in-law, welcomed the Nittas last Sunday with a brief sermon on racial tolerance. After the services, members of the congregation crowded around to shake hands with the returned evacuees.

It was a happy moment for the three generations of Japanese Americans represented in the Nitta family who had so feared prejudice against them they had stopped for food only once on the trip from Poston to Santa Ana, the United Press report said. And that one time they stopped at the home of a Methodist minister in Indio, Calif.

"We didn't want to cause trouble," Shosuki said.

The family ranch, growing oranges, lemons and vegetables, had been leased during the evacuation. The Nittas are giving their tenants six months to evacuate themselves and plan to fix up the place while they live on a little house on the edge of the property.

Accompanying 65-year old Shosuki and his wife, Taka, to the family ranch was a son, Hitoshi, 25, a graduate of California Polytechnic and for a time the evacuee head of the Poston department of agriculture, and his wife, the former Mary Yamagata of Reedley, Calif., a registered nurse. Both are Sunday school teachers. They have a son, Hitoshi Alan, 10 months old.

Unable to help his father reestablish his home was Minoru, 23, also a graduate of Cal Poly, who is employed at the Cleveland, O., Steel Products company, a war plant. Minoru is classified 4-F because of a knee injury he received as blocking back on the Santa Ana junior college eleven. Mrs. Nitta added that his wife expects a baby soon.

A third son, Mitsuo, received his commission as second lieutenant in the Army on his birthday last Saturday at Fort Benning, Ga. He has been in the army for three years. His wife is the former Toki Kumai of Los Angeles who is now secretary to the dean at Park college in Missouri. A graduate of Cal Aggies at Davis, Mitsuo played three years on the varsity football team and was the first Nisei in the school's history to be named captain of the football squad.

The United Press reporter commented that the Japanese Americans faced formidable opposition to their return from some patriotic organizations.

"We hope that our friends will remember us," Shosuki Nitta said.

Pacific Notebook:

Soldiers in Philippines Hailed Return of Nisei to West Coast

By S/SGT. PAUL T. BANNAI

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES—Good news to all GIs in this theatre was an item which appeared in our bulletin that loyal Nisei would be allowed to return to the evacuated areas of the West Coast.

We hope that the efforts of Japanese American soldiers here and in the European theatre have helped in bringing this about, and that the work of Nisei GIs will continue to better conditions for our folks at home, so that we and the generations to follow us may enjoy a brighter future.

All of the soldiers I have spoken to in the Army, Navy and Marines were well acquainted with our job and sympathetic to the cause of the Nisei. The exploits of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Combat Team are known and watched by all here.

So far in my travels in this war I have met many Nisei from the mainland and Hawaii, most of whom are graduates of Camp Savage and in special military work.

In our unit alone there are approximately a dozen Nisei. Our work is very interesting. Staff Sgt. Sho Onodera who is in charge of interpreters is a former resident of Los Angeles and was an instructor at Camp Savage. (Sgt. Onodera volunteered from the Manzanar relocation center.) Two of our sergeants, Ben Manade and Tadao Migimoto, volunteered from Honolulu. Ben was a student at the University of Hawaii and hopes to reenter the school under the GI Bill of Rights after the war. Migimoto was a bank employee and has plans to enter the same field after the war.

Although many Nisei GIs have spoken to me that they are set on their jobs after the war, the majority have no definite postwar plans. Even with their record of service in the armed forces, many feel that prejudice will still prevail in industry against the hiring of Nisei workers. There is no doubt, however, that the fact of our having served in the Army will have a great deal to do with our future. Many who were engaged in the agricultural field hope to return to their farms. Tech. 4th Gr. Henry Aigaki is one of these. Henry is from La Jara, Colo., where his folks are still farming.

Working at a nearby Army headquarters is First Lieut. Steve Yamamoto. Lieut. Yamamoto has been in the South Pacific a number of years and was given a direct commission in the field, which is the hard way of becoming an officer. He was living in the San Gabriel valley region of Southern California prior to Pearl Harbor.

World War II Veterans Induct Nisei Into American Legion; Post Condemns Racist Activity

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Practices of racial discrimination against American citizens because of their Japanese ancestry were sharply condemned in a resolution passed unanimously by 150 members of Hollywood World War II Post 591 of the American Legion at a meeting on Jan. 9.

Harley M. Oka, an honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry, was one of 30 new applicants who were voted into membership in the World War II post at the Jan. 9 meeting. It is believed that Oka is the first World War II veteran to join an American Legion post in California.

Oka, 28, a native of Santa Ana, was discharged from the Army last month at Fort Snelling, Minn., for medical reasons. A former Hollywood businessman, he returned to his home here recently.

He was sworn into the American Legion by Commander William Schneider.

Oka was formerly in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

The resolution of the World War II Post, 2035 North Highland Ave., in Hollywood, denounced the action of the Hood River, Ore., Legion post in removing the names of 16 Japanese Americans from a war memorial.

Pointing to the war record of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and declaring that there have been "grave assaults upon the inherent rights of fellow Americans and there is now being waged a persistent campaign of intolerance, prejudice and hatred against them, and there is cause for grave suspicion that certain elements are waging this campaign behind the cloak of false patriotism although their only true consideration concerns their selfish economic advantage," the Hollywood World War II Post of the American Legion declared:

"We the members of this Post condemn any discrimination of whatsoever type against any American citizen based on the stand that he or she is of Japanese or any other racial descent.

"We as veterans of World War II have been fighting for the ideals of and principles guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and are much concerned over the actions of certain groups and individuals who are attacking these very ideals for which we have been fighting.

"We strongly condemn any efforts to establish a false distinction among American citizens based on race, color or religious creed, such distinctions being a complete violation of the constitutional provision that there be no such distinction established among American citizens.

"We therefore condemn the action of the Hood River post of the American Legion in effacing the names of American soldiers fighting overseas from their honor roster as a shameful fact which discredits and humiliates the name of the American Legion.

"We urge all comrades of our Post and all other American Legion posts and all citizens who have the welfare of the nation at heart to safeguard the constitutional rights of all Americans regardless of race, color or creed."

Seven Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded Members Of 100th Infantry Battalion

War Department Announces Citations Honoring Hawaiian Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry for Extraordinary Heroism During Italian Campaign

WASHINGTON—Additional testimony to the heroism of the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate), composed of American doughboys of Japanese descent from Hawaii, came Jan. 12 in the announcement of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross to seven members of the famous Infantry unit, one award being posthumous.

Other awards, including many Silver Stars, Bronze Star Medals and Purple Hearts, have been won by members of this unit.

All seven of these awards were won in the Italian campaign. The 100th Infantry Battalion now is in action in France as a part of the 442nd Combat Team.

The doughboy who died winning his Distinguished Service Cross was Private First Class Kiichi Koda, of Waipahu, Oahu. On July 9, 1944, near Castellina, Italy, he and four comrades charged with fixed bayonets into a wooded area, firing from the hip as they attacked and routed a group of Germans. Later, when the enemy opened fire from a small castle, Private First Class Koda circled the structure and tossed hand grenades into each window, then charged it with his squad. He was killed by a German hand grenade, but his actions resulted in the death of ten Germans, the capture of three and the seizure of five enemy machine guns and four machine pistols.

Staff Sergeant Yukio Yokota, Private First Class Haruto Kuroda, and Private Thomas Y. Ono, all of Honolulu, functioned as a team, and each was cited for extraordinary heroism in action.

On June 2, 1944, the three crawled through a wheat field to within ten yards of an enemy machinegun and killed three Germans with grenades. Under intense fire they crawled to a second position, eliminating it also. They then joined their platoon in a successful assault on its assigned objective. A short time later they repeated their tactics against another German machinegun nest. In the space of three hours, the three of them had neutralized five enemy machineguns, five machine pistols and killed or captured 17 Germans.

Private First Class Kaoru Moto, of Spreckelsville, Maui, distinguished himself on July 7, 1944, by creeping to a German machinegun position and killing the gunner, then capturing the assistant gunner when the latter opened fire on him. While guarding his prisoner, he noted an enemy machinegun section moving up and forced it to withdraw by his deadly fire. Wounded by a sniper, he held his position until relieved. Then, while going to the aid station for medical attention, he wounded two more Germans in a machinegun nest and forced the third to surrender to him.

Private First Class Robert H. Yasutake, of Iahaina, Maui, on June 2, 1944, was an automatic rifleman during an attack. He first neutralized an enemy machinegun position, then wounded seven Germans with his rifle and grenades in another position, fought a duel with Germans in a dugout, and finally killed three enemy who were attempting to isolate him from his buddies.

Private Jesse M. Hirato, of Honaunau, on June 5, 1944, crawled toward an enemy sniper only to discover that his rifle had jammed. He picked up a German shovel nearby and charged the German position with this weapon. Three Germans, equipped with a machine pistol, two rifles and grenades, surrendered to him.

State, Federal Aid Pledged Evacuee Dependency Cases

SAN FRANCISCO—Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the Federal Social Security agency, reported here on Jan. 10 that the governors of all Western States had pledged state and county facilities for dependency cases among returning Japanese American evacuees.

"Those unable to support themselves will get state aid supplemented by Federal assistance," Neustadt said.

Boston Man Helps Defray Court Costs

Donation Received By JACL From Mr. Godfrey Cabot

The National JACL announced this week that it had received a check for $478.79 from Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, Mass.

The money, the JACL announced, was sent by Mr. Cabot to defray part of the expense incurred by the National JACL in filing its brief in the Korematsu evacuation test case in the United States Supreme Court.

Total cost of the JACL brief was $1114.

Joe Masaoka of the National JACL staff noted that Mr. Cabot had donated more than $1000 for the printing of the JACL's briefs in the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases in 1943.

It was reported that Mr. Cabot was interviewed by Dr. T. T. Yatabe of the Chicago JACL office and Miss Ruby Yoshino when they visited Boston on their recent lecture tour. At that time Mr. Cabot expressed his deep concern over the civil rights of citizens of Japanese ancestry. He indicated his interest in minority problems and stated that was the reason he was assisting the JACL.

Report Negro Group Will Fight Eviction From L. A. Temple

LOS ANGELES—The board of managers of the Providence Baptist Association, Negro group leasing the former Hongwanji Buddhist Temple, East First Street at Central Ave., last week promised a "fight to the last ditch" against a notice to vacate the church property, it was reported.

"We're standing by our guns," A. Brigham Dose, attorney for the board, said after a meeting with the managers. He said it was up to Rev. Julius Goldwater, Buddhist priest acting as attorney-in-fact for the owners, to take the next step.

SOLDIER SON'S PURPLE HEART GIVEN PARENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Takejuro Shigemura of Salt Lake City have received a posthumous Purple Heart for their only son, Pfc. Masao Frank Shigemura, killed in action in France.

Pfc. Shigemura was a graduate of Broadway High school in Seattle and attended the University of Washington and later Carleton college in Northfield, Minn., from where he volunteered for the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He was also a former resident of Hunt, Idaho.

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

A Call to Unity

First major step toward planned and successful relocation in the once-evacuated area was made this week at a conference called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Attended by representatives from a score of private groups interested in the relocation program and officials of a dozen interested government agencies, the conference marked the first step toward co-ordination of activities of these groups. Employment, housing, relief, community acceptance, education and other major issues attendant to the return of the evacuees were discussed.

It was also indicated that further work will be done toward integrating the 300 groups in the area which are concerned with race problems.

The conference was not held to hasten the return of the evacuees but to facilitate and ease the integration into community life of those who do return. It is generally believed by all concerned, including the Nisei themselves, that dispersal of the Japanese Americans throughout the country is proving a far wiser process of resettlement than location in the pre-war Little Tokyos.

Such positive action as was taken this week by the participants in the conference will prove to be of great value within the weeks and months to come. Unified action and elimination of duplication will mean the facilitating of successful relocation.

Language Schools

It is as convenient in these times to take a position against the reestablishment of the Japanese language schools on the West Coast, as it is for a religious conference to condemn sin or for a meeting of police officers to denounce crime. Privately-operated Japanese language schools on the West Coast and in Hawaii were among the first casualties of our participation in World War II. And although there have been no suggestions for their revival from persons of Japanese ancestry, the language school question has been reopened through agitation on the West Coast following the reopening of the evacuated area to Japanese Americans.

The existence of Japanese language school before the war was a factor which may have retarded the thorough assimilation of the Japanese American in the general community pattern, although it is an open question whether these schools were effective even in this regard. The failure of these language schools may be assessed from the fact that a relatively small number of Americans of Japanese ancestry, less than ten percent, are considered proficient in this language. The Army, which found an immediate need for a large number of Japanese interpreters, translators and interrogators, was forced to set up a training school where Japanese American volunteers received an intensive course in the language. Today these Japanese Americans are performing an invaluable service in the war against Japan, as are additional hundreds of civilians in the various fields of wartime activity wherein a knowledge of the enemy's language is a necessary attribute.

By strange contradiction the exigencies of war have resulted in the establishment of a large-scale program in the teaching of the Japanese language to military and civilian personnel, and schools in the language are conducted at Stanford, Colorado, Michigan, Yale, Harvard, Minnesota, Columbia, Chicago and other universities.

Japanese American leaders in Hawaii recently went on record favoring the permanent liquidation of private Japanese language schools, and the liquidation of the physical properties of some of these schools has already been completed. It may be recalled that for many years before the war many Nisei leaders were in favor of closing of the Japanese language schools and the teaching of the language in the public schools of the state where supervision of the courses would be the direct responsibility of the public school system.

Professional Patriots

Dr. John R. Lechner is a professional patriot who spends most of his time fanning the flames of racial hatreds on the West Coast. Since the war's beginning he has been quoted both for and against the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. He is a favorite speaker of bitterly prejudiced groups on the West Coast, many of whom now propose to retaliate against the returning evacuees with boycotts. Yet Dr. Lechner, as Togo Tanaka, former editor of the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, points out, approached the Japanese American newspaper in January, 1942, and asked for a donation in the printing of some cards he said he needed for his projects. It appears that Dr. Lechner was not averse to dealing with Japanese Americans if he could get something for nothing.

John R. Lechner, as the record will show, staged a patriotic rally in Hollywood in May, 1940, to dramatize the Nisei's loyalty to America. These are the same Nisei he now hints may be potential saboteurs. Dr. Lechner and his Washington counterpart, Kilsoo Haan, have built themselves up as "experts" on the Japanese American. But neither Lechner nor Haan have ever made a straightforward statement regarding the great and positive record of loyalty made by the Japanese American group in this war. The Lechners and the Haans prefer to deal in whispered rumors and ugly innuendos.

The current issue of Time Magazine (Jan. 15) offers proof of the sort of irresponsible statements in which John R. Lechner specializes. It is obvious that Dr. Lechner is out to give the California hate mongers and their misguided followers the sort of hate-provoking and suspicion-inciting material that can be used against the returning Japanese American. This single paragraph from Time Magazine is enough to expose Lechner's reckless disregard for truth:

"Farmers crowded into the flag-draped town hall at Gardena, Calif., and applauded vociferously as Austrian-born John R. Lechner shouted: 'We know the Japanese have super-submarines which carry 1,000 men—they're waiting for the return of California Japanese to start their invasion. They'll come in through the fog banks, led by 10,000 officers trained in American universities.'"

It is not the Nisei who are the saboteurs, but the John R. Lechners and the Kilsoo Haans who are the saboteurs of national unity, who seek to undermine our American principles of fair play and decency.

Restrictive Covenants

The viciousness and all-embracing nature of racial discrimination is brought into focus again with a news report from Fresno, California, in which it is reported, a complaint is being filed against Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Keoseyan, asking that they be banned from living in a certain residential district because they are of Armenian descent.

In this district, however, owners of 74 lots signed an agreement stating that none should ever be occupied or used by "any Negro, Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, Armenian, Asiatic or native of the Turkish Empire," which is defining one's racial discrimination pretty well.

It must be noted that in Fresno, where anti-Japanese American sentiment is not entirely quiescent, has had a general bias against persons of Armenian descent for quite some time, a fact which may be surprising to other Americans who have found that the Armenian Americans are thoroughly desirable neighbors.

But racial discrimination is seldom long confined to one group. With the virulence of a contagious disease it spreads rapidly, and those affected by it are both the oppressed and the oppressor.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Undoing the Evacuation

In a score of cities, towns and farm communities between the Sierras, the Cascades and the sea, from Bainbridge south to San Diego, the first evacuees have come home. All anti-evacuee propaganda to the contrary, these returning families have been received and entertained by their neighbors. In Fowler, Calif., an ex-serviceman returned with his wife and children a day or two before Christmas and neighboring families brought gifts for the children. Down in a Southern California town a Methodist church congregation welcomed their Japanese American neighbors.

Up and down the coast it has been like this, despite the angry shouting of the race - baiters. Friends and neighbors have dropped in on these returning evacuees to say how glad they are to see them back home again. There has been a vocal opposition to the return of the evacuees, but daily it becomes more apparent that these oppositionists consist largely of the lunatic fringe of West Coast reaction, who are reminiscent of the Ku Klux Klan of another day. The people who came down to the evacuation trains to see the evacuees off to their assembly centers and relocation camps, the women who wept with evacuee women when the trains pulled out, are welcoming their friends home again.

It is significant that many public officials who were in the forefront of the opposition to the return of the evacuees have accepted the Army's revocation order with singularly good deportment. Here is proof that democracy lives, that the people believe in the Constitution, for these officials, whatever their personal prejudices, do not dare oppose the will of the majority. This generally cheerful compliance with the Army's decision on the part of the servants of the people and on the part of those officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws and to maintain order has created an atmosphere which is amenable to the return of the evacuees.

In a State in which so many political careers have been fashioned from the terra-cotta of anti-Orientalism it is interesting to note that Governor Warren has gained rather than lost political stature by his open avowal of the constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. As Carter, Costello, Rolph and other Tories have gleaned from the lessons of the 1944 elections, anti-Orientalism in California, expressed these days against persons of Japanese ancestry is a dead issue. It is to be hoped that the new West Coast delegation to Congress, clearly weighted now on the progressive side, will be less disposed to listen to the rantings of the race-baiters in their own bailiwicks.

It becomes increasingly apparent that if there is any last-ditch opposition to the reacceptance of the returning evacuees, this opposition will come from those selfish economic groups which have profited most from the evacuation. These economic interests, and the professional race mongers who work for them, and the Hearst newspapers which speak for them, have refused to go along with the majority of the people in accepting the Army's decision. Included in this unholy brigade are those who have been described by the WRA's Dillon Myer as "red-faced patriots," men who owe money to the evacuees or who hope to profit from the continued absence of the evacuee group.

The friendly reception enjoyed by most of the relatively small number of evacuees who have returned undoubtedly will be a factor in decisions of others in the relocation centers to go home. But it should be noted that these families who have returned or are in the process of returning are those who have retained their lands and homes. The majority of the evacuees, however, are a dispossessed group, having lost whatever business, property or employment interest they may have had during the wholesale jettisoning which was forced by evacuation. The resettlement of this landless and homeless majority outside the relocation camps bids to be a back-breaking job for the War Relocation Authority and its cooperating Federal and private agencies. This job of wholesale relocation of some 70,000 persons into normal communities is one which will require even more than the tremendous energies which were necessitated by the original evacuation.

The return of evacuees to their West Coast homes is also complicated by the fact that, even in the cases where the Japanese Americans may own their homes or farms, these dwellings are in the majority of cases occupied at the present time. In the urban centers of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle many of these homes are occupied by war workers, largely of minority groups, who found that the homes left vacant by the evacuees were the only ones available. In many cases commercial buildings left empty by the evacuation have been cheaply converted into dwellings where slum conditions prevail. Since most of the property, even in the so-called Little Tokyos of West Coast cities, was not owned by Japanese Americans, it is not to be expected that property owners who have profited through the need of war workers for any type of shelter would consider reverting to the pre-evacuation status quo. It has been estimated that the population of Los Angeles' Little Tokyo, largely an industrial district before evacuation, has increased fourfold with the conversion of stores and office-space into dwellings.

The situation is one which calls for considerable tact and understanding, both of the desire of the evacuees to return to normal homes from the barrack life of the relocation camps and of the problem faced by present occupants of evacuee-owned dwellings. In urban areas many of these homes have been rented to members of minority groups who have found it difficult to obtain other housing because of restrictive covenants and other obstacles to house - hunting for non-Caucasian Americans.

There already have been two cases which have been seized upon by the anti-evacuee press in an effort to organize widespread opposition to the return of the Japanese Americans. One revolved around the effort of a religious group to serve notice upon its present tenants of its church and business properties to vacate. The other concerned an eviction notice allegedly served upon a family with four sons in service, although it is not clear whether the evacuee owners desired immediate possession of the property. These isolated instances, one involving Negro tenants and the other a family of Mexican ancestry, have been utilized by the Hearst press in Los Angeles to arouse resentment along racial lines among the large Negro and Mexican populations of the city. The effort is not succeeding, largely because of the refusal of Negro leaders in the city to succumb to this anti-Nisei hate propaganda, but the situation is one that has dangerous implications.

In view of the tremendous dislocations occasioned by the evacuation, it was not to be expected that the return of the evacuees would not be without its inconveniences. The housing problem is one which calls for government action, particularly in view of inability of non-Caucasian families to obtain any kind of shelter, decent or otherwise. Negro leaders on the West Coast already have taken the lead in recommending Federal interracial housing. The tightness of the housing situation in urban areas can be relieved only through a large-scale Federal program, whether or not the evacuees are returning.

Despite the obvious difficulties, however, there is no time more propitious than the present for the reabsorption of the evacuee group into normal life. The manpower needs of a war economy insure employment opportunities whereas in the period of reconversion and industrial readjustment which may follow the end of the war they may face a drugged labor market. And it has been stressed that evacuees leaving the camps at the present time can help meet critical manpower shortages, as evacuees who have relocated previously have done in ordnance depots, industrial plants and on western farms.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

By now it should be evident that the War Department experts knew of what they spoke when, at the time volunteers were being sought for the then projected 442nd Combat Team, they stressed the publicity value of an all-Nisei military unit.

There is something about the striking power of a unit as large as a regimental combat team that hits the public's imagination, especially when it is a racial unit. Thus the Nisei working as a team and spearheading the Allied drive up the Italian peninsula, or plunging through the forests to rescue a lost battalion, have gained valuable publicity for all Nisei which individual Japanese Americans could not hope to do by personal feats.

Group action is spectacular, even when it is a hundred and some Nisei soldiers from Fort Snelling, Minn., taking three days off from military duties to work as volunteer coal haulers during a Twin Cities cold snap.

We realize, of course, that publicity is the farthest thing from the minds of the Nisei G. I. Joes slogging through the mud and ice of Europe's bloody battlefields. Yet the publicity factor entered strongly into the formation of the 442nd, and this is something that cannot be denied.

Thanks largely to the men of the 100th and the 442nd, the word Nisei is synonymous with Japanese American in most of the nation's leading newspapers. Press dispatches refer to both these units as "the famous 100th" or "the famous 442nd," and stories about these outfits are "must" copy for many newspapers.

And yet this favorable development has not been without a dear price. As a combat team and spearhead outfit the 442nd and especially the 100th have suffered appalling casualties. These losses appear magnified, and strike home with more than ordinary impact, because the homes of the personnel are concentrated in a few areas on the mainland and in Hawaii.

The situation is the same as that which exists with some national guard divisions. Certain small communities, like Salinas, Calif., and areas like New Mexico have suffered disportionate casualties when an entire national guard company or battalion, recruited from a small geagraphical area, was wiped out or captured as in the Philippines early in the war.

The famed 34th Division, with which the 442nd and the 100th fought in Italy, originally was a national guard outfit from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. Almost an entire battalion was lost at Faid pass in Africa in one of its earliest actions. Since then, as the 34th went on to pile up a record of more than 400 days under fire, the original personnel gradually was replaced by men from all over the nation. The 34th is no longer a midwestern division, for the Iowans, Minnesotans and South Dakotans have suffered heavily in dead, wounded and medically discharged.

We remember a meeting at one of the relocation centers soon after the call had gone out for volunteers. An army officer was answering questions, and one youth got up to speak. He wasn't asking a question as much as he was airing a doubt based on bitterness over the evacuation and thinking aloud.

"What's to prevent the army from making cannon fodder out of the Nisei?" he said. "How do we know that the Nisei won't be given suicide assignments and blamed if they fail to do the impossible."

We cannot recall the officer's exact answer. But it was something to the effect that the Nisei would have to accept the challenge to their ability as soldiers, to their courage and patriotism, on the same basis as other American soldiers.

It was an opportunity, the officer said, to meet a test, an opportunity for the Nisei to show their mettle. And weren't the Nisei asking for a chance to prove their right to be called Americans?

There is no inkling of a doubt that the Nisei have met their test and come through brilliantly, in the best American traditions. One need only to read a few of the many citations accompanying special awards to Nisei heroes.

There are countless deeds of bravery, heroism and devotion to country and fellows beyond the call of duty; and all these citations—with credit to the traditions of the American army, with utter disregard for personal safety, materially aided the success of the maneuver, and so on.

The Nisei who volunteered, the Nisei who are fighting their nation's battles in Europe, the vast Pacific theater, in Burma and India, had faith in democracy when they put away mufti and donned khaki.

At the time most of them went into uniform it seemed doubtful—because a noisy minority was trumpeting racist hatreds so loudly—that Americans had the same faith in the Nisei that the Nisei had in America.

But now there is no doubt, on either side. The Nisei in uniform have more than proven their right to the heritage of America, and the people of the nation are proud to pay them tribute.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Hood River's Blunder
NEW YORK TIMES

Hood River owes an apology to the 16 Japanese American servicemen whose names were erased from a county war memorial, the New York Times declared on Dec. 9.

Fair minded Americans know that "discrimination on account of racial origin is the enemy's weapon, not ours," said the influential Times.

"The Portland Council of Churches has answered the Hood River post by calling upon ministers to aid loyal Japanese Americans in returning to their homes and denouncing racial discrimination as a denial of 'the very principles of Americanism which our boys are fighting to preserve.' Japanese American units have done splendid service in Italy. Japanese Americans have been of great help in the Pacific war. They do not ask recognition beyond that given to German Americans and other sorts of Americans who have served faithfully. They are entitled to as much recognition. Hood River owes them an apology."

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Indefensible Act
DETROIT FREE PRESS

The New York Times was one of many papers to protest the action of the Hood River American Legion. Among others was the Detroit Free Press, which called it an "indefensible act."

The Free Press quoted the words of Wolverine Post 360 of Reading, Michigan, which protested the act, and approved the words of Commander Leonard F. Grimm of Reading: "It is the opinion of this Post that your reported aceion is not only an insult to these men whose names were removed, but also to every member of our armed forces and to the American Legion as well, upon whom this action has brought discredit and shame."

"Strong words, these; but no stronger than the occasion merits," said the Free Press. "It is acts like that reported from Hood River that make one wonder when, if ever, democracy will truly flower everywhere in America."

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When They Return
VENTURA COUNTY STAR-FREE PRESS
Ventura, Calif.

We note that the news dispatches are occasionally quoting unidentified "spokesmen" of this organization or that as "fearing" that the return of these people will lead to disorders. They seem to be saying it with a wishful overtone. For our part, we cannot see any possible reason for disorders in this situation, certainly not from the Japanese Americans who will be gradually coming in. Our own hotheads should be carefully restrained.

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It Was Inevitable
SUNNYVALE STANDARD
Sunnyvale, Calif.

The inevitable has happened with the Western Defense Command's announcement that persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty has been proven may return to the Pacific coast to take up their former residences and livelihoods . . .

Aside from the constitutional guarantees, we look upon this latest decree as a tribute to those thousands of loyal Nisei now serving in the armed forces of the United States. Many have given their lives and literally thousands are up there in the toughest fighting areas on all sides of the world. They deserve to feel that their families are not to be penalized further and that they too may have a posterity and a future to fight for wherever they may be.

A Short Story:
THE MENACE

(Originally published on Jan. 6, 1945, by Rob Wagner's Script Magazine, Beverly Hills, Calif., Florence Wagner, editor. Reprinted with permission.)

By PVT. AL HICKS

The almond-shaped brown eyes, set slantingly in the sharp brown face, looked intently through a break in the clouds at the ground passing leisurely by five thousand feet below. To Onishi Takashima the terrain was familiar. Many times during the past month had the huge bomber gone over this same route on its way to an enemy target. Each time Onishi had been hunched over his machine guns in the tail of the plane.

Until the flying giant got over the enemy territory, he could relax and daydream. He could conjure up pleasant visions of his home and his girl; of fishing in the blue waters, of playing games with other Japanese boys and girls. He thought warmly of school where he had learned to paint and to make things of clay. He had been taught other more practical things, too, but his favorite studies had always been the art classes. Then he thought of his mother and his brow furrowed. His mother was in America. She was in a relocation camp in Arkansas. Denison—or Denson—the name of the town was. Absently he reached down and snapped the safety of his machine guns to off position. Absently he checked the cartridge belt. His sister was in that camp, too. His father and mother had left Nippon to go to America many years ago but his father was dead now.

The staccato voice of the co-pilot, sibilant over the interphone headset, broke into his reverie. Enemy fighter planes, about two dozen of them, were approaching the bomber from the starboard side.

Onishi tensed and looked over his left shoulder. He could see them now, about a half mile away and coming in high. His hands tightened on the grips and he could feel his palm getting wet and sticky. He thought how strange it was that he was always frightened by enemy planes or flak when they were still at a distance. As soon as the bullets began buzzing around his section of the plane and he could line up something in his sights and press on the trigger buttons, he'd lose that fear. It was always that way.

Now the enemy were roaring in with their guns clattering. Three planes sped below the tail of the big bomber. Two of them executed a tight wingover, climbed, and came in above the little glass house where Onishi was trying to get them in his sights. He could see the red tongues of flame standing out from their wings and hear bullets cutting into the metal body above and behind his head. Firmly his thumbs pressed down on the firing buttons as one f the planes appeared in his sights. At first the fighter didn't seem to be hit. Onishi followed him with a stream of bullets until he was out of range of the guns. Then he heard the pilot congratulating him. He gritted his teeth and moved closer to his guns.

The pilot was calling the top turret now. Three or four times he shouted, but there was no other voice over the headphones. Onishi's mouth uttered a curse and then formed into a thin tight line. The top turret gunner had been his good friend.

Another fighter was speeding straight at the little Japanese. Onishi opened up with his guns and the other plane dodged below the bomber. Suddenly he heard that tearing of metal through metal, the force of the impact knocking him over against the side of the compartment. He lay there, the pain in his shoulder preventing him from trying to rise. Looking at the plexiglass across from him he could see three holes in it. He could hear the fighters still swarming around the bomber, and over the interphone came the pilot's voice calling him. He knew that with the top turret out of action and his guns silent the plane would be at the mercy of the enemy ships.

The loss of blood was beginning to make him feel dizzy. Then he thought about his home again, he pictured the ocean tinted red by the sun, and he could almost feel the sea breeze on his cheek. He loved that country along the sea with fanatical devotion.

With his left arm he struggled to a sitting position and opened his first aid kit. Gauze and adhesive tape stopped the flow of blood. An enemy fighter, apparently noticing that the rear guns were silent, was closing in on the bomber for a kill. He was holding his fire until he got in close where the bullets would do the most good. Onishi got him in the center of the sights but he, too, held his fire. When the plane was not more than a hundred yards away, its guns began to blaze.

At the same instant Onishi's thumbs pressed their triggers. The pain in his right arm was excrutiating but he held the button down until he saw the other plane burst into flames and begin a slow glide to earth. Another fighter came at the tail of the bomber but veered off to the left when the guns nicked his wing.

The pilot's voice came to Omisi's ears again. They were approaching the target and what was left of the enemy fighters were withdrawing. Afraid of getting hit by their own flak, he supposed.

Onishi slumped forward. He wanted to close his eyes, but he knew he would have to hang on. They might be attacked again on the return trip. His eyes blurred and he didn't see the bombs screaming down to their target; he missed the thrill of seeing huge clouds of dust and smoke rise from enemy installations, and of watching the fires break out. He knew merely that no more planes came roaring at him during the return to their base. Only when familiar land marks told him they were just a short distance from the field did he allow himself the luxury of closing his eyes and relaxing.

When he regained consciousness, the dark green of a hospital tent stretched above him and turning his head he could see a row of cots on either side. A nurse came over to his cot.

"How do you feel?" she asked.

"Not too bad." He managed a buck-toothed grin.

"Want anything?"

"No, thanks . . . oh yeah, could you tell me something? If I were to get killed up there some day, would Mom get my insurance even if she's in a relocation camp?"

"Why certainly, Uncle Sam always pays off his debts. But don't worry about it, you're not dead yet! They tell me you shot down two FW-190's on that last run."

"Yeah," he grinned again and drank the water she held to his lips. "Thanks."

Onishi Takashima lay back to close his eyes and dream about his home in California and the fishing that he'd be able to do in that blue Pacific some day.

Vagaries

Nisei vs. Nip . . .

From William Hipple's "New Year's Report on the Pacific" in Newsweek Magazine for Jan. 1: "Nisei vs. Nip—This friendship in the war zone isn't restricted by color, race or creed. I remember several Marines who went around together constantly. One was a Nisei accredited to the Marines, an American of Japanese ancestry. He was actually an interpreter, but he liked to take part in the fighting and go on patrols. The others watched out for him, and he stuck close to them so he wouldn't be shot as an enemy soldier. One day he saw a Jap crawl out of a hole and sneak up on one of his unsuspecting buddies. He raised his rifle and killed the enemy soldier instantly. . . . He was the first Nisei to kill a Japanese soldier."

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Nisei Service . . .

"We have been extraordinarily stupid, as well as cruel, in not publicizing widely the Americanness of our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry," writes Owen Lattimore, former Deputy Director of OWI in charge of the Far Eastern Division, in an article, "The Sacred Cow of Japan" in the January issue of Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Lattimore adds: " . . . Americans of Japanese ancestry. . . . have shown themselves capable of being Americans of the finest kind. They have been guilty of no sabotage either in Hawaii or on the Pacific Coast, and without their loyalty and labor in Hawaii the damage at Pearl Harbor could not have been repaired so quickly. Their military units in Italy are the most decorated in the American Army, and individuals on special duty in the Pacific have shown outstanding heroism. There is a lesson in the fact that the spirit shown has been better in Hawaii, where there is less economic and social discrimination, than among the Pacific Coast Japanese, who have been the victims of deliberately incited and organized prejudice."

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Double Boycott . . .

The Sumner, Wash., Standard, whose editor and publisher, Corydon (Nifty) Garrett, is the moving spirit behind the Remember Pearl Harbor League, is intimidating Sumner business houses into supporting its boycott of returning Japanese Americans. The Standard threatens to publish a list of "loyal" and "disloyal" business firms. Loyal businesses are those which subscribe to the Remember Pearl Harbor League's double boycott program. The double boycott is explained as refusal to deal with evacuees or with persons who assist or have any dealings with the evacuees.

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Sono Osato . . .

According to Time Magazine, Sono Osato has met with only one inconvenience because of her Japanese ancestry. That was back in 1942 when she was refused permission to go to California as a member of the Ballet Theatre, but it was the result of that incident that she is today one of Broadway's brightest new stars. She left the peregrinating Ballet Theatre and went into the musical show, "One Touch of Venus." In "On the Town" Miss Osato sings and acts for the first time in addition to her dances. The plot of "On the Town" revolves around three sailors on furlough who come to New York City. In a subway car they see a picture of Miss Turnstiles, the girl-of-the-month of the New York subways, played by Miss Osato. The search of these sailors for Miss Turnstiles from the Bronx Zoo to Coney Island makes a tuneful tour of New York and what critics have called the best musical show of the year. . . . Sono Osato has a brother with the Japanese American Combat Team on the Western Front. One of the young Osatos has appeared as a member of the famous Chicago Quiz Kids of the radio.

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Man of Religion . . .

Chaplain Masao Yamada of the 442nd Combat Team is one of the army's men of religion who are featured in Coronet Magazine's January issue. . . . Fort Snelling's 125-voice Japanese American choir gave a full program on Christmas Day over KSTP and a West Coast network.

"Mugwump's Progress" II:

Dr. Lechner Once Opposed Evacuation of Coast Nisei

Statement Made After Pearl Harbor

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

To your editorial of last week, "Mugwump's Progress," referring to John R. Lechner, you may be interested in additional evidence supporting the conclusion that the little red-faced man with the big cigar works both sides of the street.

For instance, on January 20, 1942, Lechner asked the Rafu Shimpo (L. A. Japanese Daily News), through one of its editors, for a donation in the printing of some cards he said he needed for his projects. He made the request in writing.

On January 21, 1942, the metropolitan Los Angeles Daily News reported:

"Practical steps to eliminate potential dangers must replace hysterical emotionalism in solving any Japanese problem in California, Dr. John R. Lechner last night told members of the junior chambers of commerce of San Fernando Valley.

"Dr. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational league, declared mass evacuation of all Japanese, both aliens and citizens, to some point in the interior would only cause hardship to both the Japanese and to the other residents of the state . . . The government can meet the danger without resorting to evacuation, Dr. Lechner stated."

His performance since then is a matter of record. This is the man whom you correctly describe as the person "more than any other single individual" responsible for stirring doubts, suspicions, and hatreds against American victims of wartime hysteria.

Professional hate mongering, whether directed against one group or another, invariably emits the same stench. But for a professional practitioner to about-face a second time is less surprising, is it not, than revolting?

Togo Tanaka
Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Citizen Wrong, Says Lechner

Editor,
Pacific Citizen:

You were wrong in your editorial statement that I "am sitting on both sides of the fence." The invitation for a group of your leaders to come to Los Angeles for a meeting with civic leaders was done in good faith, and their was no attempt to placate you or the Japanese American Citizens League.

What we had in mind was a frank discussion of the picture as it actually is on the Coast. You certainly are not getting ALL the picture from the WRA. I did call a group of the most active leaders together for a discussion of the Japanese question, and you will find enclosed a copy of their statement.

I still believe that the only permanent solution of a grave internal problem is to approach that problem OBJECTIVELY. Until LOYAL Japanese Americans are willing to do that, not much can be accomplished. Just trying to smear me in your paper does not help solve the problem. Why don't you support the Jackson Bill, calling for a thorough investigation of the entire Japanese question? Then perhaps all the angles can be ironed out, and a sound program determined!

Sincerely yours,
Dr. John R. Lechner,
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Doctor" Lechner



In America it makes little difference whether your parents arrived at Plymouth Rock or Ellis Island—or Angel Island. JOHN R. LECHNER (above), however, does not believe that Americans whose parents came from Japan should enjoy the same rights as other Americans. "Doctor" Lechner (the "doctor" derives from an honorary degree received by him from "Metropolitan University" of Los Angeles, the charter of which institution became the legal basis of the Los Angeles University of Psychotherapy) is the ideological leader of anti-evacuee interests on the West Coast.

The fact that "Dr." Lechner was born in Innsbruck, Austria, is certainly no reflection on his Americanism, but his public statements regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry provide an indictment of his sincerity and integrity as executive director of an organization known as the "Americanism Educational League."

(See Editorial on page 4)

Wounded Vet Visits Family Over Holidays

POSTON, Ariz. — T/Sgt. Rex Hayao Miyahara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shiokichi Miyahara, who was wounded at Pisa on July 7, 1944, arrived in Poston over the holidays to visit with his family, the Chronicle reported recently.

Struck by a shell fragment, he lost his right arm and was hospitalized in Rome and Naples. He entered Halloran General hospital in Richmond, Va., on Oct. 26, and was later transferred to Percy Jones General hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

He volunteered from San Diego in December, 1941.

Eiko Yokota Weds Fred T. Koto in Double Ring Rites

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In an impressive double ring ceremony held New Year's Day at the Bethany Presbyterian church, Miss Eiko Yokota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gosaku Yokota of Heart Mountain, became the bride of Mr. Fred T. Koto, son of Mrs. Matsue Koto, also of Heart Mountain.

The Rev. Robert Beyer conducted the ceremonies. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Tsunoda, and was given away in marriage by Mr. Thomas T. Sashihara.

The couple will reside in George.

First Poston Baby Is Born To Katsumi Takashimas

POSTON, Ariz.—The first Poston baby of 1945 was a girl, born to Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Takashima, 322-8-C, Poston, near noon of New Year's Day.

Last baby of 1944 was a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Eichiro Ishii, 207-8-D.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. James Okita, 41-2-A, Hunt, a boy on Dec. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Koika, 26-11-F, Hunt, a girl on Dec. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Maekawa, 1-11-E, Hunt, a girl on Dec. 23.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Michael Takemoto, 1-2-D, Hunt, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Okita, 7-6-B, Hunt, a girl on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kunitaro Ken Yamada, 13-9-C, Hunt, a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tsuchida, 7-11-D, Hunt, a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yoshitake, 44-2-A, Hunt, a girl on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Jinka, 14-6-D, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Takumi Okada, 36-12-A, Gila River, a girl on Dec. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Hotta, 4-8-A, Gila River, a girl on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokio Nomura, 22-9-C, Gila River, a girl on Dec. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nikaido, 28-11-E, Rohwer, a girl on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeji Konishi, 30-1-A, Gila River, a girl on Dec. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Takenaga, 226-C, Poston, a boy on Dec. 21.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Woodrow Nishitani, a girl, Andrea Jeanne, on Jan. 1 in Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Tanaka, 28-12-D, Poston, a girl on Dec. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Nakamura, 21-2-C, Poston, a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Amano, 15-12-D, Poston, a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eichiro Ishii, 207-D, Poston, a boy on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Takashima, 322-C, Poston, a girl on Jan. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Suenaga, 10-6-C, Topaz, a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harada, 11-6-B, Topaz, a girl on Dec. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinsaku Koyanagi, 35-9-F, Topaz, a girl on Jan. 4.

Correction

Birth of a baby daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Kuromiya, 14-3-F, Heart Mountain, on Dec. 26 was incorrectly reported last week as born to Mr. and Mrs. Hisamitsu Kuramiya.

The Pacific Citizen extends apologies and congratulations to the parents.

DEATHS

Masaye Tokaji, 24, 4-7-D, Hunt, on Dec. 19.

George Katsumi Hashimoto, 59-4-C, Butte ward, Gila River, on Dec. 24.

Kura Osaki, 67, 23-6-A, Rohwer, on Jan. 1.

Kamezuchi Senzoku, 30-7-D, Gila River, on Dec. 27.

Hisashi Kuroiwa, 43, 21-3-B, Poston, on Dec. 20.

Sadaichi Niioka, 52, of 305-14-H, Poston, on Dec. 20.

Makoto Jerry Mizuki, 27, 5-1-D, Topaz, on Dec. 29.

MARRIAGES

May Nakagawa to Henry Suzuki on Dec. 23 in Chicago.

Tetsuko Fujii to James Nakamura on Dec. 17 in New York City.

Fumi Torimaru to George Chida in Cleveland, Ohio.

Betty Yaeko Iwamoto to Tetsuo Arao at Phoenix, Ariz., on Dec. 7.

Shizue Maruyama to Akira Tsuno in Chicago.

EX-SERVICEMAN FOUND DEAD AT GILA RIVER CAMP

RIVERS, Ariz.—Joe Tsujimoto, 29, an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, was found dead at his home, 65-6-A, on January 5 with a knife wound through the heart, the News-Courier reported.

The News-Courier added that the wound was "probably self-inflicted."

Tsujimoto received his Army discharge in December, 1943. Members of his family were away attending a camp movie at the time of his death.

The Editorial Digest:

Nation's Newspapers Welcome Revocation Order by Army

The revocation of exclusion orders—so bitterly fought over in the editorial columns of the country's newspapers—was, when it finally came, welcomed almost without exception in the newspapers of the nation.

On the West Coast where few papers dared to ask outright for the return and sometimes advised "caution" in regard to the return, the large majority of editorial comments recognized the right of the revocation orders and recommended sanity and complete compliance on the part of the West Coast population.

Only a few newspapers, notably the Hearst papers and the Los Angeles Times, were angered by what, to the larger section of the country's press, was a return of constitutional rights to a minority group. These few exceptions carried their editorial policy of anger and race hate into their news stories and headlines.

But far outweighing such journalistic irregularities were editorials from coast to coast, from papers large and small, which carried editorials from which excerpts are given below:

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Exile's Return
NEW YORK TIMES

The Supreme Court has ruled that under the war powers it was constitutional to remove American citizens of Japanese descent from their homes on the Pacific Coast after Pearl Harbor. Whether it was right and necessary to do so is another story. Of about 100,000 men, women and children ordered out, about two-thirds were citizens. Many of the younger men displayed their patriotism in combat in Italy and elsewhere, as did Japanese Americans enlisted in Hawaii. In Hawaii, which was for a long time an actual war zone, it was not considered necessary to deport law-abiding inhabitants of Japanese descent. The task might have been physically impossible, on account of the shipping shortage. Still, no harm seems to have resulted.

Now, by order of Maj. Gen. H. Conger Pratt, commanding on the Pacific Coast, the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese blood from that area will end on Jan. 2 . . . The obstacle to the homecoming of those whom General Pratt calls "loyal or harmless" is not a military one. It is the attitude of the communities in which they formerly lived. Those who pass the Army's screening tests have as much right to go home to California, Oregon or Washington as a resident of California would have to go home to Iowa. For the sake of America's reputation for fair play, let us hope that this right will be cheerfully recognized.

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Return of Loyal Japanese
SAN FRANCISCO NEWS

In meeting this new turn of events, California and the other coastal states are confronted by a great responsibility to the nation as a whole as well as to themselves. These states are respected members of the union of states that constitute our great liberty-loving nation, the nation that was founded on "the proposition that all men are created equal." How the people of California react to the return of the loyal Japanese will be a test of their belief in the fundamental principles of justice and human rights that have made us the envy of the world. Those who desire to keep their own constitutional rights inviolate will make sure to protect the constitutional rights of the returning internees.

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Step Toward Fair Play
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

"Military necessity" was the reason given for the exclusion order. There is ample evidence, however, to show that no real danger existed, but that army authorities were taken in by the professional anti - Japanese agitators, whose motives were and continue to be mostly economic, partly race prejudice. . .

Not one Japanese American in this country or Hawaii was ever formally charged with sabotage or espionage. On the contrary, the 13,000 in the army are proving to be loyal and gallant soldiers. The 100th Infantry battalion, composed entirely of Japanese Americans, has won more decorations than any other unit of its size...

The army order will not stop the reactionaries who have been agitating against this group for years. They are already calling for state laws to bar the Japanese Americans return, and for mass deportation of the group to Japan after the war. A big job of education in fair play and tolerance needs to be done on the west coast, to assure these American citizens of their rights.

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After 33 Months
ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES

It is encouraging that we are ready to restore the evacuees to full rights of citizenship while the war is still going on. After 33 months they have undergone hardships and discomposure of mind for which it is impossible to make full amends. Men and women against whom there was not the slightest evidence of disloyalty were caught in the same net that picked up the few suspicious and openly defiant characters. Fair treatment in the future will be small compensation for what they have endured. We owe it to ourselves as a people respectful of civil liberties to see that they get it.

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Lessons in Americanism
THE CHICAGO SUN

It is by no means certain that, after the war, we will look back with pride on the country's wartime treatment of Japanese Americans. The Supreme Court has upheld Gen. DeWitt's 1942 order excluding all Americans of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast states, though Justice Black's opinion admitted that it would be inconsistent with the Constitution "except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril." The fact is that we were frightened in 1942; we had been struck a heavy blow by Japan, and rumors were rife of sabotage and espionage in Hawaii. We can suspect today that economic rivalry and sheer racial antagonism on the coast may have played a part in influencing the Army, but then we had the wind up.

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Back to the Coast
PITTSBURGH COURIER

Again the Supreme Court has righted a great wrong in upholding the return of American citizens of Japanese extraction to their homes on the Pacific coast from which they were ruthlessly snatched in the spring of 1942.

There was never the slightest valid reason for this disgraceful step, unless the race prejudice of reactionary West Coast interests which spurred the Administration to humiliate these citizens can be regarded as a valid reason.

Now that this hateful chapter in American history has been closed, it is to be hoped that these worthy citizens never again will be subjected to such fascistic policy.

A dangerous precedent was set which could have been readily applied to other colored citizens for an equally flimsy reason.

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Test in California
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

The Los Angeles Times, a responsible newspaper, says it is "asking too much of human nature" to believe that west coast residents will "welcome back those tens of thousands of Japs with jobs and patronage and the spirit of equality."

The difference between the Times statement about the Japanese and Hitler's statements about the Jews is nothing to boast about. It is good to relate that this is not the dominant expression there. The people remember that they once welcomed these Japanese to weed their fields and do other menial tasks. They were invited thither. There is something atrociously inconsistent in demanding now that they go hence. It would be wise, we think for the citizens of Japanese ancestry to scatter themselves more widely than was the case in these coast states. Yet if they choose not to do so, that is their legal and their moral rights.

This is the problem, not of the Japanese citizens, but of their white fellow citizens. It is the problem up bringing our practice in peace up to our profession in war.

California Educators to Assist In Reassimilation of Students

Problems Arising from Return of Evacuees Discussed at Meeting

SACRAMENTO—County superintendents of California schools, meeting in Sacramento on Jan. 4, pledged to assist in the reassimilation of returning evacuee students of Japanese ancestry into schools of the State.

Walter F. Dexter, State superintendent of public instruction, sent the pledge to Governor Warren following the conference which was attended by 125 district and county superintendents.

Helen Heffernan, chief of the State Division of Emergency Education, told the school officials that the problem gives the schools an "unparalleled opportunity" to use the processes of mass education in promoting interracial and intercultural relations.

"We have had racial problems before," asid Dr. Frank Lindsay, chief of the State Division of Secondary Education, "and they were solved. In Siskiyou county once it was the Italians; in Gustine the Portugese. I don't think this is any different."

Dr. Dexter said the policy of the State Department of Education is against segregation and, under existing law, any attempt to exclude from classrooms those who have returned to the State from relocation centers would be unconstitutional.

A few of the superintendents, it was reported, took a pessimistic view, although they said they thought they could handle the situation in the classrooms.

OPA Attitude Toward Returning Evacuees Clarified by Official

LOS ANGELES — Clarifying the attitude of his office toward the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, Ben C. Koepke, new district director of the Office of Price Administration's rent control office, declared "the OPA can do nothing more than accord the same rights to all citizens."

"In the event a returning Japanese American home owner serves an eviction notice on a tenant, the procedure is well established," Koepke said. "The notice is served and a copy must be filed within 24 hours with the OPA rent office.

"After that the tenant is under jurisdiction of State courts, not the OPA, because the rent office, in effect, steps aside and allows State law to take its course."

STATE OFFICIALS REAFFIRM STAND ON PROTECTION

SACRAMENTO—A California State advisory committee on law enforcement, composed of sheriffs, police chiefs and judges, reaffirmed on Jan. 4 a previously adopted resolution that local enforcement officers "consider it our sworn duty to fully cooperate with the Army authorities in dealing with the return of Japanese residents of this State."

The resolution stressed that "all persons, regardless of race, are entitled to the full protection of the law."

CIO Supports Citizen Rights Of Nisei Group

San Pedro Local of ILWU Announces Stand on Return

LOS ANGELES—A positive position opposite to that of the AFL Teamsters Union in regard to the return of Japanese American evacuees to the West Coast has been announced by the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 13, San Pedro, the Times reported.

The CIO union, whose international head is Harry Bridges, denounced those "subtle forces" that it asserted were trying to stir up hatred against American citizens of Japanese ancestry and declared that these are the same forces which for years have been trying to stir up anti-labor hatred and that the purpose "is to create confusion and disorder in order to create a condition favorable to the introduction of fascism."

Wounded Veterans Attend New Year's Eve Fete in Chicago

CHICAGO — The Chicago chapter of the JACL and a group of Nisei women of the YWCA sponsored a dinner on Dec. 31 at Delaware Gardens for wounded Japanese American veterans at Vaughn General hospital.

More than ninety guests attended the New Year's Eve affair.

Dr. Mas Sakada, formerly of Oakland, was master of ceremonies for the evening.

The wounded soldiers were welcomed by Miss Louise Suski of the YWCA group and William Minami, president of the Chicago JACL.

The soldiers attending, all of whom are recipients of the Purple Heart and who wear the Distinguished Unit Citation ribbon, included Lieut. Francis Kudo, First Sgt. Kazuo Oka, Staff Sgt. Stan-Joe Hironaka, Pfc. Isaac Fujikawa, Nohara, Sgt. James Makino, Cpl. Joe Hironaka, Pfc. Isaac Fujihawa, Pfc. Stanley Nakamoto, Pvt. Paul Tokusato, Pvt. Wimpie Furutani and Pvt. Pete Yamamoto.

Other guests included Colonel McBride, chaplain of the Sixth Service Command, and Mrs. McBride, Mr. V. M. Brown of the City Park Commission and Miss Barnes and Miss McGuire of the Metropolitan YWCA.

Report Soldiers in Aleutians Displeased by Anti-Nisei Acts

SEATTLE—Following a tour in which he reached over 90 per cent of the armed forces in Alaska and the Aleutians, Dr. U. S. Mitchell of San Francisco, director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, declared he found none who advocated discrimination against loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"Emphatic displeasure was registered concerning reports of proposed legislation to prevent return of these Japanese American citizens to their communities," Dr. Mitchell said on his return.

"The government authorities and law enforcement officials have declared the Japanese Americans to have been thoroughly cooperative and they have given more than their percentage of manpower to the fighting forces," Dr. Mitchell pointed out.

He said he found less prejudice among servicemen than among civilians at home.

Two Evacuee Rail Workers Arrested

KALISPELL, Mont. — Two young evacuees of Japanese ancestry from Heart Mountain were arraigned before a U. S. commissioner last week on a charge of impersonating G-Men, International News Service reported.

They were identified as Minoru Horino, 22, formerly of Los Angeles, and Kikujo Matsushita, 21, formerly of Pomona, Calif.

The pair had been working as laborers for the Great Northern Railroad at Summit, Mont.

They are scheduled for trial on Feb. 2 at Cheyenne, Wyo., on a charge of refusing army induction on grounds they had been "deprived of citizenship" when moved from West Coast homes during the evacuation.

Horino has three brothers in the U. S. Army.

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WRA Director Castigates Four Groups Opposing Return of Nisei Evacuees to West Coast

"Red Faced Patriots" Stirred by Economic Motives, Charges Myer

PORTLAND, Ore.—"We do not expect any trouble in the reception of those of Japanese ancestry who choose to return to former West Coast homes," Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, was quoted by the Journal as declaring on Jan. 5 in a speech befor the City club.

"I think the opposition from certain groups is 'mostly talk,'" he added.

Mr. Myer hit sharply at those who "would devise some means to exclude those of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast."

The WRA director divided the opposition to the return of Japanese Americans into four groups, Mel Price, Journal staff writer reported.

In the first group are those who would make political capital and newspaper circulation out of loud abuse, Mr. Myer said. Included are certain segments of the Coast press, Grange officials and some American Legion posts.

"Persons like Dr. John Lechner and Jess Edington, Legion commander at Hood River, all peddle un-American racism in a package labeled 'old-fashioned Americanism'," he said.

The second group is made up of well-intentioned but misled persons, who do not want to harm anyone, but imagine that all evacuees are a menace to national security.

In the third group, "which includes the Gresham farmers," Mr. Myer said, are those stirred to action by economic motives. They would take the same pains to squeeze out any group that threatened their interests.

The fourth group is best described as "red-faced patriots," the WRA chief said. They took advantage of evacuation to forget that they owed money to the evacuees, to damage their property and to trick them in many ways.

Myer said that the relocation will be gradual and that a good many of the evacuees will not return to their former homes.

"We are encouraging them to settle elsewhere, although they are free to go where they wish. Dispersion of any minority group seems advisable to us."

He said he did not know of any families who have returned to Oregon, but, since Dec. 17, a total of 26 have returned to California and four to Seattle.

In commenting on the Hood River incident, Myer cited the name of Pvt. George Akiyama, Hood River, recently awarded a Bronze star for gallantry in France.

"I don't believe there will be much objection to his return," Myer said.

He also mentioned the name of Lieut. James Kanaya of Portland who won a Silver Star for gallantry in action in Italy.

Milwaukee Baby Runner-up in Stork Derby

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Runner-up for the title of Milwaukee's first 1945 baby was Andrea Jeanne Nishitani, daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. Woodrow Nishitani, who was born eleven minutes after midnight at Columbia Hospital. Little Andrea's father, a former forestry student at the University of Washington in Seattle, is stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Her mother is the former Miss Mae Kashiwagi of Seattle.

Civil Service Workers Fail to Extend Leaves

LOS ANGELES — The Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles reported that of the 35 city employees of Japanese ancestry granted leaves of absence shortly after the start of the war, all except seven have lost their eligibility to return to their jobs.

Two of the seven Japanese Americans are on military leave which is good indefinitely, while the other five are only ones of the original 35 who troubled to renew their leaves, The renewal period expires Feb. 1, it was stated.

The two in the Army are Ken Kentisu Aiba, a gardener-caretaker, and Arthur Norimasa Shimidzu, a messenger-clerk.

The five civilian employees who may return to their city jobs include Ernest T. Fukuda, a junior engineer with the Water and Power Department; Matilde Suniko Honda, a public health nurse; Peter K. Okada, a gardener; Mrs. Tomiko Okura, a junior clerk and George Masami Saito, a gardener.

Yuletide Rites Unite Couple In Pocatello

POCATELLO, Ida.—One of the loveliest Yuletide weddings in Pocatello, was that of John Kaneko, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Kaneko of Pocatello, to Miss Helen Naubara, the Pocatello Tribune reported here recently.

The bride has been employed by the federal intelligence commission in Washington and Portland.

The double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alvin Kleinfeldt at the Central Christian church. Mrs. J. C. Gardener played the prelude and the wedding march, and Mrs. Bethine Eaton sang two solos.

California Sergeant Protests Race Bigotry in Home State

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A California sergeant's protest against racial bigotry in his home state was reported in the lead editorial in the Globe-Democrat on Dec. 24.

"The racial bigotry that has cropped up recently in sections of the Far West was brusquely ticked off by Tech. Sgt. Bayard H. McConnaughey of Claremont, Calif., who donated $100 for care of children of Japanese ancestry in Honolulu. This was his answer, the Sergeant wrote in a Honolulu newspaper, to unpatriotic groups of his home state, 'Who seek to raise fictitious racial barriers, to foster ill-feeling between different groups, to destroy the Constitution of the United States by making its provisions inapplicable to certain citizens because of their ancestry.'"

"If this was a somewhat youthful gesture, it flamed with honest indignation and straight thinking," the Globe-Democrat said. "Often enough the young of America see most clearly the ideals underlying traditions and institutions of democracy for which their elders too frequently offer but pious lip service. This Sergeant is not alone among his service comrades in his heated plea for a tolerance fundamental in the tenets of freedom for which our armies fight."

Messenger Boy Burns to Death

TORONTO, Ont.—Norman Kajioka, 14, a messenger boy, was burned to death on the night of Jan. 3 when fire swept through a drug store in downtown Toronto. The boy had been tending the furnace in the building and his body was found in the basement by firemen.

The boy, a Canadian of Japanese ancestry, came here from Vancouver, B. C., when persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated two years ago.

Magna Girl Leaves For WAC Training

MAGNA, Utah — Atsuko Mori, daughter of Mrs. Y. Mori of Magna, who left Jan. 8 for service in the WACs, was given an informal reception on Jan. 2 by Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Dawson at their home.

Miss Mori's brother, Sgt. Henry Mori, is now in France.

Pvt. Shigeo Yoshioka Dies in Florida At Camp Blanding

HUNT, Idaho — Pvt. Shigeo Yoshioka, son of Mrs. Ura Yoshioka of Hunt, Idaho, died late Sunday, December 31, at the post hospital at Camp Blanding, Florida, the Irrigator reported recently.

Pvt. Yoshioka was inducted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

He is survived by his mother and a sister, Mrs. Sue Asamura of Minneapolis.

Veterans Visit Families in Poston

POSTON, Ariz. — First Lieutenant Gary T. Kadani and Staff Sergeant Albert Y. Tamura, veterans of fighting in the Southwest Pacific theater, visited their families in Poston during the New Year holiday, the Chronicle reported recently.

Both were inducted in 1941 before evacuation. Lt. Kadami trained at Camp Roberts with the Eastern Intelligence division before going overseas as a corporal in May, 1942. A veteran of 30 months overseas service, he expects to return overseas after visiting his wife in Gila River.

S/Sgt. Tamura, 28, participated in the Salamauas, Hollandia, and Biak Island beach landings as an infantryman.

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

Saturday, January 13, 1945

AN OPEN LETTER To Pfc. Hoshinao Omiya

By KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS II
(Columnist, The Chicago Sun, on Dec. 22, 1944)

To Pfc. Hoshinao Omiya, U. S. Army Hospital:

You have been on my mind since I read that you had landed at an East Coast port with both your eyes blown out by a German land mine.

I suppose you know that the U. S. Supreme Court has just decided that it was constitutional for you to be born with slant eyes.

The decision was unanimous, and whenever the Supreme Court decides anything unanimously, you can be pretty sure it is it is the law of the land, even though it took a long time to find out.

Your home is Honolulu, which is lucky, because your folks haven't been penned up in concentration camps for over two years as they would have been in they had lived in California.

In Hawaii, your people have been treated like all other Americans. Although they constitute the largest group in the population, there has been no question about their loyalty.

They Gave Their Lives

Instead of making trouble, they gave their blood, their labor and their lives. And in May, 1943, the Army told us:

"There have been no known acts of sabotage, espionage or fifth column activity committed by the Japanese in Hawaii either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."

But in California, where your people were only 1 per cent of the population, we decided we couldn't take any chances on their loyalty. This was the official reason, and technically sufficient.

Of course the real reason was the slant eyes, and it was dangerous for Chinese and even Fillipinos to walk the streets of Los Angeles.

Our eyes were bloodshot, and your people had to be locked up for their own protection.

It made no difference that most of them were native-born Americans, many of them with sons in the Army. The American Legion demanded that the soldiers be discharged and locked up, too.

Good News for Christmas

The other day, as you may have heard, the Legion post in Hood River, Oregon, erased the names of 16 Japanese American soldiers from its roll of honor.

But the Supreme Court has decided that your kind of eyes are as good as bloodshot eyes. All loyal Americans of your ancestry now have a right to take their chances on the streets.

You will be glad to hear that over a hundred fathers, wives and sisters of Japanese American soldiers have been released from the Poston, Arizona, concentration camp so that the soldiers fighting abroad can be notified in time for Christmas.

It will make a real Christmas present for your comrades of the 100th Battalion in Italy, which the War Department has called "the most decorated unit in the entire Army."

And Merry Christmas to you, even if you can't join the American Legion.

To Our Readers

The Pacific Citizen wishes to express its appreciation to its readers for their support of the recent holiday edition. The proceeds from advertising in the special holiday issue will aid in making the Pacific Citizen self-sustaining.

Because of a filing mixup a number of ads and greetings notices which were submitted for the holiday edition did not appear in that or subsequent editions. These ads and notices are published this week.

We apologize to those of our readers who were disappointed when their notices did not appear in the holiday edition. We beg their forgiveness for these omissions and hope for their continued support.

Business Department,
The Pacific Citizen.

Salinas Area Officials Back Army Program

SALINAS, Calif.—Full cooperation with army authorities in dealing with the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to California was pledged on Dec. 20 by District Attorney Anthony Brazil and Sheriff Alex Bordges of Monterey county.

Brazil, a member of the law enforcement committee of the California Peace Officers' association, endorsed the committee's statement which declared:

"We consider it our sworn duty as law enforcement officers to fully coperate with army authorities in dealing with the return of Japanese residents of this state. All persons, regardless of race, are entitled to the full protection of the law.

"There should be no difficulty involved in this transition unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness.

"It is our belief that cheerful cooperation with the Army program will be furtherance of the war effort and in keeping with our war purposes and our duty as American citizens."

The California Peace Officers' association's statement was issued from Sacramento.

Ex-Marine Major Asks for Fair Play For Evacuee Group

EUGENE, Ore.—Dr. Howard J. Noble, who served as a major in the Marines in the south Pacific until recently and who is now a member of the history department faculty at the University of Oregon, told a group of local businessmen at a meeting of the Lions club on Dec. 28 that he has seen Japanese American soldiers in action and that these men have measured up to the highest standards of the American Army — fighting with character, courage, loyalty, devotion to duty and self-control despite the fact that their families were confined in "concentration camps" in the United States.

Dr. Noble said that every American citizen is entitled to the privileges and the rights of travel, work and opportunity to make a living the same as any other citizen, regardless of when he landed on the shores of this country and regardless of his ancestry.

He declared that all substantial and responsible citizens, in working toward a solution of present racial problems, should demand of public officials that the laws of the United States be enforced, and thus forestall unnecessary trouble and bloodshed.

Wounded Rivers Soldier Returns

RIVERS, Ariz.—Sergeant Jimmy Makino, former resident of Block 59 at Gila River, whose injury in Italy was reported in September, is now reported in the states at Vaughn General hospital in Hines, Illinois according to the Gila News-Courier.

Hawaiian Nisei Sergeant First To Receive DSC for Heroism In Central Pacific War Zone

Tech. Sgt. Kubo Gets High Military Honor For Action on Saipan

Tech. Sgt. Hoichi Kubo, a veteran of the Tarawa and Saipan campaigns, is the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the war in the Pacific against Japan.

Sgt. Kubo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kanichi Kubo of Puukoli, Maui, has been awarded the DSC, the second highest award which the nation can bestow, for his "extraordinary heroism" during the battle of Saipan.

A U. S. Army newspaper in the Pacific area, "The Khaki Commentor," described Sgt. Kubo's heroic action:

"T-3 Hoichi Kubo has just been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on one of the islands of the Pacific. He is on DS from Headquarters company.

"Kubo performed highly dangerous service when he voluntarily descended a cliff 100 feet high and entered a cave in an attempt to gain the release of a number of civilians who were being held by a group of enemy soldiers.

"He succeeded in persuading the enemy soldiers to release the civilians and to surrender themselves.

"His heroism prevented casualties among our troops and undoubtedly saved the lives of the civilians, who would have perished had it been necessary to dynamite the cave.

"Kubo was previously awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge for exemplary conduct and proficient performance of duties in another Pacific campaign.

"Headquarters company is very proud of Technician Kubo for his distinguished service."

Sgt. Kubo was a junior at the University of Hawaii when he entered the army. He trained at Camp McCoy, Wis., and was later selected for special training at Camp Savage, Minn.

NISEI BOXER WINS CYO CROWN AT CHICAGO FINALS

CHICAGO—Tony (Kim) Urabe, representing Holy Name Cathedral, won the bantamweight championship in the open division in the finals of the 14th annual Catholic Youth organization amateur boxing tournament at the Ashland auditorium on Dec. 6.

Urabe outpointed a Chinese American, Paul Yee of the Chinese Catholic mission, for the title.

Nori Kitaoka, also of Holy Name, won the 135-pound championship in the novice division, beating Al Laratta of St. Maria Incoronata.

Two other Japanese Americans reached the finals of the CYO novice division. They are Harris Yokoi, 112-pounds, and Toastie Hirai, 118-pounds.

OCS Graduate George Sakanari Wins Commission

TOPAZ, Utah—George Sakanari, formerly of San Francisco and son of Mr. and Mrs. Gentaro Sakanari of 37-7-D, Topaz, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army on Dec. 2 upon completion of the Officer Candidate course at Fort Benning, Ga.

Lt. Sakanari was inducted on January 9, 1942, and served with the infantry before going to OCS.

Judge Murphy Dissents:

Coast Exclusion Orders Went Beyond Constitutional Power, Says Justice of High Tribunal

By A. L. WIRIN
Special Counsel, National JACL

(Continued from last week)

In the Hirabayashi case Justice Murphy had declared that the curfew orders went to the "brink of constitutional power"; the exclusion orders, however, to Justice Murphy, went over that brink. This is how he put it:

"This exclusion of 'all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien,' from the Pacific Coast area on a plea of military necessity in the absence of martial law ought not to be approved. Such exclusion goes over 'the very brink of constitutional power' and falls into the ugly abyss of racism."

Justice Murphy too recognized that at time of war the judgment of the military authorities is to be accorded great respect. He thus explained it:

"In dealing with matters relating to the prosecution and progress of a war, we must accord respect and consideration to the judgments of the military authorities who are on the scene and who have full knowledge of the military facts. The scope of their discretion must, as a matter of necessity and common sense, be wide. And their judgments ought not to be overruled lightly by those whose training and duties ill-equip them to deal intelligently with matters so vital to the physical security of the nation.

"At the same time, however, it is essential that there be definite limits to military discretion, especially where martial law has not been declared. Individuals must not be left impoverished of their constitutional rights on a plea of military necessity that has neither substance nor support. Thus, like other claims conflicting with the asserted constitutional rights of the individual, the military claim must subject itself to the judicial process of having its unreasonableness determined and its conflicts with other interests reconciled. 'What are the allowable limits of military discretion, and whether or not they have been overstepped in a particular case, are judicial questions.'"

He then considered the proper judicial test of the legality of the military action, outlining it thus:

"The judicial test of whether the Government, on a plea of military necessity, can validly deprive an individual of any of his constitutional rights is whether the deprivation is reasonably related to a public danger that is so 'immediate, imminent, and impending' as not to admit of delay and not to permit the intervention of ordinary constitutional processes to alleviate the danger."

Of the Civilian Exclusion Order which resulted in Korematsu's evacuation, he said:

"Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34, banishing from a prescribed area of the Pacific Coast 'all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien,' clearly does not meet that test. Being an obvious racial discrimination, the order deprives all those within its scope of the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. It further deprives these individuals of their constitutional rights to live and work where they will, to establish a home where they choose and to move about freely. In excommunicating them without benefit of hearings, this order also deprives them of all their constitutional rights to procedural due process. Yet no reasonable relation to an immediate, imminent, and impending' public danger is evident to support this racial restriction which is one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law."

He concluded, therefore, that the exclusion of "all persons with Japanese blood in their veins" had no reasonable relation to any military danger on the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1942; he rejected the assumption that "all persons of Japanese ancestry may have a dangerous tendency to commit sabotage and espionage and to aid our Japanese enemy in other ways. It is difficult to believe that reason, logic or experience could be marshalled in support of such an assumption," he noted. He called the assumption erroneous, explaining: "That this forced exclusion was the result in good measure of this erroneous assumption of racial guilt rather than bona fide military necessity is evidenced by the Commanding General's Final Report on the evacuation from the Pacific Coast area."

At this point Justice Murphy refers to the now well-known slur by General DeWitt upon all persons of Japanese descent when he testified before a House Naval Affairs Committee in San Francisco: "It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen; he is still a Japanese." (The press generally reported General DeWitt as saying "A Jap's a Jap.")

Returning to General DeWitt's report and challenging its basic assumptions, findings and conclusions, Justice Murphy said:

"In support of this blanket condemnation of all persons of Japanese descent, however, no reliable evidence is cited to show that such individuals were generally disloyal, or had generally so conducted themselves in this area as to constitute a special menace to defense installations or war industries, or had otherwise by their behavior furnished reasonable ground for their exclusion as a group."

"Justification for the exclusion is sought, instead, mainly upon questionable racial and sociological grounds not ordinarily within the realm of expert military judgment, supplemented by certain semi-military conclusions drawn from an unwarranted use of circumstantial evidence. Individuals of Japanese ancestry are condemned because they are said to be 'a large, unassimilated, tightly knit racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion.' They are claimed to be given to 'emperor worshipping ceremonies' and to 'dual citizenship.' Japanese language schools and allegedly pro-Japanese organizations are cited as evidence of possible group disloyalty, together with facts as to certain persons being educated and residing at length in Japan. It is intimated that many of these individuals deliberately resided 'adjacent to strategic points,' thus enabling them 'to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them have been inclined to do so.' The need for protective custody is also asserted. The report refers without identity to 'numerous incidents of violence' as well as to other admittedly unverified or cumulative incidents. From this, plus certain other events not shown to have been connected with the Japanese Americans, it is concluded that the 'situation was fraught with danger to the Japanese population itself' and that the general public 'was ready to take matters into its own hands.' Finally, it is intimated, though not directly charged or proved, that persons of Japanese ancestry were responsible for three minor isolated shellings and bombings of the Pacific Coast area, as well as for unidentified radio transmissions and night signalling."

In careful and precise footnotes to the opinion, Justice Murphy answers General DeWitt's claims by referring to the carefully documented material furnished to the Court by the Japanese American Citizens League in its brief as "a friend of the Court." Thus Justice Murphy answers General DeWitt's claim with respect to the unassimilability of the Japanese population:

"To the extent that assimilation is a problem, it is largely the result of certain social customs and laws of the American general public. Studies demonstrate that persons of Japanese descent are readily susceptible to integration in our society if given the opportunity."

Again, Justice Murphy rejects what he dubs the dangerous doctrine of protective custody relied upon by General DeWitt. Of it he said:

"This dangerous doctrine of

(Continued on page 12)

Ann Nisei's Column:

"Born Free and Equal" Is Photo-Book About Mananzar

BORN FREE AND EQUAL, photographs of the loyal Japanese Americans at Manzanar Relocation Center. With text and photographs by Ansel Adams. Published by U. S. Camera. 112 pp. $1.00.

Possibly because photographers are trained to see with a discriminating eye, because they turn a sharp focus wherever they look, and because they are trained to see clearly and without bias, photographer Ansel Adams has turned out in his book, "Born Free and Equal," the most compelling social document of the evacuation.

Though he writes in his preface, "This book in no way attempts a socialogical analysis of the people and their problem," and that it "is addressed to the average American citizen and is conceived on a human, emotional basis," it is nevertheless more probing, more sharp and more telling than any number of books could hope to be.

Explaining his belief that natural environment reacts strongly upon mental and spiritual growth, Adams lays some stress, in both words and pictures, upon the natural surroundings of Manzanar.

"I believe that the arid splendor of the desert, ringed with towering mountains, has strengthened the spirit of the people of Manzanar," he writes. "I do not say all are conscious of this influence, but I am sure most have responded, in one way or another, to the resonances of their environment. From the harsh soil they have extracted fine crops; they have made gardens glow in the firebreaks and between the barracks. Out of the jostling, dusty confusion of the first bleak days in raw barracks they have modulated to a democratic internal society and a praiseworthy personal adustment to conditions beyond their control."

Following a short text and many photographs of the mountains and valleys surrounding Manzanar, Adams goes directly to the residents of Manzanar.

With many pictures, and with short but pointed biographies, he brings the reader an intimate picture of the evacuees and their daily lives. He manages to bring into the picture the story of the Manzanar co-op, the farms, and the arts as they have been developed at the center.

He lays much stress upon the guayule project, which may someday prove its importance in the rubber industry, and stresses, too, the importance of the Japanese American men in service.

In a final summation Adams presents the problems today faced by Japanese Americans and the United States. After going into the possibilities of relocation, Adams relates the problem of Japanese American animosity and all race discrimination.

He effectively denounces the "cheap labor" charge often made against minority group members with these words:

"Many times we hear the statement that 'Japanese labor is cheap labor.' Unfortunately Mexican, Chinese, and Negro labor has also cheap labor. 'Cheap labor destroys opportunities for "Americans" to work; the white man can't compete with it.' And so on, **ad nauseum.** The question of cheap labor and low prices for products produced, deserves more clarification than can be given here. When selling goods and services at equal prices, the Japanese-American suffered from racial discrimination; only by selling at markedly lower figures, or by working for substantially lower wages, was there any possibility of maintaining existence. These Japanese Americans, in equal competition, with equal standards of pay and living conditions, would hold their own, and would not be compelled by discrimination to underbid their competitors, or to work longer hours to earn comparable amounts; for, after all, no one wishes to be 'cheap labor.' But any group, in segregated rural or city areas, conscious of 'racial difference' (meaning 'racial inferiority') and with a reduced scale of wages and living conditions, will give rise to the age - old problems, which create attitudes and hatreds potentially destructive of our way of life. The answer is, or should be simple—the establishment of a minimum wage for all, and the selection of labor on a basis of capacity and ability, coupled with a personal, rather than a racial approach. . .

"Again, there has been opposition to Hindu labor, and, in serious proportions, to Mexican labor. It is significant that Mexican labor, although specifically untrained in many agricultural fields, has been sought and welcomed since the evacuation on the basis of sheer economic necessity. There is no need to speak here of the Negro problem, which tops the list, to our shame, and to the danger of our civilization. In the light of history certain basic facts are clarified; the dominant clarification rests on the fact that, treated as individuals, human beings do not present great problems, but when they are treated as arbitrary racial groups, social and international difficulties are created. It is our task to retain the individual as the foundation of society, irrespective of his race, color, or religion."

Among the outstanding photographs of individuals is one of Nobuteru Harry Sumida, oldest Nisei in the United States.

Sumida is dressed simply in a dark corduroy shirt with a knotted ripe tied at the collar. In his gentle, placid smile, the white hair and the thin features, Adams has caught the look of a Franciscan monk.

Memorable, too, is a protograph of nurse Aiko Hamaguchi. In this portrait Adams makes effective use of backlighting coming through her nurse's cap to give it the suggestion of a halo.

Merchant Seaman Visits Parents at Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Following three months on the Atlantic high seas, Sam Shinji, one of the first Nisei to be accepted for service in the merchant marine, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Shinji of 29-15-B, Ht. Mountain, the Sentinel reported recently.

Shinji left for New York in March, 1944, to apply for service with the merchant marine, but it was not until August that he was finally accepted for active duty. On his initial voyage he shipped aboard a Liberty vessel carrying lend lease material to Naples.

Shinji spent 44 days in Naples. The combination of an Oriental visage and civilian clothes made him the object of open, though friendly curiosity, whenever he took shore leave, he revealed.

A member of the National Maritime Union, Shinji cited an instance of the friendliness of his shipmates who, upon hearing that he intended to visit hospitalized members of the 100th infantry, loaded him with gifts to cheer them up.

Approximately 50 Nisei are now in the maritime service.

County Supervisors Seek Legislation Against Nisei Group

SAN MATEO, Calif. — Supervisors of San Mateo county will be asked to consider a resolution demanding the revocation of the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry, except those serving in the armed forces, it was reported here this week.

The action has been requested by the California Supervisors' association, it was reported by Joseph C. Hunter, executive secretary of the association.

The program of the California Supervisors group involves an amendment to the United States Constitution, and Hunter indicated that demands are being made on California congressmen for such legislation.

Pocatello Nisei Wins Commission

POCATELLO, Idaho—First Pocatello Nisei to win a commission in the army, Second Lieut. William Yoden, 29, was home on furlough last week.

Lieut. Yoden graduated from the infantry OCS at Fort Benning, Ga. His wife, the former Mary Nishisaki, is a resident of Fort Hall.

Methodist Church Conference Urges Fair Play for Nisei

NEW YORK—Justice for Japanese residents in the United States who are loyal to this country, was advocated in a resolution recently adopted by the Board of Missions and Church Extention of the Methodist church.

The resolution follows:

"In spite of three years of disrupting change in economic and home life a vast majority of both alien and citizens of Japanese extraction have proved themselves staunchly loyal to the United States. It is our belief that this group should not longer be penalized because of their ancestry. To continue to delay the justice that is due this minority of American citizens and loyal aliens is contrary to every principle of fair play and in direct opposition to the basic civil rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

"The Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist church renews its pledge of confidence in all loyal Japanese Americans and proposes to assist them in regaining their full rights as citizens of the United States.

"We believe that democratic justice may best be served in the following manner:

"By granting freedom of movement to Japanese loyal to the United States anywhere in the United States on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries. This would include the right to return to the Pacific coast. If this right is abridged by political, economic or racial pressure groups, we hold that such action is destructive both of essential democracy and Christian social relations.

"By the defeat of all discriminatory legislation. We are opposed to all attempts to disfranchise Japanese American citizens. We are opposed to all attempts to send Japanese loyal to the United States back to Japan after this war, to farm them out on Pacific islands or to keep them indefinitely on isolated reservations in this country. We are opposed to all attempts to make property ownership difficult for Japanese American citizens and impossible for their parents.

"By aiding all Japanese loyal to the United States in again taking their rightful places in our American civilization in any part of our country where they choose to make their homes. We offer them our friendship and our protection. To the fullest extent of our ability we will assist them to reestablish themselves that they may take a part in the great task of rebuilding the world."

Doctor Okami Opens Practice In Salt Lake

Dr. Shigeichi Okami, for 17 years a physician in Terminal Island, California, last week announced the opening of his practice in Salt Lake City at 940 Edison St.

Dr. Okami graduated from Stanford University and Washington University in St. Louis. He is a former staff member of Seaside Memorial hospital in Longbeach, California, and the San Pedro General hospital.

Greetings from . . .

ALL AMERICAN NISEI CLUB, Nampa, Idaho.
MARY BAN, Route 4, Nampa, Idaho (Nampa District, Boise Valley JACL)
SUSUMU ENDO, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
JIRO ENOMOTO, 5210 N. Winthrop, Chicago, Illinois.
G. HARA, 4019 So. Lake Park, Chicago 15, Illinois.
IWAO AND MAE HARA, 908 Jenifer St., Madison 3, Wisconsin.
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YUTAKA HORI, 1899 E. 81st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PVT. LEO HOSODA, Co. G, Sch. Bn. Ba. 33, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.
DR. KANO IKEDA, 2177 Stanford Ave., St. Paul 5, Minnesota.
PVT. SHIGEO IMAMURA, Camp Otterburg, Indiana.
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WM. T. ISHIDA, c/o W. P. Diesel R. R. No. 1, Lima, Ohio.
MIYEKO MAE ISHIHARA, Barr Bldg., Rm. 628, 910 17th St. N.W., Wash., D. C.
BEN ITO, 9—8—E, Topaz, Utah.
MR. AND MRS. J. ITO, 4055 Monroe St., N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn.
MARY S. KANNO, Morrill, Nebraska.
M. KATAYAMA, Seattle, Washington.
MRS. Y. KAWAMURA, 155 Patton Ave., Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
H. KAWATA, Cozad, Nebraska.
MRS. EMMA KIMOTO HIMENO, 12E-8C, Amache, Colo.
RUBY KOBATA, c/o Mr. Okita, Rt. 2, Box 351, Ontario, Oregon.
SHIG MASUNAGA, Box 42, Alda, Nebraska.
T. MAYEDA, Saginaw, Michigan.
K. S. MITA, P. O. Box 54, Moylan, Pennsylvania.
BOB MITANI, Box 1161, Jerome, Idaho.
MISS EDYTHE MIYAGI, 3756 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.
MRS. MATSUTO MIYAKE, Honolulu, Hawaii.
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MRS. KAZU MIYASHIRO, 331-B North Vineyard St., Honolulu 22, T. H.
T. MORI, Hunt, Idaho.
L. AND M. MUKAI, New York City, New York.
T. NAKANO, Cozad, Nebraska.
DR. AND MRS. MITSUO R. NAKATA, 1511 Broadway, Boulder, Colo.
MARY NISHIKAWA, 505 W. 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah.
MR. EDWIN NISHIMI, 58-B Holt Lane, Honolulu 39, T. H.
MR. AND MRS. ALFRED Y. OBAYASHI & FAMILY, Preston, Idaho.
BILL OKUDA, YMCA, 13220 Woodland Ave., Highland Park 3, Mich.
JUN ONIKI, 5450 Hyland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.
MR. AND MRS. T. SAGARA, Weiser, Idaho.
CPL. PAUL SAKAGUCHI, Co. G, Sch. Bn., Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.
SGT. JAMES SAKAMOTO, 1853rd Serv. Comm. Unit, Med. Platoon, Camp Bowie, Texas.
TSUTOMU SASAKI, 35 So. Hoyne, Chicago 12, Illinois.
GEORGE SHIMOMAEDA, Route 1, Ontario, Oregon.
MR. AND MRS. EDDIE SHIMOMURA, 1043 E. 42nd Place, Chicago 15, Illinois.
MR. AND MRS. L. SHINNO, Larchmont, New York.
MAS SHINTANI, 1054 W. Central, St. Paul, Minnesota.
F. SHOJI, Price, Utah.
JOZO SUGIHARA, 1775 Xenia St., Denver 7, Colorado.
G. SUMIDA, Cozad, Nebraska.
KAY TAGAMI, 1011 Foster Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois.
ANNE TAKAMOTO, 6—14—B, Heart Mountain, Wyoming.
H. TAKASU, Salt Lake City, Utah.
JOY TANAHASHI, c/o M. Weinberg, 3815 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.
KIICHI TANGE, Rt. 1, Box 465, Amarillo, Texas.
S. TOGASAKI, 3426 W. Adams St., Chicago 24, Illinois.
T/5 EDWARD UYECHI, 7th Radio Sq., APO 17311, c/o PM., San Fran., Calif.
N. UYECHI, Honolulu, T. H.
GEORGE YAMAGUMA, Post Exchange Barber Shop, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.
MIDORI YASUDA, P. O. Box 337, Aurora, Utah.
M. YOSHIDA, St. Paul, Minnesota.
BROWNIE YOSHIOKA, 490 E. Center St., Springville, Utah.
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Rare Meteorite Discovered Near Topaz Camp by Two Evacuees

WASHINGTON—A rare meteorite discovered in the mountains of Utah by two evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz went on display at the national museum on Dec. 21.

The 1,164 pound meteorite is the ninth largest to be found in the United States. It was discovered by Akio Ujihara and Yoshio Nishimoto, members of the lapidary class at the Topaz camp.

Ujihara and Nishimoto were searching for rocks to be cut and polished for ornamental purposes when they discovered the meteorite last September on the north slope of the Drum mountains, 16 miles from Topaz.

"Other members of the class previously had hunted in the same spot with discouraging results," Dr. E. P. Henderson, associate curator of mineralogy and petrology in the museum, declared. "Probably several people had looked at the meteorite without recognizing it."

But Ujihara was attracted by a peculiarly shaped rock partly buried on the mountain slope near a clump of sagebrush.

Rigging up a sled the men brought the rock into Topaz where they chipped off a tiny specimen and sent it to the museum.

Kalamazoo Five Has Two Nisei

HT. MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Kalamazoo, Mich., college basketball team has two Nisei on its starting lineup, which probably explains why it is the shortest team in the nation, says the Ht. Mountain Sentenil.

The team's average height is 5 feet, 7½ inches.

Leading scorer on the squad is Paul Hiyama, who has made 36 points in 3 games. The other Nisei on the team is Tom Sugihara.

Gila Architect Wins Third Place In Competition

RIVERS, Ariz. — Kenneth M. Nishimoto, 37, former Los Angeles architect now residing in Gila River, has won $750 third prize award in a national architecture competition sponsored by the Bituminous Coal Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, the News-Courier reported recently.

The competition was in the designing of an ideal post-war house of a given size on a given lot.

Resettlers' Social Held in Madison

MADISON, Wis.—With University of Wisconsin students celebrating the close of school for the holidays, a successful resettlers' social was held at the Unitarian Church on Friday, December 14.

Committee members included Ruby Kubota, Metaline Falls, Washington; Kay Nakagiri and Kimi Fujii, Central Utah; Nancy Hada, Angela Hiyoshi and Christine Kamachi, Manzanar.

Boise Valley Church Meeting Held at Nyssa WFA Camp

NAMPA, Ida. — Approximately 135 Nisei and parents attended the first Boise Valley church conference at the WFA Camp near Nyssa, Oregan, Dec. 10.

Highlight of tse day was a panel discussion, "The Nisei Today and Tomorrow," with representatives from each district participating. The speakers were Sumi Wada, Vale, Oregon; Ivor Nii and Jesse Nishi, Nyssa, Ore.; Frank Sakata, Ontario, Ore., and Mary Ban, Nampa, Idaho.

Edson Fujii, president of the Caldwell YAF, was chairman and leader of the worship service. Rev. I. L. Shaver of Caldwell delivered the sermon.

Japanese Americans Support War Effort

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Japanese Americans in the Hawaiian Islands have made as important a contribution to the war effort as any other population group in the territory by entering military service, buying bonds and working in defense areas, Capt. Lawrence Smith of the Salvation Army told the Knights of the Round Table at a Hotel DeAnza luncheon recently.

STATE LIQUOR BOARD CONSIDERS ACTION FOR NISEI

SACRAMENTO — The question of issuing licenses to businessmen of Japanese ancestry has been posed before the State Board of Equalization following the announcement of the reopening of the West Coast evacuated area.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor the Board of Equalization revoked approximately 1,200 liquor licenses of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The Board last week received a letter from a Japanese American at Fresno, Calif., who stated that he had a license for the sale of beer before the war and would like to have it back.

George M. Stout, State liquor administrator, said the applicant will be investigated to determine whether he qualifies for a license under state regulations. It will be up to the board to decide on the application after Stout makes his recommendation.

Negro-Nisei American Nurse Weds Soldier From Bombay, India

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Mrs. Takayuki Y. Sato recently announced the marriage of her daughter, Takako Grace Sato, to Pvt. Diwaker Salvi of Bombay, India, on Nov. 26 at the Bethel AME church in Pittsburg, Kan.

Miss Sato who is of Negro and Japanese ancestry was a head nurse at the Boston, Mass., Floating hospital and is now a student at Boston university. She completed her nurse training as the first colored student at the Cambridge City hospital.

The maid of honor was her sister, Sadako, while the bride was given in marriage by Thomas Brown, director of a Negro USO at Joplin, Mo.

After the ceremony a bridal dinner was served at the home of Prof. and Mrs. A. B. Abington of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Salvi was graduated from Gordon college in Boston and obtained his master's degree from Boston university. He was recently ordained in the Congregational faith. He was born in India, where his father is a prominent Christian minister, and he is considered one of the leading authorities in this country on the forces and conflicts involved in shaping the destiny of his country, India.

Personal Belongings Sent to Evacuees by Relocation Agency

FRESNO, Calif.—More than 60,000 pounds of personal belongings are being shipped monthly to evacuees of Japanese ancestry who plan to relocate outside the West Coast area, A. T. Duerksen, manager of the Fresno WRA office, declared on Dec. 21.

Duerksen said two or three carloads of farm or commercial equipment are currently being shipped to the evacuees.

Los Angeles Group Commends Stand Taken by Peace Officers

Sheriff Biscailuz Pledges Maintenence Of Law and Order

LOS ANGELES — With Rabbi Magnin presiding, the Committee for Church and Community Cooperation adopted a resolution on Dec. 28 commending law enforcement agencies and peace officers' associations for their plans to maintain law and order when evacuees of Japanese ancestry return to their Southern California homes.

The group heard Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles county explain that his office will cooperate with Gov. Warren and other State officials in maintaining order.

"We must realize that there is little likelihood of a change or modification of the Army's order revoking the ban on Japanese," Biscailuz said. "While we should not minimize possible dangers, we should accept things as they are. The problem will be handled much easier if we don't let alarmists drive us to extreme measures and statements."

Among Los Angeles religious leaders attending the meeting were the Rt. Rev. Bertrand Stevens and the Rt. Rev. Joseph T. McGucken.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles County Committee for Inter-Racial Progress called on citizens of the county to demonstrate "our loyalty to our country and our confidence in our War Department, and in our State, City and County government by implicit obedience to official orders, and by compliance with democratic principles and American ideals."

Reedley Denies Job To Teacher With Adopted Daughter

REEDLEY, Calif. — Principal J. T. McLaughlin of Reedley High School and Junior College said on Dec. 27 the school board has withdrawn an offer of a position to C. W. Frost, Idaho Falls woodworking teacher, rather than subject the school to possible criticism because Frost might bring into the community an adopted daughter of part-Japanese ancestry.

McLaughlin said the school needed a woodworking teacher and on hearing Frost was available, he wrote him two weeks ago offering a position here on behalf of the local school board.

Before Frost replied, the Reedley trustees were informed by a local source that Frost, who has been teaching at the Minidoka relocation center, had adopted a daughter of part-Japanese ancestry.

Exservicemen's Club Formed at Poston

WASHINGTON — Japanese, Caucasians, Negroes and one Indian make up the membership of 30 in Poston's newly formed Exservice Club. Officers include members of each nationality.

Evacuees of Japanese ancestry compose about one-third of the membership. A report from Poston describes the organization as "pretty much of a cosmopolitan club, and perhaps somewhat typical of center life."

When the Ninth Service Command set Sunday, December 3, as Memorial Day for all men killed in the service in the district, Military Police at the center asked the Ex-service Club to sponsor the program.

All Poston organizations participated in the parade honoring the 13 center boys who gave their lives in World War II. A large audience attended the services in which all religious faiths took part, along with Service Command Unit 1995.

Evacuee Sentenced On Draft Charge

WASHINGTON — Joe Atsumi Yamakido, 22, a former resident of Jerome, was sentenced to three years in a federal penitentiary on a draft evasion charge, following his trial in the Federal District court in Little Rock, Ark.

The presiding judge stated that an applicatiion for expatriation would not relieve a person of the duties of citizenship, and that citizenship could not be cancelled at will by simple declaration.

VFW Posts Demand Deportation Action

SACRAMENTO—Six posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the Sacramento area last week adopted resolutions demanding the deportation of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry. It was understood similar resolutions are being circulated in the 15 California districts of the VFW.

First Girl Resettler Weds in New York

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Midori Satomi, 24, secretary at the New York relocation hostel in Brooklyn, and member of the first family of resettlers at the hostel, became the bride of Dr. Irving Odo, resident dentist at Sea View hospital, Staten Island, New York, on Dec. 2, after what the New York Post described as "a typical American romance."

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Justice Murphy Finds Racism In Coast Exclusion Orders

(Continued from page 9)

protective custody, as proved by recent European history, should have absolutely no standing as an excuse for the deprivation of the rights of minority groups."

At this point, as at many others in his opinion, Justice Murphy accepts as authoritative and frequently refers to Carey McWilliams latest book, "Prejudice," and his "What about Our Japanese Americans" published as one of the Public Affairs Committee pamphlets.

Justice Murphy also points out that one of the "bombings" claimed by General DeWitt took place in September, 1942, "a considerable time after the Japanese Americans had been evacuated from their homes and placed in Assembly Centers."

It is, however, in his caustic condemnation of the role of California race-baiting, patrioteer and political pressure groups that Justice Murphy's opinion is most noteworthy. Here is what he said about them:

"The reasons" (given to justify the evacuation) "appear, instead, to be largely an accumulation of much of the misinformation, half-truths and insinuations that for years have been directed against Japanese Americans by people with racial and economic prejudices—the same people who have been among the foremost advocates of the evacuation."

Here, again, Justice Murphy notes that: "Special interest groups were extremely active in applying pressure for mass evacuation," and cites as authority for his conclusion of his, both the Tolan Congressional Committee Report and Mr. McWilliams discussion of the subject in his book "Prejudice." Justice Murphy then proceeds to reject these reasons, declaring;

"A military judgment based upon such racial and sociological considerations is not entitled to the great weight ordinarily given the judgments based upon strictly military considerations. Especially is this so when every charge relative to race, religion, culture, geographical location, and legal and economic status has been sustantially discredited by independent studies made by experts in these matters."

The great liberal jurist then proceeds to dispose of the "military necessity" argument thus:

"The military necessity which is essential to the validity of the evacuation order thus resolves itself into a few intimations that certain individuals actively aided the enemy, from which it is inferred that the entire group of Japanese Americans could not be trusted to be or remain loyal to the United States. No one denies, of course, that there were some disloyal persons of Japanese descent on the Pacific Coast who did all in their power to aid their ancestral land. Similar disloyal activities have been engaged in by many persons of German, Italian and even more pioneer stock in our country. But to infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discrimination action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights. Moreover, this inference, which is at the very heart of the evacuation orders, has been used in support of the abhorrent and despicable treatment of minority groups by the dictatorial tyrannies which this nation is now pledged to destroy. To give constitutional sanction to that inference in this case, however well-intentioned may have been the military command on the Pacific Coast, is to adopt one of the cruelest of the rationales used by our enemies to destroy the dignity of the individual and to encourage groups in the passions of tomorrow.

Justice Murphy then accepts the position urged both before the Supreme Court and at the bar of public opinion by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Japanese American Citizens League, that individual hearings should have been accorded all Japanese separating the loyal from the claimed disloyal.

"No adequate reason is given for the failure to treat these Japanese Americans on an individual basis by holding investigations and hearings to separate the loyal from the disloyal, as was done in the case of persons of German and Italian ancestry. It is asserted merely that the loyalties of this group 'were unknown and time was of the essence.' Yet nearly four months elapsed after Pearl Harbor before the first exclusion order was issued; nearly eight months went by until the last order was issued; and the last of these 'subversive' persons was not actually removed until almost eleven months had elapsed. Leisure and deliberation seem to have been more of the essence than speed. And the fact that conditions were not such as to warrant a declaration of martial law adds strength to the belief that the factors of time and military necessity were not as urgent as they have been represented to be."

To Justice Murphy, as to many of us, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had well in hand, the situation on the Pacific Coast as respecting possibilities of espionage and sabotage:

"Moreover, there was no adequate proof that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the military and naval intelligence services did not have the espionage and sabotage situation well in hand during this long period. Nor is there any denial of the fact that not one person of Japanese ancestry was accused or convicted of espionage or sabotage after Pearl Harbor while they were still free, a fact which is some evidence of the loyalty of the vast majority of these individuals and of the effectiveness of the established methods of combatting these evils. It seems incredible that under these circumstances it would have been impossible to hold loyalty hearings for the mere 112,000 persons involved—or at least for the 70,000 American citizens—especially when a large part of this number represented children and elderly men and women. Any inconvenience that may have accompanied an attempt to conform to procedural due process cannot be said to justify violations of constitutional rights of individuals."

He then called attention to the successful British experience in according individual loyalty hearings to German and Austrian aliens.

Justice Murphy thus finally concluded what is perhaps his most significant contribution in support of the Constitution as a shield against discrimination because of race:

"I dissent, therefore, 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. It is unattractive in any setting but it is utterly revolting among a free people who have embraced the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States. All residents of this nation are kin in some way by blood or culture to a foreign land. Yet they are primarily and necessarily a part of the new and distinct civilization of the United States. They must accordingly be treated at all times as the heirs of the American experiment and as entitled to all the rights and freedom guaranteed by the Constitution."

But Justice Murphy was not alone in dissent. As we have already stated, conservative Justice Roberts joined him, as did staunch New Dealer Justice Jackson.

Justice Jackson's dissent will constitute also one of the great judicial landmarks in the struggle for the maintenance of constitutional liberties in wartime. Here are some of his words:

"Korematsu was born on our soil, of parents born in Japan. The Constitution makes him a citizen of the United States by nativity and a citizen of California by residence. No claim is made that he is not loyal to this country. There is no suggestion that apart from the matter involved here he is not law-abiding and well disposed. Korematsu, however, has been convicted of an act not commonly a crime. It consists merely of being present in the state whereof he is a citizen, near the place where he was born, and where all his life he has lived.

"Even more unusual is the series of military orders which made this conduct a crime. They forbid such a one to remain, and they also forbid him to leave. They were so drawn that the only way Korematsu could avoid violation was to give himself up to the military authority. This meant submission to custody, examination, and transportation out of the territory, to be followed by indeterminate confinement in detention camps.

"A citizen's presence in the locality, however, was made a crime only if his parents were of Japanese birth. Had Korematsu been one of four—the others being, say, a German alien enemy, an Italian alien enemy, and a citizen of American-born ancestors, convicted of treason but out on parole—only Korematsu's presence would have violated the order. The difference between their innocence and his crime would result, not from anything he did, said, or thought, different then they, but only in that he was born of different racial stock."

Rejecting race as a constitutional basis for discriminatory treatment, Justice Jackson continues:

"Now, if any fundamental assumption underlies our system, it is that guilt is personal and not inheritable. Even if all of one's antecedents had been convicted of treason, the Constitution forbids it penalties to be visited upon him, for it provides that 'no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.' But here is an attempt to make an otherwise innocent act a crime merely because this prisoner is the son of parents as to whom he had no choice, and belongs to a race from which there is no way to resign. If Congress in peacetime legislation should enact such a criminal law, I should suppose this Court would refuse to enforce it."

Justice Jackson's objection was primarily to the making of Korematsu's refusal to leave the prohibited area a crime. He thus explains his position:

"Much is said of the danger to liberty from the Army program for deporting and detaining these citizens of Japanese extraction. But a judicial construction of the due process clause that will sustain this order is a far more subtle blow to liberty than the promulgation of the order itself. A military order, however unconstitutional, is not apt to last longer than the military emergency. Even during that period a succeeding commander may revoke it all. But 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 such an order, the Court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need. Every repetition imbeds that principle more deeply in our law and thinking and expands it to new purposes."

To the government's claim that the Supreme Court should uphold the evacuation orders because based upon the same claim of military necessity which the Court acknowledged in the curfew orders, Justice Jackson protested: "I think we should learn something from that experience . . . Now the principle of racial discrimination is pushed from support of mild measures to very harsh ones, and from temporary deprivations to indeterminate ones."

He thus concluded his views:

"I should hold that a civil court cannot be made to enforce an order which violates constitutional limitations even if it is a reasonable exercise of military authority. The courts can exercise only the judicial power, can apply only law, and must abide by the Constitution, or they cease to be civil courts and become instruments of military policy."

Johnson Offers Denationalization Proposal in House

WASHINGTON — Rep. Leroy Johnson of California submitted to the House on Jan. 4 a new bill providing for the denationalization of all persons who by their writings or sworn statements in time of war have shown themselves to be disloyal to the government of the United States.

Johnson indicated that the measure was aimed at some 6,888 persons of Japanese ancestry who, he said, answered negatively or gave qualified answers to a War Relocation Authority questionnaire.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

A Long Way From Napoli

By the Crusaders

Rohwer, Ark.

December letters from "somewhere in France" reveal the boys are in the rest areas and enjoying temporarily, the makeshift comforts of home.

Lt. Bert Nishimura's letter to Mr. Earl Finch says: "We have come a long way from Napoli, Italy, both literally and factually. The road to this winter resort town has been hard and costly. You'd never believe that a war was going on (at this moment) were you to happen our way. Our setup here is idyllic, but prior to coming here we fought in woods thick with pines and underbrush and in mountains made more difficult by enemy mines and booby traps.

"The men have been magnificent, tenacious and uncomplaining. They have suffered untold difficulties without giving an inch of ground. Their reputation is such that even Jerry shudders when he hears that we are in the area. Axis Sally, in a report over a radio program destined for Allies' ears said while we were in Italy: 'We have found the secret weapon of the Americans. He is the Little Brown Boys from the Islands.' She then played Hawaiian records which made listeners envious of her collection. In another broadcast she is supposed to have said: 'The American soldiers sleep at night, but when do the Little Brown boys of the Islands sleep?' It is too bad that she does not know that our men will sleep as long and as often as they possibly can. An intelligence report quotes the statement of a German prisoner when he was interrogated about the unit: 'We were specially trained to fight in the mountainous country and our morale dropped to a new low when we found out that we were facing Japanese American soldiers who were skilled jungle fighters and we thought that we had no chance against them' . . . or words to that effect."

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Passes Issued For Gay Paree

Cpl. Wallace Nunotani of Cannon Company writes: "At the present time, life isn't too bad here. The weather has been wonderful to us and the chow good, with occasional menus with steaks, beef, ham, pork chops, chicken and rice. This has been a very quiet sector, too, and the only noises that puncture the still of the place are the German shells that go whistling into the valley behind us, and that of our artillery. And now, the regiment is issuing passes to Paris to a few men and a greater number of men are getting 48 hour passes to a large city which used to be a famous resort in prewar days.

"Our life of a few weeks ago was anything but rosy though. In rainy, misty, snowy, and cold weather, the 442nd fought in the toughest battle since coming overseas. You've probably read by now the rescue of the Lost Battalion by the 442nd, haven't you? The toll of casualties then was terrific. What heartaches there must be in a lot of homes today. But for those of our comrades who fell, we know that they did not die in vain. All the troops here recognize, respect, and admire the JAs. There are no discriminations against us. Someday soon, I hope you people back home can go about without prejudice, too. That is what we are fighting for—and the race baiters must be shown."

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Temporary Haven For Tired GIs

Cpl. Shuji Akiyama of Co. A, also writes of the temporary "haven": "Up here on the mountain top overlooking a lot of other mountains in a cozy little dugout, life goes on as usual. Mind you, there's a war on too! The cold breeze from the snow-capped Alps far in the distance brings on the rain and now, snowflakes. Inside our cozy hut there is nothing but activity. I'm sitting on my warm bed and busily trying to scribble a few letters. The others are too interested in newspapers and magazines. Boy, we're really busy!

"Our home up here is quite nice compared to those individual foxholes. Since there are a lotta pine trees, we've got our Xmas trees. They are decorated too, with C-ration candies, red berries found here, a little medical cotton, and some coffee candies. Underneath it are a few presents we've received. Gosh! with snow outside now—it's really a White Christmas."

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Memorial Service For Nisei Troops

A tinge of beauty, even in sorrow, is imparted in a letter telling of a front-line memorial service by a member of the band. T/5 Edward Kanaya's letter reads:

"A couple of days ago we held a memorial service honoring the boys in our outfit who paid the ultimate sacrifice in their high endeavor. Those boys have entered the eternal light in another world which we living mortals can never hope to see until our turn comes to leave this world, too, and the many loved ones behind us.

"As we began playing the first few numbers a very light fall of snow began descending upon us from heaven and it seemed as if God were caressing us and giving us courage to carry on. As Chaplain Higuchi read the names of the honored and the last echo of taps died away in the distance followed by three volleys of rifle salute, tears welled into my eyes and I could no longer see clearly. I wanted to flop on the cold snow and begin bawling like a baby. Courage remained however, and I stayed on my feet throughout the ceremony. In the list of honored men was one that was dear to me. He was my lifetime companion, and I'll meet him up in the great beyond some day.

"We left the beautiful green valley with heavy hearts and our usually noisy bunch was silent. As the icy cold air struck my face on the way back, I prayed in my heart to the Lord to preserve the souls of those men who fell on the wayside in their journey toward that ever-nearing goal."

Kanaya's "life-time companion" mentioned in the above letter, was his brother, Walter of Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.

Coast Guard Men Rap Hood River Legion Action

PORTLAND, Ore.—Two members of the U. S. Coast Guard, W. H. Johnson and Clarence F. Buchholtz, recently protested the action of the Hood River American Legion post in deleting the names of 16 Japanese American servicemen from its honor roll and suggested that members of the Hood River post be expunged from the Legion for their action.

The protest was made in a letter sent to the Portland Journal.

"If the Legion, as we service men have heard, wants the veterans of this war to join its organization, let it be careful how it discriminates against any racial minority, particularly with such an outrageous action as this of the Hood River post," the letter said. "Nominations should now be in order for a motion to expunge from the American Legion the members of Hood River post for their total lack of comprehension of what constitutes tolerance and fair play. If the Legion through its national organization does not do something about this Hood River outfit, it can expect little support from returning veterans of this war."

Baby Shower Held For Wife of 442nd Serviceman

A surprise baby shower was held Dec. 17 for Mrs. Bill Kajikawa, wife of Corporal Kajikawa, now overseas with the 442nd Infantry, at the home of Mrs George Kuniyoshi of Salt Lake City.

Hostesses were the Misses Jane Akimoto, Chiyo Nakashima, Atsuko Mori and Mrs. Yaeko Tomomatsu. Guests were Susie, Lily and Mary Mori, Thelma Takeda, Sumi Yamasaki, Rose and Helen Yagi, Hoshiko Kusuko, Helen Takahashi, Joyce Hirota, Mrs. Laverne Mori, Mrs. Haru Okuda, Mrs. Kimi Ito, Mrs. Takai Kaneda, Mrs. Marian Kuniyoshi, Mrs. Uta Hirota and Mrs. Uta Tsuya.