

Oregon Men Resent Slurs Against Nisei

War Correspondent Says Pacific Fighters Shamed by Actions

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregonians on the Pacific fighting fronts resent home front slurs against the patriotism of Japanese Americans in the battlefields, Richard W. Johnston, United Press War correspondent, said in Portland on March 6 on his return from the Pacific war zone.

Johnston, wearing the service ribbons denoting his Marine citation for his work in the Pacific, said in reference to the removal by the Hood River American Legion post of Nisei names from its war honor roll:

"I can tell you one thing. The boys out there from Oregon used to be proud to mention their state until this Hood River business came up.

"I would like to report that they deeply resent the Hood River acts. I've seen many Nisei soldiers in action. They do a good job and they are very popular."

Johnston arrived here from San Francisco to visit his mother at Eugene, Ore.

Fire Destroys Japanese Hall in California Town

DELANO, Calif.—Fire, possibly of incendiary origin, destroyed the Japanese Hall on Ellingson Street on Feb. 27 at a loss estimated at \$4,000.

City and county fire trucks responded to the alarm but the blaze had gained such headway before the arrival of the equipment that it was impossible to save the structure.

The hall had been used for years by persons of Japanese ancestry as a meeting place, theatre and school until the evacuation in 1942.

Evacuee Farmer Takes Produce to Portland Market

PORTLAND, Ore. — The first Japanese grower and marketer of produce for the Portland market appeared on March 5 at the East Side Wholesale Market. It was the first appearance of a person of Japanese ancestry at the market for business purposes since the evacuation.

There were no demonstrations, although some buyers stood at a distance from the big truck loaded with vegetables, the Journal reported.

S. Tsubota of Maryhill, who has been farming in Idaho since the evacuation, brought the produce to market.

Hawaiians Receive Awards for Ideas Aiding War Effort

HONOLULU, T. H. — Two Americans of Japanese ancestry were among ten USED employees who were granted cash awards by Col. B. R. Wimer, commanding the construction service, Central Pacific command, for ideas and practical suggestions designed to save the government time and money.

Masatoshi Misukami and Senshi Oishi received \$25 awards from Col. Wimer.

Poston Relocates 257 Persons

POSTON, Ariz. — Two hundred and fifty-seven persons relocated from the Poston relocation center during the month of February, with 98 persons returning to the evacuated area, according to the Chronicle.

A total of 129 persons have returned to the West Coast from this center since January 1, 1945.

Issei Mother Gets Son's DSC



Brig. Gen. John H. Wilson, Chief of Staff of the Ninth Service Command, bends to pin the Distinguished Service Cross, the U. S. Army's second highest military award, on Mrs. Matsu Madokoro in a ceremony at Unit No. 2 of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz. Mrs. Madokoro was awarded the medal for her only son, Pfc. Harry Madokoro, who was killed on the Italian front. The citation, signed by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, which was read at the ceremony, told of Pfc. Madokoro's extraordinary heroism in repeatedly routing German machine-gun nests and snipers single-handed. Mrs. Madokoro and her son were evacuated to Poston from Watsonville, Calif. Pfc. Madokoro volunteered for combat duty from Poston where he was serving as police chief.—Photo by Acme.

Night-Riders Attack Returned Evacuee Family on San Jose Farm With Fire, Gunshots

Nine Persons Asleep as Home Set Afire; Shots Fired as Members of Family Rush Outside to Fight Flames; First Case of Violence in Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A Japanese American family of nine was attacked with fire and bullets early on the morning of March 6 by a group of unidentified men who applied the torch to the ranch home on the San Jose-Alviso road near San Jose to which they had returned from the State of Utah, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

Gasoline was splashed on the wooden six-room house occupied by the Takeda family and a match applied. As the family awakened and rushed out to fight the flames, shots were fired at them from a slowly moving sedan which subsequently disappeared into the darkness.

It was the first case of violence against returning Japanese Americans to be reported to Santa Clara authorities, the Chronicle noted.

Victims of the attack were Suekichi Takeda, 60; his wife, Misao, 51; their son, Joe Takeda, 25; Joe's brothers and sister, Bill, 20; Herbert, 16; Edward, 14, and Beverly, 12; a brother-in-law, Philip Matsumura, and Philip's wife, Sue. (A daughter, Thelma Takeda, is employed as office secretary with the National JACL in Salt Lake City.)

"We expected something unpleasant but we didn't anticipate this," Joe Takeda said. "We have no bitterness. We realize we are

the victims of circumstances. We have always wanted to help the war effort and have sent word to farmers of the valley we would be glad to help on the farms where needed, especially those farms where sons are in service."

The fire was discovered at 12:55 a. m., Joe Takeda told sheriff William Emig. Sue Matsumura, asleep in a side room on the first floor, was awakened by the smell of gasoline. She called to her brother, Joe, who was asleep in a front corner room. Joe, looking out of his window, saw flames creeping up the front of the house.

He called "Fire!" Quickly he organized the family into a fire-fighting unit. They smothered the flames with earth scraped up from the orchard ground.

"We had just succeeded in put-

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Hood River Post Will Restore Names on Honor Roll; Bows To National Legion Demand

Oregon Group Had Been Threatened With Inquiry, Possible Expulsion from Legion; Fifteen Names Will Be Replaced on County War Memorial

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The names of 15 Japanese American servicemen will be restored to the county war memorial at Hood River, Ore., it was announced March 6 at the national headquarters of the American Legion.

The Hood River, Ore., post of the Legion, faced with censure and possible expulsion from the Legion, relented and voted to restore the names of 15 of the 16 Japanese Americans, it was reported.

One name will not be restored because the man was dishonorably discharged from service, according to a telegram from J. B. Edington, commander of the Hood River post.

The Oregon post provoked censure from Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, when it expunged the names of Japanese Americans on Dec. 2. The Hood River unit had charged that the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry owed allegiance to the Japanese emperor. Later it was disclosed that one of the men, Tech Sgt. Frank Hachiya, was killed in action in the Philippines, while at least two have been decorated for bravery in action on the Western Front.

(The Hood River post last month rejected an appeal from Commander Scheiberling to restore the names and continued its program to prevent the return of Japanese American evacuees through newspaper advertising advising the evacuees to sell their holdings. Leaders of the post are among the leading sponsors of a proposed memorial to Congress from the Oregon legislature, calling for the deportation of "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.)

Although it refused at their February meeting to restore the names, the Hood River post acceded at its March meeting when it announced that the matter was being referred to state headquarters of the Legion for possible action.

(An Associated Press report from Salem, Ore., on March 5 reported that the National Legion was considering an investigation of the Hood River post's action and hinted that such an inquiry might end in the post's losing its charter if it were determined that its action was in violation of the Legion's Constitution.)

("The crux of the whole matter is the removal of the names," Dan M. McDale, national vice commander of the Legion, declared in Portland on March 5.)

Hood River Post Still Objects to Evacuee's Return

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — The American Legion post here declared on March 6 that although it was restoring Japanese American names to its honor roll, it still objected to persons of Japanese ancestry returning to their homes and farms in Hood River valley.

The post agreed to reinscribe the names—which it previously had refused to do—in the face of a threatened investigation by the National Legion.

Several Nisei have returned to the Hood River area, however, despite American Legion advertisements urging them not to come back.

Report Three Nisei Wounded In France

Three Nisei soldiers with next of kin in war relocation centers were wounded in action on the Western Front recently, according to information received by relatives from the War Department. The casualties are:

Pfc. Yoshio Hiraoka, 26, (Harbor City, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoichi Hiraoka, 4-11-F, Rohwer, slightly wounded in action on Jan. 27 in France.

Pvt. John Yaguchi, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Akisane Yaguchi of 32-2-A, Rohwer, slightly wounded in action on Feb. 9 in France.

S/Sgt. Hiroharu P. Ouchida, brother of Harold Y. Ouchida of 73-10-A, Gila River, slightly wounded in action in France on Feb. 10. Sgt. Ouchida was a member of the 442nd squad that rescued the Lost Battalion.

Five Japanese Americans Hurt In Action on Western Front

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified five American soldiers of Japanese ancestry wounded in recent action in the European theater of operations. One Nisei soldier was listed as a prisoner of war in Germany.

(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.)

Wounded in Action

TATSUKAWA, Tech. 5th Gr. Yoshio—Mrs. Sei Tatsukawa, mother, 191 Race St., Denver, Colo.

FUJIMOTO, Cpl. Haru—Mrs. Tokiye Fujimoto, wife, 2150 North Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MORIMUNE, Pfc. Shigetsugi—Mrs. Tai Morimune, mother, 213-10-A, Poston, Ariz.

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

ITAMI, Pvt. Charles M.—Mrs. Sen N. Itami, mother, 30-10-C, Hunt, Idaho.

Prisoner of War in Germany

WATANABE, Pvt. Kozo—Mrs. Lily A. Watanabe, wife, Rt. 1, Box 820 Sandy, Utah.

95,000 Evacuees Approved By Army for Return to Coast Homes, Gen. Wilbur Testifies

Enemy Espionage Danger Told by Official of Western Defense Command at Court Hearings On Validity of Individual Exclusion Orders

LOS ANGELES—Ninety-five thousand of the 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the Western Defense Command have been approved by the Army for return to their homes within the area and individual exclusion orders are pending against only 9000, of which many are under review, Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur, Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command testified in Los Angeles on March 2.

During his testimony as a government witness in the case of three Japanese Americans who are seeking to restrain the Army from preventing their return, Gen. Wilbur declared that an "enemy espionage system" is operating on the Pacific Coast. (Gen. Wilbur did not specify, however, whether persons of Japanese ancestry were involved in "enemy espionage" activities.)

"Things are constantly occurring which could not occur unless an enemy espionage system was in operation," he was quoted as declaring.

When A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Japanese Americans, read from a report by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, and Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, former head of the Western Defense Command, saying there had been no act of sabotage, Gen. Wilbur said:

"I am sure that Gen. DeWitt's report was correct as he saw it at the time. If I were forced to make a report at this time I could not make that statement, but there are many things I cannot reveal here. I am able to say, however, that the number of incidents dropped after the expulsion of the Japanese population from the coast in July, 1942.

"We have many fine citizens of Japanese ancestry," Gen. Wilbur added, stating that 95,000 evacuees had already been cleared for return to the West Coast.

Gen. Wilbur said that individual exclusion orders are executed under direct orders of the President, as issued to the military through the War Department. The legality of individual exclusion orders in the absence of a trial is being tested in the case in Judge Peirson M. Hall's Federal Court.

The Japanese Americans who have initiated the suit are Ignatius Elmer Yamamoto, 42, former Los Angeles attorney; Dr. George Ochikubo, former Oakland dentist, and Kiyoshi Shigekawa, former San Pedro fishing boat captain.

Yamamoto and Shigekawa are residents of Poston, while Dr. Ochikubo lives in Topaz.

Yamamoto, when questioned by Attorney Wirin, testified he was born in Hawaii and is of Roman Catholic faith, being a graduate of Loyola University where he received his law degree. His wife and five children are also at Poston.

First Nisei Student Registers at Placer

AUBURN, Calif.—Tom Uratsu, first Japanese American youth to return to high school in this city where store windows still carry signs "No Jap trade solicited," went about his classes undisturbed this week, it was reported.

(A report from Teiko Ishida, San Francisco JACL representative, this week stated that only six Auburn stores are displaying the "No Jap" cards.)

Tom, who returned last week with his parents from the Granada relocation center in Colorado, registered as a freshman in the school last week. He is one of four sons, the other three of whom are in the Army. He is the first Japanese American to enroll full time at Placer high since the evacuation. Seven wounded veterans at nearby DeWitt General Hospital have been permitted to take short courses occasionally.

The California Preservation Association, sponsors of the anti-evacuee placards, declined comment when questioned by a United Press representative.

Pin-up Contest

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The Heart Mountain Sentinel will sponsor a pin-up girl contest in response to letters from members of the 442nd Nisei combat team in France, with a \$25 war bond as first prize.

Court Action Tests Legality Of Army Order

LOS ANGELES—The constitutionality of the military exclusion orders issued in over nine thousand cases of American citizens of Japanese descent by the Western Defense Command is awaiting decision this week in Los Angeles from Federal Judge Peirson M. Hall. The test cases, involving Elmer Yamamoto, Los Angeles attorney and Kiyoshi Shigekawa, San Pedro fisherman, both now at Poston Relocation Center, Arizona, and Dr. George Ochikubo, Oakland dentist, now at the Topaz Relocation Center, are being sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to the ACLU, the rights of all persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States, alien as well as citizen, are indirectly at stake in the proceedings, since exclusion orders from military areas are now apparently being issued only against persons of Japanese ancestry.

During the four day trial held last week before Judge Hall, all of the Nisei testified to their loyalty to the United States; and none of them was questioned by the government attorneys representing the military authorities as to his loyalty. Mr. Yamamoto told of his membership in a number of Japanese organizations explaining that he joined them purely for social purposes and in connection with his practice of law. Mr. Shigekawa spoke of his loyalty to the United States, and of his urging, as Mr. Yamamoto had, many persons of Japanese descent to join the armed forces.

The claim of the military authorities is that Mr. Shigekawa became a fisherman for the purpose of aiding the Japanese government; this Shigekawa stoutly denied.

Dr. Ochikubo, too, took the witness stand, told of his volunteering his services in the army, two days after Pearl Harbor and of the rejection of his offer because of his race; he narrated also, a number of instances in which he again offered his services, first to the Dental Corps, and then for any medical service. He announced too, his willingness to comply with any draft order which his draft board might make. Charged by the military authorities with having interfered with registration at the Topaz Relocation Center at the time residents of the Centers were requested to make statements concerning their loyalty and availability for military service, Dr. Ochikubo explained from the witness stand that he was the first from his block to register, and that he urged others to do so also. He told too, of his activities at Topaz, as chairman of the Community Council there, to have the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry clarified and protected.

Yamamoto, Shigekawa and Ochikubo were all granted leave clearances by the WRA authorities, after personal hearings; and the WRA thus determined that they were loyal. These decisions by the WRA, the military authorities have, however, rejected; and issued individual exclusion orders on the ground that these Nisei were a "potential danger to military security."

Witnesses called in behalf of Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, against whom an injunction is sought, restraining him from enforcing the military orders were, Brigadier General William H. Wilbur, Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command, and Rear Admiral Bur-

Wisconsin Town Will Erect Plaque to Honor Nisei Troops

SPARTA, Wis.—The citizens of Sparta, Wisconsin, will honor Japanese Americans from Hawaii of the 100th Infantry Battalion with a memorial plaque in honor of sacrifice in battle of men of the now-famous fighting unit which trained at nearby Camp McCoy.

It was reported that men of the 100th Infantry Battalion had contributed \$400 toward the

city's flood relief fund as an expression of the kindness and hospitality of Sparta's citizens toward the Japanese Americans.

Sparta has had no occasion to use the money and the matter was recently brought before the city council. The council voted to erect a memorial plaque in a suitable city square to commemorate the sacrifice of the men of the 100th battalion.

Tulare Authorities Investigate Gun Attack on Evacuee Home

Seek Evidence of Incendiarism in Fire Which Gutted House

VISALLA, Calif.—Tulare county authorities this week continued their investigations into the apparent attempt made on the night of Feb. 26 on the lives of eleven returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the farm home of Sam Uyeno near Orsi.

Meanwhile, attempts were made to determine whether a fire which destroyed a 10-room unoccupied farmhouse, owned by Frank Sakaguchi, now in Poston relocation center, was of incendiary origin. The Sakaguchi house, only a half-mile from the Uyeno farm, was destroyed by flames on the night before the attack on the Uyenos.

Sheriff S. B. Sherman said three shots were fired into the Uyeno home, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Uyeno and two small children, Uyeno's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Uyeno, K. and Ben Shiba and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Nishimine and their son, Jim, Jr.

One bullet, which shattered the glass in a window in the living room, narrowly missed K. Shiba who was sitting on the davenport. Two other shots followed within a matter of seconds, it was reported—one bullet imbedding itself in the wall of the living room and the third slug penetrating the bedroom partition, two feet above

rel C. Allen, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Western Seafront. Each testified that there was still danger on the Pacific Coast from espionage and sabotage requiring the enforcement of individual exclusion procedure against those whose loyalty was suspected. Both admitted that there was no danger of mass invasion. General Wilbur claimed, however, that the danger of sabotage and espionage increased as military victories of the United Nations mounted, since the Japanese as a "face saving" gesture would resort to submarine attack or even commando raids on the Pacific Coast in order to boost morale in Tokyo. General Wilbur admitted, however, that numerous steps had been taken by the Western Defense Command which would indicate the decrease of danger from sabotage and espionage including the cancellation of the curfew orders, and the rescission of dim-out regulations.

ACLU Attorneys prosecuting the injunction cases against the military authorities, pointed out that the exclusion procedure did not afford an opportunity to the "subject" of an exclusion order to know the evidence relied upon by the military authorities in making the order; that there was no adequate opportunity for the cross examination of witnesses whose testimony was against the subject; and that therefore he was denied "due process of law" as guaranteed by the federal Constitution. Additionally, in the course of the trial, the claim was urged in behalf of the Nisei that the military authorities had no power to issue any military exclusion orders against any person since the Courts were open, and since there is no military danger at the present time justifying military action, as distinguished from the usual court procedure.

Appearing in behalf of the Nisei are ACLU Attorneys A. L. Wirin and J. B. Tietz; General Pratt is represented by the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, Charles H. Carr, as well as by Edward J. Ennis from Washington, D. C., special assistant to the Attorney General.

After the finishing of the taking of testimony, Judge Hall set the cases down for oral argument for last Thursday. An early decision from Judge Hall is awaited.

the heads of the two sleeping Uyeno children.

Uyeno told Sheriff Sherman he had received no threats since he returned less than a month ago. For the most part, he said, his neighbors have been exceptionally cordial.

Investigators declared the shots probably were fired from across a cultivated field, on the opposite side of an irrigation ditch, at a range of possibly half a mile. A .22 caliber slug was picked up on the living room floor and another bullet, of larger caliber, was found in the bedroom. Sherman said the latter might have been fired from a deer rifle.

Shiba told officers the light was on in the living room and the shade was up. He declared that when the first shot crashed through the window, he dropped immediately to the floor, below the level of the window sill.

The other occupants were awakened and Uyeno ran to a neighbor's house to call the authorities.

Sherman said there were few clues to work on and that he has been unable to find footprints or prints of automobile tires.

He said the shots may have been fired by the same persons who made a similar attack on the home of Frank Osaki in Fowler a short time ago.

The Uyenos have been operating the farm since 1915 when the elder Uyeno first moved into Tulare county. His children were born and lived on the farm until the evacuation in 1942. The property, four miles southeast of Orsi, includes 90 acres, several of which are in oranges and the rest in vines.

The Sakaguchis have a son serving with the United States Army in the Philippines and another in training in Florida.

Exonerate Suspect In Orsi Shooting

SACRAMENTO — George Griffin, acting chief special investigator of the Attorney General's office, said on March 3 a ballistics check had shown that none of the bullets recovered in a shooting at the Sam Uyeno ranch near Orsi, Tulare county, last week came from any of the four guns owned by a high school boy questioned in the incident.

CHICAGO JACL TO SPONSOR LECTURE BY McWILLIAMS

CHICAGO—Carey McWilliams, author and authority on America's racial minorities, will speak on the topic, "The Meaning of Japanese American Evacuation to Democracy," on Friday, March 16 at the Eighth Street Theatre, Wabash at Eighth, under the joint sponsorship of the Chicago chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Mr. McWilliams is the author of the recent book on Japanese Americans, "Prejudice."

It was announced that Mr. McWilliams will answer questions after his talk.

Topaz Girl Engaged To Soldier Overseas

TOPAZ, Utah — The engagement of Joanne Chiyoko Nagata, only daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Masaharu Nagata, 14-11-E, Topaz, to Sgt. Ben Obata, who is now with the U. S. Army at Brisbane, Australia, was announced on Feb. 14.

Order Alerts State Police In Tulare Area

Attorney General Requests Special Guard for Highways

SACRAMENTO—The California State Highway Patrol has been "put on the alert" on the Oroqui-Cutler highway in Tulare county south of Fresno in connection with feeling against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, it was reported on March 2.

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny said that the "alert" order resulted from shooting on Feb. 26 and 27 into the home of Sam Uyeno in the Visalia district.

Two special investigators of the attorney general's office have been in Fresno and have recovered shells and the guns from which they were fired, but no arrests have been made, Kenny said.

Kenny said he had asked E. Raymond Cato, chief of the State Highway Patrol, to put on a 24-hour extra guard of patrolmen near Uyeno's property to protect him, and that Cato had agreed.

Cato said, however, he had not put on any extra men, but had ordered the patrol "alerted" in that area.

Ten persons were in the Uyeno home when the shooting occurred, Kenny said it had been reported to him. The shots came in waist high, but no one was hit.

Minidoka Slowdown Ended by Plea from Parents, Teachers

HUNT, Idaho — Meals made their appearance on time in the mess halls at the Minidoka relocation center on March 5 for the first time since Feb. 28 when members of the stewards department went on a slow-down strike after their personnel was reduced by a Washington directive.

Frank Barrett, project attorney, said members of the Parent-Teachers Association had appealed to the chefs' association at the center to end their slow-down service in order that children might reach their classrooms on schedule.

Barrett said the cooks agreed and that Monday not a child was late to school or a worker to his job because of late meals.

Night-Riders Attack San Jose Family

(Continued from page 1)

ting out the fire," said Joe, "when a dark sedan moved slowly in front of the house. It apparently contained several men. A shot was fired. The car kept on but presently it was back, headed toward San Jose, two miles away.

"Two more shots rang out. One shot went over the head of my sister, Beverly. Another narrowly missed Edward. One bullet was embedded in the front wall."

Three deputies were at the scene within ten minutes.

They found two empty jugs still carrying the odor of gasoline. They also found some empty liquor bottles apparently dropped from the sedan.

They discovered the telephone wires had been cut. The attackers obviously were unaware that the telephone had been removed before the family's return and had not been restored.

They also found footprints which they examined closely.

All of the children of the family were born in the United States.

The Takedas have resided here "for years," authorities were informed, and have operated a 10-acre pear orchard. Joe and Sue are graduates of Santa Clara high, Thelma graduated from San Jose State, Bill attended San Jose State, Herbert and Edward are students at Santa Clara high, and Beverly has been enrolled at Alviso grammar school.

The Takedas evacuated their farm voluntarily in 1942, going to Sanger, Calif. When the Sanger area was ordered evacuated, they were moved to the Gila River relocation center. In 1943 the family was reestablished at Parowan, Utah, where they operated a farm. The Takedas returned to Santa Clara county on Jan. 26, 1945.

Nisei World War I Veteran Reported Fighting on Iwo

CHICAGO — The Herald-American reported on March 2 that Sgt. James Yoshinobu, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry and the father of five children, was fighting on Iwo Jima with the U. S. Marines.

Sgt. Yoshinobu, who is 47-years of age, is a veteran of World War I. He volunteered for service in August, 1943, from a war relocation center in Arkansas. The Yoshinobus were evacuated to Arkansas from their home in Gardena Valley, Calif.

"We're mighty proud of him

being with the Marines on Iwo Jima," the Herald-American quoted Mrs. Yoshinobu.

She said that she and her children, Tomiko Julie, 14, a freshman at Hyde Park high school; Rei, 12, Seiji, 8, and Sumie Jean, 5, all students at Oakenwald Grammar School, and Etsuko Agnes, 2, follow the news of the battle for Iwo Jima with intense interest.

Sgt. Yoshinobu, former president of the Gardena Valley chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, received his army training at Camp Savage, Minn.

Work of Japanese American Joint Board in Washington Disclosed by War Department

Determination of Selective Service, Employment, Other Policies Concerning Nisei Credited to Inter-Agency Group; Major Hughes Wins Citation

WASHINGTON—The work of the Japanese American Joint Board, composed of representatives of the War Department, Department of Justice, Navy Department and Department of the Interior, on problems affecting Americans and other persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States was disclosed this week through the Army's citation of its chairman, Major Joseph D. Hughes of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Major Hughes was awarded the Army's Legion of Merit for his part in developing national policies concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The War Department cited the following activities of the Japanese American Joint Board in its citation and declared that Major Hughes "has contributed greatly to the war effort" through his leadership in "important fields of activity involving persons of Japanese ancestry:

The employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in Army posts and establishments.

The employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in plants and facilities important to the war effort.

The recruiting of Japanese American volunteers for the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

The enlistment of women citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry in the Women's Army Corps.

The reinstitutions of Selective Service for citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The issuance of airman identification cards to Japanese Americans.

The return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast and to Hawaii.

"The segregation of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry from those who were loyal to Japan was made possible by the work done by him and his associates on the Japanese American Joint Board," the War Department citation added.

Major Hughes was credited with exhibiting "outstanding characteristics of leadership and great initiative in ascertaining the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Government of the United States."

"By his devotion to duty and his keen conception of the delicate nature of the problems involved he has contributed materially to the prosecution of the war," the citation concluded.

Tacomn in Pacific Fighting Protests Attacks on Nisei

SEATTLE, Wash. — William (Kelly) Croft of Tacoma, boat-swain's mate, first class, who has been bombed and strafed by the Japanese in the Pacific, believes there are a lot of "so-called patriotic, misinformed people in the States," judging from their treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Times reported on March 4.

In a letter to his family last week, Croft protested reports he had read concerning the reception accorded Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

Croft said that "it made my blood boil" to read that the names of 16 Japanese American soldiers had been erased from an honor roll at Hood River, Ore.

"I've as much reason as anyone

to hate people of Japanese ancestry, but I haven't lost my perspective," the U. S. Navy man declared. "I know these Japs out here aren't the same ones I went to school with."

Croft cited the achievements of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, adding:

"A lot of these people who are trying to prevent the Nisei from returning to the West Coast are under the impression they are showing their loyalty to us boys overseas. To my way of thinking, they are violating the very thing we are fighting for."

"I say, let them (the Nisei) come back. There is too much of this pushing around of the minority in other countries. Don't let it happen at home!"

Role of Japanese Americans In Pacific War Disclosed

Many Nisei Fighting Enemy Japanese Have Been Cited for Bravery, Says WRA Report

Government Releases Information to Combat Fiction That Nisei Soldiers See Service Only In Europe; Instances of Heroism Related

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the fictions built around Japanese-American soldiers in World War II is that they see service only in the European theater and are not fighting enemy Japanese.

However, a summary of reports from the South Pacific approved for publication by the War Department, reveals that not only are Nisei fighting the land of their ancestors but are receiving citations for exceptional acts of bravery, according to

R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority.

The exact number of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are making contributions of life and limb to their native United States is a military matter, said Cozzens, as their assignments are many times of the most dangerous nature.

This news came simultaneously with the return of First Lieutenant Gary Kadani to the Gila River, Arizona, Relocation Center on a visit. Lieutenant Kadani received the Presidential Unit Badge and his commission as a direct citation for valor and meritorious services in the New Guinea area where he served 31 months. He formerly lived in Hollister.

S/Sgt. Albert Y. Tamura, formerly of Bakersfield, was sent to Australia in 1942 and participated in the Solomons, Hollandia and Biak Island beach landings as an infantryman. He won the Presidential Unit Badge. He recently visited relatives at Poston Relocation Center.

Another Japanese American who has returned from the South Pacific is First Lieutenant Shigao Yasutake, who visited his sister in the Colorado River Center at Poston, Arizona. He has served two years in the Solomons, on Russalia Island, in the Munda campaign on New Georgia and on Guadalcanal, New Caledonia and Vella Lavella in the Bougainville sector. His three brothers are privates. The parents of the four Nisei soldiers are in the Rohwer, Arkansas, Relocation Center.

Lieutenant Yasutake is a native of Gardena, California. He was awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service.

A few instances, however, have already been revealed in reports. Some of the individual citations that have been given follow:

Tech. Sgts. Ben Honda, Marysville, Calif.; George Matsui, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mike Sakamoto, San Jose, Calif.; Min Nakanishi, Stockton, Calif.; and Howard Hiroki, Honolulu, T. H., have received Bronze Star Medals for meritorious action during the capture of Saipan.

Sgt. Jessie Miyao, Hawaii, was cited for meritorious service in the capture of Saipan.

Tech. Sgt. Jimmie N. Yamaguchi, awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service during the north Burma campaign, is entitled to wear the Presidential Unit Citation won by Merrill's Marauders as well as the Combat Infantry Badge given him for 'exemplary conduct in battle'". Yamaguchi, who has served with the Marauders more than 18 months, also wears a Bronze Campaign Star.

T/5 Micheo Sakamoto was awarded the Bronze Star for services in the South Pacific. The accompanying citation said he was "of material assistance in the successful occupation of three islands in an atoll . . . at great personal risk to himself."

Tech. Sgt. Terry Mizutani, killed while commanding a group of men against Japanese counter-attack was posthumously awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and a citation from his commanding general.

Sgt. Katsushiro Kono received the Bronze Star for holding his post while being fired from all sides by enemy soldiers. Kono is a veteran of months of jungle warfare against the Japanese in the China-Burma-India theater.

Sergeant Roy Takai, serving in India with the British troops, writes:

"The enemy are all about us lurking in the hills. At night . . .

we can hear mortar fire, machine gun fire and rifle fire just over our hill. Every day while working in bamboo huts, known to us jungle dwellers as bashas, we can hear the big guns roaring away in the very near distance . . . Air activities have increased lately. From our hill we can watch our dive bombers dropping their load of death on the neighboring hills, and we know, too, that death has taken its toll for after the bombing a score of vultures is seen circling on the hill just bombed."

Lieutenant Richard Hayashi, described as the first Japanese American to get a chance to attend officers' candidate school, was interviewed in the Mediterranean theater. He declared, "The hit and run tactics the enemy is using around here are the same as those our Pacific troops are confronted with in chasing the Japs."

"They both leave lots of snipers behind. Both are masters of camouflage and both get disorganized and confused when their leaders walk out on them—which is often."

The Lieutenant saw action against the Japanese with the United States Air Force in the New Hebrides before being reassigned to Italy.

In April, 1944, three Americans of Japanese ancestry told correspondent Royal Arch Gunnison of their pledge to kill their fourth brother, Kazumaro Uno, because he was "a traitor to the American way of life under which he has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him." All three of the brothers were Army volunteers.

Fourteen Nisei soldiers served with Merrill's Marauders in Burma, according to a letter of Sgt. Henry Goshio of Seattle, which was printed in the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison, Wis.

A Caucasian sergeant serving with Merrill's Marauders wrote concerning Japanese American soldiers in the outfit:

"We, of the Merrill's Marauders (or otherwise known as the Burma Raiders) wish to boast of the Japanese Americans fighting in our outfit and the swell job that they put up. Every Marauder knows these boys by name if they don't know ours—that is due to the courage and bravery shown by them."

"One of our platoons owes their lives to Sgt. Henry G., a Japanese American of Seattle, Wash. Hank (we call him Horizontal Hank because he's been pinned down so many times by Jap machine-gun fire) guided the machine gun fire on our side which killed every Jap on that side. The boys who fought alongside of Hank agree that they have never seen a more calm, cool and collected man under fire. He was always so eager to be where he could be of the most use and effectiveness and that was most always the hot spot. We asked Hank in the hospital, being his first time in battle, if he was scared or not. He answered, 'You're darn rights I was scared.' That's Horizontal Hank all over, always humorous and a smile for every guy. And yet while the other boys boast of the number of Japs they got, he doesn't talk very much about the three he has to his account. He usually changes the subject by saying, 'Honorable ancestors much regret meeting Merrill's Marauders.'"

When his lieutenant on Leyte

Farmers' Union Official Opposes Oregon Proposal

SALEM, Ore.—Wendell Barnett, legislative representative of the Farmers' Union, declared at a public hearing on Feb. 26 that his organization is opposed to the proposed memorial to Congress for the deportation of all alien Japanese and "disloyal" citizens.

Barnett challenged assertions of proponents of the measure of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry and denied that West Coast Japanese have an abnormally high birth rate.

Speakers on behalf of the deportation memorial were introduced by Dale Bergh of Boring, representing the Oregon Property Owners League, formerly Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc. Representatives of the Hood River American Legion post and the State Grange spoke in favor of the memorial.

Court Rules Tenants Must Leave Farm

Berghs Found Guilty Of Encroachment on Fujimoto Property

OREGON CITY, Ore. — In the first case of its kind, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Bergh were found guilty in Circuit Court of encroachment on the property of an evacuee owner of Japanese ancestry and were ordered by the court on March 6 to turn over the farm they had leased from the Japanese American.

Circuit Judge Earl C. Latourette directed the jury to find the Berghs guilty of the charge of encroachment on a farm owned by Masayuki Fujimoto near Boring, about 20 miles southeast of Portland. No penalty is involved.

Glen Jacks, attorney for the Berghs, said he will appeal the decision.

The ruling is expected to have a bearing on the attitude of other farmers and businessmen who have leased property owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry before the evacuation.

(The area in which the Fujimoto farm is located has been the center of agitation against the return of evacuees to the West Coast. Dale Bergh has been named in press dispatches as a participant in such activity.)

Hawaii VFW Post Raps Racist Actions

MAUI, T. H.—Members of the Andrew King Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars unanimously went on record recently condemning American groups, such as those responsible for the Hood River situation.

The VFW resolution renounced discriminatory actions against Americans on the basis of race, color or creed.

said someone was needed to scout enemy positions in a valley that was under heavy enemy fire, Sgt. Frank T. Hachiya of the 7th Division volunteered. That was last December 30.

Formerly a resident of Hood River, Ore., (where the American Legion Post recently removed his name and those of 15 others of Japanese origin from its Honor Roll) Hachiya was inducted at Portland in January 1942. Trained in California and Hawaii, Sgt. Hachiya fought at Kwajalein and Eniwetok while his parents lived in the WRA center at Hunt, Idaho.

Having volunteered, Sgt. Hachiya worked out ahead of his covering patrol in the Leyte invasion. Suddenly he staggered with a sniper's bullet in his body. He emptied his rifle at the enemy, crawled back to his lines, gave his scout's report. He died from his wounds January 3.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Hood River Memorial

The action of the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion in expunging the names of sixteen American soldiers from its county war memorial because of the Japanese ancestry of these servicemen was one which gave dramatic emphasis to the anti-democratic nature of the entire campaign of organized discrimination against the returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The economic self-interest which inspired this action by the angry, bitter men of the Hood River Legion was shown up, naked and defiant, in newspaper advertising over a period of two months which sought to justify the slurs against the loyalty of Japanese Americans from the Hood River Valley, and which called on evacuee property owners to surrender their holdings and advised these evacuees not to return to their homes. The men who erased the names openly coveted lands owned by Americans of Japanese ancestry and published newspaper ads which detailed the amount of property owned by each evacuee family and maps which showed where some of these properties are located.

It is to be regretted that these men used the war situation and patriotic symbols in an attempt to achieve their land-grab. It is a shame that they, in their calculated anger, struck at men who are serving in the armed services of the nation.

The men who erased the names had no conception of the tremendous force for decency and fair play which is inherent in the people of America. They did not believe that their action would be strongly condemned by other posts of the American Legion. They could not conceive of the power of public opinion.

Men of the fighting services were quick to express their anger against this betrayal at home of the ideals for which, in the final analysis, the war is being fought. At least three of the Army's newspapers, the Stars and Stripes, the Mid-Pacific and the Defender, published strong editorials of condemnation. Individual GIs were quoted in press dispatches, in letters to editors and to public officials at home. A war correspondent, returning from the Pacific fighting, said that the men of Oregon resented these attacks upon their fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry and were ashamed.

The Hood River post's actions were denounced in the press, from the pulpit and over the radio. Nearly every important newspaper in the United States published editorial condemnation, and this weight of public opinion moved the national leadership of the American Legion to call for the restoration of the names. The Hood River post was adamant. When a dispatch from the Philippines reported that one of the soldiers whose names had been removed from the honor roll had been killed in action, the National Legion moved for an investigation of its Hood River post, hinting possible expulsion. At a meeting last week members of the post voted to replace the names.

The names have been restored, and it is the people of America who have restored them. The Hood River incident is another demonstration of the power of public opinion in a democracy.

Action in New York

It has long been argued in forums and discussion groups that racial discrimination cannot be legislated away, and that the only positive steps that can be taken to insure the rights of all Americans, regardless of

race or religion, are to be found in educating the public. Some of this argument is sincere, some merely of a stop-gap nature to prevent positive action.

By passage early this month of the Ives-Quinn bill, the New York legislature in effect proposed that the state become a vast testing ground disproving that theory.

The Ives-Quinn bill provides that there shall be no discrimination because of race or color or religion in the matter of employment. It carries fines and imprisonment as penalties for refusal to comply with its terms, and has been described as the "harshest" measure thus passed. Only religious, charitable, social and fraternal organizations and individuals or firms employing fewer than six persons are exempted from its provisions. The law is directed equally against unions, employment agencies and employers, which should strengthen materially its powers of enforcement.

Gratifyingly large majorities in both houses favored passage of this bill, which had also the whole-hearted support of Governor Thomas Dewey.

Minority leaders have often pointed out that economic discrimination is the root of all racial discrimination. Social discrimination is an ugly manifestation of race prejudice, but more important to the member of the minority is the right to work and earn a living in a job and surroundings on a par with his ability and training.

The Ives-Quinn bill hits at this basic discrimination by making employers liable to fine and imprisonment upon discrimination in the matter of employment.

The law itself will be enforced by a five member commission which will be empowered to order hearings upon complaint of any person who considers himself discriminated against. Should mediation fail, a "cease and desist" order can be issued, to be followed by judicial review upon filing of misdemeanor charges. Violation of the law will be considered a misdemeanor, and penalties of a \$500 fine and/or a year's imprisonment are provided.

The state of New York should provide a valid and valuable test in the right to work. In New York City alone the "minority" groups of Jewish, Negro and Italian persons actually comprise an actual majority of the population. Politically, the city has also a large progressive and liberal element, which will be alert to any misuse or misinterpretation of the law.

Nor has the bill ignored the question of education, for it carries educational features which in the words of Sponsor Ives are "the most vital feature of the proposed legislation."

The bill provides for the establishment of advisory agencies and conciliation councils, state-wide and local, to carry on investigations and such research as would "tend to promote good-will and minimize and eliminate discrimination." These educational and research bureaus, working hand in hand with law enforcement agencies, should make a vital contribution to the study of racial discrimination and its eradication.

Sierra Madre Incident

It will always be true that crime and violence can rate lurid headlines and columns of space in newsprint, but quiet, constructive efforts to brook violence are more often ignored than not.

The horrible crime wave of retaliation against Japanese Americans by the greedy, the unprincipled and the ignorant has pushed into the background a steady and sincere effort by thousands of other persons to help the reestablishment of Nisei in their former homes on the coast.

A recent letter from California reminds us again of such efforts on behalf of the Nisei and reminds us again that these persons are in the majority. Part of the letter declares:

"We did not ask for a penny but money came flowing in. One lady gave us her Christmas check. She said, 'This is what Christmas is about, I think.'"

"We have had one more meeting at which it was agreed that no Japanese American would be allowed to return to Sierra Madre unwelcomed by the group; that he would live with one of our families for a period of two weeks, and go downtown only accompanied by one of us. This, we felt, would forestall any possible hoodlumism. Hoodlums don't bother people with friends."

This is the true Christian spirit which we know is the majority spirit of California.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei Labor in Hawaii

The first Japanese bomb to fall in the city of Honolulu on Dec. 7, 1941, crashed into the yard of Thomas Fujimoto, a Japanese American carpenter. Another exploded in the Nisei Club on School Street, headquarters of a Japanese American organization.

Of the first 36 Hawaiian civilians killed by shrapnel and fire on Dec. 7, twenty were of Japanese ancestry.

Honolulu's 2,000 stevedores, thirty percent of whom are of Japanese ancestry, have established, in the first two years of the war, the highest rating for any port in the world for rapid turn around of ships.

These facts are taken from an important new book about Hawaii which probably will not become a best-seller in the Territory. It is Alexander MacDonald's "Revolt in Paradise" (Stephen Daye, Inc., New York), a study of the social and economic changes which the impact of war has forced upon the Islands. The book probably will not be widely circulated because Hawaiian bookshops may find it inexpedient to stock any volume which presents a critical appraisal of the feudalistic plantation economy of the Big Five companies. Although "Revolt in Paradise" was published late in 1944, it has been almost completely ignored to date by the Hawaiian press and the chances are that it will suffer a fate in Hawaii similar to that experienced by Barbour's "Restless Rampart," which also contained objective comment on the role of the Big Five in the Territory's sugar economy.

"Revolt in Paradise" is of particular interest to Japanese Americans because it presents the first overall picture of the role of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry in the war, and because it projects the current participation of these Japanese Hawaiians in the war effort alongside the history of the group in the Territory from the time of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrant workers on the sugar plantations. The book lays considerable emphasis on the integral role of Hawaii's workers of Japanese ancestry in the rising strength of the organized labor movement in the Territory.

At the present time a series of NLRB elections are pending in Hawaii's sugar mills and plantations, the last strongholds of employer paternalism and anti-unionism in the Territory. The CIO has carried on an intensive organizational drive in Hawaii's sugar industry during the past two years and this effort, in itself, is a practical demonstration of the increased stature of labor organization in the Islands.

The opposition to labor has sought to use the issue of "racial bloc domination" in its attempt to defeat the trend toward organization among the Territory's industrial workers, pointing out that more than 35 percent of the workers in the sugar industry are of Japanese ancestry, while in some skilled trades, such as carpentry and plumbing, the percentage of Japanese workers is as high as ninety percent. The injectors of this racial issue into an economic problem seek to obscure the fact that the desire of the workers to organize is inspired by working and wage conditions and not by racial considerations.

The question, raised by a few old-guard union leaders on the West Coast who are still playing the Yellow Peril politics of their youth, whether workers of Japanese ancestry can be integrated into the trade union movement, is answered in the record of Hawaii's Japanese and Japanese Americans.

Mr. MacDonald recalls that in the beginning plantation workers "were regarded simply as chattel, illiterate Asiatics brought to Hawaii under penal contract." It came as something of a shock to plantation owners in 1909 when 7,000 Oahu sugar workers walked off their plantations in a strike for better living conditions and higher wages. These field hands, most of them Japanese, asked for an eight dollar raise over the \$15 to \$26 a month they were being paid. The workers were backed by Japanese papers in Hawaii and by Japanese business firms which raised a \$42,000 strike fund. The planters broke the strike by recruiting Hawaiian and Chinese

strike-breakers, using a policy of racial "divide and rule" which was being duplicated by large-scale farm employers in similar situations on the West Coast. After four months the Japanese field hands went back to work under the old conditions. The strike had been broken, although the effort had cost the sugar planters \$2,000,000.

Again in January, 1920, Filipino and Japanese workers on Oahu joined in demanding \$1.25 for an eight-hour day, the majority receiving a dollar a day or less for ten and twelve hours at that time. Twelve thousand workers struck and were evicted from their plantation homes. Six thousand of them went to Honolulu and an influenza epidemic which was raging there killed of 1,500 of them. The Filipinos went back to work in February, according to Mr. MacDonald, but the Japanese stayed out until July. Again the strike was defeated, although this time it had cost the planters \$12,000,000 to break it.

In the years since the strikes of 1920 and 1924 the plantation owners have made concessions in the form of paternalistic benefits and the betterment of wage and working conditions to counter efforts on the part of the workers to organize. Meanwhile, however, other workers in Hawaiian industry, particularly in the waterfront trades, were organizing into unions. This trend was accelerated with the advent of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In the later thirties, MacDonald reports, "a wave of unionism" swept through Hawaii's industries. "Brewery workers, laundry workers, teamsters, quarrymen, taxi drivers, dairy workers and metal tradesmen signed up," the author notes, "mostly with conservative AFL unions." Clerks in the Kress five-and-ten stores affiliated with the CIO.

"The war brought a wave of reaction," the author notes. Some of the Island interests were taking advantage of the situation to crack down on labor organization. Mr. MacDonald cites a case in point. On the Island of Kauai, Ichiro Izuka, an anti-fascist of long standing and the young president of the CIO longshoremen's union, was arrested and charged with "delaying the war effort" by distributing labor literature during lunch hours. "There was no attempt to charge him with subversive activities," says MacDonald, "for the young labor leader was too well-known as the island's most militant spokesman against Japanese aggression. Nevertheless Izuka spent five months under detention." Izuka was finally released when labor officials brought the case to the attention of the military government.

One of the CIO's outstanding leaders in Hawaii is Jack H. Kawano, a young Japanese American who is president of the Honolulu ILWU, which is credited with making Honolulu the world's No. 1 port for the rapid turn around of ships. Kawano is a symbol of the whole-hearted participation of Hawaii's Japanese Americans on the production front. He is the author of a plan designed to improve the port of Honolulu's efficiency and to cut down on absenteeism among waterfront workers. The Kawano plan called for a labor-management committee to work on production schedules. It also proposed the pooling of the workers and equipment of Honolulu's three stevedoring companies as a way of speeding up the handling of war cargoes. Two of the three companies agreed to consider the proposal. Kawano is also one of three labor representatives appointed by Governor Ingram Stainback on a special manpower board to govern certain essential industries.

Mr. MacDonald believes that Hawaii's present social and economic revolution, of which the awakening of labor is a part, and which has resulted from the war, will bear useful fruit in the post-war period. The democratization forced by war, and the decline in the control enforced by the Big Five companies, will mean, he believes, a greater share in the Territory's affairs for its resident population.

"Labor should have consolidated its gains and have established the

(Continued on page 5)

Nisei Girls Take Basic Training in WACs



Taking basic training in the Women's Army Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, are these Nisei women: Front row, from left, Yaye Furutani, Tsuruko Mizusawa, Margaret Uemura; back row, Haruko Sugi, Amy Okada and Kisa Noguchi.—Des Moines Register and Tribune photo.

Nisei WACs Start Training As Army Hospital Technicians

DES MOINES, Ia.—Six WACs taking basic training at Fort Des Moines gave up their civilian jobs and put on khaki to back up their men in the fight for freedom, the Des Moines Tribune reported recently.

These are common enough reasons for enlistment, the newspaper noted, except that in this case the six women are of Japanese ancestry, and some of them have been in relocation centers and some still have parents in the WRA camps.

All of them look forward to becoming hospital technicians, services now vitally needed by the army.

The WACs are: Pvt. Kisa Noguchi, 25; Pvt. Tsuruko Mizusawa, 20; Pvt. Margaret Uemura, 26; Pvt. Yaye Furutani, 32; Pvt. Amy Okada, 24; and Pvt. Haruko Sugi, 30.

For 18 months before joining the service, Private Noguchi was working with the field staff of the Carnegie institution at Boulder, Colo., where she was making the archaeological drawings for a study on Central American pottery. The treatise will be published as soon as restrictions on book paper are lifted.

A graduate of the University of Colorado, Private Noguchi was studying for her master's degree when she joined the Carnegie staff.

One of five sisters, she became restless as a civilian and decided she should join the WAC and release a man for active duty. Another sister, Yoshi Noguchi, already is in the WAC, and is stationed near Tampa, Fla.

After some months in a relocation center in Arizona, Private Mizusawa, born at Garden Grove, Cal., went to Minneapolis, Minn., where she has been an apprentice bindery girl. Private Mizusawa has a brother, Frank, now

at Fort Snelling, Minn. and also a brother-in-law in service.

Born at Spokane, Wash., and later a resident of Portland, Ore., Private Uemura some years ago went to Denver, Colo., for college study.

Private Uemura had been employed as assistant laboratory technician at Colorado General hospital of the University of Colorado at Denver. She is eager to go overseas as a medical laboratory technician.

Private Furutani is in the army now while her husband, Brownie, is a civilian at El Paso, Tex., their home for the last three years. He was rejected for army service after they had volunteered together.

Born at Oxnard, Calif., she studied art at Santa Barbara, Calif., for three years and later attended a private art school at Tokyo, Japan.

After shuttling back to California, she jaunted off to Hawaii seven years ago to marry Furutani, a newspaper man. A year later the couple returned to the west coast.

They were just preparing to return to Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor; Private Furutani wants to live there after the war. She has volunteered for overseas duty as a physio-therapist.

Private Furutani's parents are in El Paso and her husband's in Hawaii.

She has a sister, Peggy Tokuyama, a registered nurse at Rochester, Minn., who has volunteered for army duty, and two brothers-in-law in service, one of them in Germany.

Private Okada, who had had a year of nursing training at Seattle, Wash., before her evacuation to an Idaho relocation center, hopes to be trained as a dental technician for an army hospital.

A native of Seattle, she spent some time at Salt Lake City, Utah, after leaving the relocation center, and then lived with sisters in Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind.

She has a brother, Takao Okada, in France, and another brother was honorably discharged from the army. Her fiancé, Frank Hidaka, also is in France.

Private Sugi, also a native Californian, worked as a saleswoman and dressmaker in Los Angeles before the war. One of several Nisei in the group speaking Japanese, Private Sugi particularly hopes for a WAC assignment where her linguistic ability will be valuable.

Her brother, Pvt. Yoshitsugi Sugi, is at Fort Knox, Ky., with an armored replacement division.

The Sugi family was evacuated to a relocation center in Arkansas

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Dangerous Nonsense SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

The San Francisco Chronicle termed a suggestion by Rep. Johnson, D. Okla., that Japanese aliens in segregation camps be sterilized as "dangerous nonsense."

(The Johnson suggestion, made during a hearing of the House Appropriations Committee, was not acted upon.)

"The thing has been suggested in the irresponsible talk of people groping for emphasis in the expression of their anger against Japan. It is the first time we have heard it officially urged in Congress," the Chronicle said.

"Rep. Johnson should know it is a very dangerous matter to propose seriously that people who have the power and strength to do so, sterilize those who oppose or anger them. It would be most certainly unconstitutional, it would be stupid and it is not going to be done. Talking such nonsense would be fitter in the ritual of Hitler's Nazi lodge than in the Congress of the United States."

No Gold Star MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

"There will be no gold star on the honor roll at Hood River, Ore., for Frank T. Hachiya," the Milwaukee Journal editorialized on Feb. 17.

Discussing the Hood River Legion post's attitude, the Journal said:

"Frank died Jan. 3 in faraway Leyte fighting for his, and our, country—for the whole nation, including Hood River, which won't have his name on its honor roll. That's why there'll be no gold star for Frank in this Oregon town, where hate and prejudice are held in higher esteem than a man who gives his life for his country."

It Isn't Just SCOTTSBLUFF STAR-HERALD

All Americans, "and this includes the Americans of the Hood River American Legion post," must remember that racial antecedents never have been standards of measurements of citizenship in this melting pot of races, colors, religions and creeds, the Scottsbluff, Neb., Star-Herald declared on Feb. 20.

"If the Hood River post's yardstick were to be adopted on a national scale, to be consistent, hold suspect every resident of this nation in whose veins flows blood of German, Italian or Japanese origin," the Star-Herald declared.

in 1942. The parents still are there, hoping to return to their home in Los Angeles.

After her release, Private Sugi went to Chicago, where she first worked as a domestic. Just before joining the WACs she was employed by the war department to process V-mail at the Chicago station.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Notes on Jim Crow in the Deep South

There's nothing quite like travel for regaining the feel of the nation's wartime pulse. Last week for the first time in 16 months we left Iowa, and what we saw and heard helped to remind us of many things we had forgotten in almost a year and a half of working at the same job, seeing the same people, going to bed after everyone was sound asleep and getting up long after others had gone to work.

We drew into Kansas City's great rail yards before the late winter dawn, and through the mist and rain we could see blocks of war plants from which the lights glowed eerily. We could see long strings of headlights converging on the city from the suburbs as the day shift workers prepared to relieve the graveyard shift.

It was still dark when we reached the city itself, but already the street cars were crowded, as were the restaurants. One could almost feel the deep, powerful throbbing of the nation at work.

Kansas City's railroad depot is a great, cavernous, cathedral-like structure. Through it run trains of a half dozen lines for points north, east, south and west, with one or two leaving or arriving every few minutes.

There was a constant flow of humanity, coming, going, milling around. Soldiers and sailors with ribbons and rosy-cheeked officers who had never heard the sound of a gun fired in anger. Women with infants and young children, women following their fighting men, old women and old men.

It made one humble and ashamed to be in civilian clothes.

We had known about Jim Crow. But like unpleasant things, hearing and reading about it didn't carry the impact that seeing it in action did.

The train sped southward through Missouri, a corner of Kansas and into Oklahoma. We first noticed it in a small-town station where there were two waiting rooms plainly labeled "Colored" and "White."

Jim Crowism can be carried to ridiculous extremes. There was one crossroads station somewhere on the Oklahoma prairie, miles from nowhere. There was the station, and several hundred yards

away a tiny cluster of one-story buildings. That was the town.

Near the station were the inevitable outhouses, two of them. One outhouse was for women and the other for men. Each little shack had two doors, on opposite sides. The doors on one shack were marked "White Women" and "Colored Women," and on the other "White Men" and "Colored Men."

Miles from nowhere, and custom said women using the same outhouse must enter separate doors, according to the pigmentation of one's skin.

The bus meandering along a southeastern Arkansas highway was heavily laden and many passengers were standing in the aisle, which was so narrow that one person could block it completely.

In accordance with custom and law, the Negro passengers stood and sat in the rear portion. The whites stood and sat in the front half.

At one stop four or five Negroes wanted to get off. Before they could do so a half dozen or more whites had to clamber out of the bus to clear the aisle, then clamber back in.

Several stops later two Negroes boarded the bus. But before they could get on, the whites had to climb out again, let the Negroes get in first, then hop aboard again.

These processes took place several times during the trip. Somehow, it all seemed profoundly ridiculous.

Along much of the way we traveled, especially on the outskirts of southern cities, were the most miserable hovels we've seen. Some looked as if they'd been there for a century without ever getting a coat of paint or one nail in repair. Rags were stuffed into holes in incredible window panes, and rarely were there more than two windows to a house.

It had been raining, and the houses stood forlornly over puddles of water and mud on crumbling brick stilts. Some didn't even have stilts to lift the floors off the sodden ground.

In one backyard there was a cow, and an angular woman with a tin pail crouched in the mud trying to milk it. Pigs rooted in the mud of other yards, not far from tumble-down outhouses and wells.

Not even in occupied China have we seen such demoralizing housing. White families as well as Negroes lived in these shacks.

What a job America has to bring the standard of living of the lowest portion of her population up to the level we have set as a goal in some war-ravaged countries abroad.

A woman on the bus who was "fixin'" to go to Memphis and had "heard tell" of many things told quite casually of one of her children having had pellagra recently.

The doctor just loaded up his eating with "vitamins," she said.

In Little Rock the bus terminal happens to be some 13 blocks from the railroad depot. After getting instructions from an attractive ticket seller with an interesting accent we waited on the corner for a trolley.

A soldier came along and without a bit of hesitation asked us if the car to the depot stopped at this corner.

After only 36 hours in the state we were in no position to pose as an oldtime Arkansan, and so we had to confess. We boarded the next trolley together, like two babes in the woods in quest of the same objective.

It never seemed to have occurred to the soldier that the guy on the corner had an Oriental face and was different from the others on the streets.

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

True Democracy

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

I should like to remind the California Japanese that the thousands of friends who came to wave "goodbye" in 1942 when they saw them off on the train are still their friends. Real friendship is not such a weak thing that rantings by fascists in certain newspapers can break it up.

Your neighbors in Lemon Grove, Spring Valley and other warm California valleys know that you always had a grand record as law-abiding citizens and that your sons are off fighting America's battles.

I used to teach your children in school and I hate to think that many of you are planning on leaving this really beautiful state. No matter where you go there may be a few who understand nothing of democracy, raving around, but for every unjust person you will find a hundred good people ready to help and pull for you to reestablish yourselves.

I can see where some of you have grown bitter—but nothing is to be gained by such an attitude. Just remember that war is cruel and hard. Come back and join your hands and hearts and we will eliminate war, greed and racial hates. All is not lost—true democracy has to win out as it is right.

I live at Lemon Grove, Rt. 1, Box 400 B. If I can be of any help in any way call on me. I, like other thousands, am ready to help good people get back to the good clean soil of California.

Sincerely,
Willis Richardson.

NISEI USA: Labor in Hawaii

(Continued from page 4)

working man as an influence in the community," he predicts of this post-war period, and "Island Japanese should have found their place in the social scheme."

It should be added that organized labor in Hawaii has a record of production and of faithful adherence to labor's "no strike" pledge which few, if any, areas on the mainland can match. It is a record of which Hawaiian labor, and its many thousands of Japanese American members, can be proud.

Vagaries

Burma Veteran . . .

The Minidoka Irrigator reported last week on the visit of T/4 Tosh Taniguchi of Seattle whose wife and baby daughter are residents of the WRA center. T/4 Taniguchi is one of several Japanese American soldiers who have served with British units in the China-Burma-India theater. He has seen action with the "Chindits," a British airborne unit, and with the late General Wingate's famous Raiders. He was also "loaned" at one time to a Chinese Army unit in southern Burma. T/4 Taniguchi volunteered for the Army from the Tule Lake WRA camp in 1942. . . . Incidentally, although British units in Asia have used the services of Japanese American GIs, Canadians of Japanese ancestry who have volunteered for active duty have not been accepted.

Violence . . .

Several Chinese Americans have been reported "beaten up" by West Coasters who mistook them for evacuees of Japanese ancestry, according to press reports. There is no report as yet of any physical injury suffered by Japanese Americans who have returned to the Coast. The Los Angeles Herald Express reported on Feb. 24 that a Chinese was beaten up by "war workers" at Inglewood, while two Chinese were stabbed in a bar in Spokane recently. . . . The Seattle Times reported on Feb. 24 that a Filipino restaurant owner was "beaten up" by "sailors" who, according to the news account, mistook him for a Japanese.

CIO . . .

Local 140 of the CIO's United Steel Workers at Pittsburgh recently passed a resolution commending the government on its policy of permitting the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast. One of the first Nisei to take out a membership card with the CIO Steel Workers was Jo Morisue, formerly of San Francisco, who is employed in a Pennsylvania steel mill. . . .

Residential . . .

Fifty neighbors in a San Francisco residential area recently held a meeting to protest the renting of a room in a home in the district to a Japanese American professor and his wife. The neighbors complained that the presence of a person of Japanese ancestry would "tend to depreciate property values." The evacuee professor had been transferred by the government to San Francisco to do important war work. . . . In at least one California city the police have requested the removal of anti-evacuee placards from shops and restaurants. . . . The city councils in three British Columbia cities have declined to endorse a proposal, sponsored by Dominion racists, for the "post-war deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry. . . . Although no official announcements have been made, it's believed that the Tashme settlement for evacuated Japanese Canadians will become the "Tule Lake" of Canada. With institution of a segregation program in the offing, it's thought that Tashme, deep in the Canadian Rockies, will house Canadian segregees. Meanwhile, work is going ahead toward the closing of the Kaslo center. . . .

The Yellow Peril . . .

Latest "front" organization for West Coast race-baiters is the Council on Alien Relations of Los Angeles, Calif. H. Dexter McKay is the executive secretary of this new group, while a member of its board of directors is State Senator Jack B. Tenney, former chairman of the California Legislature's "Little Dies" Committee and an organizer of John Lechner's Americanism Educational League. One of the Council of Alien Relations' activities is the circulation of a monthly bulletin to newspaper editors and radio commentators on the "Japanese menace" on the West Coast. The Council's March bulletin contains translations from the Japanese section of the Utah Nippo of Salt Lake City, and also quotes a bulletin of The American League, an organization of Southern California produce merchants, which contains the charge that Japanese growers in Southern California were subsidized by the Japanese emperor, no less.

Japanese American Anti-Tank Unit Landed from Gliders on D-Day in Southern France

6TH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE —As the "tank-killers" that helped pave the way for many an Allied victory, an anti-tank company of the courageous 442nd Japanese-American Infantry Regiment is biding its time in the French Alps along the Franco-Italian border until it can take another swipe at the enemy.

Holding defensive positions in the towering Alps along Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group front, the anti-tank company could easily rest on its laurels—but it isn't. In some parts of the Vosges Mountains near the German border—where the snow and wooded terrain made tank warfare impossible—its men were pressed into service as litter bearers, ammunition and supply carriers, and even as front-line infantrymen. A similar situation exists in the French Alps, where these self-styled "tank-killers" are contributing greatly in hazardous mountain warfare.

After the successful drive northward in Italy, the company was attached to an airborne task force for the invasion of Southern France. On D-day it was towed over the coast of France in two teams of 18 and 26 gliders, and released. Despite an unexpected dispersal of gliders in the landings, the first guns were placed ready for action in less than an hour. For two days it held its position until it was relieved by the seaborne divisions which pushed inland and made contact.

Every member of the anti-tank company wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge for exemplary conduct under enemy fire and the Glider Badge for action as glider-borne troops.

Members of the anti-tank company include the following:

McGehee Relocation Center
Pfc. Milton N. Kondo, 3-3-C.
S/Sgt. Roy Y. Nishio, 29-5-A.
COLORADO
Amache Relocation Center
Sgt. Takashi Hattori, 8G-3-B.

IDAHO

Hunt Relocation Center
Pvt. Ichiro J. Nagasawa, 19-8-E.
Pfc. Hisashi Nishimura, 12-6-B.

WYOMING

Cody Relocation Center
S/Sgt. Minoru Kamimura.

ARIZONA

Poston Relocation Center
Pfc. Yoshio Hamada, 28-11-D.
Pfc. Hiroshi Takeda, 42-4-D.
Sgt. Matsuo Kobayashi, 39-9-C.
Pvt. Yoshio Shiotani, 37-3-B.
S/Sgt. David K. Ogawa, 222-6-A.
Pfc. Saburo J. Mochizuki, 3-6-B.
Pfc. Nobukazu W. Kuwada, 308-12-D.

Pfc. Albert T. Kizuka, 19-4-A.
T/Sgt. Hisaji B. Hamamoto, 19-11-D.

Rivers Relocation Center

Pfc. Kune Hisatomi, 65-6-C.
Pfc. Eddie T. Murakami, 3-3-C.
Pvt. Suzuto Tsukiji, 61-8-D.
Pfc. Thomas Nakata, N-1-D.
Pfc. Seiya Tanaka, 10-1-A.
Pvt. George Sugai, 64-7-A.
Pfc. Ken M. Tashiro, 56-4-D.
Pfc. Satoshi Sakurai, 33-11-D.
S/Sgt. Hidetaka P. Kato, 20-12-A.

HAWAII

HAWI: S/Sgt. Masaichi Sagawa.
HILO: Sgt. Tetsunobu Okada, 944 Kamehameha Ave. Sgt. Sumu Moriuchi, 69 Puueo St.

HOLUALOA: Sgt. Goro Inaba.
KAMUELA: S/Sgt. Francis M. Yano, Parker Ranch.

NAALEHU: Sgt. Charles T. Omija.

PAAUHAU: T/Sgt. Doi.

PAAUILO: S/Sgt. Isami Ebata.

KAUAI

ANAHOLA: Sgt. Hideo Tanabe.
JIHUE: S/Sgt. Kunito Sadaoka.

MAUI

HAIKU: Sgt. Edwin H. Koku-bun.

KAHULUI: S/Sgt. Saburo Tsuhako, 305 Mill St.
OAHU
KALANI: S/Sgt. Henry S. Yamane, 1325-G Kalani St.
WAHIAWA: S/Sgt. Matsuo Kaminishi.

Nisei Soldier Silences Nazi Guns in Biffontaine Battle

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — During the Seventh Army's drive through the rugged Vosges Mountains of Northeastern France, Private First Class Koichi K. Sekimura, a member of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, then attached to the 36th "Texas" Division, advanced alone under fire to an enemy-occupied building and threw two hand grenades through the open window.

In the heavy house to house fighting in the town of Biffontaine, the rifle platoon to which Private Sekimura was attached, encountered severe automatic and rifle fire from a lone building a short distance from the street. In order for the troops to advance, it was necessary to silence the guns of the building.

Private Sekimura crept up along the walls of the buildings lining the street until he reached the last building between him and the enemy-occupied house. He dashed toward the building and while attempting to reach the open window he was fired upon by a machine pistol. He dove for the ground and then dashed around the corner of the building for cover. Pulling the pins from two hand grenades, he quickly ran back near the open window and tossed the missiles into the enemy's room. The Germans quickly withdrew from the building, leaving three wounded behind. Private Sekimura and his squad advanced and occupied the building.

During the night the Wehrmacht launched a fierce counter attack. Throughout the night, Private Sekimura and his men remained at their post and successfully repulsed every attack. His action in silencing the enemy-occupied building was one of the important factors in the troops' occupation of Biffontaine, a key communications city.

Private Sekimura, whose mother is a resident of Hilo, Hawaii, wears the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantryman's Badge, European Campaign Rib-

bon, the Distinguished Unit Badge, and the Purple Heart for wounds received in France.

He was inducted on February 23, 1942, from Hilo, Hawaii. Before entering the army, Private Sekimura graduated from Waikae-Kai School, Hilo, Hawaii.

Chaplain Higuchi Promoted to Rank Of Captain in 442nd

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, GROUP, FRANCE — Chaplain Hiro Higuchi, of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, has been promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to captain. He also won a second battle star for participation in the French campaign.

Chaplain Higuchi joined the Combat Team while it was entraining in Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and has served continuously with this famous unit. During the drive north of Rome to and across the Arno River in Italy and the push through the Vosges Mountains in northeastern France, he has been a front-line chaplain, inspiring his men and helping to care for the wounded.

Captain Higuchi is a Congregational Christian clergyman and is the second person of Japanese ancestry ever to win appointment as a chaplain with the United States Army. Before his appointment he was pastor of the Waipahu Community Church, Waipahu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

A prominent civic and religious leader, he was a member of the Pearl City Lions Club, secretary of the local YMCA, a director of the Waipahu Community House, and a Boy Scout councilman.

He is a graduate of the University of Hawaii and Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio. He received his degree of Master of Theology from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1938.

Chaplain Higuchi's wife, Mrs. Hisako Higuchi, and two children live at 452 Kirkbridge Ave., Pearl City, Oahu.

Japanese American GI Band Plays for Overseas Wounded

6th ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — Proud of its reputation of being a top-flight Army band, but prouder of the fact that it is part of the famous 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, one of the "fighten'est" outfits in the Army, the 206th Army Ground Forces Band is making music for combat-weary doughboys in rest centers along the French Riviera.

Headed by M/Sgt. Jun Yamamoto, Boise, Idaho, the band's personnel was selected from the infantry, artillery, and engineer units which comprise the Combat Team.

In Italy, when the Combat Team was attached to the famed 34th "Red Bull" Division north of Rome, the Japanese American band was given the assignment of entertaining war-weary soldiers in reserve rest areas and camps, and in hospitals. The band men worked out a complete one hour show which they called "Aloha Time," featuring the songs, dances and music of old and new Hawaii. Out of wild flowers plucked near the Italian battlefronts, they wove "leis." Out of wheat straw taken from abandoned farms, they wove "grass" hula skirts.

While their comrades in the infantry, artillery and engineers pushed north to and across the River Arno, the band proved its value as morale lifters and entertainers. With the men of many divisions in Italy, the Japanese American show became famous all along the front.

In the Vosges Mountains of Northeastern France with the 36th "Texas" Division, it entertained troops while its Combat Team spearheaded the historic break-through of the German main lines of resistance in this sector. The men of the band stood ready to go into the lines as infantrymen or to serve as litter bearers during the dramatic rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of World War II by the Combat Team.

In Italy and France, the band has averaged almost two performances a day—usually a show in the afternoon and a dance at night—since coming overseas.

Among the members of the 206th Army Ground Forces Band, 442nd Infantry Regiment, are:

ARIZONA

POSTON:
S/Sgt. George S. Eto, 32-13-D, WRA Camp No. 1.

COLORADO

AMACHE:
Pvt. Shigeo Yokote, 12-E-1C, WRA Camp.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT:
Sgt. Teruo T. Kumagai, 748 McKinstry Street.

MT. CLEMENS:
Pvt. Wesley N. Narita, 52 Yeamans Street.

IDAHO

BOISE:
M/Sgt. Jun Yamamoto, 1214 Hays Street.

HUNT:
Cpl. Robert M. Nishimoto, 38-4-F, Minidoka WRA.

Sgt. Howard S. Sakura, 17-5-F, Minidoka WRA.

Pfc. Paul K. Kamakawa, 17-12-G, Minidoka WRA.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON:
Pvt. Tsugio Yamaguchi, 72 Oakwood Avenue.

WASHINGTON

PASCO:
Pvt. Bobbie T. Yamauchi, 1st and Lewis Streets.

WISCONSIN

ELKHORN:
Pvt. John M. Sakamoto, Route 2.

HAWAII

HILO:
Pvt. Calvin I. Yasuhara, 18 Waihu Lane.

OAHU

HONOLULU:
Sgt. Merle H. Kidoguchi, 1128 Bunyan Street.

Cpl. Edward T. Kanaya, 1521A Young Street.

Pvt. Toshio Toda, 1349C Kam IV Road.

Cpl. Edwin M. Kamida, 1328 17th Avenue.

Cpl. Takashi Shirakata, 1542A Wai Lane.

Cpl. Ryoji Namba, 245 Moomba Place.

Pfc. Tsutomu K. Matsuno, 614 McNeil Street.

Cpl. Dan E. Akimoto, 1728 Kalokikai Lane.

Pvt. Henry T. Teshima, 1359C Davies Lane.

Sgt. Henry S. Nakama, 635 Pensacola Street.

Sgt. Victor Y. Nakamura, 2001 Young Street.

Pfc. Jitsuo C. Mimura, 610 Waiakamilo Road.

Cpl. Thomas S. Hirao, 222D N. Vineyard Street.

Sgt. Yukio Tanaka, 608 N. School Street.

Sgt. Herbert E. Odagawa, 1052 Kopke Street.

Cpl. Harry H. Hamada, 1448 Kam IV Road.

MAUI

LAHAINA:
Pfc. Tsutomu Terada, Kuhua Village.

WAILUKU:
Pfc. Masanobu Okamoto.

Ex-Navy Man's Son Waits Entrance to Merchant Marine

POSTON, Ariz. — Davy Arata, son of Charles Arata of Poston, who served 12 years in the U.S. Navy, is now awaiting only his passport to become a seaman in the Merchant Marine, the Chronicle reports.

The younger Arata is now attending a Navy radio operator's convoy school in Brooklyn. A brother recently received his active duty call for the Army.

Fashion Art School To Open Soon In Salt Lake City

The Academy of Fashion Arts, formerly of Terminal Island, California, will open its doors shortly in Salt Lake City, according to Ruth Fukuzaki, owner.

The school will hold classes at 45 East Broadway, it was announced.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Wounded Soldier

Writes another anonymous convalescing serviceman: "Now that I am in the States I have been given an honorable discharge due to my fractured skull altho' the doctors classify this impairment as 'psychoneurotic.' This medical term may give one and all a very obnoxious meaning. To go so far, you may say that I am physically and more so, mentally unbalanced! This view of 'psychoneuroticism' has a rather bad effect upon the civilian population and their common conception is beyond a doubt a misinterpretation.

"A combat soldier faces severe strain emotionally and in due time reacts to this tension by a mental upheaval which affects his past stability. Through rest and the return to normality he can then pursue his normal life. As he enters civilian life, he encounters very skeptical people who regard him as a 'queer,' leaving the soldier hostile to his contemporaries. I hope that when you read this letter you will come to a firm reali-

zation that 'psychoneuroticism' is not what it is cracked up to be. If in any way you come across a soldier classified as such, don't look at him as unbalanced but a soldier who has faced severe strain on the battlefield.

"And most important of all, sympathy should not be offered for by that exhibition it leaves him quite unable to cope with problems of life. Just look upon him as a person and react normally as in daily life. To lengthen this discourse, the civilian is eager to help him reestablish himself and the eagerness exceeds the point of hospitality. This, the returning soldier abhors to the letter. Let him solve his problems; if he is in doubt, he will ask help."

Thanks to these convalescing men; men who have undergone misery, physical and mental agony, and yet can look on life with such perspective. Admirable and inspiring! They are teaching us life in their soldierly way; fighting on a different battlefield, with that selfsame front-line spirit of "carrying on."

Sacramento Chapter Donates Sum to Aid Coast Relocation

Idaho Falls Team Wins JACL Tourney

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho Falls JACL team won the JACL bowling tournament on March 3. Six teams were entered in the team competition, while 18 teams were entered in the men's doubles and twelve in the mixed doubles.

The winning Idaho Falls team was composed of Jun Uyeda, Todd Ogawa, Mike Kamachi, Eke Tanaka and Yosie Ogawa.

Eke Tanaka and Miyi Honda teamed to win the mixed doubles, Todd Ogawa and Martha Nishioka placed second and Jun Uyeda and Kathy Yamamoto were third.

Tucker Morishita and Speed Nukuya won the men's doubles. Jun Uyeda and Mike Kamachi were second and Tom Hatakeda and Paul Okamura of Pocatello were third.

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Contribution from JACL Unit Received By National Office

A donation of \$500 specifically earmarked to aid in the reestablishment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the West Coast has been made to the national Japanese American Citizens League by the Sacramento chapter, it was reported this week in Salt Lake City.

In a letter to National President Saburo Kido, Dr. George G. Muramoto, president of the Sacramento chapter declared:

"Because of your aggressive leadership of the JACL, our manifestations of full-fledged American citizenship has been restored with the lifting of the Exclusion orders. Now many of the evacuees will be reestablishing themselves in their former communities. With this thought in mind and to render aid in any way possible to the evacuees, the former Past Presidents of the Sacramento JACL unanimously agreed to contribute to the National Headquarters the sum of \$500."

Past presidents of the Sacramento chapter are Major Walter T. Tsukamoto, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Dr. Jiro Muramoto, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. George Takahashi, Chicago; Henry Taketa, Sacramento; Edward Kitazumi, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Dr. George G. Muramoto, Pima Indian Agency, Bapchule, Arizona.

Dr. Muramoto stressed the hearty endorsement given by the membership to the contribution.

Sam Shinozaki Aids Carroll Victory

WAUKESHA, Wis. — A field goal and a free throw by Sam Shinozaki in the last 65 seconds of play made the final score 40-37 when Carroll College defeated Beloit College here on February 12.

Shinozaki, a freshman forward from Discovery Bay, Washington, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shinozaki, Minidoka. George Tsuda, formerly of the Central Utah War Relocation Project, is a guard on the Carroll squad.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Chikyo Kurahashi, 36-14-B, Poston, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Suteshiro, 59-10-D, Poston, a boy on Feb. 22.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Namimatsu, 9-12-B, Ht. Mountain, a girl on Feb. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Morinaga, 9-14-E, Ht. Mountain a girl on Feb. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hidetaka, 23-1-C, Ht. Mountain, a girl on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. Nakamura, 24-7-A, Rohwer, a girl on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tsujioka, 14-5-E, Rohwer, a boy on Feb. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kyoshi Fujita, 4-12-B, Rohwer, a girl on March 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Iwakaki, 28-12-C, Topaz, a boy on February 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsumoru Kai, 316-3-B, Poston, a boy on Feb. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Kawamura, 208-9-A, Poston a boy on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kishmon Kuraiwa, 216-12-D, Poston, a boy on Feb. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bud Yoshito Nakashima, 325-14-Poston, a girl on Feb. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Shintaku, 219-2-C, Poston, a boy on Feb. 27.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Roy Iguchi, 12-8-D, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dobara, 16-4-F, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 27.

To Rev. and Mrs. Gikan Y. Kimura, 34-2-C, Hunt, a boy on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kubo, 26-8-D, Hunt, a girl on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsunee Otsuki, 36-8-D, Hunt, a girl on Feb. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kirihaara, 21-5-AB, Hunt, a girl on Feb. 4.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Masami Okada, 12-1-F, Hunt, a boy on Feb. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Masao Goda, 4-2-B, Rivers, a boy on Feb. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Yamagata, 54-13-B, Gila River, a girl on Feb. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Morishima, 23-9-A, Gila River, a girl on Feb. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimune Nagami, 36-2-B, Gila River, a girl on Feb. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kazume Araki, 32-14-B, Gila River, a boy on Feb. 28.

DEATHS

Kunikiyo Nabeta, 65, in Salt Lake City on March 4.

Nobusuke Takatsu, 63, of 26-4-E, Rohwer, on March 1.

Katsuemon Nishizono, 59, of 16-9-B, Topaz, on Feb. 24.

Tsunaburo Ozawa, 59, of 14-13-D, Poston, on Feb. 19.

Mary Nagata, 15, of 306-9-D, Poston, on Feb. 26.

Naoko Kawasaki of 8-9-B, Gila River, on Feb. 23.

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Kawai Family Returns To San Pablo Nursery

SAN PABLO, Calif.—Members of the Kawai family, who were evacuated from San Pablo with other persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942, have returned to their home and plan to reopen their nursery on Route 17, near where the family's five daughters and one son were born and raised.

Mary, the oldest daughter, is 27, a graduate of the University of California, where she majored in art, and is now a commercial artist in New York.

Tsoyu, the second daughter, 26, met and married a Rupert, Idaho, farmer after the family left California and went to live with relatives in Idaho. She is now the mother of an 18-month old daughter.

Hide, 24, is a laboratory technician student at Children's Hospital in St. Paul, Minn.

The other children Henry, 20, Kiyo, 22, and Dorothy, 14, have returned here with their mother, Mrs. Masa Kawai, and together are cultivating their two and one-half acre rosebush nursery started more than 30 years ago by the elder Kawai who died several years before the evacuation.

During their absence the property had been operated by the Aebi nursery.

Hayashi-Imanaka Engagement Told

ONTARIO, Ore. — The engagement of Yaeko Hayashi, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hayashi, to Ted K. Imanaka of Jamieson, Ore., was announced by the bride-elect's parents on Feb. 25.

The bride-elect formerly resided at Tigard, Ore., while her fiancé is from Seattle.

River, on Feb. 23.
Ei Esaki of 56-12-A, Gila River, on Feb. 28.

Chico Sakaguchi in Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 20.

MARRIAGES

Chie Maekawa to James M. Onchi in Ontario, Ore.

Yoshiko Yabuki to John Yoshio Harada on Feb. 24 at Rohwer.

Teruko Terry Akutagawa to James Satoru Sasaki on March 3 at Rohwer.

Fumiko Hayashi to Masuo Yonemura on Feb. 5 at Tule Lake.

Shizuko Natsuhara to Seizo Tamura on Feb. 18 at Tule Lake.

Yukue Akiyama to James Tsuji on Feb. 25 at Tule Lake.

Kinuko Yamane to Shigeo Hayashi on Feb. 25 at Gila River.

Sally Kogita to Masaki Watanabe on Feb. 25 at Minidoka.

Marion Tazawa to Sgt. Frank Genshi in Minnesota.

Toshiko Fukano to Sgt. Keiichi Ishii in Minneapolis.

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SUKIYAKI

DESHLER, Neb.—Peter Ida, an American of Japanese ancestry who coached the Deshler high school eleven to the Southern Nebraska Eight Conference championship last fall, is continuing to win laurels as athletic director at the Deshler school.

Deshler high's basketball team, also coached by Ida, won 17 out of their first 20 games to win the Southern Nebraska Eight Conference championship, and defeated three other high-ranking prep teams to win the Little Blue Tournament.

Ida is now preparing his team for the Nebraska State championship for Class C schools. (Deshler is located in Thayer county in southern Nebraska and has a population of 1300).

The Japanese American coach, who also instructs classes in sociology, biology, American government, American history and world history, came to Nebraska from California. He was appointed athletic director of Deshler high school after attending the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Last season's Deshler football squad, coached by Ida, was rated as one of the best in the state among schools of its class.

Racial Harmony Of Hawaii Cited

NEW YORK—Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, Filipino and Caucasian ancestry work side by side in the defense plants, air strips and shipyards of Hawaii, the Right Rev. Harry S. Kennedy, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, declared on Feb. 11 in a sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

He stressed that there has not been a single case of sabotage in the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Japanese people in Hawaii are loyal and devoted citizens who never think of themselves as being anything other than Americans," he added.

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Los Angeles War Correspondent Meets Nisei GI in Philippines

Reports 26 Soldiers Of Japanese Ancestry With U. S. Army in Area

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-six American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are on Luzon as interpreters, Gene Sherman, Los Angeles Times war correspondent, reported in a dispatch from Manila, published in the Times on March 5.

Writing in his daily war column, "Pacific Echoes," Sherman told of a meeting with a Japanese American from Hollywood, Sgt. Ernie Hirai of 1043 No. Cole Ave.

Sherman noted that Sgt. Hirai was born in Los Angeles and attended Hollywood high school and took a degree in mechanical engineering at the University of California.

"He is attached to GMQ as an interpreter and translator and was working on temporary duty with the 1st Cavalry. He is tall and has a friendly grin which is unconsciously augmented by a typical Oriental eye-blinking," Sherman reported.

"One of the first 26 Nisei to be sent to this theater as interpreters, Ernie has been overseas 26 months," Sherman added. Sgt. Hirai's parents are in a Wyoming relocation center, the correspondent noted.

Asked by Sherman how it felt to be on the side that is killing Japanese, Sgt. Hirai replied:

"I consider myself American in every way. Why not? All of my education has been that way. I don't know anything else. That's just the way it happened to be."

"It seemed a bit odd," Sherman reflected, "sitting in the tent talking to a Japanese in the uniform of the American Army while not far away Americans were killing Japanese. But it didn't seem odd the way Ernie put it. He has been through the New Guinea, Admiralty Islands and Leyte campaigns."

"It seemed a little odd to hear Ernie talk about the 'Japs' he interrogates, too."

"Some of them are quite surprised when they first see me," Ernie said. "They ask me right away if I am Japanese. I tell them right away I am American. I explain to them that America is a

land of many races and nationalities.

"Sometimes they make a little trouble. But mostly they are all right when they discover they aren't going to be killed or tortured. I talk to them a bit about home, and what they were doing, give them a cigarette and put them at ease."

Sherman concluded that later he had asked some enlisted men what they think of Ernie.

"They think he is a great guy," the Times writer declared.

IDC Meeting Will Be Held in Caldwell

A meeting of the Intermountain District Council of the JACL will be held in Caldwell, Idaho, at the First Methodist church on March 18 at 2 p.m., according to information received from Mamuro Wakasugi of Weiser, Idaho, chairman of the IDC.

Saburo Kido, National JACL president, is expected to attend.

The meeting was originally scheduled for March 11 but was postponed.

Toshio Ando Will Open Law Practice

DENVER, Colo.—Toshio Ando who was recently granted a license to practice law in the state of Colorado will open an office on March 16 at 615-16 E & C Building, 17th and Curtis streets, Denver.

Ando is a graduate of the University of Denver and attended Hastings School of Law in San Francisco prior to evacuation. He obtained his law degree from the University of California.

Legislature Asks Kenny to Recommend Land Law Changes

SACRAMENTO—Attorney General Kenny, replying to a request for information, reported to the Legislature March 6 that investigations of violations of California's anti-alien land law could "easily amount to \$100,000 annually."

Nisei Chaplain With 442nd Wins Promotion

Masao Yamada First Japanese American to Be Appointed Chaplain

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, GROUP, FRANCE — Chaplain Masao Yamada, first American citizen of Japanese ancestry to be appointed a chaplain in the history of the United States Army, has been promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to captain with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Chaplain Yamada's courageous work under enemy fire, when he has visited the front lines to encourage and inspire his men, and his invaluable work in the forward battalion aid stations, ministering to the wounded, have earned for him this battlefield promotion.

Chaplain Yamada reported to the Combat Team while it was in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and has been with it throughout Italian and French campaigns.

A Congregational Christian clergyman, he was pastor of the Tanapepe Christian Church, Hanapepe, Kauai, before his assignment in the Armed Forces.

When the war broke out, he became executive secretary of the Kauai Morale Committee which was sponsored by the Army Intelligence.

His wife, Mrs. Ai Yamada, and three children live in Kealahou, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

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California Supreme Court May Be Asked to Rule on State's Anti-Alien Land Legislation

125 Nisei Girls Attend Dance for GIs in New York

NYACK, N. Y.—In the first event of its kind, 125 Japanese American girls from the New York area attended a dance for 300 servicemen of Japanese ancestry on March 3 at the Nyack USO.

It was reported that the girls were recruited by the USO with the assistance of the New York office of the JACL.

Yuriko Amemiya, a member of Martha Graham's dance group, was featured during the entertainment intermission at the dance. Aiko Tashiro accompanied.

Chicago Soldier Brings Nisei Home To Spend Furlough

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Chicago soldier, a veteran of the battles of the 36th Division, returned home for a visit last week, bringing with him a fellow soldier of Japanese ancestry who had helped rescue him and other members of the "Lost Battalion."

Pvt. Charles Carroll was back on a 30-day furlough from a hospital at Colorado Springs. During Carroll's stay at his home at 2102 S. Central Park Ave., his guest will be Pvt. Danny Hokama, 22.

"Danny lives in Lanai City, Hawaii," Carroll said, "and I brought him home with me because he couldn't get there and back in a month."

The two have been close friends since Hokama's outfit, the 442nd Combat Team of Japanese Americans, stormed a Nazi stronghold in the Vosges mountains to rescue the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division.

Both Carroll and Hokama contracted severe cases of trench fever. Hokama was also wounded in the hip.

WRA Opens Office For San Jose Area

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Relocation Authority opened an office in San Jose at Room 308, Burrell Building, 246 South First Street, on Friday, March 9.

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Superior Court Judge Says Higher Tribunals Must Decide Issue

LOS ANGELES—A decision by the Supreme Court of California, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the constitutionality of the California Alien Land Law, seemed probable last week when Superior Court Judge Charles G. Haines of San Diego announced that it was up to the higher courts, and not to a trial court, to make that decision.

Judge Haines expressed that view in the cases filed in behalf of the State of California against the Hirose and Oyama families. Representing the Japanese families, A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, and Hugh E. MacBeth, well-known Negro attorney, urged Judge Haines to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Alien Land Law denied persons of Japanese descent the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Federal amendment to the United States Constitution because it discriminated against persons solely because of their race.

Decisions of the California courts and of the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the attorneys, were no longer binding in view of the more liberal views of the Supreme Court upon race in more recent years, and the growing opposition to racial discrimination expressed by the highest courts of the land. Judge Haines ruled that he was bound by the early decisions of the Supreme Court, in 1923. As Judge Haines put it:

"Whether in view of changed views on the subject of race, classifications stressing that consideration have ceased to be reasonable in such a sense as to render them obnoxious to limitations expressed in the Federal Constitution is a question not very appropriate for consideration by a nisi prius (trial) court."

He said it was up to the higher courts to announce any changes, not for him, and held:

"Having appealed to Caesar (the Supreme Court), to Caesar the defendants must needs, on the constitutional question, go."

Immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of California and then possibly to the Supreme Court of the United States is being contemplated by the attorneys for Hirose and Oyama.

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