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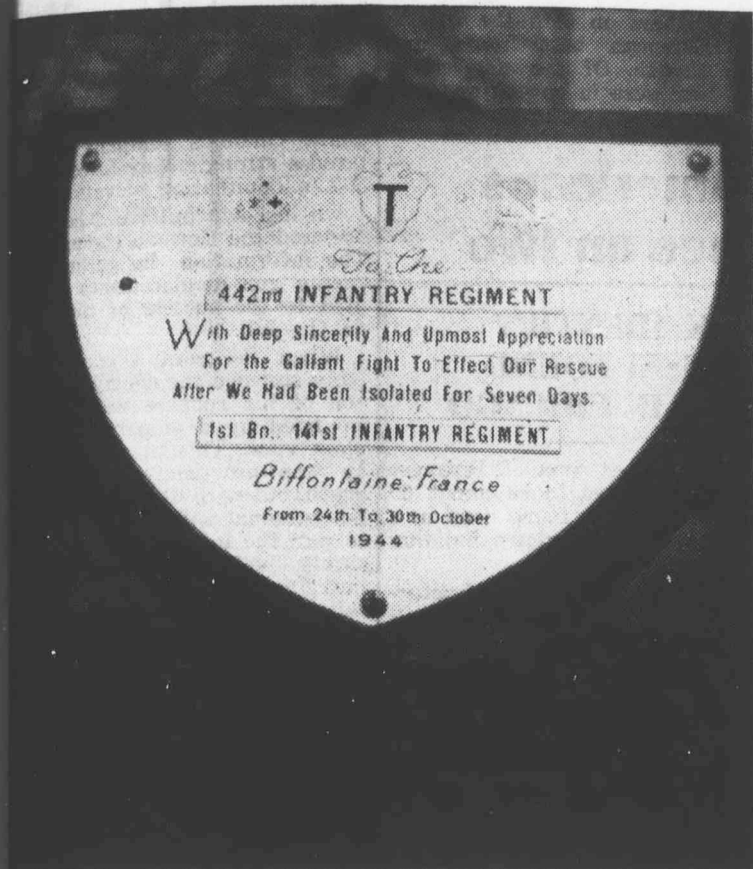
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945

Price: Seven Cents

California Sheriffs Told to Maintain Order

Lost Battalion Thanks Nisei



In an unprecedented gesture of appreciation and goodwill, survivors of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division, rescued by the Japanese American Combat Team near Biffontaine, France, on Oct. 30, presented a silver plaque to the Japanese American unit. The trophy was received by Col. C. W. Pence, commanding officer of the 442nd, on Feb. 1, 1945, the second anniversary of the organization of the Nisei Combat unit. The plaque shows the "Remember the Alamo" regimental insignia of the 141st Infantry Regiment, of which the "Lost Battalion" is a member, and the Indian arrow head insignia of the 36th Division. The insignia on the right is the "Go for Broke" emblem of the Japanese American Combat Team.—Photo from U. S. Sixth Army Group, France.

War Department Announces 17,600 Japanese Americans Now Serving in U. S. Army

Induction of Alien Japanese Volunteer Reported by Army

WASHINGTON.—The War Department announced March 17 that 17,600 Americans of Japanese ancestry are now in the United States army as volunteers or inductees.

Japanese American soldiers are serving in both the European and Pacific war theatres. The Army also announced the acceptance of its first alien Japanese volunteer in this war. Reports from Cleveland, Ohio, and Honolulu have reported the acceptance of other alien Japanese.

The volunteer is Kazuo Uno, formerly of Longview, Wash. Since the evacuation he has been a resident of the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho.

Aliens of Japanese ancestry are being accepted into the Army only as volunteers under a policy announced recently.

TWO REPORTED HURT IN ACTION ON FRANCE FRONT

Two Nisei soldiers with next of kin at the Tule Lake center have been reported wounded in action, it was reported last week. Another soldier, previously reported missing in action, is now reported a prisoner of war in Germany.

PFC. EDDIE S. TSUKIMURA, brother of Toshio Tsukimura, 4815-B, Newell, Calif., wounded in action in France on Jan. 7.

PFC. RYOMI TANINO, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitsumasa Tanino, 5411-BC, Tule Lake, wounded in action in France.

PFC. HARRY H. KUROIWA, 30 (Berkeley, Calif.), reported missing in action on Oct. 19, 1944, in France, now reported prisoner of war in Germany, according to information received by his wife, Mrs. Kiyo Kuroiwa, 25-9-C, Rohwer, Ark.

AFL Union Suspends Member For Anti-Nisei Talk

CAMDEN, N. J.—Reaffirming its position against racial discrimination, Local 56 of the AFL steward's union recently suspended a member for one year for advocating discriminatory acts against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

One Japanese American, Noritaka Masuda, is a member of the union.

Secretary Ickes Urges Nisei To Settle in East

Letter to Senator Reveals Policy Discouraging Return

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Interior Ickes was quoted March 17 as declaring that Japanese Americans evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 will be better off if they settle elsewhere than the sections of the Pacific Coast where they may meet opposition.

Ickes was reported by the Associated Press as having written Senator Guy Cordon, Oregon Republican, that the Interior Department's policy has been to "discourage" the return of the evacuees to the West Coast.

"We do all in our power," Ickes said, "to persuade those who formerly lived on the Pacific Coast to locate elsewhere in the country. We cannot use compulsion because most of these Japanese are citizens with the same constitutional right of free movement as other citizens have. But we go as far as we can, and will continue to do that."

According to the A. P. report, Ickes suggested two reasons for the policy: (1) That adverse sentiment against the return of the Japanese exists in certain sections of the Pacific Coast, and (2) a personal feeling "that it was not good for our social and political institutions for large numbers of people of foreign descent to congregate in particular areas."

He added: "If we are to make American citizens in the real sense out of those who come to us from foreign lands, or who are the children of newcomers, the best and quickest way of accomplishing that result is to have them mix freely with older American strains."

Second Battalion of 442nd Engages in Mountain Fighting

14 Distinguished Service Crosses Won by Members of Unit

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — In some of the roughest fighting terrain in the European Theater of Operations, the 2nd Battalion of the 442nd Infantry Regiment — composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry — is engaged in front-line combat high in the French Alps along the Franco-Italian border.

As part of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group, the battalion is sending out patrols into the mountain wilderness, exploring enemy territory for signs of troop movements and weaknesses.

The Japanese American battalion previously experienced the difficulties of mountain fighting in Italy. In the so-called "Little Cassino" line defending the approach to the seaport of Leghorn, it fought over mountain heights so impassable that even mules could not be used to transport supplies. Supply men tied themselves together with their own belts as they hauled water, food, and ammunition to their fellow troops.

Attorney General Kenny Hits Economic Opposition to Return Of Evacuees to West Coast

California State Official Defines Five Groups Responsible for Stirring Up Trouble Against Nisei In Speech Before Convention of Peace Officers

SACRAMENTO — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California on March 16 condemned West Coast citizens who want to cover "their selfish economic urges with a pretense of patriotism," and charged local law enforcement officers of California with protecting the lives and "basic rights" of Japanese Americans who return to the State.

Speaking to the California State Sheriffs Association at its final convention session, Kenny said that the sheriffs and other law enforcement officers are directly responsible for the safety of the returning Japanese Americans.

Oregon House Beats Move to Force Out Bill

Resolution Demanded Duration Exclusion of Evacuees from Coast

SALEM, Ore.—The lower house of the Oregon Legislature March 14 defeated a motion to force out of its resolutions committee measure sponsored by Rep. Warren Erwin asking Congress to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. The vote against the motion to take the bill out of committee was 34 to 24.

Erwin complained that he had been treated in an "un-American manner" when the resolutions committee, of which he is a member, "buried" the anti-Nisei resolution by voting to table it. He said he had been denied the right to make a minority report on the bill.

Rep. Herman Chindgren of Malilla, chairman of the resolutions committee, said the committee had given thorough consideration to the memorial and held three public hearings on it.

"We do not want to do anything in the hysteria of war that we would later regret," Chindgren said.

Erwin declared the Legislature was "shying away" from the Japanese American problem, and said that the return of the evacuees to Oregon would be possibly only at the "risk of guerrilla warfare." He declared that servicemen returning from the Pacific would kill the "Japanese" on sight.

"The responsibility for the protection of these people does not stop with prevention of shooting," Kenny said. "The protection of their basic rights—freedom from fear, freedom to earn their living, freedom to live as peaceful citizens—must also be maintained."

Kenny asserted there were five different groups of persons who are "stirring up trouble" against the returning Japanese Americans and listed them as:

(1) Those who admit to a strong "race prejudice" which they are at loss to excuse or explain; (2) hoodlums, frequently found among juvenile delinquents, who take action on attitudes expressed by their elders; (3) professional inciters; (4) "Jap baiters" who want to fight "safely at home against defenseless old men, women and children"; (5) those who want to hide their selfish economic urges with a pretense of patriotism.

Kenny characterized the fifth category as the one "we are most concerned with."

He reported one of the clues "lies in what you see in California grocery stores today. Gone are the huge piles of tempting vegetables which once made the shopper's mouth fairly water, and up are the prices in the less attractive vegetables which are on the shelves."

Attorney General Kenny stressed that those responsible for violence against Japanese Americans must be "apprehended and quickly."

"The more subtle attacks—resolutions by which large groups promise 'not to do business with the Japs,' paint 'Jap-lovers' signs on doors or refuse to allow their children to attend the same schools—are more degrading, harder to handle, and result in even more deep-seated discrimination against these people," he said.

Urging the use of the term "Japanese Americans" in referring to these persons of Japanese ancestry, the Attorney General said:

"Actually, if we remember that none of us is doing business with 'the Japs,' we'll make more headway. We can and should do business with the 'Japanese Americans.'"

"Most of those who are endeavoring to prevent the returning Japanese Americans from being accepted in their communities were the most wholehearted co-operators in the original orders by which they were evacuated. Many in these same groups will fully ignore the fact that it is only those who have been proved to be loyal to this country who are being allowed to return to their former homes... while they are yelling for the 'protection of the Coast and its defenses,' they might try yelling 'Japanese Americans' instead of 'Japs'—and some of their ardor might vanish."

Multnomah Lawyers To Assist Evacuees

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Multnomah County Bar Association has appointed a committee of five to protect the interests of Japanese Americans "whose constitutional rights may be threatened by war hysteria," it was announced recently.

One Nisei Wounded, 2 Others Reported Prisoners in Germany

WASHINGTON—The Office of War Information this week announced the names of one American of Japanese ancestry wounded and two others reported prisoners of war in Germany.

Wounded in Action

TSUKIMURA, Pfc. Eddie S. — Toshio Tsukimura, brother, Newell, California.

Prisoners of War

DAIDA, Pvt. Sadamu—Charles Iwao Daida, brother, P. O. Box 305, Kaloa, Kauai.

MIYASHIRO, Pvt. George J.—Sukeichi Miyashiro, father, 4026 Webb Lane, Honolulu, T. H.

Japanese American Troops Fight Holding Action on Important "Forgotten Front"

No Nisei Patrol Ever Leaves Wounded Man on Field, Says A.P. Correspondent; Combat Team Stationed Amid Towering Mountains of Maritime Alps, Says Report

Front-line reports from the Sixth Army Group in France, carried by the Associated press and the Chicago Tribune News Service last week, reported that "fighting Americans of Japanese ancestry" and Puerto Rican units are among the U. S. GIs fighting a holding action on the important "forgotten front" along the Franco-Italian frontier.

A. I. Goldberg, Associated Press war correspondent, found high praise for the Japanese Americans now stationed "in the towering mountains of the Maritime Alps, where pack mules must be used to carry supplies to outposts and mainland communications."

Goldberg reported that Brig. Gen. Ralph C. Tobin commands a small army which contains a front where a German breakthrough might prove embarrassing to American and French armies in southern France.

"The Nisei, who insist proudly they are Americans who have Japanese forbears, are small, stocky and tough fighters who have won unstinted praise from Gen. Tobin down," Goldberg said. "They suffered casualties in the Italian campaign and this front is restful after the rigors of Italy, but if there is a scrap in sight they spoil to get in it. The MPs haven't the slightest difficulty with the Nisei, because the Nisei don't quarrel, go AWOL or gripe."

"Their officers' main difficulty is trying to keep them in hospital beds when they are wounded or ill. They want to get back into the scrap. No Nisei patrol ever leaves a wounded man on the field. Their officers say no Nisei ever has been known to shirk his duties."

Goldberg noted there is no idea now that Italian troops, leavened by German units, have any intention now of doing more than guard the escape route for German troops left in northern Italy. But if the Ardennes breakthrough had succeeded, he said, this Alps sector might have proved an area for a diversionary thrust valuable to the Nazis.

The sector in which the Japanese Americans are stationed is "little more than an hour by jeep from the French Riviera," according to Goldberg. Here Tobin's troops man mountain observation posts and engage in patrolling, capturing a few enemy soldiers to keep their information up to date and occasionally engaging in pitched battles.

One reason for the high morale of the Japanese Americans is not a question of discipline only, Goldberg reported. He was told by officers that the Nisei's good behavior and intense effort in battle are part of their way of saying:

"We are fighting for America, we're loyal to her and this is our way of proving it."

David Darrah, Chicago Tribune correspondent, reported on March 12:

"I have just spent several days visiting forts and positions held by Americans (in the Maritime Alps.) The sector begins 24 to 30 kilometers (15 to 18 miles) up a winding mountain road through l'Escarene, east of Nice. The jeep bounded over Braus pass, then bowled to Sospel, where I found American front posts manned by excellent Japanese American troops. . . We took a look at Sospel, a dead town with most of its population evacuated. It was heavily damaged by bombs and artillery last summer. From Sospel we went down to Menton, which parallels the frontier. Batteries fired from time to time."

"The country is heavily plowed by bombs and shells, and towns such as Castillon are gaunt wrecks. There are no signs of life except a few men who have ventured back to pick the olive crop."

"Menton (a Sixth Army Group dispatch reported recently that Menton was being held by Japanese American troops), which has been considerably damaged, also is evacuated. Its elegant hotel and villas are deserted or used as troop billets. It is in full sight of the Germans holdin' Ventimiglia, just around the bay on the

Commands 442nd



COL. C. W. PENCE of Attica, Ind., is the commander of the Sixth Army Group's 442nd Infantry Regiment (Japanese American Combat Team.) Col. Pence commanded the now-famous Japanese American Combat Team through its training period at Camp Shelby, Miss., and into battle in the fighting above Rome. Under his command, units of the 442nd were the first U. S. troops to enter the strategic Italian port city of Leghorn and were the first to penetrate into Pisa. He also directed the unit in the bitter fighting in the Vosges mountains on the southern sector of the Western Front in France, and in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division.

Italian side. The streets between the empty houses are lined with tangerine and orange trees, now heavily loaded with ripe fruit and no one to gather it.

"From Menton, one takes a sigh-crowned road back along the coast to Beaulieu, Nice and Cannes, where there is music and wassail at night, soldiers on leave, and pretty girls—and little consciousness of war."

The Puerto Ricans, whose presence in the armies in southern France was disclosed only recently, have not been employed as much as the Nisei for combat duty, Goldberg reported, but is expected they will give a good account of themselves if called upon to do so.

In contrast to the little Nisei, the A. P. writer observed, the Puerto Ricans are six-footers, assigned to mule outfits. Mule-skinner must be tall to handle the mountainous packs on the beasts.

Cincinnati Opens New Hostel to Assist Relocation

CLEVELAND, O.—Cincinnati's recently opened second hostel will be called "The Family House" and will be reserved for evacuee family groups, according to Harry E. Titus, Relocation Officer for Southern Ohio. Reverend John Yamazaki will be in charge of the new hostel.

The hostel is located two doors from the American Friends Service Committee Hostel at Winslow and Oak Streets. It is a large wall constructed 3-story dwelling house and, until recently, used for graduate theological students by the Episcopal Church. The Family House is located in a fine residential section with good transportation leading to the downtown area.

The rent for adults is \$16.00 a month; for children, rent begins at \$6.00 a month. Arrangements can be made for preparing meals.

Chicago Doctor Receives 400 Letters Backing Stand on Nisei

CHICAGO—The Jackson Park hospital incident, which received national attention when a Japanese American girl was denied treatment because of her ancestry, was declared a closed case this week.

It was reported here that an understanding has been reached on issues raised by the refusal of the hospital to admit a Japanese American to its ward.

Dr. Selig Shevin, a member of the hospital's staff, who resigned when 19-year old Toyoko Murayama was refused a bed in the ward, is reported back on the staff of the hospital.

Among the organizations co-

operating to assist in effecting a settlement of the case were the Japanese American Citizens League and the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

The hospital's superintendent received more than 600 letters of protest, it was reported. Newspapers throughout the country editorially condemned the discrimination.

Dr. Shevin received more than 400 congratulatory letters for his stand, including communications from soldiers on both the Pacific and European battlefronts and from Hawaii. Of the 400 letters only four were in opposition to his stand and these were unsigned.

Report Japanese Americans Landed with Marines on Iwo

Report from Pacific Identifies Nisei Soldiers Participating in Action

HONOLULU, T. H.—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry took part in the invasion and capture of Iwo Jima with the United States Marines, Roy Cummings, Star-Bulletin war correspondent, declared in a Feb. 27 dispatch from Iwo which was passed through Marine censorship.

Cummings named six Japanese Americans who worked with the 4th and 5th Marine divisions in the invasion of Iwo. Five of the men, he said, were from Hawaii, while the sixth, Sgt. James Yoshinobu, formerly of Torrance, California, was born on Kauai but had lived on the mainland after serving in the U. S. Army in World War I.

(The Heart Mountain, Wyo., Sentinel reported that Pvt. Harry Fujiyoshi of Los Angeles, Calif., was also in on the Iwo invasion. Fujiyoshi wrote a friend at Heart Mountain that the battle for Iwo Jima was his baptism of fire and that he was "never so scared" in all his life. Pvt. Fujiyoshi also wrote he had met Tech. Sgt. Ben Hirano, brother of May Hirano of Heart Mountain, on Iwo.)

Sgt. Ben Yamamoto of Pearl City, Oahu, Cpl. George Kawamoto, 29 Miles, Hawaii, and Sgt. James Yoshinobu, Chicago, Ill., went in with the 4th Marine Division. T/3 Tetsuo Shimamoto, Waipahu, T/4 Fred Kuga, Honolulu and T/5 Thomas Miyage, also of Honolulu, landed with the 5th Marine Division on D-Day. Miyage was drafted in 1942 while working in a Los Angeles grocery.

Sgt. Yoshinobu (former president of the Gardena Valley chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League) first experienced Army life when he joined a National Guard outfit in Hawaii under Capt. Andy Yamashiro and trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Now 47 years of age, with a wife and five children in Chicago, he volunteered for the Army while in a war relocation center.

Sgt. Yoshinobu operated a truck farm between Torrance and Redondo Beach, Calif., until he was evacuated with other persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942.

He was asked by the Star-Bulletin correspondent if he planned to resume farming in California after the war.

"I have no reason to," he said wryly. "A friend of mine wrote and told me the house I built had been leased and the land I farmed had been stripped of everything but the walls. I plan to go to Wisconsin or Minnesota after the war, perhaps to return to electrical engineering which I never will be able to do in California."

Group Wants WRA Officials to Resign

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregon Property Owners Protective League, which last week demanded the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as national director of the War Relocation Authority, this week added two more WRA officials to its list.

The OPOPL, organized to fight the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast, added the names of Harold S. Fistere, Northwest area supervisor, and C. W. Linville, Portland WRA chief, to its not-wanted list.

California Nisei Gave Life to Save Comrade

Sgt. Abraham Ohama's Sacrifice Inspired Fellow Soldiers

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — Technical Sergeant Abraham G. Ohama, Los Angeles, California, a platoon sergeant in a rifle company, Second Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, knew that he was going to his death when he tried to save a wounded comrade on a battlefield in France.

As the 36th "Texas" Division spearheaded the Seventh Army's drive through the Vosges Mountains of Northeastern France, Sergeant Ohama's company encountered a strong enemy force on Hill 503, a dominating elevation.

On his own initiative, he reconnoitered the German strong point. The information he gathered of enemy gun emplacements contributed to the success of the attack on the hill.

When Sergeant Ohama's company stormed the enemy positions, one of his runners was seriously wounded by a sniper and lay in plain view. Though realizing that he was practically going to his death, but with utter disregard for his personal safety, he moved out to pull the injured soldier back to safety. Just as he reached the runner, fire from a sniper's rifle mortally wounded the Sergeant.

When the news of the manner in which their beloved leader had given his life reached the men of his company, it infuriated and inspired them. They launched an attack that stormed the slopes and overran the top, killing 125 of the enemy and capturing 20.

By the heroism of his sacrifice, and the timeliness of the information he gained on his voluntary reconnaissance, Sergeant Ohama made it possible for his rifle company to capture Hill 503. The action stabilized the entire battalion sector east of Bruyeres, France.

Before coming to France, Sergeant Ohama participated in the Italian campaign with the famous 34th "Red Bull" Division in the Allied push from North of Rome to and across the Arno River.

Sergeant Ohama entered military service on February 24, 1941, from Los Angeles, California.

His mother, Mrs. Hana Ohama, now resides at 222-9-C, Poston War Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona.

442nd Service Unit Members Wear Combat Badges

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — To service the needs of an infantry regiment is the duty and responsibility of a service company—and it is usually done in rear areas. But to the men of the 442nd Japanese American Infantry's Service Company, the call of duty has brought them in close contact with the enemy, to the extent that 95 percent of its members wear the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Now servicing its regiment in the French Alps along the Franco-Italian border—part of Lt. Gen. Jacob I. Devers' 6th Army Group sector—the company is putting in "round the clock" hours to supply the scattered regimental battalions and companies.

On one occasion, when one of their infantry battalions was temporarily cut off by the enemy, every member of the company volunteered to carry supplies and ammunition to them. Those who were finally selected had to fight their way behind friendly tanks which blasted a path through enemy lines so that the badly needed rations of food, water and ammunition could be delivered.

Other important sections of the Service Company—the postal section, drivers and mechanics, regimental headquarters — have contributed greatly to the outstanding record of its Combat Team.

McWilliams Speaks To 700 in Chicago

CHICAGO—An audience of 700 persons attended the lecture by Carey McWilliams, noted author and authority on race relations, in Chicago on March 16.

The affair was under the sponsorship of the Chicago chapter of the JACL.

SEEK IDENTIFY OF ISSEI FOUND DEAD IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—A man of Japanese ancestry, believed to be about 60 years of age, was found dead in a basement of a downtown building here last week.

Death resulted from a fractured skull, it was reported.

The body has not been identified, although it was established that the man was an evacuee, it was stated.

Sacramento Evacuee Killed In Chicago

Businessman Succumbs To Injuries Inflicted By Unknown Assailant

CHICAGO—Riuey Fujii, 61, a former Sacramento, Calif. businessman, died here on March 16 of injuries sustained when he was slugged by an unidentified assailant in what authorities believed was a hold-up attempt.

Mr. Fujii, former proprietor of the Fujii Ten-cent store in Sacramento, was struck from behind while standing on the sidewalk in front of his home on the night of March 15.

Hawaiian Soldiers Throw Party in South France Town

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — The soldiers of the Ammunition and Pioneer Platoon of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, recently threw a party at Johnny's Place, in Beausoleil, France. Friends from various sections were invited, and the Hawaiian soldiers spent a merry time in eating and drinking.

Sergeant Robert Y. Fukumoto, 1450-A Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, planned the party; while Corporal Richard Chinen, 1754-A South Street, Honolulu, prepared the food. Private Noboru Takei, 4865-C Tule Lake, California, helped in the cooking.

The food was not the kind of dishes the Hawaiian soldiers have been used to eating in the Islands, but it was the best that the boys have eaten since coming to Europe. There was fried rice, french fried potatoes, beef soaked in sweet shoyu sauce, fried salad greens, hamburgers, spam, sweet pickles, and appetizing wine, beer, and cognac to drink.

When the party began, a petite French orchestra played popular songs. An MP appeared from nowhere and sang some American hits. Then he sat with the boys to chat, eat, and drink.

Later, Monsieur Johnny Bettio, the proprietor of the place, played the piano while his pretty daughter, Pierette, sang "Good Bye Hawaii," and "J'attendrais" for the soldiers. With her older brother, Louis, Pierette danced a spirited Gigolo dance.

After four hours of merrymaking, the Japanese American soldiers returned to their 100th Battalion area.

Veteran of Pacific War



FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Tech. Sgt. Takashi Kubo, right, overseas veteran of 33 months in the Pacific war zone, shows his brother, Master Sgt. Takeo Kubo, center, and Staff Sgt. Tateshi Miyazaki, both of Fort Snelling, his collection of enemy invasion money from the Pacific theatre. All are veterans of Pacific fighting, going overseas together in May, 1942. Before them is a captured Japanese 7.7 mm Lewis-type heavy machine gun, a 1932 Model still being used by the enemy.—Army Signal Corps photo by T/5 Gen Sonoda.

Nisei Sergeant Returns to U. S. After 33 Months in Pacific

Oregon Group Asks Fair Play For Evacuees

Gresham Mass Meeting Answers Campaign of Anti-Evacuee Interests

GRDASHAM, Ore. — A group of Gresham and Oregon citizens struck back on March 16 at the anti-Japanese American faction in this area which has launched a national program to deprive Nisei of their constitutional rights.

Charles A. Sprague, former Governor of Oregon and publisher of the Salem Statesman, told a meeting called by pastors and other Gresham residents that there is "no logical reason" for denying Japanese Americans the right to return to the coast after the reason for their evacuation, military necessity, has ended.

Harold S. Fistere, Northwest area supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, said the "WRA will do all in its power to protect and defend the constitutional rights" of the Japanese American evacuees.

Evacuee Artist Holds One-Man Show at Philadelphia Hotel

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The first one-man show by a Nisei artist in Philadelphia is being held by Masao Yabuki, formerly of Oakland, Calif., at the Sheraton Hotel from March 5 to April 7 under the auspices of the Women's University Club.

Fifteen paintings by Yabuki are on exhibition. Two are scenes of California, three of the Tanforan assembly center and the others are of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Yabuki was head of the art department at the Topaz relocation center in April, 1944, when he relocated to Philadelphia to join a firm of industrial designers.

San Jose Group Condemns Attack On Takeda Family

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Nazi actions and doctrines of racial superiority as exemplified in the attack upon the Takeda family in San Jose are a direct threat to the unity of the nation and must be exterminated before they become a serious threat to the winning of the war and the peace to follow, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared this week.

The NAACP commended Sheriff Emig's "splendid work" on the case.

National Legion Leadership Condemns Anti-Nisei Activity

Nisei Loyalty Told as Hawaii Newspaper Calls for Statehood

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Star-Bulletin, leading Hawaiian daily, called for statehood for the Territory of Hawaii in an editorial on Feb. 26, declaring that the "one basic objection" to the admission of Hawaii as the state of the Union had been answered by the proven loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Star-Bulletin said that the objection to Hawaiian statehood "was the large number of citizens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and the fear that our elections and our government would be 'Japanized' were Hawaii to become a state."

"And deep below this was the doubt and the speculation in some quarters as to what these American citizens of Japanese ancestry would do in a crisis," the Star-Bulletin observed.

"Well the crisis came," the

newspaper said. "It came on December 7, 1941, amid the roar and the smoke and the flames and the deaths of Pearl Harbor."

"It came in the days and weeks following, when Hawaii's defenses, shockingly stripped, lay open for another attack—and when, if ever, that attack might be from saboteurs within."

"The answer to the skeptics, the doubters, those who seriously and sincerely believed that 'once a Jap, always a Jap' has come, with clarity and significance, every day and week and month since that unforgettable day."

"In brief, our American citizens of Japanese ancestry have acted, in uniform and out of uniform, in daily occupation or in the stress and test of battle, just as have our Americans of other ancestries."

"The basic argument against admission of Hawaii as a state has been answered."

Issei Parents of Sgt. Otani Receive DSC Awarded to Him Posthumously by U. S. Army

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Distinguished Service Cross, awarded posthumously to Staff Sgt. Kazuo Otani, was presented to the parents of the Nisei hero in an impressive ceremony at the Gila River relocation center on March 8.

The presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Yaichi Otani was made by Major Jerome S. Murphy, commandant of cadets at the Army Air Forces' Luke Field.

Sgt. Otani, who was born in Fresno, Calif., was killed in action in Italy on July 15, 1944, while administering aid to a wounded companion.

In addition to the several thousand evacuees of Japanese ancestry attending the ceremony, the armed forces were represented by three colonels and two lieutenant colonels of the Army, and a lieutenant commander of the U. S. Navy.

"The dauntless courage and inspiring leadership exhibited by Staff Sgt. Otani exemplify the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States," Major Murphy declared, after concluding the reading of Sgt. Otani's citation.

Then, in a hushed silence, he presented the cross to the couple. Silence continued to grip the audience assembled on the center's recreation field as Mr. and Mrs. Otani returned to their chairs on the platform beside the high-ranking officers.

The citation covering the award then was read in Japanese by Frank Sasaki, president of the Servicemen's Relatives association at the center, whose two sons—one wounded three times—are serving with the Japanese American Combat Team in Europe.

"These Nisei boys in the ranks should be an example for us—every American citizen is proud of what these boys are doing," Col. W. S. Drysdale, former assistant chief of staff to Gen. Joseph Stilwell in the China-Burma-India theater, declared.

"We are here to do honor to a man who performed so gallantly on the field of battle," Col. Drysdale added. "There are many like him in the combat areas abroad."

He said that while they had the burden of the accident of birth which few American soldiers carried, "they learn when they enter the Army that they have the same rights and privileges as men of other races and creeds."

"Many are serving in the infantry and they make superb soldiers. Your men overseas are giving more than you do here. This camp should be easy to take, and it was made necessary by the military situation. The United States government is sorry to place so much inconvenience on so many United States citizens."

Col. Drysdale said that Nisei soldiers and other Americans are sacrificing their lives on the field of battle for the American way of life, adding "we should dedicate

ourselves to keep this tradition alive."

A colorful part of the ceremony was the presentation and retirement of colors by Boy and Girl Scouts of the Gila River center.

The citation declared that Sgt. Otani was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism" while leading his platoon in an attack on a hill position.

When the platoon became pinned down by concentrated enemy machine gun and sniper fire, he exposed himself to the fire to shoot a sniper. Braving a stream of machine gun fire, Sgt. Otani dashed across an open field to the base of a cliff and from this point directed his men to crawl to cover. When the movement of his platoon drew fire, he ran along the cliff to the left flank, firing his sub-machine gun to draw enemy fire away from his men. By attracting the attention of the enemy, he enabled the men closest to the cliff to reach cover.

Organizing these men to guard against possible counterattacks, he again made his way across the open field, shouting instructions to the stranded men. When one of his men became seriously wounded, he ordered the others to take shelter and then crawled to the wounded man who was lying on open ground in full view of the enemy. He dragged the soldier to a shallow ditch and was giving first aid when he was mortally wounded by machine gun fire.

L. H. Bennett, project director at Gila River, spoke of the relocation camp's splendid service record, noting that families at Rivers have 916 sons in the armed forces. Twelve have been killed and 44 wounded in action.

Mr. Bennett noted that "there never has been one boy from Rivers who ever in any way has questioned induction into the service."

Officers present from the Western Defense Command were Col. John T. Geary, Col. Francis H. Lincoln, Lieut. Col. Guyot Cameron, Jr., and Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Conell. Also present were Lieut. Commander Lloyd Bascomb, U. S. Navy, Capt. W. E. McKechnie, a member of the provost corps, and First Lieut. Robert P. Whitten of Luke Field.

Yamada Indicted For Desertion From CPS Camp

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — George Kiyoshi Yamada, an American of Japanese ancestry from San Francisco, was among nine conscientious objectors charged with desertion from the Civilian Public Service camp at Germfask, Mich., in indictments returned March 7 by the March term of the Federal grand jury.

(Yamada is the only Japanese American reported assigned to a CPS camp.)

Hood River's Stand Cited In Resolution

Affirm Debt of Honor Owed Servicemen of Japanese Ancestry

WASHINGTON—National leaders of the American Legion, as represented by its important National Defense Committee, vigorously condemned discriminatory actions against American servicemen of Japanese ancestry in a resolution inspired by recent activities of the Hood River, Ore., post of the Legion, it was disclosed here this week.

Condemnation of the Hood River post and recognition of the military services of Americans of Japanese ancestry came in a resolution introduced by Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., former national commander, during a meeting of the Legion's National Defense Committee in Washington on Feb. 22, 23 and 24. The resolution was seconded, after full discussion, by Roland Cocreham and passed by unanimous vote.

The National Defense Committee is composed of four sub-committees on Defense, Naval Affairs, Merchant Marine and Civil Defense.

The National Legion committee's resolution acknowledged "the debt of honor our nation owes those who have served honorably and whose names have been removed," and recommended that National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling take "all necessary steps" to restore the names and to discipline the Hood River Post, "if need be."

(It was in the week following the passage of this resolution that the Hood River post voted to restore the names of Japanese Americans to its Honor Roll.)

The resolution declared: "WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America makes it the duty of all citizens, without exception as to race, creed or color, to bear arms in the defense of our country; and

"WHEREAS, Americans of Japanese ancestry have served and are serving with bravery and distinction in the 100th Battalion, and in other units of our armed forces, as well as in the Intelligence Corps with General MacArthur, and

"WHEREAS, the Hood River post of the American Legion, Department of Oregon, has dishonored itself and besmirched the democratic traditions of the American Legion by removing or causing to be removed from its Honor Roll, the names of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have or who are serving the nation honorably;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Defense Committee of the American Legion deplores and denounces the action of the Hood River post, acknowledges the debt of honor our nation owes those who have served honorably and whose names have been removed, equally with all others who are serving and fighting for our country, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Commander be and is hereby urged to take or cause to be taken all necessary steps to restore the names of those who have and are serving honorably, to discipline the Hood River Post, if need be, and to efface the insult to our comrades in arms."

Gannon Assails Statement by Kenny

SACRAMENTO — Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, R., Sacramento, challenged on March 19 a statement by Attorney General Robert Kenny which Gannon asserted implied that agricultural production in California has suffered since the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Gannon, former chairman of the assembly's interim committee on the "Japanese problem," declared that vegetables produced by "white successors" to Japanese farms were equal both in quantity and quality, and that greater yields per acre have been harvested since the evacuation.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Racism in Canada . . .

British Columbia's race-baiters and greedy economic interests, which have succeeded in making a major political issue out of the province's 23,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry, now appear to have extended their influence into the sphere of Dominion policy. During the past two months there has been increasing pressure in British Columbia for the total exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Canadian West Coast, and representatives of all the province's major political groups, with the exception of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, have participated in the demand for a racist solution to the problems posed by the evacuation.

The announcement on March 16 by the British Columbia Security Commission, whose functions correspond to those of the War Relocation Authority in the United States, bears out the influence of the Canadian racists in the determination of national policy in regard to the Japanese Canadians. If the recommendations of the Security Commission are carried out, it seems obvious that the anti-evacuee groups in British Columbia will have had their way and the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Canadian West Coast, even in the postwar period, will be an accomplished fact. The Security Commission's announcement on March 16 declared:

"Failure to agree to resettlement outside of British Columbia by those evacuated Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of cooperation with the Government of Canada."

The implications are obvious. Unless the Japanese Canadians agree to permanent exile outside of the province of British Columbia, where more than 95 percent of the Japanese Canadians have resided all their lives in Canada, they may be judged disloyal and deported from the Dominion. The inducements for repatriation (or expatriation) to Japan are sufficiently enticing as to bear out the observation that the policy-makers have bowed to the hate-blinded British Columbia politicians in their eagerness to achieve a solution to the problem through total repatriation. The Security Commission's release stresses that the Canadian government will provide various forms of assistance to persons of Japanese ancestry making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan.

British Columbia's 23,000 residents of Japanese ancestry before 1942 were engaged primarily in farming, fishing and in the operation of small service trades in urban areas. Because of their success in agriculture and in the commercial fishing industry they occupied an important place in the province's economy. "The root cause of anti-Oriental feeling (in British Columbia) has always been economic," Angus MacInnis, CCF member of Parliament, declared in 1943. During recent weeks the anti-evacuee campaign in British Columbia has been intensified, following the United States government's announcement that Japanese American evacuees may return to their West Coast homes. This campaign is two-pronged. One prong is aimed at the elimination of Japanese Canadians from the British Columbian economy. The other is pointed at Canada's progressive CCF political party which has announced publicly their concern for fair play for the Japanese Canadian evacuees. British Columbia reactionaries hope to stem the rising tide of CCF sentiment with the Japanese Canadian

"Nazi Primer"

The recent booklet, "Evidences of Disloyalty of American-born Japanese," published and sponsored by the Remember Pearl Harbor League, Inc., is in its basic thesis and method of approach so much like the official "Nazi Primer" that one sometimes wonders . . .

The principal thesis of this 23-page discourse is that the Americans of Japanese ancestry are disloyal. It is interesting to note that even though they are always discussing disloyalty, its authors never define it, nor do they define loyalty. Is this a purposeful oversight in order to keep themselves from becoming embarrassed? Can the Remember Pearl Harbor League test loyalty of Caucasians in the Pacific Northwest, and especially can they do so in their own ranks? To "assert that American-born Japanese are disloyal to the United States" without defining what is meant by loyalty and disloyalty is to play a very dangerous game with the meanings of words. Hitler and Goebbels did a comparable thing in Germany with certain minority groups who were citizens of Germany, and look where it got the German nation!

"Racial prejudice and industrial competition do not enter into the question," so say the Leaguers. Can they truthfully answer the following questions: How many of their members are either directly or indirectly involved in property holdings of persons of Japanese ancestry? Do the members, especially some of the leaders, have no particular ambitions to own or control any Japanese American-held property in their localities? Can the Pearl Harbor League members honestly say they are acquainted with all the facts involving evacuation, lives of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, etc.? Can they swear they have not been influenced in their judgment by an emotional feeling and pre-judgments? If they can honestly and truthfully answer all of these questions in such a way as to show their sincerity, one might be more apt to believe they are unprejudiced and economically unselfish.

The pamphlet under criticism states in the second sentence; "We set forth herein some of the many facts demonstrating why American-born Japanese are disloyal to our country." The pamphlet then lists a whole set of so-called facts, among them the following: All Japanese Americans are Shintoists; All Japanese Americans have dual citizenship; "And the War Department and the generals have permitted the Japanese to fight only in Italy where they face the white race. What general would permit the Japanese American citizens to gain contact with the Japanese army?" Any brief study of the subject of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States will show any fair minded person that each and every one of the above so-called facts are false—as false in basic facts as the accusations made against various "minority" groups attacked by the author of the "Nazi Primer," a handbook for Hitler Youth.

The Pearl Harbor League advocates in this pamphlet the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States and the taking away of citizenship from American citizens of Japanese extraction. There is but one conclusion that any one can logically arrive at in this connection and that is—bluntly put: The supporters of these conditions would seem to be ideally qualified to step into certain administrative position in certain foreign countries, as they clearly understand and share the prevailing attitudes of these countries on race and the methods of dealing with such problems.

The pamphlet is recommended to psychiatrists. They should find it useful as an illustration of aggravated paranoia. — E. S.

issue.

The influence of British Columbia politicians is credited with the maintenance of Canada's policy against the induction of Japanese Canadians into the armed forces (although a handful of Nisei Canadians from outside British Columbia are serving in the army.)

There is no evidence to show that Japanese Canadians are any less loyal to their government than the Japanese Americans to theirs, although the Canadian Nisei have had fewer opportunities to demonstrate their loyalty. But there is danger that if racist attitudes are incorporated into Dominion policy, such action may have a deleterious effect upon many of the Japanese Canadians.

Anti-Orientalism is no new thing in British Columbia. The history of anti-Asiatic discrimination in Canada corresponds to similar periods of activity in the West Coast states of the United States. Measures passed against Oriental Canadians in British Columbia include a head tax for the Chinese and the disfranchisement in all elections of citizens of Chinese, Japanese and East Indian descent. The recent announcement of the British Columbia Security Commission regarding Japanese Canadian evacuees has its roots in the province's long history of anti-Orientalism.

The race-baiters have won another round in western Canada and the issue is squarely put to those Canadians who support the democratic principles for which Canada and its allied United Nations are engaged in war. Canadians who believe in democracy must interest themselves in the situation faced by their fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry, lest this minority be sacrificed on the pyre of racial hysteria and economic self-interest.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Screen Star and Dancer

Two middle-aged men, whose professional careers lie behind them, sit today at opposite ends of the earth. At one time during that quiescent period of history between the two world wars their names were known and their fame was acknowledged throughout the English-speaking world. Both men may be called American Japanese, because both came to America in their early youth and their careers were strangely parallel.

One is Sessue Hayakawa who is living quietly today in Paris, and the other is Michio Ito who is presumably somewhere in the rapidly constricting empire of Japan. Their names are still recalled by Americans who saw them two decades ago, with that tinge of nostalgia with which one would recall an old popular song. They were a part of the American scene in the 1920's.

Both Hayakawa and Ito left Japan in their teens to study in the Occident, and both were unaware of the careers which lay ahead. Hayakawa was not an actor when he arrived in California, and Ito went to Europe to study singing. Hayakawa was doing odd jobs around Los Angeles when Taft was the President of the United States. Some people who were around when Los Angeles was a cub of a city recall him doing a stunt of pearl-diving in the restaurants of the town, just before he was swept to cinematic stardom in the productions of Thomas R. Ince and Famous Players. It was in Germany, also before the incident at Sarajevo which was to ignite World War I, that Ito met Jacques Dalcroze at Hellerau, near the city of Dresden, and gave up his singing ambitions to study dancing. In her autobiography, "Silly Girl," which contains several chapters on Ito, Angna Enters tells of Ito's complete ignorance of the Japanese dance. "Except for an overlay of exoticism due partly to his looks, and partly to his adaptation of Western forms to his natural Japanese rhythm, his work was derivative," says Miss Enters. Angna Enters, perhaps the foremost mime in America today, studied with Ito in New York. It was Ito who persuaded her to give up painting for dancing and she appeared at Ito's partner in several concerts and in one Broadway revue.

Two men, one who had not intended to be an actor, and one who wanted to be a singer, became the best-known Japanese of their day in America. Both arrived in this country at a time when American art forms were sympathetic to Oriental influences, when little theater groups throughout the country were doing plays based on Japanese and Chinese themes, and clubwomen were discussing seriously the various aspects of the Noh drama. There may have been a degree of escapism in this, for Europe was aflame with conflict and the Orient was virtually untouched by war. It was a time when Japanese prints were hanging in fashionable homes and "Mme. Butterfly" was a favorite opera. Later Tamaki Miura was to make several triumphal tours of the United States as Puccini's heroine. Both Hayakawa and Ito made artistic capital of their Oriental ancestry. Both exploited their physical characteristics to satisfy the demand for exoticism.

There is none of this dependence on exoticism in America's front-rank artists of Japanese ancestry today. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, who like Hayakawa and Ito was born in Japan and came to the United States as a youth, has achieved a measure of recognition in his field of painting which equals that accorded Hayakawa on the screen and Ito as a dancer. But Kuniyoshi is recognized as an American, and not as an Oriental, artist. He has twice been awarded the Carnegie prize for the best American painting of the year, most recently in 1944. Isamu Noguchi's sculpture and Sono Osato's dancing are similarly Occidental in form and spirit. One of Noguchi's best known works is his figure of a lynched Negro, while Miss Osato received her training in the Russian ballet. Hayakawa and Ito did not express themselves in political terms during the extent of their professional careers, but

Kuniyoshi, Noguchi and Miss Osato were avowedly anti-fascist long before Pearl Harbor. They, like their fellow American artists, believe that their place is with the whole people. The ivory tower is boarded up for the duration—and longer.

Hayakawa expressed his distaste of Nazism in a newspaper interview shortly after the liberation of Paris where he lived during the German occupation. He stated at that time that he had refused to collaborate with the Nazi film-makers in Paris. Ito was interned by the United States government immediately after the beginning of the war and is reported to have repatriated to Japan. He staged some revues in Tokyo in 1939 and his presence in Japan even in the capacity of a professional artist, in the years immediately preceding the war may have been a factor which led to his internment.

A series of incidents, which included the international incident over his role in "The Cheat," a love affair which excited the tabloid press, and the development of talking pictures, led to Hayakawa's voluntary exile from Hollywood and the United States. He found a demand for his services in France and produced and acted in several films, at least one of which, "Yoshiwara," in which he played the part of a ricksha-pulling coolie, raised the ire of official Tokyo. According to a dispatch from Paris, he hopes to resume his film work in France.

Ito was at the peak of his career in 1923 when one of his revues opened on Broadway. It was in this revue that he did a Japanese dance with Angna Enters. The producer, fearing that the show might not be conventional enough for Broadway, hired some chorus line adornment of the Earl Carroll type and engaged Frank Fay, who made a comeback last fall in a play about an invisible rabbit named Harvey, as the chief comedian. The hodge-podge failed to jell and the production, though well-liked by the critics, lasted only a month. Ito went on, touring the country, the hemisphere and Europe and Asia with his troupes, and teaching students between times. He was in Hollywood in 1934, drawing a capacity audience, and attesting to the glamour of his name, although he himself did not dance. He later attempted to establish a dance repertory theatre in San Francisco.

If there is any moral to all this, it may be that Ito and Hayakawa are no longer part of the American scene because they relied, and were forced to rely because of the circumstances of their time, on the Oriental exoticism of their names and faces.

Refuge of a Scoundrel PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Post Gazette on March 7 condemned Hood River's campaign to force Americans of Japanese ancestry to sell their property and to stay away from the Hood River Valley.

"Whenever a real estate angle crops up in a flag-waving deal, we are reminded that whoever said that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel sure said a mouthful," the Post Gazette editorial declared.

Japanese Americans S. F. CHRONICLE

Attorney General Kenney "made clear beyond mistake" the duty of California's peace officers to protect returning Japanese Americans, the San Francisco Chronicle said on March 20 in commenting on Mr. Kenney's speech to the California Sheriffs Association. The Chronicle declared:

"Attorney General Kenney stated the whole case about returning Japanese Americans at the meeting of California Sheriffs at Sacramento. . . In picturing the types of persons who foment trouble against these citizens he missed no words. The most insidious attacks and the hardest to handle 'the most degrading,' Kenney said, are those in which groups pledge themselves not to do business with or permit their children to go to school with persons of Japanese origin, and who paint signs on doors."

Vagaries

Liberated . . .

The first Japanese American prisoner of war in Germany to be liberated by advancing Red Army troops on the Eastern Front was identified by the War Department last week as Second Lieut. Hisae Shimatsu, whose next of kin is Mrs. Tomoe I. Shimatsu, Kekaha, Kauai, T. H.

Iwo Jima . . .

Americans of all races, colors and creeds fought with the Marines in their toughest battle in history on Iwo Jima. In his article, "D Day, Iwo Jima," in the New Yorker of March 17 John Lardner mentions some of these Americans on Iwo . . . "A regimental messenger, a Navajo Indian named Galeagon . . . (we) worked our way up the beach . . . At one point I listened to a frail Nisei interpreter arguing with an officer who wanted to carry his pack . . . Two Negro soldiers carrying supplies had stopped to give some water to a pair of Marines who were lying quietly . . . The Marines had been hit by shrapnel and were waiting for litter bearers . . ."

Correspondent . . .

Sgt. James P. O'Neil, GI war correspondent who wrote the story of the Japanese American Combat Team's "Battle of Belvedere" for Yank Magazine last year, was a recent visitor in Manzanar relocation center. Sgt. O'Neil, a former radio writer and producer in Hollywood (Screen Guild Players, Silver Theatre and the Eddie Cantor show), is now reporting on the home front for Yank Magazine. He is now writing an article on Japanese Americans at home for the GI magazine . . . Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki's life story was dramatized last week on the "Wings of Tomorrow" program on the Mutual network . . . Charles F. Ernst, former director of the Topaz relocation center, was recently reported attending an UNRRA meeting in Paris.

An article by Ina Sugihara, "Our Stake in a Permanent FEPC," appeared in the January, 1945, issue of The Crisis, leading Negro magazine. Miss Sugihara is employed by the Religious News Service in New York . . . Prof. Emory S. Bogardus of USC analyzes the resettlement problems of Japanese Americans in the January-February, 1945, issue of "Sociology and Social Research." Material for the article was obtained from 140 questionnaires sent by Bogardus to Nisei evacuees who had resettled in Provo, Denver, Des Moines, Chicago, Milwaukee and Cincinnati . . . The lead article in Dance Magazine for February, 1945, is "Sono Osato," with words and photographs by Walter E. Owen . . . "NOW," Los Angeles interracial newspaper, began a four part series on "The Nittas," a Japanese American family in its March 15 issue.

Labor Backing . . .

Seven more CIO organizations in the San Francisco Bay area have passed resolutions supporting the return of Japanese Americans to their homes on the West Coast . . . Sixty photographs showing relocation of Nisei evacuees were recently put on display at the Syracuse, N. Y., public library . . . The San Francisco News on March 8 published an editorial cartoon showing a burning house titled, "Japanese American home," near San Jose, on a side road off a broad avenue labeled, "World Security Conference, San Francisco," with a signpost reading "International Unity." The cartoon was captioned, "The House by the Side of the Road."

The City Council of Jacksonville, Fla., near Camp Blanding where several thousand Japanese American soldiers have trained, recently passed a resolution to ban the employment of "Nazis, Japs or other enemy agents" in Jacksonville's industries and businesses . . . The exhibition of relocation center drawings and paintings by Mine Okubo at American Common (40 East 40th St., New York) will be open Wednesday and Friday afternoons only through March 28. Miss Okubo recently completed a book on her relocation center experiences. In 1943, while at Topaz, she was awarded first prize in the San Francisco Museum's annual art competition for drawings.

Living in One World . . . TALKING ABOUT OTHER GROUPS

By DR. MARGARET MEAD

In a great majority of cases people who speak with contempt or ridicule of other groups, who refer to them disrespectfully or repeat disparaging stories about them, are only following a pattern of speech which they have heard all their lives. If we are to learn to live in one world, we must interrupt this flow of careless conversation, change its course, give it new direction.

Everyday conversation, casual talk in club or on street corners, idle speech at parties and

these groups are the places where our attitudes toward other groups, and the attitudes of our children, are developed and spread—for good or evil. What is needed in order to increase our capacity to live in one world are devices to break the trend of prejudice-spreading conversation. To take direct issue with others may sometimes serve useful ends, but more often it increases their intolerance. To be rude to the host or guest or companion with whom one is speaking is discourteous and unwise. But at least one can introduce, quietly but firmly, a different way of speaking of the people about whom others have been speaking slightly. Speaking about such other groups respectfully, in courteous terms, gives one's companions a quiet hint in the direction of greater consideration for members of other groups.

A first important rule is to speak in group terms only when it is really important to do so, when we are discussing some real difference which requires identification of the group and which the group about whom one is speaking would recognize. So when one is discussing religion, or any aspect of life upon which religion touches, it is relevant to speak of Catholic groups, or Protestant groups, of Jewish groups or non-religious groups, but it is not relevant to bring in religion when describing ditch digging or shop keeping, or cold water flats or shanties. Emphasis on the language people speak is important in planning for education, for press or radio programs, for issuing leaflets on nutrition or child care, in discussing cultural problems, but not important in some other context. At the present time in America, when there are still many sore feelings and much lack of mutual respect among different groups, it will pay to be very careful only to talk about people's religion, or language, or race, or national origin where it is relevant.

A second important rule is, whenever it is necessary or useful to speak in group terms, to speak always as if a member of the group referred to were present in the room. The effort to do this has some arresting effects. One finds out that perhaps it isn't necessary to refer to the group at all, that it is necessary usually to know more about other people in order to speak of them as they would wish to have one speak, that one knows very little, really, about some group of whom one is tempted to speak glibly.

In speaking of other groups one should always use the names which will assure members of the other group of one's respect. In a society like ours, drawn from the four corners of the world, and within which people are always shifting about, a very complicated vocabulary grows up, often threefold. There are the names which a group uses to describe themselves, the names which they wish other people to call them, and the names which other people call them behind their backs, or in anger. One of the confusing things about all these different names is that sometimes members of a group will call each other by the very names which they dislike being called by other people. This is an attitude which anthropologists find in many parts of the world; what is a pleasant familiarity from an intimate may be rude coming from a stranger. It is important to know what people wish to be called by other people, especially by other people who in the past have either treated them with scant courtesy or have been enemies.

last syllable, inspires confidence among Negro groups. Among the great variety of Spanish speaking peoples in the United States—those who have lived in the Southwest since the settlement of America, later immigrants from Mexico, and recent immigrants from Puerto Rico—are represented all three of the great races of mankind. It is language which they have most in common. Spanish speaking peoples is the courtesy phrase for this group. Japanese Americans appreciate being spoken of with the word "Japanese," used as an adjective with the word American or with the phrase, "of Japanese ancestry." It is courteous to speak of the citizens of China as Chinese, and of those of Chinese ancestry born in this country as Chinese Americans.

Since the second world war, some groups of European origin like to have their European background, mentioned more as background, and not thrust into the foreground. Other groups do not mind emphasizing their national origin. Nationals of the different Latin American republics like to be given their real nationality, and not spoken of vaguely as "South Americans" or attributed to some country half a continent away. In the same way Australians and New Zealanders whose countries are separated by a four days voyage feel affronted when Americans lump them together.

Getting correctly the term by

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Of Disillusionment and Bitterness

Some 6,000 American-born Japanese, it is reported, have renounced their American citizenship so that they may become Japanese. Approximately one out of 11 Nisei, according to these figures, has become so alienated from the American way that he has requested relief from responsibilities of his birthright.

These are the Nisei who were born in the crowded Little Tokyos and the humble farmhouses of the Pacific coast, even as you and I. They learned their three R's in the neighborhood schools, raised their voices in the pledge to the flag and played ball in the streets.

These are the Nisei who were born Americans, and yet in the hour of crisis they have renounced allegiance to their country.

Why?

The reasons are many. It is such a simple matter that one particular fact or circumstance can be pointed out as the sole answer to that why.

Undoubtedly a large proportion of the 6,000 are minors who have been forced to accept the will of their parents. Theirs may not be a bitter lot, for many will realize their loss when they grow older.

Others have discovered that their sense of filial piety, their feeling of responsibility toward the will and happiness of aged parents outweighed personal wishes. Still others are Kibei, educated in Japan through their formative years and therefore more Japanese than American in outlook, psychology and education. But this is not the whole answer, for there are many Kibei who were thoroughly disillusioned with the land of their parents, and who returned to the United States as better Americans because of their experiences. Uncounted numbers of Kibei are serving the nation loyally in specialized work for which they are uniquely prepared.

This still leaves a large number of Nisei, brought up as Americans and who apparently have made their decisions with open eyes. It is reasonably certain that of these Nisei seeking expatriation, few do so out of a positive loyalty toward Japan. There is a negative loyalty brought about by disillusionment and bitterness toward the United States. Japan is their alternative, a second choice selected in desperation and not with any deep sense of devotion. Their bitterness and disillusion arise primarily out of the experiences of the evacuation when they were singled out from among all this nation's polyglot peoples for the humiliation of being sent away. The hurts of the evacuation have been played upon by the latrine prophets.

But even before evacuation took place, it is likely that these Nisei were frustrated by the West Coast's social and economic prejudices, that they were unhappy and maladjusted.

It is not so simple a matter as the politicians' labels, loyal and disloyal, would indicate. Yet, there is no valid defense for the stand that this Nisei minority has taken. One out of every 11 Nisei has gone Japanese, but the other 10 have weathered the same trials and remained staunchly American.

Thousands have come out from the barbed-wire enclosures of the war relocation centers to serve in the armed forces. Many who volunteered for service left their families in the camps because they had no place to send their loved ones.

There is no defense for the so-called disloyal, and at this stage of the game there is no need for looking for one. But there is reason to look into their cases and try to understand so that no tragedy so deep as that of a man renouncing his birthright in anger need be repeated in the United States.

The loss of 6,000 persons means little in itself to the United States. But the fact that 6,000 persons have been alienated from the principle of democratic government because they feel they have not found their place within it is a charge worth investigating. If democratic government is to remain virile and strong, it must analyze its shortcomings and correct its errors.

If the loss of these 6,000 is the only price that the democratic way must pay to have a mistake called to its attention and corrected, the cost is cheap.

Under the stress of wartime emotions few Americans can be expected to express respect for the convictions of the 6,000 Nisei. Nonetheless, respect is due them for so forthrightly stating their stand with the enemy.

We trust that their request for expatriation may be expedited. From the standpoint of all Americans, and especially the overwhelming majority of Nisei who have withstood the test, there is no place in America for persons who harbor even the shadow of a doubt as to their loyalty.

If persons we knew are among the 6,000, we regret that their faith in America has faltered, but we are not sorry to see them go.

Notes by a Nisei . . .

Saturday Night in Chicago

By JOBO NAKAMURA

At five p.m. trams and subways are packed with humans in frantic rush to escape from the "Loop." Men and women hang precariously from street car doors as motormen plead with them to "take the next car." But as the black shadow drops on a city already dark with the soot and smoke that cling to the downtown buildings, a multitude of faces—happy faces, apathetic faces, aching faces—are back on Randolph street, on Madison, on Clark. Through the thick veil of tobacco smoke in the honky-tonks, whinnying basses and syncopating drums beat out hot music to the tapping feet. . . . and melancholy blues seep into the weary hearts and linger like a thin wisp of smoke that hangs limply in the air.

Men in uniform, who have returned home from fighting fascism overseas, stand four-row deep at the bar trying to forget the grim horrors of war; some have yet to go back. Bands of unescorted girls whose men are away march up and down the streets laughing gaily, coating their prolonged longing with momentary frivolity. A sailor and his girl, arm in arm, saunter down to Grant Park wrapped in the warmth of their dreams; the war and its violence fades farther and farther away. They, the happy faces, the apathetic, the aching, stand so patiently in long lines in front of theaters and cafes . . . anything to escape reality.

An "L" train hurtles noisily to a stop at State and Lake; pigeons flop lightly down to the sidewalk. Two hatless Nisei, their bare heads hidden under upturned collars, look for something to do . . . it's Saturday night. There is talk about California's dry warmth, Monterey's tender abalone, Moraga's blue-green hills spotted with golden poppies, the crystal clear water of the Russian River, and savory "cha-shu" and "pak-kai" of Frisco Chinatown . . . and then wonder why they do not want to go back.

"Have you thought of going back?"

"I don't even give it a thought, Hideo. I haven't got a damn thing to go back to. I'm getting to like

this place even though I feel a little maladjusted."

A couple of self-conscious Nisei girls hurry by and vanish into the crowd. One had pretty brown eyes . . . just like the girl he knew in camp. She doesn't seem to write anymore . . . wonder if she got married or something.

"What are you thinking of, Mas?"

"Oh, nothing."

A group of merrymakers come out of Helsing's into the street. A man kisses a tall slender blonde. The girl throws her head back and laughs. Blithely they strolled down to State street.

"Damn it, Mas, what's the matter with us, anyway? Why can't we be normal, well-balanced personalities like those 'hakuji'?" Why are we so inhibited and restrained?

"I don't know. I guess it's the way we were brought up. Let's drop over to 'Shanghai' for a bowl of noodles and then take in a show."

They seat themselves at the open table hesitating to put their elbows on the greasy surface. The fat swarthy proprietor comes out and wipes it sloppily with a smelly damp rag and takes the order. They find they are not the only Nisei there. Across the way, in a booth a Nisei girl with a degree of false sophistication is looking haughtily at them with that "why-must-you-be-here" look on her face. Her escort has his face buried in a bowl of rice, shoveling the rice into his mouth as fast as he can. The noodles are finished and . . . "Let's get out of here, Hideo." From the moist warmth and the smell of the chop suey joint, they walk out into the night . . . the breeze feels good.

Though near midnight, the surging, restive crowd refuses to go home. For no apparent reason, everybody seems to be in a rush. From the "downbeat" room . . . the wailing clarinet, the hypnotic rhythm of the drum intertwines with sweet melody . . . reflects the pulsating and plaintive mood of the streets.

They laughed out loud; their voices seem to echo down the now emptying streets. The city sinks into utter quietude save for the heavy ancient trams that lumber back and forth in the semi-darkness.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Stern Measures Required PALO ALTO TIMES

Stern official action was requested by the Palo Alto, Calif., Times in dealing with those responsible for the attack on the Takeda family in San Jose, in an editorial on March 8.

"If some Japanese Americans, upon returning from the war relocation center were to set a house aflame and fire shots into anyone's domicile, or indulge in kindred forms of violence, the populace would arise in wrath and demand the tracking down of the miscreants and the utmost in their punishment," the Times said.

"The same sorts of acts are just as criminal, just as dangerous and reprehensible, and just as deserving of full penalties when committed by white Americans."

On Race Superiority SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

The Salt Lake Tribune noted on March 17 that it had received a number of letters from various posts of the American Legion commending its editorials criticizing the Hood River unit for effecting the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

Stressing the principles involved in the present war for freedom, the Tribune declared:

"We must not lose sight of what the Japs and Germans did to arouse our antagonism and lead us into this war. We were appalled at their hatred of minorities; at their arrogant insistence upon acceptance of their claims of racial superiority; at their unfair treatment of peoples whose ancestry was the basis of prejudice and persecution.

"We cannot imitate the self-styled 'master races' when we fight them for acting upon such assumption. Americans should be consistent."

Threats Are Crimes THE PEOPLE'S WORLD

Declaring that "threats are crimes," the Daily People's World of San Francisco declared on March 21:

"In Sebastopol, Sonoma county, an American boy of Japanese descent, enroute to join the army, visited friends who were living in his family's old home. A 'gang' of Sebastopol men phoned his hosts that he must 'get out' in a few hours.

"We wonder what the democratic citizens of Sonoma county are doing to organize their forces to carry on a campaign against this sort of crime, and to put some heat on the Sonoma sheriff, who, if remiss in his duty should be reported to Attorney General Kenny.

"Threats are crimes."

The American Way

This is a Christmas editorial, belated of course. It was written weeks ago, at the appropriate time, on a Pacific island identifiable only as Island XX, by men of the 117th Battalion of the Navy's Seabees. The facts are set forth in "The 117th Review," a mimeographed camp newspaper.

"The 117th," this publication related, "played host to approximately 130 Japanese orphans at a Christmas party." It included animated cartoons, ice cream, cake, Christmas gifts, including toy wheel barrows and cradles made by these Seabees for the occasion. "Commander Roulett also wished the youngsters a Merry Christmas in Japanese."

We selected another passage: "Of the many gifts sent one was a pair of shoes, sent by his wife in Newark, Ohio, to D. E. Young to show what size their 18-months-old child is wearing. Young treasured the shoes, but when he saw one of the bare-foot tots he gave her the shoes."

In relation to all this it appears there had been some prior discussion over the propriety of entertaining children of the enemy. According to an unnamed writer in the 117th Battalion Review it was settled overwhelmingly, the general sentiment being, "Whattahell! They are children . . . and it's Christmas, ain't it?"

Yes—that was Christmas. And one of the finest demonstrations of the "American Way" we have ever observed. — From an editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Nisei Engineers Construct Hot Shower for Front-Line Troops

Soldiers of 442nd Don't Have to Take Baths in Helmets

6th ARMY GROUP, FRANCE

—When a soldier of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team gets a break from duty on the line, one of his first steps is to remove the grime of battle, and he doesn't have to take his bath in a helmet. At his disposal is one of the best showers in France—thanks to the ingenuity of the 232nd Combat Engineers, a part of the Combat Team. The Team, currently holding a sector on the French-Italian border is a unit in Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

Between construction of bridges, building and removal of roadblocks, taming of booby-traps and neutralizing of mines, these engineers found time to assemble a home-made portable shower whose hot spray turns out a mass-production cleaning job on a basis of 100 men hourly.

The shower is composed of skillfully fitted parts taken from captured German and Italian equipment, supplemented with gadgets from scrapped American and French machinery and vehicles. The hot water tank once was a condenser for a beer factory in France. The water pumping motor is also a French product. The burner is from an Italian diesel truck. Water hoses and water pump were picked out of the salvaged discards of an American water purification outfit. The trailer, on which mobility of the portable shower depends, is German. Wail tents housing the completely assembled unit were donated by the 206th Army Ground Forces Band, a member of the Japanese American Combat Team.

"Though the whole affair may be just a conglomeration of scraps, it certainly does the trick—and that's what counts," said Sgt. Alfred G. Tomita of Buhl, Idaho. Sgt. Tomita supervised construction of the shower and now has charge of its operation. Assisting him are Cpl. Kiyoshi Inouye of Kapaa, Kauai, and Pvt. Takeshi Hirata, Waikae, Hawaii.

Others who helped build the shower are: Pfc. Hideo Masumoto, formerly of San Francisco, California, now of the Central Utah War Relocation Center, Topaz, Utah, and Cpl. Yoshi Asato of Olua, Hawaii, and Sgt. Tadao Ota, Wailuku, Hawaii.

Mine Okubo's Drawings of Camp Life Shown in New York City

NEW YORK—More than 100 persons attended a tea in honor of Miss Mine Okubo, Nisei artist, at the opening of an exhibit of her documentary paintings and drawings of relocation center life at the American Common in New York City on March 6 under the auspices of the Common Council for American Unity.

Miss Okubo was introduced to the audience by Miss M. Margaret Anderson, editor of "Common Ground," the Council's periodical, and answered questions regarding her experiences as an artist and an evacuee.

Miss Okubo, whose art work won several prizes on the West Coast before the war, came to New York City from the Central Utah Relocation Center early in 1944 to serve as contributing artist to Fortune Magazine's special issue on Japan. Since then she has contributed as a free-lance artist to the "New York Times," "Saturday Review of Literature," "Survey Graphic," and "Lamp," house organ of the Standard Oil Company. She recently completed a manuscript for a book about the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, with sketches and brief explanatory text.

Miss Okubo is a native of Riverside, Calif., and received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from the University of California. In 1938 the University awarded her its highest art honor—the Bertha Tausig Memorial Traveling Fellowship—on which she studied for two years in Europe. She returned to the United States when the war started and began work almost immediately at the Golden Gate Fair, demonstrating fresco

L. A. Naval Officer Hits Discriminatory Actions on Home Front

LOS ANGELES — "Unthinking Americans" at home were reprimanded recently by Lieut. Vincent P. Musto Jr., U.S.N., in a letter to his parents on the issue raised over the return of Japanese Americans to their homes on the West Coast, The Tidings, Los Angeles Catholic weekly, reported on Feb. 23.

Lieut. Musto pointed out that many of our people have forgotten one of the fundamental tenets for which this war is being fought—complete freedom from fear and rapine for minority groups, The Tidings said.

"Japanese Americans were born in this country and are as American as any as us, and as such are entitled to the same as the next man," the 31-year old lieutenant declared.

He said the opinion of most Americans in the war zone decrees immediate deportation for any person of Japanese ancestry who have been proved guilty of acts which militate against the safety of this country, but complete freedom "to everything this country offers" for loyal persons of Japanese descent.

Ruling in Fujimoto Case Delayed; Court Studies OPA Rulings

OREGON CITY, Ore.—A ruling on a defense motion to set aside the judgment in favor of Masayuki Fujimoto against Dale and Lorene Bergh has been delayed pending the briefing of precedents and federal rental control acts affecting the case, Judge Earl C. Latourette announced on March 15, following argument on the motion.

Teen-Age Canteen Opened at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark.—The Rohwer Teen-age Canteen opened its doors for the first time last week in PS Hall 19, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

Reading, recreation, dancing, games and refreshments will be offered by the canteen for junior and senior high school children.

painting. Later, she worked on a WPA project, painting defense posters and murals for the Army and Navy. At the time of evacuation, she was working on a mosaic for a service men's "hospitality house" in Oakland, Calif.

Prizes and awards won by Miss Okubo include the Anne Bremer prize at the 1941 San Francisco Museum of Art annual oil exhibition, the anonymous donor award at the same show in 1940, and first prize in the 1940 University of California Art Exhibition.

Miss Okubo taught art to evacuees at the Tanforan Assembly Center from May to October, 1942. Later, at Central Utah, she was on the staff of the "Topaz Times" and art editor of "Trek," magazine issued by Topaz writers and artists.

Miss Okubo's mother, who died before the evacuation, was an honor graduate of the Art Institute of Tokyo and came to the United States in 1904 as a representative of the Japanese Government to the St. Louis Exposition. Miss Okubo's father, Frank Okubo, and a married brother, Shinji, together with the latter's wife and two children, are at the Colorado River Relocation Center. Another brother, Benji, is head of the art school at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. A married sister, Mrs. Shigeru Tanaka, resettled from Heart Mountain to Brooklyn, N. Y., with Mr. Tanaka and their two children. Miss Okubo has two other brothers in the U. S. Army—Senji, a private, who recently returned from France with the Purple Heart after service with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team; and Toku, a private first class, who is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Bronze Star Medals Awarded Eight Nisei GIs for Heroism In Action on Western Front

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—The following awards to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been announced by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding General of the Sixth Army Group, which includes the U. S. Seventh and French First Armies:

BRONZE STAR

Second Lt. Toru Hirano, Los Angeles, Calif. " . . . for heroic achievement on 29 October 1944, in the vicinity of La Houssiere, France. While moving into position for a dawn attack, the company to which Lt. Hirano was attached as forward observer was subjected to an enemy barrage which damaged the radio and inflicted several casualties. Lt. Hirano rendered first aid to a soldier wounded beside him and while still under fire, carried him for 500 yards to the rear for further treatment. He then returned with a radio from another company, and although it was dark by that time, he skillfully directed counter-battery fire upon the enemy guns and positions by sound alone and completely silenced them.

Pfc. Nobuichi Tanaka, Hunt, Idaho. " . . . for heroic achievement on 31 October 1944, in the vicinity of La Houssiere, France. When two men were wounded by the enemy's treacherous fire on aid men, left his cover to attempt a rescue. Occasionally hitting the ground and moving ahead by crawling, he made his way for 100 yards until he reached one of the men who was wounded in a previous rescue attempt. When the injured man insisted that the soldier he had attempted to rescue be treated first, Pfc. Tanaka crawled 30 yards to the designated man, rendered first aid, then returned to treat the other man. After supervising their evacuation, he returned to his platoon.

Pfc. Gen Kitagawa, Little Rock, Ark. " . . . for heroic achievement on 7 November 1944, in France. When several attempts by the leading elements of his company to advance under enemy machine gun fire met with failure, Pfc. Kitagawa, an assistant BAR-man, left his covered position and crawled forward into the intense enemy fire. Taking advantage of whatever cover they could find, he and the BAR-man reached a point within 5 yards of one of the machine gun positions and opened fire. When the ammunition supply became depleted, he again exposed himself to crawl to the rear for an additional supply. Though the route he travelled was subjected to enemy machine gun and mortar fire, he made repeated trips in the ensuing hour to keep his comrade well supplied with ammunition.

Pfc. Sunao Kitagawa, Wailuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii. " . . . for heroic achievement on 3 November 1944, in France. When the communication line was severed by enemy artillery fire Pfc. Kitagawa, a jeep driver, volunteered to locate and repair the break. After proceeding for a distance of 5 yards, he was caught in an artillery and mortar barrage, but instead of seeking cover, he continued his search for an additional 800 yards until he located the break and made the necessary repairs. That evening he again volunteered to repair a rupture in the line, and after tracing the wire in almost total darkness for a distance of approximately 400 yards, located the damaged point near a roadblock which was under fire. As he was making the necessary repairs, three enemy mortar shells fell within 15 to 25 yards from his position, and though shaken by the concussion determinedly remained in the area until the repairs were completed.

Pvt. Sueo Kanehira, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. " . . . for heroic achievement in the vicinity of La Croisette, France, on 2 November 1944. While moving into support position, Pvt. Kanehira's platoon was suddenly caught in an artillery barrage which inflicted heavy casualties. Observing that his comrades were wounded, he left his cover to go to their aid despite the fact that the barrage had not lifted. After administering first aid he further disregarded the enemy's small arms fire in order to evacuate the wounded men.

2nd Lt. Tenuo Ihara, Hilo, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii. " . . . for heroic achievement in the vi-

cinity of Braveres, France. On 16 October, while his company was being subjected to the heavy shelling preliminary to an enemy counter-attack, Lt. Ihara moved his platoon to a forward position which afforded better cover and concealment. When the barrage lifted and the enemy emerged from his dug-outs for the assault, Lt. Ihara's accurate direction of the platoon's fire, and the surprise effect of its proximity resulted in fifteen enemy killed and an undetermined number wounded. On 22 October, when the company was pinned down by heavy enemy fire during its assault on Hill 655, Lt. Ihara's skillful direction of his men again achieved a surprise effect which routed the enemy, killing twelve of their number and capturing large quantities of materiel.

2nd Lt. Jimmie T. Nakayama, Tacoma, Washington. " . . . for heroic achievement on 28 October 1944 in France. When two riflemen were seriously wounded at a road junction during a heavy enemy artillery barrage, Lt. Nakayama quickly gathered his litter bearers and dashed 100 yards to their aid. On approaching the road junction, he halted his men, and ordering them to seek cover from the enemy shells, valiantly went forward alone. After having dressed the wounds of the injured men, he signalled his litter bearers to advance and directed the evacuation to the rear while the enemy continued to shell the area. Lt. Nakayama's courage, initiative and determination of purpose were exemplary and a credit to the armed forces of the United States.

S/Sgt. Carl K. Morita, Greeley, Colorado. " . . . for meritorious achievement in direct support of combat operations from June 26 to November 17, 1944 in Italy and France."

Home Missions Group Seeks Integration Of Nisei Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—The integration of people of Japanese descent into the membership of Caucasian churches is the "ultimate ideal" of the Home Missions Council of North America, according to a statement of policies of that group which was sent to members of the Northern California Council of Churches last week.

The Home Missions Council at its meeting on Jan 18 in Atlantic City recommended that denominational churches in the communities where the evacuees are going should be encouraged to provide a church home for these people and to incorporate them into the church membership.

"In the immediate future," the statement said, "we would suggest that separate Japanese churches should be organized in very exceptional situations, and that these should be organized on an inter-denominational basis."

The statement also recommended that pastors of Japanese ancestry from relocation camps should be appointed as assistant pastors, or as extension ministers, to several of these churches that will be serving the evacuees.

Sixty Evacuees Return to San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Approximately 60 Japanese Americans have returned to Santa Clara county from war relocation centers, according to James E. Edmiston, in charge of the San Jose office of the War Relocation Authority.

Chico Sakaguchi Succumbs to Illness

PHILADELPHIA—Chico Sakaguchi, who resettled in Philadelphia six months ago from Manzanar, died on Feb. 20 of an asthma complication.

Miss Sakaguchi, 26, was a member of the staff of the Manzanar Free Press and taught English at Manzanar high school.

She was associated with the Hope day nursery in Philadelphia and was also editing a novel of the late George Watanabe who died in 1944.

Nisei Field Artillery Battalion Active on Southern French Front

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — A 105 mm howitzer roared with the rest of the battery and sent a smoke ring traveling for more than thirty yards through the air. The nearby buildings shook to their foundations. The recoil of the gun sent a thin cloud of dust rising into the sunlight. A section of soldiers with the 522 Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd Japanese Combat Team had fired that gun.

They were Sergeant Massey Onishi, 9 Beason Street, Hyde Park, Massachusetts; Private First Class Katsugo Miho of Kahului, Maui, Hawaii; Private John Nishimura of Rocky Ford, Colorado; Private Richard Kino of Waiaketa Mill, Hilo, Hawaii; and Private Ken Kuzuhara, 2053 North Sheffield Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Their howitzer was nestled close to a building and camouflaged above with a net. The gun pit was sand-bagged. The ammunition pit a few yards away was also sand-bagged. The soldiers melted away as quickly as they had assembled on their piece when the fire mission came through. They went back to their work, washing their soiled clothing, writing letters, or reading books and magazines. An olive-drab line of laundry was strung a few inches away from the building.

Sergeant Onishi explained, "Since coming into this Southern France sector, we have not been firing much; but, when we were in Italy, there were times when the battery fired more than 1000 rounds. We now throw maybe forty rounds per day, then again we may not fire for two days. Up in Northern France, we did a lot of shooting and we received a lot in return."

"This is the second time we have been fortunate enough to get a building to sleep in," offered Private Miho. "Of course we realize what the infantry are up against on the front, but, if we are able to roost in a building, we have no objections!"

Evacuee Family Returns to Placer

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—One of the first evacuee families to return to Placer county, California, is that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nitta of Loomis who left Twin Falls last week.

The Nittas operated a fruit orchard before evacuation. Their son, Pvt. Alfred Nitta, arrived in Jerome last week on a furlough granted for the purpose of assisting in the move.

A daughter, Mary, is a cadet nurse at St. Louis University, while another daughter, Helen, is employed in the East.

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Nisei Troops Halt German Counter-Attack

Courage, Leadership Of Sgt. Kasiwabara Cited in Dispatch

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—The courage and leadership shown by a Penryn, California, Japanese American sergeant, inspired his men to halt German counterattack in France.

During the 36th "Texas" Division's action in the densely wooded and mountainous forests in the vicinity of Biffontaine, the rifle company to which Staff Sergeant Kay Kasiwabara, a leader of a heavy machine gun section was attached, was temporarily halted by an intense enemy artillery barrage. While seeking cover, the sergeant was hit in the back by shrapnel. Although the wound was not serious, it required hospitalization.

Realizing the imminent danger of an enemy counterattack, the Penryn soldier refused the medical aid man's order to report to the rear aid station. He remained faithfully with his men and his action in leading them made it possible for the unit to repulse the strong German attack force.

It was in this same wooded forest a few days later that troops of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team slashed their way to the rescue of the Lost "Texas" Battalion.

Sergeant Kasiwabara fought with his unit in Italy before coming to France. They participated with the famed 34th "Red Bull" Division in the Allied drive from north of Rome to and across the River Arno.

Sergeant Kasiwabara's mother, Mrs. Kikuno Kasiwabara, lives at 12E-4B, Amache, Colorado. The Kasiwabaras lived in Penryn, California, before all persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from the West Coast in the spring of 1942.

Farewell Party Held in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash.—A farewell party for two Spokane Japanese Americans was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clausen, So. 1819 Grand Blvd., with former students of St. Therese's Japanese Sunday school in attendance.

The affair was a farewell for Mrs. Harry Iwata, the former Margaret Nakagawa of Seattle, and Pvt. Tom Iwata. Mrs. Iwata was leaving for Detroit, Mich., while Pvt. Tom Iwata was bound for Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Kawaguchi, 38-3-E, Rohwer, a girl on March 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ota, 41-3-F, a boy on March 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Giro Shinomoto, 606-A1, Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Yokota, 1915-B, Tule Lake, a boy on February 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gyokuei Matsuura, 1914-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Feb. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshihito Masushige, 2115-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamane, 2119-A, Tule Lake, a boy on Feb. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jukaku Shirasu, 7916-E, Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tanaka, 1319-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazumi Iwamoto, 8303-I, Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Zenzo Kinoshita, 7815-I Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saiichiro Kubota, 8201-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Feb. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinichi Okuhara, 5215-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Feb. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Misaki, 4313-B, Tule Lake, a girl on February 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Tanaka, 5313-E, Tule Lake, a girl on Feb. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Kimura a girl, Mary Astra Ryuko, on Feb. 22 at Chicago, Ill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyoki Uchimura, (216-9-D, Poston) a boy on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyoki Taguchi (222-1-A, Poston) a boy on March 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Teramoto, 25-4-B, Ht. Mountain, a girl on March 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kodama, 27-8-B, Ht. Mountain, a girl on March 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Okamatsu, 9-17-D, Ht. Mountain, a girl on March 16.

To Sgt. and Mrs. James Nawa of 29-10-A, Rohwer, a girl on March 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ikezoe a girl, Janis Akiko, on March 19 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Horita, 1852 Curtis St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Kajiyama, 3207 Marion St., Denver, a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Y. Mayeda, 2318 Champa St., Denver a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Date a girl, Carolyn, on March 14 in Milwaukee.

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Des Moines Residents Return to West Coast

DES MOINES Ia.—Seven Japanese American evacuees who relocated to Des Moines from WRA centers have returned to their former homes on the West Coast since the lifting of the Army exclusion orders, the WRA office reported recently.

Among those returning to Los Angeles homes were Harry Y. Fujita, Justus Sato and the Rev. F. Omi. George and Clara Yamamoto went back to San Francisco. While Tom Nakashima and Noboru Hashimoto left for the Granada center to help their families return to farms in Winton, Calif.

Idaho Youths Leave For Armed Forces

NAMPA, Idaho — Joe Koyama and Takeshi Koyama of Nampa, Ken Otani of Parma and Yoshitaka Itano of Homedale left for Fort Douglas, Utah, on March 19 for induction into the Armed Forces.

On March 18 Joe and Takeshi Koyama were honored at a dinner at the Nakamura residence in Nampa. A dinner was given for Ken Otani at his home in Parma. Later that evening the young men attended a dance given for them at the H. Fujii residence in Nampa.

Kiyoshi Okumoto of Nampa now on reserve has received notice to report for training on April 2.

DEATHS

Isao Yagade, 31, of 6-20-A, Ht. Mountain, on March 11.

Kinuye Saito, 95, of 12-23-C, Ht. Mountain, on March 13.

Hidemi Koyanagi, 3, of 38-5-A, Rohwer, on March 3.

Kiyoshi Horita 53, of 1-12-D, Rohwer, on March 5.

Yasutaro Taniguchi, 62, of Block 39, Rohwer, on March 10.

Itaro Kano, 62, of 9-10-F, Topaz, on March 12.

Harada, baby girl, of 11-6-B, Topaz, on March 12.

Michihei Mayeda, 81, in Preston, Idaho, on March 12.

Kuro Konman, 66, of 7-5-C, Rohwer on March 14.

Toshiko Iwamiya to Julius Katsumi Nishimoto on March 14 at Rohwer.

MARRIAGES

Shizuye Hatakeda to Kakeshi Kaku on March 14 at Rohwer.

Hisako Nagai to Isamu Tsukamoto on March 14 at Rohwer.

Pauline Yamaguchi to Yoriuki Asami on March 11 in Chicago.

Misao Tsuda to Kazuo Yoshimoto on March 10 at Poston.

Sakiko Okamoto to Karl Kada on March 10 at Poston.

Takashi Tanomoto to Sachiye Nishikawa on Feb. 22 at Tule Lake.

Pauline Yamaguchi to Yoriuki Asami in Chicago.

Mary Miyake to Fred Miyoshi on March 1 in Boise, Idaho.

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New York Nisei Girls Organize Hostess Group

Will Hold Dances For Servicemen Visiting in City

NEW YORK CITY — The first unaffiliated Japanese American Hostess group was organized in this city on March 12. The group plans to hold community dances for servicemen, visit wounded soldiers in New York and outlying hospitals and to promote activities that will look to the needs of the Japanese American G. I. visiting New York.

The group, which includes servicemen's wives, unanimously elected Margaret Stanicci as chairman, with Lilyan Raymond as Hostess Committee Chairman and Kiyo Nakada treasurer.

The Hostesses tentatively plan to continue the Saturday night community dances at the JACD Hall, 52 West 72nd St., until a larger hall is secured. They also plan to publish a bulletin which will serve as a guide to community activities for servicemen.

Others present at the initial meeting were: Florence Abe, Sadae Iwataki, Michi Kageyama, Mishi Kamiya, Yoshi Morioka, Peggy Okazaki, Asami Oyama, Ida Otani and Shizuko Tasaka.

Women Voters Ask Relocation In Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Springfield League of Women Voters "is calling for the relocation of Japanese American evacuee families" in this area in answer to recent attacks made by the Central Labor Union, AFL, on Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Noting published reports that the "Springfield plan" for racial harmony is a failure, Mayor J. Albin Anderson, Jr., has asked Lowell Thomas, radio commentator to correct "misstatements" that the plan is a failure because of the recent incident in which five Japanese American girls left employment in Springfield because of what they considered as community hostility.

It was reported that an editorial in the Springfield Union on March 7 censured the AFL unions for their attack on the Nisei.

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Canadian Government Tells Evacuees to Resettle Outside Of British Columbia Province

Japanese Canadians Will Be Screened in Segregation Program

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from Canada's Pacific Coast in 1932 were told on March 16 that the Canadian government would prefer if they resettled east of the Rocky Mountains in the postwar period, the Canadian Press reported.

This announcement came in a statement from the British Columbia Security Commission which disclosed that in the next two or three months all persons of Japanese ancestry 16 years or older and now in British Columbia will be required to signify their intentions concerning repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

Previously Canadian government policy has been that in the post-war period the Japanese Canadian evacuees from British Columbia would be distributed evenly across the country.

The announcement on March 16 said a notice from T. B. Pickersgill, commissioner of Japanese placement, emphasized to all Japanese Canadian evacuees who do not want to sign repatriation applications for Japan "that as evidence of their desire to be good Canadians, they should cooperate with the government and relocate east of the Rocky Mountains."

"Failure to agree to resettlement outside British Columbia by those evacuated Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the proposed loyalty tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of cooperation with the government of Canada," the announcement added.

Unofficial surveys have showed totals ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 persons of Japanese wishing to be repatriated or expatriated, it was stated. There are approximately 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada, the great majority having resided in British Columbia until the evacuation. The present population of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia was given as about 15,000, with the majority in the interior

housing projects in the Canadian Rockies.

It was also announced that persons of Japanese ancestry desiring to be sent to Japan will be given free passage for all members of the family and such personal effects as they may wish to take with them. They will also be assured of all proceeds from the disposition of any property and these proceeds will be transferred to them in Japan.

The Canadian Press also reported that those desiring to be repatriated before the end of hostilities will be given receipts showing the property they left behind in Canada "or net proceeds if sold, with a view to securing after the war, the possession of their property or proceeds from its sale."

First Nisei Girl Returns to Redlands

REDLANDS, Calif.—The first Nisei to return to Redlands is Grace Shinoda, who was recently awarded a scholarship by Redlands University.

On returning to Redlands she was welcomed by members of the First Congregational church of Redlands. Last Sunday she was a speaker before the local Breakfast club.

Miss Shinoda was evacuated to Manzanar where she attended the relocation center high school, receiving high scholastic honors. Relocating with her family to Grand Junction, Colo., in August, 1944, she completed her studies at Grand Junction high.

Pioneer Issei Dies in Idaho

PRESTON, Idaho — The death of an 81-year old resident of Preston, Michihei Mayeda, was reported last week by the Preston Citizen.

"Mr. Mayeda operated the Franklin Cafe in Preston for the past 31 years and has always been highly regarded for his integrity and friendliness in the business affairs of the city," the Citizen reported.

Japanese American Soldiers Win Camp Blanding Cage Title

CHINESE GROUP VISITS ROHWER EVACUEE CENTER

ROHWER, Ark.—R. K. Cheng, Chi Kuo, P. C. Sun and E. C. Yang, members of a delegation from China studying conditions in the United States arising from the war, visited the Rohwer relocation center March 15 to 18 Outpost reports.

Three of the four men are interested in social welfare work, while the fourth is studying rationing, the Outpost states.

The delegation has been making visits throughout the United States.

Nisei Student Wins Fellowship At Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — A Japanese American student who came directly to college from a relocation center was among 12 Mount Holyoke graduates awarded fellowships for advanced study March 17.

Miss Hattie Kawahara, graduate assistant in political science, was granted the Baldwin memorial fellowship to work for a doctorate of philosophy at Radcliffe or the University of Chicago.

Miss Kawahara spent almost a year at Minidoka before transferring to Mount Holyoke. She is the author of an article on Japanese Americans which appeared in Mademoiselle last August.

Nori Lafferty Takes Post with JACD

NEW YORK—Mrs. Nori Ikeda Lafferty is the new executive secretary of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, the JACD News-Letter reported in its March issue.

Mrs. Lafferty, who left the Topaz, Utah, relocation center to be married in 1943, resigned her posi-

Nisei Trainees Beat 61st Division Team In Playoff Match

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. — Led by Japanese American stars, the 64th Regiment's speedy basketball team won the championship at the Infantry replacement training center at Camp Blanding recently, defeating the 61st Regiment, 52 to 37, in the playoff match before 1500 GI fans.

The 64th and 61st Regiment teams were tied with 10 wins and one loss apiece at the end of the regular season.

Dan Fukushima with 17 points and Francis Kawahara with 13 led the 64th Regiment team in the championship match. Other members of the 64th's lineup in the title contest were Art Kariya, f. 3; Tut Tatsuno, g. 4; George Mizuno, g. 3; Len Hutchins, 10; Sam Yamamoto, 2; and Ray Goto, Toru Shiraishi, Soapy Miyashima and Murray Eiseman. Others who played under the 64th's colors during the season were Tak Kobayashi, George Nakamura and Ernie Mizuno. Lou Verbie was team manager.

Members of the 64th Regiment's championship squad were among those selected on Coach Paul Bergman's All-Post cagers which entered the North Florida open basketball tournament at Jacksonville.

Pvt. Dan Fukushima with 18 points helped lead the all-star team from Camp Blanding into the semi-final of the Jacksonville tournament. The Blanding team won a 61-57 victory over St. John's Shipyard in the second round and were among the favorites to reach the finals.

Last fall Japanese American soldiers of the 64th Regiment won the Camp Blanding softball championship.

tion in Russian War Relief to take the JACD post.

Her husband is a seaman, somewhere in the Pacific.

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See No Change In Policy on Closing Camps

Federal Authorities Will Reject Appeals, Predicts Newswriter

LOS ANGELES—The Times reported in a March 19 dispatch from its Washington correspondent that "urgent appeals from Japanese Americans that all war relocation centers be kept running until the war is over and for some time thereafter" will be rejected by Federal authorities.

The Times writer also stated that the War Relocation Authority, in conformity with its policy of winding up operations by the end of the year, "will turn down a plea from evacuee representatives for 'greater government help in returning to former homes, finding new residences or staying in federally-financed camps'."

Evacuee Students Attend Madison College in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At least fourteen of the 23 persons of Japanese ancestry who have resettled in Tennessee after leaving war relocation centers are now residing in the Nashville area, a survey showed last week.

Twenty-three Japanese Americans are students at Madison College in Nashville, according to Dr. P. A. Webber, head of the institution's chemistry department who was formerly in the Salt Lake office of WRA. Twelve of these students are from WRA centers.

Two women of Japanese ancestry are employed at the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville.

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