



ILWU Leaders Act to Enforce No-Discrimination Pledge in Stockton Incident Over Nisei

Lynden, Local 6 President, Reports Majority Of Members Have Signed Cards Promising to Abide By Union Constitution's Clause Against Prejudice

STOCKTON, Calif.—A group of warehouse workers, members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, accused of threatening to strike rather than work with Americans of Japanese ancestry refused on May 27 to testify at a preliminary hearing before a union trial committee set up by the executive board of the CIO Warehousemen's Local 6.

The accused members are charged with violating the union's constitution by practicing racial discrimination.

A large number of the members of the Stockton unit of the ILWU, however, have signed pledge cards circulated by union leaders in which they promised to refrain from racial discrimination.

Richard Lynden, president of Local 6, commented on the rebellious attitude of some members of the Stockton local, and declared:

"An organized disruptive group is attempting to intimidate members into defiance of the union. We will bring ring-leaders of the intimidating group to trial and see that they are expelled from the union."

The anti-Nisei group have retained an attorney, Harold Wyatt, to take their case to the courts.

Lynden said that only 95 members of the 700 men in Local 6's Stockton union had not signed the no-discrimination cards by the time of the deadline at 6 p. m. on May 23. Five of those refusing to sign have been cited to appear before the union trial board for hearing.

The Associated Press reported that "nearly 100 members" of the Stockton local of the ILWU had a protest meeting on the night of May 28 and had declared that racial discrimination is not involved in the inter-union controversy. The protesting group declared that "arbitrary methods" used by San Francisco ILWU officials in suspending local operations of the Stockton unit and threatening members with loss of their jobs caused the dissension.

O. A. Schmidt, chairman of the protesting group, said signatures would be sought in Stockton warehouses to a statement objecting to Local 6 demands that members sign cards stating there will be no discrimination "in order that they might retain their union standing and jobs."

Speakers at the meeting on May 28 stated they had not refused to work with Japanese Americans but had protested the government's policy of returning Americans of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

Meanwhile, Joseph Lynch, second vice president of Local 6, who was put in charge of the unit's affairs in Stockton when its regular operations were suspended by Richard Lynden, president of the Local, as a result of the dispute, said that men of many races work together in the Stockton warehouses.

"The men will see the light and work alongside Japanese Americans when they realize the danger there is to all unionism in discrimination of any sort," Lynch said.

Attorney Wyatt, representing the dissenting group, was asked by Louis Burgess of the San Francisco Chronicle about statements by San Francisco ILWU officials that "outside influences" were misleading the members of the union whom he represents.

"I do believe that some groups very hostile to the Japanese Americans would like to make capital out of this situation," Wyatt replied. "But I am strongly advising that no alliance with such groups be formed, and I have found no tendency among these protesting union members to form any such alliance. I am a member of the American Legion, and I know the American Legion is taking no stand in this matter."

ILWU Leadership Bans Compromise With Prejudice

STOCKTON, Calif.—Rumors that efforts were under way to effect a compromise in the ILWU controversy over Americans of Japanese ancestry brought forth the following statement from a spokesman for Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, whose leadership has been firm in its support of the rights of Nisei workers:

"The kind of compromise some people would like to see is that we wouldn't ask men to sign pledges and the men wouldn't be asked to abide by the union constitution and work with Japanese Americans. Well that wouldn't be a compromise at all—that would be giving in completely to the few members of our union who are full of race prejudice."

Report One Nisei Killed, One Wounded

One Japanese American was killed, another wounded and another succumbed to wounds received in action in reports of casualties received this week. One Nisei soldier was also reported liberated from a German prison camp.

Killed in Pacific

T/3 EDDIE YUKIO FUKUI, (Tacoma, Wash.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Shuichi Fukui of Burley, Idaho, killed in the Kalemia Islands on April 2. T/3 Fukui is believed the first Nisei killed in the Okinawa campaign.

Wounded in Action

PFC. TOSHIYUKI TAGAMI, (Clarksburg, Calif.), son of Mrs. Neru Tagami, 11E-10A, Granada, wounded on April 4 in Italy. Private Tagami was drafted from Minneapolis and received his basic training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Liberated

PFC. NICK YASUMITSU, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasuke Nakano, 7E-1E, Granada, liberated from a German prisoner of war camp on April 29. Pfc. Nakano was reported missing in action in Italy on April 15.

Dead in Service

T/SGT. ROBERT Y. OZAKI, 26, of Honolulu, Hawaii, in Army hospital in Denver. Sgt. Ozaki was a veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion. He fought in Italy through Salerno, the crossing of the Volturno, Cassino, Anzio, Rome, the Arno, Leghorn and in France. He wore a Presidential Citation, the Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, American Defense ribbon, Asiatic Pacific ribbon with one Bronze Star, European Theater ribbon with three Bronze Stars, and the Good Conduct ribbon.

First Arrest Made on Coast Terror Raids Against Nisei

Project Director Hears of Son's Death in Action

HUNT, Idaho—Pvt. Ben L. Stafford, USMC, 23, son of Harry L. Stafford, project director of the Minidoka relocation center, was killed in action on Okinawa, May 12, it was reported here last week.

Private Stafford was a member of the Canadian air force and the American air force prior to enlisting in the marine corps.

His father was an executive secretary of the AAA office in Moscow and Boise, Idaho, before his appointment as project director at Hunt.

Report Death Of First Nisei GI on Okinawa

BURLEY, Idaho—The death in action of the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry in the battle for Okinawa was reported this week when Mr. and Mrs. Shuichi Fukui were notified by the War Department of the death of their son, Tech. 3rd Gr. Eddie Fukui.

Sgt. Fukui was born and raised in Tacoma, Wash., graduating from Lincoln high school there.

When he was evacuated to the Tule Lake center along with members of his family, he was one of the first to enlist in the U. S. Army for special intelligence service in 1942.

The Japanese American sergeant had been overseas from Feb., 1944, and had been through the battles of Guam, Leyte and Okinawa and was attached to the Army's veteran Seventh Division.

The Fukuis left Tule Lake and relocated in Idaho in 1943.

Fresno Authorities Meet with G-2 Men Over Terror Raids

FRESNO, Cal.—Sheriff George J. Overholt and District Attorney James M. Thuesen on May 24 met with members of military intelligence and the WRA to discuss methods for dealing with the outbreak of violence against evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Fresno area.

The meeting sought a coordinated plan for halting the attacks, which the police officers laid to "hoodlumism."

Heart Mountain Woman, Age 93, Leaves for Coast

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Unworried by rumors and the long trip ahead of her, Mrs. Eka Inouye, 93, Heart Mountain's oldest resident, left here Monday, May 21, for her former home in San Francisco, according to the Sentinel.

Mrs. Inouye will join her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Ichiki.

Nisei Sergeant Wins Promotion On Battlefield

ROHWER, Ark.—News of the promotion of T/Sgt. Bert M. Tanaka to the rank of lieutenant with the 100th Infantry Battalion was reported here May 23 by the Rohwer Outpost.

Lieut. Tanaka is the younger brother of Dr. Roy Tanaka of Rohwer and has a wife and son in Cambridge, Mass.

Parlier Man Confesses Gun Attack Against Iwasaki Home; Receives Suspended Sentence

FRESNO, Calif.—A six months suspended sentence was given Levi Multanen, 33, Parlier district farmer, who pleaded guilty in Parlier Justice Court to firing four shotgun blasts into the home of Charles Iwasaki, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, on the night of May 22.

Multanen's arrest was the first in 21 shooting incidents against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in California since Jan. 2, 1945.

The specific charge to which Multanen pleaded guilty before Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby was firing a gun in a rude and threatening manner.

Multanen was arrested early May 28 by deputy sheriffs and was taken before Crosby immediately. He was questioned last week along with a companion, but at that time denied having fired the shots, although admitting having been near the Iwasaki home about the time the shots were fired.

The accused man told Crosby he was induced to fire the shots by grief over the supposed death of a nephew in the South Pacific. He added that the day following the shooting he received a letter from his nephew.

Tracks found on the ground near the Iwasaki home were followed by investigators to the Multanen home, where shotgun shells similar to those discovered near the evacuee's home were found.

No one was injured by the shots, although Iwasaki, his wife, three small children and his grandfather, all of whom returned recently from a war relocation center, were in the home.

District Attorney James M. Theusen of Fresno County said the lesser charge was filed against Multanen because he did not believe an assault with a deadly weapon conviction could be obtained.

The prosecutor added he expected an early arrest in two shootings a week ago in which rifle shots were fired through the homes of two recently returned families of Japanese ancestry. Thuesen said the same men were responsible for both these latter attacks.

Conviction on the charge of "using a gun in a rude and threatening manner" carries a sentence of six months in jail, \$300 fine, or both.

Thuesen said Multanen was questioned by police officers Friday, several days after the shooting, "but we weren't sure we had a case against him."

The Fresno county prosecutor said it was the attitude of the people in his community that it was a mistake to bring "these people" back to the West Coast.

"Multanen is a deer hunter and has a high-powered rifle at home," Thuesen explained. "Yet, he used only a shotgun and fired that at a distance of 125 feet, so there was no intent to injure anyone."

"He has lived in this community for the past 25 years and this is the first time he has been in court. He apologized for his act and said he was sorry it happened."

Gunman Attacks Nisei Home In Orosi Area

OROSI, Calif.—Another act of terrorism, the 21st shooting incident against Japanese Americans who have returned to California homes, was added to the growing list on May 28 as Sheriff S. B. Sherman of Kings county revealed that an unidentified assailant had fired two rifle shots into the home of Kaudy Mimura, 32, of Orosi late on the night of May 24.

Mimura, his wife, and six-year old son were sole occupants of the dwelling. None was injured. However, the first shot barely missed the boy as he emerged from his bath.

All available officers were rushed to the scene of the shooting and an extensive investigation begun, it was reported.

Sheriff Sherman said the assault closely followed the pattern of similar acts of violence against other evacuees who have returned to the San Joaquin valley in that the persons responsible apparently fled in an automobile.

The attack on the Mimura home was the fourth in the Fresno area within a week. Shots were fired into the Charles Iwasaki residence at Parlier and into the Masada and Miyamoto homes in Selma.

VANDALS SMASH DISPLAY WINDOW

FRESNO, Calif.—Police authorities were seeking this week the person responsible for vandalism in the smashing of a plate glass window in the store operated by Mr. and Mrs. K. Komoto, 1528 Kern St., on May 25.

A piece of concrete was hurled through the window at about 3:30 a. m., according to authorities.

The incident was the second of its kind against the Komoto family. On May 5 someone threw a rock through one of the store windows.

The couple and their two sons, 12 and 14 years old, live in the rear of the store. They returned recently from a relocation center.

pened. "Now that these people are here we must take care of them and see that the law is obeyed. Things like this must not happen again."

Two Japanese Americans Hurt In Action in Pacific Area

WASHINGTON—The Office of War Information this week announced the names of two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry wounded in action in the Pacific.

Wounded in Action in Pacific

ARIZONA
KOJIMA, Pfc. George—Mrs. Sen Kojima, mother, 226-10-B, Poston.

NEW YORK
OGAWA, Sgt. Harry—Lieut. David Tillquist, brother, c/o Mattson, 12 South St., Ossining.

Nisei Troops Use 'Mouse Trap' Play to Annihilate Germans

Second Battalion Of 442nd Captures 67 Nazi Soldiers

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—The old "mouse trap" play, with combat variations, annihilated a counterattacking German force during the opening days of the Allied offensive which resulted in unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy.

The 2nd Battalion of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, under the command of Major Robert A. Gopel of Chillicothe, Illinois, and with the close support of artillery, captured 67 prisoners and killed or wounded 50. This feat was accomplished in a few hours of early morning fighting, at small cost to the battalion.

After capturing the town of Gagnana, Italy, the rifle companies of the 2nd Battalion assumed offensive positions on the surrounding hills. The Jerries, thinking that only a skeleton force was left to hold the town, infiltrated to the outskirts under the cover of a heavy artillery barrage. A flanking force feinted to the right of the town, while the main body approached from the left.

Lieutenant John W. Slocum, forward observer of a Fifth Army artillery unit attached to the 442nd, observed the flank force and surprised it into opening fire before the main enemy body could get into position.

By radio Slocum adjusted a screen of artillery fire to the rear of the Jerries. Major Gopel directed two rifle companies to make a pincer movement on the trapped Germans.

Meanwhile, in the town, battalion antitank men repulsed the attack. Aside from the mortar and machinegun sections, they were the only elements left in the town, so the rifle work fell to them.

The attacking Jerries, unable to advance into the town, and unable to withdraw because of the screen of howitzer fire and the accurate shooting of the two rifle companies on the hillsides, were either captured or killed.

Gopel, whose wife, Mrs. Ann Avery Gopel, resides at 1624 North Taylor, Little Rock, Arkansas, was a salesman instructor and high school teacher before the war.

Congregational Group Raps Discrimination

BOULDER, Colo. — Declaring that racial discrimination is one of the greatest threats to our American democracy, the Colorado Congregational Conference on May 20 unanimously adopted a resolution placing the group on record as opposed to such discrimination and calling on members and Colorado citizens for careful observance of the spirit of the State's Civil Rights law.

The Congregational group also went on record in favor of State legislation against employment discrimination.

Race Relations Council Hails ILWU Action in Stockton Case

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Council on Race Relations and the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play this week commended the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 6 for its "forthright handling" of the Stockton situation, where some members of the union refused to work with an American of Japanese ancestry.

In a letter to Harry Bridges, ILWU president, the Council on Race Relations said: "The uncompromising stand you have taken with those who have violated your constitution sets an example to the public authorities of this State who have so far found no way to halt the terroristic attacks of night riders and vigilantes on peaceful, law-abiding loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"You have also set a high example for other labor unions. We know of no other instance where a union has acted as promptly and vigorously to uphold its policy of equal treatment for all loyal

BACK HOME



LOS ANGELES, Calif. — T/Sgt. Minoru Masukane, 26, formerly of El Centro, Calif., has received a point-discharge from the army with 42 months army service, 24 months overseas duty, and four decorations to his credit. Masukane was on a 45-day furlough in San Francisco when he learned that he was being mustered out on May 14. Masukane has a brother who he believes is interned in Japan, since he, who is an American citizen, was caught there at the outbreak of the war.—Acme Photo.

AL FUNABASHI ELECTED HEAD OF NEW YORK JA CL

NEW YORK—Alfred Funabashi of Rutherford, New Jersey, was re-elected president of the Japanese American Citizens League of New York at the annual meeting held on May 23 at the Methodist church.

Newly-elected officers include: Sam Kai, vice-pres.; John Iwatsu, treas.; Louise Rochester, rec. sec.; Maria Funabashi, corres. sec.; and Clara Clayman, Clifford Forster, Yurino Takayoshi, Stanley Karikomi, Hachi Hirao and Dr. Masami Takami, members of the board.

Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, was the guest speaker at the meeting. Mr. Baldwin gave a talk on the history of civil liberties in the United States.

A program committee composed of Sam Kai, William Greiner and Louise Rochester was appointed.

100th Infantry Battalion Most Decorated Unit in U.S. Army's History, Says Mercury Article

The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of soldiers of Japanese ancestry, has become since its inception "the most decorated unit in the history of the U. S. Army," say Blake Clark and Oland D. Russell in an article, "Japanese American Soldiers Make Good," in the June issue of the American Mercury.

"Its 1300 members have been awarded more than 1000 Purple Hearts, forty-four Silver Stars, thirty-one Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses, three Legion of Merit medals and two Presidential Unit Citations," according to the authors.

The article, which recounts exploits of Nisei soldiers in the Pacific as well as in the European theater of war, declares that these soldiers entered the Army "without illusions."

"They realized that they had two big battles ahead of them instead of one: besides helping to smash the Axis, they had to prove that Japanese Americans were basically no different in attitude or loyalty from American citizens whose forebears came from other lands. Their achievements do more than volumes of propaganda could to demonstrate that democracy is stronger than race."

"The Japanese Americans resented any attempt to set them apart from their Caucasian comrades," says the article. "While they were still in training, Washington sent down to camp a proposed shoulder-patch featuring a yellow arm and fist holding an uplifted sword. The Japanese Americans yelled a vociferous 'No.' They had volunteered as Americans—and no race about it. The patch was hastily withdrawn. A white arm and fist holding a torch was substituted."

These Nisei soldiers also resented any use of the word "Jap" applied to them, the authors further reveal. "Nor did they like the word Jap-Yanks, coined by a New York newspaper after they had gone into action."

"In spite of heroism, suffering and death on the part of these young Americans, few unreasonable individuals still attack them," says the article. The writers tell of an honorably discharged soldier narrowly escaping death when bullets came through the window of his home and of a veteran of the 442nd being ejected from a Parker, Ariz., barber shop.

"Yet it can safely be said that the JA's are slowly winning their battle at home as well as abroad, for these and other acts of discrimination have drawn hot censure from the public generally and especially from their comrades in arms overseas" concludes the article.

Blake Clark, now with the armed forces on duty in Washington, is author of two best sellers, "Remember Pearl Harbor" and "Robinson Crusoe, USN." Major Oland D. Russell, formerly public relations officer with the 442nd, is now stationed in the Pacific.

ILWU Editor Sees Outside Influences in Stockton Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO — Morris Watson, information director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, told the Chronicle on May 26 that "apparently a strong anti-Japanese element is behind an organized rebellion of Stockton members" refusing to work with Americans of Japanese ancestry who have returned to California from war relocation centers.

Watson made his statement in commenting on the refusal of some ILWU members to testify before a "preliminary" trial committee of the union investigating their defiance of a constitutional provision against racial discrimination.

Regarding a claim by accused members of the Stockton local that the union constitution was violated by the failure of the committee to observe a 10-day waiting period between notification to appear and the trial date, Watson said:

"There could be some technical defects in the union's presentation of the case, but they would not alter the fundamental charge against the defendants, namely, that they have violated the no-discrimination pledge."

"The union," Watson stressed, "will not accept discrimination."

Watson expressed his belief in his statement in the Chronicle that "outside influences" were guiding rebellious members of the Stockton unit of ILWU Local 6.

"Someone," he said, "is working on our people." He noted that feeling is said to run high in the Stockton area against the return of evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry, many of whom were landowners.

Watson denied rumors circulating in Stockton that the San Francisco headquarters of the union was sending workers of Japanese ancestry to Stockton to work.

The refusal of the men to work with Japanese Americans resulted, he said, when only one Nisei, a resident of Stockton for 15 years, sought employment.

The ILWU hiring hall sent the Japanese American on May 10 to the Taylor Milling company warehouse. The men refused to accept him, and the Nisei returned to the hiring hall. He was sent out a second time with the same result.

The Japanese American, James Yamamoto, who was born in Hawaii, is now working in Lodi, outside ILWU jurisdiction.

FEPC Official Commends Action Taken by ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO—Admiration for the enlightened stand by International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union officials against employment discrimination in Stockton involving Japanese Americans was expressed today by Harry L. Kingman, FEPC regional director. He stated that the FEPC considers loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry entitled to the same protection of the national Non Discrimination Order as any other minority.

"The forthright and courageous support of the fair employment principle by CIO leaders in behalf of unpopular and misunderstood minority workers constitutes good service to the nation," Kingman stated. "As Franklin Roosevelt said, regarding loyal citizens of Japanese origin, 'Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.'"

The FEPC official also praised a recent action by the A. F. of L. Piledrivers Union, Local 34, in San Francisco. The union not only committed itself to avoid any discriminatory treatment of its racial minority members, Kingman said, but it notified all employers of pilemen that the union would refuse to refer workers to any company which followed a discriminatory hiring policy.

Action by Cleveland Medic Saves Lives of Two Casualties

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—Corporal Frank H. Yano, a medical "jeep" driver of the Third Battalion Command Post, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, by his quick thinking and immediate action, saved the lives of two injured soldiers.

During the bitter fighting through the Vosges mountains of North-eastern France, the Third Battalion of the Combat Team was storming its way to the rescue of the lost "Texas" battalion. The trapped battalion of the 36th Division had been cut off for over a week by enemy encirclement in the wooded forests near Bruyeres.

In the Japanese Americans' ad-

Trial Date Set In Aftermath To Doi Affair

Bartender Will Face Delinquency Charge In Placer Court

AUBURN, Calif. — Superior Judge Lowell L. Sparks set the trial of James E. Watson, 38, Auburn bartender charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors, for July 24th.

The case is an aftermath of the recent trial which involved Watson on the charge of arson and attempted dynamiting of the farm property of Sumio Doi, returned Japanese American.

Watson pleaded not guilty to six counts when arrested on May 28 and demanded a jury trial.

At the same time Judge Sparks moved the trial of Claude P. Watson, set for June 5th, from the calendar. Claude, brother of James E. Watson, is charged with legal use of explosives in connection with the January 19th attack on the packing shed at the Doi farm.

District Attorney C. E. Tindal of Placer county indicated he will not dismiss the charge against Claude Watson until it is ascertained if any new evidence about the terror raids on the Doi ranch is uncovered in the trial of James Watson.

The trips to the ranch of the Japanese American farmer, however, form the basis of the accusations against James E. Watson since the contributing acts against the minors involved, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Johnson and Miss Mary Tabakoolas, are asserted to have taken place on the trips to the Doi ranch on Jan. 18th and 19th.

Claude P. Watson admitted did not take part in the Jan. 18th trip but is charged with having part in the Jan. 19th trip when dynamite placed under Doi's packing shed failed to explode.

WRA Distributes Pamphlets to Assist Resettlement Work

WASHINGTON — To further the understanding of relocation problems, WRA has distributed local welfare agencies throughout the country a brief but comprehensive pamphlet entitled "Unrooted Americans in Your Community," giving not only the facts relating to evacuation and its relocation, but the background of Japanese life in America.

The pamphlet was prepared through the cooperative efforts of several agency divisions and sections. It was designed to coordinate the work of bureaus of public assistance with the resettlement leading to closing of centers.

Captain Fukuda Promoted to Major

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Word of his recent promotion to the rank of major has been received by the family and friends of Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, a veteran of Hawaii's famed 100th Battalion, who is now with Nisei troops in Italy.

Major Fukuda, then a captain, was honored at a banquet last past September by the Milwaukee Nisei Council while he was spending his furlough here with his wife and young son David. Mrs. Fukuda makes her home with Mrs. Yasuo Abe, wife of Lieutenant Abe, who is also overseas. Both families are from Hawaii.

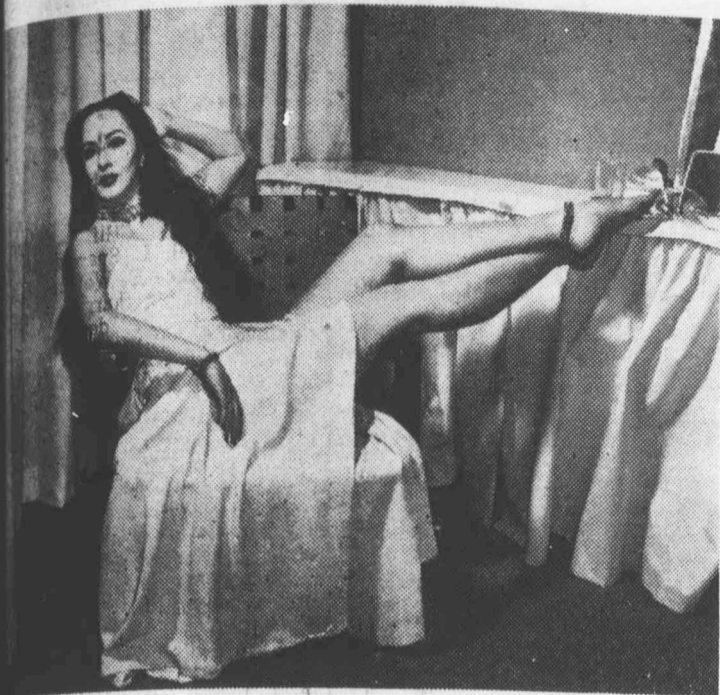
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In the Japanese Americans' ad-

Pinup Queen of Nisei GIs



MISS OSATO, star of the Broadway musical hit, "On the Town," is the favorite pin-up girl of Nisei soldiers training for work as specialists in the war in the Pacific, according to the Fort Shelling Bulletin. Miss Osato, who has a brother in the Japanese American Combat Team overseas, is shown made up for the third act of "On the Town."—New York PM photo.

Japanese American Soldiers Hold Memorial Services for Men of Unit Who Fell in Battle

HONOLULU—Men of the Japanese American Combat Team held in tribute during memorial service on May 6 to men of the regiment who had fallen in combat with the enemy, Lyn Miller, war correspondent of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin declared in a dispatch from the 442nd Regiment which was published by the paper on May 15.

Col. Virgil Miller, commander of the 442nd Combat Team, spoke to men of the regiment at the services which were held throughout the units which comprise the Japanese American organization.

"The men we are honoring today in a way have fulfilled their duty," Col. Miller said. "In combat you have been an outstanding organization. A high-ranking general in the European theater said that you are probably the best assault troops in the Army. By your fighting you have made yourselves stronger than ever. . . . But, in my opinion, your enemies have

become stronger, too.

"On the whole, I believe your friends far outweigh your enemies. Go at the problem with open eyes. Carry on and clinch the good work you have started and for which your comrades sacrificed their lives.

"Remember the families of those men who gave their lives. It is up to you to secure all the benefits possible for those families—including recognition and equal opportunities for all."

Regimental, Service Companies of 442nd Hold Memorial Rites

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, HONOLULU—A memorial service in honor of their fallen comrades was held by the special companies of the Fifth Army's 442nd Japanese American Combat Team on May 6, 1945, at Novi Liguri, near Rome, Italy.

Beneath a warm Italian sun, in the setting of green countryside rich with the promise of new life and the living pledged themselves to carry on the fight for their fallen comrades had sacrificed their lives.

An altar was arranged beneath a flowering chestnut tree. It was covered with the blue flag and the cross of the church. Across the altar was a row of red roses.

The simple ceremony opened with the playing of a musical prelude by the 206th Army Ground Band of the 442nd. An invocation was given by Captain A. S. Yost of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, chaplain of the 3rd Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team.

The men, standing bareheaded, listened in repeating the Lord's prayer and in singing the hymn, "The Day of Ages."

Chaplain Yost then offered a prayer for the dead, and placed upon the living the duty of carrying on the work for a universal lasting peace for which their comrades had sacrificed their

Following a Scripture reading by Captain Hiro Higuchi of Pearl Harbor, chaplain of the 2nd Battalion, Captain Masao Yamada of Honolulu, Hawaii, chaplain of the 3rd Battalion, offered a prayer. After the singing of "God Bless America," Lieutenant Colonel M. Hanley of Mandan, Dakota, executive officer of

the 442nd, introduced Colonel Virgil R. Miller of Winneconne, Wisconsin, commanding officer of the Combat Team.

In his address, Colonel Miller praised the veteran fighters of his command for the reputation they had achieved as one of the best American assault units in Europe.

"The sacrifice made by our comrades was great," he said, "We must not fail them in the fight that continues, in the fight that will be with us even when peace comes. Your task will be the harder and more arduous one, for it will extend over a longer time."

He warned his men against expecting too much upon their return home. There will be more than eleven million returning veterans, he pointed out. "But the splendid record you have made, at great sacrifice by you and your fallen comrades, will aid you immeasurably in finding your places in the postwar world."

The men bent their heads in misty-eyed silence as Chaplain Yost read the Honor Roll of the dead. Two bugles played taps, one in soft echo of the other. Chaplain Yost pronounced a benediction.

The ceremony was concluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Topaz Evacuee Gives Clothes to War Needy

TOPAZ, Utah—Evacuees at the Topaz war relocation center for evacuees of Japanese ancestry recently contributed one thousand pounds of clothing for United Nations war relief following a project-wide campaign.

Boy Scouts at the center collected the clothing.

Casualties from Relocation Centers Rise to 661

WASHINGTON—Total army war casualties from the War Relocation centers now number 661, according to the WRA in Washington.

Casualties among Nisei soldiers rose sharply during the wiping out of Nazi stormtroopers in Italy, it was reported.

Casualties from non-evacuee families included 20 killed, 111 wounded and five missing.

The relocation center casualties numbered 142 killed, 504 wounded and 15 missing.

Nisei Veterans May Get Navy Jobs in Hawaii

Will Be First to Get Pearl Harbor Jobs Since Start of War

HONOLULU, T. H.—Returning American veterans of Japanese ancestry will be given opportunity for employment in the 14th Naval District in Hawaii, Vice Admiral D. W. Bagley said here recently.

The veterans will be the first Americans of Japanese ancestry to be hired at vital naval installations at Pearl Harbor since the start of the war.

"Returning veterans can expect and will receive fair and impartial treatment by the Navy in accordance with the GI Bill of Rights, which guarantees equality regardless of racial extractions, creed or color," Admiral Bagley said.

"These men have proved their loyalty as far as it is humanly possible to do so. They will be given the same opportunities of employment as any other American citizen," he added.

TEST CASE GIRL WILL MAKE HOME IN MIDWEST CITY

TOPAZ, Utah—Mitsuye Endo, 25, of Sacramento, Calif., who was the central figure in a test case in which the United States Supreme Court determined that the government had no right to confine loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers, will make her home in Chicago, instead of California.

Authorities of the Topaz relocation center said Miss Endo left on May 24 and would live with her sister, Mrs. George Yamamoto, 857 West Eastwood St., in Chicago.

Amache Nisei Is Commissioned In Pacific

AMACHE, Colo.—Joe J. Yoshiwara, 27, son of Shigeru Yoshiwara, 9E-8B, Amache, has been commissioned a 2nd lieutenant for his part in the liberation of Manila, the Granada Pioneer reported recently.

Going overseas two years ago as an enticed man, Yoshiwara was made a warrant officer after the Bougainville and Guadalcanal campaigns.

He wears the Bronze Star medal, two campaign ribbons and the bronze arrowhead for assault landings under fire.

Three Veterans Of 100th Get Point Releases

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill.—Three members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, were discharged at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on May 24 under the point system.

Pfc. Shizuo Takashige, 28; Pfc. Shigeo Inouye, 27, and Cpl. Hiroo Furuyo, all residents of Hawaii recently returned after two and a half years overseas. All three have won the Combat Infantryman's Badge; European, Asiatic-Pacific, American and American Defense Ribbons, and the Distinguished Unit Citation with clusters. Inouye and Takashige also wear the Purple Heart.

War Department Says Nisei Combat Team Rated as One of Best Fighting Units in Army

Announces Awarding of Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Pence Who Trained, Led 442nd Regiment Into Battle in Italy and France

WASHINGTON—The War Department on May 31 announced that Col. Charles W. Pence, who organized and commanded the 442nd Regimental Combat Team from the time of its activation at Camp Shelby, Miss., in February, 1943, to November, 1944, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In announcing its award to Col. Pence, the War Department announced that throughout the campaigns in Italy and France "his 442nd Regimental Combat Team was rated as one of the best fighting units in the Army."

The citation for Col. Pence declared that "upon assuming command he was confronted with the task of creating a loyal, efficient, disciplined, dependable fighting unit whose personnel was made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"Overcoming prejudice against and doubt concerning the advisability of such an expedient, he organized and trained his command to a very high degree of morale and efficiency."

"In Italy and in France, under his personal leadership, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team demonstrated endurance and fighting ability superior to the best German troops it engaged," the War Department announced. "In Italy his command was with the first Allied troops to enter Leghorn and to reach the Arno River. It was in the van when Pisa was taken. In France the combat team spearheaded the offensive in the Vosges mountains and played an important part in breaking the enemy's main line of resistance."

Col. Pence resides at 316 W. North St., Lebanon, Ind.

He has since been transferred to another command and the Japanese American Combat Team is now commanded by Col. Virgil Miller, who was the executive officer of the 442nd under Col. Pence.

Okinawa Nisei May Return to Hawaii Homes

HONOLULU—American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were visiting on Okinawa at the time of Pearl Harbor and were caught there by the war "will probably be allowed" to return to Hawaii if they wish when adequate facilities are available, Roy Cummings, Star Bulletin correspondent on Okinawa, declared in a recent dispatch, quoting military authorities.

Cummings did not report whether there were any large number of such Japanese Hawaiians on Okinawa.

He cited the case, however, of Nancy Sayoko Shimabukuro and added that her brother and sister in Honolulu will be happy to learn that she is under the care of the military government.

Miss Shimabukuro has been ill for several years, Cummings said. She came to Okinawa from Honolulu on a visit to see relatives. The war caught her and the Japanese refused to let her go. She is the pet of the hospital

Honor Fifteen Who Died in Combat

TOPAZ, Utah—About 1400 residents of the Topaz relocation center attended Memorial Day services for 15 Japanese American soldiers from the center who have lost their lives in the European war.

Harold Morris, vice commander of the Arthur Cahoon post No. 89 at Delta, presented flags and gold stars to the families of five soldiers killed since memorial services were held in Topaz last December.

ward, Cummings said. She speaks excellent English and has been helpful to hospital authorities.

Her illness has made her quite weak, and she is on a diet of real, healthy Navy chow.

"Vast Majority" of Californians Accept Returning Nisei, Reports Correspondent for Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — The "vast majority" of California's eight million persons have no other wish than to live peacefully with the 4,000 Japanese Americans who have come back so far, Kimmis Hendrick, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, declared in a San Francisco dispatch published on May 26.

Hendrick referred to "18 widely deplored incidents affecting returned Japanese Americans" which have taken place in California, and said that because the 18 incidents "have received wide publicity, it is important to know that in cities like this (San Francisco) and Los Angeles, Japanese Americans are wanted as war workers, and more would be welcomed if housing conditions permitted."

The Monitor correspondent also added that the Japanese Americans are wanted on the coast "because it is realized that they are fundamentally Americans, as indicated by the heroic part some of their sons and husbands and playing in the armed forces."

"The incidents have been widely scattered," Hendrick stated. "Evidence indicates that their

motivation was economic in some cases, ordinary hoodlumism in others."

"In all cases," he stressed, "they have taken place in rural areas."

Hendricks commented on the recent objections raised by certain members of the Stockton ILWU to returned Americans of Japanese ancestry, and stated that the incident was of special interest "because in it organized labor stepped forward as the defender, within its own ranks, of freedom from racial discrimination."

The Monitor writer said that "it appears that chief opponents of admitting the Japanese Americans were Mexican, Filipino and Negro members" and added that "observers find it hard to understand why they would oppose a fourth minority unless they had been put under pressure to do so from the outside."

"The question being asked about the Stockton case," Hendrick declared, "is: Are organized farmers in this State, long opposed to the unionization of farm labor, taking this divide - and - conquer method to break up agricultural unionism?"

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: The Canadian Nisei

While angry British Columbia race-baiters are shouting for the total expulsion of Canadians of Japanese ancestry from the Dominion, a number of Japanese Canadian volunteers are now in training for service with the armies of the British Commonwealth in the war against Japan.

Because Canada's hate-mongers, particularly those whose racism is motivated by economic interests, have been able to exert far greater influence in the affairs of the Dominion than have their counterparts in the United States, the situation of Japanese Canadians since Pearl Harbor has been a tragic one.

Before the war in the Pacific more than 95 percent of Japanese Canadians resided in British Columbia and their role in the economic life of the province was comparable to that occupied by Japanese Americans on the West Coast. The great majority of these Japanese Canadians were evacuated in 1942, shortly after the American evacuation, to ghost towns in the Canadian Rockies. The oppressive nature of their treatment, including the forced liquidation of much of the properties which they left behind, and the absence of any governmental support of their loyalty to Canada, has resulted in frustration and bitterness and a feeling of disillusionment with democracy as practiced in western Canada. Japanese Canadians from British Columbia were denied the right of service in the Canadian Army, a policy dictated by politicians of the coastal province who feared that, if Japanese Canadians served in the Army in large numbers, they would return after the war to demand their full rights as citizens. The racists in the United States failed in their attempt to deny to Japanese Americans the right to serve in the armed forces, and the Nisei have gone forward to insure for all time their rights as citizens. But in Canada the hate-mongers won, and their victory can be told in the statistics of the recent compulsory registration of Canadian evacuees in which it is believed that more than 50 percent have requested repatriation and expatriation.

The Japanese Canadians have now become a full-fledged issue in Canada's Federal elections. Reactionaries, fearing the growing strength of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), are seeking to crush the rising CCF movement in British Columbia with the "Jap issue." The CCF has been courageous in its advocacy of fair play for all Canadians and CCF leadership in British Columbia has not flinched despite the smear campaign waged against it by its opponents. With the opening of the election campaign last week, M. J. Coldwell, CCF national leader, told a British Columbia audience that the CCF had not changed its stand supporting the citizenship rights of loyal Japanese Canadians. Meanwhile, the Progressive Conservatives, the right wing party, is campaigning on a policy of expulsion of the Canadian Nisei and is using a slogan of "No Japs from the Rockies to the sea."

Amid all this furore a number of Japanese Canadians are finally stepping into the uniform of the Maple Leaf Army. The induction of a limited number of volunteers is, of course, not a reversal of the Dominion's policy toward the Nisei, since they are still barred from general military duty. In fact, the militarization of even the small number of Nisei Canadians now in uniform appears to have been forced by requests from British military officials in the Far East who

have seen Japanese Americans in action as specialists in the United States Army. The government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King has already bowed to the British Columbia racists in formulating their policy of dispersing "loyal evacuees" throughout provinces east of the Rockies. And Ottawa has made no announcement of the fact that Japanese Canadians are being inducted into the Army, in the fear that this demonstration of the extension of democracy to this minority will be used against the administration.

It is to the interest of the Japanese Canadian group and to the future of democracy itself in Canada that the facts be known, that the Nisei in Canada are taking an active part in the war. This knowledge will be a weapon for men of good will in their effort to combat the campaign of the British Columbia racists for the wholesale deportation of the group.

Funds for the JAACL

A dollar bill in an envelope, a two-dollar money order, and then occasionally a check for a substantial amount — in such sums readers of the *Pacific Citizen* and members of the Japanese American Citizens League have contributed over \$4,000 in the past two months towards the 1945 program of the JAACL.

Only four years ago the JAACL had only a single paid staff member and the national headquarters of the organization operated a single office, that in San Francisco. The war years and the attendant evacuation have increased tenfold the financial and civic responsibilities of the league. Today JAACL offices are open in New York, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Within the next few months additional offices will open in Los Angeles and such other West Coast cities as is necessary.

The budget for 1945 will run to at least \$40,000. The sum is large for an organization with a membership of but a few thousand, but the sum is extremely small to cover the maintenance of offices and staff members in half a dozen cities.

But these are the critical years for Americans of Japanese ancestry. The maintenance of the JAACL at top level is necessary, and to those who have contributed within the past and plan in the future to contribute toward the carrying out of the JAACL program, the organization extends this week its gratitude.

WRA in 1946

The admirable program of the War Relocation Authority of resettling the remaining center population is going ahead at a noteworthy pace. The WRA has stated its case clearly and implicitly—that it believes the "main objective" of the entire program has been the resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in the mainstream of American life, that the centers could never be developed into normal American communities, and that in terms of a long-range solution of the problems of the evacuees, it was exceedingly unwise to continue maintaining the centers beyond the current year.

The plan of outside relocation did not begin with the announcement this year that the centers would be closed down by the end of 1945. The emphasis of the WRA was on resettlement for many months prior to the announcement. Relocation offices in the east and the midwest have been in operation a long time, seeking to ease the reabsorption of the evacuees into the normal life of America.

With the announcement of the rescission of the evacuation orders, the WRA opened upon the West Coast a number of local WRA offices to aid in the employment, housing and general welfare of the returning evacuees. These offices have been invaluable in providing not only help and information but also a feeling of security for those who are testing the response of the West Coast to the lawful re-entry of its ex-residents.

While the War Relocation Authority, however, has announced definitely that the camps will remain open only to the end of the year, there has been no indication as to the disposition of its many offices on the West Coast and throughout the nation.

Assurance on the part of WRA officials that these local offices will be kept in full operation for at least a year after the closing of the camps will surely provide an additional spur to the resettlement program.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Fighters for Freedom

In the decade of imperialist aggression which preceded Pearl Harbor the Japanese fascists ruthlessly crushed every vestige of democratic ideology inside Japan, smashed the growing trade union movement and jailed and murdered leaders of anti-militarist activity. Like the Nazis in Germany, Tokyo's warlords and their henchmen did their work thoroughly, as they methodically prepared for World War II.

The assassins did their work well and only a few escaped the net of the secret police. The few who did escape—to China, to Soviet Russia and to North America have carried on their fight against Japanese militarism. Nippon's fascists are learning, as the war draws closer to the rocky coasts of their home islands, that a system of oppression and terror breeds in the end, its own destruction. And they will learn in time, as those Nazi leaders still alive have found, that they who would enslave the people are the lost and hunted and that their victims, those who have survived the concentration camps, the beatings and the calculated terror, are the victors.

When the Japanese Americans of the 442nd Combat Team smashed through the German defenses in the Apennines and swept through the cities of the Ligurian coast, they were assisted by organized bands of Italian partisans who fought alongside the armies of liberation. But there is no underground to rise to assist the landing parties of the United Nations on the beachheads which one day will be won on Kyushu and Honshu, as there was no organized underground army inside the German Reich. There have been reports of dissidence and weariness with war inside Japan, but there is no organized protest against the militarists whose dream of global conquest has brought their nation to the brink of annihilation.

Although there is no movement for democracy and against militarism inside Japan, such an organized effort does exist. Its story has been told in a few news dispatches which have trickled through Chungking's censorship and more lately in Agnes Smedley's "The Battle Hymn of China" and Harrison Forman's recent "Report from Red China." Last week the Japanese American Committee for Democracy in New York City issued its report on this group, the Japanese People's Emancipation League (JP-EL).

Americans of Japanese ancestry, whose lives have been affected and disrupted by the war which international fascism has forced upon the world, will be interested in the activities of this small but important group of Japanese who are working to build a democratic Japan. The West Coast evacuation was a by-product of the war which the Nippon militarists started on the continent of Asia, and the life of no Nisei is free of the hate which the Japanese warlords have engendered.

The JP-EL can be best described as a united front of anti-militarist action. Its leaders include men like Susumu Okano and Wataru Kaji, who have been long identified with the fight for progress in Japan. It is a coalition group and therefore does not represent any single line of political thought, although its headquarters are in Yanan in what is called Communist China.

The JP-EL was organized on Jan. 15, 1944 at Yanan at a meeting attended by leaders of Japanese anti-war organizations then functioning in China. The program of the JP-EL is quoted in the JACD report as:

1. Terminate this war immediately; withdraw Japanese troops from all occupied areas; conclude a just peace; punish severely those responsible for the war.
2. Carry out a real foreign policy of peace; for a friendly relationship with all peoples based

on independence, equality and mutual benefit.

3. Adopt and carry out economic policy for the independence, prosperity and national strength of the nation.

4. Purge the military clique responsible for the stranglehold on Japanese politics; dissolve the organizations under their direction.

5. Guarantee a system of political freedom, independence and democracy.

6. Improve and raise the standard of living of the people and the soldiers.

7. Overthrow the war-like Government of Japan and establish a united and progressive government representing all parties and groups.

These, of course, are broad principles designed to present the widest area of agreement for the varied groups and influences represented within the JP-EL. The importance of this group, however, should not be overstressed since it will be the united force of Allied arms which will bring about the final capitulation of Japanese militarism. However, it is interesting to note that the program of the JP-EL, the only existing movement for democracy in Japan, is not at variance with the Allied goal of unconditional surrender to which has been fixed the pledge by President Truman on V-E Day that the United Nations are not determined upon the extermination of the Japanese people.

In 1943 and 1944 several correspondents published dispatches which mentioned unrest and anti-war sabotage inside Japan. Now appears, however, that the reported anti-war strikes in the factories of the Kansai area in the months preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor have been over-emphasized. Israel Epstein, Chungking correspondent for the *Allied Labor press*, who wrote a series of articles on these reported anti-war demonstrations, has now corrected himself. These reports gave an overoptimistic view of the degree of protest inside Japan. An American GI of Japanese ancestry who is well acquainted with the situation corroborates Epstein's revised view of anti-war activity in Japan. There has been, of course, sporadic activity inside Japan in the nature of sabotage. Okano reported at Yanan in 1944 that "tremendous changes have taken place in Japan" in the year past. He cited incidents of sabotage at the Tokyo Shibaura munitions factory and the Kawasaki shipyards, as well as at the Nagoya Aichi watch factory which he attributed to Communists and "advanced elements of the population." However, these incidents do not approach the scale of the incidents originally reported by Epstein which involved upwards of 20,000 workers in at least one instance.

One of the JP-EL's main functions is its propaganda work among Japanese soldiers in China and in the education of Japanese war prisoners. Most of its rank and file membership, in fact, is made up of soldiers who have either been captured or won over by its propaganda. Working in cooperation with the JP-EL is the Chinese Red Army's Japanese Workers and Peasants School which is called the "cradle of Japanese anti-war fighters in China." This school is the culmination of the Eighth Route Army program for the political education of war prisoners. For the past two years the school has been headed by Susumu Okano and the affairs of the school, with a few exceptions, are now administered by Japanese.

The existence of the JP-EL and its work to build a democratic movement in Japan itself is a plus factor in the consideration of the possibilities of post-war democracy in the Japanese islands. It is significant that an American military mission has visited Yanan and has conferred with leaders of the JP-EL on the common struggle against fascism in Asia. Whatever the format for progress in Japan after V-J Day it appears that the JP-EL will play a not inconsiderable part.

PATRIOTS?

By Sweigert



—From the San Francisco Chronicle of May 25.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

A Heritage of Courage for the Nisei

The peasant boy, not yet 16 years old, said farewell to his father and mother and two younger sisters and set out for the unfamiliar city. There he purchased a third class railroad ticket and rode to the capital, which he never before had seen.

From a nearby port he embarked on an ancient, smelly steamer for a three-week voyage. His quarters were deep in the hold where the odor was so nauseating that he and the many companions like him spent as much of their time as possible on the after deck to which they were restricted.

On an early summer day in 1899 this boy reached the end of his journey. At last he was in the promised land.

To this point the peasant lad's story is no different from the story of millions of other peasant boys who left the crowded, tradition-bound, oppressive, hunger-haunted countries of Europe in search of opportunity, freedom and wealth in the United States.

But in this story the port of entry was Tacoma, Wash., and not New York. He was an immigrant from Japan, and he sailed eastward across the ocean in search of the things he never could hope to gain in his native land.

His lot was not easy. First he was sent by a labor contractor into the towering passes of Montana where he laid the steel tracks and kept up the roadbeds for the great trains which connected the east coast with the growing west.

He spent time as a migrant laborer in the vineyards of Fresno and the Sacramento delta. He worked as a schoolboy for \$1 a month and the privilege of a room, three scanty meals and the opportunity to practice his newly-learned English on the household.

He was in San Francisco in 1905 and somehow he survived the earthquake. He shipped as a mess boy aboard an American army transport in the Philippines and he made eight or ten round trips before he decided to forsake the sea.

In time he married, fathered children, acquired his own business, prospered in a modest way and grew to love the land which had been so good to him. His parents had died, he had lost track of his sisters, and the thin bonds of sentiment which tied him to his native land grew more tenuous daily.

Last week from a war relocation center, he wrote a letter to his two sons who with their own families had resettled in the mid-west. This is what he said:

"Your mother and I have decided to go back to the Pacific coast, for that is our home. I do not know how we will fare, but I am not worried. I have been through more difficult times.

"Thank you for your invitation to us to come and live with

you. I do not expect to retire until I am 70. After that perhaps I shall accept your hospitality. Meanwhile, if I should die, I know you will take care of your mother.

"But now, I am going back, for that is where I belong. I helped to pioneer the American west. I have another opportunity to pioneer, for there are many people in the center who are afraid to return to the coast. Since it became known that we are going back, 12 other families decided to go back, too, and in this way we are helping the American government to solve a problem.

"We have spent three years in camp and have nothing to show for it. At my age three years means a great deal. I have much to do to make up for those wasted years.

"We are going home now, and we are happy."

Almost from the day the Nisei first felt himself to be neither fish nor fowl in America, and especially since Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans have had reason to believe their ancestry a detriment.

But in those moments of bitterness or despondency, or when they upbraid their parents for their set ways and over-cautiousness, the Nisei forget that their immediate forebears have a long and honorable record as residents of the United States. Many of them are to be numbered among the venerable pioneers who arrived in this country when the west was young and who helped in the development of a frontier.

The perfidy of a Pearl Harbor has not marred that record, nor the record of their American-born sons and daughters. True, a segment of the nation—and for a while, the nation itself—lost track of the fact that the law-abiding resident Japanese and the Americans of Japanese extraction had nothing to do with the savage militarism of the Tokyo Jap.

But now the fear and urgency of war has been dissipated by the power of Allied arms; there is time for reason and understanding. And if any further proof of the basic loyalty of these people were needed—over and above the record of peaceful evacuation, the heroic feats of the Nisei soldier, the Japanese American's contributions on the home

Saga of a Nisei Hero:

Frank Hachiya of Hood River Fought and Died for Democracy

The story of Frank Hachiya, Japanese American war hero who died in the Pacific while on a hazardous volunteer mission, is told in the May 20 Magazine section of the Portland Oregonian by Martha Ferguson McKeown, who watched Frank Hachiya grow from "the tiniest baby I ever looked upon" into the young man who was to give his life for the democracy he loved.

Martha McKeown, who saw and who later taught him at Multnomah college in Portland, has gathered together the story of his life and his aspirations from letters, an autobiography written by the young student and from newspaper accounts of his heroic death.

Frank Hachiya was born in Hood River in 1920, where he lived until he was 16. That year his family moved back to Japan and Frank and his brother started to school there three months after arriving in that country.

"Everything was different and furthermore, the Japanese which we could not understand very well, hindered our progress," Frank later wrote in his autobiography. "I remember many a time when we would come home completely discouraged, wishing to return to the United States. . . . I really now think and believe that living in Japan four years has done me one great good. The appreciation of America or the love of one's country. Now, I don't mean I don't like Japan, but will never say that I like her as well as America. As I was born and reared here, I am an American, though I was born of Japanese parents. . . .

"I'm not very handy with words. Maybe if it were Byron, or other writers will be able to express their thoughts and feeling, but with my humble vocabulary, it is impossible. The love of one's country, America! It's queer and mystifying, is all I can say. Every good news heard of America brightened our faces up, but to the contrary every bad news seemed to make things more dark." So wrote Frank Hachiya in college as he looked back upon four years of living in Japan.

In 1941 Frank enrolled in the University of Oregon.

He enrolled in courses that would increase his understanding of democratic principles, writes Martha McKeown. "He believed in America, in its ideals, and in its respect for the integrity of the individual regardless of race, color or creed. He chose to major in political science because in a democracy each citizen must be intelligent in order to be worthy of citizenship."

"Some despair," Frank once wrote, "because they think an individual can do nothing, but history has taught us that an individual can change the world."

Among the books he left for safekeeping with an old friend were "Faith for Living," by Mumford; Lambert's "One Hundred Years With the Second Cavalry;" Browder's "Victory and After;" Willkie's "One World;" Dicken's "Digest;" and Plato's "Republic."

When Pearl Harbor came, Frank enlisted at once, stating that he could serve best as an interpreter. His mother and brother were still in Japan, and he wrote, concerning them: "The only way I can help them is to aid in freeing Japan of the military party."

Letters he wrote during his training and battle days indicate his feelings regarding the treatment of Japanese Americans after the war. Rough drafts of notes written to a girl were found in his copy of Plato's "Republic."

"Yes," he wrote her, "it may seem hard to realize that democracy can treat us like this, but the fact is obvious enough now. Most of the Nisei lived with the thought that as long as they were citizens they were immune to this treatment, but they have found out the hard way. My cultural background of two widely separated institutions has afforded me many headaching conflicts.

"Our position in this nation is not too agreeable, but I hope that it is nearly at its worst. The source of all this ill treatment being forced upon us is the incon-

front production line—there is the return of these elderly people to their homes, uncomplaining and hopeful.

Hachiya on the day of his birth,

sistency between the theory and the practice of democracy. Life in your camp must be miserable, which I also find in the Army. As you know, I wrote you letters expressing my discouragement in 'life' which contains these problems, but now I find that has passed. I feel that life is everywhere. It is in ourselves, not in what we witness outside. There are men all around us, and to be a man among people and remain so—not to be disheartened now to fall into whatever misfortune may befall us—is life. Isn't this the task of life? The very idea has entered into my flesh and blood. Of course, there will remain in my memory the treatment received; that cannot be destroyed, except by death. They can persecute me in any way, but there will always remain in me my heart, the same flesh and blood which can love, desire and suffer as well. Perhaps I have not expressed myself clearly, but what I said is all life. . . . I am aware of the fact that life is a gift. It should be happiness, and each minute should have a long happiness. I shall be grateful of one thing to the war. That is in making me realize life."

The life Frank Hachiya loved so well held for him only a few more months in this world.

In December, 1944, Frank was on Leyte. A short time before he had written in a letter to the states: "It is indeed remarkable the gains we have made in the past year. It won't surprise me in the least if the war in Europe will come to a sudden end. That day will be the death sentence of Japan. I don't see how she will be able to stand up against the onslaught of the combined allied force, when she can't meet all the United States forces now. Perhaps we will be able to spend the Christmas of '45 at home."

On Leyte, Hachiya was serving in the forward areas in a detached capacity with the 7th.

American units on an adjacent ridge took a prisoner whom Frank volunteered to interrogate, though this meant crossing a valley in which the enemy was known to be.

"It was essential to get the information from the prisoner of war immediately as some of our units were in a bad spot," according to Lt. Howard M. Moss in a letter to the Honolulu Star Bulletin which is quoted by the author.

"Frank was given permission to go by the lieutenant colonel, who sent him with the infantrymen as a bodyguard. They started out, and when they got to the bottom of the valley Frank outran his bodyguards. He also started hollering to the Japs in the valley when a sniper let him have it at close range.

"Frank said he emptied his gun into the sniper. He then got back up the hill, where he was given plasma and started for the hospital. He was immediately operated on and given every possible care. He lived for a few days, but the bullet had gone through his liver."

Another account of his death from the New York Times is also quoted by the author:

"He crept forward through the grass, now crawling, now running quickly from cover to cover. The men behind watched him descend the slope and work into the valley. Then they saw him drop. A Japanese sniper had got him. But Sgt. Hachiya, mortally wounded though he was, couldn't lie there. The battalion wanted the information he had gathered. He must get back. So he crawled, bleeding in agony, out of the valley and up the hill, through the grass and the scrub and around the merciful protection of little hills. He was dying when he finally reached the lines. He made his report while they bound his wounds."

Thus Frank Hachiya died, Frank

Vagaries

Tom Clark . . .

Tom C. Clark, who will succeed Francis Biddle as Attorney General of the United States, is remembered by evacuees as Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's civilian aide during the evacuation. Clark, who entered the evacuation picture as Enemy Alien Coordinator of the Justice Department, wound up as civilian chief of WCCA, Gen. DeWitt's specially created agency which carried out the evacuation and managed the assembly centers. . . . By the time Clark had finished with his part of the evacuation job, Gen. DeWitt is reported to have been so impressed by the tall, soft-speaking Texan that he offered him a high commission in the Army. According to the Chicago Sun's "Inside Washington" column, the offer was so attractive that Clark took some time before turning it down.

Pessimistic . . .

John M. Maki, author of the new book, "Japanese Militarism," is reported to have expressed pessimism over the future cooperation of Japan in the post-war world. Maki, Tacoma-born Japanese American, is quoted on Mary Margaret McBride's NBC program of May 16 as saying: "The Japanese people are not likely to enter into the paths of righteousness after the war." . . . Jack Maki, now doing important war work in Washington, spent several years in Japan. He was on the faculty of the University of Washington at the time of the evacuation.

Softball . . .

A Los Angeles dispatch reported last week that California law enforcement officials were preparing an answer to Secretary Ickes' charge of the failure of law officers to bring suspects to trial in terroristic incidents against Japanese Americans. . . . Purple Heart veterans of the 10th Infantry Battalion, now convalescing at Camp Carson, Colo., have a team entered in the Denver softball league. The combat veterans travel every week-end from Colorado Springs to Denver to compete with leading Denver softball teams. Their team is being sponsored by Dr. Yosh Ito of Denver and has a won-4 and lost-2 record to date.

ILWU . . .

The ILWU, of which Harry Bridges is the international president recently won its 21st straight NLRB election among sugar mill workers in the Territory of Hawaii. The latest election was held at Kahuku plantation on Oahu and the majority of those voting were workers of Japanese ancestry. When the ballots were counted 165 votes had been cast for the CIO's ILWU and one vote against. Harry Shigemitsu was chosen president of the ILWU local at Kahuku. . . . The ILWU now has 38 locals in Hawaii.

Brazilian . . .

Of the 2500 new building permits to be issued in San Francisco by the National Housing Administration, it's reported that 500 will be earmarked for "unrestricted racial occupancy." . . . A Nisei group recently visited a seriously wounded Brazilian soldier of Japanese ancestry, now in a U. S. hospital. This wounded member of the BEF, which fought alongside the Japanese Americans of the Fifth Army in Italy, indicated that there were many Brazilian-born Japanese in the Army of the largest of the South American republics. . . . This recalls a protest made by the government of Ecuador some ten years ago during a border war with its neighbor, Peru. Ecuador protested that the Japanese Army had sent a special unit to Peru's aid. It turned out, however, that the "Japanese soldiers" were Peru-born men of Japanese ancestry who had been drafted into the Peruvian army.

Hachiya whose name was never removed from the Hood River honor roll, for "it had never been placed there."

His father's last words to him as he left the relocation center after his final visit were words of encouragement and a warning "not to be like a coward in the battlefield." His last words to his father were, "Do not worry, Dad. I know what my duty is."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CONTRIBUTIONS

We are now going into the fourth week since our solicitation letters went to Associated Members and subscribers to the Pacific Citizen, but the mailman continues to bring us big batches of letters in which contributions from our many supporters are inclosed. These contributions will go a long way towards filling our budget needs for 1945. The early results are encouraging, as we will not have to keep worrying from day to day as to how we are to keep going.

To the following people our thanks: Joseph I. Omachi, \$3.50, Cleveland; Akira Sakamoto, \$10.00, and Helen Itami, \$2.00, Idaho Falls; Barton Sasaki, \$15.00, Weiser, Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kora, \$25.00, Homedale, Idaho; anonymous, \$25.00, Nampa, Idaho; Dr. Akio Hayashi, \$15.00, Caldwell, Idaho; Pvt. Tokuo Kurosaka, \$5.00, Fort McClellan; Sgt. Frank H. Dobashi, \$2.00, DeWitt General Hospital; Agnes Inouye, \$1.50, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Miya, \$1.00; S. Okawa, \$1.00; S. Fujiki, \$1.00, and C. A. Bushnell, \$5.00, Ogden, Utah; S/Sgt. Henry Goshu, \$1.50; M. Hayashi, \$5.00, Hunt, Idaho; M/Sgt. George M. Koshi, \$1.50, Camp Ritchie, Md.; Yoshiye Rose Gendo, \$1.00; T. Watanabe, \$5.00; Miss Mits Furuya, \$1.00, and Kerry Yagi, \$2.00, Topaz, Utah; Mrs. Alice Kondo, \$1.00, Pasadena; Hiro Haji, \$5.00, Spokane; Miss Kasai, \$1.50, and George A. Karasawa, \$3.00, Chicago; Irene Motoko Hirose, \$5.00, Stanford University; Frank Ogasawara, \$6.50, Bountiful, Utah; Miss Akiko Kodama, \$1.00, Minneapolis; Frank Venolia, \$2.00, and Mrs. Melba Matsuura, \$6.50, Los Angeles; Toshiko Hoshida, \$1.00, and Frank K. Endo, \$5.00, Murray, Utah; Shig Nagae, \$5.00, Vale, Ore.; Henry T. Tanimura, \$15.00; Fred Kataoka, \$25.00, Peoria, Ill.; Torao Moriguchi, \$25.00; H. Naito, \$5.00; Y. B. Tamura, \$25.00, and Koichi Iwata, \$10.00, Salt Lake City; Pfc. Joe Taura, \$2.50, Fort Snelling; Kazuo Kimura, \$1.50; Laura Sakai, \$2.00, Sacramento; Takashi Mori, \$5.00, Fresno; Kegs Shiwota, \$5.00; TOD Park, Utah; Tom Iseri, \$5.00, Ontario, Ore.; Kaz Yamane, \$6.50, Tacoma, Wash.; Frances Maeda, \$1.50, Boston; Dr. and Mrs. Jiro Muramoto, \$5.00, Lincoln, Neb.; F. K. Inagaki, \$10.00, and Mrs. Tom T. Kasai, \$2.00, Poston, Ariz.; Mrs. Chiyo Honbo, Henry Kato and Mrs. Sam Ezaki, \$1.50, Rivers; S/Sgt. Gt. A. Ito, \$3.00, APO San Francisco; Rev. Clark P. Garman, \$2.25, Denver; George Matsuoka, \$2.50, Keenesburg, Colo.; Chuck and Tetsuya Mayeda, \$5.00, U. S. Army; Pfc. Mon. Pvs. George E. and Noby Takahashi, 50c, U. S. Army; Mrs. Nellie N. Tsunoda, \$10.00, Rockford, Ill.; Pfc. Kenji Hirokawa, \$2.00, Bushnell Hospital; Harry Hayashida, \$5.00, Brigham City, Utah; J. B. Henri, \$25.00, Denver; Joe Mikami, \$5.00, Garryowen, Mont.; Mrs. Sue Obayashi, \$2.00, Fort Ord; Dr. Perry Sumida, \$6.50, Honolulu; American Council on Race Relations, \$50.00, San Francisco; Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, \$25.00, San Francisco; C. A. Byrne, \$1.50, Selma, Cal.; Miss May Herd, \$1.50, Seattle; Ryo Harada, 50c, Amache; Harriett Dithridge, \$1.50, Powell, Wyo.; S. L. Sasaki, \$6.50, Havre, Mont.; Pvt. Shunkichi Ego, \$1.50, Camp Crowder; John Urabe, \$8.00, Denver; Fumi Nakayama, \$1.00, Richmond Highlands, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. K. Takamatsu, \$5.00, Clearfield, Utah, and Mineto Hatakeyama, \$10.00, Worthington, Minn.

Our midwest office forwarded remittances as follows: Kay's Gift Shop, Kathryn M. Huber, \$50.00, and Dr. George Hiura, \$100.00.

Heart Mountain Schedules Special Trains for Evacuees

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Special trains are scheduled to leave Heart Mountain on June 4, June 18 and July 6 to take residents of this relocation center, both to the west and east, Claude C. Gilmore, assistant relocation program officer, announced on May 24.

As a prelude to more and larger relocation movements from the center, the first special West Coast coach, with 43 passengers, left on May 23, bound for various California points.

National CIO Newspaper Says Unions Back Return of Nisei

Contrasts Attitude With Anti-Evacuee Terror on West Coast

WASHINGTON—“The welcome accorded the loyal Nisei by the California CIO Council and CIO unions throughout the country” is in “striking contrast . . . to the wave of terror and intolerance on the West Coast conducted by hoodlums,” the National CIO News, principal publication of the CIO's five million members, declared in a double-page spread on May 21 devoted to the contributions of Americans and loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry to the war and production effort.

The CIO News said that CIO unions “have aided (the Japanese Americans) in getting jobs and in taking up the thread of community life.”

The article by Fred Ross cited an example of the CIO's policy of non-discrimination in the case of the CIO Steelworkers Union which backed the management of the Palmer Bee war plant in Detroit in their threat to fire 14 men who walked out in protest against the hiring of a Japanese American. The Nisei stayed on the job, reported Ross, and the men returned to work.

The CIO News also cited other practical evidences of the CIO's stand, including the resolution of the CIO Executive Council favoring fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry, and public support of the return of the evacuees by CIO Councils in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda, Sacramento and Seattle and the employment of Alice Takeuchi and Yuki Kato in CIO offices.

The war record of CIO members of Japanese ancestry was also pointed out in the article.

Columbia River District CIO Backs Return of Nisei

RAINIER, Ore.—A resolution favoring the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to Oregon won the unanimous approval of ILWU delegates to the Columbia River District Council meeting last May 13.

As part of the program of the union to end discrimination against any minority group, the resolution was supported in impromptu speeches by Clyde Munger, Local 45; and C. E. Kremer and A. Newbold, Local 68.

Vice President Roseco Craycraft, who recently returned from an Army-sponsored tour of Pacific bases, declared that the GIs he had canvassed opposed discrimination of any kind.

TWO NISEI GIVE MUSIC RECITAL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Tomi Kanazawa, soprano, and Florence Takayama, pianist, gave a joint recital at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on May 18, under the sponsorship of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy.

The New York Times reported that “a large and enthusiastic audience attended” the first concert appearance by the two Nisei artists.

Miss Takayama, formerly of San Francisco, included performances of Bach's Italian Concerto and selections from Shostakovich,

Aihara Wins Broad Jump at Big Ten Meet

Illinois Freshman Beats Minnesota's Yamamoto in Event

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Henry Aihara, Nisei freshman star of the University of Illinois track and field team, became the first Japanese American to win a Big Ten track title when he won the broad jump with a leap of 23 feet 4 and 3/4 inches on May 26.

Aihara's feat helped the Illini to their first Big Ten track championship since 1934.

In winning the broad jump Aihara, who starred for New Trier high school last year after coming to Illinois from a relocation center, defeated another Nisei entrant, the University of Minnesota's Satoshi Yamamoto.

Yamamoto placed third in the broad jump with 22 feet 8 and 1/4 inches.

Aihara also cleared six feet in the high jump to tie for fourth place.

Leo Johnson, Illinois coach, declared before the Big Ten meet that he believes his young Nisei star is capable of 24 feet 6 inches in his specialty.

Military Rites Held for 100th Infantryman

Sgt. Ozaki Succumbs To Wounds Sustained In Action in France

DENVER, Colo.—A military funeral service was held for T/Sgt. Robert Y. Ozaki, 26, of Honolulu, Hawaii, on Saturday, May 26 at the Nash-Miller mortuary in Denver, Colorado. Ozaki, a member of the 100th Battalion, died at Fitzsimmons General hospital from battle wounds sustained in France. Pallbearers were Suzuki, Herb Ishii, K. Mayeda, Kats Kutsunai, Yas Takata and Stephen Miyashiro, all members of the 100th Combat Team convalescing at Camp Carson, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Sgt. Ozaki attended Iolani high school in the islands before entering the army. He was inducted in December, 1940 in Honolulu and trained at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin before going overseas. Besides the Purple Heart he wore the Combat Infantryman's badge, American defense ribbon, Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with one bronze star, the European theatre ribbon with three bronze stars, the Good Conduct ribbon and the Presidential Unit citation.

Sgt. Ozaki is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ozaki, sisters Doris and Ruth, all of Honolulu, and a brother, Kenneth, who is a dental student, at the University of Minnesota.

Bloch, Debussy and Chopin in her program.

Miss Kanazawa, a native of Los Angeles, sang Mozart's “Alleluia” and the aria; “Non mi dir,” from “Don Giovanni,” as well as songs by Brahms, Mahler, Griffes, Barber and Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

PC Readers Contribute Nearly \$5000 to JACL Fund Drive

Readers of the Pacific Citizen and members of the Japanese American Citizens League have to date contributed \$4,771.05 to the JACL since the inception of its financial drive in April, it was announced here this week by Treasurer Hito Okada.

Approximately \$1500 was received from Denver, which held a drive of its own, but the remainder was received by mail in individual donations.

The drive is being held to help finance the 1945 program of the league, which includes the opening of offices in Los Angeles and

other West Coast cities, it was reported.

The Los Angeles office will open shortly under Joe Grant Matsuoka, formerly of the Denver office, who left for the coast last week. He will confer in San Francisco with Teiko Ishida and the advisory board of the San Francisco office.

The budget for each West Coast office is expected to be set at about \$7,000. When all the coast offices are open, the total JACL operating budget is expected to reach \$50,000 yearly, Okada declared.

Men of 100th Battalion Now Await Further Army Orders

Leadership of Nisei Officer Leads to Rout of Nazi Force

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—The brilliant leadership displayed by a Japanese American officer recently led to the complete rout of the German enemy in one of the bitter fire fights in the Vosges mountains last October.

During the Seventh Army drive through the dark forests near Bruyeres, France, the forward rifle company of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team was suddenly barraged by terrific enemy artillery fire. Realizing that when the barrage lifted the Germans would launch a counterattack, Lieutenant Teruo Ihara, Honolulu, Hawaii, assumed control of the two leading platoons.

He committed one platoon to engage the enemy from the front and led the other group on an encircling movement to the Germans' rear. After working his men behind the unsuspecting hostile force, the Japanese Americans opened up with concentrated fire. The surprised Wehrmacht troops quickly withdrew from their positions leaving behind 15 of their dead.

The tactical skill and leadership of Lieutenant Ihara made possible the successful repulse of the counterattack.

Evacuee Student Wins Fellowship

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.—An evacuee student, Hattie Kawahara, who came to Mount Holyoke college from a war relocation center, was named on May 16 as the first winner of the Ellen D. Ellis Fellowship for graduate study in the field of international relations.

Correspondent Tells How Men Received News of V-E Day News

WITH THE 442ND REGIMENT IN ITALY—How the news of V-E Day came to the 100th Battalion of the 442nd Regiment was told recently to Lyn Crost, correspondent of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, on her visit to the Japanese American unit.

Miss Crost described the reaction of Major Jack E. Conley of Maui, new commander of the 100th Battalion. She said the cessation of hostilities in Europe left Maj. Conley “feeling nervous.”

“In my fondest ideas of what it would be like when fighting stopped I never dreamed of it happening like this,” Maj. Conley said. “Things in this theater have just disintegrated and there is no place for us to go.”

“The men haven't even thought of celebrating as was done after the last war, when they whooped it up after the armistice.”

“Soldiers and officers always have talked about what they were going to do when the war ended and they used to plan ways of celebration. But the way it happened here they just sit and wait.”

“It makes me nervous. I just don't know what to do.”

“I saw Major Conley when the (Japanese American) regiment moved to a new town. He was sitting on the edge of his cot with his hands tucked into his battle jacket to keep them warm,” Miss Crost reported.

“The barracks where headquarters of the 10th is located are bare, but they boast showers, unusual comfort for this group, which has been in some of the toughest spots in Europe.”

The Star-Bulletin correspondent noted that Maj. Conley and the men of his unit are “sweating it out” until they know what is going to happen to the outfit.

Editorial Digest

Two American Victories COLLIER'S MAGAZINE

“Americanism — American democracy and decency — won two signal victories in the State of Oregon recently,” said the weekly magazine, Collier's, on May 26. Noting that an Oregon Circuit Court had ruled in favor of a Japanese American's right to reoccupy his own home and that the legislature had tabled a memorial demanding laws to keep the evacuees out, Collier's declared:

“Things of this kind are what all of us who are trying to keep our heads screwed on in World War II should applaud and endorse. They are one aspect—and a most important one—of what we are fighting for. If land-grabbers and wrong-way patriots are to use the war as a means of doing some Americans out of property, rights and American liberties, how can we claim to be fighting for democracy and decency anywhere?”

A Blast at Intolerance PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN

Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes' denunciation of the West Coast terrorists was “very much in order,” declared the Philadelphia Bulletin in an editorial on May 15.

“It doesn't seem reasonable that law enforcement agencies could be that blind,” it added in regard to the fact that none of the instigators has been caught. “But if there is sympathy for the hoodlums on the part of constituted authorities, it is time a higher power stepped in to show them that there is no room anywhere in this country for the philosophy this terrorism reflects. . . . Big as this country is, it isn't large enough to fight a war against tyranny and oppression and tolerate them at home.”

The \$64 Question SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS

The reeducation of youth in California is “the \$64 question” in that state as it is in Germany, says the Santa Barbara News-Press of May 15. Noting that Secretary Ickes has focused national attention on “planned terrorism by hoodlums” against Japanese Americans, the newspaper declared:

“Here is a problem primarily of law enforcement and law observance right in our own State.

We cannot, as California citizens, do much about safeguarding representative government and democratic freedom in Poland, in Greece, in Spain or in Argentina. But we can demand that our State government and our various County officials observe and defend the letter and the spirit of the American Constitution in regard to minority groups of American citizens.

“We cannot, as Californians, do much about cleansing the minds and hearts of German youth of Nazi cruelty, arrogance, intolerance and sadism. But we can, if we really desire, exert an influence on the youths and the adults of California against hoodlumism, arrogance, intolerance and cruelty.”

“If in this state which stands high in education, culture and enlightenment, we cannot cure our own ills of bigotry, hatred, greed and ‘know-nothing’ mob spirit, then heaven help us in trying to set up a world organization for peace and justice.”

“The \$64 question is aimed at California, as well as at Germany.”

Proving Loyalty ARIZONA DAILY STAR

The Arizona Daily Star on May 20 quotes Joe Rosenthal, AP photographer who caught on film the raising of the American flag at Mt. Suribachi, and who has spoken on the actions of Japanese American soldiers in the Pacific.

“There are thousands of Japanese-Americans in the United States service in all theaters,” Rosenthal said. “All of those with whom I came in contact were anxious to prove their loyalty to this country. . . . They volunteer for all sorts of dangerous missions.”

“Many have paid with their lives and many more have been wounded. They have done an outstanding job for the allied cause and their heroism should be recognized. It has been recognized by the marine commanders where I saw them in action at Guam, Peleliu and Iwo.”

“These are the men,” says the Arizona Daily Star, “whose families are being pushed around by some of our ‘super-patriots’ at home who have never heard a gun fired in anger. Their record should be guarantee enough of the basic rights to which they and their families are entitled as American citizens, regardless of ancestry.”

Arizona Newspaper Believes Army Should Protect Evacuees

Bombardier Technique Used to Deliver Munitions to Troops

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Employing the technique of a bombardier, First Lieutenant Robert A. Guthrie of North Hollywood, California, delivered vitally needed communication wire atop an almost inaccessible mountain peak on the Fifth Army front in northern Italy.

The incident occurred during the Allied offensive which resulted in unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy.

Guthrie is transportation officer of the 442nd Japanese-American Combat Team, recently returned to Italy from the battle of Germany.

A battalion had called regimental supply office for several reels of communication wire to be delivered in a rush to maintain the proper communication network with the rest of the Combat Team. Guthrie was standing nearby. Major Claude P. White of Montevallo, Alabama, regimental supply officer, told him:

"Grab that jeep outside with the six reels of wire and bum a ride from planes and deliver them."

The battalion that called for the wire was situated on a mountain top some six hours away by pack mule. Getting the map coordinates from the major, Guthrie sped off to the near-by artillery battalion of the 88th "Blue Devil" Division.

By some fast talking, Guthrie was able to persuade the artillery battalion to lend him two liaison observation planes. Acting as an observer and "bombardier" in the lead plane, he was able to drop the wire to the battalion 30 minutes after it was requested.

Guthrie's home address is 5523 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California, where his sister, Mrs. Josephine Scott, resides. His father lives in Fontana, California.

Honor, Reputation of Army at Stake, Says Tucson Editorial

TUSCON, Ariz. — Since the Army uprooted the evacuees from their Pacific Coast homes, it is up to the army to see that they get the legal protection to which law-abiding people are entitled, declared the Arizona Daily Star in an editorial on May 22.

Recounting the evacuation and the acts of violence which have accompanied the return of the evacuees, the Daily Star said:

"Although a man as prominent as Governor Warren has been, a man who delivered the keynote speech at the Republican convention in a campaign where freedom and justice were said to be at stake, would be expected to see that American citizens and other law abiding people in this would be protected, so far he seems to have done nothing as far as prosecuting these cowardly hoodlums. Civil protection which the state authorities should give, has been openly challenged."

The absence of civil protection places the responsibility back on the Chief Executive who issued the original order and the War department that executed it, said the Daily Star. "Since the army uprooted these people from their homes, it is up to the army to see that they get the legal protection that law abiding people are entitled to get in their homes," it added.

"The honor, the reputation of the army for fair dealing, is at stake in this matter," said the Arizona newspaper. "It is up to the army to finish its job. A word from it would carry impressive weight."

Stockton Pastor Issues Warning On Fascist Racism

STOCKTON, Calif.—Dr. Noel J. Breed, pastor of the First Congregational church and chairman of the Stockton Inter-Racial Council, issued a statement on May 28 declaring "we must make no mistake about it—steps toward fascism were taken in Stockton this past week."

Dr. Breed referred in his statement to the refusal of some members of the ILWU unit in Stockton to work with a Japanese American.

"We must see to it that no further steps toward it are taken," he added.

"The classic method of Fascism," he explained, "is to start with an attack upon a minority. Fascism never stops with its first scapegoat. Instead, gaining strength and audacity, it strikes at a stronger, more respectable minority, until piecemeal, it has brought the entire people under its sway."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Kojiro Yoshida, 31-7-E, Hunt, a boy on May 3.
To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Jinka, 14-1-H, Hunt, a girl on May 5.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Hajime Takahashi, 41-11-H, Hunt, a girl, Darlene Aiko on May 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kiso Ohashi, 28-7-E, Hunt, a boy on May 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Furuya, 4-9-D, Hunt, a girl on May 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuyuki Yanagita, 22-4-A, Hunt, a boy on May 16.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Hitoshi Kanemitsu, Hunt, a boy on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kurumada, a boy on May 27 in Salt Lake City.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Haruo Hashimoto, 3-2-E, Rohwer, a boy on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuzo Kiyotsuka, 61-8-D, Gila River, a girl, on May 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jinobu Nishimori, 48-3-C, Gila River, a boy on May 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuji Fujii, 7-2-B, Topaz, a boy on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kawasaki, 3-6-AB, Topaz, a boy on May 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hidejiro Kotsubo, 8-20-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on May 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Fujiwara, 29-22-A, Heart Mountain, a girl on May 24.

DEATHS

Manzuchi Kobayashi, 77, of 41-8-C, Rohwer, on May 18.

Kazuma Hatashita, 21, of 226-11-C, Poston, on May 20.

Mrs. Chiyoko Doi, 42, of 227-10-D, Poston, on May 21.

Janet Michiko Hirose, infant daughter of Pfc. and Mrs. Victor T. Hirose, 327-10-D, Poston, on May 10.

MARRIAGES

Hinaye Kuramoto to Michizo Yokota on May 16 at Topaz.

Fumiko Hitomi to Takeshi Yonemoto at Heart Mountain on May 19.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Arthur I. Kumada and Hideko Nakama, in Denver.

Relocation

Succumbing to the pressure of relocation, the Topaz Times this week announced it will hereafter be published weekly instead of semi-weekly. In its early days the Times was a daily newspaper but changed to its semi-weekly publication dates after relocation claimed a majority of its staff members.

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Tom Bodine Leaves Student Relocation For Overseas Post

PHILADELPHIA — Thomas R. Bodine, resident of West Hartford and formerly of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council, has sailed for France as a member of the American Friends Service Committee relief group which will take part in the Quaker program of emergency aid to the civilian war victims.

Mr. Bodine, an investment researcher for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company from 1937 to 1941, was given a leave of absence from his company so that he was able to take the course which the American Friends Service Committee gave in relief work. In June 1942, he was loaned to the offices of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council and became its first West Coast Director in their program which helped the interned students find opportunities to continue their schooling in nonrestricted areas. Bodine came to the central offices of the Service Committee in February, 1945 to prepare for Foreign Service.

Evacuees Return To Former Jobs in San Mateo District

SAN MATEO, Calif.—A number of evacuees of Japanese ancestry have returned and are back in their former jobs as domestics, chauffeurs and gardeners, the Rev. Sidney R. Buckham, chairman of the San Mateo branch of the committee on American Principles and Fair Play, declared here last week.

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Four Germans Surrender to Nisei Medic

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant Minoru Masuda of Seattle, Washington, accepted the surrender of four Germans on the Fifth Army front during the Allied offensive which resulted in the unconditional surrender of all Nazi forces in Italy.

A medical aid man in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Masuda was awakened at 4 a. m. by loud knocking on the door of the 2nd Battalion aid station.

"I was only half awake and thought it was an emergency," he said.

He was confronted by a Nazi sergeant and three others.

"That snapped me awake in a hurry and I was going to slam the door and call for reinforcements but the sergeant began speaking to me in Italian," Masuda continued.

The Jerries explained that the American shells were driving them crazy and that they were the only ones remaining out of an entire platoon.

Masuda, a graduate of Franklin high school and the University of Washington, Seattle, was evacuated to the Minidoka relocation center and volunteered for service on May 3, 1943, at Salt Lake City.

An original member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Masuda wears the Good Conduct Medal the European Theater ribbon with two campaign stars and the Medical Badge awarded medical aid men.

His wife, Mrs. Hana Masuda, lives at 1417 Third street Northwest, Minneapolis, Minn., and his parents at the Minidoka WRA, Hunt, Idaho.

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Gov. Wallgren Explains Protest Against Return of Evacuees

Report 500 Nisei Have-Resettled in Des Moines District

DES MOINES, Ia.—Cornell Hewson, of the Sales Promotion Department of Grocers Wholesale, will serve as Chairman of the Des Moines Citizens Relocation Committee, Miss Prudence Ross, Acting Relocation Supervisor of the North Central Area, has announced. Mr. Hewson replaces Robert Root, editorial writer for the Des Moines Register and Tribune, who has resigned to accept an assignment as correspondent for the World Council of Churches in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewson, members of the American Friends Service Committee, have been active in helping Japanese families relocate since the day of evacuation. When the first Nisei students appeared on the Drake University campus in January of 1943, several of them made their home with the Hewson family and others have done so since.

"We are sorry to see Mr. Root leave Des Moines," Miss Ross said, "but we know that our work will go on under the capable leadership of Mr. Hewson."

"More than 500 Japanese-Americans have settled in our district, half of them in Des Moines and the others in 50 widely scattered towns and communities of Iowa."

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Governor Wallgren said on May 23 he had protested the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast early in January "because of the presence of Japanese free balloons over the western United States and Canada."

Wallgren said he protested directly to Harry S. Truman, then vice-president. Wallgren said he asked Truman to urge the War Department to "tell the public the whole story."

The governor said he was asked by the Western Defense Command to reactivate the civilian defense organization in Washington. However, he said he declined, pointing out that response could not be expected when no particular reason for reactivation could be given.

"I had the information at that time about the seriousness of the Japanese balloon situation," Wallgren told his press conference. "However, if no announcement was forthcoming from the War Department, it would have been best to keep the Japanese (evacuees) in interior positions."

WRA Official Says San Mateo District Neutral on Evacuees

SAN MATEO, Calif.—Robert C. Meyers, WRA officer for San Mateo county, last week characterized the county's attitude as "neutral" toward the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to their homes.

"There have been a few anonymous phone calls in Atherton to people who have reemployed Japanese gardeners," Meyers reported, "but on the whole there has been neither hostility nor friendliness toward the Nisei. There is what I would call a 'wait and see' attitude."

He declared that police authorities in the area were uniformly anxious to maintain the peace. He characterized some of the police chiefs as "bitter" toward all persons of Japanese ancestry, but said they want law and order maintained.

He reported that a number of gardeners and nurserymen had returned to their properties in the Redwood City area and have re-established themselves without apparent friction.

Nisei Artist Wins Prize in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Mine Okubo, Nisei artist, added another prize to her list of art honors when her painting, "Checkers," now on display in the ninth annual watercolor exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, won the Arthur and Anne Bailhace Purchase award.

Scheduled soon for showing at the San Francisco Museum of Art is an entire exhibition of this Japanese American artist's drawings and paintings on relocation center life. Now on display in Seattle, the show opened first in New York City.

551 Service Pins Ordered At Gila Center

RIVER, Ariz.—Five hundred and fifty-one silver service star pins, one to a family, have been ordered for parents of Gila River boys serving in the armed forces, Project Director Leroy H. Bennett announced last week.

The local Red Cross furnished funds for the purchase of the pins. Each pin will contain as many stars as there are service-connected sons in one family. Because none were ordered for families who have relocated, the Nakada family with seven boys in the Army, having relocated to Azusa, Calif., is not included among the Gila service parents.

The three ranking service families at Gila will receive pins with a star for each of five sons. Four will receive pins with four stars each. Three-star pins will go to 34 families. One hundred ten will receive two-star pins, and 400 one-star pins.

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Blue Network Man Says GIs Puzzled by Anti-Nisei Incidents

Troops Who Fought Alongside Nisei Will Oppose Discrimination

NEW YORK—Discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States "puzzles American soldiers in Italy who have fought alongside these Japanese Americans and know how well they fought," Clete Roberts, Blue Network correspondent in Rome, declared in a recent broadcast from Italy.

Roberts said that Americans soldiers in Europe "have seen the results of unfair treatment of racial groups—and they don't like it."

The Blue Network reporter observed that the American soldier has seen what happens when people lose their heads and take the law into their own hands and "will not stand for that same sort of thing in his own country."

"The man from California, or New York, or Texas, or Georgia, who has fought side by side with the Japanese American soldiers of the famed 442nd Infantry Regiment will not agree with the man at home who has forgotten some of the reasons why this war is being fought," Roberts said. "Rather he is likely to believe that the constitutional rights of American citizens should be respected regardless of race, creed or color."

Nisei Girl will Graduate from Milwaukee College

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Mrs. George Tani, the former Miss Yoshiko Uchiyama, will be among those receiving diplomas at the Commencement exercises of Milwaukee-Downer College on June 3.

Mrs. Tani, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Uchiyama of 15-11-H, Minidoka, will receive her bachelor of science degree in home economics. Since her marriage in February, she has been making her home in Minneapolis, where her husband is stationed at Fort Snelling.

Alumnae returning to the Dow-

300 Persons Attend Dance Given by Nisei in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Some 300 persons attended a dance given by Nisei leaders in the YWCA ballroom in St. Louis, Missouri, May 12, where former residents of Rohwer, Tanforan, Heart Mountain, Santa Anita, Poston and Tule Lake entertained with a Hawaiian floor show. The songs and dances had an authentic flavor because four of the entertainers formerly came from Hawaii. But they did not confine their talents to Hawaiian arts. When Joe Fujioka, piano player, formerly of Hilo, Hawaii, and Tule Lake Center, played "The St. Louis Blues", it was reported he brought down the house.

A small colored lei encircled a lighted candle on each table around the dance floor. Guests were given the opportunity to purchase a lei, made by Nisei girls in St. Louis and profits to the St. Louis Nisei Coordinating Council totaled \$50.

Alice Yamaoka, WRA secretary formerly of Fresno, California, and Poston, donned a colorful red cellophane hula skirt over her red and white evening dress to perform two graceful hula dances.

Florence Abe, formerly of Sacramento, California, and Tule Lake, sang to the music of Joe Fujioka. Then Eddie Koyama, formerly of Los Angeles and Rohwer, sang two songs. The Hawaiian String Quartette consisted of Eddie Koyama, E. Akimine, formerly of Lanai City, Hawaii, and Tanforan; Sidney Kashiwabara, formerly of Honolulu and Heart Mountain; and James Kono, formerly of Hilo, Hawaii.

The master of ceremonies was Ryo Munekata, formerly of Tacoma, Washington and Santa Anita.

ner campus for Commencement and reunion week will include Miss Rose Sakemi, a 1944 graduate in dietetics. Miss Sakemi is now employed at St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sakemi of the Colorado River Project, Poston, Arizona.

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