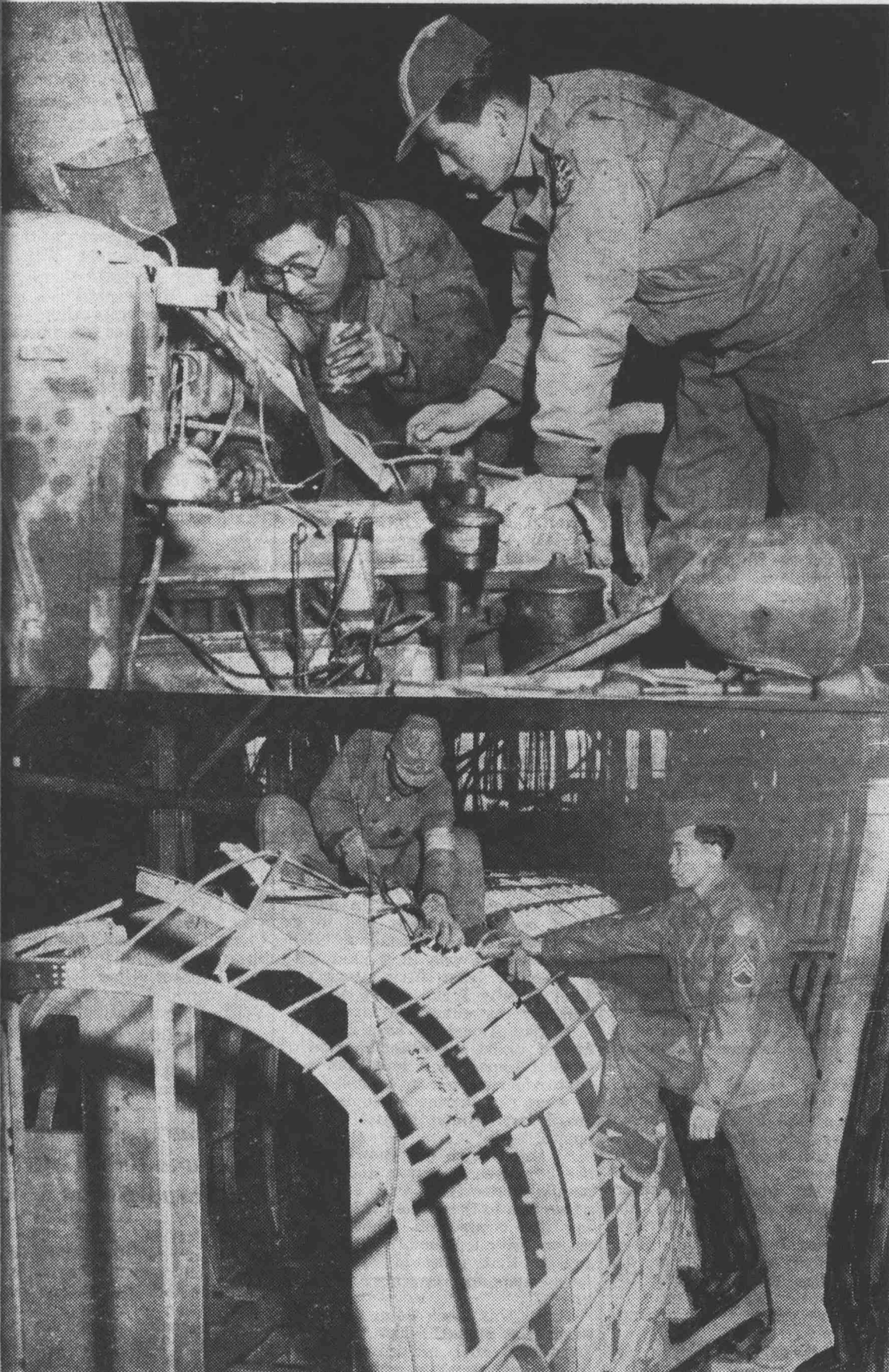




Nisei GIs Help Demilitarize Japan



TOKYO, Japan—Japanese American soldiers from the United States mainland and Hawaii who have seen service in every phase of the Pacific war are now being used to good advantage in Japan as soldiers, interpreters and technicians, according to U. S. occupation officials. A large group of Nisei is being used at the Showa army air base. Sgt. Hamada was supervisor of a sugar Service Command. In the top photo Sgt. Harry Arita of Los Angeles, Calif., instructs a Japa-

nese workman in the maintenance of GI vehicles at the air base.

In the lower photo Staff Sgt. Minoru Hamada of Hawaii, who participated in three Pacific campaigns, puts his knowledge of machinery to work as well as his knowledge of the Japanese language as he supervises the wrecking of Japanese cargo planes in the large plane factory at the air base. Sgt. Hamada was supervisor of a sugar mill in Hawaii before entering the army. Story on page 3.—(Photos by Tom Shafer for Acme.)

REPATRIATE GROUP SAILS FOR JAPAN FROM SAN PEDRO

SAN FRANCISCO—The third shipment of voluntary repatriates of Japanese ancestry, including some American-born Japanese who had renounced their citizenship or who were accompanying alien parents, left the Tule Lake camp at Newell, Calif., enroute to Japan on Feb. 17.

Alberta Will Demand Removal of Evacuees

OTTAWA, Canada—The Province of Alberta will demand the removal of evacuees of Japanese ancestry who were relocated there following the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal zone of British Columbia in 1942, it was reported here.

More than 3,500 Japanese Canadians are now residing in the province, it was stated.

Nisei Caught in Japan by War Hounded by Police

Nisei caught in Japan after the start of war were hounded and persecuted by the gendarmes and special police. Many were arrested and cross-examined for no reason whatsoever, and they were under police surveillance.

These facts were revealed here this week in information received by the Pacific Citizen.

"The war brought on innumerable problems, the most trying of which was the Nisei question," the informant stated. "Many had come to study, others had come to visit their parents, while still others were working in import and export firms. Many who wanted to return couldn't because of the lack of shipping space, others were without funds, and no relatives to fall back upon, others sick without resources or friends."

To combat these problems, Japanese Americans reportedly organized a Nisei Federation which raised funds through contributions and benefit concerts. Many students were able to continue and complete their education while the sick were assured of funds to meet their basic needs.

The end of the war has brought a "wholesale demand" for Nisei employees from both government and business circles. The minimum income for a typist is 500 yen, while an expert stenographer is receiving a maximum of 1,800 yen a month.

"Anyone who can do a measure of interpreting, no matter how poor his English, is able to earn 4 or 500 yen a month. In the light of the foregoing situation we have discontinued the organization," the informant added.

Kido Reiterates Determination To Leave JACL Presidency on Eve of Convention in Denver

Will Relinquish Special Emergency Powers Which Were Delegated to National JACL Office at Time Of Evacuation; Organization's Expansion Told

DENVER, Colo.—Interest in the ninth biennial conference of the Japanese American Citizens League, to begin Feb. 27, in Denver, focused upon the presidential election this week with the reiteration of President Saburo Kido that he will not again be a candidate for this post.

Kido, who has been in his present post since 1940, declared he would not be available for reelection. He was elected at the 1940 convention in Portland, Oregon. In 1942 a special emergency

meeting of the JACL voted to extend his term for the war period. The same meeting voted special emergency powers which will cease at the time of the coming elections.

Under Mr. Kido's leadership the JACL expanded its offices during the war emergency to include seven national offices from New York City to San Francisco and Los Angeles. National headquarters were moved in the spring of 1942 to Salt Lake City.

"We are again on the road to a self-sustaining, healthy organization," Saburo Kido declared this week in Salt Lake. "At the time of the evacuation we had 66 chapters, all of which except for 10 were situated on the West Coast. These chapters were inactivated with the evacuation. Today we have 22 chapters, of which only two are on the West Coast, attesting to the positive growth we have made in the midwestern and eastern areas."

Kido declared that the ninth biennial conference will be a "workshop conference."

"Our major objective is to return the emergency wartime powers to the regular governing bodies and to the local chapters," he said. "The emergency period is over."

National officers will be represented by Peter Aoki of New York, Dr. T. T. Yatabe of Chicago, Joe Grant Masaoka of San Francisco, Scotty Tsuchiya of Los Angeles, Mrs. Michi Ando of Denver, George Minato of Seattle, and Kido, Mike Masaoka and Hito Okada of Salt Lake City.

Shigeki Ushio of Murray, Utah, will represent the intermountain area, in reporting on the status of the Nisei. National representatives named above will report on their respective regions.

Conference plans, meanwhile, continued in Denver, site of the convention. Conference headquarters reported this week that 60 registrations had been made, including registrations from New York City and Chicago.

All of the chapters have reported they will send delegates, and 18 of the chapters have already registered their representatives, it was announced.

The conference committee also reported that Palmer Hoyt, new publisher of the Denver Post, will be asked to speak at the opening ceremonies, which will take place Friday, 8 p. m., at the city council chambers of the City-County building. The ceremonies will be open to the public.

Speakers for the opening ceremonies will include Ben Kuroki, Mayor Ben F. Stapleton of Denver, Dr. T. Mayeda, president of the Denver chapter, and Mike Masaoka.

The convention's farewell ball will be held Monday, 8 p. m. at the Silver Glade room of the Cosmopolitan hotel. George Furuta and T. Domoto, Jr., have been named cochairmen. Music will be provided by Happy Logan and his orchestra. The ball will be semi-formal.

Succumbs to Car Injuries

LOS ANGELES—Kuhe Tsukahira, 2744 Temple street, Los Angeles, passed away here on Feb. 18 at the General hospital, nine days after he was struck down by an auto as he was getting off an interurban car.

"Ike" Says Nisei Charged Too Many Nazi Machine-Guns

DENVER, Colo.—One of the GI patients with whom General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, chatted during the latter's inspection tour of Fitzsimmons General Hospital on Feb. 18 was T/4 Sagie Nishioka of Hood River, Ore., a veteran of the 442nd (Japanese American) Combat Team.

Talking informally with Sgt. Nishioka who has been hospitalized more than a year with severe wounds in both legs, Gen. Eisenhower told Nishioka that he and his Japanese American buddies had "charged too many machine-guns in Italy instead of sneaking up on them."

The wounded Nisei's parents recently returned to the Hood River area.

Seven Draft Case Leaders Win Release

Judge Kennedy Acts On U. S. Motion for Dismissal of Case

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Seven Japanese Americans serving prison terms for conspiracy to evade the draft were ordered released on Feb. 12 following dismissal of their case by U. S. District Judge T. Blake Kennedy upon motion of Carl L. Sackett, U. S. district attorney.

The Nisei are Frank Emi, Minoru Tmaesa, Isamu Horino, Kiyoshi Okamoto, Paul T. Nakadate, and Tsutomu Wakage.

Sackett moved for dismissal at the recommendation of the attorney general's office at Washington.

In the original indictment the Nisei, with James Omura, were charged with aiding and abetting persons to evade registration or service in the armed forces and conspiracy.

The indictment was returned May 10, 1944, and the men were tried before District Judge Eugene Rice of Oklahoma. Omura was acquitted, but the others were given sentences.

The case was appealed to the 10th circuit court of appeals in Denver when the judgment of the district court was reversed and remanded for appropriate action. A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, L. C. Sampson and Clyde Watts represented all the defendants except Omura.

Southern California Restaurant Group to Reemploy Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—The local office of the War Relocation Authority was advised this week that the Southern California Restaurant Association, through its membership, "will cooperate wherever practical in the employment and reemployment of citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese aliens."

Report Notices for Release From Detention Received for Some Renunciants in Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif.—More than 3,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, residents of the Tule Lake war relocation center, have appeared before the special Department of Justice hearing board in recent weeks in an effort to remain in the United States, it was announced on Feb. 14.

All are renunciants of United States citizenship who later decided they desire to remain in this country.

Notices of release from detention for members of this group are being received at the center from the United States attorney general and approval is being granted for them to relocate anywhere in the United States. Permits are being sent to camp residents by Ivan Williams, officer in charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service detail here.

Joseph Shevlin, chairman of the special Justice Department hearing board, said every person who applied for a hearing was granted an interview. Hearing officers called upon persons to appear before the board, including those in the center hospital.

Those who have been released from detention have been advised

to move at once to complete resettlement plans and to schedule departure dates if they are to receive the benefits of the relocation and transportation aids which the War Relocation Authority temporarily is continuing in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

Harry L. Black, acting project director, sent notices to all persons remaining in the center that personal belongings must be removed in the immediate future in preparation for an early closing date for the center.

Nisei War Veteran Wins Fight for Waterfront Job

Arbitrator Upholds Right of Yoneda to Work as Longshoreman

SAN FRANCISCO — The long fight of war veteran Karl Yoneda to have his name added to the list of regularly registered longshoremen was won on Feb. 16 when Coast Arbitrator Dr. Harry Rathbun handed down a decision directing that steps be taken "to accomplish such registration forthwith," it was announced by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in a story carried by the San Francisco People's World.

Yoneda, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry and an experienced longshoreman, had applied for registration after honorable discharge from the army on November 11. He had served with distinction in the Military Intelligence and later in the Psychological Warfare Team, Office of War Information.

Despite his experience and military record, the Waterfront Employers Association refused to grant him registration. Upon the insistence of the ILWU Yoneda's case went before Rathbun on Feb. 1 and 2.

Dr. Rathbun ruled that the employer's reason for denying registration, "irregularity of employment," did not hold water in the light of Yoneda's actual record. It was further pointed out by Rathbun that "there was no evidence of any objection to his work or personal characteristics ever having been offered by the employers beyond that irregularity of employment in the period from 1936-39 inclusive; and that there was no such irregularity in the years 1940 and 1941."

In the light of the above and other considerations, the coast arbitrator declared that "Yoneda must be held to have been entitled to register in December, 1941, and therefore to be so entitled now."

Rathbun is a law professor at Stanford university.

Canadian Internees May Be Permitted To Stay in Country

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canadian-born persons of Japanese ancestry who are now being held at the internment camp in Ontario will not be deported unless they wish to go to Japan, according to a semi-official source quoted here by the New Canadian.

Even persons who applied for repatriation will be allowed to stay in Canada if they cancel such applications, the report indicated.

According to a statement in the House of Commons by Howard Green, there were 416 persons of Japanese race in internment on Oct. 31, 1945. Of this number, 168 were Japanese nationals, 42 naturalized Canadians, 203 Canadian-born and three United States citizens.

WRA Office Seeks Owners of Stored Evacuee Property

BOISE, Ida.—In a final effort to restore all stored property to the rightful owners, before the closing of the WRA, Ernest J. Palmer of the War Relocation Authority this week urged that all persons with goods stored with the WRA arrange for shipment of this property by the 28th of February.

The War Relocation Authority will pack, crate and ship stored goods to evacuees at their relocation address, provided application is made by the specified date. Property may also be called for in person or through an authorized agent, Palmer said.

Palmer also announced that the WRA can furnish transportation and property assistance in moving to their state of evacuation from the West Coast, but such assistance must be applied for before Feb. 28.

"Nisei" From Japan, Who Saw Mother, Sister Die in Raid, Joins U. S. Army Air Forces



SEATTLE, Wash.—John M. Schultz, a "Nisei" from Yokohama, who joined the U. S. Army Air Forces after only two months in the United States, is shown with Masa Kishida, Nisei service employee in the Army recruiting office enlistment section in Seattle. Schultz's mother and sister were killed in an air raid in Yokohama.—(Photo courtesy of Seattle Times.)

SEATTLE, Wash. — John Maynard Schultz, 19, a "Nisei" who saw his Japanese mother die from American bombs in Yokohama a year ago, this week joined the United States Army Air Forces with a twofold purpose in mind—because he wants to be of service to the United States and because he would like to go back to Japan "to fix up my mother's grave."

Young Schultz was born in Seattle in 1926, the son of an American father and a Japanese mother, who came to the United States with her husband after their marriage in Japan.

When John was four months old, he was taken to Japan by his mother. He remained there, growing up like any Japanese youth except that he attended a Catholic school, where he learned English.

His father visited the family regularly between shippings as an employee of the President Lines.

On May 29, 1945, American B-29's raided Yokohama with incendiary bombs. The raid killed Mrs. Schultz and a daughter, Leota. John received wounds, the scars of which he still carries. His home was destroyed. His passport and birth certificate, on file at the police station, were lost when the station was bombed.

Chicago Group Makes Plans For Spring Program

CHICAGO.—The Triple I, Chicago organization meeting at the Olivet Institute, 1441 No. Cleveland, tentatively planned its spring program as the steering committee met last week at the home of Kenji Nakane.

Russell Marshall, chairman, announced that the activities of Triple I will be somewhat decentralized because of increased membership and the growing popularity of special interest groups, such as dramatics, music appreciation, literary study and folk dancing, which are sponsored by the organization. Emphasis will be turned to these sub-groups.

The Triple I's Little Theater group gave its initial performance of a one-act play, "Dust on the Road," last month. The group is now preparing a program of three one-act plays to be given in early April. Directors are John Wintermute and Jayne Miyake.

Drawing classes are held every Friday evening at the Olivet Institute under the Nisei artist, Kenji Nishi. The literary group will hold its initial meeting on Sunday, March 10, at 5 p. m. This group will discuss writing techniques and review new books. The first meeting will be organizational and the program will be decided at that time.

William Lovett has been appointed to edit a monthly newsletter to be distributed to each member.

When occupation troops moved into Yokohama, an American captain discovered Schultz' nationality. The youth was put to work for the army as an interpreter and eventually sent back to the United States, where he rejoined his father, Dewey L. Schultz, 4708 1st Ave., N. W., Seattle. He attended evening classes at Broadway High school to brush up on his English.

John marvelled at the educational system in the United States. "In Japan," he said, "a person must be of the right age to go to school, but at Broadway Evening school I was in a class with a man at least fifty years old. That is why I can enlist now. I will get my education later."

"I like America," says John. "I find it to be the exact reverse of what I expected. I had been told that Americans were selfish—that is what the Japanese people think but I have found it just the opposite."

"I think, with my knowledge of the Japanese language and of the people themselves, that I can be of service to the United States during the occupation. That is one reason why I joined. Another reason is that I would like to go over and fix up my mother's grave."

Early this week John sat down with Miss Masa Kishida, Japanese American civil service employee in the enlistment section of the Army Recruiting office and told her of plans to return to Japan in uniform.

Schultz has reported to Fort Lewis, Wash., for further assignment.

Seattle Nisei War Veterans Call Meeting

Speakers from Various Veterans Groups Will Talk on Organizations

SEATTLE—A meeting of American war veterans of Japanese ancestry in the Seattle area has been called for Feb. 26 at Peter's church, 16th and Broadway streets, "to aid in orienting veterans as to the programs, membership qualifications and other matters concerning the various veterans' organizations," Harry Takagi, Seattle attorney, announced this week.

Takagi, Dick Setsuda and D. Hirahara, all veterans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, taking the initiative in calling the meeting, it was stated.

Speakers representing the Veterans' Committee, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Amvets and other similar organizations will address the meeting.

The veterans attending the meeting are also expected to consider the advisability of the formation of an unaffiliated Nisei veterans organization for political, economic and fraternal reasons.

Athletic Group Names Tak Itami Basketball Head

CHICAGO—Tak Itami, coeditor of the CYO Nisei Center team's former member of the Los Angeles Golden Bears, was elected basketball chairman for the coming season at the last meeting of the Nisei Athletic Association at the CYO Nisei Center. Jack mahashi was elected secretary and treasurer.

Teams entered in the first tournament are as follows: 24 yrs, CYO Nisei Center, CYO Yvees, Buccaneers, Hiuras, Mt. Church, Midwest Buddhists, the Chicago Buddhists.

The association will use facilities provided by the Catholic Youth Organization.

Kalifornians Enterprise has donated a sportsmanship trophy. The association is seeking a trophy to donate a championship trophy.

See Early Decision By Canadian Court On Deportation Action

WINNIPEG, Man.—The judgment of the Canadian Supreme Court on the validity of the government orders authorizing deportation of several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry including Canadian-born, will be released shortly, it was reported here.

The decision on the cases pending the legality of the deportation orders were heard on Feb. 24 and 25 and the ruling had been expected to be delivered on Feb. 26.

Seattle Woman Regains U. S. Citizenship by Court Action

SEATTLE—Mrs. Mimoko Fujioka, born in the United States of Japanese parents, was this week enjoying the American citizenship which she lost more than 25 years ago when she married a Japanese alien.

The first person of Japanese ancestry to regain her citizenship in Seattle since 1941, Mrs. Fujioka was repatriated at a naturalization ceremony conducted on Feb. 11 by U. S. District Judge Lloyd L. Black.

"I'm so excited," she told newsmen.

Mrs. Fujioka, who was born in Fife, Wash., but who lived most of her life in Seattle, was married on July 27, 1921. (Women married to aliens before Sept., 1922, lost their citizenship.)

She and members of her family

were evacuated to the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho in 1942. Her husband, Tetsuchi, who was a grocer in Seattle before the war, died last year.

"Some day I would like to visit Japan," Mrs. Fujioka said. "The graves of my parents are there and I would like to have a service for them in Japan. Then I would feel I had done my duty. But I want to live in this country."

After the ceremony, Mrs. Fujioka hurried away to do two things, according to the Seattle Times:

To return to the class she is teaching Japanese this quarter at the University of Washington and to write the good news to two of her children. They are Pvt. Victor Fujioka, who is at Camp Roberts, Calif., and Miss Lillian Fujioka, a cadet nurse.

Nisei Scientist Credited With Discovery in Diesel Research

MADISON, Wis. — A Nisei scientist, Otto A. Uyehara of the University of Wisconsin, is credited with being the co-inventor of the only device in the world which can measure the rapidly changing temperatures in the cylinder of a Diesel engine while it is in operation, according to an article in the Wisconsin State Journal by John Newhouse.

The device is bringing answers that have long been sought by science and which may bring smoother and more efficient operation to the cars and jet planes of tomorrow, says Newhouse.

The inventors are Uyehara and P. S. Meyers, who did their work in a project financed jointly by the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation and the department of mechanical engineering.

The project was started in the fall of 1942, when the two departments entered into a joint Diesel research program. They found themselves stymied from the start, since they needed exceedingly accurate measurements of combustion

temperature which could be gained with existing methods. So they built their own device, taking two years to do it.

The device, known as an electro-optical-pyrometer, is based on a known principle of flame temperature measurement, which has previously been used only on flames of a constant temperature that "stood still" long enough for measurement. The device uses the principle to measure flames which leap from 70 degrees to 4,000 in 1/150,000th of a second and charts the rise and fall along the flame's course.

For the past year the two scientists have been studying the characteristics of the best fuels under best operating conditions. Data found on the device, being used by the Navy, will be able to "tailor" the molecular structure of fuels to produce the best results.

The device, it is expected, will be adapted to automobile engines and to the gas turbines which are used to propel jet planes.

Army Investigates Charge Nisei Discriminated Against In Assignment of Duties

Stresses Japanese Americans Assigned on Same Basis as Other Enlistees in Regular Army; Camp Beale Situation Revealed by Protest

HONOLULU, T. H.—Mid-Pacific Army headquarters announced Feb. 16 that the War Department is conducting an "appropriate investigation" into charges published in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin that an Army volunteer of Japanese American ancestry had been discriminated against in assignment of duties.

The announcement was the outgrowth of a letter signed by eight Hawaiian GIs from Camp Beale, Calif., and published in the Star-Bulletin. The soldiers complained the Army had changed the assignment of an unnamed Nisei private who had enlisted with the condition he be assigned to the Air Force.

The Star Bulletin editorially commented that "if those terms are being changed for some volunteers against their will the practice should be stopped and the violators disciplined."

Army headquarters here said on Feb. 16 they were advised by Washington that an investigation was underway and that the transfer such as alleged by the eight GIs was "contrary to the War Department policy."

"United States citizens of Jap-

anese ancestry enlisting in the Regular Army are assigned on the same basis as other regular enlistees," the message from Washington said. It pointed out that no similar reports had been received and that the Camp Beale private's name was not given.

The published letter asserted the Japanese American private arrived at Camp Beale in January and was "told that Japanese Americans were not being accepted in the Air Corps and that he would have to transfer to the Quartermaster Corps."

Famous Japanese American Combat Team Celebrates Third Anniversary in Italy

Combat Mission of "Go for Broke" Infantrymen Led from Beaches of Italy to Forests of Eastern France; Unit Won Many Decorations in Battle

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS, LEGHORN, Italy—The famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry, celebrated its third year of activation Feb. 1 in Leghorn, Italy.

With the exception of extra eating, special movies and added relaxation, this anniversary day was much the same as any other for the Nisei boys pulling guard in the Leghorn area.

Colonel Virgil R. Miller, commander of the regiment, returned recently from a visit to the states and stated that he believed the racial question so often confronting his men has cleared, and that they have won many new friends in the States.

Colonel Miller added: "It is my sincere belief that these men have demonstrated to an equal degree with any other Americans their right to the privileges and immunities of the United States. With blood and lives, they paid a price to purchase what no American should ask any other to buy—liberty, freedom, dignity and the respect of their neighbors."

The combat mission of the "Go for Broke" infantrymen led them from the beaches of Salerno all the way up the boot of Italy, into the embattled forests of eastern France and into the barren Maritime Alps of Southern France. Toward the end of the war in Italy, they were called back to participate in the push across the Po Valley.

The activation of the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion took place on June 5, 1942, and was composed of men from the Hawaiian National Guard. A short while later, June 12, the unit was redesignated the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate).

The 100th took its basic training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, early in January, 1943, for maneuvers and advanced training.

Shortly thereafter, the War Department activated the 442nd Combat Team on February 1, 1943. It was then composed of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 232nd Combat Engineering Company, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, a Medical Detachment and the 206th Army Ground Forces Band and was commanded by Colonel Charles W. Pence.

In August, 1943, the 100th Battalion was staged for overseas shipment and soon was en route to Italy.

The Combat Team continued its training until the end of 1943, when calls from the 100th Battalion for replacements started coming in. The fighting at Cassino and Anzio had used up most of its strength. Men began leaving

the 442nd for Italy as replacements. After continued training, the 442nd left for Naples Harbor in May, 1944, less one Infantry Battalion.

The 100th Battalion was attached to the long-overseas 34th Division. The 100th landed at the Salerno beachhead and began the march inland. Successively, it occupied Montemarano and the road junction of Chiusano. Swift on the heels of the retreating Germans, elements of the 100th seized the approaches to Benevento.

The beginning of January, 1944, saw the start of the drive on the Germans entrenched at Cassino. After long weeks of bloody fighting, Cassino was taken with men of the 100th well in on the worst of the fighting.

In the meantime all was not going well at Anzio. The battle had been long and replacements were badly needed. So, on March 26, the 34th, including the 100th Battalion, landed at Anzio. During this time, replacements from the 442nd Combat Team, then at Camp Shelby, had arrived, bringing the battalion nearly to strength. Through April and May, the opposing forces sparred and conducted a patrol warfare under heavy artillery fire.

In late May, the break-through came, and the race for Rome began. After driving and slugging their way against the German Forces, the 100th rode through Rome and on the Civitavecchia until the 34th was relieved after the capture of that port town.

It was here that the newly arrived 442nd caught up with the 100th Battalion in the middle of June. After this merger, the regiment went into training, and on the 26th of June re-entered action in the vicinity of Suverete. Further north, one of the Regiment's heaviest battles was fought for Belvedere, an action that later won the 100th Battalion the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation.

After Belvedere, more intense fighting was left in the wake of the north bound 442nd, as they traveled through Sassetta, Castagneto, Bibbona, across the Cenina River to Castellina, Pattina, Lorzana and Ociano. Late in Aug-

Nisei GIs Reconvert Japan Warplant to Peacetime Use

Nisei GIs Have Difficult Occupation Jobs, Says Dr. Buss

SACRAMENTO—Dr. Claude A. Buss, diplomat, professor and prisoner of the Japanese for two years, told the Sacramento Forum on Feb. 18 that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry with General MacArthur's forces have the most difficult part of the occupation task.

Dr. Buss said that many people in Japan did not conceal their dislike of Japanese Americans.

The lecturer, who returned to the United States recently from Tokyo, said that he had found that the Japanese who have been deported from the United States freely admitted everything was "so much better" in the land they had left.

Ex-Marine Officer Praises Nisei GIs

AUBURN, Wash.—Praising the activities of Japanese American soldiers, W. Paul Uhlmann, Seattle officer and a reserve officer in the Marine Corps, told a near-capacity audience of the Men's Friendship club on Feb. 11 that "my hat's off to the Nisei."

"They proved themselves loyal American citizens and soldiers in every sense of the word," the Marine officer who served in the Pacific declared.

ust, the 100th Battalion entered the battered city of Leghorn.

The regiment fought for a short while and then received its orders taking it to southern France. The men embarked for Naples at Piombino, and on September 26, 1944, left Naples harbor for southern France and the 7th Army.

Although a considerable combat record was rolled up by the 442nd in France, probably no battle will be long remembered as their fight to relieve the "Lost Battalion"—the 1st Battalion of the 141st Infantry.

Orders came on October 26, for the 442nd to attempt the rescue of the pinned in unit. The "Lost Battalion" had been cut off by superior enemy forces after having over-extended itself in the valley near Biffontaine.

The progress for the rescue was slow, and the terrain over which the Nisei fought was impossible. Heavy casualties were suffered by all companies of the relieving Regiment. Finally, on the afternoon of the 30th, patrols from Company "I" linked up with the "Lost Battalion."

Later, the main bodies joined. The impossible had been accomplished.

Despite fanatical enemy resistance, the Japanese American had succeeded in breaking their way through to the stranded Battalion. But, in doing so, the 442nd lost several times as many men as they rescued. The toll the Germans exacted was exceedingly high; many line companies started out with 208 men and returned with 40 or 50.

An impressive record for decorations has been attained by the 442nd Regiment. To date they have six Presidential Distinguished Unit Citations, four more than any other comparable group has won.

They list among their officers and men 48 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 16 Legions of Merit, 11 Oak Clusters to the Silver Star, 323 Silver Stars.

Thirty-four members of the 442nd have the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Clusters, 792 the Bronze Star alone. Twelve French Croix de Guerre have been awarded, one with Palm.

There are eleven Soldiers' Medals, and 36 Army Commendations and 84 Division Commendations. In addition to this, more than 4500 Purple Hearts have been awarded members of the Regiment.

The casualty table explains this record. Throughout its combat history, the 100th and the 442nd have suffered 35 officers and 534 men as killed in action; one officer and 80 men dead of wounds; 204 officers and 3,327 men wounded in action and; seven officers and 60 men missing in action.

Japanese American Soldiers Supervise Manufacture Of Goods at Showa Air Base

SHOWA, Japan—At the Fifth Air Service Command headquarters in Showa, 18 Nisei soldiers are serving as the "management" in reconvertng a segment of Japanese industry.

The Japanese American GIs are the necessary links in transforming a war plant into a smooth-running, efficient combination factory and air base, according to Col. Ryder W. Finn of McCoy, Ore., commanding officer of the FASC.

"Our Nisei personnel are three men in one," Col. Finn says. "They're soldiers, interpreters and technicians—and worth their weight in gold in each category."

Assembly lines at the Showa aircraft plant that once produced troop-carriers and navy attack planes for the enemy now turn out winterized jeeps, stoves, furniture, mess equipment and other items for Fifth Air Force troops. Former employees of the plant, using material once intended to go into war supplies, are doing the work under Nisei supervision, with satisfactory production records.

Among the Nisei with the FASC at Showa is Sgt. Harry Teshima, a graduate of the University of Nebraska who was a structural engineer in Detroit prior to joining the Army. Sgt. Teshima now sits at a desk where Japanese engineers once plotted blueprints for death and destruction and designs equipment for occupation troops which are manufactured in the plant.

Issei Father Receives DSC Given Posthumously to Son

Chicago Students Set Youth Rally For March 1st

CHICAGO — A city-wide Nisei high school rally will be held Friday, March 1, at 7 p. m. in the Chicago Temple building under sponsorship of the United Ministry and Chicago high students.

Jerry Walker, nationally known radio broadcaster, has been tentatively selected as the main speaker. Walker is associated with the International Radio Production of the International Council of Religious Education. He is heard over the air every weekday on "Victorious Living."

Joy Kashima of Senn high school and Peter Sowa of Hyde Park high school are serving as co-chairmen for the rally. They have planned an evening of singing, inspiration, fellowship, recreation and refreshments.

The Chicago Temple building is situated at Washington and Clark streets. The rally will be open to all high school Nisei and their friends.

Unclaimed Checks Held by WRA In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—A large number of resettlement, clothing and pay checks are being held at the War Relocation Authority, Los Angeles district office, 1031 South Broadway, awaiting distribution to owners.

Persons expecting a government check are asked to call on Mrs. O'Reilly in Room 357 at the above address. Identification to prove ownership will be necessary.

Extraordinary Heroism Of Nisei Soldier Told at Ceremony

SEABROOK FARMS, N. J. — The Army's Distinguished Service cross for extraordinary heroism in combat was awarded posthumously on Feb. 15 to Sgt. Robert Nakasaki of Los Angeles, Nisei infantryman with the 442nd Combat Team who was killed in action in Italy.

The presentation was made to Sgt. Nakasaki's father, Fugito, who has been employed at Seabrook Farms since his departure from a war relocation center.

Sgt. Nakasaki was killed by a German sniper in Italy in April, 1944, after he had wiped out a German machine-gun emplacement which was holding back the advance of an infantry combat unit.

The medal was awarded to Mr. Nakasaki by Lieut. Col. John Lattin of the Second Service Command in ceremonies in a school assembly hall. Mrs. Waka Nakasaki, mother of the Nisei hero, participated in the presentation ceremony.

Born in Fresno, Calif., in 1920, Nakasaki attended Los Angeles schools and belonged to a Boy Scout troop in that city.

Nisei Participated In Army Survey of Bombings in Japan

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—About 1,000 specialists in economics, aircraft, transportation, oil and chemicals and education, among whom were many Nisei, visited Japan as members of the strategic bomb survey, the Rev. Jun Fujimori, who went to that country on the survey, declared in San Diego on Feb. 13, in an interview in the Tribune-Sun.

Young Nisei Student Wins National Essay Contest

NEW YORK—A young Nisei high school student, Noble Oyanagi of St. Paul, Minn., was announced on Feb. 16 as the winner of the nationwide essay contest sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in connection with Brotherhood Week, Feb. 18 to 24.

His essay "The Best Example of Teamwork I Know," was adjudged best of thousands submitted, relating how Americans of various backgrounds work together for the good of school, community and nation.

In his essay young Oyanagi told of the good will and understanding accorded by school chums and teachers when he relocated in St. Paul from a war relocation center.

Oyanagi and his teacher, Miss Olive Allen of St. Paul, were featured on the "Hymns of All Churches" programs which was broadcast on Feb. 18 over the American Broadcasting System.

Later they will be given a special trip to New York as part of the prize award, according to the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Segregated Schools

The validity of a racist section of the California State Education Code was upset this week by the decision of a State lower court that the segregation of school children on the basis of race or ancestry was in violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The law in question, enacted in 1929 and amended in 1935 and 1943, gave the governing boards of school districts in California the right to establish separate segregated schools for children of Mexican or Oriental ancestry and also provided that Mexican and Oriental American children would be excluded from any other school in areas where segregated schools were established. Under this law segregated schools were maintained at various times in the Sacramento delta region for Oriental students and in Orange county for Mexican children. At the time of the evacuation in 1942 the only segregated school in California for children of Japanese ancestry was maintained in the community of Courtland and it can be presumed that this school was abandoned after the evacuation for lack of students. Following a long campaign the Florin chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was instrumental in convincing the local school board to close its school for Oriental children in 1940.

This discriminatory school law was passed by a reactionary legislature in 1929 upon the urging of a group of racist legislators from rural communities. It was aimed primarily against children of Mexican and Japanese ancestry and the significant omission of any mention of the Negro race in the law is an example of the influence of population factors upon legislation, since there were virtually no Negroes in California rural communities at the time the law was passed. As far as children of Asiatic ancestry were concerned, few school boards took advantage of the law since there were only a few communities in which there was a sufficient number of Oriental children to "justify" the establishment of a separate school. Thus the law has been used mainly to achieve the segregation of Mexican American children. (It is interesting to note that nowhere in the law is the word "Mexican" used. The California School Code declares: "Schools for Indian children and children of Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian parentage . . . The governing board of any school district may establish separate schools for Indian children, excepting children of Indians who are wards of the United States government and children of all other Indians who are descendants of the original Indians, and for children of Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian parentage.")

In May, 1944, Assemblyman William Rosenthal, D., Los Angeles, introduced a bill to repeal the section of the State School Code relating to the segregation of children by race. The Rosenthal bill was given a "do pass" recommendation by the Assembly Education Committee but the legislature adjourned without taking further action. With the impetus of the court decision which rules the law unconstitutional, it is to be hoped that this racist residue in the laws of California will be repealed at the next session.

The decision on this law, following upon the recent ruling by Judge Thurmond Clark of Los Angeles on the unenforceability of restricted residential covenants, is indicative of the enlightened attitude of the California judiciary in matters relating to legislative discrimination against American citizens on the basis of race, creed or color.

JACL in 1946

Within a few days the Japanese American Citizens League will open its first post-war conference.

But the JACL that meets this coming week is not the same organization that held its biennial conference in the prewar days in the cities of the West Coast. The structure of the JACL today is the result of the war.

In the 20s and 30s the JACL had a mushrooming growth. Chapters grew up almost overnight in all the cities and towns of the Pacific area. It was a sprawling organization of 66 autonomous units. No effort was made in those days to channel the energy of these groups. On only two occasions—in the passage of the Cable act and the granting of citizenship to alien veterans of World War I—did the organization act in any national capacity.

In the spring of 1942 a special emergency meeting of the JACL was called. This meeting placed into the hands of the president the administration of the JACL for the duration of the war. At this time its members were already being sent to the war evacuee camps, and one by one the chapters were inactivated. When the evacuation was completed, only 10 active chapters remained and only a scant handful of members.

So began the JACL in wartime. With a single national office that was to be closed because of the evacuation, the organization began to expand its services and offices. Today the JACL employs 17 paid staff members and operates seven offices from San Francisco and Los Angeles to New York City. The 1945 budget was \$30,000.

Today the number of chapters is only 23, but they range from two on the West Coast to the chapter in New York City. The trend has been eastward.

More important has been the change of membership from a strictly Nisei organization to an inter-racial one.

Thus, as the conference meets in Denver, it will have the added backing of a national organization with regional representatives, the background of four fight-filled years, the stimulus of an interracial membership.

It will have, too, the important work of re-delegating power to the national council and to the local chapters, work that has till now been under the administration of the president.

The conference delegates have also another major decision to make—the future program of the JACL. Its wartime program was clearcut—the defense of the right of the Japanese Americans. But in peacetime the problems are different. With the closing of the WRA camps and the continuing program of resettlement, the problems of the Nisei become again those of re-assimilation, integration.

But the lessons of the past war years have been many. We have learned that the Nisei need not work alone. Financial aid has been given by hundreds of persons not of Japanese ancestry.

During the past four years the JACL has proved itself capable of streamlining and organizing its resources to meet the needs of the times. The JACL is now ready to apply that same efficiency of action to meet postwar needs.

Another Reason

Drew Pearson reported in his Washington column last week there was a second reason for Harold L. Ickes' stormy resignation as Interior Secretary.

Ickes parted company with the administration as a result of the Pauley controversy but also for another reason, according to Pearson. The second factor contributing to the break was Ickes' nomination of Dillon S. Myer to be assistant secretary of the Interior Department.

"Myer did an A-1 job as head of war relocation administration which handled Japanese American civilians transplanted from the West Coast," Pearson said. "And, since it is difficult to get good men to serve in the government these days, his choice was considered excellent."

However, when Ickes sent Dillon Myer's name to President Truman, the White House referred it to Bob Hannegan who has charge of party patronage. According to Pearson, this further "nettled" Ickes who believed that his department should be above partisan politics and the incident increased Ickes' determination to quit the Cabinet.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Filibuster Against Democracy

Senator Dennis Chavez's bill for the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) was a piece of legislation of vital interest to members of America's many racial minorities. It was talked to death in the Senate by a group of angry white supremacists from the Deep South and the filibuster was abetted by the mere lip service given the bill by many Republicans and Northern Democrats who stood by and permitted the Bilbos and the Eastlands to thwart the will of the majority. Only a few Senators, Chavez, Guffey of Pennsylvania and Morse of Oregon, sincerely tried to break the filibuster.

Apparently taking its cue from the shameful conduct of the Senate, the California legislature this week killed a State FEPC bill. It appears that the only way that fair employment practices can be assured through legislation in California will be through an initiative measure on the part of the voters of the State. A movement is now under way to get the FEPC measure on the November ballot by the initiative method and petitions are being being circulated. The signatures of more than 175,000 registered California voters are needed.

Workers of race minority groups long have been the last hired and the first fired. Until World War II there was no such thing as equality of employment opportunity for non-Caucasian workers in California. The war changed all that. Manpower needs, coupled with President Roosevelt's executive order, banning employment discrimination in war industries and setting up the FEPC, resulted in the employment of many thousands of non-white workers in jobs which had been closed to them in peacetime. Since V-J day, however, industry is reverting to a policy of business as usual. Its attitude is reflected in the opposition of various organized employer groups to the State FEPC bill in California.

Before the evacuation the great majority of working Japanese Americans on the West Coast were employed in farming or in the harvesting, processing, shipping and the wholesale and retail distribution of agricultural products. The major reason for the concentration of Japanese Americans in this one employment field was the existence of discriminatory practices on the part of employers in other industries and, in some cases, discrimination by certain AFL unions (particularly in the building trades and other craft unions.) This discrimination was exercised not only against Japanese Americans but against other minority group workers as well.

At the time of the evacuation 30,000 of the 50,000 workers of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast were employed in agriculture and allied industries. The remainder were in professional work, wholesale and retail trade, logging and fishing and in the various service occupations. The evacuation demolished the economic structure which had sustained the Japanese Americans on the West Coast and wiped out most of the jobs in which persons of Japanese ancestry were employed. The return of the evacuees coincided with peace and industrial reconversion with the result that many of the returnees are still unemployed or have been forced to accept menial or seasonal employment. The relief situation involving returned Japanese Americans which has made headlines in California is a direct result of the breakdown of the economic framework which had supported the group before the evacuation.

As a result of the evacuation many Japanese Americans are competing for jobs on the open labor market for the first time. During the war thousands found industrial employment, particularly in the Middle West. For example, three hundred were employed during the peak of war production in the shops of International Harvester in Chicago. (Those who were retained after V-J day are now out on strike with other mem-

bers of the CIO's Farm Equipment Workers union.) The number of these evacuee workers who have lost their jobs with the closing down of war industries is as large as it might have been because few were employed in aircraft, shipbuilding and munitions. In most cases Japanese Americans left the relocation camps to positions left vacant when workers departed for higher-paying jobs in aircraft and other essential industries.

The security of the Japanese Americans and other minority group members who have lost their jobs and seek peacetime industry work is threatened by the demerit of the wartime FEPC and the refusal of the Senate to act on a bill to set up a permanent commission to guarantee against discrimination on the basis of race and color. In the application of democratic standards of play to industrial employment, FEPC is far more necessary than it was during the war when jobs went begging. The situation particularly is acute for the Japanese American returnees because of the destruction of their economic life through the evacuation and because West Coast industries have a pre-war background of racial discrimination.

There seems to be little likelihood that the FEPC bill will be revived again in this session of Congress. Like the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills, the two directly affecting the state democracy in the South, the FEPC bill has been murdered by a group of wilful men who sneer publicly at the processes of majority rule, one of the fundamental concepts of our system of democratic government. The opposition of Southern Senators is, of course, predicated on the Negro question and this fact emphasizes the interrelated nature of the whole problem of racial relations in the United States. In other words, the right of an American of Japanese ancestry to work in California or a Mexican American to a position in New Mexico cannot be protected by Federal legislation because the Bilbos of the South are determined to continue the enslavement of the millions of Americans who were emancipated more than 75 years ago by a tall, thin man named Abraham Lincoln. And should be stressed that FEPC legislation does not "give" a job to anyone. It merely provides that all things being equal, no American shall be denied employment because of his race, his color or his faith.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Farm Housing
THE CARPENTERIA HERALD

The Carpenteria Calif.) Herald on Feb. 1 suggested that adequate farm housing might help solve California's farm paradox in which it has been proposed that 50,000 Mexican nationals be imported to face the fact that 225,000 employed Californians are doing job insurance checks.

Several thousand Japanese Americans in California seek work and housing, says the Herald, offer their labor for those who can supply housing for them and their families.

Why not, asks the Herald, Californians for these farm jobs now?

Economic Emergency
LOS ANGELES TIMES

The problem of caring for Los Angeles county's "unemployed" border-line indigent Japanese reached the state of being an economic emergency," says the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 8.

Under this situation, says the Times, the state can offer to the county if and when the legislature and the governor, by resolution and proclamation, declare this emergency exists. Statistics would seem to warrant so doing the situation and thus the door for state aid, says the Times.

Vagaries

Canucks . . .

When the British Army lands in Japan shortly to participate in the occupation, it will be accompanied by special Japanese Canadian language specialists. . . Ken Yasuda, now in New York, is completing the translation of a group of Japanese poems which will be published this summer by Alfred Knopf under the title, "The Pepper Pot."

Jinx . . .

According to Joseph G. Farrell, Red Cross field director with the 442nd in Italy, Jinx Falkenberg is "far and away" the favorite pinup girl of the Nisei troops. The Hollywood actress visited and entertained the GIs of the 442nd on several occasions. . . The cover of the recent December issue of "Ammunition," published by the United Automobile Workers, CIO, shows a group of Nisei children at a war relocation center.

Whodunit . . .

Ziff-Davis in Chicago soon will publish a mystery novel by Milton K. Ozaki titled "The Cuckoo Clock." Ozaki, a former newspaperman, artist and tax accountant, is now the operator of a beauty salon on Chicago's Gold Coast, Monsieur Miltoine's.

GI Choir . . .

The famous 125-voice Japanese American choir at Fort Snelling appeared on Feb. 2 on the final program of the "This Is Your Army" show over KSTP, St. Paul, and the Northwest Network. The Nisei choir has been heard on the national "This Is Your Army" show over NBC and on short-wave broadcasts carried overseas. . . Ralph G. Martin, who is collaborating with Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki on the story of the latter's life, is an associate editor of New Republic and former GI. The book, "The Boy from Nebraska," will be published this year by Harper's.

Silver Spoon . . .

Harry Osaki, Nisei Army veteran at USC, is a silversmith and a sculptor. Osaki recently completed a sterling spoon of his own design which he intends to present to Joe E. Brown as a gesture of appreciation for Brown's forthright defense of Japanese Americans. Incidentally, the spoon is extra large. . . The Costa Rica, first tuna clipper with an all-Nisei crew to sail from San Diego since Pearl Harbor, was captained by Tairo Hosaka. A member of the crew was Joe Yoshioka, back from overseas service with the 442nd Combat Team. . . Twenty-five members of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy helped picket the Western Union building in New York City during the recent strike of CIO communications workers. Also or hand was Sono Osato who came downtown with a group of Broadway stage stars to pass out doughnuts and coffee to the strikers.

Picture Book . . .

Larry Sakamoto, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, is preparing a pictorial album which will review the war records of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team. The book will be published in Honolulu. . . Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, only Japanese American to combat an infantry battalion (the 100th) in World War II, recently joined the industrial relations department of Castle & Cooke in Hawaii. . . Louella Parsons reported in her daily movie column some months ago that the three-year old mystery of the disappearance of Sessue Hayakawa, former Hollywood silent film star, remained unsolved. The truth is that Hayakawa, now living in Paris, was one of the first Parisians interviewed by newspapermen following the liberation of the French capital in 1944. Hayakawa was unpopular with the Japanese militarists, two of his French pictures, "Le Battle" and "Yoshiwara," inciting official protests from the Japanese government before the war. Hayakawa's last picture in the U. S. was "Daughter of the Dragon" (1932) in which he was co-starred with Anna May Wong.

Casualties . . .

During his recent appearance before the Congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster, Maj. Gen. Walter C.

"Tokyo Rose" Tells Film Story Of Nisei Agents Inside Japan

The story of Nisei secret agents, working with the Japanese underground against the militarists, is told on the screen for the first time in "Tokyo Rose," a Pine-Thomas production which will be released nationally soon by Paramount.

"Tokyo Rose" is the story of a GI named Sherman who is captured by the Japanese and is taken to a prison camp near Tokyo. Sherman has sworn to kill "Tokyo Rose," whose sweet-voiced propaganda has led his buddy to death in a Pacific jungle. He gets his chance when he and a group of GIs are taken to Radio Tokyo to take part in a Japanese propaganda broadcast to the United States. During the broadcast the radio station is bombed by American planes and Sherman escapes in the confusion following the bombing.

With the aid of a newspaper correspondent for a neutral power, Sherman finds his way to the Japanese underground. There he meets Charley Otani from California, played by Keye Luke, and other Nisei who are working with Japanese underground agents in

getting vital information out of Japan. Although the picture is not clear on the point, these Nisei are American agents who have been landed in Japan during the war. Otani ("last night I was in America I went dancing at the Palladium") also wants to kill "Tokyo Rose" because he considers her a traitor. Sherman and Otani decide to kidnap her. With Sherman in the guise of a Swedish newspaperman, they get into Radio Tokyo to interview "Tokyo Rose," played by Lotus Long Pearl Suetomi). They force her to leave the station with them with a horde of Japanese soldiers in pursuit and they make good their escape.

With "Tokyo Rose" as their prisoner, Sherman and another Nisei agent go out to meet an American submarine at a pre-arranged rendezvous point but Charley Otani stays behind. "There is more work to be done," he says.

Among the players in the film are Byron Barr, Lotus Long, Osa Massen, Donald Douglas, Richard Luke, H. T. Tsiang and Larry Young. The picture was directed by Lew Landers.

Washington News-Letter

Recall Ickes' Blistering Battle Against Bigots on West Coast

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

In Harold L. Ickes' resignation from the post of Secretary of Interior, the Nisei have lost a powerful guardian in the high realm of government. The withdrawal of one of the ablest and staunchest defenders of Nisei from a position where his voice is respected comes as a crushing body-blow to the cause of Nisei. The only consolation we can find is that Mr. Ickes' tenure in office was eventually to come to an end anyhow in line with his desire to retire from active public service.

The old self-styled curmudgeon, veteran of many a blistering battle, numbered among his successful fights the slashing attack on West Coast terrorists and bigots. The mistreatment of the Nisei on the Pacific slope aroused his ire to the core. His scathing blast at the western blackguards made them run quickly for cover and brought an immediate decrease in hoodlumism and vandalism.

By virtue of his position in the President's cabinet, what Mr. Ickes had to say on any subject was always bound to carry added significance. But on top of that he made doubly sure he was properly heard by never pulling punches. He never made statements that sounded like wooden press releases. He always garnished them with the most explosive words of his extensive vocabulary.

His press conferences were the best attended in Washington, excluding of course those of the President's. It was this aptitude at expression plus his fearlessness that made him the feared hatchet man of the Roosevelt administration.

The transfer of the War Relocation Authority to Mr. Ickes' department was a most fortunate

Short told the committee that "perhaps 10 civilians" had been killed by the Japanese during the raid on Pearl Harbor. Short said that "one rather unusual part of it" was that several of the civilians killed were of Japanese ancestry. . . The actual fact is that 49 civilians were killed and 83 injured during the raid on Pearl Harbor and a large percentage of these civilian casualties were persons of Japanese ancestry. Most of the casualties were sustained when Japanese planes dropped their bombs on civilian districts and when Japanese raiders strafed Hawaiian towns.

Observer . . .

Lieut. Nagao Fujita of the 442nd Combat Team is one of a group of Allied officers who were recently flown to Athens to observe the Greek political situation for approximately 15 weeks. . . The 100th man from the 442nd Combat Team in Italy recently enlisted in the Regular Army. . . Latest USO Campshow to play before the 442nd Combat Team was a traveling edition of Olson and Johnson's New York hit, "Sons of Fun." . . Nisei troops in Italy contributed heavily to the March of Dimes, in memory of FDR.

move, and Nisei profited immeasurably by the sincere interest which Mr. Ickes took in their problems. No one in government has been a more stalwart watchdog of those groups and interests which came under his jurisdiction. Even his enemies find it difficult not to praise his record.

Under his administration the greatest advance in the preservation and development of America's vital resources was accomplished. All of his endeavors have been characterized by fearlessness, efficiency, and honesty.

Of these traits, honesty is what has been most commonly associated with Mr. Ickes. The cognomen of Honest Harold did not grow out of some correspondent's attempt at variation. It was the most descriptive appellation for the man whose integrity was his religion.

But ironically, it was this trait of incorruptibility which finally threw Mr. Ickes for a loss in Washington's dirty game of politics. It was his refusal to perjure himself which embarrassed the President in the Edwin Pauley hearings before the Senate and which made it necessary for Ickes to tender his resignation. That a man's integrity should lead to his downfall is to many people the most disturbing aspect of the Ickes-Pauley case.

Intelligent people the country over will deplore Mr. Ickes' withdrawal from active government service. But as was to be expected, the reactionary southern congressmen are clapping their hands with joy. One of them inferred that Ickes was the big liar in the Pauley hearings; another said that honesty was not the only attribute required of a public servant, while another stated that Ickes' resignation was the best news in thirteen years.

His resignation, however, does not mean that he will remain silent. The battle-scarred soldier has plenty of fight left in him, and he can be counted on to make known his views honestly and fearlessly, most likely through the medium of a newspaper column. Whatever restraint he may have exercised in the past for fear of embarrassing his superior or associates will in no wise cramp his style hereafter. The cause of honest liberalism will march on.

POSTSCRIPTS: The resignation of Harold Ickes aroused more than common interest in WRA and Nisei circles in Washington. If Mr. Ickes did not have that run-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Troubles Overshadowed by Others

Des Moines, Ia.

This being Brotherhood week, we were roped in on a race relations panel. The other panel members were a Jew, a Catholic layman, and a Negro.

Both the Catholic and Jew were attorneys. The Negro was a Protestant pastor. Yours truly is just a Nisei who makes what is humorously referred to as a living by means of a typewriter and copyreader's pencil.

Since the typewriter was left at home and a pencil didn't seem to make much of an impression on the audience, we had to be satisfied with an occasional word squeezed in edgewise. Have you ever tried to slip a well-chosen word or two into a conversation among two attorneys and a preacher?

What we're trying to get around to saying is that one is never quite aware of the problems of others until he hears about them, as at a panel discussion.

Naturally the talk gravitated to the problems of the Negro. His difficulties, in relation to those facing Nisei, Jews and Catholics, were so overwhelming that there was no comparison.

We were a bit overawed by the Negro panel member's masterful presentation and left the meeting somewhat ashamed of ever having considered the Nisei's troubles so serious.

Cellar Stock

It's getting to be the time of year when housewives look over dwindling canned goods stocks and wished they had put up a few more quarts of tomatoes, peaches, cherries and grape juice.

Staunch Friend

We can't recall having regretted the eclipse of any political figure so much as the righteous resignation of "Honest Harold" Ickes.

He and his knack for vitriol seemed to stand for integrity in government. He served with the faithfulness and efficiency of a British public servant, but his ability to reply scathingly to his critics raised him above that classification.

Nisei will long remember the lift they got from Ickes' denunciation of the home front commandos. From the heights of cabinet level, he dealt out verbal thunderbolts to governors and barflies alike.

We regret the passing from the scene of a staunch friend of minority causes and a champion of fair play. But even more we regret that the administration has come to such a pass that there is no longer a place in it for a man of the caliber of Honest Harold.

Overheard in a stocking (ray-

RELOCATION DIGEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Ed Ishii will head the Nisei-Caucasian Christian Fellowship for the coming six months, according to the Northwest Nisei. He will be assisted by Alice Kendall, Rose Yanagita, Ted Asoo, Pfc. Henry Ikemoto, Sumi Kojima and George Shindo. . . Roy Ko was elected general chairman of the Nisei Fellowship at a meeting held recently at the Nisei co-op house. His cabinet includes Alyce Tokuno, Miyo Matsui, Hannah Hayano, Cherry Tanaka, Fumi Kuroda, Fusa Tsumagari, Becky Hasegawa and Mary Kasahara. . . A \$100

scholarship for a Nisei student attending the University of Minnesota has been offered by the Board of National Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed church of St. Louis, Mo. . . The Minneapolis Hostel will continue operations till the end of March with plans beyond that date still indefinite. The hostel, which has been operating under the Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran church, has served more than 1100 Japanese American resettlers to Minneapolis.

SALT LAKE CITY—Lily Eiko Kumagai and Jane Imanura were among seven junior high school students in Salt Lake City who were presented with gold embossed dictionaries this week by Ernest H. Hanson, assistant superintendent of Salt Lake City schools, for being finalists in the Service Star Legion patriotic essay contest. . . Miss Fumiko Matsumiya will become the bride of Tamotsu Kida on Feb. 23 in rites to be held at the Presbyterian church. . . The Salt Lake City Victory committee, which has marked up a good record for services to soldiers in this area, will affiliate with the Japanese American Citizens League. Chairman of this committee is Tom Hoshiyama. . . Miss Suzy Mori became Mrs. Sam Hase on Feb. 16 in marriage rites at Memorial House. . . The Salt Lake JAACL has announced that Miss Florence Pierce of the YWCA and Mrs. Burton Musser will be new advisors for the group.

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Speaks on Panel

PALO ALTO, Calif. — JACL Representative Joe Grant Masaoka appeared on an inter-faith and inter-racial panel before the Adult Education group of Palo Alto recently in the Civic Center.

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Minneapolis Group Discusses Problems Met in Resettlement

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A panel of Nisei and Issei speakers discussed the problems faced by Japanese Americans in resettlement before a large audience at the annual dinner meeting of the Minneapolis Committee for the Resettlement of Japanese Americans. The panel was composed of Ray Kato, Grace Shimizu, Wallace Takemoto, Jean Uyeda and T. Yahanada. Ruth Marshall of the YWCA served as discussion leader.

Miss Prudence Ross, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, spoke on the topic, "What are the Social Workers learning from the Japanese Evacuation-Relocation?"

The Reverend Winfield S. Haycock, committee chairman, presided at the dinner, and the Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa offered the invocation. The committee's annual report was presented by Mrs. Alan Bruce, executive secretary. Music was provided by Florence Tsuneishi and Mary Kasahara was in charge of the floral arrangements.

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Yamaoka to Enter National Boxing Tourney in Chicago

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—The Yamaoka of Salt Lake City, a bantamweight, won the west intermountain 112-pound title the Golden Gloves on Feb. 17 when he defeated Manuel Edo of Salt Lake in the final of the Times News-American Golden Gloves tourney.

Yamaoka will enter the national Golden Gloves tournament which will start in Chicago next week.

Wedding Bells

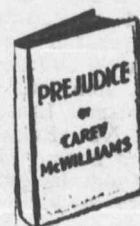
WASHINGTON—Yoshiko Ota was married to Pvt. Jun Hirota Feb. 17 at the First Baptist Church in Washington, D. C. The bride, who is employed in the Department of Education, is a native of Seattle, while the groom, who is stationed at the Holabird Street Depot in Baltimore, is from Chicago.

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Wirin to File Brief to Stay Deportations of Alien Group

LOS ANGELES—With the presentation of a bill in Congress by Rep. George Miller, Democrat of California, which would permit the Attorney General to stay deportation in hardship cases of Japanese aliens, Attorney A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, stated that he was preparing a brief, to be filed with the Board of Immigration Appeals

in Washington, D. C., in behalf of the Japanese aliens he is representing, urging the Board of Immigration to halt deportation of the Japanese represented by him. All deportation, in hardship cases, of Japanese aliens should be halted, according to Mr. Wirin until Congress may act upon the bill now pending.

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Konoshima Is Magic Name To Wisconsin Boxing Fans

By ROBERT HOSOKAWA
MADISON, Wis.—Here at the University of Wisconsin where boxing is a major sport and the



MADISON, Wis.—Akio Konoshima, who came to the University of Wisconsin from San Jose, Calif., and who is campus featherweight champion, is one of the leading Badger boxers, following in the steps of Dick Miyagawa who captured the Wisconsin boxing team in 1944.

Badger fans are mitt crazy, Akio Konoshima is a magic name.

The 127-pound Nisei from Holland, Mich., is one of the best liked athletes on the Wisconsin campus. Konoshima, a junior in the school of journalism, was undefeated in six varsity fights last season. He was the only Badger to score a straight knockout.

This year, Konoshima has split two bouts. He won by a technical knockout Feb. 8 when Wisconsin defeated University of Virginia in the first oad trip. In the second match Feb. 16 the Nisei lost a hairline decision to John Benglian, Penn State southpaw, his first defeat in a Badger uniform.

Konoshima came to Wisconsin by way of San Jose State college. He is the second Nisei to fight for Wisconsin, the Badgers having been captained two seasons ago by Dick Miyakawa, Hawaiian Nisei stylist.

Pocatello JACL Chooses Cabinet

POCATELLO, Ida.—Hero Shiosaki, recently discharged veteran of four years' military service, was elected president of the Pocatello JACL at its January meeting.

Assisting Mr. Shiosaki through the year will be Novo Kato, vice president; Helen Kadowaki, recording secretary; Paul Okamura, treasurer; and Yoshio Yokota, social chairman.

Six Teams Entered In Arizona League

GLENDALE, Ariz.—Six teams have entered the All-Arizona Nisei basketball tournament sponsored by the Showa Shoyu Brewing company and scheduled to begin Feb. 16.

The teams are the TNT, Wildcats and Eagles in the upper bracket, and the Lobos, Mesans and Panthers in the lower bracket.

Ken Sakato, Bill Kajikawa and Tets Okabe have been named tournament officials. The winner will receive a trophy and an award will be given the most valuable player by John Tadano, sponsor.

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